

The 4th

**World Conference of
Historical Cities**

GENERAL REPORT

April 1994

City of Kyoto
Japan

The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

General Report

Mayor of Kyoto
Tomoyuki Tanabe



The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities was held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall from 24th to 28th of April, 1994, with the participation of 45 cities from 40 countries around the world.

The World Conference of Historical Cities aims to exchange the precious experiences and results of changes which occurred throughout the years in historical cities around the world. The Conference was first held in Kyoto in 1987 with the objective of identifying the roles which the cities should play to enhance culture and progress of peoples towards the 21st century.

Coinciding with the 1200th Anniversary of Foundation of Japan's ancient capital, the Conference was held for the second time in Kyoto. This 4th World Conference based on the results achieved in the past was conducted with the largest number of participating historical cities ever with the intention of discussing the future directions of the conference.

On the general theme, "In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities," each participating city reported its problematic points. Discussions flooded from the free exchange of ideas and opinions in the open forum with the view of analyzing the situation and offering solutions aired at the conference. It is our earnest hope that the Conference proceedings will help the city officials when they contemplate on city policies in the future. The formation of the League of the Historical Cities with the unanimous consensus of the participating cities deserves a special mention in this conference. This will contribute to the fulfillment of the shared wish that with the promotion of the exchanges among the historical cities from many perspectives, the development of the historical cities and world peace which mankind yearns for will be reached.

Promoting the exchanges among the cities from different perspectives, this League represents the desire that in the pursuit of the development of the historical cities, it will also contribute to the achievement of world peace which mankind hopes for.

It is profoundly meaningful that with the formation of the League of Historical Cities which wishes for world peace, the "Kyoto Appeal" was also adopted during this 4th Conference as a message of support, hope and solidarity directed to those historical cities of the world which are currently disturbed seriously by wars.

It is our hope that each city which is a member of the League of Historical Cities will make use of the results of this conference in their city's administration towards better developments and we will be profoundly satisfied if this report will be of any help in this sense.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to each of the mayors and representatives of the participating cities for their contribution as well as to everyone who was involved in this event for their support and participation.

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Basic Concept and Outline of the Conference

■ *Basic concept* ■

The World Conference of Historical Cities was proposed by the City of Kyoto, Japan, where the first Conference was held in 1987. Successive conferences - in Florence, Italy (1988) and in Barcelona/Girona, Spain (1991) - have established the World Conference of Historical Cities as a prominent international conference attended by representatives of many of the cities that have played important roles in the history of the world.

All humanity yearns for a peaceful world community. The World Conference of Historical Cities believes that such a community can be built by people gathering to share and to honor their cities' unique and collective knowledge, experiences, and hopes. Conflicts among nations can impede such meetings. Our conferences have shown that direct contact between the citizens and leaders of the historical cities of the world can create understanding and friendships that surmount political divisions.

The participants at our Barcelona/Girona Conference agreed that, "Every city has its own history. In this context, a historical city may be defined as a city which fosters its own past as its cherished character." It is essential for the mayors of historical cities to meet with this idea in mind when they discuss how historical cities can further the well-being of mankind and world peace. We are encouraged that the seeds of multifaceted intercity relations have taken root at our Conferences, and hope that they will continue to grow.

We invite your participation at the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities. It will be held in Kyoto in 1994 to coincide with the 1,200th anniversary of the foundation of Kyoto as the capital of Japan. This Conference is intended to clarify the values and missions of historical cities. The City of Kyoto is therefore honored to contribute to the further development of this series of Conferences, the importance of which is bound to increase in the coming century.

■ *Outline of the conference* ■

Name of the Conference	4th World Conference of Historical Cities
Period	From April 25 (Monday) To April 28 (Thursday) 1994
Venue	Kyoto International Conference Hall Takaragaike, Kyoto, Japan
Languages	Official languages: English and Japanese (Simultaneous interpretation for these languages)
General Theme	In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities
Session Themes	Session I Citizens' Wisdom of Life in Historical Cities Session II Facing Our Present Problems Session III Towards New Relations Between Historical Cities

Conference Schedule

April 25 (Mon)

Opening Ceremony	15:30 -18:00	Main Hall, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Welcome Reception	19:00 -22:00	Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel

April 26 (Tue)

Session I	9:30 -11:30	Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Session II	13:30 -16:50	Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Accompanying Persons' Program	9:00 -17:00	Kyoto International Community House and others
Public Forum	18:00 -20:00	Kyoto Kaikan Congress Hall

April 27 (Wed)

The World Conference of Historical Cities Council's General Assembly	9:00 -9:40	Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Session III	10:00 -11:40	Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Garden Party	12:30 -14:30	Nijo Castle "Seiryu-en"
General Discussion and Closing Session	17:30 -18:00	Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Joint Press Conference	18:30 -19:00	Room D, Kyoto International Conference Hall
Farewell Party	19:30 -22:30	Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel

April 28 (Thu)

Excursion	8:30 -18:00	Tour of Kyoto City
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Participant Cities of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

45 cities (40 countries)

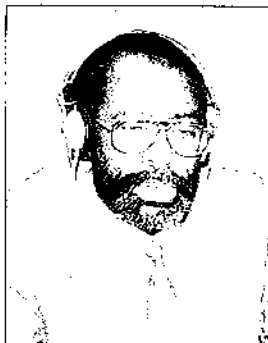
City Name	Country Name	City Name	Country Name
Accra	Republic of Ghana	Kiev	Ukraine
Alexandria	Arab Republic of Egypt	Kyongju	Republic of Korea
Amsterdam	Kingdom of the Netherlands	Kyoto	Japan
Athens	Hellenic Republic	Lahore	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Barcelona	Spain	Lisbon	Portuguese Republic
Bordeaux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

(Listed in alphabetical order)

List of the participants

Representatives of each city

Accra



Emmanuel D. Narnor

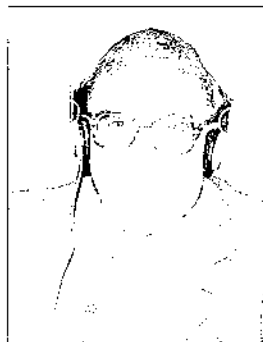
Position : Deputy Minister of Public Works and Housing

Date of Birth : February 17, 1947

Professional Career :

After obtained his Bachelor of Arts of political science and Master of city planning from Howard University and his post graduate certificate of transportation planning and management from University of New South Wales. Having been the consultant of urban planner and district secretary for 6 years.

Alexandria



Mohamed Ahmed Marzouk

Position : Vice Governor

Date of Birth : 1933

Professional Career :

Obtained his B.S.C. in Mechanical Engineering from Alexandria University in 1955, and obtained his job in the Alexandria General Water Authority. Appointed as the Chairman of the Alexandria General Water Authority. Represented Egypt in many conferences dealing with water policies all over the world. A member in the Executive Council of Governorate of Alexandria.

Amsterdam



Robert Apell

Position : Director of the Municipal Dept. for the Preservation of Monuments and Sites

Date of Birth : March 7, 1946

Professional Career :

Graduated as a Building Engineer from the Technical University of Delft, Netherlands, department of Architecture. National Department for the Preservation of Monuments and Sites(1974-94): Architect-Inspector in various Dutch provinces; Staff-Member, Member of Management-team. Municipal Department for the Preservation of Monuments and Sites of City of Amsterdam.

Athens



Antonis Vlachos

Position : Secretary General

Date of Birth :

Professional Career :

Barcelona



Josep A. Acebillo

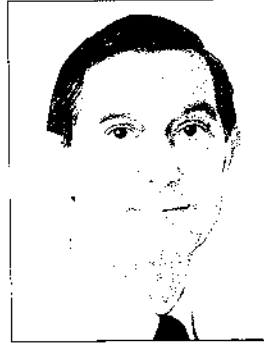
Position : Technical Director of the Institute for Urban Development

Date of Birth : 1946

Professional Career :

Professor at the Technical Superior Architecture School of Barcelona since 1975. Professor at the International Architecture and Urban Design Laboratory, Urbino, Italy (1976-77). Director of Urban Projects of the Barcelona City Council (1981-87). Director of the post graduation course "The Architecture on a large scale" of the Polytechnical University of California.

Bordeaux



Dmitri Georges Lavroff

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : November 10, 1934

Professional Career :

First Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Greater Bordeaux Metropolitan Authority since March 1992. Member of the steering committee for the Bordeaux Urban Area Project. Chairman of the working group on 'the operation of the urban area; major facilities'. Vice-President of the Eurometropolis Club since November 1991.

Boston



Peggy Davis-Mullen

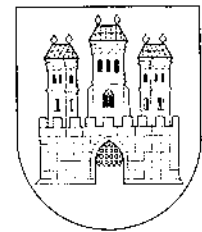
Position : Councillor

Date of Birth : September 24, 1959

Professional Career :

On the Boston School Committee, from 1987 to 1992, Chairperson of the Drop Out/At Risk and Human Services Committees and Member of joint School Committee and City Council Advisory Panel on Drugs and Violence in the Public schools. Councillor on the Boston City Council since 1993.

Bratislava



Peter Kresánek

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : January 1, 1951

Professional Career :

Since 1985, taught at the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University. In 1990, became Deputy of the National Committee of the Capital of the Slovak Republic Bratislava (former name of the municipality), and a member of its City Council.

Budapest



Katalin Kiss

Position : Head of Department for Settlement Protection

Date of Birth : July 21, 1950

Professional Career :

After obtained the degree at the Faculty of Architecture of Budapest Technical University in 1973, having been active as an architect. Since 1985 having been working with the Mayor's Office. In 1990 hold a Ph.D. degree. Currently being engaged in preserving monuments and the architectural values of Budapest, and protecting the town scape areas which belong to the World Heritage listed by UNESCO.

Chiang Mai



Vorakron Tantranont

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : December 13, 1945

Professional Career :

Entered local politics (1975). Established a local political party, elected a councilor (1980). Held the position of Mayor (1985-88). First mayor from Northern Thailand to become president of the Association of Thailand Municipalities (1987-88). Re-elected as Mayor (1990).

Cologne



Norbert Burger

Position : Lord Mayor

Date of Birth : November 24, 1932

Professional Career :

After studying law, worked as a civil servant for the municipal legal office, managing the School Administration Office for five years. Appointed deputy for Youth and Social Affairs (1970). Appointed deputy head of the federal government's press and information office (1973). Director of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation in Bonn (1974-80). Elected Lord Mayor of Cologne (1980). Occupies numerous public offices.

Cracow



Józef Lassota

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : October 24, 1943

Professional Career :

Senior contractor in the Transport Equipment Plant (1966-70). Senior contractor, then Deputy Manager in the Scientific and Research Center for Refrigeration Facilities (1970-1990). Charter member of the Solidarity Trade Union (1980). Office manager, then Deputy Voivode (1990-92).

Cusco



Daniel Estrada Perez

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : January 3, 1947

Professional Career :

Elected Mayor three times. Deputy to the "World Parliament for Peace." Delegate of Andean Countries to the group of Mayors in defense of childhood for Latin America and the Caribbean Vice-President of the Organization of World Heritage Cities. Honorary professor at the Universidad Andina.

Dublin



Tomas MacGiolla

Position : Lord Mayor

Date of Birth : January, 1924

Professional Career :

Graduated from U.C.D. and worked as an Accountant in the ESB until 1977, then became a full-time public representative. Became President of Sinn Féin in 1962. Elected to Dublin City Council (1979) and is still a member. Member of the City of Dublin VEC (1979-92). Elected to the Dáil in November 1982, and retained seat in '87 and '89. Retired as Worker's Party President in 1988, but continues to be involved.

Edinburgh



Norman Irons

Position : Lord Provost

Date of Birth : January 4, 1941

Professional Career :

Corporate Member - Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (1969). Corporate Member - Institution of Mechanical Engineers (1973). Chartered Engineer (1973). Appointed Justice of the Peace (1983). Honorary Degree - Doctor of Letters, Napier University (1993).

Fez



Abdelmajid el Kohen

Position : President of Fez-Medina

Date of Birth :

Professional Career :

Florence



Giuliano Sottani

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : October 9, 1936

Professional Career :

Has served as President of Toscana State Orthopedic Surgery Hospital. Mayor of Bureve (1970-78). Deputy Mayor of Florence since 1985. Responsible for planning and holding various local industrial fairs sponsored by the city, and held in many countries worldwide. Responsible for cultural exchanges between sister cities, as the Mayor's personal envoy.

Guadalajara



Fernand Pérez Jiménez

Position : Vice Mayor

Date of Birth :

Professional Career :

Hanoi



Vu Manh Kha

Position : Vice Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee

Date of Birth : October 12, 1935

Professional Career :

Teacher in Secondary Schools (1956-73). Director of the Education and Training Department of Hanoi City (1973-89). In 1989, became Vice-Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee, in charge of cultural, social and scientific sections of the city.

Isfahan



Hamid R. Azimian

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : 1962

Professional Career :

Studied computer engineering, and management. Served as Mayor for the past two years, following 14 years of different administrative responsibilities.

Jerusalem



Ehud Olmert

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : September 30, 1945

Professional Career :

Graduated from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem with degrees in Psychology, Philosophy and Law. Elected to the eighth Knesset (1973). Re-elected five consecutive times since then. Senior ranking member of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee in the Knesset (1981-88). Minister of Minorities, then Minister of Health (1988-92). Elected Mayor (1993).

Kaesong



Li Dal Kuk

Position : Special Representative

Date of Birth : July 28, 1934

Professional Career :

Chairman, Central Headquarters of Korean Students Union in Japan. Teacher, Kyoto Korean Middle & Senior High School. Section chief, Korean Scientists Association in Japan. Staff, Educational Bureau of C.S.C. of Chongryun. Section chief, International Bureau of C.S.C. of Chongryun. Deputy Director of International Affairs Bureau Central Standing Committee of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Katmandu



P. L. Singh

Position : Mayor

Kiev



Leonid Kosakivskiy

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : January 21, 1950

Professional Career :

Graduated from Kiev's Shevchenko State University in radiophysics, 1973, then worked as an engineer at Kiev's Arsenal Plant. Elected to the local districts council as Chairman (1991). Appointed as a Representative of the President of Ukraine in Kiev (1993).

Kyongju



Kim Byung - Wook

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : February 16, 1935

Professional Career :

Graduated from the Law Department of Kyongpook National University. Director of Health and Social Affairs Bureau of Kyongsanbuk-Do Province. Mayor of Kyongsan. Mayor of Jumchon. Vice Mayor of Pohang.

Kyoto



Tomoyuki Tanabe

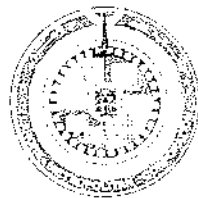
Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : September 12, 1924

Professional Career :

Graduated from Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine (1948). President of the Kyoto Medical Association (Feb.1984-Aug.1989). Director of the Japan Medical Association (Apr.1988-Aug.1989). Elected Mayor of Kyoto in August 1989 and reelected in August 1993.

Lahore



Mohammad Aamer Khan

Position : Administrator

Date of Birth : June 3, 1939

Professional Career :

Studied Science and Management. College teacher/lecturer (1959-65). Entered Civil Service of Pakistan 1966. Additional Director-General, Lahore Development Authority, responsible for urban planning and development, building control, environmental control, land use, and slum improvement. Has also served the government of Punjab and other districts in Pakistan as Additional Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

Lisbon



Joao Barroso Soares

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : August 29, 1949

Professional Career :

Law's Academic Association Board member at the University of Lisboa (1968). Subscriptor to the CEUD (United Left Democratic Center) candidate in Lisbon (1969). Member of the Extension Committee for PIDE/DGS (State Defense International Police/General Department of Security (Portuguese Secret Police)). Became a Member of Parliament July, 1987. Elected Vice Mayor of Lisbon and City Counselor for the Department of Culture and Green Areas in 1988, and reelected in 1993.

Melbourne



Kevan Gosper

Position : Chief Commissioner

Date of Birth : December 19, 1933

Professional Career :

Silver medalist in the Melbourne Olympics (1956). Joined Shell Australia (1959), and served as Chairman/Chief Executive Officer (1980-91). Director of Shell International Petroleum Company in London, responsible for the Shell Group of Companies in the Far East and Australasia (1991-1993). Inaugural Chairman of the Australian Institute of Sport (1980-85).

Mexico City



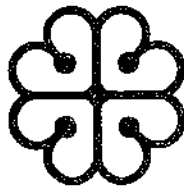
Samuel Valenzuela Arellano

Position : Director of Foundation for Historical Center

Date of Birth :

Professional Career :

Montreal



André Lavallée

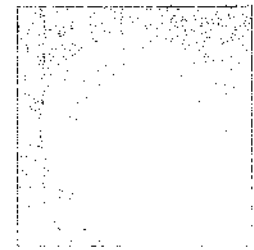
Position : Executive Committee Member

Date of Birth : 1952

Professional Career :

Elected Municipal councillor in the district of Bourbonniere (1986). Chaired the Montreal Citizens' Movements Elected Members Council for two years. Chaired the Ville-Marie District Advisory Committee, and the Urban Planning and Housing and Public Works Commission. Reelected in the same district (1990). Currently oversees the City of Montreal's interventions in the fields of urban planning, community development, transportation and traffic.

Nanjing



Li Yin Gun

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : June 30, 1944

Professional Career :

Chief of Jiang Ning District. Chief of Pu Kou Ward, Nanjing. Sub-director of the Agriculture and Forestry Bureau of Nanjing. Chief of Yuhua Tai Ward, Nanjing.

Paris



Adrien Bedossa

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : September 18, 1936

Professional Career :

Elected Paris City Councilor in May 1989, in charge of the city's international relations. President of the Radical Socialist Party Commission for Social Affairs (since March 1988); member of the High Commission for Public Health (March 1993); Knight of the National Order of Arts and Letters (March 1993).

Prague



Jiri Exner

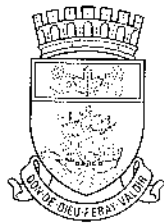
Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : September 25, 1954

Professional Career :

Since 1972, involved with the "Jazz Section", an independent cultural organization, as a musician, photographer, and organizer. Has participated in organizing elections, drafting new laws related to local administration, and creating an educational system for self-governing authorities. Currently a member of the Board of the Ministry of the Interior, of the Board of Supervisors of the National Theater, and of several national foundations.

Quebec



Claude Cantin

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : 1941

Professional Career :

Studied in arts, theology, industrial relations and social sciences in Laval University. Became civil servant with the Quebec Occupational and Health Commission as an inspector in the James Bay area and then as president of a Revision Board in Quebec City (1981-90). Elected first in 1989 and reelected in 1993. Member of the Executive Committee and Deputy Mayor since 1989.

Rio de Janeiro



Augusto Pinheiro

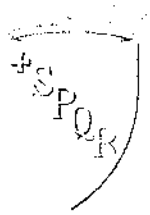
Position : Under Mayor for the Central Area

Date of Birth : November 17, 1944

Professional Career :

Studied Architecture and Urban Planning at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, and Urban and Regional Planning at the Institute for Housing Studies, Rotterdam. Taught Urban Planning at the Architecture School of the Bennett Methodist Institute (1980-93). President of the Municipal Fund for Social Development (1982-84). Head-Chief of the Reurbanization Plan for the Central District (1989-92).

Rome



Giandonato Caggiano

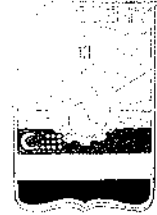
Position : Advisor on International Relations

Date of Birth : July 11, 1950

Professional Career :

Graduated in Law at University of Bari. Lecturer in International Law at the Faculty of Jurisprudence, University of Naples (1977-80). Lecturer in European Community Law at the Faculty of Political Science, University of Rome (1980-83). Professor of European Community Law and International Law at the Faculty of Political Science, Institute of Oriental Studies, University of Naples.

Tashkent



Bakhtiyar Khusanbayev

Position : Vice Mayor

Date of Birth : October 27, 1943

Professional Career :

Worked as main engineer for various governmental building projects. Mayor of the City of Hulistan (1990-92), then became head of organizational activities and personnel in the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Elected Vice Mayor of Tashkent in March, 1993.

Tunis



Semia Akrouit Yaiche

Position : Director of Association of Medina Preservation

Date of Birth : March 2, 1955

Professional Career :

Architect at the A.U.A.S.M. (1981-82). Architect in charge of Project Hafsia, co-financed by IBRD (1982-85). Architect in charge of the rehabilitation division at A.S.M. (1985-88). Technical Director of A.S.M. (1988-92). Member of ICOMOS (Tunisia) since 1981.

Ulan Bator



Damdinsuren Byambaa

Position : Deputy Mayor

Date of Birth : May 20, 1941

Professional Career :

Architect, Chief of the Public Utility Works headquarters, Ulan Bator Municipal office (1967-72). Chief of the Public Utility Works Bureau (1973-80). Advisor to the Mongolian government (1981-90). Municipal office, President of public utility works corporation (1990-92). Became Vice-Mayor of Ulan Bator (1992).

Varanasi



Swaleh Ansari

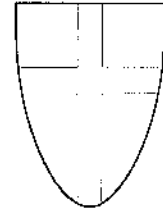
Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : May, 1937

Professional Career :

Working in the field of Municipal and Civil management, in areas such as road renovation, slum clearance, shopping center development, and water supply re-organization and expansion. Interested in global strategies for pollution control, in order to preserve ancient cities and monuments. Recipient of 'Padma Shri' award from the Government of India (1990). Chairman of the Varanasi Water Works. A director of the State Bank of India.

Vienna



Wendelin Wanka

Position : Senior Servant in the Municipal Directorate

Date of Birth : May 4, 1940

Professional Career : Employed by Municipal Government (1963). Responsible for organization, modernization and decentralization of the Metropolitan Government (1973-83). Since 1983, responsible for urban management tasks including immigration, urban planning and regeneration, international affairs and European Integration. Member of various committees and working groups concerned with the implementation of European Community Law on federal and provincial levels.

Xian



Cui Lin Tao

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : April 23, 1942

Professional Career :

Has worked in the aeronautics industry, and has filled various economic control posts. Chief of the Industrial Supervisory Division of Shanxi Province (1985). Deputy Secretary of the Xian City Commission of the Chinese Communist Party (1988). Deputy Mayor of Xian (1990). Mayor of Xian, elected as a delegate to the 8th National People's Congress (1991).

Yogyakarta



R. Widagdo

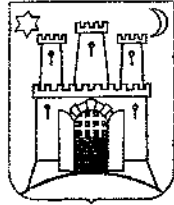
Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : August 7, 1942

Professional Career :

Graduated Military Academy (1965). Vice Commander of Field Artillery Battalion in North Sumatera (1978-80). Attended the Staff College of the Army Ground Forces (1988). Commander of Artillery Education Center in West Java (1988-89). Became Mayor of Yogyakarta (1991).

Zagreb



Branko Miksa

Position : Mayor

Date of Birth : February 13, 1947

Professional Career :

Received a Masters degree from the Department of Marketing, Faculty of Economics, University of Zagreb (1973). Employed at Pliva (Largest pharmaceutical company in Croatia) (1970). Director of OOUR Export in Pliva (1982-89). Director of RO Pliva, established marketing department (1989-91). Minister of Trade and Tourism for the Croatian Government (1992-93). Became Mayor of Zagreb (1993).

Delegations of each city

Accra

Mr. Emmanuel D. Narnor (Deputy Minister of Public Works and Housing)
Mr. Tony Korsah-Dick (Director of Administration)

Alexandria

Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Marzouk (Vice Governor)
Mrs. Laila Ahmed Yehia (Director, General of Public Relations)

Amsterdam

Mr. Robert Apell (Director of the Municipal Department for the Preservation of Monuments and Sites)
Mr. M. Stokroos (Staff Member)
Ms. Slooff (Management Assistant)
Ms. M. V. D. Hoek (Spouse of Director)

Athens

Mr. Antonis Vlachos (Secretary General)

Barcelona

Mr. Josep A. Acebillo (Technical Director of the Institute for Urban Development)

Bordeaux

Pr. Dmitri Georges Lavroff (Deputy Mayor)
Mr. Vincent-Pascal Pelloquin (Counselor for International Relations)

Boston

Ms. Peggy Davis-Mullen (Councilor)
Mr. Bruce Rossley (Commissioner of Arts and Humanities)
Mr. Martin Keough (Staff Member)

Bratislava

Mr. Peter Kresánek (Mayor)
Mr. Stephan Holcik (Vice Mayor of Sports and Culture)

Budapest

Dr. Katalin Kiss (Head of Department for Settlement Protection)
Mr. Laszlo Lang (Deputy Chief of Staff)

Chiang Mai

Mr. Vorakron Tantranont (Mayor)
Mr. Wart Viboonsonti (Deputy Mayor)
Miss Atchara Kaewsai (Head of Tourism & Development Section)

Cologne

Mr. Norbert Burger (Lord Mayor)
Mr. Lothar Ruschmeier (Chief Executive)
Pr. Jurgen W. Niepage (Member of Executive Board, Cologne Messe)
Pr. Dr. Thomas Sharping (Cologne University)
Mr. Heribert Bastians (Cologne Savings Bank)
Mr. Heinz Gombel (Cologne/Bonn Airport)
Mr. Gerd Ludemann (Cologne Electricity & Gasworks)
Mr. Heinz Soenius (Statwerke Kolon)
Dr. Adele Schlomps (Director of the Museum of East Asian Art)
Mrs. Gabriele Drey (Lord Mayor's Office)
Mr. Susumu Miyazaki (German Chamber of Commerce in Japan)

Cracow

Mr. Józef Lassota (Mayor)
Mr. Jacek Purchla (Head of International Cultural Center)
Mr. Stanislaw Filipek (Commercial Counselor, Embassy of Poland)

Cusco

Mr. Daniel Estrada Perez (Mayor)
Mrs. Himilce Mora (Spouse of Mayor)

Dublin

Mr. Tomas MacGiolla (Lord Mayor)
Mr. Francis J. Feely (City Manager)
Mr. Michael Flood (Chairman, Dublin Tourism)
Mr. Frank Magee (Chief Executive, Dublin Tourism)
Ms. Katharyn Coll (First Secretary of Embassy of Ireland)

Edinburgh

Mr.Norman Irons (Lord Provost)
Mr.Robert Cairns (Councillor)

Fez

Mr.Abdelmajid el Kohen (President of Fes-Medina)
Mr.Mohammed Khayatei Houssaini (President of Agdal Fes)
Mr.Mohamed Bouzhar el Filali (President of Mechouar Fes-El-Jadid)
Mr.Mohammed Marghadi (President of Sais-Fes)

Florence

Mr.Giuliano Sottani (Deputy Mayor)
Ms.Regina Schrecker (President, Florence Japan Association)
Mr.Tadashi Nomura (Vice-President, Florence Japan Association)
Ms.Masumi Matsuura (Interpreter)

Guadalajara

Mr.Fernando Pérez Jiménez (Vice Mayor)
Mrs.Enriqueta Aguayo de Perez (Spouse of Vice Mayor)
Mr.Genaro Muñoz Padilla (Councillor)
Mrs.Maria de la Cruz Carbajal de Muñoz (Spouse of Councillor Muñoz)
Mr.Hector Rodolio Gonzalez Machuca (Councillor)
Mrs.Maria Teresa Alatorre de Gonzalez (Spouse of Councillor Gonzalez)
Mr.Benito de Jesus Meza Perez (Councillor)
Mrs.Catalina Domingues de Meza (Spouse of Councillor Meza)
Mr.Luis Guillermo Lopez Gonzalez (Representative of Chamber of Commerce)
Mr.Pedro Silva Villaseñor (President of Sister City Subcommittee)

Hanoi

Mr.Vu Manh Kha
(Vice Chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee)
Mr.To Anh Tuan (Deputy Director of HUPI)

Isfahan

Mr.Hamid R. Azimian (Mayor)
Mr.Manouchehr Moyassary (Expert)

Jerusalem

Mr.Ehud Olmert (Mayor)
Mrs.Alisa Olmert (Spouse of Mayor)
Mr.David Cassuto (Councillor)

Kaesong

Mr.Li Dal Kuk (Special Representative)
Mr.Chong Bu Yong (Special Representative)

Katmandu

Mr.P.L. Singh (Mayor)
Mr.P.P.Panday (Member)

Kiev

Mr.Leonid Kosakivskiy (Mayor)
Mrs.Irina Kosakivskaia (Spouse of Mayor)
Mr.Vladlen Kovtoun
(Secretary of Administration)
Ms.Galina Artuh (Deputy Head)
Mr.Mikolai Bidzilya (Representative of President)
Mr.Sergey Lisnichenko (Senior Specialist)

Kyongju

Mr.Kim Byung-Wook (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Kim Baek Kee
(Director of Cultural Affairs Section)
Mr.Lim Young Shik (Interpreter)

Kyoto

Mr.Tomoyuki Tanabe (Mayor)
Mr.Morihiro Komoda (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Shun-ichi Uchida (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Toshiki Shimozone (Director of General Affairs Bureau)
Mr.Akira Murakami (Director of International Relations Office)

Lahore

Mr.Mohammad Aamer Khan (Administrator)

Lisbon

Mr.Joao Barroso Soares (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Lemos Cardoso (Director of Department of Urban Management)

Melbourne

Mr.Kevan Gosper (Chief Commissioner)
Ms.Elizabeth Proust (Chief Executive Officer)

Mexico City

Mr.Samuel Valenzuela Arellano (Director of Foundation for Historical Center)
Mr.Jorge Juan Jesus Carrillo (Technical Coordinator)
Mr.Fernando Sanchez Paredes (Counselor of Director General)

Montreal

Mr.André Lavallée (Executive Committee Member)
Mr.Hubert Simard (Councillor)

Nanjing

Mr.Li Yin Gun (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Sun Wen Xue (Interpreter)

Paris

Mr.Adrien Bedossa (Deputy Mayor)
Ms.Valerie Terranova (Director of Paris Office in Japan)

Prague

Mr.Jiri Exner (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Jiri Koskuba (Councillor)
Mr.Jan Vidim (Executive Director)

Quebec

Mr.Claude Cantin (Deputy Mayor)
Mrs.Odette Poulin (Spouse of Deputy Mayor)

Rio de Janeiro

Mr.Augusto Pinheiro (Under Mayor for the Central Area)
Mrs.Eliane Pinheiro (Spouse of Under Mayor)

Rome

Pr.Giandonato Caggiano (Advisor on International Relations)
Mrs.Illaria Caggiano (Spouse of Advisor)

Tashkent

Mr.Bakhtiyar Khusanbayev (Vice Mayor)
Mr.Bakhtiyar Sadikov (Deputy Director, International Business Center)

Tunis

Mrs.Semia Akrouit Yaiche (Director of Association of Medina Preservation)
Mr.Noureddine Yaiche (Spouse of Representative)
Mr.Mondher Ben Ayed (Interpreter)
Mrs.Faiza Ben Ayed (Spouse of Interpreter)
Mr.Kholed Triki (Director of Bank)

Ulan Bator

Mr.Damdinsuren Byambaa (Deputy Mayor)
Mr.Chirchin Dorjderem (Interpreter)

Varanasi

Md.Swaleh Ansari (Mayor)
Mr.Javed Ansari (Assistant)

Vienna

Dr.Wendelin Wanka (Senior Servant in the Municipal Directorate)

Pr.Manfred Wehdorn (Head,Committee of Urban Planning & Urban Design)

Mrs.Ingrid Wanka (Spouse of Senior Servant)

Mrs.Margarethe Wehdorn (Spouse of Head)

Xian

Mr.Cui Lin Tao (Mayor)

Mr.Hao Shu Mao (Vice President)

Mr.Wang Xi Zhao (Chief,International Relations)

Mr.Qiao Zheng (Chief,Construction Committee)

Mr.Fei Sheng (Professor,Shangxi University)

Mr.Hou Xiao Hong (International Relations)

Yogyakarta

Mr.R. Widagdo (Mayor)

Mrs.Aty Sunaryati (Spouse of Mayor)

Mr.Djoko Budhi Sulistyono (Official)

Mrs.Atiok Harwati (Spouse of Mr.Djoko Budhi Sulistyono)

Mr.Drs.Moeljono (Official)

Mrs.Sri Lestari (Spouse of Mr.Moeljono)

Zagreb

Mr.Branko Miksa (Mayor)

Mr.Vladimir Bedenko (Professor,University of Zagreb)

Opening Ceremony

■ Program ■

Time and Date April 25 (Mon) 15:30 - 18:00

Location Main Hall, Kyoto International Conference Hall

- Order**
- Performance of Traditional Japanese Music
Kyoto Hogaku Group
 - Introduction : Representatives of participating cities

 - Greeting and Keynote Lecture
Mayor of Kyoto, Tomoyuki Tanabe

 - Word of Congratulations
Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Teiichi Aramaki
 - Greetings
President of Kyoto City Assembly, Yoichiro Inoue
 - Visual Introduction of the Cities
 - Performance of Noh Play
Iwao Kongo

- Participants**
- Delegation of all participating cities
 - Guests
 - Staff of City of Kyoto
 - Volunteer Interpreters, Attendants
 - Participants of the National Conference of Historical Cities
 - Invited citizens
Total : 1,600 people

■ Greeting and Keynote Lecture ■

Tomoyuki Tanabe Mayor of Kyoto



Ladies and gentlemen:

Allow me to say first of all how happy I am to welcome you all, mayors and representatives of 44 cities around the world, and all of our guests to the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities. The city government and the citizens of Kyoto extend a heart-felt welcome to you all.

Allow me to call to your attention to the fact that we are sharing this venue with the mayors and town leaders of a number of other Japanese cities with strong historical links to Kyoto, who are attending the "National Conference of Historical Cities."

As you are aware, the World Conferences of Historical Cities began here in Kyoto in 1987 at the suggestion of this city, followed by the 1988 Conference in Florence, Italy and in 1991 by the Barcelona/Girona Conference in Spain. The international reputation of the conference has grown over the years, and it now occupies an important position as an international conference. It is a great honor for us in Kyoto to host the conference for the second time.

We in Kyoto are celebrating this year the 1200th anniversary of the foundation of our city as the capital of Japan, and we are delighted that we are able to share the occasion with our friends from historical cities around the world. Exactly 1200 years ago this year, in 794, the new capital named Heiankyo was built here at a site chosen for its outstanding natural beauty, and thus was born one of the world's major historical cities, known today as Kyoto. The present name Kyoto dates from the end of the Heian period, in the 12th century. For more than a thousand years, this city fulfilled the function of political, economic, artistic and cultural capital of Japan. Naturally there have been periods of decline and disturbance, but each time, the citizens and statesmen of the time worked together to overcome their difficulties and rebuild the city, bringing Kyoto back to life. The efforts of our forefathers thus made the city flourish and expand, giving us the Kyoto we know today.

Looking back briefly over previous World Conferences of Historical Cities, we recall the great success of the first conference which consisted of three sessions on "City Planning," "Cultural Properties" and "Urban Industries," all with the basic theme of "Tradition and Creativity." Opinions were exchanged among the mayors of the participating cities on the question of how to preserve cultural assets while developing and revitalizing their cities. In the following year, 1988, the second conference held in Florence, Italy had as its theme, "La citta di ieri per l'uomo di domani," where matters such as historical aspects of artistic cities, space structure and urban situations, social and economic problems, relations between national and local government, and the preservation and maintenance of historical assets were discussed with experts in each field. The third conference, held in 1991 in the Spanish cities of Barcelona and Girona, developed the theme of "The Memories and Future of Cities" through the exchange of opinions on problems common to all historical cities such as the role of historical capitals, recovery from war damage, modernization and so forth, with a long-term perspective extending from the past into the future. Still vivid in my

memory is the description given to us by the mayor of Zagreb in Croatia of the destruction caused by war, reminding us how precious is world peace, and giving the assembled delegates the common resolve to pursue peaceful coexistence and development.

I feel sure I speak for us all in expressing our heartfelt gratitude to the mayors of Florence, Barcelona and Girona for their role in developing a clear awareness of the significance of the World Conferences of Historical Cities, proposed initially by the City of Kyoto.

The present Kyoto Conference has as its theme, "In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities". On this theme, we shall be discussing three topics, covering the inherited wisdom of historical cities, the present problems facing historical cities, and new relationships between historical cities. The historical cities of today were built up through the unbending efforts of our predecessors with their courage, wisdom and creativity, which in themselves are a major source of the vitality of the cities we know today. Every little street corner bears the marks of numerous battles and power struggles, and of the joys and sorrows of the people who lived there, telling us of the past fortunes of the city. Some parts of this inheritance, tangible and intangible, have been lost without a trace, while others have been passed down to us today. We must give serious thought to how to pass on this irreplaceable heritage to the next generation, which very soon will be living in the 21st century. What we have to do is to build a developed and prosperous society based on peace and freedom. I believe that open discussion on common themes between historical cities, sharing our wisdom, is the way to broaden our horizons which are apt to be somewhat narrow, showing the way forward from the difficulties experienced by each city and leading towards future development. At each of the three past conferences, the problems of historical cities have been addressed from many angles, both practical and theoretical, and it has become clear that the history of each city contains wisdom and lessons of benefit to us all. Given the results we have already achieved, we have decided to focus the present conference more on the future. It would be no exaggeration to say that now, as the world searches for a way forward into the 21st century, a time has come when the inherited wisdom of historical cities could have a bearing on the survival of the entire human race.

With the development of modern science, the human race has achieved outstanding material progress during the past few decades, and our cities also have been among the major beneficiaries of this development. However, this accelerating improvement in living standards also has a negative side, which we see in the growth of regional conflicts around the world, the population explosion, the drying up of natural resources, environmental destruction, the social problems attendant on rapid urbanization and so forth. Our historical cities have a major role to play in overcoming these problems, with the accumulated wisdom of our long experience. Can the wisdom of historical cities in fact guarantee a bright future for our children and grandchildren in the 21st century? Our historical cities are now being put to the test. Is this not the time for us to contribute to the world and to build a bright future for the human race, by applying the accumulated wisdom of our historical cities, as it has been made clear through this series of conferences?

What I should particularly like to stress at this conference is that exchanges between cities across national boundaries will be a major contribution to the peace and prosperity of the human race in the 21st century. It is my hope that this conference will provide the impetus for ever closer permanent links between our cities. The previous conferences have already stimulated exchanges between cities, and the aim of the present

conference should be to bring this movement to fruition. The long-held wish of the City of Kyoto, as the originator of these World Conferences of Historical Cities, is that they provide a basis for the prosperity in the 21st century, not only of our historical cities but of the human race as a whole. I referred earlier to the benefits and problems brought about by scientific advances, but we should remember that the development of modes of transportation and communication which were not available to our forebears can play a major role in exchanges between our cities. The very fact that we are able to meet here face to face, gathered from cities all around the world, is one of the benefits of science and technology. As the world grows smaller and smaller with the advance of technology, the physical distances which separated our ancestors from each other are now a thing of the past. Such a development should prove to be an inestimable advantage in future exchanges between our cities.

Historical cities in a sense are similar entities. In order to strengthen the bonds our cities share, spread out as they are across the globe, I should like to take this opportunity to make a new proposal. Rather than limiting exchanges among our cities to conferences held once every few years, I propose that we should aim for more continued activities to deepen our exchanges, building on our shared wisdom to bear even richer fruit. There is a need to pool information on our various projects and achievements, which will then be common property to serve in the preservation of our historical heritage, and my hope is that we can make progress towards this goal. Specifically, I propose setting up the League of Historical Cities, in which I hope you will all be able to participate. I shall elaborate on this theme during the third session of this conference, on new relations between historical cities.

The role of historical cities is not simply to preserve the heritage of the past, it is also to build even more splendid cities for the future. Surely historical cities should continue to innovate and to grow, based on the culture and traditions of the past. It is my hope that we can reach new levels of cooperation and understanding at this conference, reconfirming the role of the irreplaceable heritages and latent possibilities of our historical cities. Only such cooperation and understanding will make this conference a success.

Finally, allow me to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to the mayors and accompanying delegates from each of the historical cities, to related individuals from various fields, to the local interpreters, to the participants in the conference, and to the citizens of Kyoto for their support of and cooperation with this historical event.

This concludes my remarks. Thank you very much for your attention.

■ Word of Congratulations ■



Teiichi Aramaki Governor of Kyoto Prefecture

In this season when flowers are in full bloom, I am deeply touched as the representative of the Kyoto Prefecture that the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities is being held here for the second time. On behalf of the people of Kyoto Prefecture, I would like to welcome all of you who came to Kyoto from various parts of the world.

Kyoto represents Japan's historical cities. It is deeply meaningful that this conference is opening with the largest number of participants ever, that is, with more than 45 cities in Kyoto in the same year that the 1200th Anniversary of the foundation of the city as the capital is being celebrated. I would like to congratulate Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe, the sponsor and advocate of this conference as well as all the people involved in making this important event possible.

Interdependence and cooperation among countries all over the world are deepening as we are waiting for the coming of the 21st century. On one hand, we have problems that lie in a heap in need of urgent solutions: areas in tense circumstances concerning race and religion, economic friction or problems with food or environment.

There was not a time that deepening of the mutual understanding was so much in demand as nowadays. In the name of world peace and stability we should go beyond national boundaries, race, language and religious differences. We need to reconsider the great importance of cultivating the roles of the historical cities which have a long history and which represent the culture of its countries.

Kyoto City is the origin of the Japanese culture for its long tradition and history. We have the duty to contribute to world peace and development as an international city which serves as a center of cultural and research development aspects.

In relation to this conference, it is of utmost importance that the historical cities that represent each country of the world should be proud of having a heritage and a history of its own and that they strive to preserve them and gather and search for their roles in the civilized urban world towards the development of man's society in the 21st century. Furthermore, we need to make more exchange of opinions from different perspectives to widen the circle of exchange.

At the same time, we become aware of what only the historical cities can do and what for being a historical city it is possible, we are able to protect and develop the history and the culture which refer to the accumulated wisdom of humanity. By doing so, I firmly believe that we can accomplish our mission of leaving it for future generations as they expect us to do.

In Kyoto Prefecture, as we protect the history and tradition on one hand, we are also working on the other hand for what will become the basis for the development in the future. It is part of a national project in the southern part of the prefecture where we are constructing the Kansai Cultural and Scientific Research Center City. We believe that by unifying our efforts, constantly everlasting peace and happiness of the human race will become a reality. Together with all the people present here from other cities, we need to gather and be engaged in this direction. We plan to promote that : "From Kyoto to the world, from all over the world to Kyoto, anything is possible because it is Kyoto." I'm extremely happy that this conference is increasingly gaining prestige since it was first held in Kyoto in 1987. I believe that the formation of the League of Historical Cities proposed by Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe is an extremely important proposal.

I hope that there will be a dynamic and fruitful exchange of opinions among the participants of this

conference regarding the theme, "In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities."

I would like to conclude wishing the success of this conference as well as more prosperity to the participating cities and good tidings and happiness to everyone present here in this conference.

April 25, 1994

■ Greetings ■

Yoichiro Inoue President of Kyoto City Assembly



Together with the population of Kyoto City's 1.46 million people, I would like to express our heartfelt greetings to all the distinguished mayors and the representatives of 44 cities all over the world. It is a great honor that we are opening the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities in the same year that we are celebrating the 1200th Anniversary of the Foundation of Kyoto City as the ancient capital.

It is of great significance for the development of the human race towards the 21st century that we grope for new exchanges among the cities and for solutions for common problems in the cities under the general theme of this conference, "In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities."

Also, it is our ardent wish that there will be solutions for the disturbances and troubles in those cities in war right now in order that peace will be achieved as soon as possible.

We hope that the honorable mayors and representatives of the participating cities will share their experiences and knowledge accumulated throughout the years with one another so as to widen furthermore the exchanges among them.

Moreover we are profoundly happy that being in Kyoto gives you the great opportunity to visit part of our numerous cultural assets accumulated throughout our long history as the ancient capital. As you enjoy this season of fresh foliage all over the city, we would hope that you keep good memories of the various aspects of our cultural life.

It is our heartfelt desire that everyone participating in this opening ceremony, in the sessions and in the lecture meetings as well as the volunteer interpreters helping us during this event will take the opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship between each other.

Finally, on behalf of the Kyoto citizens I would like to express my deepest gratitude to everybody who made every effort to make this opening of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities possible.

April 25, 1994

Session I

■ Program ■

Time and Date April 26 (Tue) 9:30 to 11:30

Venue Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall

Theme Citizens' Wisdom of Life in Historical Cities

Chairman Cui Lin Tao (Mayor of Xian)

Commentator Koji Nishikawa (Honorary Professor of Kyoto University)

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■ Greeting of Opening by Chairman ■

Cui Lin Tao Mayor of Xian



We would like to start now. Good morning everyone. We are starting session one of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities. I will be chairing this session. And let me introduce myself first. I have come from People's Republic of China. I'm the mayor of Xian, my name is Cui Lin Tao. I am also the committee Chairman of the Chinese ... of the Xian City commission. And I am very pleased to participate in this session to share ideas with you and to discuss the topic of mutual interest. The theme for this session, session one is "Citizens' wisdom of life in Historical Cities." First, I would like to introduce to you the commentators for this session. From Kyoto University, we have Emeritus Professor Nishikawa. Just before we finish session one, I would like to invite various comments based on what we will be hearing, this morning. Next, I'd like to roll-call ... I'm supposed to roll-call the participating countries rather cities but in interest of time I will omit that. So we move on. And I'd like to make some announcements first before ... housekeeping announcements for session one. The session one is scheduled to continue for two hours. However I have been told by the Secretariat that several cities will be added so I do believe the session will be longer than scheduled. Consequently, time allocated for report of each city is maximum of eight minutes. Please limit your presentation to eight minutes. Excuse me, six minutes each. Six minutes, not eight. If you exceed six minutes in your presentation, I will ring the bell here to make you stop. Also please check the handouts. For session one, simultaneous interpretation is given only for Japanese and English. As for other languages, please use the consecutive interpreters. And I would like at this point to welcome heartily all the participants who have come to session one. If there are questions from the floor, please jot them down on the question sheets handed out to you and submit them after the session. Let me check once again. Please adhere strictly to the time limit of six minutes for your presentation. Now, we will hear each presentation. The first city is Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM



Robert Apell

Director of the Municipal Dept.
for the Preservation of Monu-
ment and Sites

(Thank you very much) Mr. Chairman. The city of Amsterdam originated in the 13th century in the wet lands in the Southwestern parts of the Zuiderzee, a former appendix of the North Sea. Its situation on moorish soil was not ideal. Its origin lies on the Dam-square where about 1270 dams in the river Amsterdam was built to keep the tide out. About 1300, Amsterdam was the most important center in the region. The city grew in concentric circles around the alternate use of the dam. The economic imperils always came from the harbor on the A part of the Zuiderzee. About 1680, the city reached the zenith of its economic power. After that time, the recession started. It lasted until the second half of the 19th century when new extensions were needed. These new extensions were executed without vision or planning. At least not until the early 20th century when the world famous "Plan Zuid" was developed after the designs of the architect Berlage. At the end of the 17th century the city plan has got its famous triple crescent shape. The medieval center was surrounded a huge structure of concentric canals and radial streets. This 17th century-urban design is now a proposed monument for else heritage lists from UNESCO.

In the 19th century, the functions of the harbor were particularly taken over by the railway. Since 1843, Amsterdam had two railway stations, one for the western and one for the eastern railway. That's in 1872, building of the three islands in front of town started in order to create a new infrastructure and to build a new railway station connecting the two existing railways in the west and in the east. The first proposition of these plans cost lots of protests. The opponents feared negative effects from the separation of the oldest harbor of the city the Dam Rak and the sea. It was expected that the trait would be seriously damaged by filling in part of the IJ(the former harbour) and to the access to the canals of the city would be much more difficult. That was hardly any criticism about the visual damage. The magnificent view of the town from the other side of the IJ would vanish. Anyway, in spite of the opposition the railway station, the central station was built. Immediately behind it on the IJ, a quay or embarkment was created as a compensation for the harbor activities. The economic imperils that formerly came from the ships in the harbor, from that time on came from the central station. The choice for this location for the railway station was very logical. The urbanistic structure had always been focused on the water front. The railway just re-

placed the ships. During the late 19th century and at the beginning of 20th century, infrastructure adaptations on the 17th century town plan turned out to be necessary. Several canals were filled in and some streets were widened. But the main structure of the city remained intact. After World War II, there was an increasing interest in the urbanistic and architectural heritage. This resulted into a sophisticated system of government grounds which made it possible that many old monumental buildings were restored or reused for new functions especially for offices. The commutation of this economic development had increasing financial incentives created by the governments was the reason why many historical monuments were conserved.

In the 20th century the old harbor became less important. New harbor facilities were built far more to the west of the town along the Noord Zee Canal. Since 1876, the connection between the Amsterdam harbor and the North Sea. Very important for the development of the city was that the role of the railway was taken over by the automobile. The main economic activities moved to the Southeast and the Southeast along the motor way surrounding the city at locations which had better access than the inner city with its narrow streets and traffic congestions. The old harbor got empty and only small ships for interior transport remained.

Nowadays the harbors are changed into residential areas with very interesting modern architecture. These developments meant that the old city was no longer independent only on the economic imperils from the harbor and the central station. Only a few strong economic functions remained. As for instance, the Stock Exchange and the National Bank. The city also kept its functions as the main national shopping center. But many offices and warehouses built in the magnificent 17th and 18th century houses on the canals are now turned into apartment buildings. They covet the original residential function for the rich and famous but in a totally different way. Because of the moving of the offices, all sorts of derived functions are threatened. Like the main post office. This building was sold a few years ago to a project development company that changed it into a sophisticated shopping center. The old Merchant Exchange, one of the most important buildings of the early 20th century, designed by the architect H.P. Berlage in 1903 lost its function and is now a concert hall an exposition building.

During the last decade, the financial situation of both the central and the local governments has decreased strongly. In the year 1993, the value of the national budget for the restoration of architectural heritage was only one third from what it was in 1980 transformed to the level of 1993. This means that it is necessary to find alternative private investments. Private investments will only be made in a situation which offers urban quality and a certain guarantee of the long-term planning aspects.

The historic quality of the old city turns out to be one of the most important criteria for settlements for all kinds of economic activities. If the old city wants to survive and keep its historic value it has to be of economic interest. And the government must be clear about incentives, the concentration on the short-term and in the future. That is even more important than a system of grounds. In order to have such a situation in Amsterdam, the government developed an ambitious project - the so called IJ-Shore Project in order to improve the infrastructure and to develop the economic function in the spot where it always has been. Also a new along the waterfront where the promenade is projected. The area should have a multi-functional character where residential

and office buildings shop, schools and institutions and so on. This IJ-Shore Project is both a threat and an opportunity for the historic city. It will give the necessary economic impetus but at the same time will threaten the monuments in the area.

Another threat, is the confrontation face-to-face between the old harborfronts and the new developments. Since the old city needs an economic impetus also for the sake of the conservation of the monuments, it is necessary to give it a try. It's a very important opportunity to develop historic functions in a modern way in an old situation with respect for the urban and architectural heritage.

Thank you very much.

BRATISLAVA



Peter Kresánek

Mayor

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much for the possibility to speak here. We have very few slides here. These - you saw already yesterday but I shall bring a lot of ... plenty of written materials this afternoon. So you can have some information about Bratislava.

Bratislava is the modern name for the very old town situated on the River Danube about 60 Km eastwards from Vienna. On January the 1st 1993, it became the capital of the independent country. In fact, for the third time in its history. Known as Presburg or Posonii, it was the capital of the Hungarian Kingdom already in the 16th, 17th and 18th century and Hungarian kings and queens were crowned in there between 1563 and 1830. The castle about the town was used as the main residence of Hungarian rulers in these centuries. During the Second World War, Bratislava was the capital of the Slovak Republic already. Between 1938 and 1945, it was the seat of the Slovak Parliament, president and government. After the war, the Czechoslovak Republic was reestablished and Bratislava served for next years as the local authority only.

With the old rule function there arose a lot of problems in the town as a capital. It wasn't prepared for giving place for, for example, for the new authorities, ministries, diplomats, etc. Even the future and the old palace of the president was in such a bad condition that it should be renovated. So at present for example, the president of Slovakia has his offices in the Town Hall of Bratislava. The main problem in my opinion of Bratislava City is in the cities Zansvisdom, is the discontinuity of the inhabitants. After the World War I, the inhabitants of Hungarian origin had to leave the town. The newcomers were from Slovakia and Bohemia as the Bratislava territory became the part of the new established Czechoslovak Republic after the First World War. Before the Second War, the Czech inhabitants had to leave the town. After the war the original German inhabitants were expelled. At present, there are about 470,000 inhabitants in Bratislava but very few of them can say that their ancestors lived there one hundred years ago. Everybody came from somewhere else. It will take a minimum of four generations until the Bratislava inhabitants will consider the town as their historical home. The inhabitants of Bratislava are relatively young, the average age at present is about 35, 36 years. There were a lot of children born about ten years ago in the town. When we started in the Town Hall about forty years ago a great problem arose. There was a shortage of school buildings and no ... and there were more children than possibilities of schooling them. For example in primary schools. The discontinuity of inhabitants cost

also the relationship between the inhabitants and the historical town. The newcomers did not consider the old historical parts and buildings as their heritage. And nationalization after the Second World War caused damages in the old towns, streets and buildings. Only the most important historical buildings were maintained, others were partially or completely destroyed. For example when they built a new bridge across the River Danube in the sixties a large part of the historical town also buildings of the 18th, 19th centuries were destroyed. The state as the only owner of everything in the country was not able to maintain all historical buildings. It seems to be easier to destroy them than to maintain or to repair them. In fact, Bratislava is not the natural or geographical center of the Slovak nation. But at present it is the largest town in that country and the political life concentrated there as well as the education for example universities and the cultural life. Bratislava at present is the seat of Slovak National Museum, Slovak National Theater, Slovak National Gallery and so on and other cultural institutions. When we started in the Town Hall four years ago as so now we are in the last year of our function there. It was very difficult period after all these changes which occurred after 1990 in our country. And we feel very hard the shortage of the money even now. The oldest known written document about Bratislava is from the year 907, even 1200 years ago there was fortified settlement but not the capital. We would like to congratulate Kyoto to its anniversary this year. Thank you very much.

BORDEAUX



Dmitri Georges Lavroff

Deputy Mayor

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I'm delighted to bring you greetings from the mayor of Bordeaux for the 1200th Anniversary of the City of Kyoto. As for Bordeaux, it is a city, the birth of which dates back to 200 BC. At what time it was called Burdigala. Since then, it has been like the historical city represented here faced with two-fold necessities of preserving the character and the wealth provided in the past and of course at adapting to the needs of its future. Bordeaux then grew considerably during the Gallo-Roman period. At the beginning of 3rd century, it was an open city with the population of between 1,225,000 people. Although at the 11th century Bordeaux as the world surprising renewal due to renaissance of the state to its special relationships with England and to substantial demographic roles.

Bordeaux ,the "square city" that had remained for nine centuries close to narrow ramparts began to spread out beyond the whole fortification with new suburbs that were to be partially included into six ramparts of the 11th century to 14th century. The city maintained this anti-left aspect until the 18th century. For Bordeaux, the 18th century was another period of prosperity mainly thanks to the regular trade with Africa and the French West Indies.

Bordeaux was designed along three main axes. The creation of vast open public spaces with a system of three-lined avenues and esplanades. The creation of squares dedicated to Royal Family. The building of harmonious architectural structures such as Bordeaux Opera House, the Stock Exchange and the face of the embankments.

In the 20th century, the economy of Bordeaux gradually began to move in new directions. The city could no longer live from export of wine as the products from the lands for us alone. An abolition in town planning in the city set took place in the 1960s transforming and the celebrated neighborhood in two administrative with apartments blocks and vast gardens laid out in the raised pedestrian precincts, the Merridien district. A new neighborhood was also created in an area of reclaimed marshland on the outskirts of the city, the lake side district. The restoration of the historic center of Bordeaux was then undertaken. Today Bordeaux is an urban district. The restoration of its historic center is been actively pursued. A major town planning project is on the for the redevelopment of the two banks of the Garonne. The port of Bordeaux is in fact, following the model of the major of European river ports moved its facilities downstream in line with the evolution of this activity. This closing dam of the activities of the commercial port in Bordeaux poses the question of reconvention of the port area in the center of the

city.

The redevelopment of the city includes several objectives.

(1) The reconquest of the river and the development of the relationship between the left and the right banks.

(2) The rebalancing between the two banks.

(3) The implementation of a new and architectural landscape to enhance the precious Rue heritage of the city. To provide the best possible answer to these questions which is essential for the future Bordeaux and its urban districts, Jacques , the Lord Mayor of the city initially set up the "Two Banks Committee," a thinktank composed of elected representatives and experts. For the operational stage of this major development project, an architect and a body staff of international repute, Mr.Dominique Perrault was chosen as designer. The development proposal of Mr.Dominique Perrault stands for around a few forceful notions. Firstly, the preservation of the differences between the two banks. The left bank is "mineral" with buildings. It encompasses the facade of the historic city. The right bank is "natural", slowly entering down to the water. The projects thus provides for parks to be created to enhance this landscapes. The second proposal from the architect is designed to reinforce the urban framework of the right bank by the creation of a new avenue parallel of the existing main avenue. The third proposal in admission by the architect is to build another bridge next to the existing Port de Pierre. Architecturally speaking, this new bridge is planned to be built as an identical copy of the old one. The fourth proposal concerns the urbanization plan on the right bank. It will consist of systematically and harmoniously mixing parks, gardens and buildings. A new university site wil be installed there.

In conclusion, I would present you the idea of the measure of the mayor of Bordeaux. We saying everywhere the architectural quality of the buildings we underline the fact that our life has a present and a future. Everywhere the attention paid to urban decisions will maintain the eternity of the city history. Tradition and modernization are the two major assets of your city. Thank you very much.

BARCELONA



Josep A. Acebillo

Technical Director of the Institute
for Urban Development

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Many people think that to resolve the problem of the historical cities is necessary to walk from the preservation to the modernization. During the last decade, the general attitude with regard to the problem of historical cities has been a defensive one. Many times the conservation, especially in Europe, is a list of historical building in an official catalog of protected buildings. But historical urban core however is not just the sum of the artistic buildings. It is necessary to preserve certain landmarks but it is necessary to arrive to implement the modern urban infrastructures and services to assume new urban functions. Many times radical preservation strategies can lead historical cities to a slow death. And in fact the phenomenon of defunctionalization of the historical centers has affected most centralized big cities. New companies, new services, new activities are increasingly located in peripheral areas that allow for lower costs. Looking higher accessibility, parking facilities and safety. If it was the result of an excessive level of activity in the historical cities, this process could be understood as a positive interplay between center and periphery. But I am afraid that it is not the case. The fact is that productive activities are expelled from the historical center because they are often unable to adjust modern human life. We should then not foster any cannibalistic urban development but we shouldn't either magnify urban organization. A more active and affirmative attitude in front of the historical cities problems should consider some points. First, to redesign all urban fabrics in order to increase their capacity to absorb modern mobility infrastructure, especially public transport, accessibility and parkings. Second point, to intensify the recycling and reutilization necessities in front of the orthodox restoration. Point number three, current development in communications, high technology, optical fiber, fax, cellular phones is breaking down territorial boundaries between urban, suburban and no urban areas. Historical cities that will invest heavily in this field will be able to provide efficient services without physical damage to themselves. And then we should pay an increasing attention to superficial problems, to the underground spaces. And this is a crucial space if you want to in the modernistic historical cities. In the last years in Barcelona we are working in both scenes. In one hand, we are restoring and preserving the masterpiece of the center of the city. In the other hand, with Olympics we are improving the infrastructures around the historical city and peripheral areas. Finally, let me say something more. The historical cities must be shared responsibility between local power and central state power. Historical cities have been the cradle of modern States. It's now time that States as-

sume their responsibility with regard to the fate of historical cities. In this sense let me invoke here the tragedy of Sarajevo.

Let me also suggest that this Conference make an international call to all democratic cities and states to cooperate with the reconstruction of Sarajevo. Thank you.

BOSTON



Peggy Davis-Mullen

Councilor

Conference participants and citizens of Kyoto. On behalf of Boston Mayor Thomas Menino and people of Boston, Massachusetts, it is a pleasure to address you and even a greater pleasure to be a guest of the beautiful city of Kyoto. I am Boston City Counselor Peggy Davis-Mullen and I am here representing Boston as the Chair of the Council's Committee on Tourism. As an elective official of the city of Boston it is my obligation to improve and upkeep Boston for the benefit of her residents and visitors.

Be it introducing new legislation changing old policy or just using plain common sense, like her sister city in Kyoto, Boston is a splendid and historical destination to visit. Featuring the distinct architectural structures of our colonial beginnings mixed in our neighborhoods of modern homes and domains of skyscrapers. We are the birthplace of progressive America, home of heroes Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin and John Hancock. The home of diverse melting pot of ethnicities and cultures. And we have had many amazing array of recreational landmarks from our sandy public beaches and our professional sports complexes to our world famous restaurants and vibrant downtown theater district.

As you already know, Boston is a desirable location to visit, live and work in. On any one given day there is a variety of events to choose, ranging from Broadway musicals to tours of Boston's neighborhood and America's Freedom Trail. For visitors to our city there is an unlimited choice of fine hotels and dinner clubs, as well as ample police and security to assist them with anything from a lost item to directions to the shopping district. Access to and around the city is complemented by one of our nation's top-rated transit systems. And in addition to this wonderful attraction, Boston shall be the host of 1994 World Cup Soccer Tournament Games and the fans it attracts. Recognizing the impact tourism has on any economy, local estate which means much more to me than the revenue regenerates. Because I love my city and because I would like the people to consider Boston not only as a tourist venue, but perhaps as a permanent destination, I've come to present you with what Boston has to offer and hopes of forging business and personal relationships that will reach across continents. As Head of the Tourism Committee I've taken an aggressive approach to making tourism the number one business in Boston. Unlike policy from previous administrations I want to advance rapidly towards turning Boston into a one-stop tourism process. We are removing the barriers that once separated government from free enterprise. As equally important my agenda for tourism is the need to make Boston "user-friendly". In an

effort to make the tourism industry stronger than ever before, I recently sought help and suggestions from those astute in industry. Recently, for the first time the Tourism Committee, the mayor's office of special events, tourism and marketing and leaders of tourism industry have come together to form a collaborative effort to make Boston a top tourist destination. I am very proud of what we have accomplished as far because number one, it has raised eyebrows and awareness in the general public. And number two, it has brought otherwise distanced people together. In closing, I cannot stress to anyone in this room how pleased I am to be here. As in any visit I make, whether here or somewhere in the States or to a local supermarket, I am constantly on the lookout to learn new lessons and to form new friendships. To me, tourism is a healthy business for every right reason in the world. It promotes goodwill and mankind. It generates curiosity about foreign cultures. It affords the opportunity to get out of the house and it contributes to the economical cycle by creating jobs and encouraging spending. Finally, knowing what Boston has to offer means nothing unless it can be shared with others. I intend to use the experiences of this trip to introduce a new perspective on tourism in Boston. I encourage you to do the same. I look forward to meeting with all of you and I appreciate the courtesy of your attention. Thank you very much.



Bruce Rossley

Commissioner of Arts and
Humanities

Boston is committed to protecting the historical character of our city as well as its scenic beauty. The common objective of our efforts is to safeguard the quality of life for all who live and work in our city. Boston is the birthplace of culture, science and education in America. It is one of the main cities that sparked the American Revolution more than 200 years ago and today it is driving a new revolution in innovative technology and entrepreneurial vision. Boston's 48 square miles, a home to thirty colleges and universities and there are 65 colleges and universities in the metropolitan area. The strength of Boston's colleges and universities and the community they form has also helped to make our city one of the most important centers for health care and medical research in America. It is host to 31 major hospitals. Due in large part to Boston's excellence in both higher education and in health care, Boston is rapidly becoming a hub of a highly profitable biotechnology industry. If knowledge-based industry has formed our intellect, then culture and artistic institutions form our soul. Boston is a city with a remarkable wealth and diversity of cultural attractions. This includes galleries, museums and centers for the performing arts. In conclusion, no city, regardless of how powerful it is economically, can ever hope to attract visitors if it is not attractive physically. We have no interest in unlimited, unrestrained expansion. Our economic infrastructure need to expand and we recognize that fact. However growth without limitation and expansion without strength are not our guiding objectives. Rather, we are trying to shape our city and promote its growth and economy and economic needs in balance with human needs in a scale which, although obviously urban, is still personal. Thank you very much.

BUDAPEST



Katalin Kiss

Head of Department for Settlement Protection

Good morning all of my colleague, on a general background in which we have to protect our historical values in our town. As you may know Hungary as the whole of Eastern Europe is undergone an historical transition political and economical.

This economic transition is very very slow, slower than needed and we have to keep up our town and develop our town among deteriorating economic circumstances and it needs money. Everyone knows urban development needs money, but these circumstances make our work harder and more difficult. So I do not go into the details but I hope that the accumulated wisdom of the historical cities would lead us to a position that could help each other in finding ways and techniques through channeling information, exchanging views and finding techniques for financing urban development because that's our greatest problem. Now I pass the word to my colleague.

Budapest is a city of 2 million inhabitants. Its wonderful geographical position, the River Danube dividing the city, the bridges and waterfronts buildings and the hills of the Buda site constitute one of the most scenic townscapes created by man. As a result of this, the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO admitted Hungary's capital under the title "Budapest Panorama" and Budapest Castle (Buda Castle) quarters to the list of the World Heritage. The World Heritage constitutes an obligation. In my lecture, I would like to show you a beautiful natural gift: Danube islands of Budapest.

Throughout the ages, the Danube has formed several islands, seven of them in today's area of the capital. I would like to focus on city islands. Best known of them is Margaret Island lying close to the heart of the city. It is named after Saint Margaret who was a princess from the Arpad Dynasty, the first royal dynasty of Hungary. The king who built up Hungary again after the Mongolian invasion in the 13th century offered his daughter Margaret to guard and the Church to live in the convent which he had built on the island. It was his thanks to God because the Mongols left the country. Margaret died young in the convent. Her grave can be seen in the ruins of the convent which was the burial place of several Hungarian kings of Arpad Dynasty. In the last century, Margaret Island became a place of outing for the inhabitants of the growing city. People seeking grass visited the shadows of all trees. Zóltan Kodály the well-known composer was also a frequent visitor of the island. In those days Margaret Island was approachable only by boat. It could become a place of rest for masses of people after the Margaret bridge was built connecting the southern top of the island visited two banks of the

Danube. The fact that Margaret Bridge is a continuation of the Boulevard of Budapest made the island a popular park of the capital.

In this century, sport clubs, swimming pools, baths were established on the island, later even two hotels with medical baths. As it is not desirable to attract more crowds of people, it is not allowed to build any more buildings. The island must serve the purposes of sport, recreation and to some certain extent tourism. That is why no motor vehicle can cross the island except the only public bus line. Cars are stopped in the car park right at the northern entrance of the island. The only vehicle allowed for individual use is the bicycle. The site of the Margaret Island is the Medieval ruins of the convent. An imposing water tower. Near the two hotels, gardens of millions of flowers. A mini-zoo. Open bath, cinema and stage, the national sports swimming school, an outstanding piece of the early modern architecture. Its designer Frei was not only a great architect but an Olympic champion in swimming too. North of the Margaret Island lies Uburdu Island which is less busy, being farther from the downtown. Its second name, Shipyard Island comes from the one time shipyard that used to operate on the island. And was among the first peak industrial factories of Hungary.

From the middle of the last century, four of its old buildings are declared to be part of the Hungarian Industrial Heritage. The question of how to reutilize this industrial area is still open. It looks like an interesting idea to create an Industrial Museum here. South of the city center begins the big Chapel Island, a small part of it belongs to Budapest. It is a strange thing that the top of the island closest to the center is an empty area. Further off are the big housing development, the residential area and the heavy industry company, the Chapel works which produced lorries, bicycles and various machines. The master plan of Budapest renders it to become a recreational zone. The mayor's office of Budapest doesn't support those ideas which would build an intensive office center with highrise buildings similar to Manhattan or the Defense in Paris. Such project close to the traditional city center would spoil this townscape. The other islands and peninsulas Budapest will be maintained for educational and water sport and park for natural reserves. There are very few capitals in the world which can be proud of such an ensemble of the landscape and townscape. Thank you very much for attention.

CHIANG MAI



Vorakron Tantranont

Mayor

Ladies and gentlemen, please allow me to inform you some interesting issues about Chiang Mai of which the people are preparing to celebrate her 700th anniversary in 1996.

Administratively, Thailand has been divided into 4 regions - the Central Plain, the Northeastern Plateau, the Southern Peninsula, and the Northern Highland in which Chiang Mai has been situated for nearly 700 years old. Chiang Mai is the second largest city of Thailand and an old capital city of the Northern region which has rooted its culture so deeply. Located at the foot of the famous Suthep Mountain, it has its own dialect, cultural heritage, indigeneous people and 6 major ethnic minority groups with socio-cultural diversity, arts and crafts, architecture, and abandon of natural charm and resources. Like other old cities in other parts of the world, Chiang Mai contains ancient ruine walls and moats in a square shape surrounding the old city as an important historical site as well as other significant Buddhist shrines abound in the city.

Of great antiquity and moulded by its historical, environmental and cultural heritages, Chiang Mai was reported by the Tourism Authority of Thailand as the third attractive city after Bangkok and Pattaya for overseas and domestic tourists to visit. Additionally, these visitors came to experience Chiang Mai in various dimensional aspects with their individual special interests such as culture and traditions, shopping, traditional performances, arts and crafts, national parks, golfing, Buddhist meditation, and even hilltribe trekking and rafting.

Among 150,000 residents, the majority of them, who are the indigenious people of this city and have special affection for their cultural and environmental heritages, have participated in various dimensions of the city affairs such as politics, administration, social welfare and economics, environmental conservation, and community development. A high degree of such involvement under their own decisions could be observed from a number of pro-and con-behaviours against and for the city activities. For example, a number of conservative clubs and groups of Chiang Mai people have been formed to see whether any of the municipality or provincial development projects would affect negatively the city environment and historical sites or not. However, may I point out some cases recently took place and could have been developed to reach the stage of social and political conflicts between the authority and the conservative groups, if mutual understandings were not made clear among those concerned people.

The roles of the indigenous and highly educated people have been developed effectively and increasingly in protecting the city's natural, cultural and historical environments such as the activities against the construction of cable car across the national park to Doi Suthep Temple, the constructions of high rising buildings and condominiums along the Ping River and in some residential areas, and some improvement projects for the moats, walls, a number of historical sites and the Ping River.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am personally proud of these mentioned activities of the Chiang Mai people in protecting, conserving and developing their own heritages with great care and affections. These activities illustrated a high degree of involvement in their own city development projects and created a certain sense of belonging and cultural identity awareness.

To my own 8 years' experiences as the Mayor of Chiang Mai City, I found that publications through various kinds of media even the local change agents alone were not effective enough to help the conservative groups and other kinds of people movements to understand and accept what we have been trying to do our best. My colleagues and I therefore realize that mutual understandings between the City authority and local people who are definitely the owners of this city, could be developed and maintained on the basis of people participation in creating, planning, programming, and even evaluating and reporting to the public. Consequently, acceptance of and commitment to the most city development activities and their results could be built up upon a mutual help and cooperations between the people and the authority, of which, though, the Mayor and his councillors came from a popular election.

Like most of the Kyoto citizens, the traditional beliefs and pattern of livings of Chiang Mai people have been modified to link with Buddhism.

CRACOW



Józef Lassota

Mayor

In the history of Cracow, known as the "heart of Poland," we can thus note at least three major chapters of close connections with Europe. The medieval - when the Hanseatic city on the Vistula was one of network of great European commercial emporia. The Jagiellonian - when the flourishing royal metropolis influenced the extensive territories of the multinational state. The 19 century - when the modern Cracow rose in the favourable atmosphere of liberalism, a high level of civilization, and creative decadence of the great Habsburg monarchy in its last days. In all of these periods, Cracow combined the role of the principal city of Polish politics with that of an important element in the multinational network of Central European cities. In all three of these epochs, external factor and its role as a bridge between the different parts of Central Europe determined the course of Cracow's development.

Cracow as well as the other historic cities of Central Europe are subject to system transformation. Replacement of a command and control system with a system based upon legal and economic sovereignty of the cities and economic liberalism is a chance for their generalization, but also poses considerable risk. A distinctive link between the cultural landscape and the socioeconomic system becomes particularly conspicuous during the transition period. Cities like Cracow are looking at the moment for new, effective mechanisms of protection within a set of legal and economic instruments. This calls for a new formulation of goals and scope of protection - a transition toward the process of the efficient revitalization of the whole extensive housing complexes. In this process of total protection, the only guarantee of success may lie in the wise incorporation of the cultural heritage stock into the economic circulation. This in turn requires that the balanced compromise be found among the preservation doctrine, needs of everyday life and laws of economy. Comprehensive cultural heritage protection should be viewed also from the perspective of creating the so-called Kulturgesellschaft, and by acknowledging a fact that the cultural sector is an economic one. One cannot speak today about the effective protection of the historic districts of the great cities without adequate city-management policies and urban economy. One of the key issues here is a problem of the implementation of proper urban functions. Cracow is a cradle of efforts to preserve the past, a city whose citizens since more than 150 years have had a special respect for their cultural heritage. The experience of 19th-century Cracow as a historic city which based its economy on the meaning of its cultural heri-

tage is quite significant also for the future of the former capital of Poland. The need for an integrated approach in urban studies is strongly connected with the need for integrated urban planning. This is especially relevant for a historic city which must also provide modern urban functions.

Another guarantee of successful protection is a creation of the proper image of the city. The attractiveness of the city and a region depends strongly on its cultural heritage and potential.

The improvement of the city image means also a closer link between the systematic heritage protection and cultural industries. These industries developed in the recent decades on the wave of the democratization of culture. Their growth creates jobs, market, revenue, but first of all, lead to structural innovation which is essential to an effective protection of our urban fabric. In this regard the International Cultural Center may boast a successful experiment: European Cultural Month - a great international art festival organized in Cracow in June 1992. This is also why the International Cultural Center in Cracow is especially concerned with researching the shaping of large historic cities, and strategies they use for their preservation and functioning.

Together with the municipality of Cracow, the International Cultural Center has undertaken numerous projects to find the new solution. Among them one should mention:

- The ECOS Project Krakow-Kazimiers (with the participation of experts from Edinburgh and Berlin) to provide a strategy and policies for reviving the declined area of a former separate medieval city and a Jewish district of Kazimierz, and to identify the necessary legal, administrative and financial framework of such an action.

Cracow is the only large historic city of Poland that has been left unharmed, physically and socially, from the tragedy of the Second World War. This is also why it was for a long time seen as a value in the national dimension. Today the universal dimension of its heritage is even more visible thanks to the inclusion of Cracow in the list of UNESCO World Heritage and the success of the Cracow CSCE Conference of Cultural Heritage in 1991.

During the conference the International Cultural Centre was inaugurated. The latest major facts in this sphere were the opening of the Centre planned for late 1994. Of special symbolic significance is the creation of this modern Japanese Art Centre, designed by an outstanding architect, Arata Isozaki, at the foot of the residence of the Polish Kings. It will enable not only a proper showing of an invaluable collection of Japanese art that has been owned for more than a century by the National Museum in Cracow, but should also become a symbol of supernational cultural significance of our common heritage and harmonious combination of the development of our historic cities with the new challenge of the coming century.

CUSCO



Daniel Estrada Perez

Mayor

The joined efforts will allow to safeguard the cultural inheritance and engage the future generations in the commitment of protecting and maintaining the samples that mankind has given of its creation capacity.

My city Cusco, has not a time nor a foundation date. Its existence is lost in the remotest time, probably in the magical fantasies of the legend. However, and in spite of that, it has maintained its spirit in time, it has resisted influences of different times, it has resisted struggles and battles in which our peoples engaged in name of liberty and justice. Its continuity makes Cusco unique, peculiar, ancient and new at once.

It is located in the southern hemisphere, at 13 30' 45" and at 71 58' 33" west longitude in the Andes mountains, towards the Amazon Basin. Its altitude above sea level is 3,450 m. (11,000 feet). A gentle weather which temperatures may vary between 12 & 18 °C with only two seasons (rainy and dry). Its population raises up to 300,000.

Cusco, in the ancient Inka language (still spoken), is a word of a very difficult comprehension: It means Center, Root of spiritual energies of man, Ax and force of the Andean world. It also a cosmological expression of the Universe that unifies and agglutinates man within all its various differences, and its cultural inheritance and in close relationship with its natural environment.

It was also the capital of the ancient "Tawantinsuyu" empire which spread 3,000,000 sq.km. from the southern Colombia to the south of Chile enclosing territories that now belong to five South American nations.

The population of such empire raised up to 15,000,000 people and was decimated with the violent eruption of European conquest in the 16th century, was able to achieve a social organization based on the principle of solidarity and reciprocity that was also capable of improving the economy and production up to the level of having a large surplus. Adapted to the natural environment (the roughest in the world), created a network of roads and trails with over 21,000 km. linking the whole territory and developed planning and engineering that allowed them to build large irrigation systems, and build terraces over huge extensions of the Andes mountains. Those systems are still in

use today.

The Andean culture which had its head in my city gave to mankind not only the monumentality of its architecture, but the genetic achievements that converted into eatable varieties of over a hundred plants. Potatoes and corn are just samples of which Inkas achieved. Back in the 17th century, the planet was saved from hunger thanks to these gifts of Andean man to mankind. Modern man's diet has been largely improved with Andean crops.

Declining of this culture has irretrievably started with the Conquest in the 16th century when deprivation blew most of Inka's remains. Nowadays only traces remain such as Machupijchu, the world's paradigm of ancient architecture, and Sadsaywaman, whose hundred ton stones are still fit together without any kind of mortar in between the joints.

The city has passed through a slow deterioration process during the last 20 years, however and close to the 21st century Cusco is retaking its condition of a ruler city. Efforts towards the conservation and the safeguard of cultural patrimony, following the rules issued in the "Conservation & Protection Code", given by the local city government as well as other legal dispositions given by the constitution of the country.

As we are totally engaged and compromised with these goals is that we see with enthusiasm and are very pleased, the interest the Kyoto City is showing for the conservation. The idea of placing and improving mechanisms of cooperation and integration towards the goal of maintaining safeguarding and preserving cultural patrimony which belongs to mankind. We salute the efforts to search for consensus and agreements in the task of mutual cooperation.

At the same time we want to reiterate our proposal done in the organization of cities of the world patrimony in which we demanded a new international order for the protection of patrimony. In this sense, we proposed the creation of an economical fund for the safeguard and protection. This fund would have as one of its main resources the interest paid for the foregoing debt by the countries. This fund would be basically on favor of third-world cities, who have responsibilities for the world's patrimony.

Following with these thoughts, we should understand that conservation for itself can not be substantial for development of people. Its main goal should be to guarantee better living conditions for its inhabitants.

In behalf of this millenary city in the Peruvian Andes, Cusco, I want to talk to you as head and conductor of a local government that belongs to mankind to declare and assume the responsibility of a double obligation: To achieve for our people's levels of development compatible with the dignity of men, and also care for the historical wealth of which we are inheritors, but belongs to mankind.

KYOTO



Moribiro Komoda

Deputy Mayor

After the social and economic chaos and impoverishment at the end of the Second World War, Japan achieved unprecedented economic growth and has become one of the most economically powerful nations in the world. However, in view of the slow development of housing and social facilities and long working hours, this economic growth has not necessarily led to the enrichment of people's daily lives. Furthermore, with the removal of economic barriers, it has become necessary for Japan to deal with such issues as international economic friction and environmental problems. In order to solve these problems, we have been endeavoring to shift our orientation away from placing the highest priority on economic growth and efficiency and towards national and community development through the establishment of a social and economic system that emphasizes the quality of life and realizes a life that citizens perceive as comfortable and affluent.

This also involves moving away from the conventional centralized social system through which economic activity and the population have become concentrated in the capital city, Tokyo, and standardized community development and culture have been diffused from the center to other parts of the country. Instead, it will be necessary to reconstruct a decentralized social system based on autonomous cities and regions with their own affluent individuality and diverse values, in other words, to change our orientation towards the development of attractive cities and communities according to the unique characteristics of each region. This also means considerable changes in the functions cities should have and the form they ought to take. We are now starting to view cities not so much as places where corporations base their activities but rather as arenas for the enrichment of people's lives in every respect - for living, working, learning and playing. In other words, we are moving from an age in which cities are evaluated according to their economic power to an age in which they will be assessed according to their affluence as spaces for people's lives.

In this period of major transition in Japanese society, the city of Kyoto has introduced the concept of "health" as a measure of the value of Kyoto's community development for the 21st century, hoping that this will serve as a model for future relationships between cities and their citizens. In November 1991, the city established the "Kyoto Healthy City Plan," aiming at the health of people, the region, and its natural environment.

Of course, Mayor Tanabe's experience over many years as a doctor providing medical care in this region led to this idea for a plan with "health" as the key word.

Nevertheless, through the discussions over a period of one and a half years with people of learning and experience and practitioners in a wide variety of fields that led to the formation of this plan, my determination was strengthened by the fact that as Japan enters an age in which the average life span is 80 years, our concept of the meaning of "health" is changing from being merely a state of not being physically ill to a wider concept of vitality throughout our lives. As we strive to realize this new form of health, we should therefore create a city that serves as a stage for this affluent human life.

A city that can serve as a stage for people's lives will attract diverse people and this accumulated diversity will give rise to new cultures and industries. This in turn will maintain the city as a healthy body and further develop it, thus showing how a new kind of city life that emphasizes the role of people is created.

In accordance with this philosophy, a healthy city was defined in the Healthy City Plan as "A city where, based on an understanding of the value of living and the importance of human rights, all citizens are guaranteed the opportunity to seek health and are provided with an environment that fosters human relations and health, so that vitality and affluence can be realized through their everyday lives." On this basis, we embarked on our mission to make Kyoto such a city.

What are the possibilities for realizing this Healthy City of Kyoto?

Kyoto is blessed with beautiful natural surroundings in every season of the year and has many superb cultural inheritances reflecting its long history of 1,200 years. By constantly creating new cultures on the basis of this tradition and inheriting various kinds of wisdom, it has become a most attractive city whose citizens can enjoy an affluent life. Kyoto is an outstanding center of scientific and academic research which has produced original achievements and many Nobel prizewinners. It is also a city where a wide variety of things are made. Kyoto has a balanced industrial structure featuring both traditional industries such as Nishijin-ori (weaving), Kyo yuzen (textile dyeing), and Kiyomizu-yaki (ceramics) and leading-edge technological industries such as precision machinery. Kyoto thus has various faces; as well as being a historical town, it is a highly individual city looking forward positively to the future.

As we have seen, Kyoto is a city with a rich and diverse stock invaluable for the creation of a healthy city. Indeed, I believe it possesses to a remarkable degree the conditions necessary for the creation of the ideal healthy city.

Of course, without making considerable efforts, the Healthy City of Kyoto cannot be realized. Today's Kyoto has been experiencing new problems through various changes in the living environment. These changes include the decrease of the population in the city center, the transformation of the city view which has become associated in the public mind with Kyoto, the decline of traditional industries, and the weakening of the

local community. Just as the human body requires constant metabolism in order to maintain life, a city must be continuously creative in responding to social and economic change with clear policies and positively face new challenges in order to keep a "vital and healthy body."

I would now like to focus in particular on the citizens who play the principal role in the creation of a healthy city.

Kyoto has always been a region with strong sense of autonomy. The city suddenly rose to prominence from the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries, in the latter half of the Muromachi period. Kyoto's tradition of regional autonomy, said to have begun with the group of town citizens that emerged with this regional unification, has been handed down to the present day as part of the background of Kyoto life.

One of the distinctive features of the historical city of Kyoto is the large number of people living in the city center. Partly because Kyoto was spared the bombings of the Second World War, the proportion of citizens whose ancestors have lived there for generations is higher than in other big cities. This has certainly contributed to the gradual refinement of Kyoto's culture and traditions, such as its unique language, cooking, and traditional events, and to the city's autonomous activities centering around the close-knit "school district" and "town" communities.

In this highly refined, unique culture of living and the sophisticated awareness of citizens one finds throughout the city, I can perceive the rationality that has taken root in the lives of Kyoto people through its long history and have come to feel that herein lies the wisdom of the historical city of Kyoto. I am convinced that, taking this culture of living that the city has inherited as our nucleus and supplementing it with new creations, our ideal of the Healthy City of Kyoto can be realized. This will be achieved not only through the efforts of the local government but also of citizens, the bearers of the "wisdom of the historical city," corporations, and groups. Taking health as their yardstick and using it to reconsider various aspects of their lives and activities, a healthy city will be created through their efforts towards attaining health for themselves.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the creation of healthy cities has become both a Japanese and global trend.

Last year, the Japanese government, partly influenced by Kyoto, embarked upon a "Healthy Cultural City Creation Plan" aiming at a healthy, pleasant and high-quality life for citizens by utilizing the distinctive characteristics of each region, and citing Kyoto as a model city in this respect.

Furthermore, people throughout the world are trying to find ways of dealing with increasingly grave urban problems from the viewpoint of the "health of cities."

It is estimated that by the beginning of the 21st century, half of the world's population

will be living in cities. With this rapid urbanization, various new urban problems have arisen that can no longer be dealt with within the conventional scope of "public health," such as the growth of slums, homelessness, decline of educational standards, violent crime and racial discrimination.

Against this background, we have seen the appearance of programs such as the Healthy Cities Project centering around the WHO (World Health Organization) European Office and the Wellness Movement in North America. In a broader sense this global development of urban policies based on a completely new concept of health and a search for ways in which communities and cities can become healthy springs from the same aims as our own plan for the creation of a healthy city in Kyoto.

We are determined to make the creation of a healthy Kyoto utilizing the wisdom of this historical city a model for healthy cities throughout the world.

MELBOURNE



Kevan Gosper

Chief Commissioner

Ladies and gentlemen

It gives me great pleasure today to tell you how we, at the City of Melbourne, have worked to retain and build on Melbourne's great legacy of historic buildings.

First let me introduce our city to you:

Melbourne - the capital city of the state of Victoria - is one of the world's finest examples of a city built in the Victorian-style of architecture.

Melbourne is a lively and culturally diverse city. It is the national headquarters for many of Australia's major banks, industrial, mining, educational and research institutions. Melbourne is Australia's second largest city, with a population of more than 3 million people.

The City of Melbourne encompasses the Central Activities District, the city's premier commercial and retail precinct.

Melbourne was established in 1835. Gold was discovered in Victoria in the 1850s and caused a major growth in population. In the late 1880s, Melbourne underwent a period of great prosperity, with a vast amount of money being spent on grand Victorian-style buildings for both public and private use.

Melbourne's historic charm and character have been strongly influenced by the grid concept on which the various blocks of the central city was laid out. Each city block was then broken down into smaller areas through the use of arcades and lanes which, today, house a variety of specialised retail stores. They are also the location of vacant warehouses, many of which are now being converted into residential accommodations.

Melbourne's broad tree lined streets still carry trams - a unique sight in Australia, and an essential component of a well developed public transport system.

There are still buildings to be found in the central city which were built before the Gold Rush. These include this small shop and residence built in 1850, and this Hotel built in 1853 which was used as a coach stop for people heading for regional centres and the gold fields .

In the 1870s Melbourne could boast such major public buildings as: the State Library and Museum Building, and the banking chambers of the former Bank of Australasia designed in 1875.

On January 1, 1901, the Federation of Australia came into being. Its temporary capital, for the first 27 years, was Melbourne. This period brought encouragement for the completion of major public buildings such as Parliament House.

In the twentieth century Melbourne's development has followed the economic cycles familiar in major world capitals. However it was the holding of the Olympic Games in 1956 (in which I competed, incidentally) that brought international recognition to Melbourne. (Olympics at the MCG) These Olympics were called the 'friendly games', and brought many visitors to Melbourne for the first time. They were charmed and delighted by what they found.

Melbourne's character has also been shaped by its various ethnic communities. Most notable among these has been the Chinese influence in the Little Bourke Street Precinct - a community whose presence in Melbourne dates from 1855.

Another significant part of Melbourne's heritage is the magnificent parks and gardens that fringe the central city. Thanks to the foresight of our founders, they exist today to be appreciated by visitor and resident alike. (The Domain)

Heritage assets play a significant role in the presentation, both nationally and internationally, of the cultural development and life of Melbourne.

Heritage factors also make a positive contribution to tourism. Cities which have a strong expression of cultural identity are strategically placed to compete successfully in the global tourism market.

For these reasons, conservation and management of our heritage is important to the City of Melbourne. My Council's policies, therefore, address the issues of enhancement and maintenance through a comprehensive framework for action.

The components of this framework include:

The Council has worked together with the State Government and community organisations, to develop a list of buildings that are particularly noteworthy.

The State Government has the responsibility to prepare legislation that will plan for Melbourne's growth and development while protecting buildings, trees, bridges and statues which have historic or architectural merit.

The Council also takes an active role in the marketing of the city and its heritage assets. An example of this is the range of recently installed heritage plaques which provide visitors to the city with information on significant sites and the development of our city.

The Council also assists with financial support, through the Melbourne Restoration Fund.

Other Council roles are:

The City of Melbourne has a sister city relationships with several international cities: Osaka in Japan; St. Petersburg in Russia; Thessaloniki in Greece; Boston in the United States; and Tianjin in China.

Tianjin - northern China's major port and the port city for the capital, Beijing - has many unique heritage features which are being threatened by modern day development. In 1991, the City of Melbourne provided financial assistance to a study by the Australian Institute of Urban Studies and provided staff to work on field research and the preparation of conservation strategies.

For most of this century, the Central Activities District has been the commercial and retail centre of metropolitan Melbourne. In recent years there have been as few as 2000 people living in the city centre. This is now changing, and through a range of strategies, the Council is promoting a substantial increase in the number of city residents.

As a result of the 1980s building boom, many older offices and warehouses were left empty. A few years ago, the City of Melbourne recognised the opportunity to bring people back into the city centre to live through the "recycling" of underutilised city buildings. This has been done through the "Postcode 3000" program, which eliminates many Council charges on developers and encourages their work.

A 'demonstration' project undertaken by the Council brought about the refurbishment of the upper floors of this Victorian building (Talma). Six studio apartments were created with only the basic essentials of bathrooms and kitchens. The choice of fittings and finishes were left to the tenants. This building was exceptionally well received by the people of Melbourne. When the time came to lease these apartments, over 300 expressions of interest were received. Developers who had previously thought that this form of building "recycling" would not work, have been proved wrong and the last two years has seen the successful "recycling" of a number of heritage buildings in Melbourne.

At the City of Melbourne we see heritage as promoting a clear international identity; a strong self image for the people of Melbourne and a positive contribution to the economy of Melbourne.

In 1990, the Population Crisis Committee, in Washington DC, voted Melbourne as one of the world's most liveable cities. It is, without doubt, a city of grace and charm and one of the world's great capital cities. At the same time, it is a city which has remembered its past, incorporating its best features into modern day development.

NANJING



Li Yin Gun

Deputy Mayor

On behalf of the citizens of Nanjing, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the City of Kyoto for organizing this conference and also for inviting our city to be a part of it. I also offer my sincere congratulations on this conference, which is being largely and enthusiastically attended.

Nanjing is the capital city of Jiangsu, a province facing the sea. It is also one of the major cities of the eastern part of China. Facing the Yangtze, which is the third longest river in the world and a main artery of China, and only 300 km away from the sea, Nanjing City is favorably located in geographical terms.

The city, consisting of ten districts and five counties, has a population of 5.16 million. It is one of the four greatest old cities of China (namely, Xian, Louyang, Beijing and Nanjing) and also one of the 24 historical and cultural cities of the country. In short, it is a city with a very long history where culture and civilization have flourished.

Some 2,500 years have passed since 472 B.C., when the capital of Yue was founded in Nanjing. This city has served as a national capital in ten different ages, namely, the ages of the Kingdom of Wu (one of the Three Kingdoms), the Eastern Jin Dynasty, the Southern Dynasties (that is, the Song Dynasty, the Qi Dynasty, the Liang Dynasty and the Chen Dynasty), the Southern Tang Dynasty, the Ming Dynasty, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and the Republic of China. Because of this, Nanjing is called "the ancient capital of ten dynasties"

Nanjing is a place of scenic beauty nestled in hills and waters and surrounded by greenery.

Zhu-ge Liang, a famous minister in the age of the Three Kingdoms, gave high praise to Nanjing with such topographical features, by saying, "This is the very place that is suitable for the Emperor's dwelling."

Li Bo, a great poet in the days of the Tang Dynasty, celebrated Nanjing in one of his poems by referring to it as a place where beautiful hills extend far and a river flows around the city wall.

These two personages' tributes of praise eloquently speak of Nanjing's grand and picturesque landscape.

Nanjing also has several tens of mausoleums built in the days of the Southern Dynasties. The grandeur and refined beauty of these mausoleums make them worthy of being called national treasures.

Architecture dating back to the early years of the Ming Dynasty is large in scale and excellent in artistry: the high city wall extends for no less than 33.67 km and is probably second to none as a city wall in width and solidness.

Many-storied buildings constructed in the closing years of the Qing Dynasty are elaborate and

elegant, and old houses of such structure are seen standing side by side on the banks of the Huai River.

Nanjing is also dotted with many places related to the modern history of China. Among them is the Sun Zhong-shan (Sun Yat-sen) Mausoleum at the foot of Mt. Zijin in the eastern suburbs of the city. Sun Zhong-shan is well-known as a leader of the Chinese democratic revolution in 1911.

The history and culture of Nanjing symbolized by these places and structures are the pride of its citizens and give them great encouragement to mold the great future of the city.

It is more than 40 years since the People's Republic of China was founded, and Nanjing has undergone great changes during these years. The waves of reformation and liberation have greatly vitalized the city, accelerated its economic and industrial development, enlarged its total capacity, and have had a far-reaching economic influence.

Today, not only does Nanjing retain its characteristics as an old city but it has a rationalized, comprehensive industrial system as well. The city has 36 industries including mining, metallurgical, shipbuilding, automotive, machine, electronic, spinning, chemical, petroleum-processing, building materials, food, packing, and light industries. Over 2,000 kinds of products are being produced in more than 200 industrial fields. There are more than 3,800 industrial enterprises in this city, and over 180 of them are large or medium-sized enterprises.

As one of the major cities of the eastern part of China, Nanjing ranks second among all the cities of China in the output of electronic and chemical products and third in the production of automobiles. The city also ranks high in the output of machine tools and special products such as gold wire and gold leaf.

The harbor of Nanjing is the largest river port in China both in scale and in the amount of trade; cargoes of about 50 million tons are loaded and unloaded every year.

Nanjing is also one of the six greatest mass communication centers in China.

Nanjing, which has a long history, has a wealth of cultural heritage and places of historical interest as well as scenic spots. Importance has also been attached to their protection. Nanjing Municipality, taking a serious view of the preservation of the historical characteristics of this old city, has incorporated the protection of the noted city wall into its comprehensive urban planning, for example.

Following the State Council's designation of nine historical relics as national assets to be protected, Nanjing Municipality designated 281 historical relics as municipal assets and 443 historical relics as district or county assets. Then the municipal authorities of Nanjing established about ten preservation acts including "Regulations for the Preservation of Cultural Relics in Nanjing" and "Notice Regarding the Preservation of the People's Government's City Wall in Nanjing." Nanjing Municipality carried out large-scale projects to repair and rehabilitate historical relics such as the city wall, the Confucius Mausoleum and Zhaotian-gong Palace.

Nanjing Municipality has also promoted archaeological research as well as historical and cultural studies. In 1993, the fossil skull of a pithecanthrope was excavated. Drawing people's attention not only in China but even abroad as well, the excavation was much talked about as one of the ten biggest pieces of scientific news in China in 1993.

When seen from the viewpoint of its economic development, Nanjing is now entering a very important period when it can make great strides. The municipality of Nanjing and its citizens therefore have to unite in their efforts for the further economic development of the city, but at the same

time they are obliged to jointly aim at preserving its historical characteristics. In other words, they have to make Nanjing a city which retains its traditional features and modern aspects as well. To be more concrete, the municipal authorities of Nanjing and its citizens have to make efforts to further develop it into a comprehensive industrial city mainly producing electronic appliances, automobiles, chemical products and special industrial products and also into a hub of foreign trade, economic exchange, traffic, communications, commerce, finance and information. At the same time however, Nanjing has to retain its own historical characteristics and develop into an international cultural tourist city with its beautiful natural environment and modern civilization merged in harmony with each other.

Nanjing is a beautiful old city on the southern bank of the Yangtze River, a city where many an emperor has dwelled. The ancestors of its citizens have left abundant historical and cultural heritages behind.

It is true history can be evidence of the past, but it cannot create the future. Today's realities will be a part of history tomorrow. As those living in these modern days, we cannot evade obligations assigned to us by history. We are obliged to help towards a better and brighter future for our posterity by following the example of our great forefathers who have created history.

I sincerely hope that many people will visit Nanjing from various parts of the world, whether on business or for sightseeing, and develop friendly relations with people there.

TASHKENT



Bakhtiyar Khusanbayev

Vice Mayor

I am a representative of Tashkent - the capital of Republic of Uzbekistan. In 1983 our city celebrated its 2000 anniversary and its population ran up to more than two million.

As you know, before 1991 Uzbekistan was a part of Soviet Union and undoubtedly it affected the development of our Republic and the City of Tashkent at that.

Representatives of more than 100 nationalities and religions of the world are living in Tashkent nowadays. This is a specialty of our city, which gives weighty reason to call Tashkent a city of friendship and brotherhood.

In 1991 Uzbekistan became an independent state and it opened a new branch in our longstanding history.

During past millenniums, a lot of violent events, bloody battles and results took place around Tashkent with its fruitbearing land, which gives two or even three harvests a year, and with our industrious and talented people always was an apple of discord for greatest rulers and commanders of the world. Alexander Makedonsky army and Chingiz Chan forces passed through our land. And Bobur and Amir Temur - the founders of the great empires were born here.

But today I would like to tell about one event out of our huge national history. This event comes from existing of the great Turon.

Except bloody battles, our past had also very rich cultural heritage. And one of our cultural events considered to be Navruz.

In spring, when day becomes to be equal to the night we celebrate a festival of natural renewal - which is an embodiment of spring, love and revival. We are making special costumes, delicious dishes beforehand.

Mostly all people take part in this holiday, and it doesn't depend on their nationality, language, faith, ages, and social descent. People congratulate each other with the beginning of a new year, meet guests and help sick ones.

On the 21st of March at the day of celebration there is a big market through over the streets.

From earlier morning till late in the evening, most famous and popular representatives of culture and art, folk and circus artists give performance in open air. There are mass walking tours and parades.

During this day, people forgive all offenses, and stop quarrels. To some extent Navruz can be compared with the Olympic games, when all wars were stopped during the period of competition.

This is the tradition about which I wanted to tell you and taking chance to invite you to our sunny, hospitable town.

YOGYAKARTA



R. Widagdo

Mayor

The City of Yogyakarta was born in 1756 (1682 according to the Javanese year), coincide with Hamengku Buwono I occupied Kraton Yogyakarta, but Yogyakarta Municipality born in June 7, 1947 according to the stipulation of the Law no. 7/1947 about the formation of self government administration City of Yogyakarta.

Yogyakarta Municipality covers some area about 32.5 square kilometers, and has 458,181 citizens (in October 1993).

Yogyakarta Municipality is part of the Yogyakarta Province which consists of five local governments.

As a provincial capital, Yogyakarta Municipality serves as a government center, as a growth center and as a trade and transportation servicing center for the hinterland. Besides of its functions the city plays some parts such as a culture city, as a struggle city, as an education center and as a main tourist destination area. As a cultural city, the existence of Kraton Yogyakarta has a strategic meaning of preserving the noble Javanese culture which constitutes part of the national culture of Indonesia.

As a struggle city the heroism and solidarity of the communities was marked by the appearance of Prince Diponegoro who led the fight against the Dutch administration during 1825 - 1830. At last Prince Diponegoro was captured in a tricky manner by the Dutch and to be exiled in Ujung Pandang (formerly Makasar) in South Celebes and died there in 1855.

The historical role of the city went on until Indonesia gained independence and then during the first years of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta as a capital got threats which endangered the state position so the capital was moved to Yogyakarta. The choice of Yogyakarta as a capital in (1946 - 1949) because it is the only region of the state which had both a complete governmental structure, power and materials support for defending the government at that time.

As an educational center, it has some education facilities both formal and informal ones. There are 302 elementary schools, 66 junior high schools, 56 senior high schools and 36 schools of higher level education.

Also Yogyakarta is known as the place of birth of the first national university, the Gajah Mada

University.

As a main tourist destination area many tourist objects could be found there, in developing the tourism sector its be based on the local government policy which as much as possible try to raise the image of Yogyakarta and conform to the city predicates.

The local government efforts on preserving historical values possessed by the city could be understood by paying close attention to the some programs emphasized.

The local cultural which constitute a part of the national culture of Indonesia growth naturally, in the other hand the local government to develop in order it could be survive growth even better.

The community solidarity and participation on taking care of the local culture shown by the existence of the many culture groups spread over the 14 districts.

Among the culture groups such as:

Traditional dance, gamelan music, modern dance, Jatilean, Narator, a play, theater, painting atelier, etc.

Also there could be found some small scale industrial center, which is developed by the local government pass through the intersectoral programs, such as: batik home industry, silver home industry, leather goods home industry and other souvenir atelier.

By developing this sector it is hope to be an alternate solution of manpower problem, the community economic life also the developing of the tourism industry.

The government policy to develop the small scale industry also base on both environ consideration and to make use of the limited city space according to the Yogyakarta master plan by the year 1985 - 2005.

That is information at glance about Yogyakarta which is one historical city in Indonesia, we hope it could be the existence of this city in the international forum, specially among the historical cities all over the world and the most important thing is what we are able to do next.



Kim Byung-Wook

Deputy Mayor

Kyongju City is located in the southeastern part of Kyongsangbuk-do in Korea, with a land area of 218.90 square kilometers and a population of 150,000. The city is divided into 44 towns (do). Two ranges of mountains and rivers form an eroded basin which makes a natural fortress surrounded by a hilly region. South River, North River and West River join the main stream of the Hyongsankang River to form a plain, flowing into the Japan Sea.

Kyongju City which has prospered as the capital of Shilla (B.C. 57 to A.D. 935) for more than a thousand years holds the largest number of ancient relics and remains in the country, preserving its face as a renowned historical city.

When Shiro State, one of 12 states in the Jinhan era was established, six families in the six villages occupying the river basin and foot of the mountains were reorganized into six tribes. As conquered by Jinhan and Small Country, the region was selected as the capital of the kingdom. In its height of prosperity, the capital held 178,000 households. It played the central role of administration over 1360 bo, 55 ri and 35 luxurious houses and also served as the base of economic, religious and cultural activities.

On foundation of Koryo, the region was named Kyongju and then renamed as Dongkyong (Eastern Capital), one of the three major cities of Kodyo including Kaesong and Pyongyang.

According to city planning, a walled town was built in a part of the capital of Shilla. This era, however, witnessed a Mongol invasion, in which a nine-layered tower and many other historical structures were burned to ashes or ruined.

Kyongju was behind other cities in city development but was at last promoted to be Kyongju City in 1955. Monuments and remains underground are preserved in relatively good condition.

Kyongju City has 63% of the total area designated as the national park, which covers 138.16 square kilometers. It is designated as a world-class historical park divided into Suhak District, Hwarong District, (Mt.) Tansuksan District, (Mt.) Namsan District and Taebon District.

Kyongju City is marked by activities related to culture/history, tourism, religion and agriculture. As for the religion, the city possesses most of the cultural properties in the sphere of religious culture. The Tendo sect of Buddhism, one of the three major religions in Korea originated here.

At present, the Kyongju Institute of Cultural Properties is excavating the remains of a capital in Hwangryongsa District. The excavation reveals an increasing part of the appearance and form of streets and structures in the ancient capital. As more of the site of the ancient palace is unearthed, more researchers take interest in the palace in an era of unification of the land, promoting investigation.

The record of traditions of the three states describes the capital as "Temples are long lined like stars, and pagodas are flying like geese." The capital has a similar configuration to that of Changan Castle in China or the ancient capital of Nara in Japan.

The Record of History of the Three States tells that the names of bo and ri villages were decided in 469 A.D.; a market in the capital was opened in 490 A.D.; an east market was founded in 509 A.D. as a counterpart of the former one; and in the beginning of 500 A.D., King Jigeong-Wang ordered to carry out the city planning in the capital.

A notable topic on research of the capital is that remains revealing the forms of bo and ri constituting the capital was discovered recently in an area designated as the outskirts of the area for cultural properties protection.

Judging from these, the central part of the present city seems to occupy about 1/6 of the total area of the ancient capital.

The northern part of Kyongju City such as Hwangsung-Dong and Ryongkang-Dong has seen expansion of residential areas as the population grew. Construction works are underway at many places in these districts.

In residential land development at Hwangsung-Dong, a remain of huge metallurgical, smelting works was found and the works were switched to excavation. It is regretful that the site of the monument was not preserved and that the construction works restarted after the relics were collected.

The scale of the ancient capital is only investigated through excavation. There is an urgent need to conduct the investigation before buried remains are ruined by construction works brought about by rapid expansion of urban area. The cultural sphere of Shilla centers around Kyongju City, encompassing the neighboring cities such as Youngchun, Ulsan and Pohang.

Preservation and development of the environment :

While it is crucial to preserve remains, relics and monuments of our ancestors, it is as important to preserve nature and landform where historical events took place. The current industrialization is seriously affecting the scenic places in historical cities. Whenever I see beautiful sights

around us destroyed, I feel my heart ache.

Kyongju City has a model area where urban and rural environment is incorporated in natural and artificial aspects. In Yangdong District, mountains and river designated as a national park together with the house of Choi are surrounded by forests to create a scenic environment.

To maintain their original forms, buildings designated as important folklore material cannot be repaired or expanded without permission. A crucial issue for protection of beautiful mountains and rivers is prevention of environmental pollution. It requires public education and administrative efforts.

Protection of cultural properties and scenic sites in the world:

Although different in characteristics, all the cultural properties tangible or intangible share the same value in the global community. The tangible legacies such as structures, books, sculptures, handicrafts and underground layers containing remains and relics should be protected against environmental pollution. They should be protected from destruction and illegal trade by men, as well.

Legislative measures should be taken to prevent illegal trade of historical properties so that foreign countries may not acquire our cultural properties which have been unearthed or still buried.

Opportunities to appreciate such cultural properties should be enhanced through international exhibitions or tourism focusing on introduction of the culture.

The intangible legacies include artistic performances such as drama, music and dance as well as folk songs and legends. Kyongju has inherited unique song and dance such as Panna Darei and folk songs, as well as typical harp called Kayakin from the era of Shilla. The modern age has witnessed Kirusamunori and Shishinori continued to be performed.

The Shilla Cultural Festival started in 1961 is held every other years. The historical city of Kyongju pays utmost efforts during the period from October 8 to 10 in even numbered years.

MONTREAL



André Lavallée

Executive Committee Member

Let me begin by thanking the City of Kyoto for its generous invitation .

Montreal is known internationally as the host of Expo '67, that is the 1967 Universal Exposition, as well as the 1976 Olympic Games. Perhaps our city should also be known internationally as a paradox, at the same time, one of the most modern and most ancient cities of North America.

It has a European air which attracts Americans, and an American look that amazes Europeans. And it is the contradictions that give Montreal its special charm.

As a metropolis of three million people, Montreal remains an agreeable place to live: it is cosmopolitan, but still has a human scale, and its residents are proud of its architects and heritage.

Founded in 1642 under the name Ville-Marie, Montreal's first settlers were a handful of French colonists who established themselves at Pointe-a-Calliere. Very soon, floods from the St. Lawrence River forced the residents to relocate to higher ground nearby, the present site of Old Montreal.

Montreal quickly became a centre of trade and commerce, due to its strategic location at the confluence of the Saint Lawrence River and several other rivers, as well as the presence of the Lachine Rapids, which blocked marine transportation further into the continent's interior. The city became the takeoff point for major expeditions and the most important trans-shipment point in New France.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, military conflicts forced Montreal to put up fortifications. The stone walls, built in 1717, mark the boundaries of Old Montreal. At the time of the conquest of New France by England in 1760, Montreal was a village of 5,200 residents. British immigration during the nineteenth century brought economic diversification, and growth was also helped by the opening of Western Canada.

These fortifications were nearly all pulled down between the years 1804 and 1817, thus clearing the way for new streets and public squares; in the heart of Old Montreal which had then become the financial center of Canada, neo-classical warehouses and

lavishly decorated banks soon sprung up on St.-Jacques Street, beside the smaller French Regime buildings of the former fortified city.

The golden age of Old Montreal lasted up to the end of the Second World War. After 1945, Old Montreal gradually declined, as economic activity shifted north, away from this historical district with its European architecture. Today's central business district has an unmistakably North American ambiance.

However, Old Montreal is today one of the most remarkable architectural collections in North America. Its buildings cover styles dating from the seventeenth century right up to the 20th century, and with its many archeological sites, it is in effect a living display of the different stages of the city's history.

The newest buildings, which sometimes fit very well, sometimes not so well into the historical fabric, are a reminder of the paradox I spoke of earlier. Modern and ancient co-exist, without embarrassment. Therefore, Old Montreal is an eloquent testimony, a collective treasure, and an important symbol. And it has become a major Montreal tourist attraction.

It was not always so. Twenty years ago it was certainly a remarkable heritage site, but it was also neglected and badly run-down. The City of Montreal and its historic district had gone through a difficult time in the 1960s, and during that time every building was in danger of being sacrificed to short-term profits.

The Old Port, at the heart of this historic area, was gradually left behind in favour of new piers further downriver, and was officially abandoned in 1974. The devastation that occurred during that period proved how urgent it was to save and restore our city's heritage.

A long process of recycling and restoring the buildings of Old Montreal began in 1964, when the Quebec government gave it the status of a historic district. This gave some government protection to the historic area. During the preparations for Expo '67, the City and private sector worked hard to enhance public areas and restore buildings. These efforts were successful, particularly in the areas surrounding City Hall, and in some cases the restoration efforts served as an inspiration to other North American cities.

The next decade saw larger scale recycling begin, particularly on major properties that belonged to religious communities. Apart from these efforts, however, the rest of Old Montreal continued to deteriorate. The Quebec government and its Cultural Affairs Department were active in sensitizing the public and heritage protection. The City played a role in territorial planning and managing public spaces. But private property was left out of the efforts of that period to enhance the district.

In 1978, this disturbing situation led the Quebec government to propose an agreement with the City of Montreal for the enhancement of Old Montreal. It provided for the

shared resources of both public partners to be used for city planning studies, archeological research, restorations, and public improvements, and above all to help private sector investment in this area.

Old Montreal thus became the centre of a development area at the edge of the modern business district, with the capacity to support thousands of housing units, offices and shops. It also became evident that some of Old Montreal's traditional roles would have to be restored and redeveloped: among the most important, finance and international affairs.

For example, The World Trade Centre was conceived as a horizontal office complex .

We were able to do away with parking lots, and replace them with valuable buildings or spaces. We also rebuilt several streets which runs alongside the Old Port.

For the Old Port, whose revival began in 1982, the 350th anniversary was a pretext to accelerate the work, and since 1992 this has been, along with Old Montreal, one of the most frequently used public spaces in the city, for both Montrealers and tourists.

Thus, we restored the buildings of Montreal .

The agreement itself has been renewed up to the present date. Over the years, the experience of SIMPA in the real estate development of Old Montreal has permitted it to develop a vision of the future of this historic area, based on a precise understanding of its problems, parameters, shortcomings and potential.

Despite this impressive record, there are still question marks regarding the real benefits of tourism in the area. It is often a source of conflict with residents, and it can sometimes work against the efforts to enhance Old Montreal. Experts in tourism gathered together to discuss this question .

The City of Montreal, It will be a important place for various institutions and merchandise.

LISBON



Joao Barroso Soares

Deputy Mayor

Ladies and gentlemen, Lisbon participates in the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities which Kyoto organized so opportunely with its experience in the field of preservation and rehabilitation of the city's architectural monuments and historical buildings and with historical joy due to the celebration of the Anniversary of Kyoto and the celebration of the 450th year of the arrival of the Portuguese as the first Europeans to Japan. Until the middle of the 15th century, the urban center of Lisbon was situated at the slope of the castle of Saint George where its commercial center had been removed long before Towers Baixa, the lower part of the city with the River Tagus which has always been essential for the survival of the city, it communicated only through the open doors of the surrounding walls. At that time the municipal intervention was essentially limited to regulating punctual matters of public characteristics. It is only with the reconstruction of the city after the earthquake of 1755 followed by the big fire, that the medieval part of Lisbon has strongly changed. The first real intervention to reconstruct and preserve the old Lisbon and its monuments was tried out for the first time through a geometrical plan which was drawn up with the intention of preserving the historical buildings and monuments which had survived to the earthquake with the planning and reconstruction of three areas of Lisbon in a severe more antiseismic architecture with streets too broad for the time.

From then onwards the city grew into different shapes and styles and it was only after the second half of the 19th century that it was possible to show up and architectural structure, viewing the territorial expansion of the city and originating a new and magnificent city . The urban look of which strongly influenced by the French style and simultaneously engaged in industrial definition. The development which took place this century through the creation of public means of transport altered deeply the life of the city in the traditional urban center. The Baixa, or the lower part of the city with its oldest buildings lost its residential characteristics and was beginning to look more like a commercial center.

By the beginning of the 20th century, Lisbon had a population of about 356,000 inhabitants. Nowadays with almost one million inhabitants in Lisbon itself and two and half million inhabitants in the great Lisbon, the great particularities of the historical conditions of Lisbon and municipal instruments and structures led to the articulation between the two planning instruments we dispose: the strategical plan and the municipal master plan. Thus, in sequence of the many great and medium sized interventions

within the articulation of the existing plans which are nowadays put into practice in the field of preservation and restoration of historical areas. Lisbon defends the protection of historical areas and its social and cultural aspects through the revitalization of urban rehabilitation concerted actions which we assume and reinforce.

At this precise moment Lisbon is engaged in preservation by reconstructing degraded historical areas such as the Chiado where there was a fire, the Baixa Pombalina and other historical quarters scattered through the city. Intense rehabilitation work is being carried out also in palaces and buildings of important historical and architectural value endorsing them for public use and cultural use as it is the case of the palaces of Beau-Séjour, Pimenta where there is the Municipal Museum of the city, Escola Grandela where there is the Republican Museum not forgetting the important and recently done rehabilitation work in the house of Fernando Pessoa, one of our most important poets of the 20th century.

Notwithstanding financial difficulties which arise from this type of projects, we intend to carry on with the orientated intervention in all areas of urban rehabilitation of historical nucleus according with the work that has been previously developed and set out in the already mentioned plans. However some other difficulties of execution also may arise as those due to the fact that object many of the buildings that object to rehabilitation and preservation are privately-owned, which implies an economical responsibility of the proprietors often not understood. To solve situations like this, the municipality carries out enlightening sessions with the parties involved and has several financial programs to support the works done by the private parties. Other preservation projects are in this moment being studied such as Convento do Salvador, the Moorish area, the Palácio da Rosa, Marquês Tancos and many others. Finally, I wish to say that we feel that there is still too much to be done in these fields but we also believe now in '94 that Lisbon is the European capital of culture that we have finally found the way to solve the problems of its historical areas in the cooperation between municipality, public and private and with the understanding and the cooperation of our intelligent and considerate in our universities. Thank you.

■ Comments from the commentator ■

Koji Nishikawa Honorary Professor, Kyoto University

We have received presentations from the different representative cities. I would like to thank you very much. I have been impressed very much by your presentations. We have heard many things, I think there was a common thread running through your presentations that you are trying very hard to preserve your heritage at the same time to modernize and to establish functions necessary for modern city. I realize that all of you are carrying a very difficult task. And I would like to say that having listened to your presentation, many things went through my mind. I would



Dr. NISHIKAWA

like to give you some of my impressions and some of my observations. One of the fields that I'm studying is Cities from Central Asia to the Far-East and the Middle and to the Southeast. I travel widely to Central Asia and in South Asia and I see many beautiful ruins and historical legacies and I am moved very much by this and concerned about the fate of these historical ruins and I recall that they must have been flourishing cities at one time.

Cities are really places where human beings gather and live and cities are also very organic. When we look at ruins totally uninhabited, you recall the cities that once flourished there, the people that once lived there and how the city itself was once vibrant and alive. And then for some reason, for some historical reason, it may have made a historical fate. It may have been a natural disaster. It may have been the depletion of water resources. It could have been an invading army from outside. Whatever the reason, the history of that city has stopped at that point. The city has died away. The life in that city has disappeared and it has become a ruin for us to ... for us in the present time to observe and it gives as much food for thought. In this way, cities may be very organic and just like human beings are born and live and then eventually die. Perhaps that is the fate of the city. However we of course do not want our cities to meet this fate because our cities are very alive and vibrant. That is certainly not the fate that we want to experience in Kyoto. We would like Kyoto to continue to flourish and to continue to be alive. We need to keep replenishing and reviving and resuscitating and restoring the city so that the city will continue to live. Each city has its own tradition, its own heritage, its own wisdom. It is the wisdom of the people on those cities that keep these cities living, because if we didn't keep our cities alive our cities would meet the fate of the ruins that we encounter. Another point that went through my mind was that I was thinking about the city of Xian which is represented by our esteemed Chairperson ... which is the oldest capital of Chang Ang. Chang Ang was the old capital of China until 1200 years ago. And almost all the historical cities in Japan have been modeled after the historical city of Chang Ang. However today, Kyoto, Nara and other historical cities had been able to although they were modeled on Chang Ang have a history and a culture which is very different from the present day Xian. I think the same could be said of Europe. The European cities that are participating in this historical cities conference. Rome, for example. Rome had a central role play in the Europe of Ancient times and

Rome is still a vibrant city today. Paris, Cologne, these were centers of European culture. However we know that Paris and Cologne and many other European cities were modeled after Rome and the seat of Ancient Roman Empire. However London, Paris and Cologne have a history and tradition and culture which are very different from Rome so the original example is very different from the offshoots of those city plans. Each city has an original, a unique and very charming and attractive personality which is very different from others. Every city – every historical city is unique. But every city has a common problem that is, how can we reconcile the problems of preservation with the problems of urban development? As one of the participants said, each historical city is pursuing a very arduous task and is undergoing great difficulties. However, perhaps we can learn from each other, perhaps, the wisdom of our collective efforts, our collective wisdom may contribute to the very healthy development as well as the preservation of our historical cities and we can leave this legacy to future generations. Last, but not least, I have carried out surveys in Gandara which is now in present-day Indus Pakistan. Gandara is a very interesting area because it was the center of the Indus culture. Gandara is now a state in northern Pakistan right now and there are no ruins, we cannot find any archeological ruins of the Indus culture from that area: the relics from the Hindu culture outside that area. For example, in the 9th century when the Persian Empire was established (the major Persian Empire was established) there on the far-eastern ridge. Rim the frontier of the Persian Empire, we saw the remains of the Indus culture and then the Maruyah Empire in India and Gandara became the westernmost frontier of that Indian Empire. So this Gandara has always been on the fringe, on the edge or outside of this large cultural area. It was always on the frontier. And the area in which it is situated is the ... it was exactly the route towards the entrance to the Palmendon area of South Asia and because it was leading, it was a transit point on the way to South Asia, we saw many statues and Buddhist culture flourishing there, the creation of Buddhist statues and temples. And by establishing a new culture it became a center or a generating point and it had far-reaching influences on Buddhism in China and on other parts of Asia.

And during the archeological service we carried out or the service we carried out, we were ... initially, we were very interested in Gandara because it is so vast and wide and so different from a small island nation like Japan. We were also very interested in areas that became like transmitters and receptors or receivers of cultures. So an area which was receiving cultural influences became a transmitter for cultural influences. It also has shown us when we go to the continent we realize how so many different cultures are intertwined and for those of us who are living in a historical city like Kyoto we are keenly interested in how other historical cities around the world are dealing with our mutual common problems. We are very interested in hearing about your experiences, from learning from your experiences and those experiences are very valuable to us in Kyoto. We in Kyoto are fortunately living in a period of great peace and we must use this time, this valuable time to expand our exchange to also to learn from each other and we look forward very much to the presentations and reports and the lessons that we have learned from the distinguished representatives at this World Conference. Thank you very much.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think the session one was a very valuable session for us all. For those of you here in this hall, we are the administrators of the cities and we have to pay much attention to the problems which the cities have. So we gathered under this roof and it is so meaningful that we discussed about these issues. So this is the Conference of Historical Cities and I believe the wisdom from this conference will be a big treasure for mankind throughout the world. So this is meaningful ... not just for the contemporary present times but we believe that this would have great influences even into future generations. The wisdom of the historical cities and the civilizations of the human beings will continue forever. Lastly but not least, we would like to thank sincerely the city of Kyoto for giving us this wonderful opportunity. Also we would like to thank Professor Nishikawa for his comments. Thank you very much, everyone. With this we would like to end the morning session. Thank you very much.

■ *Greeting of Ending by Chairman* ■

Cui Lin Tao Mayor of Xian

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think the session one was very valuable session for us all. For those of you here in this hall, we are the administrators of the cities and we have to pay much attention to the problems which the cities have. So we gathered under this roof and it is so meaningful that we discussed these issues. So this is Conference of Historical Cities and I believe the wisdom from this conference will be a big treasure for mankind throughout the world. So this is meaningful ... not just for the contemporary present times but we believe that this would have great influences even into future generations. The wisdom of the historical cities and the civilizations of the human beings will continue forever. Lastly but not least, we would like to thank sincerely the city of Kyoto for giving us this wonderful opportunity. Also we would like to thank Professor Nishikawa for his comments. Thank you very much, everyone. With this we would like to end the morning session. Thank you very much.

Session II

Program

Time and Date April 26 (Tue) 13:30 to 16:50

Venue Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall

Theme Facing Our Present Problems

Chairman (Part I) Fernando Pérez Jiménez (Vice Mayor of Guadalajara)
(Part II) Branko Miksa (Mayor of Zagreb)

Commentator Katsuhisa Moriya (Professor, Mukogawa Women's University)
Shin'ya Hashizume (Lecturer, Kyoto Seika University)

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■ Greeting of Opening by Chairman (Part I) ■

Fernando Pérez Jiménez Vice Mayor of Guadalajara



Distinguished colleagues, we will now like to begin the afternoon session. This is session number 2. My name is Fernando Pérez Jiménez, I am the Vice Mayor of Guadalajara. I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto for allowing me to participate in this session as Chairperson. This is a very important event in this 4th World Conference of Historical Cities dealing with very important subjects and I am very proud to be the Chairperson. This meeting is going to discuss some of the major issues in the preservation of history and culture. At the same time it is a question of technology in this modern world. And we will now begin this with the following cities, Cologne and then Dublin, Edinburgh, Fez, Hanoi, Isfahan, Jerusalem, Kiev, Kyoto and Quebec. You are asked to respect the time limitations that are given to you, please be as brief as possible because our time is very limited. You will speak for about 7 to 8 minutes, rather 6 minutes. And when the 6 minutes are up, the bell will ring. I would like to introduce you the two commentators who we have for this session. For part one of this.... Dr.Katsuhisa Moriya of Mukogawa Women's University and the other commentator is Dr. Shin'ya Hashizume of Kyoto Seika University. We will start with the representative of Cologne. Please start the representative of Cologne.

COLOGNE



Norbert Burger

Lord Mayer

My dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen. It's the knowledge and wisdom of historical cities that during their long history of sometimes thousands of years there were times of often hundreds of years when the city was wealthy and powerful and there were times also of hundreds of years when the city declined when it was poor when it was in decay and this experience together with the knowledge and the message of the great British historian Arnold Toynbee who found out that whenever a society or community finds the right answer for the challenge of the present situation of a new conditions, this society or community will survive. This gives us the right feeling for preserving and adjusting our cities to the present and for the future. In our city planning, the aim must be to preserve as much as possible of the different periods of history of our towns, not as a museum but as a functional part of the town and at the same time adjust the town to the challenges of the present and for the future. On the other hand it is also true that, apart from precious historical buildings and building ensembles which have at any cost to be preserved and changed, a city will only survive when it has the strength to renew the substance of its buildings at least once every hundred years. This need not necessarily change the shape of the city. Let me give you an example.

The townscape of Cologne has been shaped by a history stretching back 2,000 years. The city's Roman beginnings, which today form the heart of Cologne's city centre, have maintained their central function during the Middle Ages when Cologne grew into a religious and economic centre and subsequently in the 19th and 20th centuries when Cologne became the economic hub and traffic junction of the Western part of the Federal Republic of Germany. Evidence of the city's rich history can be seen in the remains of the Roman and medieval time.

The example of Cologne Cathedral, both the largest and most important monument in the historical city centre can be used to develop solutions to contemporary problems or at least to make attempts to preserve an obviously historically rich town. The Cathedral is situated in the northeastern sector of Roman Cologne close to the Rhine, or to be more precise, on the so-called Cathedral rise on the edge of the natural embankment leading down to the Rhine. Adjacent to the northeast is Cologne's lower-lying central

station with its relatively small forecourt situated between the two larger buildings.

Just as the redevelopment work in the '50s at sites in other parts of the city centre required a multi-level use as a result of the increasing investment pressure in city centres, the increased volume of traffic both on the roads and by rail, especially at this central location between the station and the Cathedral, with its crowds of commuters rushing to work and large numbers of tourists coming to see the sights, made it necessary to build a multi-level traffic system.

In the 60s and 70s a traffic system on several levels was constructed in the area surrounding the Cathedral. To the North of the Cathedral there are as many as four levels: underground railway, pedestrian walkway for users of the underground, road with access to the underground car park and above "Domplatte", a pedestrian zone surrounding the Cathedral. Situated to the South, the Roman-Germanic Museum and the Cathedral Site Hut, built concurrently with the new Cathedral precinct, are further extensions to the multi-level construction plan.

In the early 80s the low-lying Philharmonie and above in the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum and Museum Ludwig were built between the Cathedral and the banks of the Rhine, again on several levels.

The construction of buildings which extend deep into the city's subsoil around the Cathedral made it possible to quite literally unearth some of Cologne's history. Only when the ground had undergone archaeological inspection and removable finds had come to light, did excavation take place. Most of the building remains unearthed could only be documented. The Roman city walls uncovered to the North West of the Cathedral, however, can be viewed as a special attraction on the edge of the underground car park. The remains of the Roman Northern gate too, had to be moved from their original location due to traffic reasons. On their present site the remains of the gate attract a great deal of attention from the Cathedral's many visitors, which possibly would not have been the case had the monument remained on its original site.

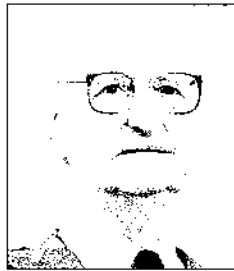
As with the example of the Cathedral, in many cases the deep foundations of modern large buildings provide insights into the townscape and the city's history. However, the archaeological work usually takes the form of emergency excavations arranged at short notice in connection with new construction, which only serve the purposes of research to a limited degree and ultimately destroy most of the relics. Recognition of this fact recently (1987) stopped a major building project. The Neumarkt, in the first centuries of Cologne a densely-built up district and a large marketplace as early as the 11th century, was not excavated as planned over its full area and turned into an underground car park, but remains unexplored for the time being.

As pleasant as the new Domplatte is for pedestrians - the rail traveller can reach the city centre without crossing any roads, and the visitor to the Cathedral need not contend with traffic of any kind - it has changed the historic townscape. The former hilltop setting of the Cathedral no longer exists. The terraces to the Rhine are now most clearly demonstrated by the embankment in front of the museum with the steps to the Rheingarten. Or, in other words, the elevated prominent

position of the Cathedral has given way to the interests of further building development and now benefits the attractive Rhine Silhouette of the massive museum building.

A striking piece of the city's architectural history is the Cologne Town Hall. After being bombed in the war and fully rebuilt again by 1974, it is now to undergo further restoration work. The masonry of the massive Town Hall tower, which already symbolised the importance of Cologne and its citizens when it was built in the 15th century, has now been so badly affected in just 20 years that measures to preserve the stonework are necessary even before it has been adorned with 124 new figures.

DUBLIN



Tomas MacGiolla

Lord Mayor

The site of the Dublin City was occupied in pre-historic times when the Vikings came they established the city as an important settlement on trading post by 988. We celebrated our millenium our thousand years as a city in 1988. The shape of the city was determined in earlier times, the face of central Dublin today is a mixture of Georgian, Victorian and Modern buildings. Many of this fine buildings were built in the 1700's although the most notable examples are important earlier buildings. The urban character of the city has unique qualities embracing the medieval core characterized by its street pattern and historic sites, the 18th century architecture and squares and buildings are of historic significance. The 18th century was a period of great investment in the layout buildings in Dublin City. Most of which still stand today. Dublin became the second city of the rapidly growing British empire but the Irish people paid a great price in poverty, degradation and then loss of their culture. It is the policy of Dublin cooperation to preserve and protect buildings, features and sights of historical architectural or artistic interest which contribute to the character of the city. In this century the rate of change has been accelerated at a unprecedented rate. In the past, man and society generally had time to adjust to change and to live with it. Progress has been generally identified with change. Other side effects, however, were often not readily identified. Our protests were often discounted as the necessary price of progress. Historic cities clearly have borne the brunt of this change and Dublin is no exception. However,at approximately one million persons the impact of change has not been too traumatic. Ireland's economic condition was a matter of concern for some decades. Paradoxically, modest economic progress meant that,while Dublin's population consistently grew, it was only in the 1960s and 70s that this growth in the physical development to accomodate accelerated dramatically. Dublin's growth to be seen against the consistently declining national population from the great famine in the mid 19th century until the 1960s. In that famine over one million people died of hunger and one million fled the country, many ten thousands of them dying on the way to the United States. The memory of that famine still lives with us and explains why Ireland makes such huge contributions in voluntary funds to assist finance countries in Africa today. The population continued to fall for over a century afterwards as job creation failed to match declining agricultural employment and high fertility rates. We only achieved our independence 70 years ago but it was only thirty years ago that we began to show a growth in population once more for the first time since the great famine. In the period of the 1960s and 70s

the speed of Dublin expansion in terms of population was almost unique in Europe. Dublin's unprecedented rate of green field housing construction of the 1960s was planned into three developing areas of our towns. Each to have a population of about one hundred thousand (100,000) people. So far only one of these has been successfully completed. The other two have not yet attracted the expected private capital investment. At the same time most of the inner city, the historic core failed to attract the mass investment to secure revitalization or redevelopment. In the city, redevelopment avoided obsolete areas going to where risks seemed to be least. Unlike many historic cities, Dublin retained most of its physical character due to a recognition of the importance of this character in the city's statutory development plan. As a result, Dublin has succeeded in keeping most of its human scale on its historical skyline with few buildings exceeding five floors. Like most of the other urban areas, much renewal was based on speculative office blocks. Some of the earlier developments of which are now seen as generally not of the highest standard design and quality which later respects the existing context. Interestingly the high quality of inner city social housing carried out by Dublin cooperation gave a lead to the private sector and was a positive factor encouraging revival of private sector residential interest in the core of the city. This interest was not converted into a meaningful demand until the introduction by the government of financial and tax incentives applied to specific inner city areas in 1986. Many sites through offices were now promoted for residential or mixed residential over commercial. The new developments began with a mix of one, two and three-bedroom apartments but are now predominantly and extensively catering for one or two-bedroom complexes at maximum densities. Such accommodation appears to be satisfying a void in the market which has arisen in the decline in the size of the families which had been largely ignored. It has caught the public imagination and it is also seen as valuable in helping to create a more positive of the inner city and in restating its vitality and security. Ireland is an island on the western peripheral of Europe and since our independence we have been neutral and never engaged in wars. We have been lucky therefore in never having our cities destroyed in wars like Cologne, other cities of Europe or here in Japan. We have buildings damaged on born on the course of our own rebellions and war of independence but on a minor level compared to other cities. I have heard the story of how Kyoto feared the danger of its citizens towards its citizens by a massive fire in your timber houses, if fire bombs were dropped on your city during World War II. Your decision was to replace these all timber houses by new modern ones. This must be a traumatic decision but it was taken in the benefit of the citizens and this brings me to my final statement . Like the city of Kyoto, we must always remember that people come first , their lives, their safety, their rights must take the precedence in all planning decisions. I hope that above all that we all plan for peace. Thank you.

EDINBURGH



Norman Irons

Lord Provost

Today I would like to outline how in Edinburgh, a City of 450,000 people - over the last 30 years we have developed a strategy to ensure the retention of our historic City Centre whilst ensuring the continued active and viable economic development of our City.

I will describe briefly how this has been achieved by policies which encourage restoration and conservation of the best of our buildings, limit development in our historic City Centre, but encourage and provide for good quality decentralised development within the boundary of the City.

Edinburgh, the ancient capital of Scotland is one of the world's most beautiful cities. It is full of buildings of great architectural and historic importance. It is a city which has developed for centuries as a centre of culture and education.

What is remarkable is that the City Centre has not simply developed as an historic tourist attraction. It has remained an attractive residential area and it also accommodates many important business and professional firms, so that today it is the E.C.'s fourth largest investment centre.

The value of Edinburgh's City Centre lies not only in its buildings but in its topographical setting amongst a number of hills combined with the completeness of its historic areas. (It is several centuries since it suffered bombardment, war or civil strife).

There are two identifiable areas in the centre, viz

The Old Town - dominated by the Castle and comprising a built form developed during the medieval period.

The New Town - separated by a garden valley, the New Town was developed during the 18th Century and it remains the world's most extensive example of romantic classicism with fine stone buildings in proportioned streets, terraces and crescents.

The first element in our strategy of retention, restoration and renewal was a recognition and identification of our heritage.

We have therefore prepared a list of buildings and structures (categorising them to indicate relative degrees of importance) which are important in themselves or as an integral part of the townscape.

But it is not enough to say that these must be retained. They have required investment! The City, in conjunction with central government, has ensured that owners and occupiers have made this investment; and this has been encouraged by a sustained and substantial programme of direct grants.

In the classical New Town this has amounted to US\$17m over 20 years and in the Old Town more than US\$2m over eight years and with a continuing programme with a gearing of some 2.1 this assistance has had a major impact.

In the Old Town the expenditure described has been accompanied by an ACTION PLAN (reviewed annually) to give specific guidance which is aimed at reconciling conflicts between tourism, residents, business and traffic generation. One measure of our success is that the resident population in this limited area has risen from 3500 to 6000 between 1980 and 1992.

The New Town is less sought after by tourists as a popular attraction but it remains an elegant and important element in European culture with a consistent quality of architecture which is unparalleled, covering an area of 2 square miles (some 3 sq. km). The investment in restoration has ensured the retention of the fabric and progressive increase in residential use. The commercial hub still exists and prospers but (as described later) large scale development has been directed towards the periphery of the City.

Both the Old Town and the New Town have been restored and enhanced for the benefit of the local population and for tourists. Today we welcome 2 million visitors annually contributing US\$500m to our economy.

The conservation policies were accompanied by complementary planning policies and by a recognition that the New Town was susceptible to only limited expansion for offices of the new generation. In any case advances in I.T. and demands for Open Plan work places made existing inner city property unworkable.

The City Council identified and encouraged developments on disused land (or poor quality buildings) near to, but not within, the City Centre. We also ensured generous land provision at the periphery to permit a newly planned (and constructively planned) commercial area at the boundary of the City.

These heartening developments have not been achieved simply by the provision of grants for improvements. As indicated previously we have clear planning policies (developed within the general structure of the UK Planning legislation).

Major

The High Building Policy (restricting building heights and protecting the historic skyline) which dates from 1967 and the Edinburgh Green Belt agreed in 1965 are both very significant in keeping the City's unique townscape and identity intact. More recently a whole range of policies regarding land uses and other planning standards have been incorporated in Local Plans which cover the entire City areas.

The quality of the City's landscape is further enhanced by the number of green spaces and the creation of walkways, especially along a river which runs by the City Centre.

Minor

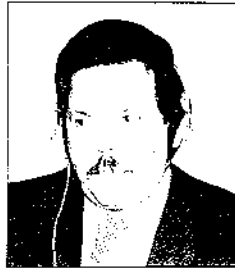
These include controls over the form and layout of new development especially in the medieval Old Town where the street pattern is unique and controls over alterations to listed buildings, extensions, building materials and colour of paint (important in the New Town). Great care is taken with listed buildings. Local amenity bodies (over 200) strongly support the Council regarding listed buildings and are consulted over all new or changed planning policies.

Although many of these controls cover quite small items, such as shop fronts, advertising and even flagpoles, this attention to detail gives the street scene an overall coherence which would otherwise be lost in a mass of jarring notes.

Co-operation with Cracow

The City of Edinburgh is delighted to be working with the City of Berlin on an EC funded project into how to revive the historic Kazimierz quarter of Cracow, Poland. It is intended to have a travelling exhibition of the findings later this year.

Whether through the public or private sectors, the City of Edinburgh would be pleased to exchange professional information and expertise regarding the conservation of historic areas with other cities.



Abdelmajid el Kohen

President of Fez-Medina

Your Honor, Mayor of Kyoto City,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, I would like to express, on behalf of my fellow heads of civic groups in greater Fez and myself, our heartfelt appreciation to His Honor, Tomoyuki Tanabe, the honorable Mayor of the historical City of Kyoto who has made it possible for us to attend this important meeting, in which human civilizations meet in this land of civilization, thus fostering the determination to pursue the preservation of heritage that stands witness to man's greatness and genius.

I also would like to express my deepest thanks to the Mayor and the City of Kyoto for their kind reception and generous hospitality.

I would now like to talk about Fez, the city of civilization and heritage.

Fez was founded in the 2nd century of the Hijra calendar, corresponding to the 9th century of the Gregorian calendar. It now spans an area of 270 hectares and has 8000 historical buildings, 2600 vocational units, about 200 buildings dedicated to human culture and knowledge. It is, therefore, not a coincidence that it is a city where religious values and teachings are strictly observed, that it has an unsatiable thirst for knowledge, that its industries rank high in terms of accuracy and precision, and that it is very rich in terms of skilled craftsmanship.

In it, seeds are turned into flowers, clay into pots, and all kinds of wood, stucco or alabaster are flattened, lathed, pierced, perforated or inlaid and turned into works of art to match the artistic beauty of the architectural monuments that are used for spreading knowledge or for worshipping Allah.

That's Fez: the jewel of Islamic Maghreb civilization.

- The City of Fez is a city of civilization and culture that embodies the characteristic of civilizational continuity, despite the passage of time and changes in economic circumstances.

- The City of Fez stands with pride to tell of ages that gave birth to the most honored civiliza-

tions and human knowledge that testifies to the unity of human feelings.

- The City of Fez, with its very long history, has not faltered or lost interest in furthering its intellectual ascent, nor has it failed to create civilizational patterns that are as innovative as man himself. Rather, it has continued to be a luminous lighthouse and a source of intellectual radiance.

- The City of Fez has molded civilization into a means of communication between Africa and Europe, serving as a passage towards the globalization of human heritage, employing a creative language that arouses the feelings of everyone and bridges the gaps between their tastes, producing, also, a civilized course with artistic fibers to re-invigorate the points on which nations meet.

Ladies and gentlemen, what strengthens our determination to continue on our chosen course and pattern of work is the presence of mayors of historical cities at this gathering, which we see as a fresh thrust for saving human heritage. This mission, being so great, is an example of the challenges that must be met by humanity in order to preserve its cultural heritage. This challenge of facing man's capabilities and creative powers, throughout the world, including distinctive artistic creativity, should lead to a consensus of contemporary thoughts on the methods of salvaging and determining its partners, through international bodies, in terms of financing, culture, and science, in cooperation with local expertise.

We have established the School of Traditional Crafts for Construction because the extensive activities of restoration and rehabilitation of Fez city resulted in a great need for experts on restoration.

The salvaging operation in the City of Fez is underway, especially in connection with the restoration and repair on the overall city level. The on-going studies and operations provide an environment conducive to the exchange of know-how and experiences, and training of experts and specialists. In this respect, workshops are organized and held together with various countries and organizations. The following organizations have taken part in these operations:

- Architectural Engineering School in Seville (Spain)
- Royal Institute of Arts in England
- Architectural Engineering School of Rowan (France)
- Institute of Technical Engineers in Barcelona (Spain)

These international workshops are organized every year with the participation of the following organizations:

- National Engineering School (Rabat)
- Mohammedan Engineering School (Rabat)
- Sidi Mohammad Ben Abdullah University (Fez)

The activities of these workshops extend over a period of 15 days to a month and participants range from 15 to 20 participants.

The mid-term work plan for salvaging the City of Fez is based on the following:

- Housing
- City access (roads)
- Activities related to traditional crafts
- Environment
- Preserving the cultural heritage and its propagation
- Restoration of old houses dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries AD (12th and 13th centuries of the Hijra)
- Repairing parts of walls
- Repair and restoration of historic windmills
- Paving passage ways
- Repairing parts of the traditional water network
- Repairing and restoration of old schools
- Works for improving architectural structures.

To implement this program, the Civic Agency for Salvaging Fez City, and the Agency for Reducing the Density and Salvaging of Fez City were founded. The latter one is a Societe Anonyme having an agreement with the government for its mission of the restoration of the following historical monuments:

- Carpenters' Hotel (12th Century of the Hijra, 18th century AD) financed by the prime minister Mr. Mohammad Kareem Al-Imrani at the amount of one million dollars.
- Bab Mahrook (7th Century of the Hijra, 12th century AD) financed by Abdul-latif Al-Iraki, President of the Popular Bank, at the amount of 300,000 dollars.
- Buananiya School (8th Century of the Hijra, 14th century AD) financed by Benjelloun Mezyan Corporation at the amount of 600,000 dollars.
- Watch Tower (8th Century of the Hijra, 14th century AD) financed by Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark at the amount of 200,000 dollars.
- Repairing traditional water networks financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development at the amount of two million dollars.

Ladies and gentlemen, this gathering of ours is a true qualitative leap in the framework of good efforts exerted by all towards a pioneering human mission for the restoration of historical cities and an attempt to establish a preservation framework.

The nature of restoration means diagnosing the real situation of the heritage and giving a positive thrust to human co-operation and solidarity in the field of salvaging historical cities that have vastly contributed to the development of civilization as we know it today. This in turn serves to preserve the cities and clarify the decisive role of financing and facilitating actual salvaging activities.

Restoration should not concern itself with the architectural level alone but should surpass it to more significant levels as embodied in the reflection of human heritage and getting inspiration from masterpieces in general life, by preventing decay and disappearance. In this way, historical sites become a source of lessons and scientific and cultural benefits that contribute to the future prosperity and shed the light on development efforts where the operations of

salvaging the monuments become combined with the efforts aimed at rescuing humanity and providing better living conditions that are more in line with the present age in a unique and civilized manner, while respecting local distinctions that characterize each and every human group from the rest.

I pray to Allah to bless our work with success, progress and righteousness in a manner that best serves human civilization.



Vu Manh Kha

Vice Chairman of the Hanoi
People's Committee

Capital of Vietnam since 1010, nearly one thousand years old, and in addition, having suffered from much damage caused by many wars, Hanoi, in spite of all that, is presently still bearing a lot of historical seals set on its ancient quarter and hundreds of historical, cultural, social, religious vestiges.

Although forced to face a great number of economic and social difficulties imposed on a developing big city, Hanoi People's Committee (the Municipal Authority of Hanoi) has granted much of interest and a considerable percentage of its investment for the maintenance, improval, preservation of those historical heritage and for the heightening of their role. However, short of financial and technological facilities and experiences, Hanoi's preservation of its historical heritages is still dealing with many difficulties and being far from what should be achieved.

1. ABOUT PLACES OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

Within the area of Hanoi, there are presently about 1300 places of historical interest of every kind, among them, 290 have been classified and certified for special preservation. Besides hundreds of others are being under consideration, identification for classification. Those which have been certified belong to many kinds: history, culture, architecture, famous persons, famous sites, and are scattered all over the town area but chiefly, in great density, are found within the inner city or nearby.

To preserve and restore antique construction, the State of Vietnam has step by step made up files for each construction and carried out classification for the purpose of better control. The State has invested for the repair, restoration, improval and heightening in parts of tens of places of historical interest and at the same time drawn up plans of investment for tens of others. The State has also founded a system of agencies, at national and regional level, charged with the study of their preservation and heightening to be carried out, promulgated status on the preservation of historical vestiges, invested for the research, exploration, file collection, planification of their preservation, held national and international seminars, organized and encouraged people to restore festivals, ritual ceremonies and other large cultural activities that are tightly bound to the historical places, carried out propaganda and education for the people to realize their duty with respect to the preservation of historical heritages. Many international

organizations such as UNESCO, have been interested in and granted financial aids to those above said activities. Besides direct investments the State has issued guide-books, encouraged and promulgated regulations as concerns other financial sources for those activities from local budget, or from contributions by organizations or particulars in-land or abroad, or from sight-seeing collections.

However, in the context of a country faced with so many difficulties, Hanoi's vestiges are coping with no less problems that require to be solved:

Financial sources from the State and others don't suffice to insure a proper regime of maintenance and preservation, so many of those vestiges are going on degrading.

The restoration, total or partial, is all the more difficult and let alone the financial deficiency, the technological level is too low. The study and collection of files as relates to those heritages are too inadequate to restore the original form of the construction on the one hand, difficulties arise from the production of materials necessary to the restoration, on the other.

The landscape of the historical places, chiefly those within the precincts of the city, is narrowed up and made ugly seriously from day to day by buildings constructed next to them and overshadowing them. To clear the area, to give necessary environment back to them, all that is very difficult to implement on financial and social accounts.

2. ABOUT THE ANCIENT QUARTER

Hanoi's ancient quarter was founded at the very start of the city history. It was a quarter of commerce for the people situated just on the east of the Imperial Citadel. However, throughout centuries and many wars, constructions that still stand up to present days, excluding some pagodas and temples, nearly all are dated two centuries at most. In spite of it, the ancient quarter clearly displays the characteristics of Vietnamese and East Asian urbanism and architecture through the liberal manner of disposing streets and roads delimited by ranges of houses pipe formed, adjacent to each other, one or two storied, brick-wood structured and tile roofed. In that quarter are found a lot of evidences left by far away historical periods. Together with the old quarters founded essentially from the beginning of the 20th century, the ancient one produced an image proper to Hanoi and appreciated by nearly all foreign tourists and researchers as original, rare and seldom found in other cities.

The ancient quarter, of about 80 ha, is keeping on its function as the principal trade center of Hanoi, which, on the one hand, enlivens the ancient quarter as the most animated part of the town, on the other hand puts up many problems as regards its preservation.

Since long, the preservation of the ancient quarter, in every master plan of urban development for Hanoi, keeps to be the most important element. In recent years along with our entrance into a new economic development period the State and the Municipal Authority pay more attention and

carry out most activities aiming at the preservation of the ancient quarter's values in the context of urban, social and economic growth. We beg leave to cite some for instance:

In the most recent master plan for development of Hanoi, ratified by the Prime Minister and in the regulation of its management, it states that the preservation of the ancient quarter's values should be regarded as forced requirement and one of the main objectives of the activities.

The State entrusts missions and grants expenditures to organizations charged with projects dealing with measures to preserve the ancient quarter. Some of those projects have been completed, many others are being under study.

The State and Municipal Authority have proposed and obtained premordial aids from certain foreign countries and international organization such as Australia, UNESCO as regards the study of the preservation of Hanoi's ancient quarter.

Many national seminars and an international one under the sponsorship of some international organizations have been held in Hanoi in order to exchange views about and find out appropriate measures to preserve the urban and architectural heritages of Hanoi in general, those of the ancient quarter in particular.



Hamid R. Azimian

Mayer

It is my great pleasure to be participating at the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities. I would also like to seize this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the distinguished host who has painstakingly and with the Japanese-style precision managed the affairs of this conference.

We have gathered here representing cities with greatest historical legacy for the contemporary world. The historical cities are indeed the glittering gems that have stood the test of time. Every one of these cities has left their pronounced impact on the historical development of mankind and played an important role in the evolution of great civilizations. The role of these cities in the intellectual and cultural advancement of human societies deserve to be recognized and appreciated.

Those who laid the foundation of these historical cities were truly endowed with spiritual intuition and great vision. These men utilized imaginative forms and elements to impart visual perception to their sacred visions. The power of innovations and ingenuity of these great men were at such levels that the modern technology and instruments of today are still unable to unravel their secrets. We are now the sole guardians of the historical cities and have a duty to preserve these treasures of past generations that have been handed down to us for safekeep. Now, more than any time in the past, the existence of these cities are at jeopardy. These are critical times for the historical monuments and cities with numerous reasons to be concerned about the viability of these precious relics of the past.

Commercial and even touristic abuse, unlawful and uncontrollable outflow of historical property and monuments from the countries of origin, illegal excavation at the historical sites by governments and profit-motivated individuals, irrational modernization, uncontrollable growth of population, environmental pollution and numerous other destructive elements coupled with the greed of aggressive powers who seek their illegitimate interests in waging and fomenting turmoil and war are destroying these valuable cultural heritage of mankind. No doubt there are true friends and responsible organizations that do their utmost to preserve these precious legacies, but no matter how hard they try the vicious power and pace of these destructive elements far exceed the good will of these men and women who are devoted to guarding these relics of the past.

Just to give you a recent example, during eight years of war imposed upon Iran, more

than 10 historical monuments suffered irreparable damage.

Mr.chairman, ladies and gentleman, I am sure you all know the city of Isfahan, the city of innovations and great personalities, the city of minarets and the azure domes, and a perfect representation of the great Islamic civilization. Isfahan is reflection of history. There are more than 1000 ancient and historical landmarks in the city dating back to before and after Islamic era. Some of these landmarks are the masterpieces of architecture. Isfahan and other historical cities represented in this assembly of ours are the common heritage and treasures of mankind. It is indeed high time that we took serious international action for the preservation of these cities.

Distinguished audience, Hanorable Mayers, I declare in this august assembly that preservation of historical cities is a moral and fundamental imperative at the threshold of the 21st century. We must all rise to guard these cities, but how?

How can we ensure the continued viability of these cities in these modern times? How can we build new cities modeled on the standards and foundation of these valuable legacies? How can we pass to the future generations the spiritual and moral values of the historical cities?

I propose the establishment of the "World Council for the Protection of Historical Cities". I am confident the formation of this council can serve as a solid foundation for the protection of these cities against myriad forms of aggression. This council can provide conducive grounds so that the future generations are evolved on the basis of true human values and not wander in search of their identity. The council can help protect historical cities through the establishment of an international fund. The Council can also help train the necessary human resources for the repair and renovation of historical sites in these cities.

Considering the need for the establishment of the "World Council for the Protection of Historical Cities", I seize this opportunity as the Mayor of Isfahan to declare the readiness of my city to invite you for the drafting of the terms reference of my proposed council. Isfahan is prepared to hold a conference for the preparatory works of such a council.

Mr.chairman, Excellencies, ladies and gentleman, once again, I would like to express my appreciation for the holding of this meeting and for the wonderful hospitality extended to us by the kind people of this city and the honorable Mayor.

I also beg your permission to convey the friendly sentiments of the people of Isfahan to the good people of all historic cities.

Thank you.

JERUSALEM



Ehud Olmert

Mayer

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. In the last 3000 years, the city of David, Jerusalem has been the heart of Jewish existence and the symbol of its modern resurrection. During history Jerusalem has become immensely important to the Muslims and the Christians. And thus it is known today to be not just a city of 3000 years of history but the center for the three major religions. In other words, Jerusalem is caught in the crossroads of politics and yet at the same time in the crossroads of religion. In this respect, this city is unique. And our primary concern is first and foremost to try and draw a distinction between religions and politics. Religion wise is our commitment to make sure that all worshippers and believers will have access to the Holy places important for the three major religions in Jerusalem. And indeed, since 1967 when the city was reunited by Israel, it has become accessible to all different worshippers and we take great pride in it. We have invested over 100 million dollars in those years in order to rehabilitate the infrastructure of all the Holy places important for the Christian and Muslims as well as for the Jews. We had to rebuild 58 synagogues which were demolished during the time that the city was separated and divided. And we are making every possible effort that at present and in the future while the city remains united it will be free and accessible for every worshipper from every religion, every believer so that everyone will be allowed to exercise his natural rights in this great and historical city. Politically one must remember that throughout the history of Jerusalem, it always was a capital for only one people, the Jewish people. Although the Muslims controlled the city over twelve centuries it never became a capital for any Muslim entity, not during the old times and not during the years between 48 until 67 when the Muslims controlled part of Jerusalem. So the main problem that we face today is how to draw this distinction and to pull out the day-to-day handling of the life of Jerusalem from the enormous political sensitivities which characterize the attitudes towards Jerusalem across the world. In fact, everything that happens in our city – almost everything – is subject of very intense observation across the world. And it affects the ability of this multi-ethnic population to live in cooperation and peace.

Jerusalem today is the largest city of Israel, 570,000 citizens of which 72% are Jews and 28% are Arabs. The Jewish community is made up of many different regions and the Arab community is made up of the very many different regions and so this is really a very varied and multi-ethnic society.

In modern history, we find that three major phases in the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem was characterized by the building of three concentric belts outside of the old city. The first was a hundred years ago and the second was in recent history particularly from 1948 until 1967. The third and most dramatic one is the one which was built from 1967 where Israel added seven satellite new neighborhoods around the city of Jerusalem. The main problem that we face and most modern cities face is how to protect the historical flavors with this, with the context of this very unique political and religious sensitivity and yet at the same time to modernize the city to build new roads. We have protected certain principles in Jerusalem that were actually implemented during the British mandate. Jerusalem is built only by stone. And we maintain a low skyline we would not allow to build a higher skyline in order to protect the historical skyline of Jerusalem. We keep the valleys green and we build mostly on top of the hills and this will continue to be the emphasis in the future.

Presently the main emphasis is on expanding the road constructions. We are going to build a beltway around Jerusalem. We are going to add a new highway which will connect Jerusalem with the center of the country and we are going to introduce a light train that hopefully will solve some of the congestions of transportation in the center of the city. In other words, we are trying to protect the historical sensitivities of the city and yet at the same time to expand it, to build more new buildings, to develop the infrastructure and at the same time to modernize the roads transportation and services with one major objective in our minds and this is the city remains united under the exclusive sovereignty of the State of Israel and yet at the same time provides equal services on an equal basis to all the different people that live in the city, Jews and Arabs and Muslims and Christians alike and thus create a possible peaceful coexistence that will settle a president for the entire Middle East.

Let me take this opportunity, ladies and gentlemen, to invite all of you to celebrate with us in 1996, the 3000 years of Jerusalem as the city of King David. I'm sure that this will be a great celebration of particular historical significance and we all pray that it will be celebrated in a context of peace between Israel and its neighbors. Allow me to conclude by adding my congratulations to the mayor and the citizens of a great city of Kyoto which is celebrating its 1200th Anniversary on this year. Thank you.



Leonid Kosakivskiy

Mayer

Ladies and gentlemen, participants attending this international conference, on behalf of the delegation of Kiev, the capital of the independent state of Ukraine, it is a great honor to me to be able to make this presentation today.

At present in central Europe, the new nation of Ukraine is being constructed and this nation has already been formally approved by 150 countries throughout the world and has established formal diplomatic relationships. As the history of Ukraine is very old and the center of the history was always located in the city of Kiev for 1500 years, Kiev has been located and be prosperous by the River Dnieper from the 9th to the 11th century. Dnieper River was formally called as the river of "Mother of Russia." In the pre-feudal era of Europe, this was the capital of one of the largest and strongest countries in Europe and this was Kiev. Kiev is the city with the greatest amount of greenery in Europe. In Ukraine, we have dozens of different architectural styles and many of them are based on Baroque style and up to present this has maintained intact in Kiev and many of the architectural styles decorating Kiev very beautifully up to the present. And today there are more than 2000 historical cultural architecture and we have 26 museums which display the artifacts of world-renown level and this is why Kiev has developed as the major international tourism center and this is the cradle of the birthplace of the culture of the Slavic people. And the historical city of Kiev has many of its traditions intact and the city, cityscape, the architecture and the mixture of nature and the ancient and the coexistence of the old and the new are quite important and all depends on how the architectural solutions are there for this objective. And architecture develops within the bounds of various social and economical conditions and architecture demonstrates the mission of the possibility of the life of people. Wars have brought many damages to Kiev and more than 800 cooperations were destructed and most of the houses were turned into rubbles and the population of the city reduced to one-fifth. However, all the destroyed and all the burned and all the demolished were reconstructed from the ashes. We have recovered and this is now the age of the rebirth and regeneration. So if we look at this from a higher dimension probably we actually didn't loose anything because we were successful in reconstruction.

As the major direction for the development of the historical region, it is bound by a unique geographic situation and this place the Dnieper River place the central role for the ethnic city construction and this Dnieper River is being reconstructed as to resolve the various social problems and it is planned so that it would strike harmony with the

historical region. So as for the construction of Kiev we put importance to the silhouette which is in balance and has to be aesthetic and we have to protect the natural environment. The conditions for the development of Kiev are as follows. Well, first of all we have been listed in the list of the UNESCO's assets to be preserved. And also we have to have the balance with the historical region and the historical architecture. The challenges for historical city in case of Kiev we have a population of 3 million and 820 square kilometers of space and like this city has the dual challenge of development and preservation. Today in Kiev the million square kilometers of land are used for the development of housing and we are improving our social infrastructure. In constructing this great amount of residences and how we can strike a balance with the traditional elements and the natural elements, we cannot make a mistake in this area and in allocating the space in an urban area. We don't look in a piecemeal manner; we try not to construct in a piecemeal manner. We have to have a clearcut great system for evaluating the cultural and historical assets. And every district will have the district as designated to protect the historical architecture and in allocating the space, we pay much attention to the historical artifacts and also we zone an area for the preservation of natural environment. So as a way to preserve the historical assets, we have to return these assets to the true owners, possessors that is religious organizations and museums and parks, etc.



Shun-ichi Uchida

Deputy Mayor

We would like to report to you on our measures to regenerate the inner city. In the past years the city of Kyoto has been undergoing terrible changes and I would like to highlight the three following points. First has to do with the population, reduction of the population. Well we had the first Conference of Historical Cities in 1987, we had the population 1.49 million that was a peak and ever since it has been on the decline. And as of the moment in 1994, the population is 1.45 million. Secondly, the so called bubble economy, that is, within the social and economic confusion as so called "Machiya" in Japanese, that is traditional townhouses in Japan. Many of them have been demolished without due concerns and they have been replaced by modern apartment houses and this has totally changed the townscape of Kyoto. The factories and universities which have been supporting the activities of the city of Kyoto have made an exodus from inside Kyoto because of the various stringent land use restrictions and prohibitive land prices and those city administration as the citizens shares a sense of crisis that Kyoto which has been continuing all for 1200 years is starting to lose its vitality and the charms.

Finally, along with this sense of crisis we are nearing a consensus. That is to say we have overcome the futile discussion of whether to prioritize development or to prioritize preservation. We have come to agreement that we must try to regenerate as the city of Kyoto which is nearing its end of longevity as the wooden structure city. At the end of the 16th century we had many wars and fires and the city has been regenerated many times. In 1708 we had a big fire and another big fire in 1788 and in 1864, we had the political upheaval. So it means that once every 80 years the whole of the town has been burned down and every time we have regenerated ourselves. And now we have arrived a consensus we have to regenerate our city.

As with the city of Kyoto especially in the downtown area, this is the place for residence, place for the productive activities and for commerce and business activities and also the place for cultural experience and we see that the space for the urban activities is juxtaposed with each other in a mosaic pattern. So as for the direction for the regeneration of the city of Kyoto, we have to maintain the present status that we have all these different urban functions juxtaposed next to each other based on that policy. I can site three major pillars for our measures. First, the regeneration of housing. In the inner city, we would like to regenerate the housing because 35,000 housings are nearing their end of longevity. Secondly, 30% of industry has to do with the manufacturing industry and we have to improve conditions so that they can continue to produce in Kyoto. Thirdly,

10% of the population in Kyoto has to do with the universities, university professors, students, and so we have to improve the conditions so that universities will be able to develop further in Kyoto.

As for the first point, that is, regeneration of housing, we have to implement the use of high-density housing and we should come up with the modern townhouse concept and we will have a designing competition within a year or two. We would like to construct model housing. Secondly, the city administration will cooperate with the land owners and we will try to provide low-cost, high-quality community housing for the citizens. Within this fiscal year, we would like to come up with the action plan and we are to come up with the Urban Permanent Residency Promotion 21 Plan. Secondly, the regeneration of manufacturing. Here in Kyoto the dependence on the manufacturing industry is highest out of the major cities in Japan. We produce textiles, traditional handicrafts and not only that, but automotive components, electronic equipments, that is high-tech industry, is very vibrant here and the latter's importance is becoming more important. We have to improve the conditions so that this industry will stay in the city.

Thirdly, the regeneration of universities. Ten percent of the population are students in Kyoto and we have formulated the city of a university, "Kyoto Creation 21 Plan". And the major concept under this plan is that 39 universities would formulate a single consortium and we would try to construct a universal university which would be quite unique even throughout the world and the university city have established the universal university center to promote this plan. So, we are trying to regenerate Kyoto in such a way the biggest merit of Kyoto is the affluence of having extra time. If you compared the citizens living in the Tokyo area and Kyoto area, throughout a recreational time person living in Kyoto will have the extra time of 6000 hours of lifetime because we will have to commute less for our work place or to our school. So we believe that economic values will not be able to attract people, but the affluence of having extra time would be very attractive to the people. So we would like to make full use of this merit. Thank you very much.



Claude Cantin

Deputy Mayor

Twenty-five years ago, Quebec City's Historical District, which is a dominant part of its downtown area, was in very poor shape. Following a general trend affecting the downtown areas of cities, particularly in North America, residents, shoppers and commercial outlets all left for the suburbs, as did the university, once the heart and soul of the district; numerous lots were left vacant or housed burnt or barricaded buildings; the old harbourfront area was completely derelict, abandoned and unsafe; ugly signs and billboards were proliferating, along with electrical poles and aerial wires.

Today things have changed radically, to the point where, in 1985, the Historical District was included by UNESCO on the World Heritage List; except for a few small areas still to be rehabilitated, it is now a vibrant, animated, well-restored place where residents, workers, tourists, students and people out for a stroll have learned to coexist and even cooperate for the well-being of all. Numerous actions, both public and private, have been undertaken in a spirit of productive collaboration among all interested parties. Let me describe briefly some of the most important of these actions.

For many years, there was no comprehensive plan for the area. Then a task force, composed of professionals from the City, the Quebec Government, the Chamber of Commerce, as well as individual experts, was set up with the mandate to prepare such a plan. Released in 1970, the plan has received strong support from everyone concerned, including the general public. It has served as a catalyst for the various actions that have followed. A few years later, very detailed zoning regulations were adopted, based on an intermingling of compatible functions. The reinforcing of central activities such as business and tourism was a prime objective, as was a consolidation of the area's residential function.

Architectural guidelines for the restoration, rehabilitation or reconstruction of buildings were then prepared. These were to be used by the various professionals and consulting firms, as well as by our Planning and Conservation Commission. At this point, I would like to say a few words about the special powers that were given to the Commission by the Quebec Government in 1928 as regards architectural appearance, aesthetic aspect of buildings and the urban environment, as well as sign control. The Commission can refuse a building permit if these aspects, which are defined somewhat subjectively and

are difficult to regulate, are not judged satisfactory, even though the project may otherwise conform to the different building regulations. All in all, despite the obvious difficulties arising from exercising such a power, the Commission has been very effective in preserving the historic architectural integrity of the whole district. It has also done a superb job in getting rid of neon signs and large billboards and replacing them over the years with small signs reflecting creative artwork.

Such a redevelopment task could not have been achieved without important financial resources, nor without the involvement of higher levels of government. It would have been too much of a burden for the citizens of Quebec City alone, since they represent only 25% of the population of the metropolitan area. Furthermore it would have been totally unfair, since this district has been declared part of our national (and even international) heritage.

Thus, the signing of joint agreements with the Department of Culture of the Government of Quebec was salutary. The last two major agreements, stretching over two five-year periods and covering such issues as historical studies, archeological digs, restoration of municipal facilities, refurbishing of urban streets, squares and parks, preparation and diffusion of information documents, and, more importantly, various grant programmes directed to the private sector, paved the way for the investment of more than \$75 million of public money in the area.

Those grant programmes were designed to support private owners who wished to restore (or in some cases rebuild) their properties, particularly the costly historic architectural features. Generous grants were channeled into projects promoting residential reinsertion by reconstruction upon vacant lots and rehabilitation of abandoned buildings, since one should not forget that the consolidation of the residential component of the district was among the main goals of the operation. Other grants went toward restoration of commercial storefronts, including installation of new awnings and cleaning of masonry. Restoration of typical architectural features such as metal roofs and traditional wooden windows and doors was also supported by grants from the City and the Department of Culture. Special programmes have also been designed to provide architectural illumination of public buildings, and one programme was devised to increase security in the buildings by installing water sprinkler systems and other fire protection devices.

The involvement of the Canadian Federal Government in redeveloping and restoring its important properties in the district also gave a major boost to the redevelopment of the area; it should be noted that almost 40% of land in the area is owned by this level of government.

Recently, a decision has been made to form a joint coordination committee composed of senior officials from all three levels of government. In this way, we can insure that the various public actions that are still to be carried out in the district will be in perfect conformity with the objectives and responsibilities put forward by the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Since I per-

sonally chair the brand-new Organization of World Heritage Cities, our work and actions have to be exemplary.

Yes, there is still work to be done and money to be invested, and the historical district is still a fragile area requiring constant monitoring so that the newly-attained balance will not again be upset. But Quebec City's Historical District provides a good example of successful overall planning, of a multifunctional urban area, and of close collaboration among different agents of development, including those who live and work there. Synergy in action has been the consequence of collective determination and concerted efforts.

I propose that such wisdom and experience should be shared by both organization - World Conference of Historical Cities and Organization of World Heritage Cities .



Giandonato Caggiano

Advisor on International Relations

The citizens of Rome would like to congratulate the mayor and the citizens of Kyoto for the 1200th Anniversary of the foundation of the city. Mr. Chairman, dear colleagues, for sure we all share here to the proudness to live in an old historical city and allow me to remind that just a few days ago, the 21st of April, we celebrated the 2747 Anniversary of Rome. Talking about actual problem of historical city an important example of an urban structure that cuts across the historical center is provided by the Tiber with its bridge and the riverside and the buildings that overlook it. Problems are presented by the cleaning up of the river but anyway the Tiber is evidence of thousands of years of history that can be evaluated along its banks. All gathered at particular important places, as for example at Castelo Saint Angelo. Here, the bridge that is believed to have been built by Leon Baptist Alberti and which has now been restored to its original elegant Baroque state, forms the practical and ceremonial link between the city and the Vatican.

Another important urban system is that of the imperial forum or the central archeological area. This is the setting for the most heated debate between those who would excavate the side and dismantle its present road system and those who favor leaving the side as it is at present. But posed in these extreme terms, the dispute is out-of-touch with the present. That can be little doubt that the imperial forum constitutes the greatest ancient monument in the West. But its historical values has been increased by the evidence for the sides different uses in the middle and during the Renaissance and Baroque periods. And it is this part of the archeological record that has been marginalized by Mussolini constructions of the road running from Piazza Venezia to the Colosseum. This road become a part of the landscape of Rome and that's been consolidated in the collective memory. The problem of the central archeological area is the subject of an extended process of research in terms of both space and time and of archeological organization. The process will consist in a series of street level excavation spread over a period of years as well as urban organization studies. In the course of such a long process there will be scope for sectoral activities and more specialized research and design projects for interactive systems between archeological values and needs of the contemporary city.

The city museum system is of the greatest art historical interest in the historic center. Indeed, its interconnection imposes an evaluation that integrates the true museum structure with other cultural institutions. The subject is well explained by the example

of the Villa Borghese Museum system. This is made up of a number of museums, a dozen of foreign academies, the Faculty of Architecture, the Artists zone and that of the Antiquarium at Via Margutta and Via de Babuino. From these, it is obvious the scenario of more effective level of culture production might be achieved by organizing the study of its synergies with the view to revitalizing artistry and related commercial activity.

Another good example is the Colosseum and immediate surrounding area provides typical monumental case of urban nodal context. In 1980, it was freed from a roundabout system that had reduced it to the sad role of a traffic island. However, it is still surrounded on three sides by the flow of traffic that it is difficult to eliminate. This despite the building's extraordinary impact and significance, the Colosseum has remained in a kind of archeological isolation where in the absence of costly maintenance work being undertaken rather than being preserved, monuments are condemned to slow decay.

The Roman Bank has sponsored project for the restoration and evaluation of the Colosseum which intends to immediately set up a laboratory with a database, an information center, computer monitoring and the center to study the restoration of the monument. The creation of these resources with the project at its outset is naturally necessary, above all, to ensure the monuments protection for damages caused by vibration from traffic. But the creation of these resources is also needed to safeguard the Colosseum and to evaluate the connection between the ancient and the modern city. The goal of this project should not only be architectural and touristic, but should be a more vital relationship between the splendid structure and the contemporary city. Automobile traffic should be kept at a distance and limited both to create more space around the monument for pedestrians and to limit the damages caused to it by vibration. Finally, let me thank signor presidente, the organizers of this conference for the kind invitation and ad majora to everybody. Thanks.

ALEXANDRIA



Mohamed Ahmed Marzouk

Vice Governor

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I will speak about how Alexandria manages to face and to solve some of the problems of modernization. Alexandria, the second capital of Egypt was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 BC, that is to say it is 2326 years old. It has a population of approximately 4.5 million. It is the largest port in Egypt as it handles about 80% of the country's imports and exports. Its mild climate all year round and its fine sandy beaches stretching over 40 kilometers help in attracting millions of visitors in summer. Also, in winter we have many visitors who come to participate in various national and international conferences.

Alexandria, as one of the very ancient historical cities is doing great efforts in solving the problems of modernization and the changes in the urban environment which have been brought about by the rapid material progress in the 20th century and which have a negative impact on the heritage and landscapes of the city and also on the social and economic situation. The local authorities stress on the preservation of the historical buildings specially on that privately owned. The owners seduced by the enormous amount of money give their palaces without paying any attention to the historical value of the building or to the heritage of the city. Chancellor Algawsaky, the governor of Alexandria has issued a decree in this regard prohibiting the demolition of ancient palaces and villas privately owned in order to maintain the precious character of the old historical city as well as its cultural heritage. This is done in spite of the housing problem Alexandria is facing nowadays. In Alexandria, we have the Greco-Roman Museum. In Alexandria, we have the Greco-Roman Museum, the Roman amphitheater, next, Pompeii's Pillar, next, Kait Bay Fortress and other historical monuments which have to be restored and preserved. The technicians are doing their best to maintain and uphold these historical sights as to attract many tourists.

Among the present problems facing Alexandria is the inner city traffic such as parking, vibrations, noise pollution, exhaust fumes, public and private transport. The number of cars do not coincide with the the width of the streets, especially in the urban poor districts. The local responsables are planning and designing to eliminate this problem by having other alternatives such as flyovers and the utilization of underground space. We are planning for an underground metro, binding the East district of Alexandria with the West district. There are also strict regulations for building garages underground of every new building and this is included in the comprehensive plan for Alexandria for the year 2005 as well as other major projects.

One of the main characteristics of the city is the tram way. Nowadays, we are changing the concrete blocks under the rails into wooden ones as it used to be in the old times in order to reduce vibrations and noise pollution. The local authorities in Alexandria are giving too much importance to the preservation of landscapes. There are strict regulations for the height and color of the buildings especially those overlooking the sea. All the new buildings should be in white and the old ones when repainted should be in white, too. As to the preservation and development of natural landscapes, the city of Alexandria is undergoing a big project to clean and beautify the Marmodea Canal. The banks, 18 kilometers long, are to be planted with flowers and some seats will be installed where residents and visitors may rest and enjoy their time. The waterway after cleaning will witness boat, sailing along the canal for the amusement for the residents of Alexandria and its visitors. As to the gardens and parks, the governor is doing great efforts to keep and maintain these gardens. He has added a very large area of green land known as the Alexandria International Garden. We have pavilions for different cities from all over the world. We would like to invite Kyoto City to erect a pavilion in this garden.

Finally, this was only a short presentation of facing few of our present problems of modernization in order to maintain and develop the precious character of this historical city upon which future world civilization depends. Thank you very much and congratulations to Kyoto on its 1200th Anniversary.

■ Greeting of Ending by Chaiman (Part I) ■

Fernando Pérez Jiménez Vice Mayor of Guadalajara

Thank you very much Alexandria. As we have seen language have not been an obstacle in friendly communications among the historical cities. The experiences that you have shared with us, the comments and the proposals are all deeply appreciated. And it is a great honor for me to have been able to participate in this meeting with all of you. I believe that your ideas and your opinions will be of great value to all of us and this is my firm belief and I would like to say that your efforts will, I'm sure, be realized and will be fruitful. I believe that we can with our enthusiasm and with our initiative and with optimism, we will be able to return to our respective cities with renewed enthusiasm. And we hope that we will can continue to work, our work on these problems in the future. Thank you very much and we would now like to take a 20 minute break before we go to the next session. Thank you for your cooperation.

■ Greeting of Opening by Chairman (Part II) ■

Branko Miksa Mayor of Zagreb



Ladies and gentlemen, my name is Branko Miksa. I am Mayor of Zagreb, capital of the Republic of Croatia. I received the Master degree of marketing on the Faculty of Economical University of Zagreb. I used to work in Pharmaceutical Branch in Tuwening. 1992 I became Minister of Trade and Tourism Republic of Croatia. 1993 I became Mayor of the city of Zagreb. Today is my great pleasure to be the due as a Chairman in the session two second part. I thank you very much to Mr. Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto to allow me to be a Chairman of this session this afternoon. This afternoon presenting cities are Prague, Lahore, Rio de Janeiro, Tunis, Ulan Bator, Varanasi, Vienna, Xian, Zagreb, Accra, Mexico City, Athens. Few information the unlikely the time limit for each presentation is six minutes. We will try to get this limit but we didn't have success until now. We are going to do our best. The question for the audience are to be reported to the officials on paper after the session. Let me introduce the commentator for the second part of this afternoon session, they are Dr. Moriya and Dr. Hashizume. Let me start with the second part, the first is Prague.

PRAGUE



Jiri Exner

Deputy Mayor

Prague is an excellent example of an exceedingly culturally rich and world-renowned historical city. The purpose of this text is to evaluate the extent to which we have succeeded to proceed in line with the aforementioned position of our city.

Historical Prague is, from a town planning point of view, supremely atypical and cannot be regulated according to modern principles without threat of destruction.

Prague was founded on an exceptionally broken terrain, formed in the valley of the river with the western hilly bank on one side and the eastern flatter bank on the other. This conditioned the asymmetry of the urban composition of the town. The western part of the town with its dominant sights is the centre of the whole composition. The river is its transverse axis.

The natural formations are an important element for the image of the city, the river with its islands and the large areas of green (Petrin, Letna, the Rieger gardens etc.). These define the historical borders of the city, joining it with the outlying countryside and providing an important compositional element for the image of the city.

The asymmetry of the city on the west and east banks is not only quantitative created by the character of the terrain but it also applies to the internal structure. The eastern part has its own centre (the Old Town Square), around which a fairly organised but irregular settlement grew up. The western part is expressly composed of smaller parts, the focal point being the castle. The main communications link runs crossways (from Charles bridge to the Castle) and along the river runs the second thoroughfare (from Smichov to Klarov); both were originally main communication routes. The character of the built-up area also differs in style (the greater proportion of palaces and sacred buildings is on the west bank). This dual town-planning concept is the essential part of the picture of historical Prague.

In the current mode of thinking the issue of development and preservation of the historical city often presents an irreconcilable and impossible contradiction.

The potential for development, however, is contained in the historical city itself. This

potential may be revealed if we stop conceiving this historical city as a static entity, as a remnant of the past. If the historical city and its surroundings are known and carefully analysed as a dynamic reality, the knowledge of the process in which it grew and which formed it will itself provide the principal ideas and trends of its further development which will not destroy its structural value nor its individuality.

The knowledge of the dynamics of historical Prague testifies to the fact that during its history this city was at least twice (in the 14th and 19th centuries) subject to analogical tasks as it is today, when there was a need to come to terms with the sudden growth economic and political pressures exerted upon a sharp increase of the capacities of all municipal functions. The manner in which this problem was solved shows, in both cases, certain similar traits, however, during the 14th century the problem was solved much more magnanimously and, one could say, more systematically than the somewhat chaotic and unbalanced development of the 19th century.

During the 14th century, Prague, in a similar situation, developed rapidly and the centre of the town spread over a larger area. This development was not an expansion of the outlying areas nor did it include isolated constructions but the growth of the town as a whole with an ingenious interweaving of the old town with the new. The exclusive growth and depletion of the surrounding countryside is out of the question for a number of reasons. So it is our task to seek inner reserves within the historical centre and maintain the historical value. It also needs the constructions to expand the function of the city. The new architecture should retain the character of the city (not an accumulation of isolated buildings). The construction work should continue on from what has already been created in the historical centre. From the planning point of view, a suitable area of land would be, for example, the area of the river meander north of the historical centre. The motive for utilizing and linking the two banks in this case is a substantial one. From the results of historical studies it is clear that, just in this locality, our ancestors of the 19th century did not continue the good traditions of the medieval Prague urban developers and builders. The construction of the suburb of Karlin, a lavish project from the beginning of the last century, was abandoned several decades later and the part of the construction already completed was cut off in two directions by a new railway line and the land destined for the linking of the new town district with the historical part of the old town was marred by the hasty construction of industrial and storage buildings, railway transfer sites and blocks of flats of inferior quality.

The historically stabilised and naturally developing parts of the city on both banks of the river cannot influence each other and it is the task of contemporary urban developers to make decisions based on specialist historical, sociological and technical knowledge and thus to alleviate the tension concentrated into this area; energies could then be diverted elsewhere, particularly from the point of view of economic potential.

LAHORE



Mohammad Aamer Khan

Administrator

Honorable Chairman, honorable members of the historical cities of the world, ladies and gentlemen. It is my pride and privilege to be among you and address you in this International Conference of Historical Cities of the World, most admirably organized by the Kyoto Municipal authorities. As mayor of Lahore, I have brought with me the warmest and deepest feelings of brotherhood and regard from the people of Lahore for all of you especially the people and the mayor of Kyoto , Japan.

Lahore, Pakistan is a city of over 6 million people. It is said to have been founded by Loh, the son of Rama the legendary hero of Hindu mythology. Historically, Lahore is recorded to have a dependency of great ruler Lalita Diti in 18th century. In 1021 to 23, the city was occupied by Muslim ruler Mamud Ghaznavids. But Lahore as we know today reached the peak of its glory during the reign of Mogul rulers especially during the time of Akhbar the Great who made it as his capital. The Moguls endowed the city with some of its finest pieces of architecture. Today you can still see some of the masterpieces preserved in the original grandeur. But like other famous civilizations, the Lahore all too suffered setback. The city was stripped of most of its architectural beauty and elegance during the political chaos and anarchy that followed the wake of Mogul, the last empire that is at its end in 1707. The British during the reign from 1849 to 1947 compensated Lahore by harmoniously combining Mogul, Gothic and Victorian style of architecture and built some important buildings like a high court government college. That is primary institution of Lahore, the Central Museum, The National College of Arts, Montgomery Hall, Trading market, etc. Pakistan came into being on the 14th of August 1947. The city then took a new look and many buildings were added. These include modern shopping centers, townships, Wapda House, Al-Falah Building, Fortress Stadium, etc.

Lahore, the 3000 years old historic city rich in cultural, commercial, industrial, educational and political activity is growing fast spatially and economically. Lahore is the city of colleges, universities, public parks, gardens, shaded boulevards, domes and minarets with magnificent buildings. Some of these celebrated in the annals of history and some of these presenting splendid spectacles of modern architecture. It is the second largest city of Pakistan and the capital of Punjab Province. The city is now infested by planned and unplanned settlements in the shape of posh localities and colonies as well as slums. There is also a variety of architecture, particularly typical of Gothic and Mogul style of buildings in Lahore. The Lahore villas shining lanes and lofty buildings are a sort of

paradox contained within the walled city and with thoroughfares, shaded boulevards and outskirts can be seen humming up with the people running on foot, bicycles, motorcycles and vehicles like motor cars, trucks, loaders and century-old bullet carts, horsedrawn carts. With these urban characteristics and historical significance of Lahore, we find Lahore City is relatively large, dense with permanent settlements of homogeneous individuals. The people of Lahore profess their tradition characteristic of cultural and religious predomination. It is on one hand, orthodox traditional and on the other hand, a progressive city simultaneously. The historical character of Lahore is industrial growth abounding in educational, commercial and trading opportunities that have attracted migrants in Lahore. They are the factor that have increased the city's population natural increase of 5.75% in the budget and influx from other parts of the country continues to accelerate the growth of the population. Like many other historic cities of the Third World, the city of Lahore is in urban crisis due to: lack of proper financial resources, adequate financial resources and problems of urbanization and sanitation and growth of slums, population explosions and serious problems of traffic jams and environmental pollution. These problems have been tackled by the government and by the civic bodies like "Ban -car-pollution in all Lahore" and Lahore Development Authority. It is very much in these areas that international cooperation is necessitated. Thank you.

RIO de JANEIRO



Augusto Pinheiro

Under Mayor for the Central Area

Thank you. In the name of the mayor of Rio de Janeiro I want to thank the city of Kyoto for this invitation and in my own name I would like to thank Mr. Akira Murakami and my two guardian angels that take care of me here in Kyoto. Kindness is something also to be preserved.

Worldly known by its rich nature Rio de Janeiro's wonderful landscape is dominated by the imposing tropical National Forest Park, the sun and the forty kilometers of beaches bordering the city. And the plain area, eight lagoons give a beautiful frame to the neighborhoods located in its margins. But nature is not the only attractive of this city that today shelters 6 million inhabitants in its territory and almost 12 million in Greater Rio. Culture is also one of the Rio's trademarks. Place of immigrants, universities, fashion designers, cultural producers and carnival, Rio possesses the most cosmopolitan and vivid cultural life in Brazil. Being such, the city is a must for everyone either artists or commercial entrepreneurs that wishes to have its images recognized all over the country.

The city was founded on 1565 on a small hill facing the Guanabara Bay that smoothly launched its waters into the Atlantic Ocean. Its growing importance due to the shipment of gold to Portugal and to the commerce of coffee lately made the city be elevated to be the capital of the colony of the Portuguese Kingdom when the Portuguese Court established their escaping from Portugal through Napoleonic troops and of the independent Brazilian Empire in 1822. By the turn of the last century, Rio de Janeiro was the federal capital of the newly formed the Republic of Brazil. So it remained till 1960 when the capital was transferred to Brasilia. From that time on the city underwent sweeping renovations particularly in its central area that were to transform its physiomy into in less than half a century.

After so many successive renovations the cityscape has become fragmented and even with broad avenues running along side narrow streets, tall buildings contrasting with historical monuments and small town houses, massive financial activities in counterpart to tiny stores and the forest contrasting with slum areas. The late 70's marked the start of Brazil's political thought. In Rio grassroots movements struggling to improve the quality of the environment began to appear in various sectors. Town planners, tradesmen and local residents turning against the common view that old is bad and new is good mobilized to retain the natural and manmade heritage demanding the continuation of activities taking place there highlighting the idea that growth, renewal, and de-

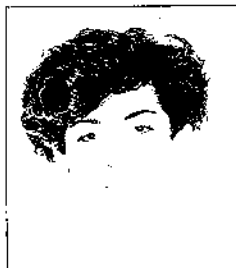
velopment do not necessarily mean demolition, expulsion and the obliteration of the past.

Forwarded by the mayor to the city counselors a new concept in urban planning was launched in order to preserve and revitalize downtown area of Rio de Janeiro: the Corredor Cultural Project. Since 1979 the municipality of Rio is responsible for the preservation of some 1600 historical buildings, setting conservation standards and incentives for its restoration. A major achievement by now is the rehabilitation of hundreds of buildings financed by their owners or users. The Corredor Cultural Project is responsible for the most outstanding architectural masterpiece as well as the humblest townhouse, parks, plazas and streets, statues and churches, tile work and roofs, the oldest and the newest. The Corredor Cultural is responsible for all these which together make up the vivid patchwork heritage that reflect the constructed history of Brazilian people.

Facades and roofs were preserved with restrictions imposed to the use of marquees, canopies and signs and a color palette was established in order to regain the original features of the historical architecture. Height limits were set for new construction on vacant plots or where existing buildings were of no interest ensuring compatibility with preserved sections. Some activities such as parking lots were considered undesirable while others like variety theaters and cinemas were tagged as irreplaceable. Additionally, well conserved properties were declared exempt from municipal taxes and levies under the guise of incentives.

The same groundswell that revitalized downtown Rio and gave rise to the cultural corridor has also affected other sectors. Rediscovery of the value and prestige of downtown area as a center of attraction has brought new life and purpose to many place that once laid uselessly idle or had fallowed into decadence. The imposing Imperial Palace, the original Customs House, the early Head Office and the Bank of Brazil have been turned into highly attractive cultural centers that are now a must in any tour of the historical district. With the process of regenerating downtown historical areas well underway, other town planning actions are being implemented. Completing the restoration cycle and monitoring embellishment projects, the municipal government has implemented projects designed to requalify urban areas and return to the people the pleasure of strolling through its streets.

What began as a project has today become a process in which governmental agencies, private enterprises and the people responsible for this historical heritage are working together to keep the city's past alive. This process has followed a long and sometimes a rocky road however the results are positive and highly visible although still far from complete but definitely well worthwhile continuing. To preserve urban heritage is fundamental. Cities are, no matter where they are or how they are, are the best books men have written to register their passage on Earth. Thank you.



Semia Akrouit Yaiche

Director of Association of
Medina Preservation

Founded more than one thousand years ago, the Medina of Tunis has been a capital city for centuries. Today the historic core of the capital of Tunisia covers an area of some 270 ha and houses 110,000 inhabitants. The Medina constitutes a distinct quarter in the Greater Tunis urban area, encircled by boulevards constructed on the site of the demolished city walls and fortifications.

In 1981, the Medina was added to the UNESCO list of world heritage sites, largely because of the variety and quality of its historic buildings, both secular and religious, and also because its urban fabric is one of the best preserved examples of a Muslim city.

The Municipality clearly expressed its opposition to the project and called for the conservation of the historic heart of Tunis. In 1967 an association for the conservation of the historic area was created, presided by the mayor of the city. The Association Sauvegarde de la Medina (ASM) was a first of its kind in Tunisia and indeed in the Arab world. Fortunately the new conservation body was endowed with an architecture and urban planning unit subsidised by the Municipality of Tunis.

The association has become involved in three main programmes of action:

- the protection of historic buildings and monuments.
- urban renewal and rehabilitation schemes
- the rehabilitation of social housing stock

1 The Protection of Historic Buildings and Monuments

According to the inventory drawn up between 1968 and 1970, the Medina contains almost 700 historical monuments. In the main, restoration operations have touched upon religious buildings - mosques and zaouias - which have been dealt with directly by the Presidential Works Office since the 1960s. Every year, the Municipality and the INP, the National Heritage Institute, make some funds available in an attempt to save certain other monuments. The operations are coordinated with the various government departments, and a number of buildings have been restored and converted for modern functions as libraries, handicraft training centres and administrative buildings for clubs, associations and the like. A number of palaces have also been saved and the success of the policy is shown by the number of private initiatives transforming derelict palaces into art galleries and restaurants.

2 Urban Renewal and Rehabilitation Schemes

The major urban renewal and restructuring schemes in the Hafsia, Bab Souika and Kasbah Areas have had considerable impact on the Medina from all points of view.

These operations have a number of components: renewal of service networks and roads, new buildings, the rehabilitation of decaying buildings, and the restoration of buildings of major historic interest. In financial terms, the basic principle behind most of the operations is cross subsidy within the area defined for renewal. Thus infrastructure renewal or installation costs are covered by new building. The profits from the sale of fully serviced building land within the renewal zone go to a special housing rehabilitation fund.

3 The Renewal of Social Housing Stock

The rehabilitation of social housing has always been a central theme in ASM doctrine. Architectural heritage cannot be saved without dealing with the very legitimate issue of the deprived populations inhabiting the decaying buildings. The social housing question has been debated many times, and there have been a number of positive moves, notably the creation of the special fund for the Hafsia Project, a fund which today functions in the framework of Operation Oukala, a programme which aims to tackle the worst of the Medina's overcrowded housing.

'Oukala' is the term used at Tunis to designate a multi-occupancy dwelling where the rooms are let individually to families. The phenomenon was particularly intense in the 1960s with the combination of the intense pressure on housing stock due to the rural exodus and the departure of many of the original owners. The Medina's courtyard houses proved to be ideal for letting room by room, but the low rents, lack of owner interest, and poverty of the tenants proved to be fatal for the fabric of the oukalas.

The Oukala Programme has classified multi-occupancy dwellings with four or more unrelated families into two main categories: unsafe oukalas for immediate evacuation and oukalas to be rehabilitated or restored.

In the first category are some 89 dwellings inhabited by 450 families. The Municipality rehoused these families outside the Medina, financing the operation with funds from the PNRLR, the National Fund for Low Grade Housing Improvement. In the case of the second category of oukalas, a system of loans and technical help has been proposed, rather along the lines of the Hafsia special fund.

ULAN BATOR



Damdinsuren Byambaa

Deputy Mayer

First of all I'd like to speak on behalf of the Ulan Bator hoping for the health and prosperity of all the cities. I have the honor of speaking at this 4th Congress of Historical Cities. We would just speak in Japanese.

We have a history of 2000 years and the Mongols had let nomadic and settled way of life. And this has been verified by historical and archeological artifacts. Genghis Khan's Empire since 13th century, many temples and monasteries and cathedrals and palaces which have shown the cultural nomadic way of life all of these have been created during the time and Gel was the typical housing of the Mongolians at that time. Mongolian ancient architecture and city planning were very much influenced by the Mongolian history itself. Before the People's Revolution in 1921 in Mongolia we were living a nomadic way of life and it was not possible to build the city because we were nomadic. So from around 1930, country started urbanization and it wasn't an easy task for the Mongolians who have been leading a nomadic life to build cities and become settled, In 1939 we started to build the capital and from about 150 years ago we have started to settle in this present location.

This year in 1994, in October we shall be celebrating 355th Anniversary of the Ulan Bator. Up to the end of 1950's the city was called as the "Felt City". It is marvelous that now we have developed this. However, in recent years the population has doubled and a quarter of the total population is living in the capital. This is quite a unique level of population concentration. Forty percent of all the industries and factories and universities and institutions and state hospitals and scientific enterprises are all concentrated in the capital of Ulan Bator. So the city is very much populated now and there is a greater gap between the cities and the rule. And in improving the infrastructure this is indeed a very imminent problem. So there is an imbalance of the neighbors living in the city and living in the provinces and in terms of utilities and service and electricity, etc., all of these are very much in shortage in the urban area. So Mongol as a nation has not implemented a very efficient nation building or town building plan and there has been a rapid increase of the population.

The unique characteristic of the capital of Ulan Bator is that we do have the historical remnants and we have to maintain them and preserve them and at the same time we have to undergo modern development and however the bottleneck is the capital. Also, as for the natural environment we see that the natural environment is being destroyed and in order to overcome all these problems we have to put a break to the over-concen-

trated of population in Ulan Bator. And we have to develop cities near and around Ulan Bator. Thus people would settle in those satellite cities and we have to guarantee a high quality of living for these people. For that purpose, indeed, we need a gigantic amount of investment. Ulan Bator is quite modern today and we have to further modernize our city. The nomads have settled and we have built the city. The history has been very short and however the problems we face today are common issues shared by the rest of the cities represented here. Although our the history is shorter, I think we share the same problems. In the capital of Ulan Bator we have a set of problems and we are so happy that we were able to attend this conference because we can learn from you. So we have to overcome all these difficult problems and we have to construct a modern nation equipped with the traditional values and historical values and for that purpose I believe that this conference would be very meaningful for us. Thank you very much for your attention.



Swaleh Ansari

Mayor

Mr. Chairman, Lordship Mayor of Kyoto Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, my colleague Lord Mayors from various cities of the world, other dignitaries attending the conference, ladies and gentlemen. I, on behalf of the citizens of Varanasi and my own extend my heartfelt thanks to the city of Kyoto and especially to Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, Chairman of the World Conference of Historical Cities for organizing this distinguished conference and inviting me to participate as the Mayor in Council of the World Conference of Historical Cities. I extend my sincere compliments and good wishes to all the participating delegates, whose deliberations, I am confident would be extremely prolific and productive in charting the delineation of plans and dispositions for preserving the infinite values of an ancient city.

Varanasi City, also popularly known as Benaras or Kashi, is the oldest living city in the world. This holy city is at times also known as the cultural capital of India.

The people of Varanasi are known for their warmth and Varanasi culture and a strong credence of 'Unity in diversity'. Being a traditional city, apparently nothing seems to have changed even in recent decades. The food habits, the dress, the overall work culture have practically remained unpolluted in spite of tourist influx, changing world scenario, the modern needs of life and the development of science and technology. This feature may perhaps be common with old heritage cities of the world.

The peace loving city however, has not escaped the brunt of population explosion and its expanding side effects. Traffic jams, water logging, noise pollution and above all the pollution of River Ganga has been the issue of concern. The urban explosion has resulted into urban-chaos and thus the efforts of the local government has been to mitigate the effects. I would wish to briefly highlight the major issues like the waste disposal, the water supply system and pollution control of River Ganga due to sewage disposal/discharge.

Varanasi City produces 350 to 500 M.T. of waste per day and hence has been a problem of great magnitude. The municipal corporation is equipped with adequate staff and transportation facilities by the help of which the garbage is timely transported by mechanical vehicles to disposal grounds, which eludes the possibility of any sort of unhygienic conditions. However, with the trend of magnifying population growth, the prob-

lem of waste disposal would persist to be intractable.

Varanasi Water Works was established in the year 1892. Initially raw water was pumped by Steam driven pumps for treatment and treated water was pumped directly into the distribution system. In the year 1928 the steam driven pumps were replaced by higher capacity electric pumping plants. Subsequent reorganization works were carried out to augment the water supply. It has been observed that with rapid population growth in the different parts of the city, filling up the ponds and low lying grounds and construction of paved roads, the surface area available for percolation of rain water to the substrata is gradually diminishing and the water table is continuously going down. Therefore, it was felt strongly that efforts should be made to strengthen the river water supply. Accordingly Varanasi Water Works was directed to prepare a project to improve the water supply services. The main components of a water supply project being executed with the World Bank assistance are as follows:

- Construction & commissioning of raw water intake and a water treatment plant of 150 MLD capacity and construction of 100 MLD Rapid gravity filtration plant.
- Supply, laying and commissioning of different sizes of prestressed concrete pipes for clear water feeder mains.
- Supply and laying of distribution system for trans-varuna area.
- Replacement of five old horizontal centrifugal pumping plants.

Though, there has been quite a procrastinated delay in the completion of the project, it is expected that the entire project will be completed in the near future. Although the project had pretended to elucidate the water supply problem of the city, the magnifying trend of population growth will keep the problem intact.

THE POLLUTION PROBLEM OF RIVER GANGA.

Varanasi is the city that has grown around the Ganga, a city whose life and the life of its people are linked intrinsically with the river. The sacred city of Varanasi lies between the river Varuna and Assi on the banks of the river Ganga.

Under the first phase of the Ganga Action Plan, the national project of the government of India with the assistance of World Bank at Varanasi, sewage flow from all the six major drains have been checked and diverted to main trunk sewer which has been ultimately diverted to Konia pretreatment works thence to Dinapur sewage treatment plant (100 Mld).

Proposals for Ganga Action Plan Phase-II for Varanasi has been framed, which includes development of remaining Ghats, electric crematorium, carcass utilization and electrifi-

cation works for remaining areas of the ghats.

The religio-philosophical magnitude of Varanasi is significant from time immemorial. The city is known for a tradition of saints and holy men of various sects and religion. This city is intensely proud that in this reverent city, Lord Gautam the Buddha preached his first sermon to his first five disciples, who had been formerly his companions. They became his first followers and the elder apostles of Buddhist faith, Sarnath thrived as a centre of Buddhism under royal patronage.

On a national scale, Varanasi's historical structures possess significant cultural value and are prominent for their historical artistic and considerable material worth. The unique feature of Varanasi's historical complexes is the fact that all the urban architectural units have been preserved and remain authentic with all their original features shaped by the traces left by various epochs. The city remains a complete authentic complex which has never been destroyed.

There are many long, narrow and winding lanes in Varanasi and innumerable shrines and places of worship scattered all over the city.

Varanasi is abundant with palatial buildings built with grace and elegance, depicting the architectural grandeur and excellence.

The old city with its many tiered houses, narrow lanes and its massive crowd with care-free bearings represents the real Varanasi life style.

It is an indispensable and essential phenomena that the historical cities also must keep pace with the modern exposures and evolutions. The citizens of an ancient city would never cherish to be deprived with the boons and advantages of the latest modern amenities.

The city of Varanasi is restoring and preserving her cultural assets with great initiatives. The municipal government feels very strongly that it has a duty to bring life - the monumental testimonies of our prestigious past. A broad spectrum of methods and policies to combat with the problems of urban devolution are being contemplated to maintain the pristine characteristic of the city, keeping the shape of the twenty first century in view.

VIENNA



Wendelin Wanka

Senior Servant in the
Municipal Directorate

The history of Vienna (as in most central-European cities) dates back to Roman times. The network of the streets in the historic centre follows the main-streets of the Roman castel Vindobona. In some places - the most famous of which is "Michaelerplatz" - the archeological excavations are openly displayed to visitors.

Today three periods mainly characterize the face of the city. The first of them is the Medieval. Already in Gothic times, Vienna was a tight city with small but four to six story houses. In some of them the old courtyards exist still, the facades of most of the houses were changed in later times but the narrow winding streets still show the historical background of the inner city today.

The second period is the Baroque when outside of the old fortification a green belt of gardens and castles came into existence which still is one of the characteristics of Vienna today. Famous names are connected with these buildings: The castle of the Prince Eugen, the so called Belvedere, built 1714-16 by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt - today used as a museum for contemporary arts - or the Palais Schwarzenberg built 1697-1704 by a masterplan of the same architect - today used as a hotel.

The third main-period in the history of the city is the second half of the 19th century, the so called "Gründerzeit." In this time the middle-aged fortifications were razed and in their place a broad boulevard with representative houses and splendid palaces was created. Along this boulevard the famous opera house, the new city hall, the parliament and the University of Vienna were built.

Already in 1972 a special law on the protection of these characteristic zones was enacted. Since then, about 90 of such zones have been created, covering about 10,000 buildings, that is 8 percent of the whole building-stock of the city. The biggest zone covers the whole historic centre including the "Ringstraße" others protect former suburbs such as the so called "Spittelberg" - a quarter of small baroque houses just beside the high buildings of the 19th century.

At the moment - after more than twenty years of experience with the old law - a new classification of historic zones and the installation of a new computer-aided inventory-

system for the historic building heritage is in progress.

The fundamental question is : What do we have to protect?

First, the whole structure of the historic parts of the city, for example the morphology of the city quarters or the typical small parcels on the outskirts of Vienna where rural life still exists.

Second, the architecture itself - the outside and the inside of the buildings. The so-called Majolica-house, designed by Otto Wagner - with its world famous facades and the interior (much less known) with its staircase and the lift-system of the time could be mentioned as an example of such architecture.

Protection has to include passages and inner courtyards; the outstanding examples are the so-called "Ferstel-passage," named after and built 1856-60 by the architect Heinrich Ferstel - as well as the large number of anonymous courts e.g., one of the so-called "Blutgassen"-Quarter.

During the last years we have learned all over the world that a town does not only consist of town houses, places and churches. Industrial architecture sometimes has the same importance for the characteristics of a part of town - as it is in case of the four monumental gasholders of Vienna, built between 1896 and 1899, which really shape the skyline of the whole city.

Third, we have to protect the environment, that means, the streets and their surfaces, the green zones, the small gardens and the marvelous parks.

Last, but not least, it is the protection of "emotional values" which is of special importance, for instance the protection of the world famous vineyards on the outskirts of Vienna.

A simple computer-aided inventory system will help with identifying and updating the different zones and objects. Overview maps will mostly be drawn up automatically.

One of the reasons for the new activities is that Vienna - after a long period of stagnation - has been a strong growing city for some years. Experts estimate an increase of living-spaces of about thirty percent during the next ten years.

At a time when a city is growing so rapidly, it is of special interest to remember the nucleus of the town: Historic city preservation has to be as important as the development of the city.



Cui Lin Tao

Mayer

As I attend this Conference and discuss the topic of protection and development of historical cities, I feel very honored, but I also feel a great responsibility, as I'm sure all of you here do too. Our historical cities are the fruits of social development and human progress, and the cornerstone on which we will cultivate our future. The great mission laid upon our shoulders is to develop, protect, and nurture our historical cultures, and to promote modernization. At this significant World Conference, I would like to give a summary of the protection and development of Xian.

1. The origin and characteristics of the historical city of Xian

Xian is an ancient city, a product of one of the most influential world civilizations. She has numerous cultural inheritances with abundant unique characteristics, that have survived to this day. When compared with other historical cities, we can name her long history, her longlasting continuity and her unity as Xian's prominent characteristics in the history of civilization. Xian has a history of more than 3,100 years as a large urban city in China.

Twelve kingdoms have had their capitals in this city, covering a total of 1,152 years. In Xian and her surrounding areas, from the clan society era, Zhou era, Qing era, Han era, Tang era, and also the modern era, there have been many important cultural inheritances and historic spots developed. The result is that Xian is a miniature replica of the history of Chinese society, particularly ancient society. These numerous valuable inheritances are in almost perfect shape. For those who are studying ancient Eastern civilization, or who are interested in cultural exchange between China & the West, these inheritances can offer a vast number of valuable resources. In addition, Xian has a good reputation in the world for sightseeing and tourism. Since 1949 Xian has been growing, and has now become a center for important scientific research, higher education and modern industry. As a world famous sightseeing spot, she is the biggest city in the mid-western region of northern China. Our present civilization has prospered on the base of an extensive historical culture, and these have blended together to form the new Xian, a picture of an ancient capital.

2. The protection of the ancient capital and the modernization of the city

In order to maintain harmony between the protection of the cultural inheritance in Xian and the modern development of the city, we have hammered out a policy to unite pro-

tection with modernization under the support of the nation. We have also devised means to properly maintain the relationship between protection and development, tradition and modernization.

(1) To allow us to continue to enjoy the economical, social and environmental heritage, we are trying to establish restrictions which will protect the ancient capital and maintain the historical sights. In particular, we have developed a plan to protect the complete city structure from the Ming era, to present the vast scale of the city in the Tang era, and to protect the important inheritances from the Zhou, Qing, Han, and Tang eras.

(2) We have defined laws to cover the protected areas. There are three levels of protection for different types of areas: absolute, cooperative, and environmentally influenced protection for the artistic inheritances, at three levels: national, county, and city. Within the protected areas, forestry and cattle farming are good for not only protecting the scenic environment, but also for contributing to economic effectiveness. We are aiming to develop, within the restrictions, the third industry of tourism. We pay attention to the height, scale, style and color of new buildings, so as to match the existing architectural inheritance.

(3) We have set limits on the height of buildings by law, and on the architecture in the ancient capital district. We divided the whole area into zones, with separate restrictions in the old city area, limitations around historical sights, and non-restricted areas. And we set different degrees of restriction on building height. We defined limitations on the character, size, style and color of buildings. We are trying to avoid ruining the scenery of the ancient capital with tall buildings, while still meeting the need for economic development of the city.

(4) Using the excellent resources of this historical city, we plan to develop the sightseeing industry, and to cause the charms of the ancient city to reappear in the process of modernization. We will make more use of the historical resources for planning modern architecture and for sightseeing, and will unify the protection, use and development of the city.

3. Protection of the ancient capital in times of revolutionary liberation

By promoting scientific technology, sightseeing and trade, Xian is becoming an advanced international city. Motivated by ongoing liberation and deepening revolution, we are accelerating the development of socialism and a system of market economy, and will speed up the development of social enterprise. One by one we will manage the tasks of modernizing the structure of buildings, transferring to a market economy, internationalizing the city, and uplifting social morale.

By making an effort over the last few years we have achieved a basic framework for a socialistic market economy. By the end of this century we plan to construct the basic framework for an international city. By 2020 we aim to materialize a modern international city. By the middle of the 21st century the economy will be developed, city development will be completed, and we will have built Xian into a great international city with an excellent, unique environment. As the starting point of the Silk-Road and, during the Han and Tang eras, the most prosperous city in the world, we hope Xian will become a bright light in the present culture.

Following the examples of developed countries, it is our firm policy to protect and develop Xian. We are expecting great benefits from various sources as we participate in this World Conference. And in order to learn from the experiences of the various countries in the world, I, as the representative of the Xian government, cordially extend an invitation to hold the 5th World Conference of Historical Cities in Xian, China. If this is granted we would be very honored and would promise to expend every effort to prepare for the conference, extend hospitality to everyone, and offer all necessary guarantees and services.

ZAGREB



Branko Miksa

Mayer

Zagreb is confronted with many specific problems connected with its long neglect, the present war and the large number of refugees it provides for.

In 1994 Zagreb celebrates its ninth centenary. The medieval city of Zagreb was first mentioned in 1094 when it became the seat of a bishop. In the 16th and 17th centuries Croatia barely survived the advance of the Ottoman Empire and Zagreb suffered a significant decline. Since the early 18th century, Zagreb has been constantly growing as the political, cultural and economic capital of Croatia. Zagreb flourished from the 13th to 15th century, when it became the major commercial center of northern Croatia on the route connecting the Pannonian plain with the Adriatic coast.

The City of Zagreb reflects its historical development. The Bishop's city and the Free Royal city are each on a separate hilltop, still partly surrounded by the city walls, with the medieval cathedral and churches, baroque monasteries, houses and palaces. The medieval suburbs were beneath the hills. These suburbs developed in the 19th century into the new center of the united city. The central commercial area is surrounded by continuous belt of parks in which are located the main cultural institutions of the city and the nation, including the University, the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Croatian National Theatre and the National and University Library.

In the past few years Zagreb has started the renovation of its historical core. The heart of the city is the main square. Several years ago the main square was turned into a pedestrian zone, but was only in preparation for the International Student University Games, which were held in Zagreb in 1987, that the main square was physically reconstructed. During the construction works the square was not closed to the public who daily followed the progress of the work. When the remains of an old fountain, demolished at the end of the 19th century were found, public interest was immense. The restoration of the fronts of the historic and art nouveau buildings around the square showed that the monumental facades were tempered by fine, often delicate coloring. It came as a surprise for the citizens of Zagreb.

Immediately behind the monumental buildings on the Jelacic Square is the historical quarter of craftsmen's houses, Tkalciceva Street. The city authorities had for decades

planned the restoration of this quarter, but were not able to finance it. Any sporadic attempts were not successful. By turning the small houses over to private investors to open cafes and restaurants, but still under the control of the City Conservation Department, the problem was solved. Each individual house was not an intractable problem, and in a couple of years Tkalciceva Street became one of the most popular parts of Zagreb. Its position in the center adjacent to the Ban Jelacic Square resulted in the continuous use of the center from morning to night.

The result of these two successful renovations was the continuing interest of the citizens in the further activities in the restoration and renovation of the historic city. This interest made the continuation of the works possible in spite of the war so that Ilica Street, the main commercial artery of the center, was reconstructed in 1992 and Vlaska Street in 1993.

A more difficult is the problem of the medieval Upper Town, which was until the second World War the quarter of the aristocratic palaces and governmental buildings. The character of the Upper Town is one of peace and dignity and any commercial activities would not be compatible with it. A monastery abolished in the 18th century and which includes a stretch of the city walls with medieval city tower has since 1947 been used as the Museum of the City of Zagreb. In preparation for the celebration of the ninth centennial of Zagreb the museum was completely renovated. During the construction work the first systematical archeological excavations in the historic city were undertaken and they resulted in some important discoveries. A prehistoric fortified iron age settlement, a well-preserved 12th century wood and earth rampart and romanesque gate, probably part of the royal castle, were all found underneath the museum building. The works have slowed down recently, and only one part of the museum will be open for the celebration. But the museum will show the new discoveries as found in their original setting and for their city's ninth centennial the citizens of Zagreb will be able to visit and see traces of the three millennia of the history of Zagreb.

Historic Zagreb was built at the foot of Medvednica, a thousand meters high mountain. Medvednica is covered by forest and it is a protected natural preserve. The wooded hills and valleys of Medvednica extend to the center of Zagreb. On the slope of the mountain the Castle of Medvedgrad was built in the middle of the 13th century by the Bishop and Chapter of Zagreb. The archeological excavations have since 1979 unearthed imposing remains of the castle with its chapel, palace and two keeps. The chapel was restored in 1984 and 1985. The works on the castle were interrupted for several years because of the war, but in the 1993 they were resumed on a larger scale and the main part of the castle will be restored and opened in 1994. The Medvedgrad castle is visible from the city and its restoration provides a new symbol of Zagreb and the sign of the revitalization of the Medvednica mountain as a natural environment.

It might seem extravagant and wasteful to invest in the preservation and restoration of historic monuments in the capital of a country which is still partly occupied and whose architectural monuments have suffered great damage during the present war. On the other hand the experience and skill developed will make it easier to undertake the reconstruction of the country. Only by caring for the heritage will it make us capable of providing for the future.



Emmanuel D. Narnor

Deputy Minister of Public
Works and Housing

I wish first of all to express sincere thanks to the World Conference of Historical Cities Council for the honour of this opportunity to address this forum today. The theme I have chosen for my presentation is: "Inner-City Traffic in Accra". I have decided to speak on this theme because of the light it sheds, in its broad compass, on the complexity of problems and challenges facing my city, Accra. A few statistical data should provide the necessary setting for my presentation.

Accra covers an area of about 420 square kilometres and is the capital city of Ghana. Alone, it accounts for about 57.7% of the total vehicular population of the entire country. This huge and rather lop-sided concentration of the vehicular population in the nation's capital is serviced by a city road network totalling some 1,027 kilometres about 40% only of which is sealed. This gives you the immediate indication that the proportion of Accra's land space devoted to roads is rather small. Added to a 10% growth rate in vehicle population per annum, the problem of congestion is now assuming alarming proportions.

The vehicles in Accra are made up of an incredible variety which lends its own colour to the charm of the city. As some of our citizens like to boast, practically every make of car in the world today is to be found in the streets of Accra. Two factors may be said to account for the size and variety in Accra's vehicular population. These are our people's penchant for individual self-expression and, more significantly, the ascendancy in private car ownership which, to a large extent, has resulted from a serious deficit in public transport and the rise in income levels since the mid-eighties when our Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) was launched.

Even though precise transport demand levels for the city have not been established for quite sometime now, these can generally be assessed from the current population estimate of 2 million (including a floating population of 400,00) over 80% of whom fall into the school going and working group. This population has a bus to mobile population ratio of barely 1:1,500 which is grossly inadequate. This together with the complete absence of scheduling in the bus service has led to a chronic state of public transport deficiency in which the average person takes over 40 minutes of waiting to get a "trotro" (the privately-operated bus service) to work in the inner-city or to go home at

the peak hour.

Apart from a short and irregular rail service which connects only the north of the city to the city-centre and the nearby port city of Tema, the inner-city traffic in Accra is limited almost exclusively to road transport. The unique thing is that, unlike most cities in advanced countries, there are no subways nor light rapid transit systems and Accra's major source of mobility is road transport which takes 97% of all passenger kilometres. The informal sector accounts for over 90% of this and together with the government sector, runs unscheduled bus services. Not surprisingly, there is a high level of car ownership and taxi travel which also tends to give Accra a rather unfair share of pollution from vehicle tail pipes since rather unfortunately, the vehicles are mostly second hand ones imported from Europe with the attendant problems of carbon emission from older engines.

The massive congestion, particularly in the inner city, can make driving and even walking an unpleasant experience. The problem of traffic congestion in the inner city is further compounded by the phenomenon of hawking, a practice where itinerant vendors either pitch themselves at street corners, on pavements or simply ply up and down such unauthorised places to sell their ware rather than at the markets. It is not uncommon to see bus and taxi loads of passengers stopping to patronise the wares of street vendors thus causing long vehicle backups. In the search for solutions to the problem of congestion in the inner city we have, among other things, embarked upon a major programme to rehabilitate and modernize existing satellite markets and to build new markets especially at the periphery of the city. This way, we expect to create permanent marketing outlets for the hawkers and thereby keep them off the streets and pavements and ensure the return of sanity and discipline and a freer flow of human and vehicular traffic in the inner city. This strategy was adopted because of the history of Accra and its road network. The network developed on the radial concentric pattern emanating from the indigenous Ga enclaves through the former colonial residencies to the immigrant squatter settlements at the peripheries. The interplay between land use and inner-city traffic is therefore very prominent.

Mr. Chairman, it is also important to stress that the problem of inner-city traffic in Accra has in its trail a serious parking deficit in the city centre. Out of a total of 13 odd car parking lots, only one can be said to be modern in the provision of the facilities required. There are also almost 50 terminals for road transport operation. Unfortunately these are not operated on a set transport strategy and lack of proper management has led to spill overs into adjoining streets creating blocks on arterial roads. None of the parking facilities is automated though plans are afoot in this line with expected private capital investments.

To solve these problems, we have since last year set up a unit within our jurisdiction to handle traffic and parking. I must say that there are moves to secure assistance from the World Bank and Caisse Central Francais Development (DFD) under a joint programme with our Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC), to improve the func-

tions of the unit and the flow of traffic generally. Under this programme, we intend to intensify the imposition of charges for parking in the area encompassed by the Ring Road stretch, otherwise known as the Central Business District or CBD for short. This would be accompanied by stringent application of towing and boot clamping which have just been introduced in our City. And of course, we are backing this with a lot of public education.

Under the auspices of the Urban Transport Unit (UTU) of MOTC, we would then initiate the next move by rationalizing routes as a way of formalizing the informal sector. As a step in that direction, we are currently studying the feasibility of going into a joint venture with private investors to run a scheduled bus service which would attract a lot of the current car/taxi users to mass modes, in particular the bus system and ease the burden on the inner city.

We would, of course, look forward to other cities in this pursuit. In that vein, we would welcome suggestions and exchange programmes from various cities gathered at this august forum. Thank you.

MEXICO CITY



Samuel Valenzuela Arellano

Director of Foundation for
Historical Center

Mr. Chairman, dear colleague, history and historical center.

The history of Mexico City developed a mythical initiation when a nomad tribe led by the gods followed his instructions. Digo Oponakapitus devoured a snake where the sign out to found Mexico destined landed on that spot. It was the beginning of the Great Empire in 1325. In 1521, after the Spanish Conquest and all the ruins left, the conquerors viewed the new city using the original layout of Mexico's destined land. In the 19th century the fight for the Mexican independence and the new reforming laws, changed social and political structures converting a Federal Republic centralizing its total environment in Mexico City. At the beginning on this century, this zone that we now acknowledge as the historical center embraces the old city. 400,000 inhabitants composed the population in those days, occupying a 10 square kilometers surface. After that date, the city increased in development. The economical system has produced a conglomerating result when in 1990 a population of 50 million inhabitants were settled in 1,250 square kilometers. This produced a complex problem around the historical center which was very difficult to resolve. Our historical center occupies only 1% of that surface. On the presidential decree, the protection for the historical center is institutionalized in April of 1980. In 1987, it is declared World Heritage site by UNESCO. However our historical center suffered extreme damages at the finish of the 1980 decade. The situation of the historical center was in the worst critical level. Principal economical and social activities decided to renounce in keeping their presence. This allows a deteriorative process, low licensing, poor maintenance, local insecurity, human injuries and tourism absence. According to the housing problem, a expulsion of a neighbor was observed. People from the high and medium social rated classes left their old housing looking for better living conditions and more modern environment. Fifty percent of the vehicular traffic of the historical center just crossed this zone. The historical center started to lodge a different street peddlers torpiding many squares and streets. One more problem of the patrimonial monuments was the low income ill-capacity. Low attendance from the bureaucracy for the procedures for license, building and restoring permission for cataloging the monuments were difficult to obtain. In the other party a non-catalog building could get a license in an easier way. The government became the only sponsor for the healthy looking appearance and the restoration of the building, placing and enlarging its laboring accommodation among development. Since the 60's decade began they made efforts to stop this process of deterioration of

the historical center but they've always been insufficient. Facing the situation we have a new attitude to attend everyone who is interested in preserving the patrimony. Not saying why not, in saying in how you can do it.

To preserve Mexico City historical center. In 1990 our historical center experience a new recovering physical appearance based on the unit of government and society in renewing a common investment interest. The Historic Center Trust Fund was founded in December of that year. Our program is popularly known with the slogan of "Echame una manita" or "Lend me a hand." More than an urban plan, the program "Echame una manita" tried to comport the participation of everyone, adding to the monumental aspect of the social economical one. To attract investment and offer high leasing participating with much quality in the rescue of the building working of the neighbors and all the people interested in reaching a wider attention. The final objective is to obtain a continuous participation from the society with the same wish to recover and preserve our historical center.

The main reason of the Trust Fund is very simple, to resolve the problem of the people who want to renew help to restore or to build in the historical center. The Historical Center Trust Fund has the tools to promote and to make attractive the participation of different agents. The Trust Fund is an independent institution that offers the following supports:

- 1 Incentive program- all catalog monuments may obtain a restoration certificate to exempt different taxes and payments.
- 2 Financial support - the program grants investors enhancing bank investor relation on behalf of the the restoration purpose including commercial and service improvements.
- 3 Technical support - occasionally the program offers to the investors free counseling on the project allowing them to continue the building preservation.
- 4 Administrative support - the Trust Fund gladly works to look on behalf of the investor's convenience in order to facilitate bureaucratic arrangements; results having more satisfactory.
- 5 A right transfer system - the Fund provided by the developers building in high-valued areas in Mexico City are transferred to several monuments of the historical center. In the operating budget, part of the expenses of the Trust Fund are supported by the receiving appropriation from the owner and the living private economical sector.
- 6 Results - after a number reports a 500 million dollar investments in 764 buildings. We are conscious to keep our input increasing the results. 94% the buildings works respond to the private economical sector. This represents 67% of the total investments. 58 are catalogued as patrimonial monuments, 22% are considered as total restoration, 51 of the buildings have recovered their facade. Regarding the unemployed sellers to this point 10,000 peddlers have been relocated in 28 new commercial malls liberating 168 crowded streets which bring a healthy environment situation.

A new administration program was assigned to the historical center. The importance of the creation of a touristic road was also submitted to the administration of our Trust Fund, therefore we decided a broader deal schedule including international, social and cultural events coordinating music concerts, fine art shows and popular parties that gather attendees to the many new hotels and restaurants.

We feature our experience as the most important opportunity to understand our historical center

recognizing the saving of our national moral and historical values, our cultural maturity. It is our wish to express our gratitude to the Organizing Committee of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities and to the authorities of the city of Kyoto for their input to the preservation of all the historical cities. We will put effort in this collaboration exchanging tools and experiences looking forward the rescue of the origin of mankind. Thank you.

ATHENS



Antonis Vlachos

Secretary General

Mr. Chairman, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen. Modernization is a prerequisite but also a threat of very character of historical cities. In Athens, the lack of an efficient public transportation system contributed to car congestion and along with aging industry and ill-maintained heating installations, heavier pollution treatment on the priceless ancient monuments of the city. The need of serious action became clear in the late seventies.

The present municipal administration has elaborated on a daily action plan covering 17 general areas of concern. There are among the city assets : friendly climate, close proximity to seaside and mountain resort, social coherence, hospitality, low criminality rates, lack of xenophobia and intolerance, relaxed life style and rich cultural life. It has set two fundamental general targets and three specific ones. The fundamental targets are: the preservation and recuperation of a historic and cultural identity of Athens and the conservation of its great monuments and the very gaining and safeguarding of the Athenian life style, and the maintenance of social coherence and the regeneration of the city's neighborhoods. The specific ones concern the fight against air pollution and environmental pressure in general, traffic decongestion and the city's technological and productive modernization.

During the last three years considerable improvements can be noticed in several areas. Air pollution has decreased after a three-year program that provided initiatives for the replacement of four vehicles with new technology ones. The expansion of gas supplies and the replacement of old city buses are expected to further contribute to this progress. Two new metro lines planned to double the city capacity are already under construction. A new concert hall has been added to the city's cultural infrastructure along with a number of open-air theaters in the periphery. Sizable extensions to the Benaki Museum and museums devoted to the presentation of their continuity of Greek culture and the Byzantine Museum, the largest of its kind in the world, are expected to have been completed by the 1996. A new cultural center devoted to Merlina Mercuri who recently died and a opera theater are expected to integrate to the city's cultural infrastructure. But however, what we think more is interesting for our Conference of Historical Cities is three interdependent and complementary projects that constitute a new vision for the city. These are: the regeneration of the central historical neighborhood including the historical commercial triangle, the creation of a new tram way for historical Athens and finally, the creation of the Athens park. The main principles behind

all three projects is the reintegration of historic areas into the contemporary city life with particular attention to the protection of city heritage. The regeneration of central historical neighborhoods is based on the concept of a city restructured into a small scale, self-sufficient entities friendly to the residents and as far as possible environmentally-balanced. New life regulation will exclude, all noisy polluting or otherwise incompatible activities so as to provide space and appropriate conditions for the return of residential uses of several forums.

Next plan step is to secure in the open space for rail and land for central neighborhood functions. Construction of certain parked spaces will free streets from park cars and will allow the transformation into pedestrian only ways or what we call "quiet streets" according to specific circular studies. Modernization of technical infrastructure will include new telecommunication technologies and neighborhood gas heating plans. Walk-in clinics, day care centers and clubs for the elderly will be the focus of the social infrastructure program. Similar actions are intended for the historic commercial triangle of the city. The tram way system for the historic Athens will connect most of the cities historic neighborhoods, its central business and commercial districts and archeological sights. It is expected to work not only as a non-polluting transportation means serving some rather neglected and downgraded part of the city but also as a vertebra of the sequence of renovated areas and the symbol of the city's will to regenerate.

Finally, the Athens' park is the city's most important and prestigious project. It will be a six-kilometer long continuous linear park of culture and leisure that will integrate all the major archeological sights of the city as well as the larger green spaces and historic parks and gardens. It will be the main access of the proposed metropolitan network of pedestrian only ways that will cover the entire area of the municipality. The underlying concept is the restoration of the historical continuity of the Athenian landscape connecting its center to its surrounding untouched historic mountains Hymettus and Aegaleo. The fact that this includes sights of the status of the Acropolis, the ancient Agora, the classical cemetery of Kerameikos, the Academy of Plato and the Holy Street of Eleusis, is indicative of the project's scope and unique character. In a few years from today we hope to be able to host a future Conference of Historic Cities like this one in an Athenian setting appropriate to what Athens is proud of: having given birth to an integrated, dignified and liberating vision of being which set universal standards for the last 25 centuries. Thank you for your attention.

■ Comments from the commentator ■

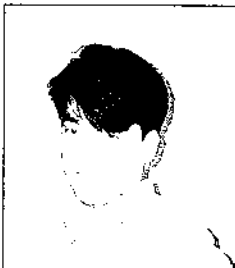
Katsubisa Moriya Professor of Mukogawa Women's University

Thank you Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to comment. We are vastly behind schedule and we no longer have any time available so I would like to be very brief. I have listened to your outstanding presentations and reports and I felt the following. Historical cities are indeed full of problems and headaches. In particular, the longer the history, the more the headaches. That's how I felt. In addition we can see that the problems will continue to increase and that is for sure, I think. However it is not that we have to be pessimistic all the time. The more problems and headaches we have, means we will be able to become even stronger just like a human being. A man who... or person who suffers a lot will become stronger. I was no exception I was sometimes... I suffered from very painful love but I am here today in front of you because I was able to overcome such troubles of the past.

Now, about history. It does have a big role to play in the arena of civilization. I think that is the position of history. The historical cities' role in civilization has to do with people, ethnic groups and state and religion. We have responsibilities for all these entities. A historical city which cannot fulfill this role is not really an historical city. Throughout the past, present and enter the future, such civilization-related obligations must be met by ourselves. To do that, we must at all times maintain our vitality and revitalization is crucial. Having said this I would like to close my remarks. Thank you.



Dr. MORIYA



Dr. HASHIZUME

Shin'ya Hashizume Lecturer of Kyoto Seika University

We had more than 20 cities and if I ... I did take notes so that I can make comments for each one of them but I have been given only three minutes to speak which means only six seconds per city and that is totally impossible. So I will have to just refer to three cities that drew my attention. First of all, as a citizen of Kyoto myself the issue of living in the city of Kyoto was one of the impressive themes for me. When I was in Rome and I asked a Roman citizen and the Romans who live in old housing of Rome, for them it was a big pride for them. That is what they told me and they said it was their ideal to live in such old Roman housing. Having returned to Japan and looking to current status of Kyoto; of course, it is a pride for all the citizens to live in the downtown area but because it's become difficult for them to live in the city, they have been moving into the suburbs. I was wondering why there is a difference between Rome and Kyoto. For instance, Quebec talked about the renewal of the downtown and Rio de Janeiro's example also cited its preservation and Tunis' and Vienna's examples, regeneration of its downtown alleys. I believe these all have common issues or problems. And Kyoto I understand is ready to take seriously this issue of living in the downtown area and I do look forward to that.

Secondly, of course, the second impression was that from Dublin when I heard the presentation from Dublin. The twentieth century is ...was an era of change ... was pointed out and Dublin has been able to control changes. I believe this is common to all historical cities within a big framework having controlled changes is the common experience and each city has accumulated technique and know-how of doing this and I believe this is an advantage and strength compared to other cities with less history with shorter history. Also, on an international level there are things that must be preserved and others which must be dealt with city by city or region by region. That comment was also a very impressive for me and I'd like to think about it for myself as well.

Thirdly, about urban design. The Vienna presentation was very impressive to me in that regard. I am doing research in the area of industrial utilization of industrial heritage.... including gas tanks. I was very surprised by the slide from Vienna that showed the gas holder. So what should be preserved - that was the question raised by Vienna not just limited to architecture but the environment also functions within the urban space and so I think proposal was made. So that we can redefine what we mean by what we must preserve and protect so a new set of values in which including emotional, and spiritual aspects I think were included and these were my impressions.

■ Greeting of Ending by Chairman (Part II) ■

Branke Miksa Mayor of Zagreb

Dr. Moriya, Dr. Hashizume I would like to express my thanks to you, participants of this session this afternoon. I would like to express my thanks again in my name and I hope in your name to the city of Kyoto and its mayor Mr. Tanabe for their hospitality and great efforts in organization of this conference. Thank you very much.

World Conference of Historical Cities General Assembly

Program

Time and Date

April 27 (Wed) 9:00 to 9:40

Location

Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall

Chairman

Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto, Chairman of World Conference of Historical Cities Council

Agenda Items

Venue of the next Conference
Foundation of a League of Historical Cities

Cities present

Alexandria
Amsterdam
Barcelona
Cologne
Cracow
Florence
Guadalajara
Hanoi
Kaesong
Katmandu
Kiev
Kyongju
Kyoto
Lisbon
Paris
Rio de Janeiro
Tashkent
Varanasi
Vienna
Xian
Yogyakarta
Zagreb

Secretariat

Ladies and gentlemen, now we would like to start the Council's General Assembly. We would like to first confirm the participant cities and the theme for this session. I am Murakami, from the city of Kyoto. We have out of twenty-five cities ... twenty-two cities are participating in this Council's meeting because three have been absent from the conference. First, we will have to discuss the venue for the next conference and next, we would like to discuss the establishment of a League of Historical Cities. The Chairman of the Council ... is being served by the mayor of Kyoto, because he is the mayor of the city of the venue of the conference and also he is the Chairman of the Council. So, he shall be serving as the chairman for this assembly. Mr. Tanabe, please.

Chairman:

Good morning everyone. So, Lord Mayors of the members of the World Conference of Historical Cities Council and the delegates. Now, we would like to start discussing our agenda items. But first, there are ... as it has been explained by the Secretariat, we have ... prepared two agenda items for today's discussion. First, we would like to discuss the first agenda item, the venue of the next Conference of Historical Cities. And first, we would like to hear the explanation from the Secretariat.

Secretariat :

I'd like to explain from the Secretariat next conference that is to say, the fifth World Conference of Historical Cities where to select for the venue for this 5th Conference and already two cities have nominated themselves. The one is Cracow, the other is Xian of China. Cracow of Poland and Xian of China. These are the two candidates.

Chairman:

So, we have heard from the Secretariat that already Cracow and Xian City have nominated themselves as candidates and we'd like to first confirm these nominations. Then, Mr. Lassota, Lord Mayor of Cracow, would you like to say anything at this point?

Cracow:

Good morning, I have to merit my colleague, you know ... he knows English very well, who talk. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. It is of course quite difficult to be a judge in our own case. But let me just make some points concerning our home city. Of course there is no matter to advertise Cracow which on the one hand used to be labeled, "the heart of Poland," the most Polish among all Polish cities. But on the other hand, and this is I think of the paradox of Cracow, seems to be the most cosmopolitan one ... multinational metropolis of Medieval Era, as well as the time of Renaissance created a kind of a symbolic fabric representing numerous influences of different European regions. Secondly, this ensemble, this great historic ensemble is intact. Cracow is the only big Polish historical city which has survived the Second World War physically and socially which means that represents also today a great cultural potential. What is also important is that Cracow seems to be in the dimension of Central Europe, one of the pioneers of conservationism. Already in the middle of the 19th century, Cracow together with the German city of Nuremberg used to be labeled and mentioned as the city where the consciousness among the local population concerning the needs to protect the past for the future was already developed. And finally, let me just point that we have already the experience if I could even say so, successful experience of organizing quite recently big international events. In this case, let me just mention the

big CSC Helsinki Conference of 1991 dedicated to the cultural heritage. As well as this Welt Cracow was nominated by the European Community as the first organizer of the European culture in March 1992 which was a enormous success of the city. So, those facts which are ... which are ... I think essential and it is why we are taking the liberty to propose Cracow as the place for a meeting of this distinguished league. And finally what seems to be very important right now to share with all cities over the world with our experience. Is this period of transition we are facing at this moment? I mean, since 1990 the problem of the philosophy let me put in this way, the philosophy of functioning of a historical city in Central Europe is put into the new let's say, era which is based on private ownership and free-market economy. It is a new challenge. We have already a new experience and I think it will be quite reasonable of being able to present you all those new aspects of the functioning of the city in a brand new reality, a historical one. Thank you, for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much Cracow. Next, we would like to hear from Xian, Lord Mayor Mr. Tao.

Xian:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. It is indeed a great honor and pleasure for us to be able to attend this Council's meeting. As a city of Xian, we would like to serve as the venue for the next conference but now I'd like to explain our intentions a little bit at this point. The city of Xian is a world famous historical ancient capital. In our city, we have the history as a capital, and we have a history of three thousand and one hundred years. In Xian, twelve dynasties established their capitals. So as serving as the capital for the nation, we have the history of 1200 years. In the Tang period, 1300 years ago in Ch'ang An the population was 1.3 million. And we had covered the space of 840,000 square kilometers. At the same time there's in Ch'ang An 1000 years ago, Xian was already a cosmopolitan city and the starting point was the world famous "Silk Road" which was located in Xian. So, we have a very rich historical assets and remnants and Xian has become a very international and historical city. So we have been conserving the ancient capital at the same time we have been promoting modernization to which we have been exerting our greatest efforts. In the past decade, the city of Xian has adopted the policy of opening our city to the rest of the world and we have actually experienced very substantial development. The present population of Xian is 6.4 million. And it has become an internationally famous tourist city. Furthermore, science and technology, high education and modern processing industry are all located in Xian. So we have made strenuous efforts to conserve as the ancient capital, at the same time we have been supported by various countries and cities throughout the world. UNESCO is slated to convene a conference on the conservation of historical assets in Xian this year. And we have been assisted very much by Japan when Prime Minister Hosokawa visited China the other day. It was agreed that Japan would give us support in trying to restore the palace of the Tang Dynasty. China is a nation of culture and we have about one hundred historical and cultural cities in China and the city of Xian serves as the executive director for the League of Historical Cities in China. Currently we are further promoting an economical opening up policy and in Xian we are introducing a free economy policy based on socialism and we are introducing various relevant measures. If we will be able to convene the next conference in our city, then I believe the conference would serve as the impetus on our part to further promote open-up policy and the market economy. We have two major projects in conserving the ancient capital. In two years, we believe that these projects will be completed. So, in the past few years, Xian has convened many major international conferences. If it is decided that the next conference will be held in Xian, then we will

do our utmost in preparing for the conference. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, the mayor of Xian. And thank you very much we have just heard from the distinguished representatives of Cracow and from Xian. With regard to their proposals, are there any comments or questions or any points of order? Now please continue ... yes, we have, we are very honored to have these distinguished cities propose their historical cities as the venue for the next meeting. Are there any proposals, are there any further proposals or any other comments? Representative of Zagreb, please.

Zagreb:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, you organized this conference very well. Mr. Chairman, we feel very good in Kyoto and my suggestion will be because of the fact that we have two candidates to ... allow me to suggest that we are going to find a solution to suggest for the first 5th Conference 1996, in Xian and for the 6th Conference 1998, Cracow. In that case, both candidates will have a chance to organize the World Conference. If you will be agree such solution in that case, I will also have next time possibility to compete with Zagreb with all other friends for the 2000th year or for the 8th Conference. Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, the representative of Katmandu, please.

Katmandu:

I'm not the representative ... excuse me. Mr. Chairman, well I support the idea of Mr. Zagreb, the Mayor of Zagreb to let Mr. Xian and Cracow take the decision which year they should take, and that is a good idea which you have given.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, yes please.

Lisbon:

I agree with the proposal that have been done by Zagreb and Katmandu but I would like to be as ... clear about the logistical conditions that Cracow and Xian can offer us in concerning the organization of this next conference. Because we have had so good conditions here in Kyoto that now we are in a level that this matter could count a little bit. We don't have anything against any of the cities representatives in this conference with one exception that is, well-known concerning human rights in Timor and that means Jakarta, and that has no personal relation with the representative of Jakarta here. But that has nothing to do with the decision we have to take today. Why not Cracow and after Xian? That's my question. Let them .. let's hear them explain about the logistical conditions, they can offer us.

Chairman:

Thank you very much for your comments.

Then, perhaps the representative of Cracow would like to say anything in response to this last statement.

Cracow:

We find, it as advantage of the World Conference of Historical Cities, that this respectable League do represent different culture and different continents. And we do not intend to maintain or to create the image of so called European egocentrism. It is why I think that with the deepest conviction, we would love to give priority to our friends from China in this respect that we would be very satisfied of being able to host the 6th World Conference of Historical Cities in 1998 in Cracow.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, representative of Xian, please.

Xian:

The representatives of speaking Chinese, please wait for the English translation. Now the Japanese interpreter begins to interpret. Yes, the representative of Xian said.

Mr. Lassota thank you very much for your very friendly comments. And I would like to extend also my gratitude to the comments, the very generous comments made by the other representatives at this round table. If we are allowed to host the 5th World Conference of Historical Cities in Xian, we would be able, we would be delighted and we would like to do our best to provide the best conference organizing services and facilities, to do the best of our ability. I would like to explain to you again at this point that Xian does have all of the facilities and the services for hosting a large international conference. And we have two more years during which we will further try to improve our situation.

I would also like to mention that this 4th World Conference of Historical Cities held in Kyoto was very successfully organized. And we will be able to successfully conclude this conference. And we would like to learn from the experience of Kyoto and we would like to use Kyoto as a model for our conference. The Cracow City in Poland is a very beautiful city, a very old and very famous capital. And I know that Poland is fully capable of hosting the next meeting but it is a great honor for us to host the next meeting and of course we look forward to going to Cracow for the 6th meeting with your full delegation. Thank you very much.

Chairman:

I'd like to thank the two mayors and ...

Varanasi:

I'd like to say something. Is this Body competent enough to decide for the two future conferences? Or are we going to decide one? Because the agenda is the next meeting. So, are we competent enough to decide for the two conferences? I want certain clarification for that.

Chairman:

Yes, distinguished Representatives, we have received comments from Zagreb, from Katmandu and from Lisbon. And I believe we are fully competent at this meet ... at ... this Body is fully competent to discuss the issue of holding both, deciding on both conferences, the 5th and 6th Conferences. It is up to the members at this table to decide whether we are competent and whether we will host the ... whether we will host the 5th and 6th.

Florence:

My personal view is that if we are capable of deciding on the 6th meeting at this table, I personally

believe that I will support the candidacies of both Xian and Cracow. And I think we should decide now ... when the two cities will host the next meetings.

I would also like to take this opportunity having the floor to thank Mr. Tanabe for inviting me and also say that I'm very happy to have attended this meeting. We of Florence having hosted the 2nd World Conference of Historical Cities ... we would like to do our best to support and to contribute to the next two host cities in any way we can.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Mr. Sottani of Florence. We have had some very positive and constructive comments and so, and we also we have had a very friendly response from both Cracow and Xian. And so, we will decide to have the 1996, 5th Conference in Xian and the 1998, 6th Conference in Cracow. I would now like to ask the members to make their decision. Who supports this decision? If we would like to receive your applause, are there any objections? Any objections? No objections? Then we will proceed to agenda item number two. And there will be a report from the Secretariat.

Secretariat:

We will now proceed to Agenda item number two. That has to do with the inauguration of the World Conference of Historical Cities Council. We have distributed to you some relevant materials. World Conference ... or rather ... in order to expand and improve on the Council, the idea is to restart the League. As for the member cities, it is included in the handouts ... current Council's member cities and also those who participated in the 4th World Conference. And also the purpose being extending and expanding the current Council means that it will establish the continuation of future meetings and not only during the annual regular meetings, we will be able to have further exchanges on day-to-day basis. The secretariat will be served by Kyoto City as before and including the expenses for it. As for the rules and articles of association, this can be discussed with Xian of the next meeting and Cracow of the second next meeting and also Florence and Barcelona, or rather we will be able to discuss this matter with these cities where conferences were held so that by the next time the draft for the articles of association and other relevant matters can be presented by the secretariat.

Chairman:

This was a proposal and explanation of the League of Historical Cities. And this is a proposal which I personally am very much involved in and I have great enthusiasm for starting this League. I did refer to this already at the opening at different regions on the globe there are a number of disputes. Looking at such grave circumstances, I believe it is necessary for the cities to work together and cooperate together which is not limited by national boundaries. I think this relationship of ours which is based on a common link should be reinforced so and ... for that purpose I believe establishing such an organization will be a mission for us, the historical cities and thus my proposal for the starting of the League of Historical Cities. So ... then ... well ... we, I already feel that we have this forum for day-to-day exchanges and cooperation. And we need to further our activities and efforts and I believe such efforts will be very helpful for the future and also at the same time very necessary. Also those such organization by achieving closer links between historical cities and I would like to repeat myself will be able to contribute to the world peace. Therefore, this is my personal proposal and I would very much like to see this become a reality. And I do ask you for your support. And I would like to invite your comments on this matter. Cologne please.

Cologne:

My dear colleagues, I think it's the wisdom of long existing historical cities that they can only further the well-being and the wealth of their citizens when they can live in peace, when they are in cooperation with others, when there is a studied exchange of experiences and ideas with other cities. So, the idea to form a worldwide League of Historical Cities is a very good one and I congratulate my colleague Mayor Tanabe on it. The aims of the League as they had been pointed out by our colleague Tanabe, convene with the necessities I just mentioned so I should like to support the idea of Mr. Tanabe and should like to recommend to the representatives of the other historical cities to do the same.

Chairman:

Thank you Mr. Mayor Burger. Are there other comments, please? Florence.

Florence:

Florence also supports the idea of starting this new League with the membership of twenty five cities and expanding this further.

Chairman:

Kiev, please.

Kiev:

We are going ... we think there are problems of all the historical cities are common for both of us, for all of us. And the problems concerning the organization to our work are, common, and they should be put into the higher level. That is why we support in full the proposition made by dear Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto ... the proposition about the cohesion of the worldwide League of Historical Cities. And taking into consideration the very profound contributions of the city of Kyoto to the movement of Historical Cities. we think that it will count that it will be very logical if this ... if this League would be this international organization would be created here, organized here in Kyoto, and the secretariat of the world organization will be settled here, located here in Kyoto. Thanks for your attention, ladies and gentlemen.

Chairman:

Cracow please.

Cracow:

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the respectable Mayor Tanabe for taking the responsibility for providing the office of the League by the City of Kyoto, which is important and we find it as a great support from this side of the City of Kyoto. We would like to appreciate this fact.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. Yes, please.

Xian:

I ... if we support the proposal of starting the League and also I support establishing a Secretariat

here in Kyoto. As you are aware of, the very first World Conference of Historical Cities was held here in Kyoto City at which time Xian also participated. And this is the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities. And whose such conferences we have been able to exchange further, deepen our understanding and I think it's most significant that we are able to do this. The World Conference of Historical Cities for it, Mr. Mayor Tanabe has contributed greatly and would like to express my gratitude for it.

Chairman:

Yogyakarta, please.

Yogyakarta:

As I have already given learned your proposal brought forth by Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, the Chairman of the World Conference of Historical Cities Council, about a newly organized League of World Historical Cities. The Yogyakarta delegate gives our full support of your idea of the new organization. We hope that this idea will ... can cooperate perfectly among all of our historical cities. We expect that this idea can be reached and will be support from all the Conference Delegates. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. Paris please.

Paris:

We, I would like to say something but my English is not good and I regret that the French is not an official language but I try ... I will try to say something . I am very enjoyed to ... and I join myself to mayor of Cologne to congratulate Mr. Tanabe, mayor of Kyoto. Really, Kyoto merits its name of "city of peace" and I think your proposal to create a League of Historical Cities are very good thing. And Mr. Chirac, mayor of Paris told me that you have a very nice idea to create this League and with this continuity. Because a Secretariat in Kyoto is a good thing to support the idea of peace between cities, and I think is a very good idea . This afternoon I propose certainly emotion about peace between world cities, world historical city and I thank you for your proposal. Thank you very much.

Lisbon:

Just two words in the name of the mayor of Lisbon, Doctor Sampaio and of the city itself to support your idea of a League of Historical Cities. I think we must congratulate Kyoto for this initiative and the Mayor Tanabe personally for the way the things occurred during this conference and the idea of creating this League. We support the idea with great enthusiasm in the way Paris told it, in the idea of constructing peace ... and that's our position.

Chairman:

From Paris and Lisbon, we have received the support and agreement. Rio de Janeiro please.

Rio de Janeiro:

I want to thank in the name of the mayor of Rio de Janeiro, the invitation to participate in this congress. And also to say that we have seen here that the big cities, all the historical cities are very important for the development of our nations. We cannot see anymore the past as a kind of vision, of a nostalgia to preserve physically the things we've had as heritage but the importance of putting our cities in this heritage in the service of the

development of our countries and our nations. I'd like here to also mention that there is a very crude problem in the cities which are not rich. And mainly in the cities of Latin America where poverty is in a way menacing the development of the idea of preserving the things of the past, not because of the poverty but we have to put this kind of problem into our thoughts when we think about preserving cities. Mainly the big ones, which are all today more ... they have more ... today more than ten million inhabitants. And I'd like to invite all our colleagues from Latin America to meet each other perhaps in the middle of the second, the next conference to discuss this problem which is particular to us and in a way to take to the next conference these ideas we can discuss in our particular realities and to take it more clearly for the next conference. Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. Katmandu, please.

Katmandu:

Well ... Mr. Tanabe, I congratulate you for the new ideas having a new league because more important is the Secretariat so that it would be like Kyoto. So, congratulations Mr. Tanabe for the new idea and I support the league. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you very much.

Amsterdam:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Tanabe on behalf of my mayor, Amsterdam, I would like to thank you for the invitation and to congratulate you that is the very good and perfect organization of this congress. I think I can say we support the idea of the League of the Historical Cities. We know in Amsterdam after almost half a century of peace how important that is for the conservation of the historical city. So, I wish you good luck and thank you for your initiative.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. Barcelona.

Barcelona:

Mr. Chairman, I talked with a person in Barcelona Malagall before coming to this conference about the possibility to the foundation of your proposal for the League. And the mayor of Barcelona Maragall, he was ... was very enthusiastic with the idea and he holds support for this league. Maybe in the future we must think the possibility to the link to connect the League with all the other international organizations, the United Nations, other organizations of cities, in order to clarify better this basis of international agreements. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. Well, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much indeed for the support. We have indeed received support from numerous cities. So, we are going to develop and expand this Council and we are going to make a fresh start as the League of Historical Cities. Would you agree to this? Could you applaud? If you agree to this proposal. Thank you very much for your support. So, as the League of Historical Cities we are going to make a fresh new start. As for other cities who are not members of this present Council, from 5:30 this afternoon we are going to have the last general session

and I would like to ask other members to join this new league and I would like to try to get their agreement to join the league. And then I think that agreement would serve as the resolution of this 4th World Conference of Historical Cities and also has to do future task of writing down the rules of the league, the city of Kyoto will get into contact with the relevant cities and I hope that you would entrust this work to us. Of course, we shall be consulting all of you by correspondence or by other means. Any other comments you would like to make at this point? If not, with this we would like to conclude the meeting of the Council. Thank you very much for your deliberations. Thank you.

Outline of the League of Historical Cities

1 Aims

Our purpose in forming this League is to contribute to the realization of eternal world peace so desired for the future of mankind by all people everywhere; we propose to do so by forming an organization which build mutual trust by transcending national boundaries to strengthen affiliations between cities. Our aim is to make use of this coming together of cities for the World Conference of Historical Cities in order to also establish a forum enabling further exchange between the participating cities: not only for the period during which this conference convenes, but on an ordinary, everyday basis as well. And this organization will provide a forum establishing multi-faceted interaction and information exchange among many different cities.

As a means for both firmly establishing the future direction of the World Conference of Historical cities, and of ensuring that the conference will contribute to convene in future, we believe that this organization will be useful in expanding the influence of historical cities.

2 Background

In 1987, the city of Kyoto proposed the World Conference of Historical Cities and the first conference was held in Kyoto. In order to continue holding the conference and to promote exchange between the participating cities, the World Conference of Historical Cities Council was established with all 26 cities attending the conference as members. Since Kyoto had initially proposed the conference, the Council's office was set up in Kyoto and the mayor was appointed chairman. Kyoto has also borne all the office's expenses.

During this period, cities that attended the Florence and Barcelona conferences and others that had heard about the Council expressed the desire to become members, but in fact the number of members has not increased since its establishment. (One member, London, has left the Council, bringing the number down to 25.)

On the occasion of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, held again in Kyoto, it was decided to recognize and develop the existing Council to form an expanded League of Historical Cities with new member cities which would be able to solve the outstanding problems.

3 Members

The initial members of the League will be the cities attending the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities and the current members of the Council (25 cities).

Cities attending the 5th and subsequent conferences may also become member cities.

4 Office

Since it has done so from the outset, City of Kyoto will be responsible for the office.

For the time being, City of Kyoto will continue to bear the expenses of the office.

5 Agreement, etc.

Based on the assumption that a general assembly of the League will be held at the time of the next (5th) World Conference of Historical Cities, the office (Kyoto) will prepare proposals for an agreement and plan of operation and these will be discussed by the member cities at a preliminary conference. The proposals agreed upon will then be approved at the general assembly.

6 Interim Plan of Operation

The office will collect and organized information and edit and publish the "League News" (provisional name) three to four times a year in order to promote information exchange and strengthen feelings of friendship between member cities.

The possibilities for joint research and projects between member cities will be examined.

Member Cities of the League of the Historical Cities

48cities (43countries)

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

(Listed in alphabetical order)

Session III

■ Program ■

Time and Date April 27 (Wed) 10:00 to 11:40

Venue Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall

Theme Towards New Relations Between Historical Cities

Chairman Norbert Burger (Lord Mayor of Cologne)

Commentator Toshio Yokoyama (Associate Professor, Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University)

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■ Greeting of Opening by Chairman ■

Norbert Burger Lord Mayor of Cologne



Ladies and gentlemen, dear colleagues may I again ask you to take your seats so that we can start with the third working session of the 4th World Conference of the Historical Cities. My name is Norbert Burger, Mayor of Cologne. I was asked to chair this third session. And this morning we have the presentation of four cities Guadalajara, Katmandu, Kiev and Kyoto. Kiev has a second chance because yesterday the microphone and the translation didn't work so they have the opportunity to present themselves this morning with proper technique. Now first I will ask the mayor of the Guadalajara to make their presentation, please.

GUADALAJARA



Pedro Silva Villaseñor

President of Sister
City Subcommittee

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. This is a honor to me to participate at the 4th International Congress of Historical Cities here in Kyoto and to be the president of this fantastic project called "Sister Cities Relationship." On behalf of my vice-mayor Mr. Pérez Jiménez I will make this presentation.

The title of my presentation is, "Ten years of Intensive Exchange between Sister Cities -Review and Proposals, the Kyoto - Guadalajara Experience, A Dream Comes True". First I thought of speaking about problems that my city is facing regarding our historical monuments. But instead of bringing to the table this situation, I decided instead to present a positive picture of what historical cities can achieve if they work together with positive mind. I have been on charge of this committee since June 1988 and after living in Japan for six years both as a Tokyo University student, as a young diplomat at the Mexican Embassy in Tokyo when I returned to Guadalajara in 1989, I was selected the president of the sister city relationship. If you allow me, let me make a brief introduction of Guadalajara. It was founded by Cristovan Junate, a prominent Spaniard. It was founded by Cristovan Junate, a prominent Spaniard, the 14th of February of 1542, that means 450 years ago. Just behind of what we now know as the Royal Theater. Since then our city has always been considered a land of prosperity and cultural life. Today our population is about three million people and is one of the most important cities in our country with the advantages of a big city but with the relaxing way of life of our provincial town.

It is also considered the credo of the Mexican folkloric culture. We are the land of Tequila and the musical group called Marijati. By the way, this coming September, our City Hall will hold the 1st International Marijati Festival which we are sure it will be a major event to promote cultural symbols worldwide. You are all invited, although it might not be so organized as this event, but a lot of fun I assure you.

Moreover our region is also well-known as an important economic and industrial center in the Western part of Mexico. Our industrial parks are hosting important Japanese industries and big plants such as Honda Motors, NEC, etc., and many others like AT&T, IBM, Kodak, etc. The reason for this successful joint-venture and foreign capital investments activities is due to the good supply of well-trained local labor forces and well-prepared university graduates continuously coming out of our modern seven important university campuses, plus its strategic location as a natural crossway between north and south of the

country. Also the government of our State in coordination with the president of Mexico, Mr. Salinas de Gorbarrí of the free policy trade investment. An example of this is the recently signed agreement free trade agreement between Canada, USA and Mexico and we are pushing towards this direction. The city of Guadalajara is strongly promoting all benefits of this important treaty but I'm sure you all know NAFTA, North American Free Trade Agreement. So that foreign companies have chosen this region to establish their industrial facilities. Now let me present a brief review of the main sister city projects and activities in the past five years. In order to make my presentation shorter let me recall the title of this presentation, "A Dream Comes True. My dream was to have a part of Japan in my own city so I would never feel I had left it behind. This is as you can see the garden here is called Sanbo-in Garden, and the city of Kyoto has contributed to make a replica of this garden in our city. Mr. Tanabe made this dream possible by organizing in a big program through which the city halls of those cities would intensively participate to construct a Japanese garden in a park located on the outskirts of Guadalajara which would be a replica of the Sanbo-in Garden in Kyoto. This is the entrance of the park in Guadalajara. This is the map of the city where it shows outside of the city where the park is located. The slides that I'm showing here it's a from the beginning of the construction project. This is you will be seeing different slides that this project started about 6 months ago and the slides you'll be seeing are under the construction stage of this project. I understand that this is not the first Japanese garden being constructed outside of Japan. Perhaps the main difference between Guadalajara's Japanese garden and the other gardens in foreign cities is that our garden is a good example of technical cooperation. So that Mexican technicians and their Japanese colleagues have made together the garden whereas other experiences show us a pattern of Japanese technicians flying over to the foreign country, isolating themselves until the completion of the garden, flying back to Japan and having had very little contact with the host country, culture and local people. If I'm mistaken, I would like to know about it. Also I would like to take this opportunity to request the help of people in charge of this garden, Japanese gardens outside Japan because I believe that the most important part of this project is to preserve and maintain the garden properly. So, I am very open to meet the people from other countries who want to share their experiences with me. It will be a very long list to name every single personal organization which had taken part on this project. But let me first deeply thank the Kyoto side. The Kyoto City Hall headed by Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe who has always been an enthusiastic promoter and supporter. Mr. Akira Murakami, and the staff of the International Relations Bureau of the City Hall who has made an excellent job in communication between our cities. It is a task if we consider the distance and the different languages. Also I would like to thank landscape architect, Mr. Sano, Chairman of the Kyoto Prefectural Landscape Garden and Cooperation and every member of his distinguished association supported by a team of over thirty people are now in Guadalajara in different intervals of times working hard side by side with the Mexican technicians. This is the team of the Japanese and Mexican technicians. Now this the second topic I want to touch about. This sculpture of Guadalajara you can see the back of the slides is a monument made by one of our young artists in the city and is called "Estampida", Estampida literally means "wild horses in the run". This sculpture was donated by the citizens of Guadalajara to our brothers and sisters of Kyoto. I believe that there is no need to explain with words about the beauty of this monument and I invite you to walk around the pond and enjoy by yourselves.

So, just to finalize this presentation I have the firm intention to keep on dreaming about making new ideas a reality especially those projects which will stay and last forever as a garden and as this

monument. Arigato gozaimashita. Thank you, Chairman..

KATMANDU



P.L. Singh

Mayor

Thank you Mr. Chairman. This is the traditional way of welcoming the guest in Katmandu. Two virgins girls. Mr. Chairman, honorable Mayors, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen. It is a matter of great pleasure and honor for me to have this opportunity to present my feelings in this august gathering of the representatives of the historical cities of the world. I also take this opportunity to express my warmest greetings on behalf of the people of Katmandu City in particular and in Nepal in general and on my own, from the country of Lord Buddha and Mount Everest. Originally, Katmandu City was built for gods and goddesses and temples. But the irony is that today there are more people than gods and goddesses and more houses than temples. Nepal's people not only worship idols but also to practice the custom of regarding and extra ordinary. Kamari, a virgin, the symbol of purity as a living goddess. That is the Ganesh, the god of grain. This is the temple ... that is the square, Durbar square. That is the royal palace. This is a process going on of the Buddhist. This is the Soinbul, the Buddha temple, that is called Monkey temple. It is very famous in the tourism band. This is the living goddesses. Cultural activities are an integral part of the people of Kathmandu and it is perhaps because of the decision that ancient kings and anonymous artists concentrated their creativity to build so many temples and shrines. These cultural heritages are the part of our life and are regarded as living museum. So that now I go to the topic, the theme which was given to me "Towards New Relations Between Historical Cities"

1 Introductions:

The existence and edification of a society basically depends on the continuity and conservation of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage basically refers to historical as well as cultural property and expression. From the very beginning of the human civilization, minds, mankind's efforts are therefore continuing for the promotion and preservation of precious heritage which form the integral part of the society and history. Men can and have developed, fostered and nourished their culture from the very beginning of human civilization.

2 The future role of the World Conference of historical Cities.

Cultural heritage of the world is a property of not only one individual city or the country, but the entire world. It is basically because of the fact that these sacred heritages

reveal the burning examples of the gradual developmental scenario of human civilization. Therefore, we must be prepared to take the honored stocks of protecting these treasures to a global effort. In this context the World Conference of Historical Cities can be the best international forum where we can play a meaningful role for the preservation of cultural heritage to a prepared mechanism on matters related to various aspects of the historical cities.

It has become increasingly difficult to preserve and conjure historical cities whether it is whether it be Creto or Katmandu or Istanbul or Fez or Xian or Cusco. But each and every historical city of the world has its own problems and possibilities. New relationships between any historical cities should therefore be seriously thought of. Plan, develop and maintain in order to mold their future in a form compatible with the new values of the changing world despite enormous values and importance of these cities for the entire mankind. The cities may not last for long if serious steps are not taken. It is crucially important to design relationships aimed at a global sustainability of these cities. Sound relationships can be built up by understanding how each of these cities is striving for survival against the modern development train. Cross cultural comparison of the strategies and the adaptation of the general strategies to one's own situations and improvements on this identified studies should form the foundation for the new relation between historical cities. When such conservation studies are related with the compatibility with the changing values will still find their strong connection with the following areas. The present world although less religious is more religiously polite. The importance of religion has increased in a different fashion by mobilizing religions federation at international level, cities can be exposed and revitalized to their more extensive views. In ultimate analysis, the historical cities will survive if their historical and religious importance is exploited on a sustained basis.

Another area directly related with the economic development is tourism. Tourism exposes our traditional and cultural values and heritage to the outside world. Mankind is in quest for new horizons that leads for the movement of the people from one part of the globe to another resulting in an increase in understanding among the inhabitants of the world. Cultural tourism has definitely less destination points. The sustenance of the cultural tourism depends upon the functioning of these historical cities and the regulated access to the tourism package programmes. If the mankind is to preserve its cultural heritage, globalization of the above issues is the bead of this day as most of the historical cities are looked in countries with less resources for conservation and they tend to die fast despite more potential for being integrated with the total development system for example, Katmandu City.

3 Conservation Studies therefore very Important.

Conservation refers to the better utilization of natural resources and preservation of cultural heritage. Population growth is always accompanied by the problems of organization. Haphazard growth of organization should be controlled in other to protect the archeological heritage. For the historical cities, more emphases have to be introduced simultaneously giving attention to maintaining its unique status. Therefore, it can contribute to exchange knowledge and technology among various cities for the preservation of historical cities. The global conservation studies should therefore be geared towards increasing relationship between historical cities and evaluating the historical potential of all of these cities and making action plans for conservation also identifying the possible funding sources. Our efforts should be directed towards the promotion of global peace and well-being of

mankind. We, therefore, believe that such an atmosphere can be created by the representatives of these cities from different parts of the world who had made meaningful contributions for the development of human civilization by sharing and honoring their cities, knowledge, experience and hope for a much broader interest in world peace, understanding and friendship. Therefore, I think we should share and care about the historical cities problem. Thank you for your attention. Thank you.



Leonid Kosakivskiy

Mayor

Dear Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. I'm pleased to greet you here on behalf of the delegation of the city of Kiev, the capital of Ukraine. Nowadays, Ukraine is one of the most biggest States of Europe. Yes, as for the population 52 million people and for the territory. Ancient the history of Ukraine and its historical center on changeable walls of the city of Kiev. Kiev is 1500 years old. At that time who was the capital one of the most powerful and one of the largest early federal States in Europe as Kiev Russia. Nowadays, in Kiev there are more than 2000 historical monuments and that have been put under the protection of the state. In Kiev, we are erecting 26 museums that are having at their disposal the various old relics, its treasures of old relic.

For us and for all the representatives of historical cities ... stated the problem of the protection of the unity, the unity of the city. The relationship between the old and new. And in this connection ... and in full, the soul of this problem that how the architecture will resolve its tasks. Nowadays, the architecture of Kiev takes account first of all the task of preserving and protection the vision of their internal the shape of the city. Kiev State is right on the top of the mountainstops that are being crossed by the river of Dnieper. And the most, the main problem for architecture is to preserve their historical heritage of the city. That is why in all the stages, cities should improve ... their cities the main task were the preserving the architectural shape and architectural heritage of the city. Such as the main, the famous Sophia Cathedral, KievPetchoskalava that has been granted by the UNESCO certificate, the international organization certificate. Besides in the vital necessities circles of modern big cities as Kiev East with the population of more than 3 million people and with a territory of about 820 square kilometers. Inevitably comes to the contradiction with the problem of how to preserve the historical shape of the city.

Nowadays in Kiev, there is being built more than one million square meters of accommodations. They have been complemented and complied with the powerful infrastructure. How to provide with this colossal volumes with the task of preserving their historical shape, and their historical vision of the city. As the basis for this short and very distinct system of evaluating of historical values. It means that every architectural and historical monument has its own protection zone where every kind of construction is abandoned ... and besides this we have the so called regulated zone of construction where the construction is permitted to by the observance of some regulations. In this way, we provide the problem of preserving the landscape and to the development of the city.

But the most serious expectancy of the case of protecting the historical monument we count to getting back its monuments, its objects to their earlier owners. Such as religions confessions, museums complexes and parks, ensembles. For all of these problems, in the structures Kiev City administration has been putting into effect some special managing constructions such as the Culture Department, Architectural and Construction Department, the Committee of Protection of the Architectural and Historical Monuments. We work permanently in the field in the renewal of the new historical and cultural monuments. The passage of the way from the protection of these separate objects until the decorating of the zone, protecting zones every ... of whole the ensembles. Now it is been regarding one question about creating in the city an international park. Now we put forward every grade the talk about the revival of the old architectural parameter that has been destroyed by the brutal way. It exists in the special program about their reconstruction of the modern houses in the center of the city. Anually, it is put into effect dozens of such kinds of blocks of flats. They have been sold as for the accommodations and for the embassies and for the representative's needs ... and for the social objects. It is of this project has been founded as for the count of their city's budget and for the money from the capital of enterprise's works and private and international foreign capital. For the putting for this unique works, unique jobs, the city has created one range of special constructing and projecting organizations. In short, he pointed out that in Kiev they have created special regulations concerning the construction in the central part of the city. And having devised from that regulation that have been acting in the Ukranian Hall. These regulations will be adopted by the, appointed by the city's administration. It is reminded by the status of Kiev as the capital of Ukraine ... by its status of historical city ... and as the result of the global catastrophe in the Chernobyl Nuclear Plant. The restoration works, the historical monuments demand the creation of such special program, its principles and organization points. The creation of such kind of theory and its realization put into effect is one of our important tasks of the movement of historical cities. As we see in our minds for this goal we will serve in the most prosperous way the creation of the World League of the Historical Cities. The decision about the creation of such organization we have just adopted. Thank you for your attention. Thanks ladies and gentlemen.

KYOTO



Tomoyuki Tanabe

Mayor

The 21st century will be upon us in a few short years, and we find ourselves in a period of major change, searching for a new world order. With the Cold War at an end, we stand at a crossroads between world unity and peace on the one hand, and division and war on the other.

There is still no sign of an end to regional conflict and international disputes throughout the world involving peoples, races, religions and national boundaries are the obstacles for us and we do have differences among the nations. Furthermore, today's society is suffering from various other problems such as environmental destruction on a global scale, economic confusion and the loss of spiritual values which may be viewed as a by-product of material culture.

Historical cities such as ours are likewise struggling with many problems and difficulties. Although we are proud of our splendid culture backed by a long tradition, maintaining this heritage has for various reasons become fraught with difficulties. At the same time, however, we are restricted by these very traditions making it hard for us to boldly change our orientation. I think these problems are common to all historical cities. What is most important for us today is not to rest on the laurels of our traditions nor to become fettered by a heritage but to put our cultural achievements to good use by building on them and renewing them to develop cities of which we can be proud of in the 21st century. In October 1978, Kyoto made a "Declaration of Kyoto as a City open to the Free Exchange of World Cultures," which declares the ideal image of the city as one where the people of the world can cross the boundaries of race, religion and social structures and gather here freely in peace for culture exchange and interchange. Proposing the World Conference of Historical Cities was one method of turning this declaration into reality.

This 4th World Conference of Historical Cities has not only served as a forum for the exchange of information and opinions on how historical cities have been grappling with common problems and what they have achieved and furnished us the ideas regarding city administration. It has also strengthened feelings of intimacy between the historical cities represented at this conference and deepened our bonds of friendship. This is particularly gratifying for Kyoto which proposed the conference. I would therefore like to take the opportunity to propose the formation of a new organization for exchange between cities further strengthening the links between us and based on the relationship of trust built up between our historical cities with the aim of contributing to the creation of

a rich future for mankind in the coming century into the achievement of world peace, the wish of all peoples on Earth. I feel that such an organization should operate continuously and on a day-to-day basis enlarging the field of endeavors supporting historical cities to continue developing while increasing their attraction in the twenty-first century. With your cooperation and support I wish to propose that we develop the World Conference of Historical Cities Council a stage further and establish a League of Historical Cities which will further strengthen the bonds between our cities. I believe that in addition to strengthening the future direction and basics of the World Conference of Historical Cities, this League of Historical Cities will help enable regular and multifaceted exchanges between each of us, each of the cities which are members of the league reinforcing the friendship and bonds between us. The City of Kyoto hopes to be able to continue its current contribution for the Office of the League of Historical Cities and to start such work by investigating the appropriate form for the article of association and other related matters. I would like to call for your support in setting up the League of Historical Cities and I hope that we can contribute efforts to an international society where the world is at peace and free from the regional wars and disputes that mark our world today. Thank you for your attention.

■ *Comments from the Chairman* ■

Norbert Burger Lord Mayor of Cologne

Thank you, Mr. Tanabe. Just before this meeting, the World Conference of Historical Cities Council, this is the participants from the 1st to the 3rd Conference, World Conference of Historical Cities, unanimously recommended and supported the idea of transforming and expanding the organization of the Council into the League of Historical Cities. I think we should congratulate our host Mr. Tanabe for this idea because it's very important that there is a steady exchange of experiences and ideas between the old historical cities. Their wisdom is from the long history and cultural background that it's very important for the people who live in these cities, that they can live in peace, that they are open to the world, that they have interchange with other cities and that they thrive to further together world peace and I think we should all support the idea of Mr. Tanabe. Now, ... perhaps I should ask our commentator whether he has to make any comments on what he has heard this morning.

■ Comments from the commentator ■

Toshio Yokoyama Associate Professor, Kyoto University

Thank you Mr. Chairman. Since yesterday, we have heard from the representatives of historical cities, their proud stories of love for their own cities and the various efforts they have been making, and I have been moved by each presentation. I believe now that historical cities have one basic characteristic: they have the wisdom necessary to maintain peace. Because of such wisdom your cities have been able to survive, in some cases for as long as three thousand years or even longer. Today, in this third session, based on the accumulation of experience of the past conferences, it was proposed that information exchange be furthered and reinforced, and that various technological knowledge be accumulated, so as to be put to use by other cities. In response to this necessity, Mr. Tanabe, the Mayor of Kyoto made his proposal of establishing the League of Historical Cities. During the Council's General Assembly of this morning, enthusiastic support was expressed by each member and that was an impressive moment. We often talk about internationalization. There was the League of Nations. We have now the United Nations and many other international organizations. But, what we are trying to start will be something new: an intermunicipal entity.



Dr. YOKOYAMA

Ever since the Industrial Revolution, industrialization progressed sometimes with brutal consequences. The major supporting forces of this process were nations. Because of this, there have, of course, been many sacrifices made. Conspicuous cases were the two World Wars and the current global environmental problems. State-based international society or community, I believe, has yet to reach the level of civilization. In contrast, based on this new idea, we are trying to start a league of historical cities and I think it is bound to be different from state-based organizations. We are trying to achieve solidarity amongst the world's historical cities and this will be a league of older polities, because cities have been in existence much longer than states. Besides, although smaller in scale, cities have very long experiences of civilization. Each historical city has accumulated wisdom to foster and further civilization.

Now, on a new global scale and based on such traditions, the League of Historical Cities is about to start. It is to be hoped that this will provide a new ground for world peace. This may introduce to the world a new pivotal point for the balance between nationalism and municipalism, internationalism and intermunicipalism. In the past, industrialization took place and people's activities just expanded, but so far little civility has resulted. In this new dimension of intermunicipalism, the traditional wisdom of historical cities will, I am sure, help the future process of civilizing human activities.

I would like to say three points concerning the wisdom of historical cities. Firstly, historical cities have sustained themselves while co-existing with many forces; In

other words, they have had a far-sightedness, and maintained consideration for others beyond differences of religion and customs. Such civilized attitudes are not confined to human relations, but are always extended to the nature which surrounds people. In this way, historical cities have sustained themselves. Secondly, historical cities may be characterized by their sophistication. Each city has fostered its own culture and has built from that a wisdom that has guided a sophistication and flourishing. Thirdly, beyond the disputes concerning day-to-day matters, historical cities tend to be wise enough to cope with things in a much longer time span. Thus, an open-mindedness informed by a long-term view also characterizes them. I should think that the special kinds of wisdom that define historical cities will be re-vitalized when developing the League of Historical Cities. This value will be re-evaluated as something which has global significance in the 21st century. Through the sessions of this Conference I have developed a new perspective on my own experience. I was born in Kyoto, and had many chances to feel that I belonged to Kyoto. But sitting at this table, the sense of belonging to Kyoto has become modified. What I feel now is something like global identity. I have come to believe that I am a part of this invaluable heritage which has been accumulated by all the historical cities. For the League of Historical Cities to grow further, I believe that at least two conditions must be born in mind. Firstly, the historical cities which are members of the League must be totally equal with one another. Some cities have very long histories of more than three thousand years. Others have perhaps a shorter history of two or three hundred years. Kyoto may stand somewhere in between. The membership should not be weighed by the length of history. The feeling of cherishing the heritage of one's city and the determination to live by that heritage for the future, making it a core for further development of the city – these are the most important qualifications to be a member of the League. I think this idea was stated already at the previous meeting in Barcelona and has been widely supported. Based on such invaluable understanding, I should like to ask for total equality among the member cities of the League. Another condition is openness to each city's citizens. Of course so far as the running of the secretariat office is concerned, we need specialists. But basically what is indispensable for us is to hear the voices of citizens from all the varieties of cities. The League of Historical Cities should avoid the danger of overbureaucratization. Amongst all the historical cities, a wealth of precious wisdom has already been accumulated and now it is expected that it will be put into use to render new values to many citizens of the world. These are my wishes and dreams inspired by the proposal of the League of Historical Cities.

■ Greeting of Ending by Chairman ■

Norbert Burger Lord Mayor of Cologne

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Dr. Yokoyama. Now, we've all heard the proposal of Mr. Tanabe. And this is a full Assembly of all the participants in this 4th World Conference. So, may I ask your opinion of this proposal of Mr. Tanabe? Who want the word? There seems to be consent. Now, yes, the representative Guadalajara.

Guadalajara:

On behalf of our city Mayor Mr. Mola Lopez, we fully support the proposal of Mr. Tanabe and we are totally dedicated to whatever there is to be done from our side. And this is just a proof of the thirteen years of sister city relationship between Guadalajara and Kyoto and this is ... we extend this attitude towards the rest of other cities. In particular to the preservation and conservation of historical monuments, this is a common situation that we all share. That's all. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you. Any other comment? No? Well, I will take it that you are in consent with the proposal of Mr. Tanabe. And perhaps we applaud to it. And make it clear ... Well, I think I congratulate you and us that we are now members of a greater society, cooperation or whatever, the League of Historical Cities. And I think we've come to the end of this session. I thank you very much for your attention. And I close this third working session of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities.

General Discussion and Closing Session

■ Program ■

Time and Date

April 27 (Wed) 17:30 to 18:00

Venue

Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall

Chairmann

Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayer of Kyoto

Agenda Items

- Report of each session
- Decision of the venues for the 5th and 6th conferences
- Formation of the League of Historical Cities
- Conclusions Reached by the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

Proposal

"Kyoto Appeal"

Cities present

All participating cities (45 cities)

■ Proceedings ■

Secretariat:

Thank you very much for waiting. I am representing the Secretariat of the Conference. Now, we'd like to start the General Discussion and the Closing Session. Mayor Tanabe will serve as chairman. Mr. Tanabe, please.

Chairman:

Now, we'd like to start the General Discussion. As the sponsor of the Kyoto Conference, I'd like to first of all extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the delegates from various cities. Since the day before yesterday, during the day before yesterday, we had the opening ceremony and after that we've had three sessions and the discussions were very fruitful. And we had a very good exchange of opinions amongst the cities of the world. And I'd like to thank you very much for all your efforts.

As the first agenda item of this discussion, I'd like to briefly report to you about what we discussed during the various sessions. Yesterday and today, in total we had three sessions in all, and we have heard very valuable presentations and proposals from various cities. I'd like to thank the Chairmen who served as the ceremony per various sessions. First, Mr. Cui Lin Tao of Xian and Mr. Branco Miksa of Zagreb and Mr. Fernando Pérez Jiménez of Guadalajara and Mr. Norbert Burger of Cologne. Thank you very much indeed.

The outline of the discussions of the sessions has been presented to me from all the Chairmen and in fact, I really wish that I could report them to you in this hall. However, in the interest of time, we will come up with the written report at a later date. This we will produce at the Secretariat and we will send them to you at a later date. And so, at this point, I would like to just report to you that we had very meaningful discussions and that we had very active discussions. I'd like to reiterate my gratitude for the mayors who have served as Chairmen and also the mayors and other representatives who have made their reports. Also, I'd also like to get your approval for this report. Could you applaud for this report? If you do approve, could you applaud, please?

Thank you very much. We would like to move on to the second agenda item next. I would like to report for the second agenda item. The second agenda item has to do with the decision of the next venue. It has been decided that the venue of the next conference will be decided by the members who were present for the 1st World Conference of Historical Cities. And this morning we had a Council meeting and as the next venues, Cracow City and Xian City have proposed very earnestly that they would like to host the next conference. So, although this is very exceptional, we have decided as follows: that is to say, we have decided the venues for the 5th Conference and the 6th Conference simultaneously. And as for the 5th Conference, this will be held in 1996 in Xian City. And the one after that, that is, the 6th Conference will be held in 1998 in Cracow. So, I'd like to report to you these decisions. And at this point we would like to hear the greetings from the mayors. First, we'd like to hear from the Mayor of Xian, Mr. Cui, please. Mr. Cui, are you here?

Xian:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities is close to the end. So, we have had much exchange in the past four days and we have discussed about the preservation and development of the historical cities. And we have deepened our understanding and also deepened our friendship. As stated by Mr. Tanabe, I fully agree with him that this conference was quite meaningful. Mr. Tanabe and other people from Kyoto have led this conference to a big success. And at this point, I'd like to thank the City of Kyoto and also the people of Kyoto.

This morning, we had the decision at the Council and we decided that the 5th World Conference of Historical

Cities will be held in 1996 in Xian. This gives us a great joy and we are so happy to host the conference in 1996 in Xian and I really hope that all of you would attend the 5th Conference in Xian.

Also, we hope that we will be able to further deepen our exchanges as regards the preservation and development of the historical cities to all of us are interested. I hope that many of the mayors and other delegates of the historical cities would come to Xian for the conference. And in that way, we hope to be able to contribute our part to the furtherance of the historical city and to the mankind as a whole.

As to the preparations we shall be making for the next conference, we will be always consulting with you very closely. So I hope that you would give us your kind advice. And we hope that we'll be able to give high quality service to all of you. I hope to see you again in Xian. Thank you very much indeed.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. We would now like to ask Mr. Józef Lassota, Mayor of Cracow, to give us an address.

Cracow:

Mr. Chairman, respectable ladies and gentlemen. We are very much honored of being able to represent Poland in this respectable Forum of Historical Cities. Those conferences which were already organized in 1987 are wonderful forum to express opinions and the experience of our historical cities and I would like to stress especially the 4th World Conference which is so wonderfully and perfectly organized by the city of Kyoto, and by Mayor Tanabe. We have four years ahead to prepare the 6th World Conference in Cracow. I would like to express my deepest convictions that Cracow will manage to organize the 6th Conference perfectly and of course, we will try to do our best to follow the experience of the city of Kyoto and to follow the experience of the city of Xian in 1996. I do hope and I would like to invite all mayors warmly to visit our city, the city of Cracow during those four coming years in advance. I would like to thank you once again for this decision which is a privilege for us. And I hope to see you all in Cracow. Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Mayor Cui Lin Tao, and dear Doctor Mayor Józef Lassota. Now, let us all greet our two distinguished mayors with applause.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. We would now like to proceed to the next agenda item of this General discussion which is the establishment of the League of Historical Cities. We have ... I will ... I am very happy to report that we have been able to reach a decision on the establishment of a League. I explained the idea, the vision of an international League. We received opinions and supports from everyone. And with the able chairmanship of Mr. Norbert Burger, mayor of Cologne, the Chairman of the ... the Chairperson of our third session. We reached unanimous decision to establish the League of Historical Cities. I take this opportunity to report to you that our third session has been a great success. And that we have unanimously agreed to establish the League of Historical Cities. I would like to ask for your approval with the applause.

Thank you very much. Another item which I really need to report to you at this general discussion, this plenary meeting, is the report on the conclusions reached by the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities. I believe we have distributed to you the conclusions. Has the Secretariat distributed the report to you? Secretariat, please.

Secretariat:

Yes, on behalf of the Secretariat, I would like to read the conclusions.

The cities participating in the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, convened in Kyoto in April 1994, have unanimously agreed upon this joint statement concerning the success of the Conference.

Since the First World Conference of Historical Cities was held in Kyoto in 1987, the conference has grown in

stature through the second and third conferences held in Florence and in Barcelona/ Girona, returning once more, this time to the city of its origin, Kyoto. All the participants are delighted that the conference has once again been a success, owing to the efforts devoted to its preparation and organization by the Mayor of Kyoto, Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, and also to the enthusiastic debate by the mayors of all the participating cities.

The cities of the world are an inheritance, born of the wisdom of mankind, and our historical cities have maintained their prosperity down to the present day through creative efforts and regeneration rooted in their unique cultures and traditions. At the same time such cities are burdened with many inherent contradictions as a result of their long history; these contradictions are today becoming ever more complicated and are the root of numerous difficult problems.

At this conference, representatives of the historical cities of the world have gathered together under one roof to share in a highly significant exchange of experience and knowledge, in the hope of overcoming their present difficulties and creating a brighter future for their cities.

The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities has been a fruitful opportunity to consolidate further the foundations on which the conference stands, strengthening the bonds among the historical cities of the world, and deepening the common commitment of those participating to make this series of conferences a continuous and developing process.

The host city Kyoto proposed at the 4th Conference, the establishment of a League of Historical Cities, for which all the participating cities have expressed their support. The motion proposing the establishment of a League of Historical Cities was therefore carried out with the unanimous approval of all participants, and accordingly the League is hereby established as of this date.

The objective of the League of Historical Cities shall be world peace, the constant hope of all mankind throughout the past and into the future, aiming simultaneously to further and consolidate the bonds of friendship and trust built up through these conferences, by promoting continuous and diverse exchanges between the member cities, contributing to their future development and prosperity.

The participating cities believe that the promotion of broadly based exchanges unfettered by national borders, is an effective means of ensuring free dialog and constructive proposals, in a world still scarred by national and regional conflicts concerning nationality, race, religion, national boundaries and so forth. The participants are also of the belief that by this means progress can be made towards the ultimate goal of world peace.

The participating cities in the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities note with approval the achievement of the stated aims of the Kyoto Conference, and hereby conclude the conference, in the hope and expectation of meeting again to make further progress at the 5th World Conference in Xian. The cities participating in the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, Kyoto, April 27, 1994.

Chairman:

We have just heard from the Secretariat the draft of our concluding remarks. Are there any objections or comments or questions? If not, we will adopt this as our concluding remarks. Do you approve of this draft document? Thank you very much.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I understand that there is going to be a very important proposal from the city of Paris.

Paris:

Mr. Chairman, Doctor, my colleague, I want to thank you about your proposal, your conclusion because those conclusions are very good for the peace in the world. I represent Paris and I cannot be in the 4th World Conference without thinking about those cities which are bond. And I want to send a message ... I want to propose to the conference a message ...Kyoto Appeal ... because in the city of Kyoto is a city of the peace. I want

the... I want that this conference send to those cities a message. And I would give you this message and if you want to this appeal named Kyoto Appeal. Kyoto Appeal ... The representatives of the historical cities of the world, who have gathered in Kyoto, "The City of Peace," for the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities, must not forget their obligation as human beings, cities and governments to protect and defend the existence, the heart and the spirit of historical cities.

The delegates should bear in mind that the cities of Dubrovnik, Vukovar and Sarajevo, which have been seriously damaged, are also a part of human heritage.

We offer them our message of support, hope and solidarity.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, representative from Paris. Deputy Mayor Mr. Bedossa has proposed the Kyoto Appeal. I believe that this is the most opportune proposal which is very much in line with the intentions and the discussions made at this 4th Conference in Kyoto. So, how are we going to deal with this appeal? Do you agree or any comments? For those who are for this appeal, could you speak up please?

Lahore:

I suggest that we vote. And I propose to second the motion.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. Any other comments?

Chiang Mai:

I also... Mr. Chairman, I just like to voice my support for this appeal raised by the Paris representative. I think it is timely.

Dublin:

Dublin also supports this motion in solidarity with some other historical cities. We have supported this before.

Florence:

I'm talking for the city of Florence. Of course you have all our support from our ... from your sister city Florence, and all Italy.

Cologne:

The city of Cologne is also very much in favor of this proposal. And we all hope that there will be peace soon in former Czechoslovakia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mexico City:

Mexico support to the proposal ... of Paris.

Lisbon:

Lisbon wants to support the appeal from Kyoto that Paris proposed to us. We think that the respect for human rights and for democratic rules is a good guarantee of the respect for the historical cities. We have done several interventions, talking about other questions that are in our hearts and we support from our heart this intervention. We are sorry that you don't mention before that it is too in our hearts is a question of human rights and respect for democratic rules but we are absolutely ready to support.

Tunis:

The city of Tunis supports the proposal.

Cracow:

Also the city of Cracow would like to express our strong support especially because of the Polish experience. Also the Second World War.

Barcelona:

Reflecting on the World War II, the city of Barcelona supports the proposal, too.

Bordeaux:

The city of Bordeaux supports the proposal, too.

Montreal:

In the case that we, Montreal, would agree the opinion that the force was the resort to settle all strifes, our city were just in danger. So, we supports the proposal.

Prague:

The city of Prague supports the proposal. But, we would like to offer a slight modification. We are afraid that only the city of Dubrovnik, Vukovar and Sarajevo have been seriously damaged. Therefore, we propose to change the second paragraph as " the city of Dubrovnik, Vukovar, Sarajevo and so on have been seriously damaged". Namely, we propose not to restrict to the three cities.

Fes:

I represent the city of Fes in Morocco. I want to propose to you, my colleague. We also agree the proposal of Paris. But we support the latter amendment. That is to change like this, cities such asetc. We support the Prague's amendment because many cities are just in war. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you for your supports. Now, the amendment to add the word "so on" was proposed from the city of Prague etc. How are we going to accept the Kyoto Appeal in which the word "so on" is inserted ?

Paris:

Chairman, we support the amendment.

Chairman:

So we have support from many cities, shall we accept the appeal? Please applause if you agree. Thank you very much. With many supports, the proposal was accepted as the appeal of the total conference.

Zagreb:

Chairman, I am sorry I interrupt you. I am from Croatia, in other ward, from Yugoslavia. As a representative of Yugoslavia, I would like to say thank you for your warm understanding and concern to the misery occurring in Yugoslavia. Thank you very much for your concern and anxiety of all.

Chairman:

Thank you for the proposal. I want to close this conference expressing my gratitude to the representatives here from cities for the great help to success this conference. Thank you very much.

Kyoto Appeal

The representatives of the historical cities of the world, who have gathered in Kyoto, "The City of Peace", for the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities, must not forget their obligation as human beings, cities and governments to protect and defend the existence, the heart and the spirit of historical cities.

The delegates should bear in mind that the cities such as Dubrovnik, Vukovar and Sarajevo, which have been seriously damaged, are also a part of human heritage.

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Conclusions Reached by the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

Formation of a League of Historical Cities

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The cities participating in the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities.
Kyoto, April 27, 1994

Joint Press Conference

Time and Date April 27 (Wed) 18:30 to 19:00

Location Room D Kyoto International Conference Hall

Persons present Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayer of Kyoto (Host city of the 4th Conference)
Cui Lin Tao, Mayer of Xian (Host city of the 5th Conference)
Józef Lassota, Mayer of Cracow (Host city of the 6th Conference)

Release 1 Conclusions Reached by the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities
2 Formation of the League of Historical Cities
3 The venues holding the 5th and 6th Conferences

Speech by the mayor of Kyoto I have been thinking that multi - faceted exchanges and cooperation among cities is necessary. To facilitate this goal, the League of Historical Cities have just been established with all the participating cities of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities and three cities of the former World Conference of Historical Cities Council that are absent in this Conference as members of the new League.
In the course of deciding the host city of the next Conference, the cities of Xian and Cracow showed their earnest hope to hold the next Conference. As the consequence, it was decided that next Conferences will be held in Xian in 1996 and in Cracow in 1998.

Speech of the Mayors of Xian and Cracow Following the Mayor of Kyoto, the Mayors of Xian and Cracow spoke about their aspirations towards the next two conferences.

Questions and Answers from the Press · About projects of the League
The constitution, the budget and the League's projects will be decided at the 5th Conference in Xian in 1996.
· About the Resources of the League
Formation of a fund will be considered.
· About the organization
Kyoto will serve as the Secretariat.
· About the Chairman of the League
The Mayor of Kyoto will be Acting Chairman until the next general assembly of the League.
· About the urgent Appeal from Paris
It is opportune and meaningful.

■ Program ■

Time and Date April 26 (Tue) 18:00 to 20:00

Venue Kyoto Kaikan Congress Hall

Contents Opening the Meeting

- Opening Greetings and Lecture
 - "1200th Anniversary of Foundation of Kyoto and the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities"
 - Shumpei Ueyama President of Kyoto City University of Arts
- Lecture by three mayors
 - "What our city has to tell"
 - Norman Irons (Mayor of Edinburgh)
 - Leonid Kosakivskiy (Mayor of Kiev)
 - Józef Lassota (Mayor of Cracow)
- Closing greetings
 - Tomoyuki Tanabe (Mayor of Kyoto)

Number of participants 300 invited citizens

Others Simultaneous interpretation between Japanese and English, Russian or Polish

■ Proceedings ■

Chairman:

Ladies and gentlemen, the time has passed. And we are very sorry for this delay. From now on we would like to start the special lecture commemorating the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities. My name is Toshiki Shimozono, the director of the General Affairs Bureau of Kyoto City. With regards to the special lecture today, we provided you with the program and we requested three mayors who are participating in the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities which is held at Kyoto International Conference Hall since yesterday. These mayors are going to talk about their own cities. And we have the sponsoring company and we would like to introduce three mayors.

Now, all the mayors and representatives ... you are requested to stand up. We would like to introduce each one of you. First of all, presenting the organizing committee, you know the Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto. On the right, the Professor Shumpei Ueyama, the President of Kyoto City University of Arts. He is on the Planning Committee for this World Conference of Historical Cities. Now let me introduce the presenters for today. On the right, first of all, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Norman Irons. And then, in the middle, from Ukraine, the Head of Kiev City Administration, Mr. Leonid Kosakivskiy. Last, but not least, on the left, from Poland – the old city of Poland – from Cracow, we have a pleasure of having Mr. Józef Lassota. These three gentlemen will talk about their individual cities. Please be seated.

And before having the mayors' words, first of all we'd like to ask Professor Ueyama to talk about the 1200th Anniversary of Kyoto and the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities. Now Professor Ueyama, please.

Professor Shumpei Ueyama:

Thank you very much for the introduction. My name is Ueyama. Yesterday, from 25th of April and today and tomorrow – for these three days – Kyoto City sponsors the World Conference of Historical Cities. It is in the middle of this conference. And this year which is 1994, for the first time, this is the starting year for Kyoto in 794, it is the 1200th Anniversary and this is the commemorating year for Kyoto. And what will be the future of Kyoto will be considered once again at this time, looking back at the old history of Kyoto. And taking this opportunity, we thought it would be a good idea to invite the people from the cities having similar old histories like Kyoto. And preserving the tradition all these cities are encountered with a difficulty to preserve their own oldness to going into the future. And as for Kyoto, based on their experience, we would like to have lots of wisdom from those people. And as much as possible, we would like to exchange this wisdom with one another and that is the reason why we have this World Conference of Historical Cities.

We had the 1st Conference in Kyoto seven years ago and we had the 2nd and the 3rd, and this is the 4th World Conference. In the future sometime we will have this same kind of conference in Kyoto. It just so happened that this is the 1200th Anniversary. It may be a little bit early; but we wanted to have this 4th World Conference; although it is a little bit early and we requested the historical cities people to come to Kyoto to have this conference.

This time we had a pleasure of having three mayors and first of all, from Edinburgh, the Lord Provost, Mr. Norman Irons will be talking about his city followed by the Head of Kiev City Administration, Mr. Leonid Kosakivskiy will be talking about his city. And thirdly from Cracow City, Mr. Józef Lassota will be talking about his own city.

And these three cities, Edinburgh, Kiev and Cracow, I'm not so sure about the pronunciation of each

city, it's rather difficult for me to pronounce them correctly but these cities, the mayors of these cities are invited here, the reason why is as follows. In the city office of Kyoto, I think they must have had a hard time in choosing the right people and that's why we selected three people here. And also these cities have a long history of more than one thousand years and also in the past, like Kyoto, they have the experience of having been the capital one time. And those cities were selected here today. And we have a pleasure of having the mayors from these three cities.

As you may know, first of all, we will have a talk from the mayor of Edinburgh. But generally we say that we understand that Edinburgh is a part of England but Scotland is very unique. We have the Kingdom of Scotland one time and there was a capital, it was the capital one time in Scotland and it has a very long history. And also in case of Kiev City, a Kiev Rus, the Russia of Kiev, or the mother city of Russia, it is called. So it has a very ancient history and when Russia was civilized, the Kiev was the first city to be civilized. We had the Byzantine Empire and that civilization was absorbed by this city and Russia was civilized and everything was based in Kiev. And also in case of Cracow, Poland ... I'm sorry, in the case of Kiev, right now, it is the capital of Ukraine. Right now, Kyoto is not the capital anymore but Kiev is the capital of Ukraine, right now. As for Cracow, Poland, it is the old capital of Poland, and it has a history of being the capital for a long period of time.

So in one sense, they are very similar in characteristics, they have the common characteristics as Kyoto. They have a very close relationship. And in between them, they have the relationship like Kiev and Cracow, they have the sister city relationship with Kyoto. And I heard that Edinburgh and Kiev cities have, I heard that they have the sister city relationship. Edinburgh ... in order to preserve the city of Cracow, I think in the EC, some kind of cooperation is done by Edinburgh. This may be discussed a little bit in this presentation today. But these cities have a very close relationship.

In one sense the cities are the consolidation of civilization. By having the cities, the civilization will be born. And each city has its own unique characteristics, it has become the core of the civilization. These cities however, although they have their own characteristics, they have also in common in comparison with Kyoto. Kyoto, on one hand, inherited lots of civilization from China, with the benefits of the Chinese civilization, we have the Japanese culture at the end of 8th century and 9th century, we have this, this city was created. At the same time in this Eurasian continent, Japan is situated on the eastern end of this Eurasian continent; but these three cities are situated at the western end. On this side of the west, around the 8th or 9th century, they had the center of civilization. So this prosperity, this civilization prospered at almost at the same time. On the west there was the influence from Rome, Roman civilization with the influence of Christianity. While in Japan, we had the Buddhist influence. So that may be a difference between Kyoto and the three other cities. We have temples, we have Buddhist temples. While the three cities have Christian cathedrals. While Kiev was influenced by Greek Christianity, it had the relationship with Constantinople and around the 9th century, I think the civilization prospered. Cracow has a relationship with the Roman Catholic Church. And also, Edinburgh has a relationship with the Roman Catholic Church. There is a Church of Scotland established in Edinburgh and also Presbyterianism. Presbyterian became the center of the civilization here. So they have something in common. They have their own uniqueness.

From our side, this uniqueness are very much alike. And this evening we are looking forward very much to hearing from their uniqueness. They are going to introduce these cities and the problems especially in terms of the historical cities from the long-range point of view we can say that these cities have the long history from the past based on this, past history, we have to look at the future. So these historical cities having the long-range view, should be looked at. And we would like to learn a lot from these mayors and we will be looking forward to listening to them. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you very much Professor Ueyama. Based on the paper that I have, there is the introduction of each city but Professor Ueyama introduced each city already so first of all we'd like to welcome the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Norman Irons, please.

Mayer Norman Irons:

Mayor Tanabe, Professor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good evening to you. Tonight, I should first of all like to thank you for your very kind introduction and for affording me the privilege of joining you to speak at this conference.

This evening I would like to look at urban planning and environmental action. I was in Brazil in December 1993, when I attended a Conference on Urban Environment as a follow up to the Earth Summit. The paper I'm delivering this evening is based on that. It describes some of the best of Edinburgh but it also illustrates some of our problems. I'm going to look at urban planning and environmental action from the perspective of a relatively affluent European city. A city which has problems; but only limited problems of urban sprawl. In reality, our urban sprawl is represented by a number of peripheral estates which suffer from all the classic problems of multiple deprivation. My talk tonight will emphasize three major strategies underpinned by a basic philosophy. And that basically is the leitmotif of the International Green Movement. The philosophy is to think globally, but to act locally. In other words, we recognize that there are problems for us all on this planet. We cannot address them all on our local communities but we can act locally to address the problems which we have as our contribution to an international solution. The three strategies which I wish to detail tonight which we are applying in Edinburgh are these: town planning working for the community, creating sustainable communities, integrating these communities and not isolating them. These are three separate but related strategies and I will try to flush them out in the next twenty minutes.

But first let me tell you about my city, a city in which I was educated, in which I've lived all my life. It's a small city, fewer than a half million people. But it is an ancient European capital city. It's a city which was in the mainstream of the European development during the 18th and 19th century, whose economy nowadays is sustained by banking, financial services and tourism. It's a university city, Ummm the slides are from more as we see here for more than 400 years. A festival city, we have the largest arts festival in the world. It's a tourist city, 11.4 million visitors per annum. It's a hilly city, with masonry buildings to stand the Edinburgh climate. Many of our fine buildings and many of our ordinary buildings have been preserved. And today, some three thousand of them are protected by legislation to prevent uncontrolled development or demolition.

Buildings in the city center are compact. We have a low-rise policy to restrict building height. But as we can see here, inevitably mistakes were made and notably in the years following Second World War, urban sprawl began to occur as we see high-rise development at the fringes. As I said it's not true urban sprawl but rather peripheral estates suffering from multiple deprivation by which in many areas have high unemployment, poor health and educational opportunity, no local infrastructure, poor communications, low expectations and diminished self-respect. We all have large housing estates which have been developed in a piecemeal fashion usually in the last forty or fifty years around the commercial and cultural center of the city.

In the more affluent countries, the phenomenon manifests itself in concrete jungles where large populations live with few facilities in the way of good housings, recreational or commercial opportunities and a service of inefficient transportation systems. These modern ghettos militate against

sustainability as oppressive, wasteful and underutilized. The purpose of my paper is to highlight how Edinburgh has faced up to this problem and what is needed to be done in the future to create a city which gives an equal opportunity to all its residents. We believe that if the problem can be acknowledged, then the solutions can be introduced to produce a sustainable, viable community. It is my view that the non-sustainability of satellite development has been caused by allowing isolation of communities and not allowing integration to occur. The route of the problem lies on not allowing facilitating the people in these areas, the infrastructures to become sustainable either socially or economically. The first strategy I mentioned is town planning working for the community. The city has two procedures for assembling and assessing the needs of all the communities based on planning needs. These are local plans and a strategic plan. They are part of UK legislation – United Kingdom legislation – and as far as I am aware, they are unique to Britain. The local plan operates on community-based system. The needs of an identified community are assessed on the characteristics of the area matched to the socioeconomic requirements. The aim within each local plan is a balance of housing, employment, recreation, community involvement. Here is a map of Edinburgh divided into its local plan areas. Some of the larger areas are subdivided into smaller and more local communities. And the following slides illustrate some examples of our objective.

This is a simple illustration showing that green spaces are identified within areas and ring-fenced from development. The density of housing is matched against this so that every individual has a right to access to open space.

This is another illustration. This shows an area of scientific interest which is protected from development and is used by local people for recreational purposes and as an educational resource. It illustrates a green space does not need to be formalized but it does need to be managed. The commercial aspects of the area are assessed to introduce employment evenly throughout the city.

This slide shows light industrial units situated within walking distance of the local population. This is a simple illustration but where appropriate, major developments are encouraged. Often, more important is the private sector employers are encouraged to take a percentage of the work force from the local area.

The local plan also ensures recreational and cultural needs are identified and priority status can be given to land or planning applications within these areas to meet the needs of the local community. These are all underpinned by a policy that the final local plan must adhere to the principles of sustainability.

Edinburgh has fourteen local plans covering ninety percent of the city. These are drawn up by the local planners in consultation with local people. The framework used is to publish a draft local plan which is widely publicized and subject to public discussion. The objections and suggestions are taken into consideration before the final document is published. To summarize, here we have a flow chart showing the stages of consultation. If there is even one objection the matter must be determined by a public inquiry chaired by an independent adjudicator. As a council sensitive to local needs, this very rarely happens because of our informal consultation. This process allows local input to the plan and makes the planners more aware of the issues affecting communities.

Finally, local plans are integrated into a structure plan. The local planning system in isolation would be too fragmented to produce a coherent strategy for the whole city; and, overlaid in guiding this system is a larger structure plan. The structure plan covers the whole of greater Edinburgh region, a population of 750,000 people and encompassing four local authorities, including the city of Edinburgh.

The slides shows Edinburgh in the middle of the region, nestled between East Lothian, Middle Lothian and

West Lothian. The structure plan addresses major infrastructure planning and is non-site specific, setting the principles which govern the practice of the local planning system.

The local plans normally run for five years before being reviewed, whereas structure plan is in place for ten to fifteen years. And just to underline that such planning for sustainability is not new, the next three slides illustrate our traditional city center embracing the principles I've outlined.

Edinburgh is fortunate that in many ways its urban sprawl is lessened in its impact by having a living city center with many residents. This is one of them. This means that the interface between commerce and residential is not as stark as in many large cities where commerce has taken over the heart of the town. Here, with commercial premises underneath flatted accommodation. This is a theme repeated throughout the city center. Both the local plans and the structure plan reinforce the principle that cities are to be lived in and not simply for the accommodations of commerce and industry.

The second related strategic goal is economic independence creating the sustainable community. In our view, the integration of communities in the outskirts of the city will never be achieved unless the people have the same opportunities as the people at the center. The main need of most of these areas is good local employment opportunities. To achieve sustainability they should be on the doorstep, and not miles away in the center. As I've described, Edinburgh has pursued a planning policy of identifying sites within the local plans for industry and commerce can be placed near to the local population in an effort to break the cycle of unemployment.

This has been reinforced by an urban aid program which of a multiplicity of agencies funding prioritized projects in these areas. Urban aid is a term to describe an action plan which is funded by the European Community, central government, local government, local enterprise agencies and private business. Various indicators of need are assessed such as unemployment levels, density of housing, quality of housing, incidence of disease, levels of income, and availability of local employment.

One such area is Wester Hills, a housing scheme in our city with some 30,000 residents where a partnership has been formed between the agencies and the local people. I stress that it is a partnership and the whole initiative is based within the area. The key features are that it is sustained multi-million pound investment, the various agencies know what the others are doing, the local population is involved and is aware of what is happening, the expenditure is not piecemeal and improvements advance in a common front. So that, for instance, the city improves identified housing stock. Government agencies provide integrated landscaping, the local enterprises company introduced training initiatives. Funding is provided for local cooperation and small start-up businesses. The educational authority targets extra resources towards schooling and the health authority does the same for health care.

This is intangible, but this all helps to restore pride and confidence. I just want to draw attention to our city's own policy document which has three core objectives in its mission statement. And one of the three core objectives is the development of an economic strategy for Edinburgh which provides high quality, well-trained, secure and locally controlled employment. The council has also embarked on a process of decentralization of services and decision making. And it stated that it will improve its consultation with the community and provide the necessary information and opportunities for local people to influence council decision. These are, of course, ideals. But our proposals are always tested against them.

And thirdly, the council is committed to decentralization to create and develop partnerships with communities to tackle local problems and develop local activities. Resources will be prioritized towards areas and groups with greater social needs. This shows a local group at a meeting. This slide shows just one

result. This area of housing was identified by locals as being damp and cold, poorly constructed system built. The agreed action was to insulate the flats by applying exterior cladding and installing double-window plus total internal modernization. It was very, very expensive but individual projects and overall initiatives must be comprehensive to be effective. The third strategy, which we aim for is peripheral communities must become integrated, not isolated. This means good communications. One of the greatest problems in most of the cities is one of transportation. The exponential rise in car ownership has meant that our roads have become congested and pollution levels in it have increased to a frightening level. The greater use of private vehicles has resulted on a lack of investment and the general running down of public transport systems. The people most affected by this are the ones most in need of a good public transport system, the less well-off in the satellite estates around the edge of the city - the people who cannot afford cars, who need to look for work to improve their situation and the ones most poorly served by the lack of good public transport. As an aside, this also severely affects the old and the young. Both groups which are dependent on public transport.

These slides illustrate the problem as it relates to Europe. The population of the European Community is about 326,000 plus the number of private cars is 129,310,000 at that time. This slide shows the number of cars per thousand of population in the EC, which is now running about one car for every two people. Of interest is Greece which has fewer cars but greater pollution problems due to its climate, topography and the age of the cars. Edinburgh suffers a similar problem of topography which causes temperature inversions as this slide illustrates with its artificially low-cloud days due to ground frosts.

The number of cars on the road in Great Britain in 1952 is two million; it is now 31 million. This frightening graph highlights the massive rise in car ownerships from the 1950 onwards. But the poorest people in peripheral schemes do not have access and this staggering increase has been matched only by the falling number of buses and trains over this period. It has been accompanied by a resultant increase of pollution with respiratory diseases amongst children rising at an alarming rate. The pollution is exacerbated by the poorer residents operating older, poorly maintained vehicles. Our research in Edinburgh has shown that 50 percent of the pollution is caused by a mere 10 percent of vehicles.

No matter how politically unacceptable, our aim must be to reduce car usage. And this can be only be done by prioritizing public transport. In Edinburgh, we are tackling this by introducing dedicated bus lanes on the highways which can only be used by buses. This will speed up the bus service and slow down the other vehicles which should make the bus more attractive option resulting in greater usage and increased revenue to improve the service. Edinburgh is also investigating the use of alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas in buses. This is a new technology in Scotland, although it is commonly used in other EC countries. Brazil, for instance, should be commended for its use of ethanol in cars, although in Scotland we have another use for alcohol. The use of alternative fuels must be encouraged and exploited if the motor car is to be prevented from causing permanent, irreparable damage.

The ideal will be the introduction of an integrated transport system which offers the commuter in these heavily populated areas various options: bus to train, train to car, car to train, etc. And this is a graphic illustration. This is the ideal solution. All the people in the cars on the right can be fitted in to these three small buses. Later this year, we are going to do this in Edinburgh as a demonstration.

To summarize, I would suggest that the multiplicity of environmental problems caused by urban sprawl can be addressed by introducing the three measures Edinburgh has adopted. A strategic view, town planning working with and for the community, economic independence, sustainable communities, integration not isolation. Ladies and gentlemen let me conclude by noting that our city has admitted to its problems. We may not have all the solutions but we think that we have some. Our

starting point is to think globally and act locally. As Lord Provost of Edinburgh, I'm proud of our beautiful city but I can never be truly proud until I know that everyone of our citizens is able to play a full part in the life of our city. I hope that with this presentation may have pointed a way forward for you in your city. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, that was the lecture given by Mayor Norman Irons. Please join me to give a big hand to Mayor Irons.

Now, we'd like to move on to the next lecture to be given by Mayor Leonid Kosakivskiy.

Mayor Leonid Kosakivskiy:

Ladies and gentlemen, first of all, I'd like to express my heartfelt greeting to Mayor Tanabe. I'd like to appreciate for giving me this opportunity to speak today. From the citizens of Kiev, historical city, to the citizens of Kyoto, I'd like to extend my heartfelt greetings to the citizens of Kyoto. And also the, I'd like to congratulate the 1200th Anniversary of the country of the rising sun.

The culture of Heian Era is represented by Kyoto City in the same way the Kiev City was called " the mother city of the Russian Cities." And it is the starting point and development of the Slavic culture. In the past, it used to be the capital. The historic destiny of these two cities are similar to each other. For instance, before the 10th century, Kyoto was established as the capital city of this country and according to the well-known saying, the name Kiev is one of the brothers, three brothers who lived in the riverbank area of the Dnieper River of Kiev. And Kiev commands a very geographically advantageous position and from Vaelic to Girsha the pathway is leading and Kiev is at the intersection. Therefore Kiev was the center of the commerce and exchange between Asia and European countries and grew very rapidly and the water way like a Dnieper River worked very effectively for that purpose of commerce and exchange of people. From the 9th and 10th centuries, Yaslavan Vladimir Administration of regime era, the Kiev Rus, Kiev became the capital city of Kiev Rus. In the European countries the Kiev was one of the center of the culture and society and the politics. In 988, Vladimir initiated the Christianity and which all later foundation for the further development of culture later. In the 11th century in Kiev, and a very unique architecture was established and built of St.Sofia, Kiev Pechelskaya Monastery. These are part of the cultural assets of UNESCO and also the fortified walls and the cultural remains were destroyed by the war and they were never restored since then. So, this is a commonly shared experience between Kyoto and Kiev. For many years, for many centuries, we restored the past state.

In 1911, Ukraine announced its independence by that Kiev became the new, one of the new states in that East Europe and an area twice as much as France and the population 52 million. And it inherited the cultural assets from the past. At the moment, the population of Kiev is about three million for the past 1500 years, we have the history coincide with the contemporary factors and also for instance, equipment, electronics, instrument, industry are developing in Kiev. It is light industry city, at the center of the revenue of the state is, contributed by Kiev. And 25 percent of the working people are, have this kind of industrial job and also it has a very sophisticated science center technology.

For instance, the Science Academy and major research institute, and the researchers of this are, Ukraine Science Academy are taking the leadership role in the international sciences— the welding and the chemistry and material sciences are major specialities of these researchers. In Kiev, there are about 500 design and development research institutes and other type of research houses. And academically, one fourth

of the output is coming out of these research institutes in Kiev. With this powerful science base. Ruslan and Mudia are designed of the aircraft which are contributed by the researches here in Kiev. And those were designed by Antonov commemorative research institute. Part of a commemorative electrical welding research institute is a world-renowned, science institute and belongs to Ukrainian Science Academy.

With this science and technology base, Kiev was able to catch up with the technological level of the world. And also what keeps the unique attractiveness of Kiev? One of them is the architecture based on different architectural forms and natural terrain and harmony between these artifacts and the nature. From the classic style, gothic style, and the modern and utilitarian style architecture can be found mixed in Kiev. And also essential part of the scenery in Kiev is the River Dnieper. The "White-Haired Slavic" is a nickname of this river and Kiev cannot be separated from the Dnieper River. This is the major waterway and Kiev occupied both sides of the river and there are lot of rapids areas and sand and there are parks and other sceneries alongside the river. For 300 kilometers it creates a natural terrain and causes the breathing spot for people visiting that rapids area.

Before the Greenery Day of Japan, that's a holiday for Japan, and I'm very glad to say the following. In other words, we are called as the "wild green city" and we are very proud of it. And 820,000 square kilometers is the area of greenery in our city. Now Kyoto enjoys beautiful cherry blossoms. In May, in Kiev, the flowers only will blossom and it is very beautiful. Kiev has continued to develop although it is an ancient city. And a new construction work is going on to build houses as well as public facilities. At the moment, the total area of houses is over 46 million square meters but we have not solved the issue of houses completely. In order to solve this problem, we have to increase the area of houses 1.5 or two times as large. And also we have to enhance habitability of these houses.

We are adding one million square meters and that is about 20,000 new houses built every year. Transportation and shortage of land for building houses, we cannot build the satellite cities in the peripheral area of the downtown. So we are trying to reform the old houses which have been built after the World War II and we have to redevelop the downtown — the central area of downtown.

And we developed a plan of the urban cities and now are being prepared. And according to the plan, the architectural and economical issues will be tackled as well as the restoration of historic monuments and the remains are taken up in the plan. We are going to restore the old buildings and so as to accommodate various foreign embassies, and we are going to modify those buildings into the hotels where international customers can stay. So, we are going to utilize all the buildings for the purpose of building new constructions and we are remodelling several dozens of new houses and the middle of the town and also we are going to solve the urban problems and remodelling the downtown area.

In order to do so Kiev established new departments in our administration. For instance, the construction and designing institute and also the building material companies are under the jurisdiction of this Kiev Administration. In order to transform the total area, this is not just the technical or economic issue but this is the very significant spiritual issue. Kiev is a historical city, we have to remodel, recover, restore as a historical city and we have to keep the Kiev as a city with the historically important remains. And we have formed a committee. Historical remains, and restoration and preservation of historical remains are the main target of this committee. And we are forming the project to restore the historic monuments. The Michailovsky Temple, Pelagossy convents, and the Kiev Pechiyatskaya Monastery are the part of the plan to restore....and a monastery, cathedral. And also we are trying to form.....uh, in order to restore the ethnicity of the city this is from the era of Vladimir and Yaroslav.

As part of a very important plan we have to balance together with the industrial development. We have to preserve the historical monuments and the nature as well as developing the industry. We are trying to reform

the economy and also the industry will be shifted from the military related industry to the highly advanced sophisticated technology and service sector. And we place a higher priority upon the clean industry and the clean plants. As a result, of course, we can reduce the pollution of air, water and the land. And one of the most important factor here is improvement of transportation systems like roads. The plants which are pulling out,..... Pollution is limited, seventy percent of the air pollution is caused by the exhausted gas from the automobile. So we can concentrate the car transport to the central highways. And also very important in this section, we are going to remodel the highways so as to control the cars and get the transportation of larger cars away from the historical buildings.

One of the most important problems is waste disposal. Waste disposal is a serious problem in accordance with the development of the cities. In response to this problem, the industrial waste, and household waste should be eliminated and that kind of mechanism is being established. In conjunction with this, the expert public service department was established and in order to do this, the series of measures has been taken. For this, the Kyoto City and other parts of the Japanese cities, how they deal with this problem, I'm, we are very much interested, your experience is very precious and it's worthy of paying attention. Also technology and science development is very high in Japan, we are aware of that, and you are actively taking something in the older times. The Kiev has lots of very interesting science and technology development and that I'm sure that will draw the attention of the Japanese researchers in inviting the exchange project, we have to utilize the results of the research, what kind of proposal.....any kind of proposal will be deeply considered. Also Ukraine is about to transfer to the market economy. We have to master the old. The young students—especially the youth have to master, and there are approximately 200,000 students who are learning, and what we are making efforts is to respond to the needs of the young students. And we need to change the curriculum to cope with the needs.

There are lots of people who are actually working in order to expand the network of exchange of the meeting. We need this. The business—the public businesses are those people who are engaged in the businesses—are the ones who will be involved in this. Especially the Japanese capital existence if it is to increase I think this is all the more important, we at least, hope that there will be lots of investments from Japan. And we will also like to learn the experience of the market economy transition.

We have been mentioning the restoration of the old ruins and modernization of the old buildings and infrastructure establishments, and acceleration and promotion of the overseas trip and sound environment and we have the problem of transportation. And Kiev would like to be preserved as the very important, the old city of Ukraine. And especially today, we are very much interested in this preservation. And our city is welcoming all the cooperations and proposals from you. The reason why we are here is to show that we are very serious.... all the respectful colleagues.... At this time, we are here in Kyoto and we would like to learn the spirit of Kyoto, which is very as friendly to us and both cities have a long history. And we have a very rich nature. In 1971, we signed the agreement to be their sister cities together and twenty one years have passed. Looking back with confidence we can say that our friendship endured all the hardship of time in spite of the change of the political, politics, although we are very far, we became sister cities and I'm sure that we can be better friends and we can even promote our friendship. But we should not forget is that we have the Kiev Dancing School and Japanese Terada Ballet School and Horikawa High School. The cooperation of these organizations are bearing fruit and for this, we would like to express our hearty thanks to the personal efforts made by the Mayor Mr. Tanabe. And also lots of artists in Kyoto paid so much attention, and made so much effort in deepening our friendship. We are so different and in order to get closer we have to have an even closer relation-

ship between us. And nothing is more important than this.

Kyoto itself when the Chernobyl incident happened, Kyoto expressed all the..... showed their willingness to help us. What's symbolic is that at this time, we are very happy that we can say thank you at this time. Those people who are the sister cities in order to solve our difficult problems they are willing to help us at any time. At the same time, we have the Chernobyl accident, and we have to dispose this. This is the international problem and in order to solve this problem, all the people throughout the world have to get together. All the researchers and engineers and business people have to get together. And your country has the experience of the atomic bomb. And in taking the measures of the radiation---contamination---you are taking the active measures. Our people understand well that everybody is concerned about the threat of the nuclear power and we would like to abolish completely these weapons. And at this time in the Ukraine, we're sincerely hoping that this will be abolished and we should ratify the international agreement, so that we can completely eliminate the nuclear power.

And Kyoto and Kiev together with the other historical cities, we have lots of responsibilities, lots of ancestors using their wisdom bore the structure, old and nice structures and cultures. And for the future, we have to inherit and we are responsible for preserving these old inheritance. We have to undertake this responsibility.

Last but not least, I would like to express my hearty thanks to the citizens of Kyoto for, and I would like to express my hearty congratulations for the 1200th Anniversary of Kyoto. We have this relationship and I hope this even bear a bigger fruit and like the cherry blossoms and the flowers of marronnier, I think that, I hope that we'll bear the bigger fruit. What I would like to show you here is some of the cultural inheritance of Kiev.

This is the representative---these are some of the representatives that we have in Kiev.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much Mayor Leonid Kosakivskiy from the city of Kiev. The city of Kiev has a lot of problems, common to a lot of historical cities. And also there is a city exchange between Kiev and Kyoto City. I'd like to express my appreciation by giving him a big hand. Thank you very much. Now we'd like to move on to the last lecture. I'd like to call upon Mayor Jozef Lassota, from the city of Cracow.

Mayer Józef Lassota:

Cracow has a lot of historical monuments amongst all the historical cities. And ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the citizens of Cracow, I'd like to express my appreciation to all of you. This is the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities and I'd like to express my appreciation for inviting me to this conference. In addition to that, for all of you, who attend this conference I'd like to extend my greeting. And also I'd like to express my greeting to all the people here, the citizens of Kyoto. Cracow has a population 750,000. And the lot of all world-renowned architecture and buildings, and these are the national assets and for Poland, the city of Cracow is a historical monument itself and has a lot of architectural monuments which are listed in UNESCO's list of historical heritages. And it has conducted a lot of city planning. And also it has inherited a lot of architecture from the past and we have a collection of different buildings from old times to contemporary times. Perhaps among all the the key cities in Poland, Cracow has the largest number of historic buildings, and notably there are a couple of very important buildings like Wawel Castle. That is the Renaissance corridor, surrounding the buildings the

Flamand tapestry is the very famous tapestry in this building.

This is an old city; a scenery. It still retains the scenery of the medieval era, and this is the square with the active market. And also we have the convents of the medieval era. And among which the very famous altar is in this building.

In addition to that, there are a lot of churches, and convents and houses and fortified walls and so on, remains in the city.

In addition, the city itself has a very unique atmosphere. Perhaps this is based upon the tradition from the past and also this is due to the fact that we also practice a lot of festivals, traditional festivals. And in Cracow, a lot of historical and cultural assets remain in our city; and we used to have the palace and also it used to be the capital city of Poland. These facts affect the atmosphere of the city. And also we observed the development of the city as a university city.

And during the World War I and World War II, this city was not demolished. But unfortunately for the past 40 years, we conducted wrong policies. And Cracow City underwent tremendous changes and transformation as a result. For instance, the largest steel mill in Poland was established in this city. Therefore the city changed dramatically. And also we face ecological problems as well. The historic, the old city structure has changed as a result of this. Of course, we had a lot of efforts to restore the past state of the buildings and cities but not all of them were effective because we didn't identify the source of the problem, or root of the problem. We just tried to restore and recover what is broken down. And also since several years ago, we exerted strenuous effort for restoration of the buildings in the city. And this is a new city policy as an administration of Cracow City.

First point, is the philosophy towards ecological issue changed completely. Because we thought about eliminating the heavy industry completely. And also the culture, the tourism and the historic center are the centrepiece of philosophy of Cracow City. For instance, attracting the world class festivals and international conferences should be held in our city. We hope that. And also this is a cross-section of the East, West and North and the South European countries. And we will try to make the city as an intersection of the whole European countries. And therefore, we'd like to continue to preserve the cultural assets into the future. Of course, the national policy is that in order to preserve the cultural assets and also the city of Cracow established such an organization to do the preservation work. And it cooperates closely with a municipal organization for the preservation of cultural assets so as to inherit those cultural assets into.....for the offsprings. A lot of specialists cooperated with these efforts. For instance, a university specialist and eight high-level technical schools and they cooperated with us. And in Cracow, there are a lot of private companies. And these companies are restoring and recovering historic arts. Those who are employed for these companies are from the Academie des Beaux Arts, the restoration department. They studied courses of restoration of historical arts. This course is one of the oldest in Poland. There are more than one thousand constructions in Poland, which have been so far restored. And every year more than one hundred restoration projects are undergoing. For this restoration and preservation, we have accumulated scientific research and we are introducing new technology for the restoration and preservation of buildings. And with the advancement of historical studies in Cracow, we have found new masonry walls, and beam structures in an old houses. These were newly discovered and these are recovered and displayed and exhibited for the public.

The process of restoration is not targeted only for the historic buildings but also it is targeted for the city, or streets and historic area of Cracow. For instance, fortification of the past —our graveyard or graves and old parks are being preserved based upon this restoration technology. Like this, in Cracow for the past several years, the major projects for restoration have been practiced but there is a long way to go.

In order to do the restoration projects, we have to invest money. And the necessary funds are supplied by the national fund and also the fund for restoration and preservation of the historic monuments in our Cracow, city of Cracow. And also we received a contribution from the private sector as well. But mostly, the public sector supplied the funds. As compared with the public fund, the fund coming from the private sector is negligible. And also, we are trying to improve the legislation for preservation and restoration. With that as a base we'd like to continue this effort. And the European Conference and UNESCO as international organizations have offered us to supply some necessary financial support. And two missions from the European Conference visited Cracow twice. For the establishment of an European academy, the international committee was formed. And this international committee for the establishment of European academy will establish its headquarter in the city of Cracow. In 1990, CSC Conference was held where people talked about the preservation of historic buildings. So, for the purpose of preservation of historical buildings we are now promoting the actions in order to preserve historic buildings. We'd like to create a new platform and this World Conference of Historical Cities will be one of the instrumental facility for this.

And this is the 4th World Conference and there's I hope that specific proposals will be made during this conference. So far, in order to preserve international historic buildings, we have exerted strenuous efforts. But there is a long way to go and we have to do much more things. And our restoration plan is not completely ended, we have to do much more. As one of the aspects of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, it is there, I hope that you visit Cracow and see actually with your own eyes what Cracow is doing. Thank you very much for your attention.

Chairman:

Thank you very much indeed. At first as was introduced by Professor Ueyama, one time Cracow was the capital of Poland. And after two World Wars, Cracow is one of the few cities that were not damaged; so it is very similar to Kyoto. In terms of preservation of an old city, Cracow is having a very difficult time but that experience was presented. Thank you very much indeed.

Lastly, we would like to hear some words from the Mayor of Kyoto, Mr. Tanabe, who would like to express his hearty thanks to three mayors who made the presentation. And we would like to say a few words. Now Mr. Tanabe, please.

Mayer Tomoyuki Tanabe:

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Since yesterday, the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities started at this city of Kyoto. Globally forty four historical cities' representatives are participating : and yesterday, today and tomorrow, for three days, various things will be discussed. Today, commemorating the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, we thought that we should have Public Forum for the citizens of Kyoto. And we are very happy to have so many citizens of Kyoto here with us today. Representing the sponsoring organization, I'd like to express my hearty thanks to you all. Also, as lecturers, as a lecturer, Professor Ueyama discussed about the 1200th Anniversary of Kyoto and the significance of this World Conference of Historical Cities. And in the East and in the West almost at the same time, civilization and religion intermingled to form the wonderful historical cities. And that was the talk made by Professor Ueyama.

Also Mr. Irons..... I think this is the very first time for me to meet with Mr. Irons. And also Mr. Kosakivskiy and Mr. Lassota. For these two gentlemen at the end of last autumn. I went there to request them to attend this World Conference . So this is the second time to see them. And these mayors of three cities; they have the

wonderful cities with them -- with old histories, and the city life. For instance, they are actively tackling with the air pollution problems, housing problems and various problems and also the environmental pollution issues. We have the same kind of problems and they have the same kind of problems which we understood very well based on their presentation.

This World Conference of Historical Cities started in 1987. The first conference held in Kyoto and the second one was held in Florence in Italy. And the third conference was held in Barcelona in Spain and this is the fourth conference.

As you may know, in 1978, we made the Declaration of Kyoto as a City Open to the Free Exchange of World Cultures. And one of the phrases is as follows. Presently throughout the world we have various problems. We have different religions, and different races and different political structures. But in spite of those differences we have to have the peaceful atmosphere so that we can improve the culture of Kyoto; that's the philosophy. Of course, the World Conference of Historical Cities which is being held in Kyoto, has as a base this philosophy and the concept of the World culture and free cities. And we have lots of issues and how to make the uh make it better cities will be considered.

Tomorrow will be the final day of this World Conference. And at this time we should be thinking about these historical cities, not only during this time but based on the past experience that we have had. We should establish or we'd like to propose the League of Historical Cities. And for the peace of the historical, for the peaceful, for the peace of historical cities we'd like to seek and search the possibilities. We have to preserve the cultural assets and we have to consider the repairing and restoration of these cultural inheritances. We need to consider the various problems on housing. And these issues have to be considered at all times. We need to have some kind of organization so that everybody can exchange opinions. If we have this kind of league of historical cities as a town or as a city, we need to cooperate. And each citizen should be the main character. And, toward the peaceful cities we need to cooperate with each other and discuss our opinion. We've had very suggestive presentations from three mayors today. And we learned a lot from them. We had a big implication and a good hint from three of them. Representing the citizens of Kyoto, I'd like to thank all the three members for the wonderful presentations. Thank you very much.

With this, we'd like to conclude the special symposium. And we'd like to thank very much for participating this symposium. You are requested to leave your earphones on your seat. And for people who filled out the questionnaire, please give it to the Secretariat at the front. Thank you very much indeed.

Other formal events

■ Welcome Reception ■

Time and Date April 25 (Mon) 19:00 to 22:00

Venue Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel

- Contents**
- Cocktail (Gold Room 19:00 to 19:30)
 - Compliments from the Mayor of Kyoto and his wife
(Entrance of Prince Hall 19:20 to 19:40)
 - Welcome Reception
Toast by the Mayor of Kyoto (19:45)
Attraction : Japanese dances performed by Maikos and Geikos from
Miyagawa and Polaroid Service (20:20 to 21:00)
 - Closing speech by Mayor of Kyoto (22:00)

- Participants**
- Delegation of all participating cities
 - Guests
 - Staff of City of Kyoto
Total : 300 People

■ Luncheon ■

Time and Date April 26 (Tue) 11:50 to 13:20

Venue Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel

- Participants**
- Delegation of all participating cities
 - Guests
 - Staff of City of Kyoto
Total : 130 people

■ Dinner Party ■

Time and Date April 26 (Tue) 19:00 to 21:00

Venue Gold Room, Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel

- Participants**
- Delegation of all participating cities
 - Guests
 - Staff of City of Kyoto
Total : 130 people

■ Accompanying Persons' Program ■

Time and Date April 26 (Tue) 9:00 to 17:00

Venue Kyoto International Community House, etc.

Cooperation Kyoto City International Foundation

Contents	9:00	Departure from the hotel by bus
	9:30	Arrival at Kyoto International Community House (Awataguchi, Sakyo-ku , Kyoto-City)
		Presentation of souvenir
		Video presentation of Kyoto City International Foundation
	10:00	Experience of traditional handicraft Yuzen printing, printing figures on folding fans, wire netting work, Nishijin Textiles
	11:30	Traditional culture experience Dressing up in kimono
	12:45	Lunch
	14:00	Inquiry on Kyoto Citizens' life Walk through Nishiki Food Market
	15:15	Shopping at a department store
	17:00	Return to the hotel

Number of participants 22 people (13 cities)

■ Garden Party at Nijo Castle Seiryu-en ■

Time and Date April 27 (Wed) 12:30 to 14:30

Venue Nijo Castle Seiryu-en

Contents Welcome to the delegations of each city made by 200 children from a kindergarden in Kyoto City

- Compliments by Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto
- Toast by Mr. Yoichiro Inoue, President of Kyoto City Assembly
- Attractions
 - Performance of koto (Japanese harp) by Aiko Asano and Reicho-kai
 - Presentation of Tea Ceremony by Urasenke (Midori -kai)

Participants

- Delegation of all participating cities
- Guests
- Staff of City of Kyoto
- Volunteer Interpreters
- Attendants
- Others concerned

Total : 450 people

■ Farewell Party ■

Time and Date April 27 (Wed) 19:30 to 22:30

Venue Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel

Contents Toast by Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto

Participants

- Delegation of all participating cities
- Guests
- Staff of City of Kyoto
- Volunteer Interpreters
- Attendants
- Others concerned

Total : 450 people

■ Excursion ■

Time and Date April, 28 (Thu) 8:30 to 18:00

Contents

Route A-1

8 : 3 0	Departure from the hotel
9 : 0 0	Visit Kinkaku-ji Temple
1 0 : 0 0	
1 0 : 3 0	Observation of Kawashima
1 2 : 0 0	Textile Manufacturers Ltd
1 2 : 3 0	Lunch
1 4 : 0 0	(Miyako Hotel)
1 4 : 2 0	Visit Heian Jingu Shrine
1 5 : 2 0	
1 6 : 0 0	Observation of Shimadzu
1 7 : 3 0	Corporation
1 8 : 0 0	Return to the hotel

Route A - 2

8 : 3 0	Departure from the hotel
9 : 0 0	Observation of Kawashima
1 0 : 0 0	Textile Manufacturers Ltd.
1 1 : 0 0	Visit Kinkaku-ji Temple
1 2 : 0 0	
1 2 : 3 0	Lunch
1 4 : 0 0	(Miyako Hotel)
1 4 : 2 0	Visit Heian Jingu Shrine
1 5 : 2 0	
1 6 : 0 0	Observation of Shimadzu
1 7 : 3 0	Corporation
1 8 : 0 0	Return to the hotel

Participants : 16 cities, 43 People
 Accompanying Person : Volunteer Interpreters,
 Attendants etc.
 Total : 83 People

Route B-1

8 : 3 0	Departure from the hotel
9 : 1 0	Observation of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation(Kyoto Plant)
1 0 : 4 0	
1 1 : 1 0	Visit Sanjusangendo Temple
1 2 : 0 0	
1 2 : 0 0	Lunch (Kyoto Park Hotel)
1 3 : 3 0	
1 4 : 0 0	Visit Kiyomizu Temple
1 5 : 3 0	
1 6 : 0 0	Gekkeikan Sake Company,Ltd.
1 7 : 0 0	Observation of Gekkeikan Okura Museum
1 8 : 0 0	Return to the hotel

Route B-2

8 : 3 0	Departure from the hotel
9 : 1 0	Observation of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (Kyoto Plant)
1 0 : 4 0	
1 1 : 1 0	Visit Sanjusangendo Temple
1 2 : 0 0	
1 2 : 0 0	Lunch (Kyoto Park Hotel)
1 3 : 3 0	
1 4 : 0 0	Gekkeikan Sake Company,Ltd.
1 5 : 0 0	Observation of Gekkeikan Okura Museum
1 5 : 4 0	Visit Kiyomizu Temple
1 7 : 1 0	
1 8 : 0 0	Return to the hotel

Participants :17cities, 43 People
 Accompanying Person : Volunteer Interpreters, Attendants etc.
 Total : 91 People

■ *Exhibition* ■

Exhibition -The World Conference of Historical Cities

Time and Date From 13:30 April 25(Mon) to 17:00 April 27(Wed)

Venue Room C2 Kyoto International Conference Hall

Contents Exhibition of photographs and tourism pamphlets from each participating city

Exhibition -The National Conference of Historical Cities

Time and Date From 13:30 April 25(Mon) to 17:00 April 27(Wed)

Venue Room C1 Kyoto International Conference Hall

Contents Exhibition of posters and pamphlets from each participating city

Time line of preparations for the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

1991	October 31	Kyoto City is chosen as the site of the 4th Conference during the 3rd Conference (Barcelona, Spain)
1992	June 12	Deputy Mayors meeting
	July 24	Sub-Committee meeting
	September 2	Member cities of World Conference of Historical Cities Council are requested to send preparation materials for the 4th Conference
	September 7	Sub-Committee meeting
	October 6	Planning Committee meeting
	October 27	Preliminary invitations mailed to invited cities
	December 8	Deputy Mayors meeting
	1993	January 11
January 14		Planning Committee meeting
January 21		Conference advertisement published in the morning edition of the Kyoto Shimbun Newspaper
February 4		The Kyoto delegation is dispatched to the following cities to request their participation in the Conference: Amsterdam, Bordeaux, Bratislava, Budapest, Edinburgh, Istanbul, Lisbon, Prague, Vienna and Zurich
March 11		Sub-Committee meeting
April 19		Promotional posters for the Conference are displayed on public signboards
April 22		Planning Committee meeting
May 3-14		The Kyoto delegation is dispatched to the following cities to request their participation in the Conference: Athens, Cologne, Dublin and Stockholm
June 19-29		The Kyoto City delegation visiting Guadalajara to observe the construction of a Japanese garden requests the city's participation in the conference

July 2	Conference signboard is put up on the street in Sakyo Ward
July 29	Second Circular mailed to the invited cities
August 18	Sub-Committee meeting
September 1	Pamphlets of the historical cities distributed at ward office etc.. Conference signboards are put up on the street in Najagyo Ward, and at ward offices
September 4-14	The Kyoto delegation to the Symposium of the Organization of the World Heritage Cities in Fez visits Fez, Rome and Florence to request to request their participation in the Conference:
September 6 -October 5	The photo exhibition of the invited cities is displayed at the ward offices etc..
September 16	Conference signboard is put up on the street in Ukyo Ward
October 9-20	The Kyoto delegation to the Japan-American Conference of Mayors and Chamber of Commerce Presidents held in Sacramento visits Boston and Quebec to request their participation in the Conference:
October 9-24	The photo exhibition of the invited cities is displayed at the Kyoto international Committee House
November 3 -10	The Kyoto delegation is dispatched to Alexandria and Paris to request the participation in the Conference:
December 1	Publication of the first issue of the Council's Bulletin
December 8	Sub-Committee meeting
December 13	Planning Committee meeting
1994 January	Promotional pamphlets providing outline of the Conference and leaflets to attend the Conference are distributed at ward office etc.. Posters to attend the Conference are displayed inside city buses and subways
March 29	Publication of the second issue of the Council's Bulletin
April 14	The Planning Committee and Sub-Committee joint meeting
April 24	Advertisement providing details of the Conference is published in the morning edition of the Kyoto Shimbun Newspaper
April 25-28	The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

**Planning Committee of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities,
Sub-Committee of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities**

1 List of the members of the Planning Committee of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities
(Operational period: From July 13, 1992 to May, 31 1994)

	Name	Position
Chairman	Shumpei Ueyama	President, Kyoto City University of Arts
Vice Chairman	Koji Nishikawa	Honorary Professor, Kyoto University
Members	Yoshimi Asada Junsho Kawasaki Hiroki Terauchi	President, Kyoto Junior Chamber Incorporated (1992) the same as the above (1993) the same as the above (1994)
	Ikuko Iwai	Member, the Committee of "A City Open to the Free Exchange of World Culture"
	Mamoru Utsumi	Senior Managing Director, The Kyoto Shimbun Newspaper Company
	Korin Okumura	President, Kyoto Broadcasting System
	Masatada Tachibana	President, Kyoto International Conference Hall
	Takao Tateishi	Chairman and Representative Director, OMRON Corporation
	Tomoe Fukui	Member, Education Board of Kyoto City
	Masao Horiba	Chairman, Horiba, Ltd.
	Manabu Miyoshi Katsuhiro Takeda	Director, NHK Kyoto Station (until June, 1993) the same as the above (since July, 1993)
	Junichi Murata	President, Murata Machinery, Ltd.
	Eiko Yuasa	Executive Director, Senri Foundation
	Tatsuzo Sato Shun-ichi Uchida	Deputy Mayor of Kyoto (until October 6, 1993) the same as the above (since October 8, 1993)

List of the members of the Sub-Committee of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities
(Operational period: From July 24, 1992 to May, 31 1994)

	Name	Position
Members	Koji Nishikawa	Honorary Professor, Kyoto University
	Shin'ya Hashizume	Lecturer, Kyoto Seika University
	Kazuko Hasegawa	Director of News Division, Kyoto Broadcasting System
	Yasushi Futamatsu	Secretary General, The Inamori Foundation
	Kenzo Matsunaga	Director, Political & Economic Section, The Kyoto Shimbun Newspaper Company (until August, 1993)
	Masayoshi Ashihara	the same as the above (since September,1993)
	Katsuhisa Moriya	Professor, Mukogawa Women's University
	Norikazu Yamamoto	Manager of Program Division, NHK Kyoto Station
	Toshio Yokoyama	Associate Professor, Institute for Research in Humanities, Kyoto University

Secretariat (International Relations Office)

Director	Akira Murakami
Vice-Director	Shigenori Shibata
Assistant Manager	Hideaki Umetani
Assistant Manager	Motonobu Makino
Assistant Chief	Eiko Kameyama
Assistant Chief	Kaoru Masui
	Hikari Wakisaka
	Isao Ito
	Shuichi Kano
	Chiaki Kano
	Seiichiro Kawase
	David Panzera
	Tomoko Onozawa

■ Volunteer Interpreters and Attendants ■

City	Volunteer Interpreters	Language	Attendants	Post
Accra	Tamaki Okamoto	English	Yukitaka Furukawa	Public Health Bureau
Alexandria	Machiko Hayashidera	English	Junichiro Kabe	Welfare Bureau
Amsterdam	Kyoko Belachew	English	Akitoshi Tamura	General Affairs Bureau
Athens	Akiko Nishimura	English	Takuji Nakagawa	Secretariat, Board of Education
Barcelona	Sachiko Maruyama	Spanish	Kumiko Nagai	General Affairs Bureau
Bordeaux	Yukiko Sato	French	Yoshiko Niimuro	Kamigyo Ward Office
Boston	Yutaka Morimoto	English	Masaki Nakamura	Secretariat, Board of Education
Bratislava	Etsuko Kominami	English	Hitoshi Nishio	Fukakusa Branch Office
Budapest	Kay Ohta	English	Ken Inoue	Daigo Branch Office
Chiang Mai	Akemi Watanabe	English	Yoshiharu Imanishi	Economic Affairs Bureau
Cologne	Chizuko Suzuki-Knobl	German	Minoru Nitta	Cultural Affairs Bureau
	Tomoe Nakamura	French		
	Mayumi Nose	English		
Cracow	Denichiro Okuyama	English	Takeshi Terada	Rakusai Branch Office
Cusco	Gloria Shiromizu	Spanish	Yoshihisa Fujikawa	Higashiyama Ward Office
Dublin	Hiroko Tayama	English	Yoshiteru Momoi	Ukyo Ward Office
Edinburgh	Keiko Kaneda	English	Kunihiko Shiromoto	Housing Bureau

City	Volunteer Interpreters	Language	Attendants	Post
Fez	Mariko Inada	French	Kazuo Sakamoto	Public Health Bureau
	Yosiko Mabuchi	French		
Florence	Reiko Osugi	Italian	Taizou Shoji	Nakagyo Ward Office
Guadalajara	Tomoko Kabata	Spanish	Katsuharu Ishii	Urban Development Bureau
	Fumiko Nakamura	Spanish		
Hanoi	Hiroko Tasaki	English	Kyoji Nishino	Finance Bureau
Isfahan	Go Murakami	English	Jiro Minato	Welfare Bureau
Jerusalem	Emi Ishige	English	Hiroshi Yoshida	Sakyo Ward Office
Kaesong	Rim Ku Sun	Korean	Akira Nishizawa	Secretariat, Audit Commission
Katmandu	Tomoko Konishi	English	Fumio Hanzawa	General Planning and Administration Bureau
Kiev	Joe Kanatani	Russian	Kazuhiko Kimura	Secretariat, City Assembly
	Eiko Nakamura	Russian		
Kyongju	Kang Hyekyung	Korean	Noboru Tamada	Waterworks Bureau
Lahore	Ong Chun Kiat	English	Tadashi Ohishi	Citizen Services Bureau
Lisbon	Marli Yoshitake	Portuguese	Hiromasa Fujioka	Yamashina Ward Office
Melbourne	Sakiko Eiho	English	Takashi Ohnishi	Kita Ward Office
Mexico City	Sachiko Ichihara	Spanish	Yasuyuki Mizumoto	Construction Bureau
	Yoshiko Miura	Spanish		
Montreal	Hisayo Nishida	French	Kunio Satomi	Fushimi Ward Office

City	Volunteer Interpreters	Language	Attendants	Post
Nanjing	Masumi Yasuoka	Chinese	Toshiyuki Ohmi	General Affairs Bureau
Paris	Michiko Fujiyama	French	Tetsuo Ohashi	Construction Bureau
Prague	Yoko Misawa	English	Yoshihiro Yamamoto	Fushimi Ward Office
Quebec	Keiko Mori	French	Takeshi Miyawaki	Fire Bureau
Rio de Janeiro	Yone Demizu	Portuguese	Yasuhiko Tsuruta	Construction Bureau
Rome	Naoko Yamaguchi	Italian	Tsutomu Sumisaki	Housing Bureau
Tashkent	Minako Nagasawa	Russian	Noboru Sakamoto	Secretariat, City Election Administration Commission
Tunis	Yoshiko Yamamoto	French	Nobuyuki Asano	Welfare Bureau
	Sachiko Taketomi	English		
Ulan Bator	_____		Akihiro Nishimura	General Planning and Administration Bureau
Varanasi	Mikako Sakabe	English	Takao Kirisawa	Citizen Services Bureau
Vienna	Masuko Higo	German	Yuji Matsuki	Cultural Affairs Bureau
	Keiko Asada	English		
Xian	Wang Yu	Chinese	Shingo Matsuura	Transportation Bureau
Yogyakarta	Miki Kotera	English	Hitoshi Arai	Sewerage Bureau
	Kaori Ohtomo	English		
Zagreb	Tomoko Tanabe	English	Masaaki Kawanaka	Secretariat, Personnel Commission

Materials prepared for Invitation of Conference Participants

○1st Circular

**The 4th
World Conference of
Historical Cities**

第4回世界歴史都市会議

First Circular



INVITATION ADDRESS



It is with great pleasure that I extend greetings to historical cities of the world, including your city.

In 794, the capital of Japan was founded here in our city, Kyoto, and in 1994 this city will celebrate its 1,200th anniversary. It is a great honor for me and for all citizens of Kyoto that the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Kyoto once more, in this commemorative year, with the mayors of historical cities in attendance.

As Chairman of the World Conference of Historical Cities Council, I am delighted to invite you to participate in this Conference.

Please find the prospectus of this Conference outlined in this circular. I sincerely hope that it will stimulate your interest and encourage your participation.

Tomoyuki Tanabe

Tomoyuki Tanabe
Chairman of the World Conference
of Historical Cities Council
Mayor of Kyoto

THE BASIC CONCEPT OF THE CONFERENCE

The World Conference of Historical Cities was proposed by the City of Kyoto, Japan, where the First Conference was held in 1987. Successive Conferences — in Florence, Italy(1988) and in Barcelona/Girona, Spain(1991) — have established the World Conference of Historical Cities as a prominent international conference attended by representatives of many of the cities that have played important roles in the history of the world.

All humanity yearns for a peaceful world community. The World Conference of Historical Cities believes that such a community can be built by people gathering to share and to honor their cities' unique and collective knowledge, experiences, and hopes. Conflicts among nations can impede such meetings. Our conferences have shown that direct contact between the citizens and leaders of the historical cities of the world can create understanding and friendships that surmount political divisions.

The participants at our Barcelona/Girona Conference agreed that "every city has its own history, which is one of the main elements for the identity of each city". It is essential for the mayors of historical cities to meet with this idea in mind when they discuss how historical cities can further the wellbeing of mankind and world peace. We are encouraged that the seeds of multi-faceted intercity relations have taken root at our Conferences, and hope that they will continue to grow.

We invite your participation at the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities. It will be held in Kyoto in 1994 to coincide with the 1,200th anniversary of the foundation of Kyoto as the capital of Japan. This Conference is intended to clarify the values and missions of historical cities. The City of Kyoto is therefore honored to contribute to the further development of this series of Conferences, the importance of which is bound to increase in the coming century.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

- **PERIOD** April 25 (Mon.) - April 28 (Thu.), 1994
- **VENUE** Kyoto International Conference Hall
(Takaraga-ike, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, JAPAN)
- **LANGUAGES** The official languages are English and Japanese.
Simultaneous interpretation between English and Japanese will be provided.
- **HOST CITY** Kyoto
- **CONFERENCE PLAN**
 - Opening Ceremony
 - SESSION I
 - SESSION II
 - SESSION III
 - General Discussion
 - Closing Ceremony
- **SOCIAL & CULTURAL ACTIVITIES**
 - Welcome Reception
 - Luncheon Party
 - Dinner Party
 - Farewell Party
 - Excursion
 - Accompanying persons' program
- **REGISTRATION / TRAVEL & ACCOMMODATION**

Registration will be free for all participants.
The following expenses, for two representatives of each invited city, will be borne by the host city.

 - Round trip business class air fare
(to and from Osaka International Airport)
 - Accommodation for the duration of the Conference

THE THEMES OF THE 4TH CONFERENCE

GENERAL THEME

In Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities

We will use the rich and varied experiences accumulated at the three previous Conferences, in order to reflect upon and analyze what this century has meant to historical cities and to discuss various issues for the 21st century.

The Themes of the Three Separate Sessions

SESSION I

The Local Wisdom of Life in Historical Cities

Since civilization began, its distinctive cultures, with their arts and their festivals, have been nourished and enhanced by the energy, the resources, and the ingenuity of the people who live in historical cities and who earn their livings in them. The cities of the world now face grave problems that threaten the very existence of urban communities. By meeting to share the knowledge and experience that each of our cities has accumulated, we hope to enable the variety of such local wisdom to help solve those problems.



SESSION II

Facing Our Present Problems

The rapid material progress in the 20th century has brought about major changes in the urban environment. Many of these changes have a negative impact on the heritage and landscapes of historical cities. To maintain and develop the precious character of these historical cities upon which future world civilization depends, we must face and solve the problems of modernization.



SESSION III

Towards New Relations between Historical Cities

Our Conferences have been held in order to develop a broader world community through the exchange of the knowledge and experience of mayors from various historical cities of diverse backgrounds. The World Conference of Historical Cities Council, which was established in 1988 by the participating cities of the first conference, seems to provide a model for further means of multi-faceted intercity relations. We will discuss how we might actively pursue this possibility.

CITIES TO BE INVITED

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
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic
Chiang Mai	Kingdom of Thailand
Cologne	Federal Republic of Germany
Cracow	Republic of Poland
Cusco	Republic of Peru
Dresden	Federal Republic of Germany
Dublin	Ireland
Edinburgh	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Fez	Kingdom of Morocco
Florence	Republic of Italy
Girona	Spain
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
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
Sankt Peterburg	Russian Federation
Stockholm	Kingdom of Sweden
Sydney	Australia
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
Your Host City	Kyoto
	Japan

CORRESPONDENCE

International Relations Office, City of Kyoto
Teramachi-Oike, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604, Japan
Phone +81-75-222-3072 Fax +81-75-222-3055

○2nd Circular

***The 4th
World Conference of
Historical Cities***
第4回世界歴史都市会議

Second Circular



京都市
KYOTO CITY, JAPAN

【 INVITATION ADDRESS 】

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In 794, the capital of Japan was founded here in our city, Kyoto, and in 1994 this city will celebrate its 1,200th anniversary. It is a great honor for me and for all citizens of Kyoto that the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Kyoto once more, in this commemorative year, with the mayors of historical cities in attendance.

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Please find the prospectus of this Conference outlined in this circular. I sincerely hope that it will stimulate your interest and encourage your participation.

Tomoyuki Tanabe

Tomoyuki Tanabe
Chairman of the World Conference
of Historical Cities Council
Mayor of Kyoto

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All humanity yearns for a peaceful world community. The World Conference of Historical Cities believes that such a community can be built by people gathering to share and to honor their cities' unique and collective knowledge, experiences, and hopes. Conflicts among nations can impede such meetings. Our conferences have shown that direct contact between the citizens and leaders of the historical cities of the world can create understanding and friendships that surmount political divisions.

The participants at our Barcelona/Girona Conference agreed that "Every city has its own history. In this context, an historical city may be defined as a city which fosters its own past as its cherished character". It is essential for the mayors of historical cities to meet with this idea in mind when they discuss how historical cities can further the wellbeing of mankind and world peace. We are encouraged that the seeds of multifaceted intercity relations have taken root at our Conferences, and hope that they will continue to grow.

We invite your participation at the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities. It will be held in Kyoto in 1994 to coincide with the 1,200th anniversary of the foundation of Kyoto as the capital of Japan. This Conference is intended to clarify the values and missions of historical cities. The City of Kyoto is therefore honored to contribute to the further development of this series of Conferences, the importance of which is bound to increase in the coming century.

【 CONFERENCE INFORMATION 】

- PERIOD: April 25 (Mon.) ~ April 28 (Thu.), 1994
- VENUE: Kyoto International Conference Hall
Takaragaike, Kyoto, Japan
- CONFERENCE LANGUAGES:
The official languages of the Conference are English and Japanese. Simultaneous translation will be provided between these languages. Should you intend to use a language other than English or Japanese, we request that you make arrangements for your own personal interpreter.
- HOST CITY:
Kyoto
- REGISTRATION FEE:
None
- EXPENSES TO BE BORNE BY THE CITY OF KYOTO:
The following expenses will be borne by the City of Kyoto, for up to two Official Delegates from each city:
 - ▶ A round trip business class airfare from the participating city to Osaka International Airport. Reimbursement will be made in U.S. dollars during the Conference, based on the fares set by the International Air Transport Association.
 - ▶ Accommodation will be provided for the duration of the Conference (April 24 through 28, five nights).

The following expenses will be borne by the City of Kyoto, for all Official Delegates and Accompanying Persons:

 - ▶ Official luncheons, dinners and functions
 - ▶ Official transportation during the Conference period
 - ▶ Excursion
 - ▶ Accompanying Persons' Program
- ACCOMMODATION:
Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel
Takaragaike, Sakyo-ku
Kyoto 606, Japan
Tel: +81-75-712-1111 Fax: +81-75-712-4848

- ▶ For up to two Official Delegates, the basic room charge (including Breakfast) will be borne by the City of Kyoto.
- ▶ For other Official Delegates and Accompanying Persons, special rates for this hotel have been arranged as follows:
Charge per night per person is ¥ 16,000 (meals, tax and service charge not included). In the case of two persons sharing one room, the cost is ¥ 10,000 per person (meals, tax and service charge not included). Please note that a service charge of 10% and tax (3% to 6%) will be added to the above prices.

■ RESERVATIONS:

The Secretariat will reserve the required number of rooms for the two Official Delegates, in accordance with the received Registration Form (page 10). All other Official Delegates and Accompanying Persons are kindly requested to complete the Accommodation Form (page 13) and return it directly to Japan Travel Bureau;

Japan Travel Bureau Inc., Kyoto Office
Convention Department, Historical Cities
Higashi-shiokoji-cho, Shimogyo-ku
Kyoto 600, Japan
Tel : +81-75-361-7241
Fax : +81-75-341-1028

■ CORRESPONDENCE:

▶ Secretariat
International Relations Office
City of Kyoto
Teramachi-Oike, Nakagyo-ku
Kyoto 604, Japan
Tel : +81-75-222-3072
Fax : +81-75-222-3055

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE (Tentative)

Date	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
April 25 (Monday)		Opening Ceremony (Main Hall)	Welcome Reception (Prince Hall)
April 26 (Tuesday)	Session I (Room A)	Luncheon (Prince Hall)	Dinner Party (Gold Room)
April 27 (Wednesday)	Session III (Room A)	Accompanying Persons' Program	Farewell Party (Prince Hall)
April 28 (Thursday)	Council's General Assembly (Room A)	Garden Party (Nijo Castle)	General Discussion/ Closing Session (Room A)
	Excursion Delegates may choose from several optional tours of historical sites.		

*Main Hall and Room A are located in Kyoto International Conference Hall. Prince Hall and Gold Room are in Kyoto Takaragaik Prince Hotel.

【 THEMES OF THE CONFERENCE 】

GENERAL THEME

IN QUEST OF THE WISDOM OF HISTORICAL CITIES

We will use the rich and varied experiences accumulated at the three previous Conferences, in order to reflect upon and analyze what this century has meant to historical cities and to discuss various issues for the 21st century.

THE THEMES OF THE THREE SEPARATE SESSIONS

Each delegation's Official Representative is requested to give a presentation in one of the following three sessions. Possible topics for discussion are shown for your reference.

SESSION I

CITIZENS' WISDOM OF LIFE IN HISTORICAL CITIES

Since civilization began, its distinctive cultures, with their arts and their festivals, have been nourished and enhanced by the energy, the resources, and the ingenuity of the people who live in historical cities and who earn their livings in them. The cities of the world now face grave problems that threaten the very existence of urban communities. By meeting to share the knowledge and experience that each of our cities has accumulated, we hope to enable the variety of such citizens' wisdom to help solve those problems.

(examples of topics)

- Conditions that affect the preservation of the particular qualities that make a historical city.
 - ▶ population and family structure; increasing number of senior citizens
 - ▶ solidarity amongst citizens
 - ▶ civic education of the young
 - ▶ cultural and economic activities
- Revitalization of historical cities and the citizens' involvement in various activities.
 - ▶ traditional events; festivals
 - ▶ special events

- The changing attributes of historical cities; their merits and demerits.
 - ▶ cities overwhelmed by tourism
 - ▶ cities frozen in time by monuments and historical sites
 - ▶ cities as stages for theatrical performances
 - ▶ cultural role of foreign residents in historical cities
- Administrative measures undertaken to preserve historical cities.
 - ▶ declarations; city charters; legislative measures
 - ▶ public finances (national and municipal)
 - ▶ financial support from private sectors

--- SESSION II ---

FACING OUR PRESENT PROBLEMS

The rapid material progress in the 20th century has brought about major changes in the urban environment. Many of these changes have a negative impact on the heritage and landscapes of historical cities. To maintain and develop the precious character of these historical cities upon which future world civilization depends, we must face and solve the problems of modernization.

(examples of topics)

- Restoration and development - an eternal dilemma.
- Revitalization of cities through industrial and economic development.
- Preservation of historical buildings, especially, those privately owned.
- *The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.*
- Inner-city traffic.
 - ▶ parking
 - ▶ vibrations, noise pollution, exhaust fumes, etc.
 - ▶ public transport and private transport
 - ▶ traffic regulations and their impact on business activities
- Utilization of underground space.
 - ▶ preservation of cultural assets such as ruins
 - ▶ property ownership rights (both above and below ground) - are legal reforms necessary?

- Preservation of landscapes.
 - ▶ regulations for the height, design and color of buildings
 - ▶ regulation of outdoor advertising
- Preservation and development of natural landscapes.

----- SESSION III -----

TOWARDS NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN HISTORICAL CITIES

Our Conferences have been held in order to develop a broader world community through the exchange of the knowledge and experience of mayors from various historical cities of diverse backgrounds. The World Conference of Historical Cities Council, which was established in 1988 by the participating cities of the first conference, seems to provide a model for further means of multifaceted intercity relations. We will discuss how we might actively pursue this possibility.

(examples of topics)

- The future role of the World Conference of Historical Cities.
 - ▶ as a catalyst for greater communication between cities
 - ▶ as a clearing house for knowledge about historical cities
- Fostering multifaceted relations between historical cities.
 - ▶ joint projects between historical cities

【 SUBMISSION OF MATERIALS 】

■ REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete the enclosed Registration Form (page 10) and return it to the Secretariat by **September 30, 1993**.

■ SUBMISSION OF YOUR CITY'S SLIDES

At the Opening Ceremony on April 25 (Monday), we plan to show slides that briefly introduce each participating city. We therefore request that 10 slides depicting your city be submitted to the Secretariat by **November 30, 1993**. Please note that slides should be 35mm positive film (preferably with plastic mounts).

■ SUBMISSION OF BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH CITY

A booklet introducing the Official Representative of the delegation of each city, will be printed for the Conference. It would therefore be sincerely appreciated if the following materials could be submitted to the Secretariat by **November 30, 1993**.

- 1) A profile, in English, of your city's Official Representative (e.g., the Mayor or his/her proxy).
- 2) A photograph of the Official Representative.
- 3) A photograph of the emblem of your city.

■ PRESENTATION SUMMARY

Please summarize your presentation on the enclosed form (page 11) and return it to the Secretariat by **November 30, 1993**. When preparing your summary, please bear in mind that the presentation is limited to **8 minutes**.

■ YOUR CITY'S STATISTICS

Please complete the enclosed questionnaire (page 12) and return it to the Secretariat by **November 30, 1993**. Cities that have already submitted the questionnaire need not submit it again. However, if there has been any significant change please resubmit the questionnaire with the corrections.

■ ACCOMMODATION FORM

Please complete the enclosed Accommodation Form (page 13) and return it to Japan Travel Bureau by **March 20, 1994**. Please note that the two Official Delegates of each city whose expenses will be borne by the City of Kyoto need not complete this form.

Registration Form

The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities

Please complete this Registration Form and return it to the Secretariat of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities by **September 30, 1993**.

Tel : +81-75-222-3072
Fax : +81-75-222-3055

Please type or print in BLOCK letters.

Name of City	
Name of Country	

■ Official Delegates and Accompanying Persons

Name	Date of Birth	Position	Gender	Hotel Reservation Request	Accommodation Dates
①			M · F		~
②			M · F		~
③			M · F	Y · N	~
④			M · F	Y · N	~
⑤			M · F	Y · N	~
⑥			M · F	Y · N	~
⑦			M · F	Y · N	~
⑧			M · F	Y · N	~
⑨			M · F	Y · N	~
⑩			M · F	Y · N	~

Presentation Summary

Participating cities are requested to make a presentation in one of the three sessions that have been organized for the Conference. Please refer to pages 6, 7 and 8 of this Circular for the general theme of the Conference and the themes of the three sessions. We ask that participating cities indicate the theme and summary of their presentation on this form and return it to the Secretariat of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities by **November 30, 1993**.

Tel : +81-75-222-3072
Fax : +81-75-222-3055

Please type or print in BLOCK letters.

TITLE (less than 15 words)
SUMMARY (approximately 150 words)

Your City's Statistics

In an effort to provide a stimulating forum for the exchange of ideas and opinions between participating cities, it would be sincerely appreciated if the following basic data about each city could be submitted to the Secretariat in advance. Please therefore complete this questionnaire and return it to the Secretariat of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities by **November 30, 1993**.

Tel : +81-75-222-3072
Fax : +81-75-222-3055

Please type or print in BLOCK letters.

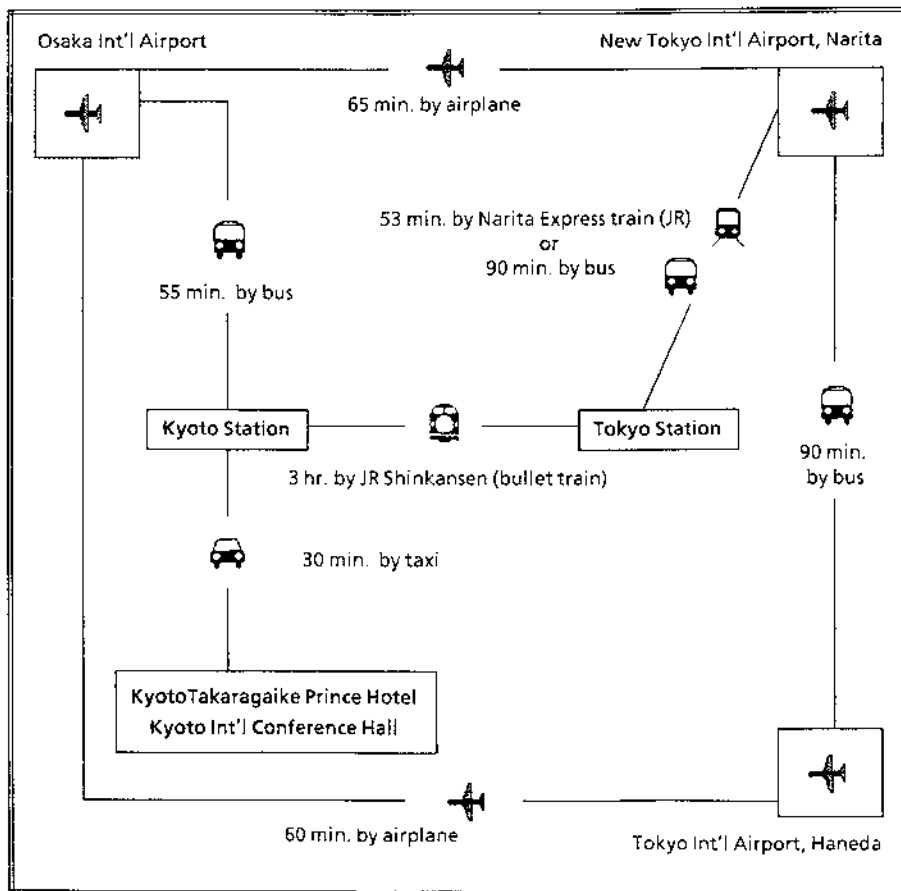
① Name of Mayor	
② Population Area (km ²) Average Temperature (°C) Average Precipitation (mm)	
③ Names of Main Festivals and their Dates	
④ Number of Sister Cities Names of Sister Cities	
⑤ Names of Staff Members Involved in the World Conference of Historical Cities Their Official Positions Their Phone and Fax Numbers	
⑥ Additional Remarks	

【 ACCESS TO KYOTO 】

We recommend that delegates book flights destined for Osaka. If this is not possible, please arrange to transfer to a flight destined for Osaka (e.g., JL 051) at the New Tokyo International Airport, Narita.

From Osaka International Airport delegates can take the airport limousine bus to Kyoto Station. From Kyoto Station it takes approximately 30 minutes by taxi to Kyoto Takaragaike Prince Hotel located near the Kyoto International Conference Hall.

We recommend that delegates who intend to stay in Tokyo before the Conference travel to Kyoto by Shinkansen (bullet train). Please note, however, that the City of Kyoto unfortunately cannot defray the cost of accommodation in Tokyo or travel between Tokyo and Kyoto.



【 INVITED CITIES 】

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
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic
Chiang Mai	Kingdom of Thailand
Cologne	Federal Republic of Germany
Cracow	Republic of Poland
Cusco	Republic of Peru
Dresden	Federal Republic of Germany
Dublin	Ireland
Edinburgh	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Fez	Kingdom of Morocco
Florence	Republic of Italy
Girona	Spain
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
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
Sankt Peterburg	Russian Federation
Stockholm	Kingdom of Sweden
Sydney	Australia
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
Your Host City	Kyoto
	Japan

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CORRESPONDENCE

International Relations Office, City of Kyoto
Teramachi-Oike, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604, Japan
Phone +81-75-222-3072 Fax +81-75-222-3055

Supplement

The World Conference of Historical

Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto, Teiichi Aramaki, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Yoichiro Inoue, President of the Kyoto City Assembly, Koichi Tsukamoto, President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Soshiro Sen, Heian-kyo 1200th Anniversary Projects' Managing Director, and members of the public Monday afternoon welcomed delegates from 44 cities across the world to the Fourth Conference of Historical Cities at the Kyoto International Conference Hall. Following a performance of traditional Japanese music by Kyoto Hogaku Group, the for-

ign delegates greeted each other and members of the audience in their native languages. Greetings from "Namaste" to "Anyasayo" to "Bonjour" echoed around the hall. The mayor of Katmandu wore a Tibetan hat. Norman Irons, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh sported a kilt.

Kyoto Mayor Tanabe, delivered the keynote speech, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the World Conference of Historical Cities Council. He welcomed the mayors and representatives of cities as far removed as Acera and Xian, Guadalajara and Hanoi, to Japan's former cap-

ital and foremost historical city. Currently celebrating its 1200th anniversary, the city is hosting the second such meeting, inaugurated here in 1987 with the avowed aim of helping to "build a peaceful world community." Successive conferences were held in Florence, Italy in 1988, and Barcelona and Girona, Spain in 1991.

Reiterating the theme expressed at the Barcelona/Girona conference that "every city has its own history and an historical city may be defined as a city which fosters its own past as its cherished character," the Kyoto Mayor emphasised the need for historically rich cities to take an active role in fostering peace worldwide.

The mayor introduced the theme of this year's conference as the "Quest of the Wisdom of Historical Cities," explaining his belief that the time has come for the accumulated wisdom of historical cities to benefit the whole world. Pointing out that developments in science and technology have brought untold benefits to mankind, the mayor also commented upon the negative effects. The depletion of environmental resources, social problems, excessive popu-



Tomoyuki Tanabe
Mayor of Kyoto

lation growth and, most recently, regional conflict are all issues that historical cities have to face. Mayor Tanabe expressed the hope that historical cities, in their ability to transcend national boundaries and national conflicts, can help solve some of the difficulties

facing the world as it heads into the twenty first century. Specifically, he proposed setting up a League of Historical Cities to explore and share the "accumulated centuries of wisdom that could guarantee our children's future."

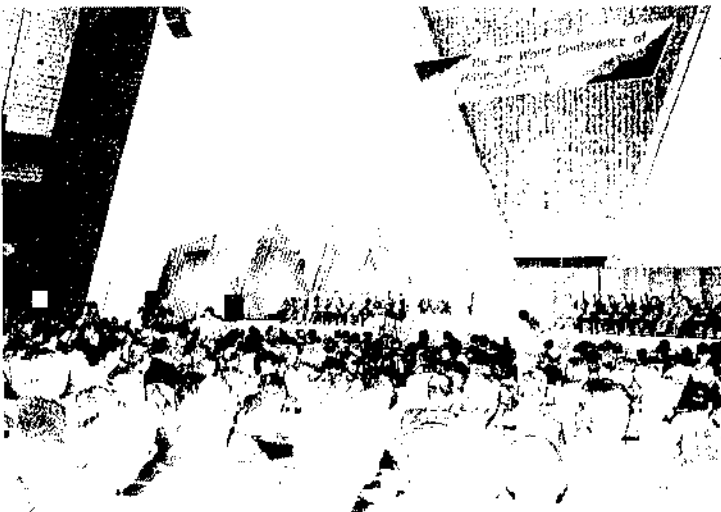
The governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Teiichi Aramaki, praised the achievements of the previous conferences and joined Mayor Tanabe in the call to set up a League of Historical Cities. He emphasized the need for historical cities not only to preserve their pasts but also to look toward the future. He cited Kyoto as an example of an area that is keen to preserve its historical identity whilst planning for the future with the development in the south of the prefecture of the Kansai Science and Culture City.

President of the Kyoto City assembly, Yoichiro Inoue, brought greetings to the delegates from the 4.6 million citizens of Kyoto. Following the welcoming speeches, the



The Noh performance at the opening ceremony.

Cities held in Kyoto



The opening ceremony held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall on April 25.

audience were introduced to the delegate's cities, including Boston, Chiang Mai, Dublin, Edinburgh, Isfahan, Jerusalem, Kaosong, Katmandu,

Melbourne, Montreal, Nanjing and Ulan Bator. Kyoto sister cities Paris, Cologne, Boston, Florence, Guadalajara, and Kiev were

also profiled. Finally members of the audience were treated to a performance of Noh by the Iwao Kongo and the Kongo School of Noh.

Invited cities

Accra (Ghana), Alexandria (Egypt), Amsterdam (The Netherlands), Athens (Greece), Barcelona (Spain), Bordeaux (France), Boston (U.S.), Bratislava (Slovak), Budapest (Hungary), Chiang Mai (Thailand), Cologne (Germany), Cracow (Poland), Cuzco (Peru), Dublin (Ireland), Edinburgh (U.K.), Fez (Morocco), Florence (Italy), Guadalajara (Mexico), Hanoi (Viet Nam), Isfahan (Iran), Jerusalem (Israel), Kaosong (N. Korea), Katmandu (Nepal), Kiev (Ukraine), Kyongju (S. Korea), Lahore (Pakistan), Lisbon (Portugal), Melbourne (Australia), Mexico City (Mexico), Montreal (Canada), Nanjing (China), Paris (France), Prague (Czech), Quebec (Canada), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Rome (Italy), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Tunis (Tunisia), Ulan Bator (Mongolia), Varanasi (India), Vienna (Austria), Xian (China), Yogyakarta (Indonesia), Zagreb (Croatia)

Wisdom of inhabitants keeps cities alive

The first session of the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities opened Tuesday morning at Takaragaki International Conference Hall, as delegates addressed the topic of "Citizens' Wisdom of Life in Historical Cities." The meeting, presided over by Cui Lin Tao, Mayor of Kyoto's Chinese sister city, Xian, and Kyoto University Professor Emeritus, Doctor Koji Nishikawa, heard speeches from representatives of sixteen historical cities.

Delegates from Amsterdam, Bratislava, Bordeaux, Boston, Budapest, Chiang Mai, Cracow, Cuzco, Kyoto, Kyongju, Lisbon, Melbourne, Montreal, Nanjing, Tashkent and Yogyakarta took the opportunity to introduce their respective cities, and express their views on the special needs and roles of the world's historical cities.

The Amsterdam representative, Robert Apell, began the meeting with a description of how his city developed as sea transport gave way to the advent of railway communication and subsequently the automo-

bile. He warned against historical cities becoming complacent, lamenting that his city's budget for urban preservation in 1993 was only a third of that in 1980. He also stressed the need to involve the private sector in preservation projects. The mayor of Bratislava, Peter Kresanek, explained that his city's inhabitants felt little in the way of historical responsibility, as no single ethnic group has managed to continuously inhabit the city. He too regretted the lack of funds to preserve Slovakia's cultural center. Daniel Estrada Perez, Mayor of Cuzco, proposed the setting up of an economic "safeguard and protection fund" to assist countries, particularly in the third world, in preserving their heritages.

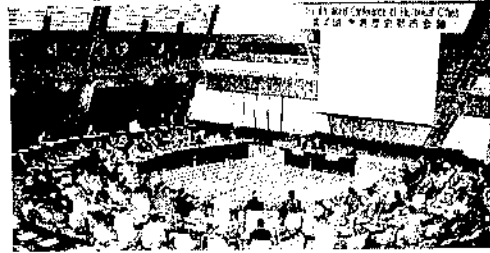
Josep A. Accebilló, delegate for Barcelona, argued that whilst it is essential for cities to preserve their historical landmarks, radical urban preservation should not be allowed to hinder future city development. The conflict between the need to modernize and the desire to preserve tradition was a theme touched upon by most of the delegates. Kyoto rep-

resentative, Morihito Komoda, stressed that historical cities must seek to allow their citizens to lead lives that they perceive as rich and rewarding. Unprecedented economic growth, he argued, is worthless if people's daily lives are not enriched.

The first session closed with a speech by Kyoto University Professor Emeritus Doctor Koji Nishikawa, who saw the common thread of the meeting as the need to preserve cities' heritage in the face of modernization. Doctor Nishikawa observed that cities, like people, are organic entities that are born, live and sometimes

die. He emphasized the need to keep replenishing, resuscitating, reviving the spirit of historical cities. The wisdom of the inhabitants keeps our cities alive, he argued. As long as we

live in a period of extended peace, he added, we must take the opportunity, to pass on the accumulated knowledge of the world's historical cities to future generations.



The session attended mayors and representatives.

Cities need to renew themselves every 100 yrs.

The second session of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities began Tuesday afternoon addressing the theme of "Facing Our Common Problems." Delegates from Alexandria, Cologne, Dublin, Edinburgh, Fez, Hanoi, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Kiev, Kyoto, Rome and Quebec highlighted some of the problems facing their cities, and suggested ways in which members might benefit from each others' ex-

perience.

Mayor of Cologne, Norbert Burger, noted that all historical cities are subject to periods of prosperity and periods of decline. He quoted British historian Albert Toynbee, who proposed that cities will survive and prosper only as they meet the challenges of the current age. He encouraged the participants to preserve their cities not as museum pieces, but as living entities. He maintained

that cities need to renew themselves every hundred years, a point not lost on the Kyoto participants whose city has been destroyed by fire at more frequent intervals.

Tomas MacGiolla, Lord Mayor of Dublin, gave thanks for the fact that his city has escaped the ravages of war to which cities like Cologne and Osaka have been tragically exposed. However, he did recall that his city had suffered terribly during the great famine, and during the subsequent years of depopulation as his countrymen fled to America. He described Kyoto's decision after the war to replace its traditional wooden housing with more modern concrete buildings as undoubtedly "a traumatic one," but praised the host city's decision to put the safety of its citizens foremost. Above all, he urged, historical cities must plan for peace.

Echoing the Dublin Mayor's sentiments, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Norman Irons, praised the peaceful climate in which his city has been able to become "one of the world's most beautiful cities." He explained how his city has managed to resolve conflicts between tourism, residents, business and traffic regulation by the implementation of an "action plan" reviewed yearly by his city government. He also praised the city High

Building Policy dating from 1967 that protects Edinburgh's historic skyline.

Mayor Ahmed Moudi of the Moroccan city of Fez, described his city as "a light house and a source of intellectual radiance," and welcomed the conference as a "true qualitative leap" in the efforts of the world's historical cities to fight decay and disappearance.

Kyoto delegate, Shunichi Uchida, also had decay and disappearance firmly in mind as he proposed measures to regenerate central Kyoto. One of the effects of the so-called Bubble Economy, he explained, was to see the disappearance of traditional Kyoto dwellings, or "Machiya." He also pointed out that the population of the city has declined since the first conference of Historical Cities in 1987 from 1.47 million to 1.45 in 1994. In addition, industries have made an exodus from the city, he explained, scared away by tough building restrictions and prohibitive costs. Mr. Uchida expressed fears that Kyoto is experiencing a life-crisis, losing its vitality, and nearing the end of its longevity as a wooden city. He emphasized that Kyoto, however, is no stranger to change and renewal, having been destroyed by fire in 1708, 1788 and 1864. He proposed that Kyoto must revitalize itself by introducing modern, low-cost high-quality housing;

by encouraging manufacturing industry to return to the city; and by stimulating the universities whose employees and students constitute 10 percent of the city's population. One of the great advantages of life in Kyoto, Mr. Uchida pointed out, is the human size of the city. Apparently, a man who spends his whole life in Kyoto can expect to spend 600,000 hours less in traveling than his Tokyo counterpart.

Jean Paul L'allier, Mayor of Quebec and Chairman of the Organization of World Heritage Cities, told of the Canadian city's experiences in rebuilding the downtown historical center, which he explained was, by the Seventies, "in pretty poor shape." Residents had left for suburbs, as had the University. Ugly signs and billboards, and utility poles disfigured the landscape. However, assisted by national government, Quebec city embarked upon a project to beautify and restore the area, which was so successful that in 1985, UNESCO included the area on their World Heritage List. Mayor L'allier pointed out that that would never have been possible without the 75 billion dollars it received from national government.

The second session saw speeches from delegates of Accra, Prague, Lahore, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Tunis, Ulan Bator, Varanasi, Vienna, Xian and Zagreb.



RECEPTION — Representatives from cities across the globe gathered at the Kyoto Takaragaki Prince Hotel Monday night to toast the success of the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities. Over a meal that owed much to Kyoto's 20 year sister-city relationship with Paris, delegates from cities as diverse as Kiev (population 2,656,400, average temperature 12 degrees C) and Lahore (population 6,000,000, maximum temperature 38 degrees C) cemented international relations over French cuisine washed down with Vin Mousseux "mise en bouteille" in downtown Kyobashi, Tokyo. During the meal, delegates watched an exquisite performance by *mako* and *geisha* of Miyagawa-cho in Kyoto.

Resolve relations between old and new

Session III of the World Conference was presided over by Norbert Burger, mayor of Cologne and featured slide presentations by the presenting cities, Guadalajara, Katmandu and Kiev.

Albert Mola Lopez, mayor of Guadalajara, stressed the benefits of sister-city relationships in a slide presentation of the results of cooperation between his city and Kyoto. Through the efforts of both cities, an exact replica of a Kyoto garden has been constructed in Guadalajara. Mola pointed out that the difference between this effort and that of previous ones is that, this was truly a joint venture in which Japanese and Mexicans worked together overcoming cultural and language barriers to achieve "A Dream Come True." Mola expressed his "Dream of continuing to make new ideas a reality, especially those that will last forever."

As the representative of Katmandu, Mayor P.L. Singh's presentation stressed the importance of cultural and religious preservation. His slides portrayed a long Buddhist heritage which continues to in-

corporate itself, in daily ritual. "Peace and well-being can be had by sharing and honoring each others cultural and religious heritage in the preservation of our historical cities," said Singh.

As mayor of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, Leonid G. Kosakivskiy stressed protection of the historical sites of this 1,500 year old city as being of primary importance. With cooperation between cultural, architectural and historical protection experts preservation regulations have been firmly established, including zones of limited construction. This is especially important in the wake of modern development. Kosakivskiy stressed the need "To preserve and protect the past shape of a city and resolve the relation between old and

new."

As commentator, Toshio Yokoyama, associate professor of Kyoto University, proposed a stress of "Inter-municipality" as an extension of internationalization. Moved by the many reports of dedication to the preservation of historical cities, he views "their importance in the basic ethic and wisdom needed for peace and survival." Personally Yokoyama feels he belongs to a "global identity marked by a valuable heritage collected by mankind."

Mayor Tanabe closed the session in the hopes that "we will not rest on our laurels of tradition — but use our varied cultures for mutual development." That is the mission of the establishment of the League of Historical Cities.

League of historical cities inaugurated

The final day of the Fourth World Conference of Historical Cities got under way at 9:00 a.m. with a meeting of the Council's General Assembly led by Mayor Tanabe of Kyoto. Two items dominated the agenda, the site of the Fifth World Conference and the inauguration of The League of Historical Cities.

Xian, China was decided upon to host the Fifth World Conference in 1996 and Cracow, Poland, the Sixth World Conference in 1998. The mayor of Xian, Mr. Cui Lin Tao, expressed his appreciation of this decision and pointed out that as an ancient capital with a 3,100 year history and 12 dynasties Xian is most definitely a long established Historical Cities. As a prominent point on Silk Road route and as Director of the 100 city League of Historical Cities of China, Xian has long hosted international exchange. In a recent visit to Xian ex-Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa pledged assistance in the restoration the Tang Dynasty Palace. During the last 10 years, Xian has been increasingly opening to the world and forseeing further developments by 1996.

Mayor of Cracow, Mr. Jozef Lassota reiterated the need for cultural preservation and cited Cracow as a pioneer of conservationist as a survivor of destruction of World War II, the people of Cracow can especially appreciate the value of the preservation of Historical Cities.

The establishment of a League of Historical Cities received unanimous support.

Mayor Tanabe proposed that the League of Historical Cities be a forum for day-to-day expansion of common links an reinforcements of cooperation not limited by boundaries. The League is his personal proposal for world peace and the overcoming of regional disputes.

The closing discussion was marked the establishment of the League of Historical Cities with a base of 25 member countries and headquarters in Kyoto.

Think globally, act locally: Mayor Irons

Speaking at a special symposium at Kyoto Kaikan, Tuesday evening, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Norman Irons, outlined some of the problems facing his city in the 1990s and how it seeks to resolve them.



Like many relatively prosperous European cities, explained Mr. Irons, Edinburgh suffers from urban sprawl, whereby groups of poorer citizens find themselves trapped in areas on the periphery of the city, distanced both literally and socially from the heart of the community. Edinburgh seeks to foster town planning with and for the community, to create sustainable communities through economic independence, and ensure that peripheral communities are integrated not isolated. The Lord Provost encouraged participants in the Conference to emulate the Green Movement

in "thinking globally, acting locally."

Leonid Kosakivskiy, Mayor of Kiev, took the opportunity Tuesday evening following the Lord Provost's speech, to congratulate Kyoto on its 1,200th anniversary, and bring greetings from the citizens of Kiev to the people of Kyoto. Mayor Kosakivskiy pointed out that much as Kyoto was the cradle of Hcian culture, Kiev may be said to be the birthplace of Slavic culture. The capital city of the newly independent Ukraine is today trying to balance industrial and scientific development with preservation of its vast areas of green parkland. The Mayor thanked Kyoto for its offer of assistance following the Chernobyl disaster, and expressed the sincere hope that the world will someday see the complete abolition of nuclear weapons of mass



destruction.

Josef Lassota, Mayor of Cracow, thanked Kyoto officials for the opportunity to participate in the Conference of Historic Cities, at which the Polish city is represented for the first time.

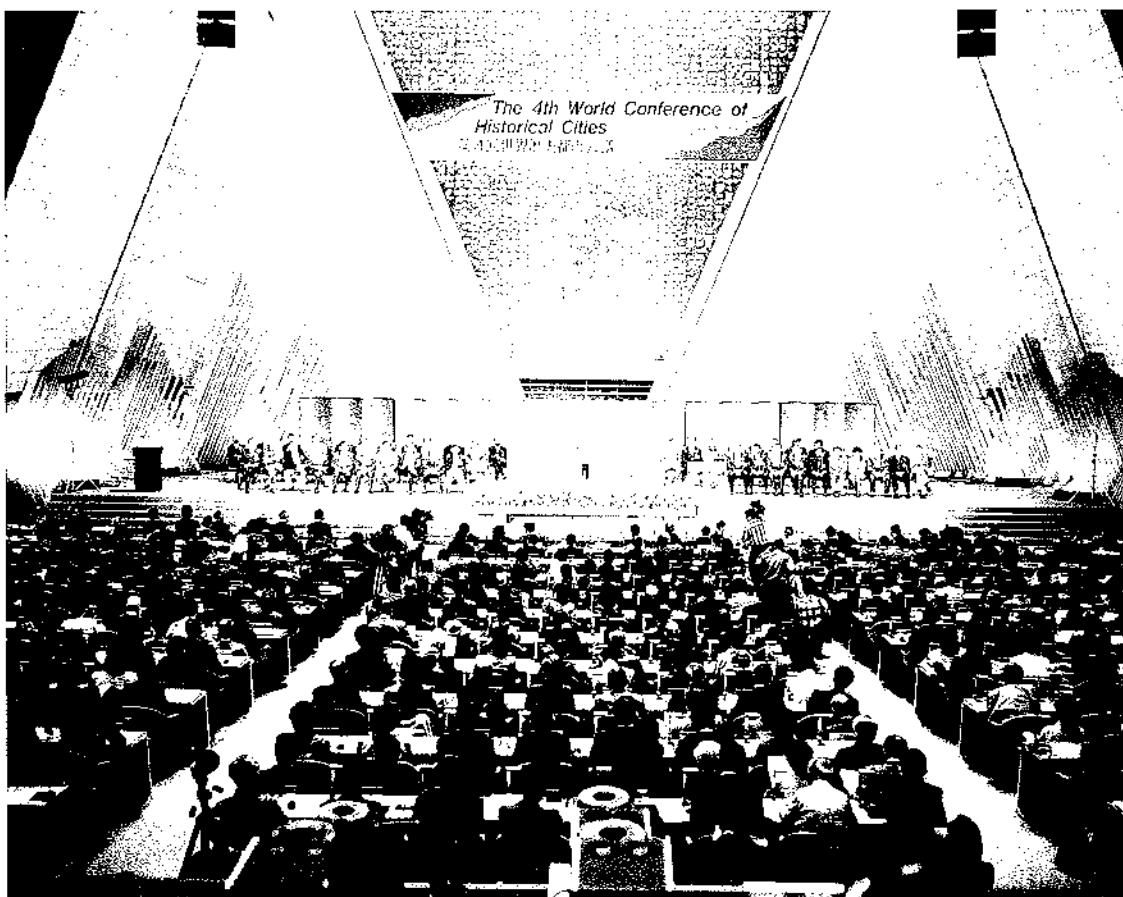


Citing the wealth of historical sites in the University city and one-time Polish capital, the Mayor said that the city is itself a monument. Like Kyoto, Cracow escaped damage during the second world war, said Mr. Lassota, but in the post-war years the city suffered from the adverse effects of industrialization. "We made mistakes," he candidly admitted. The siting of Poland's largest steelworks in the city was an environmental liability. However, Cracow still retains the atmosphere of a Medieval city, with some 1,000 historical sites already restored, said the Mayor.

Opening Ceremony

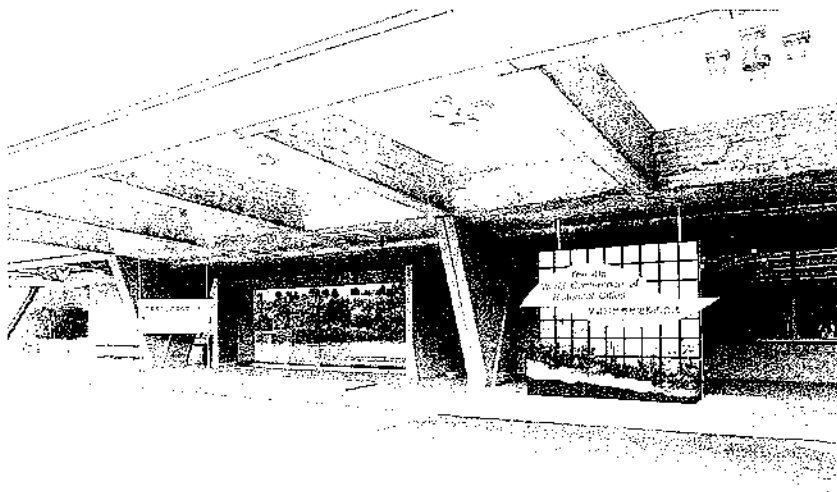
April 25 (Mon) 15:30~18:00

Main Hall, Kyoto International Hall



Greeting and Keynote lecture by Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto.

Seated on stage are representatives from cities participating in the Conference.



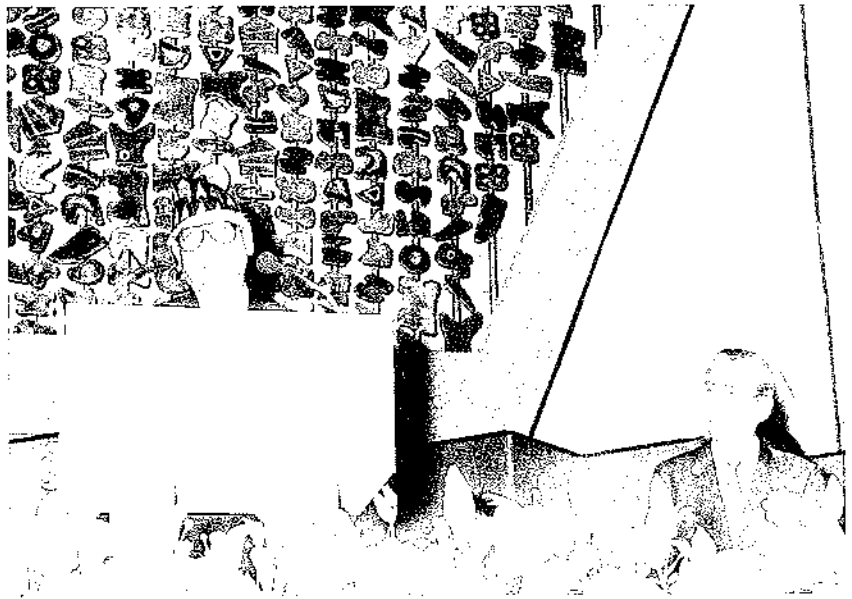
Entrance to Kyoto International Conference Hall, the venue for the Conference.

Performance of Traditional Japanese Music by Kyoto Hogaku Group



Representatives from participating cities ascending the stage.

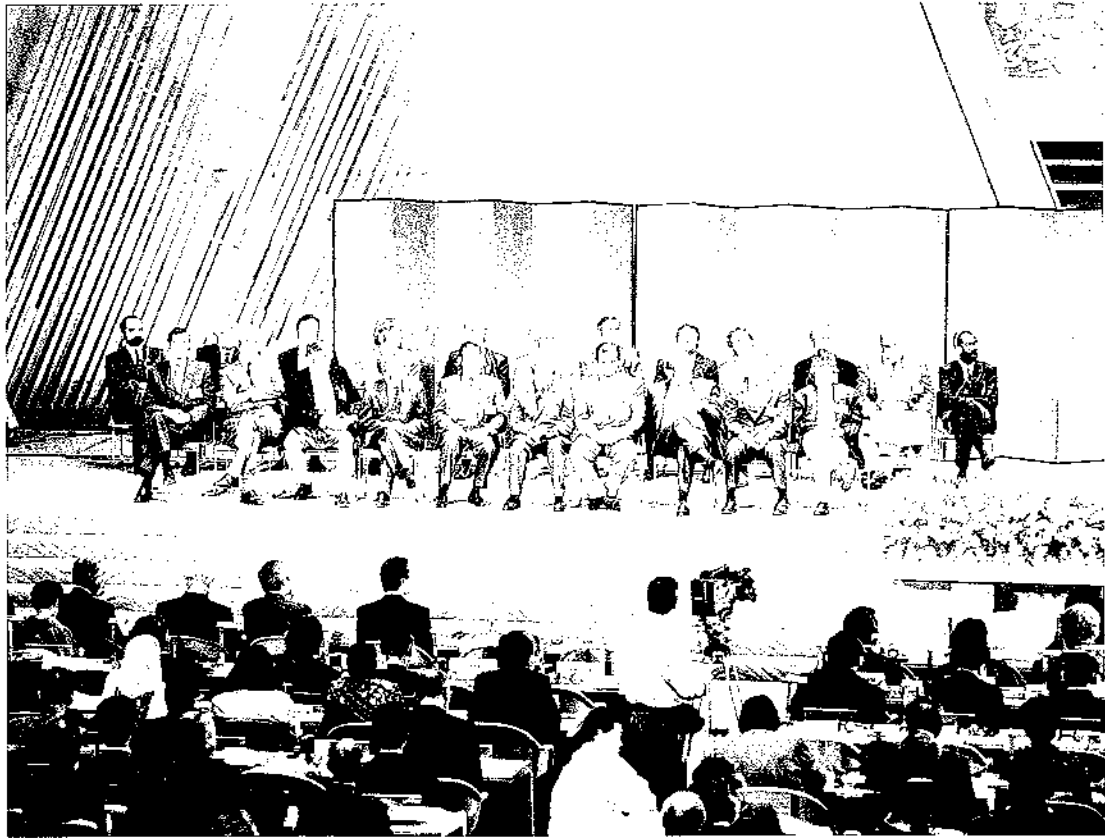
Representatives from participating cities making brief individual opening remarks.



Representatives from participating cities making brief individual opening remarks.



Greeting and Keynote lecture by Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe.



Participating city representatives on stage.



Participating city representatives on stage.



Word of Congratulations by Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Teiichi Aramaki

Greetings by President of Kyoto City Assembly, Yoichiro Inoue.

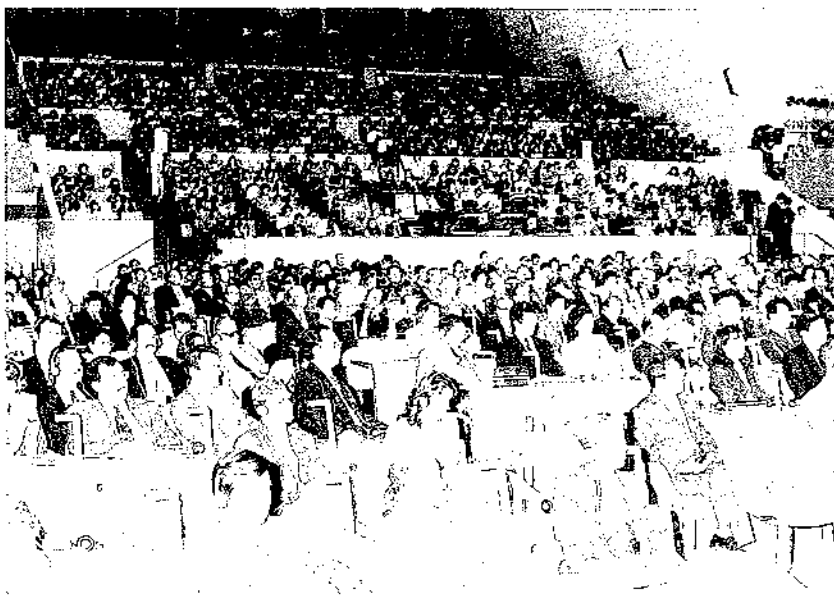


The guests.



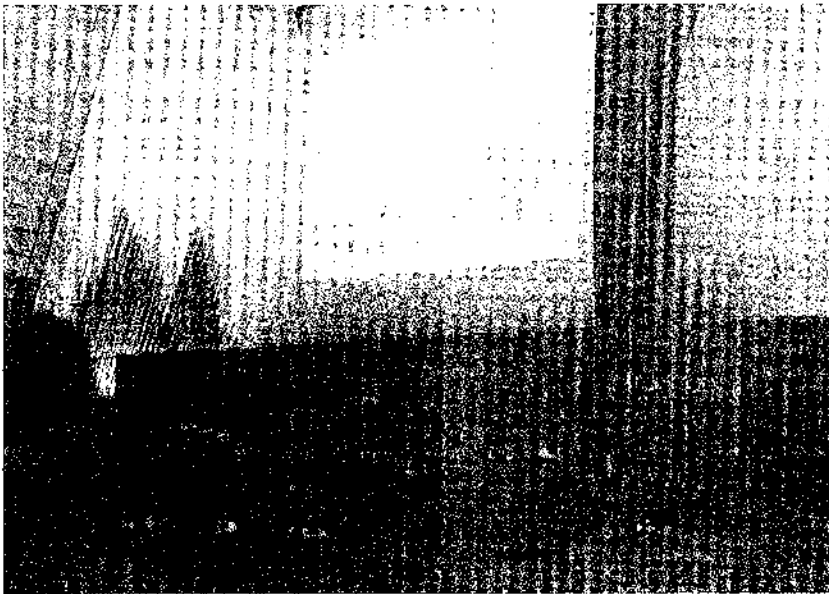
Delegations from participating cities.

Delegations from participating cities.



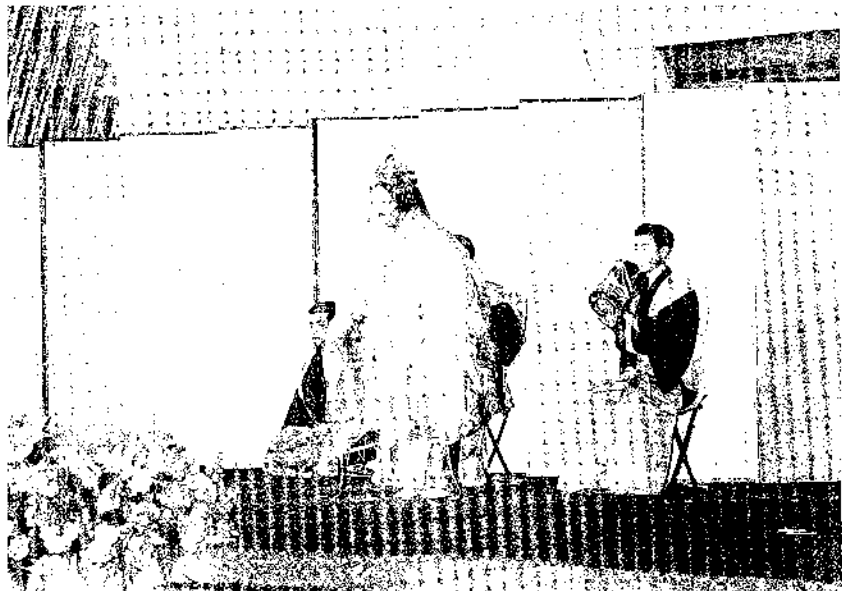
The Main Hall, filled to capacity.

*Participants in the National
Conference of Historical Cities.*



*Showing slides to introduce the
participating cities.*

*Performance of Noh Play by Iwao
Kongo.*



Each Sessions

Session I

April 26 (Tue) 9:30 ~ 11:30

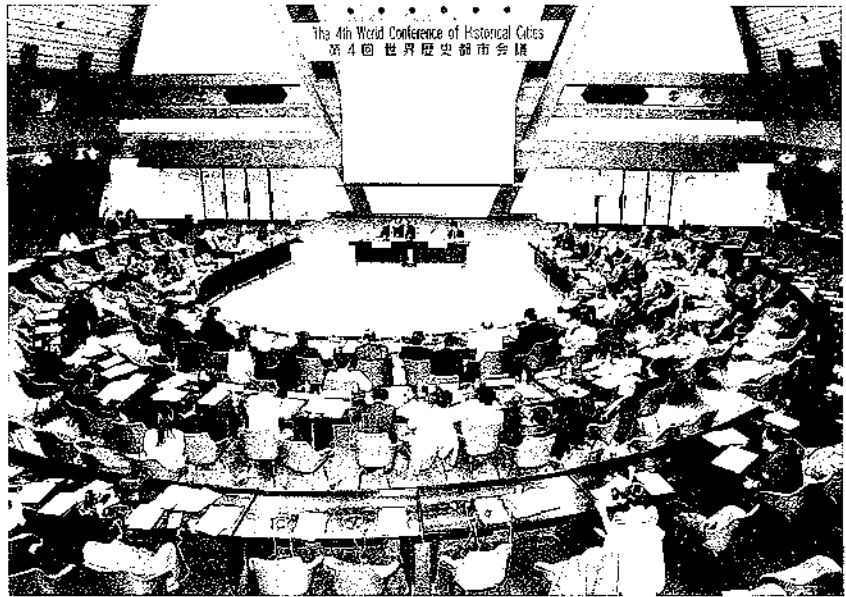
Session II

April 26 (Tue) 13:20 ~ 16:50

Session III

April 27 (Wed) 10:00 ~ 11:40

Room A, Kyoto International Conference Hall



Scene from a session.



Session I, chaired by Xian Mayor Cui Lin Tao (center). Commentator: Koji Nishikawa, Honorary Professor of Kyoto University.

Session II (Part I), chaired by Guadalajara Vice Mayor Fernando Pérez Jiménez (2nd from left). Commentators: Katsuhisa Moriya (2nd from right), Professor of Mukogawa Women's University; and Shin'ya Hashizume (far right), Lecturer of Kyoto Seika University.



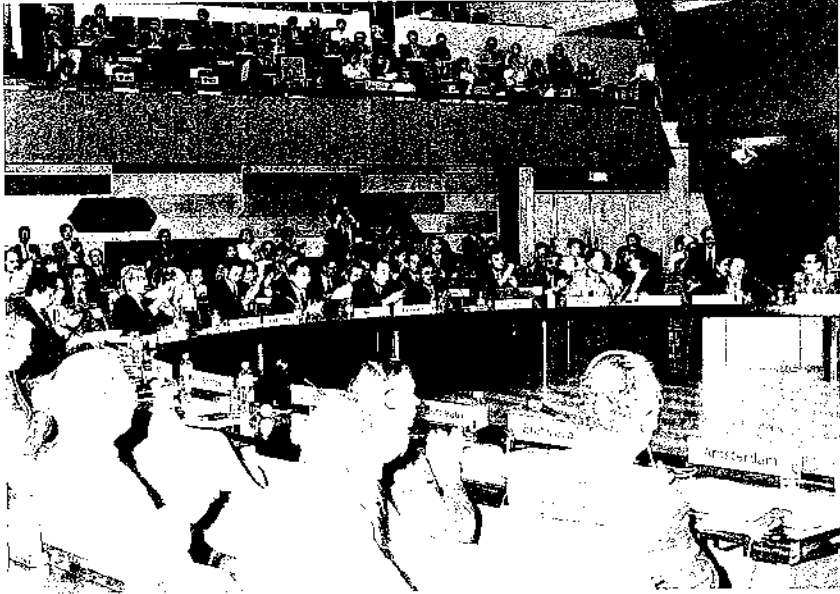


Session II (Part II), chaired by Zagreb Mayor Branko Miksa (Center) .

Session III, chaired by Cologne Lord Mayor Norbert Burger. Commentator: Toshio Yokoyama, Associate Professor of Kyoto University.

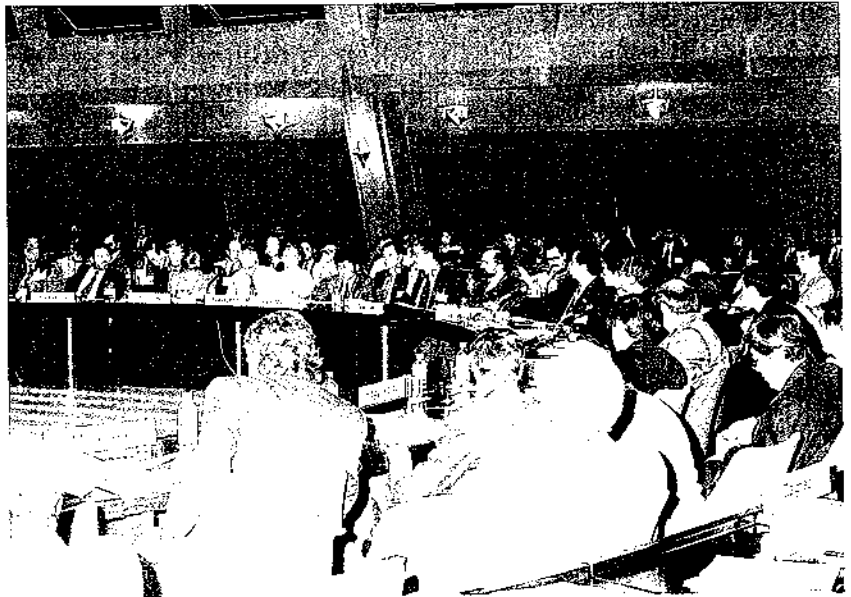


Slide presentation.



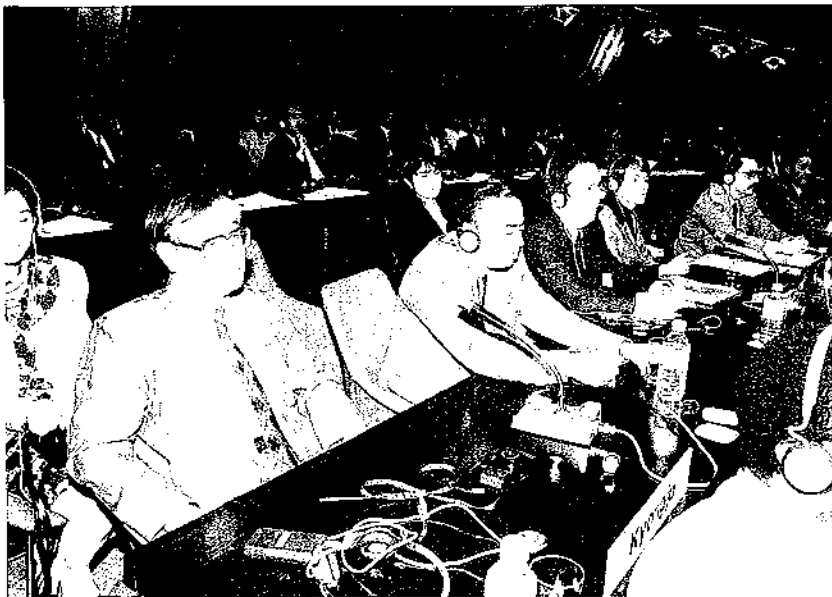
Scenes from the various sessions.

Scenes from the various sessions.



After the sessions.

A coffee break between sessions.

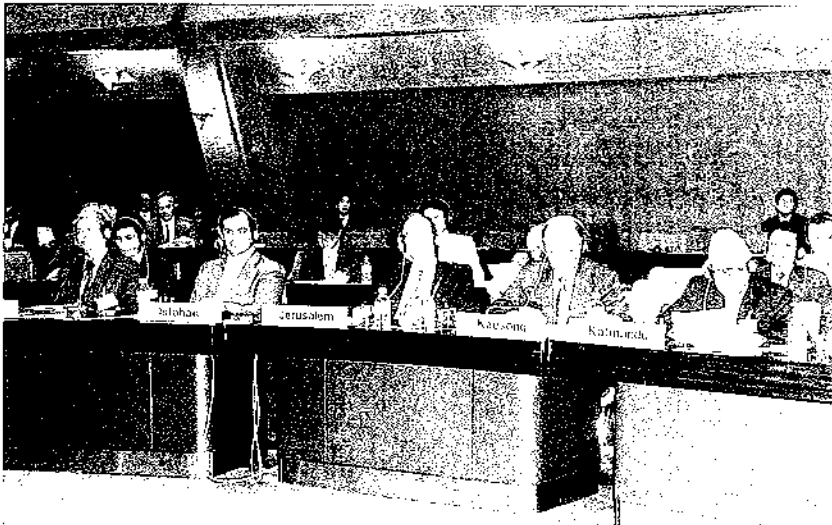


Scenes from the various sessions.

Scenes from the various sessions.

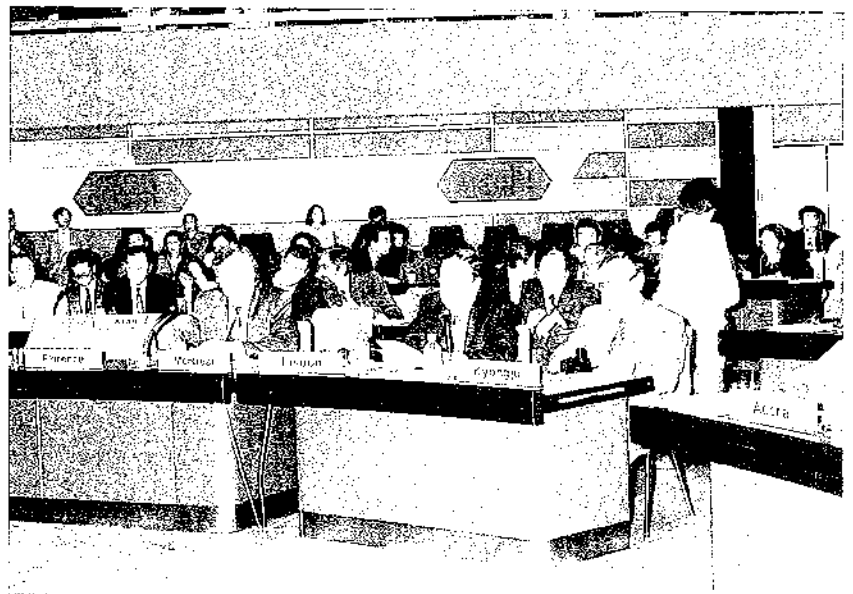


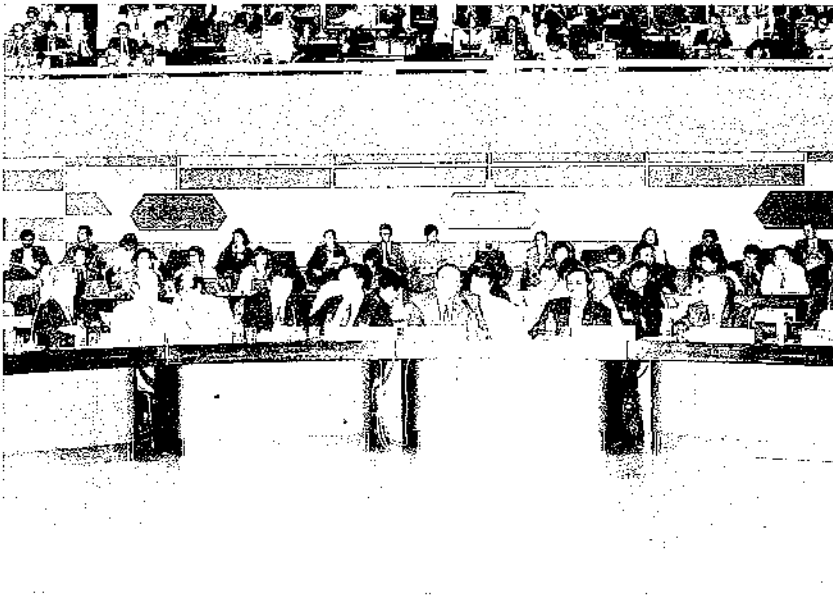
Scenes from the various sessions.



Scenes from the various sessions.

Scenes from the various sessions.





Scenes from the various sessions.

Scenes from the various sessions.



Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe, commenting in Session III on the reasons for founding the League of Historical Cities.

**World Conference of Historical Cities
Council's General Assembly**

April 27 (Wed) 9:00~9:40

RoomA, Kyoto International Conference Hall



*Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe,
presiding over the Council's General
Assembly.*

*Xian Mayor Cui Lin Tao, speaking on
issues to be discussed at the next (5th)
Conference.*



*Cracow Mayor Józef Lassota, speaking
on issues to be discussed at the following
(6th) Conference.*

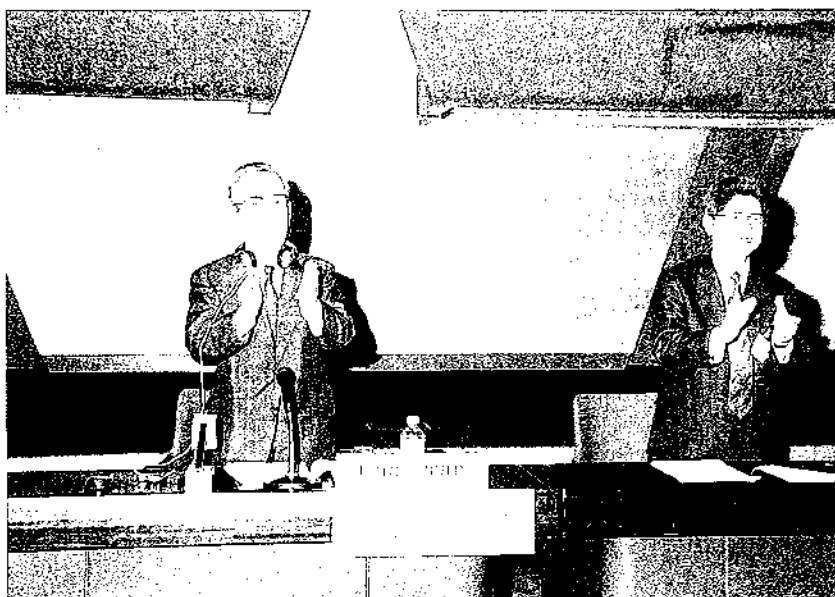
General Discussion and Closing Session

April 27 (Wed) 17:30~18:00

RoomA, Kyoto International
Conference Hall

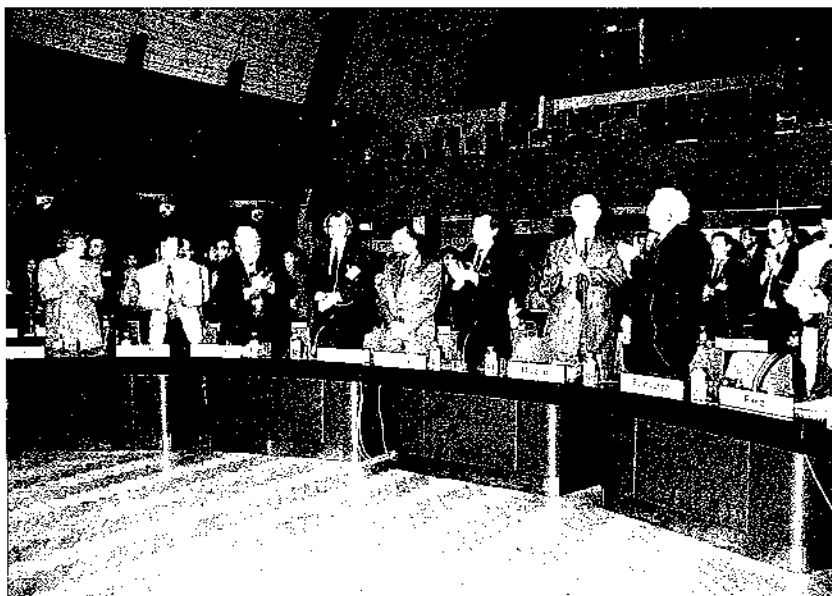


*Paris Deputy Mayor Adrien Bedossa,
proposing "Kyoto Appeal".*



*Approval of the host cities for the 5th
and 6th Conferences, of the Formation
of the League of Historical Cities, of the
Conclusions Reached by the 4th World
Conference of Historical Cities, and of
the adoption of the "Kyoto Appeal".*

*Approval of the host cities for the 5th and
6th Conferences, of the Formation of the
League of Historical Cities, of the
Conclusions Reached by the 4th World
Conference of Historical Cities, and of
the adoption of the "Kyoto Appeal".*



Joint Press Conference

April 27 (Wed) 18:30~19:00

RoomD, Kyoto International
Conference Hall

Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe and others, declaring the Conclusions Reached by the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, the Formation of the League of Historical Cities, and the host cities for the upcoming 5th and 6th Historical Cities Conferences.



Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe with Xian Mayor Cui Lin Tao (left), whose city will host the next (5th) Conference, and Cracow Mayor Józef Lassota (right), whose city will host the following (6th) Conference.

Public Forum

April 26 (Tue) 18:00~20:00

Kyoto Kaikan Congress Hall



Opening speaker Shumpei Ueyama, president of the Kyoto City University of Arts, with three other speakers (from center left, Edinburgh Lord Provost Norman Irons, Kiev Mayor Leonid Kosakivskiy, and Cracow Mayor Jozef Lassota), and Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe.

Lecturers and Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe.



Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe, giving closing greetings.

Welcome Reception

April 25 (Mon) 19:00~22:00
Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike
Prince Hotel



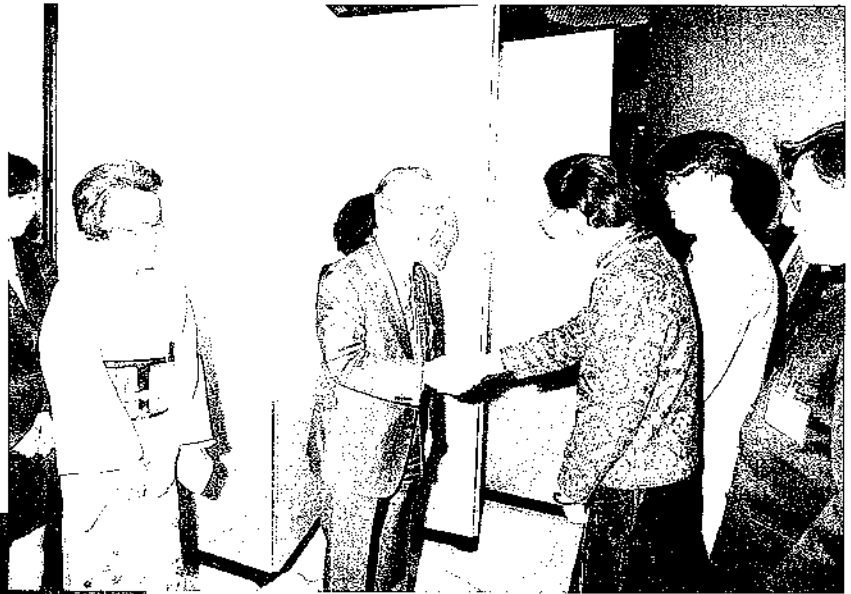
Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe and Mrs. Tanabe, greeting the guests and delegations from participating cities.

Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe and Mrs. Tanabe, greeting the guests and delegations from participating cities.



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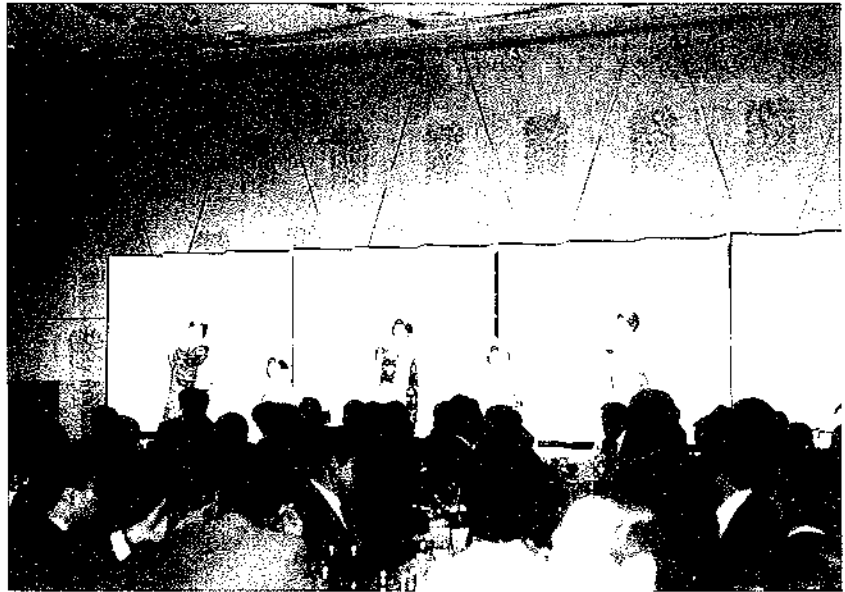


Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe giving the welcome address at the Welcome Reception.

Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe raises a toast.



Attraction: traditional Japanese dance.



Conference participants dining together.

Conference participants dining together.





Conference participants dining together.

Taking commemorative photos with maiko.



Taking commemorative photos with maiko.

Luncheon

April 26 (Tue) 11:50~13:20

Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike

Prince Hotel



Kyoto Deputy Mayor Morihiro Komoda greets the delegates.

Conference participants dining together.



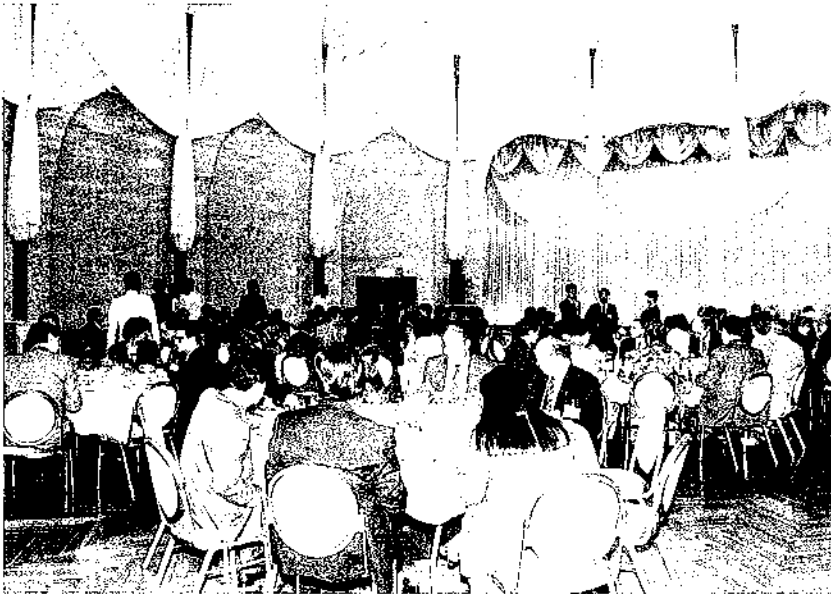
Conference participants dining together.

■ Dinner Party ■

April 26 (Tue) 19:00~21:00
Gold Room, Kyoto Takaragaike
Prince Hotel



Kyoto Deputy Mayor Shun-ichi Uchida greets the delegates.



Conference participants dining together.

Conference participants dining together.



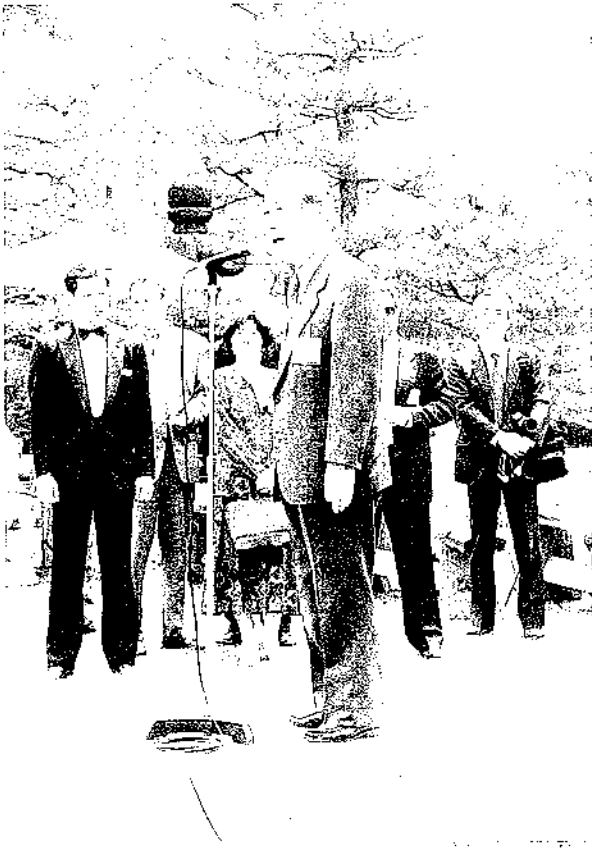
Garden Party at Nijo Castle Seiryu-en

April 27 (Wed) 12:30~14:30
Nijo Castle Seiryu-en

Kindergartners from Kyoto's private kindergartens, come to extend a welcome to each city's delegation.



Kyoto Mayor Tomoyuki Tanabe, giving opening address.



President of Kyoto City Assembly, Yoichiro Inoue raises a toast.



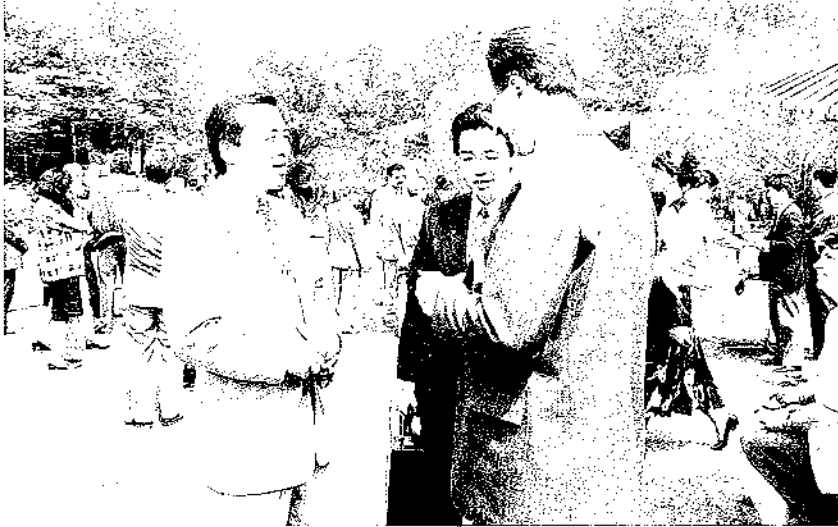


Scenes from the garden party.

Scenes from the garden party.



Scenes from the garden party.



Scenes from the garden party.



Scenes from the garden party.



Scenes from the garden party.

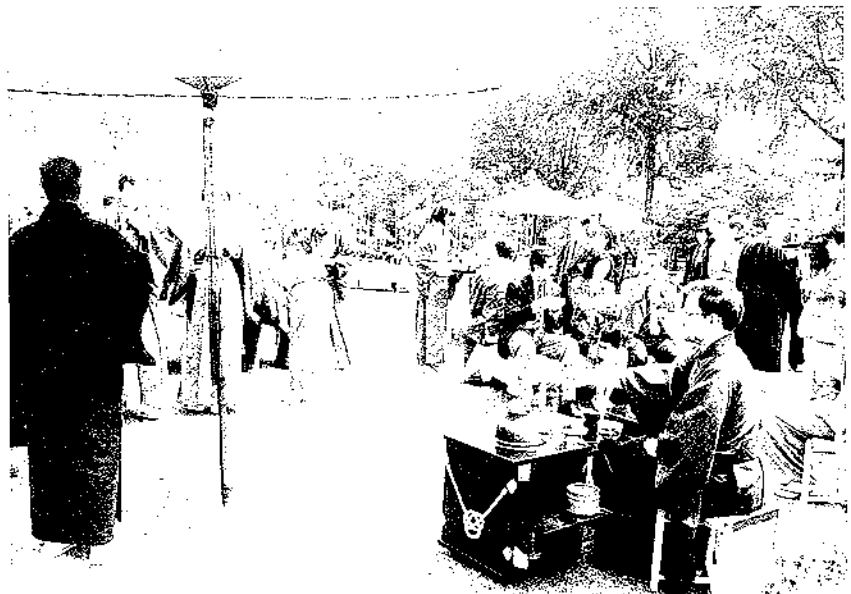


Scenes from the garden party.



A koto (Japanese harp) recital given by the Asano Aiko Reichokai.

A Matcha tea ceremony, performed by the Urasenke Midori-kai.



■ Farewell Party ■

April 27 (Wed) 19:30 ~ 22:30
Prince Hall, Kyoto Takaragaike
Prince Hotel



Conference participants dining together.



Greeting delegates from participating cities.

Greeting delegates from participating cities.





Greeting delegates from participating cities.

Greeting delegates from participating cities.



Greeting delegates from participating cities.



Greeting delegates from participating cities.

Greeting delegates from participating cities.



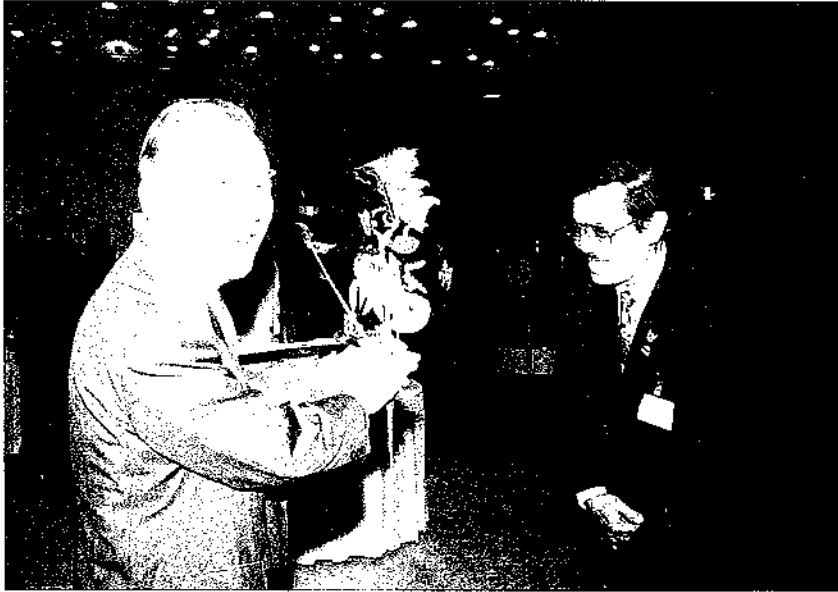
Greeting delegates from participating cities.

Greeting delegates from participating cities.



Greeting delegates from participating cities.

Greeting delegates from participating cities.



Greeting delegates from participating cities.



Greeting delegates from participating cities.

Greeting delegates from participating cities.



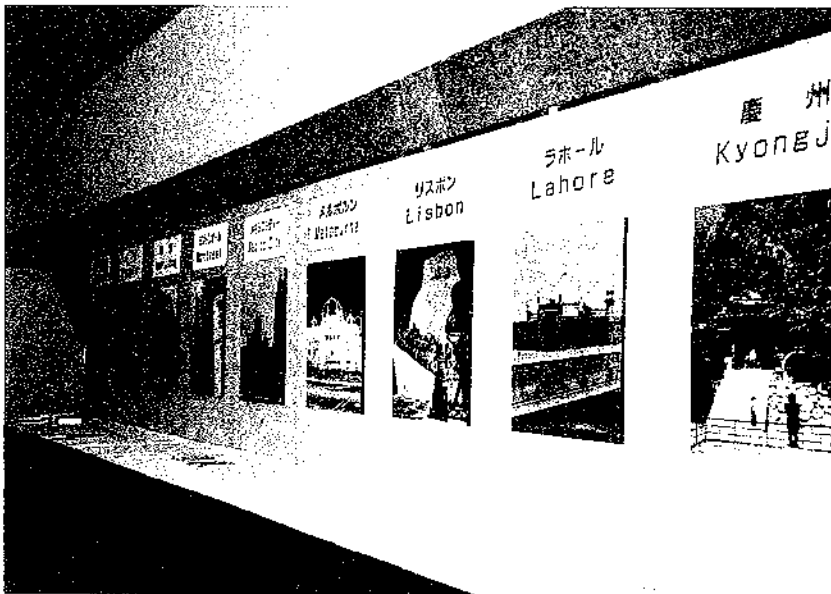
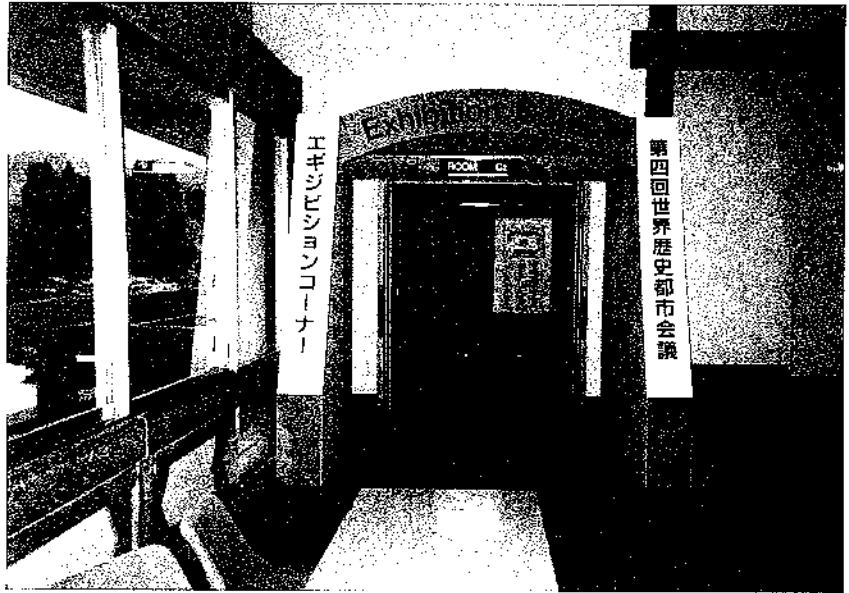
Exhibition

April 25 (Mon) 13:30～

April 27 (Wed) 17:00

RoomC2, Kyoto International
Conference Hall

*Exhibits to introduce the cities
participating in the 4th World
Conference of Historical Cities.*



*Exhibits to introduce the cities
participating in the 4th World
Conference of Historical Cities.*

*Exhibits to introduce the cities
participating in the 4th World
Conference of Historical Cities.*



April 25 (Mon) 13:30~
 April 27 (Wed) 17:00
 RoomC1, Kyoto International
 Conference Hall

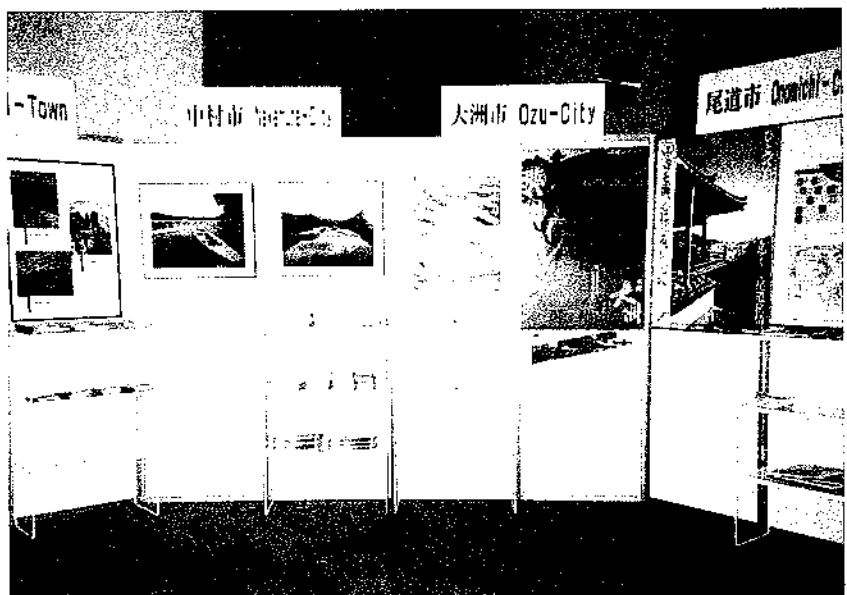


Exhibits to introduce the cities participating in the National Conference of Historical Cities.



Exhibits to introduce the cities participating in the National Conference of Historical Cities.

Exhibits to introduce the cities participating in the National Conference of Historical Cities.





Accompanying Person's Program

April 26 (Tue) 9:30~17:00
Kyoto International Community House, etc.

Conference participants arrive at the Kyoto International Community House.

On-site demonstrations of traditional Japanese industries.



On-site demonstrations of traditional Japanese industries.



Having a go at the art of fan-painting.

Attending a koto (Japanese harp) recital given by foreign residents in Kyoto.



Trying on kimono.

Excursion

April 28 (Thu) 8:30 ~ 18:00
In the City of Kyoto

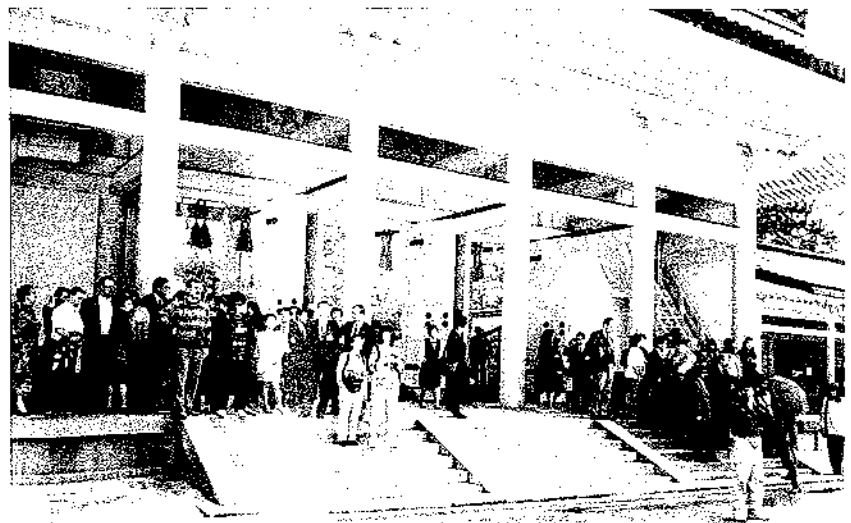


A visit to Kinkakuji Temple.

*A tour of Kawashima Textile
Manufacturers, Ltd.*



A visit to Heian Shrine.





A tour of Shimadzu Corporation.



A tour of Kyoto plant of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation.

A stroll around the Kiyomizu Temple area.



A visit to Kiyomizu Temple.



A stroll around the Kiyomizu Temple area.



A tour of Gekkeikan Okura Museum at the Gekkeikan Sake Company, Ltd.



The 4th World Conference of Historical Cities General Report

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