



Result Report



# The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

2005.10.18 - 10.20



GYEONG JU















第9回 世界歴史都市會議 報告書

# The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

(2005.10.18 - 10.20)

# Mayor's Message

(9th World Conference of Historical Cities)



It is a great pleasure for the city of Gyeongju to have successfully hosted the historic event of the 9th World Conference for Historical Cities. Also, I would like to express my gratitude to all the mayors and delegates of member cities for their sincere participation and cooperation.

With keen interest and passion towards the development of the League of Historical Cities, Professor Amareswar Galla of Australian National University travelled a long way to give the keynote speech and share his valuable opinions for which I am deeply thankful.

My special words of appreciation also go to Vladimir Krogus, the Deputy Director on Researches of INRECON in Moscow and Hong-June You, the Administrator of Cultural Heritage of Korean Government for their special lectures and presentations. Also, for their active support for the World Conference of Historical Cities, I would like to thank Dr. Hongnam Kim, Dr. Chong-Pil Choe, and other esteemed professors from Korea and abroad, as well as UNESCO Korea, ICOMOS Korea and many others who were involved.

As you are well aware, "The Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju" was adopted unanimously by the member cities at the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities. The adoption of the declaration was truly an epoch-making progress, which was made to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the League of Historical Cities with hopes to bring world peace through extensive exchange and cooperative research among historical cities.

Needless to say, it is my firm believe that the member cities that were not able to take part in the Gyeongju conference will actively participate in the declaration for mutual development of the historical cities.

As the host of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities, Gyeongju City plans to document the valuable accomplishments of the League of Historical Cities, from the preparation to the outcome of the conference. In this report are the presentations that the delegates of the member cities have made under the conference theme and without any doubt, these materials will provide valuable reference for all member

cities in developing cultural preservation policies.

By utilizing such information as occasion demands, strong ties between the League of Historical Cities will form, and as a result, opportunities to put further emphasis on the importance of historical sites will be created.

Accordingly, activities of the League's member cities should not stop at participating in future Conferences of Historical Cities but expand to taking active interest and becoming involved in projects related to the League. More than anything else, we need to devote considerable effort to make the League to gain authority and gather international attention.

Members of the League of Historical Cities!

For a long time, the City of Gyeongju has been accepting, confronting, and harmonizing various cultures from the Asian continent, based on Korea's unique cultural foundation and consequently, Silla was able to develop its distinctive and glorious culture.

"The Restoration Project of the Historical and Cultural City Gyeongju," which was shared at the conference has been adopted as an actual national policy and for the success of the project, the citizens of Gyeongju will gather their efforts to revive the glory of Silla that had existed for a thousand years.

It is my belief that all historical cities in the world sympathize with Gyeongju's vision and regarding our project, any suggestions or attention from the member cities are greatly welcome.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all member cities for their generous support of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities and wish them great success in the future.

November, 2005

Baek, Sang-seung Mayor of Gyeongju

第9回 世界歴史都市會議 報告書

# The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

(2005.10.18 - 10.20)

## Contents

I. Conference Overview .....	9
- Theme of the World Conference of Historical Cities .....	13
II. Summary of Accomplishments .....	16
III. Conference Program .....	19
IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction .....	25
V. Opening Ceremony .....	41
- Program .....	42
- Opening Greeting by the Mayor of Gyeongju City (Sang-seung Baek) .....	43
- Congratulatory Speech by the Major of Kyoto City (Yorikane Masumoto) .....	45
- Welcoming Speech by Deputy Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do (Sung-gil Hwang) .....	47
- Welcoming Speech by Member of the National Assembly (Jong-bok Jeong) .....	48
- Welcoming Speech by President of Gyeongju City Council (Jong-geun Lee) .....	49
VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations .....	51
- Table of Contents .....	52
- Keynote Speech .....	53
- Presentation and Discussion .....	71

VII. Workshop (academic conference) .....	173
VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting .....	177
IX. Guest Lecture .....	187
X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly .....	197
XI. Closing Ceremony .....	203
- Recapitulation of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju .....	204
- Closing Remarks by the Secretary General of the LHC .....	209
- Closing Address by the Mayor of Gyeongju and Reading of the Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju .....	210
XII. Welcoming Ceremony .....	215
XIII. Excursion .....	219
XIV. Reference .....	225

- I. Conference Overview - \_\_\_\_\_
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop *(academic conference)*
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference





## I . Conference Overview

---

Theme of the World Conference of Historical Cities

# I. Conference Overview

## 1. Summary

### A. Title

- ▣ The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

### B. Period

- ▣ October 18 (Tuesday) ~ 20 (Thursday), 2005 (3 days)

### C. Venue

- ▣ Hotel Hyundai Gyeongju, Bomun Complex, Gyeongju

### D. Host City

- ▣ City of Gyeongju

### E. Participants

- ▣ Approximately 150 members from 25 cities of 18 countries (15 member cities)

### F. Theme

- ▣ The Present and Future of Historical Cities
  - Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities

### G. Conference Program

- ▣ October 18 (Tuesday)
  - Registration (Name tag, registration kit hand out)
  - Workshop
  - Field Trip
  - Cocktail Party
  - Opening Ceremony
  - Welcome Reception
- ▣ October 19 (Wednesday)
  - Presentation & Discussion
  - Luncheon
  - Board of Directors' Meeting
  - Dinner Party
  - Gyeongju Historic District Night Tour



- ▣ October 20th (Thursday)
  - Guest Lecture
  - General Assembly
  - Luncheon
  - Closing Ceremony
  - New Board of Directors' Meeting
  - Dinner Party

## H. Official Language

- ▣ English
  - Interpretation services provided in Korea, English, Japanese, and Chinese

## 2. Timeline

Oct 8, 2003	Gyeongju selected as the next host city (The 8th Conference in Montreal)
Oct 26~28, 2004	Board of Directors' Meeting held (Hotel Hyundai, Gyeongju)
Oct 20, 2004	Official website opened ( <a href="http://www.lhc-gyeongju.org">www.lhc-gyeongju.org</a> )
Apr 2005	Organizing committee for World Conference of Historical Cities was set up
May ~ Aug 2005	Invitations sent out to domestic, international participants
Jul 2005	Selected a professional conference organizing agency (ConvEx Korea Inc.) and entered into contract
Aug 31, 2005	Early registration deadline
Sept ~ Oct 2005	Social events, transportation plan set up, souvenirs, program book, and brochure production completed
Oct 15, 2005	Secretariat set up at the venue
Oct 16~18, 2005	Receive conference participants
Oct 17~18, 2005	Opening ceremony stage set up, rehearsal completed
Oct 18~20, 2005	World Conference of Historical Cities was held

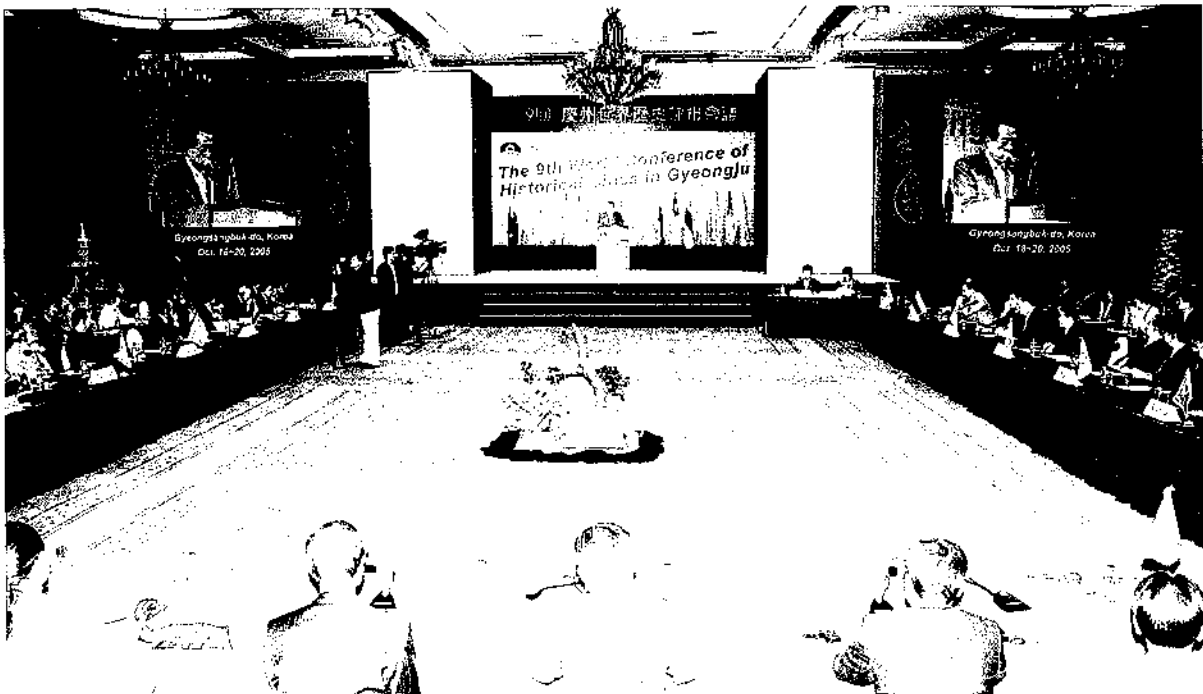
## 3. Organizing Committee

### A. Composition

- ▣ Committee President (Committee Vice President)
- ▣ Operations & Event Support Team, Workshop Coordination Team, PR Team, Event Coordination & Tourism Team

## B. Duties

- Operations & Event Support Team
  - Conference coordination
  - Preparation of discussion support materials, drafting of speeches and addresses
  - Budget planning, administrative support
  - Website building/maintenance
  - Event coordination
  - Equipment procurement/maintenance
  
- Workshop Coordination Team
  - Workshop moderation
  - Recording, information materials
  - Audience management
  
- PR Team
  - Press release
  - Visitor information, event program and brochures
  - Production, maintenance of event information stands and banners
  
- Event Coordination & Tourism Team
  - Airport pickup
  - Field trip to historic sites
  - Tour coordination for conference eve and post-conference day



Conference of Historical Cities

## Theme

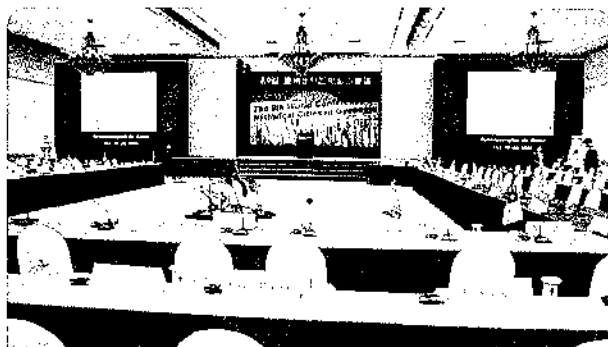
Topics include rationales guiding preservation efforts, such as what should be preserved, to what extent, best practices and methods for restoring ancient historical cities faithfully to their past appearances based on surveys and excavations.

Traditional cultures, shaped over a long period of time, not only serve as basis for cultural creation but are sources of cohesion and nourishments for contemporary life. A combination of authentic historical and cultural assets and natural resources can upgrade historical cities as tourist destinations and cultural attractions.

In this context, historical cities worldwide have been stepping up their support in research and education in history and archeology while building many new museums. An obvious trend is to keep historical artifacts and monuments at or near the original sites of finding by creating a historic part on the site.

The cultural stature of a country will be a most valued prestige of a nation in the future, and nations across the world are concentrating on preservation and restoration of cultural heritages. Developing innovative preservation strategies and methods for faithful restoration, and displaying and utilizing restored cultural heritages emerge as a highly important task to give them new relevance in our contemporary society.

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments** \_\_\_\_\_
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## II . Summary of Accomplishments



## II. Summary of Accomplishments

A. Title : The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

B. Date : Oct 18 (Tue) - 20 (Thu), 2005

C. Venue : Gyeongju (Hotel Hyundai)

D. Number of participants : 25 member cities from 18 countries, 300 persons 120 delegates from 15 member cities of 12 countries

E. Conference Theme: "The Present and Future of Historical Cities"

(Sub-theme: Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities)

### F. Conference Schedule

Category	Date	Description	Remark
Conference Eve	Oct 17(Mon)	Individual tour (Mt.Namsan, Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy, Yangdong Folk Village)	Host city program
General Conference	Oct 18(Tue)	Registration, workshop, historic site visit, and opening ceremony	
	Oct 19(Wed)	Presentation & discussion, board of directors' meeting	
	Oct 20(Thu)	Guest lecture and general assembly, closing ceremony	
Post Conference Day	Oct 21(Fri)	Individual tour (Andong)	Host city program

### G. Key Accomplishments

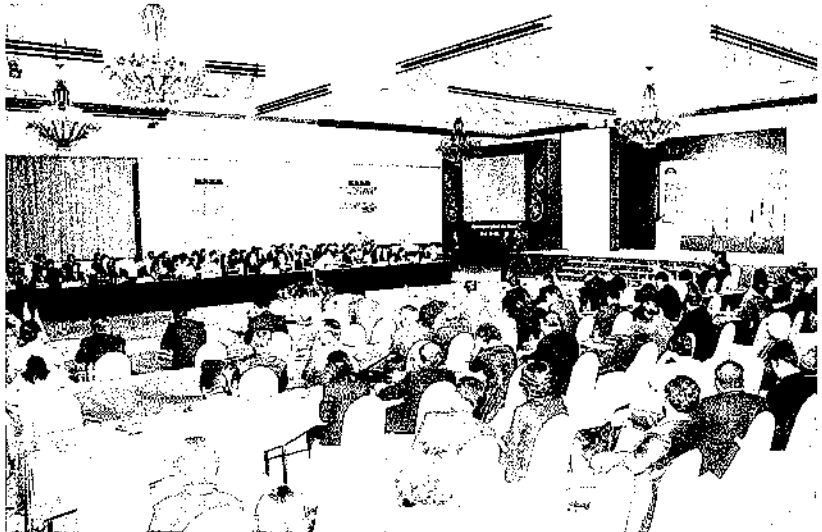
- 1) Gyeongju City is elected as a board member of the League of Historical Cities(4-year term)
  - Chair city : Kyoto
  - Board member cities(7) : Xi'an, Vienna, Kiev, Montreal, Gyeongju, Paris, Ballarat
  - Auditor city(1) : Isfahan
- 2) Pride building with the adoption of "Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju"
- 3) Discussion on cooperative research among historical cities and development of tradition succession programs
- 4) Internal and external PR of "The Restoration Project of the Historical and Cultural City Gyeongju"
- 5) Extensive presentations and discussions regarding the conference theme
- 6) Attention focused upon the significance and distinctiveness of Gyeongju's historical sites at the workshop (academic conference)
- 7) PR effect of Gyeongju as a historical city, through tours of the city's historical sites by the delegates of the member cities



Namsan tour



Opening Ceremony



Andong tour



- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program 

---
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



### III . Conference Program



# III. Conference Program

## 1. Pre-Conference Tour

**Monday, October 17**

- 09:00-18:00 Gyeongju Tour (Yangdong Folk Village)

**Venue**

## 2. General Conference

**Tuesday, October 18**

- 08:00-18:00 Registration Lobby,

**Venue**

Convention Hall

- 09:00-16:30 Field Trip

Historic Site Visit

Guided by Prof. Chong-Pil Choe, Sejong University

President, Korean Committee for ICOM

Major Historic Sites in Gyeongju

- 09:00-17:00 Workshop

Diamond Hall

- 09:00-09:30 Opening Greeting

- 09:30-10:00 The Development and Preservation of Gyeongju -The Construction of a New Gyeongju Megalopolis  
Kim, Seok Chul Myongji University (Korea)

- 10:00-10:50 The Historic City Preservation Act and the Task of Preserving a City of History, City of Culture  
Kang, Tai Ho Dongguk University (Korea)

- 10:50-11:40 Restoration of Silla's Capital Gyeongju -Proposal of Dual Taegeuk Hall System  
Yang, Jeong-seok Suwon University (Korea)

- 11:40-12:30 Historical and Cultural City in China  
Chen, Wei Feng Qinghua University (China)

- 12:30-13:30 Lunch

- 13:30-14:20 A Basic Study on the Trade System in the Capital City of Silla  
Lee, Seong-si Waseda University (Japan)

- 14:20-15:10 Preservation of Historic Cities and the Repair Projects of Cultural Environment : The Case of Gimhae city,  
the Ancient Capital City of Gaya  
Lee, Young Sik Inje University (Korea)

- 15:20-16:10 The Present Condition of the Ancient Tumuli in Gyeongju, and Desirable Directions for the Restoration  
Yoon, Geun-il Gyeongju Research Institute of Cultural Properties (Korea)

- 16:10-17:00 Examination of the Internal Structure of Buyeo and Jeonju, the Late -Baekjae Period Capital Cities :  
A Comparative Study with the Silla Dynasty's Capital city Gyeongju  
Cho, Beob-jong Jeonju Woosuk University (Korea)

- 17:30-18:00 Cocktail Party Lobby,

Convention Hall

- 18:00-19:00
- Opening Ceremony
  - Introduction of Gyeongju City
  - Introduction of Participating Cities and VIPs
  - Opening Address (Mayor of Gyeongju)
  - Address by Chairperson of the LHC (Mayor of Kyoto)
  - Congratulatory Address (Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do, A Representative of Korean National Assembly)
  - Welcome Address (Gyeongju City Council Chairperson)
  - Keynote Speech  
Sustainable Urban Heritage Formations :Challenges and Opportunities  
Prof.Amareswar Galla,Ph.D.the Australian National University
- Convention Hall B, C

- 19:00-21:00
- Welcome Reception
  - Welcome Speech (Mayor of Gyeongju)
  - Address-in-reply (Mayor of Kyoto)
  - Toast Proposal
  - Celebratory Performance (Traditional Korean Music Performance)
- Convention Hall A

### Wednesday, October 19

### Venue

- 08:00-18:00 Registration Lobby,  
Convention Hall
- 09:00-17:20 Presentation & Discussion
- 09:00-12:20 Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju  
Baek, Sang-Seung Mayor, Gyeongju, Korea  
Japanese Culture and the Future in the World : Initiatives for Kyoto's Rebirth Project  
Yorikane Masumoto Mayor, Kyoto, Japan  
The Reconstruction of Isfahan's Historic Monuments  
Nourollah Salavati Deputy Mayor in Urban Development, Isfahan, Iran  
Discussion  
Cooperation between LHC and OWHC  
Rassikh Sagitov Regional Coordinator of OWHC, Kazan ,Russian Federation  
The Development Orientation for Historical and Cultural Cities  
Jingshu Wang Director of Xi 'an People 's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Xi'an, China  
The Historical Environment of Ukraine and of the City of Kyiv.The Protection of Cultural Heritage.  
Valeriy Kiryan Deputy Mayor, Kyiv, Ukraine  
Discussion
- 12:20-14:00 Luncheon
- 14:00-17:20 Inheriting and Developing Civilization, Dealing with matters in a Concrete and Innovative Manner  
Wenchao Wang Mayor, Zhengzhou, China  
Preservation and Future of Andong's Culture  
Kim, Whi dong Mayor, Andong, Korea  
Preservation and Restoration of Historical Cities  
David Vendy Mayor, Ballarat, Australia  
Discussion  
The Federal Program on Conservation and Development of Russian Historical Cities  
Architecture, in It's Links with the World Process of Urban Cultural Heritage's Restoration and Sustainable Use  
Vladimir Krogjus Deputy Director on Researches of INRECON, Moscow, Russian Federation  
Hue City -Some Historical Features  
Le Quang, Dung Chairperson on People's Committee, Hue, Vietnam  
The Presentation and Future of Historical Cities  
Ramlah Adam General Manager of Melaka Museums Corporation, Melaka, Malaysia  
Discussion

- 17:20-18:00 Coffee Break Lobby, Convention Hall
- 18:00-19:00 Board of Directors' Meeting Convention Hall B, C
- 19:00-20:30 Dinner Party Convention Hall A
  - Special Performance by Jeongzhou, China
- 20:30-22:00 Gyeongju Historic District Night Tour

**Thursday, October 20**

- 08:00-18:00 Registration Lobby, Convention Hall
- 09:00-10:40 Guest Lecture Convention Hall B, C
  - Nature and Architecture of Korea
  - Mr. You, Hong-June, Ph. D. Administrator, Cultural Heritage Administration, Government of Republic of Korea
- 10:40-11:00 Coffee Break Lobby, Convention Hall
- 11:00-12:00 General Assembly Convention Hall B, C
- 12:00-14:00 Luncheon Convention Hall A
- 14:00-15:00 Closing Ceremony Convention Hall B, C
  - Recapitulation of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju
  - Introduction of the 10th Conference City (Ballarat, Australia)
  - Closing Remarks (Secretary General of the LHC)
  - Closing Address (Mayor of Gyeongju)
  - Photo Op.
- 15:00-16:00 New Board of Directors' Meeting Mahogany Hall
- 19:00-20:00 Dinner Convention Hall A

**3. Post-Conference Tour**

**Friday, October 21**

- 08:30-19:00 Andong Tour

Workshop



Performance by Zhengzhou



Conference of Historical Cities



- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction** 

---
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference





#### IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction



# IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction

## 1. Member cities

### A. Member cities(15)

- 1) Amsterdam (The Netherlands)
- 2) Andong (Korea)
- 3) Ballarat (Australia)
- 4) Chiang Mai (Thailand)
- 5) Florence (Italia)
- 6) Gyeongju (Korea)
- 7) Isfahan (Iran)
- 8) Kazan (Russia)
- 9) Kiev (Ukraine)
- 10) Konya (Turkey)
- 11) Kyoto (Japan)
- 12) Nara (Japan)
- 13) Vienna (Austria)
- 14) Xi'an (China)
- 15) Zhengzhou (China)

### B. Non member cities

- 1) Buyeo County (Korea)
- 2) Carmel (NY, U.S.A)
- 3) Hue City (Vietnam)
- 4) Melaka (Malaysia)
- 5) Canberra (Australia) - Keynote
- 6) Moscow (Russia) - Invited Speaker
- 7) Dublin (Ireland)
- 8) Ottawa (Canada)
- 9) Sydney (Australia)
- 10) Manila (The Philippines)
- 11) Invited Speaker (Korea)
- 12) Co-Chair (Korea)
- 13) Invited Guest (Korea)

## 2. Representatives of each city Member cities

### A. Member cities

#### 1) Amsterdam (The Netherlands)



- Name of Representative: Hannah BELLIOT
- Position: Alderman of the City Council of Amsterdam
- Date of Birth: 17 November 1947
- Professional Career:
  - 1998-2002 Mayor of Amsterdam South-East
  - 2002-Present Alderman of the city council of Amsterdam

#### 2) Andong (Korea)



- Name of Representative: KIM, Whi Dong
- Position: Mayor
- Date of Birth: 5 October 1944
- Professional Career:
  - 1976 Yonsei University, Municipal Administration(M.A.)
  - 2000 Daegu University, Administration(Ph.D.)
  - 1992-1993 Mayor of Andong County Was
  - President Secretary Executive, the Head of Tax Dept., and the Ministry of Home Affairs
  - 1997-2001 Head of Agricultural Administration, Agriculture-Fisheries Committee, Self-governing Administration Commerce, North Geongsang Province, Head of North Gyeongsang Province Assembly Affairs

### 3) Ballarat (Australia)



- Name of Representative: David VENDY
- Position: Mayor
- Date of Birth: 2 May 1946
- Professional Career:
  - Wendouree Primary School and Ballarat North Secondary College
  - Chapter Regional & State President of Jaycees and Former Ballarat Shire President
  - 1996-Present Councillor of the City of Ballarat since amalgamation
  - 2001-Present Mayor of Ballarat

### 4) Chiang Mai (Thailand)



- Name of Representative: Pornchai JITNAVASATHIEN
- Position: Deputy Mayor of Chiang Mai City Municipality
- Date of Birth: 29 January 1969
- Professional Career:
  - 1994-1996 Master degrees(Marketing and Finance & Banking) from National University, San Diego(USA)
  - Present Pursuing for Ph.D. of Business Administration from University of Hawaii(USA)  
Pursuing for Master Degree of Political Science from Chiang Mai University
  - 1999-2003 Member of Chiang Mai Council
  - 2003-2004 Secretary to Mayor of Chiang Mai City Municipality
  - April 2005 Deputy Mayor of Chiang Mai City Municipality

### 5) Florence (Italia)



- Name of Representative: Regina SCHRECKER
- Position: Chairman of the Florence-Japan Association
- Date of Birth: 7 November 1948
- Professional Career:
  - Fashion designer
  - 1990 Founded the Cultural Exchange Association Firenze-Japan.
  - Contact-person for the Foundation Marisa Bellisario, which specializes in social and/or political abuse on women often due to general misunderstanding of different cultures
  - Working as well with the University of Florence and the University of Enna (Sicily), whose goal is to be the cultural melting point of all the Mediterranean countries

### 6) Gyeongju (Korea)



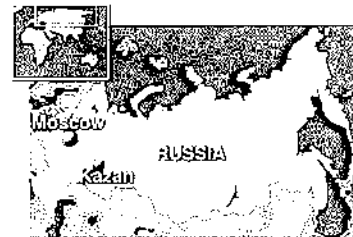
- Name of Representative: BAEK, Sang Seung
- Position: Mayor
- Date of Birth: 2 December 1935
- Professional Career:
  - Seoul National University, Public Administration(M.A.)
  - 1982-1985 Mayor of Gangnam-gu and Seongbuk-gu in Seoul
  - 1989-1991 Director of Seoul Water Authority
  - 1991-1993 Deputy Mayor of Seoul City
  - 2001-Present Member of Advisory Committee of the Grand National Party

## 7) Isfahan (Iran)



- Name of Representative: Nourollah SALAVATI
- Position: Deputy Mayor of Urban Development
- Date of Birth: 14 April 1947
- Professional Career:
  - Studied in Isfahan Technical College for 5 years
  - Director in Isfahan Steel Plant for 3 years
  - Manager in Water & Sewage in Isfahan for 10 years
  - Ministry of Road & Transportation for 2 years

## 8) Kazan (Russia)



- Name of Representative: Rassikh SAGITOV
- Position: Assistant to Mayor of Kazan on international affairs  
Secretary General of the Euro-Asia section of United Cities and Local Governments  
Regional Coordinator of OWHC(Organization of World Heritage Cities) for Euro-Asia
- Date of Birth: 26 February 1962
- Professional Career:
  - 1984-1987 Service in the Army as military interpreter in Africa
  - 1987-1989 Chair of Youth Regional Committee in Tatarstan (Russia)
  - 1989-1991 Post graduate Course in Kazan State University (Russia). Turkic Linguistics
  - 1994-1996 Kazan High Business School, International Financial Management
  - 1991-Present Different positions in the Foreign Relations Office of Kazan City Municipality

## 9) Kiev (Ukraine)



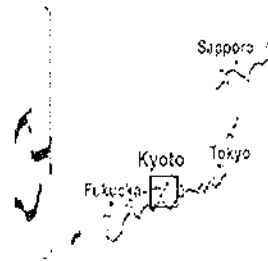
- Name of Representative: Valeriy KIRIYAN
- Position: Deputy Mayor
- Date of Birth: 7 November 1947
- Professional Career:
  - Graduated the Technological Institute and the Academy of Foreign Trade of Ukraine (the manager of International Economics)
  - Worked as a manager on enterprises of the City of Kyiv
  - Deputy of the Kyiv City Council
  - Elected as a Head of Darnycka District Council of the City of Kyiv
  - Representative of the President of Ukraine in Darnyckiy District of the City of Kyiv
  - Head of Darnycka District State Administration of the City of Kyiv
  - 2001-Present Deputy Mayor of the City of Kyiv

## 10) Konya (Turkey)



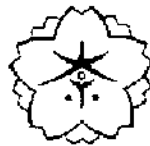
- Name of Representative: S. Senol AYDIN
- Position: Deputy General Secretary of Municipality of Konya
- Date of Birth: 12 June 1963
- Professional Career:
  - Graduated from Engineerings Faculty of Selcuk University
  - Made his master work about city and district planning
  - Worked as a teacher in Selcuk University
  - 2004-Present Work as a Deputy General Secretary of Municipality of Konya

## 11) Kyoto (Japan)



- Name of Representative: Yorikane MASUMOTO
- Position: Mayor
- Date of Birth: 29 January 1941
- Professional Career:
  - 1963 Chuo University, Faculty of Law
  - 1988 Deputy Superintendent, Board of Education
  - 1992-1996 Superintendent of the Kyoto City Board of Education
  - 1993-1994 Vice President, Council for Superintendents and Members of Board of Education of Designated Cities
  - 1996-Present Mayor of Kyoto (third term)

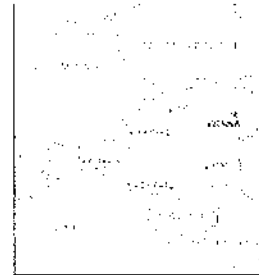
## 12) Nara (Japan)



- Name of Representative: Akira FUJIWARA
- Position: Mayor
- Date of Birth: 15 January 1944
- Professional Career:
  - 1969 Kyoto University, Graduate school of Engineering
  - 1984 Manager of Housing Department, Nara Province
  - 1991 Director of Nara Housing Department, Nara Province
  - 1995 Head of Planning Department
  - 1999 Superintendent of the Education, Nara Province

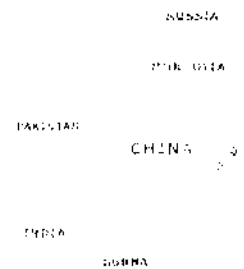


### 13) Vienna (Austria)



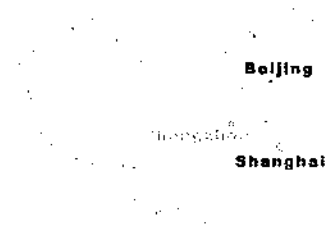
- Name of Representative: Thomas J. RESCH
- Position: Officer of International Relations Department of Vienna
- Date of Birth: 20 April 1964
- Professional Career:
  - Diplomatic Academy Vienne
  - Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - City of Vienne, European Integration and International Relations Office

### 14) Xi'an (China)



- Name of Representative: WANG, Jingshu
- Position: Honorary Chairman of Xi'an People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries
- Date of Birth: 16 July 1946
- Professional Career:
  - 1969-1983 Service in the Huaxian People's Government
  - 1983-1987 Service in the Weinan Municipal People's Government, Shaanxi Province
  - 1987-2002 Governor of Heyan County, Shaanxi Province and Vice-Mayor of Shangluo Municipal People's Government
  - 2002-Present Honorary Chairman of Xi'an People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

## 15) Zhengzhou (China)



- Name of Representative: WANG, Wen Chao
- Position: Mayor
- Date of Birth: 8 May 1950
- Professional Career:
  - Zhengzhou University, Philosophy
  - Magistrate of Wuyang County
  - Vice Secretary-general of Luohe Municipal People' s Government
  - Standing Vice Mayor of Luohe Municipal People' s Government
  - Standing Vice Mayor of Zhengzhou Municipal People' s Government
  - Mayor of Zhengzhou Municipal People' s Government



## B. Non member cities

### 1) Buyeo County (Korea)



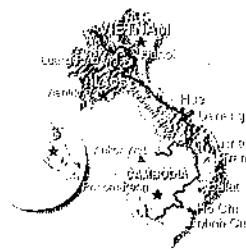
- Name of Representative: HAN, Chan-hee
- Position: Vice County Chief
- Date of Birth: 1 December 1947
- Professional Career:
  - Hanbat National University
  - 1989-1992 Head of Culture Public Relations Office, Susan City
  - 1994-1997 Manger of Int'l Support and Int'l Commerce, Int'l Cooperation Division
  - 2001-2003 Director of Int'l Commerce Department
  - 2003-2005 Director of Public Relations Office of Chungnam Province

### 2) Carmel (NY, U.S.A.)



- Name of Representative: Jack McDONALD
- Position: Professor of Gyeongju University
- Date of Birth: 31 April 1947
- Professional Career:
  - Lived in the USA, Germany, Morocco, Monsurratt, Mexico, Chech Republic and Korea
  - Working and teaching English, Management, and Tourism in Korea for 10 years
  - Visited as a tourist more than 30 countries (on all continents except Antarctica) appreciating their people, culture, and historic sites (both old and new)
  - Teaches Tourism at Gyeongju University currently

### 3) Hue City (Vietnam)



- Name of Representative: LE Van Thuyen
- Position: Deputy Director of Hue City Bureau of Culture and Information
- Date of Birth: 12 April 1949
- Professional Career:
  - Designing program concerning cultural activities and information of Hue City
  - Editing books, materials that introducing history and culture of Hue City
  - Researching and editing science profiles about historical places and cultural heritages of Hue City
  - Managing the historical and cultural conservation of Hue City
  - Studying and researching for carrying out proposals and policies with the aim of protecting and developing cultural heritages of Hue City.

### 4) Melaka (Malaysia)



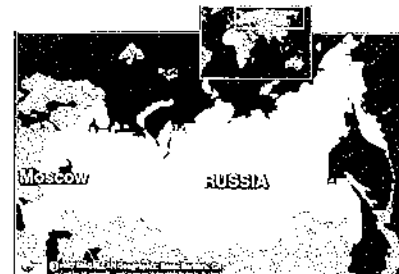
- Name of Representative: Ramlah ADAM
- Position: General Manager of Melaka Museums Corporation
- Date of Birth: 8 January 1950
- Professional Career:
  - University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, History, Ph.D.
  - Currently professor of History at the Department of History in University of Malaya
  - Written 16 books, mostly academic books about political history of Malaya
  - Her field of research: political biography of Malaysian statesmen

### 5) Keynote Speaker(Canberra, Australia)



- Name: Amardeep GALLA
- Position: Director of Graduate Studies in Sustainable Heritage Development, Research School of - Pacific and Asian Studies, the Australian National University.
- Professional Career:
  - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India
  - University of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
  - Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA
  - Adviser, Cultural Diversity Programming, National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, The Netherlands
  - Guest Curator, International Projects, Vietnam National Department of Cultural Heritage, Hanoi, Vietnam
  - Founding Convener of the Pacific Asia Observatory for Cultural Diversity in Human Development in partnership with several bodies including UNESCO, Canberra
  - 1998-2004 The first Australian to be elected as the President of the Asia Pacific Executive Board of International Council of Museums (ICOM) Paris
  - 2005-Present Founding Chairperson of the Cross Cultural Task Force, ICOM, Paris
  - 2004 ~ 2007 Vice President of the International Executive Council, ICOM, Paris

### 6) Invited Speaker(Moscow, Russia)



- Name: Vladimir KROGIUS
- Position: Deputy Director on Researches in the Institute on Reconstruction of Historic Towns
- Date of Birth: 30 April 1935
- Professional Career:
  - 1959 Have entered the Moscow Architectural Institute
  - 1974 Candidate as Architecture
  - 1979-1988 Deputy Director of the Central Town Planning Institute(of USSR)
  - 1995-Present Member of ICOMOS(ICOMOS/RUSSIA and ICOMOS/ISC of Historic Towns and Villages)
  - In the Author Team of the Federal Program on Historic Cities Architecture' s Construction and Development (for more than 500 cities)
  - 1998-Present Making the concise description of the Worlds Heritage Cities of different counties

## 7) Invited Speaker (Korea)



- Name: YOU, Hong-June
- Position: Administrator of Cultural Heritage Administration
- Date of Birth: 18 January 1949
- Professional Career:
  - 1983 Hongik University, Art History, M.A.
  - 1998 Sungkyunkwan University, Oriental Philosophy, Ph.D.
  - 1991-2001 Professor of College of Art & Design, Yeungnam University
  - 2002-2004 Dean of Graduate School of Culture & Art and Professor of College of Liberal Arts, Myongji University

## 8) Co-Chair (Korea)



- Name: KIM, Hongnam
- Position: Director of The National Folk Museum of Korea  
Professor of Dept. of Art History, The Graduate School, Ewha Womans University
- Date of Birth: 23 January 1948
- Professional Career:
  - Yale University, Dept. of History of Art, Ph.D. (Chinese Art)
  - Korean Art Historiography Association, Advisory Committee
  - Seoul City History Editorial Board, Committee member
  - ICOM2004, Executive Committee
  - Korean Association of Museum, Vice President & Trustee
  - Korean National Commission for UNESCO, Committee
  - The National Trust of Korea, Chairwoman of Cultural Heritage



#### 9) Invited Guest (Korea)



- Name: CHOE, Chong-Pil
- Position: Professor of Department of History, Sejong University
- Date of Birth: 12 May 1945
- Professional Career:
  - 1986 University of Pittsburgh, Department of Anthropology (Ph. D.)
  - 1987-Present Professor of Department of History, Sejong University, Korea
  - 1997-Present Director of the University Museum, Sejong University
  - President, Association of Korean Museum Studies
  - President, Korean Committee for International Council of Museums (ICOM)
  - Chairman, Policy Evaluation Committee for Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Korea

#### 10) Chair (Korea)

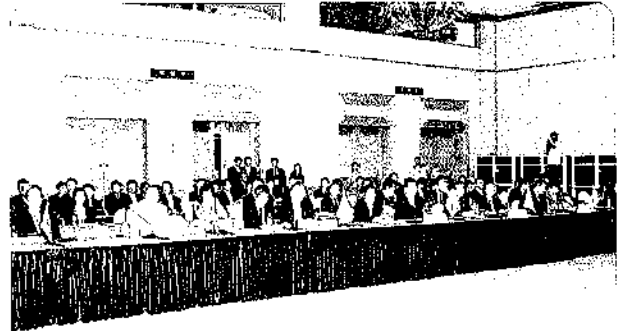


- Name: SON, O-ik
- Position: The Organizing Committee of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities Gyeongju
- Date of Birth: 10 December 1948
- Professional Career:
  - Culture Artistic Department Director
  - Planning and Cultural Affairs Director

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony** 

---
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop *(academic conferences)*
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference





## V . Opening Ceremony

### Program

Opening Greeting by the Mayor of Gyeongju City (Sang-seung Baek)

Congratulatory Speech by the Major of Kyoto City (Yorikane Masumoto)

Welcoming Speech by Deputy Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do (Sung-gil Hwang)

Welcoming Speech by Member of the National Assembly (Jong-bok Jeong)

Welcoming Speech by President of Gyeongju City Council (Jong-geun Lee)

## V. Opening Ceremony

- Date: Tuesday, Oct 18 2005, 18:00
- Venue: Convention Hall of Hyundai Hotel (B-C)
- Program Ceremony
  - Introduction of Gyeongju (CD)
  - Introduction of Participating Cities
  - Mayor's Opening Remarks
  - Encouragement Remarks (Mayor of Kyoto)
  - Congratulatory Remarks (Governor, Member of the National Assembly)
  - Welcoming Remarks (City Council President)
  - Keynote Speech (Professor A. Galla)
- Participants: About 250 persons



Message from Mayor of Gyeongju



## Opening Greetings



Sang-Seung Baek  
Mayor of Gyeongju

It is a great pleasure to open the 9th Gyeongju World Historical City Conference in the millennial capital, Gyeongju. All of Gyeongju citizens and I extend an earnest welcome to all the distinguished delegates from historic cities around the world.

I'd like to extend my special words of appreciation to Masumodo Yorikane, Mayor of Kyoto and Chairperson of the League of Historical Cities for his immense efforts to promote the development of the League and enhance exchange among member cities. And my hearty thanks also go to mayors of the member cities and delegates participating in this conference.

I also wish to express my gratitude to distinguished guests from home and abroad who've come to celebrate the Gyeongju World Historical City Conference, professors who will be making presentations and discussions, and to Gyeongju citizens.

Gyeongju, located in the eastern end of the Silk Road served as a place for exchange between civilizations of the East and West. As a historical city representing Korea, Gyeongju is scattered with valuable relics not only from the Silla Dynasty, but also two other dynasties, Goryeo and Chosun, and even from the Neolithic Age.

I think this is a precious opportunity indeed. Members of historical cities around the world gather in Gyeongju, possessing abundant cultural treasures, to strengthen friendship as well as discuss many issues facing member cities and ways to improve.

Restoring and conserving cultural heritage of a historical city is no longer an issue of one city or a country alone. It is becoming a global issue that all human beings share interest in.

I think that is the reason why Gyeongju's Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto were registered on the list of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage, and why many foreign tourists visit the city every year.

Distinguished delegates!

Invaluable heritage is a blessing for the historical city, but at the same time, poses a considerable challenge to the development of the region as a hindering factor.

In this conference, we will have discussions and theme presentations on the theme 'Today and Tomorrow of Historical Cities' to share ideas and experiences of each city. I believe this conference is meaningful because it can be a forum to find a solution to develop in a new way while preserving cultural assets.

It is also in parallel with the efforts to play a part to promote world peace and prosperity through protecting, conserving and nurturing historical heritage, which is pursued by the League of Historical Cities.

At the moment, Gyeongju is proceeding with a large-scale project to form a new historical and cultural city and the city government and the citizens of Gyeongju are joining our efforts to realize the plan.

The idea is to enhance the value of this world-renowned ancient city, Gyeongju by designing a lively and energetic historical city while restoring and conserving its cultural and historical landscape.

To achieve this goal of the project, we need to invest great amount of efforts and resources. I think the member cities may play a very important role by taking deep interest in our project and encourage us with strong support.

I look forward to seeing active exchanges among member cities of the League and in-depth discussion between foreign experts from prominent research institutes and our citizens.

Personally, I suggest you experience beautiful autumn landscapes of Gyeongju by visiting many of its cultural treasures.

Lastly, I'd like to thank once again the Mayor of Kyoto and the Secretariat of the League of Historical Cities for sparing no effort for the preparation of the 9th Gyeongju World Historical Cities Conference. I wish all the participants good health and good luck.

Thank you very much.

## Encouragement Remarks



Chair of the League of Historical Cities  
 Mayor of Kyoto  
 Yorikane Masumoto

It is my pleasure to be standing here today, as Chair of the League of Historical Cities, to open the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities here in Gyeongju, the Republic of Korea.

Before I begin, I would like to thank Mayor Baek Sang-Seung, along with the many citizens of Gyeongju, who have put in many hours of hard work to make this event possible.

As well, I would like to give a special thanks to Administrator Yu Heung-jun of the Republic of Korea Cultural Heritage Administration, together with Professor Amareswar Galla, advisor to UNESCO and Director of the Asia-Pacific Cultural Relics Development Research Institute at the Australian National University for their generous cooperation.

Finally, let me not forget the League of Historical Cities member cities, their representatives, as well as individual researchers and citizens who have come here today in answer to Gyeongju's calling.

The City of Gyeongju prospered for nearly 1000 years, from 57 BCE to 935 CE, as the ancient capital of the Silla Dynasty and is home to many well-preserved Cultural Heritages that speak of past ages. A renowned Historical City, Gyeongju is often called a 'museum without walls' due to the sheer number of sites and monuments, like the Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temples that have been registered as UNESCO World Cultural Heritages in 1995, and "Gyeongju Historic Areas", registered in 2000.

As well, the city has been avid in its pursue of finding a way to alleviate the impact that residential and industrial developments have on the historical citiscape and natural scenery.

A city that has in place an urban policy that keeps a wonderful balance between preservation and development, I belive Gyeongju to be a city well suited to hold the World Conference of Historical Cities, and am very glad to see this happen.

Every city has a distinctive history, different from any other. Historical Cities are thus treasures that have been shaped by the unending labor of humankind, in every corner of the world, through unique cultures and heritages.

It is not, however, appropriate for Historical Cities to isolate themselves from the world, intent on their past glories. I believe that it is the duty of Historical Cities to continue to interact with the world abroad and build on the wonderful culture that we have today, and ultimately contribute to human advancement and world peace.

For this reason, the League of Historical Cities has made it a point of interchanging valuable experiences and information through such mediums as the World Conference of Historical Cities.

Through this, we have confirmed the following:

Cultural inheritances are not only monuments, but are also the memories of the past and wisdom of our ancestors, kept alive and passed down from generation to generation by our citizens.

It is each individual peace-loving citizen's steadfast will and power that ultimately leads to the betterment of humankind, and the realization of world peace.

Hence, the maintenance of Historical Cities must not be limited to the preservation and protection of

cultural inheritances, but must include actions that encourage growth of the existing culture with a promise for peace and prosperity.

As well, it is our duty to pass on our vision of an ideal Historical City to the youths who will bear the next generation, together with the wisdom we have accumulated.

Today in this 21st century, however, victims of international conflict over political and economic interests, regional disputes, race and ethnicity, culture and religion see no end. Together with the population explosion, poverty and global environmental destruction, we face a world where human rights are routinely violated. It is unfortunate that this world, where Historical Cultural Heritages - treasures of all humanity - are often gravely damaged, is in a state that is far from what we can consider ideal.

I believe this to be our opportunity to go back and renew the resolve we made in the establishment of the League of Historical Cities, and carry out our critical mission for the future of humankind.

Our present world is reaching an age where the 'country' as a stronghold is being replaced by a greater, global society where individual countries are not the single entities it used to be. This situation has had a great impact on the way international societies and local communities function.

It is believed that decentralization will be promoted on a global scale, creating a functioning relationship where the nation and regions mutually compliment each other.

Thus, the impact of the local governing body on the international society has been growing, and as we know, the importance of the cooperation with the citizen in city planning efforts has been emphasized.

It is my pleasure to welcome to our conference here today, the many experts who are dedicated to the research of new methods for the management of cultural heritages, at international research institutions such as UNESCO, along with the citizens who are engaged in city planning at the local level.

Already, many workshops and fieldwork symposiums have been held beginning this morning, prompting many heated discussions. A great program has been scheduled, and I expect that this conference will become a highly fruitful one.

I believe it to be our duty, to effectively apply the experience and know-how that the World League of Historical Cities has gathered, and move closer to world peace and prosperity. I would like to ask for your further support and cooperation so that at this conference, we will be able to renew our commitment to continue facing ever-greater challenges.

In closing, I would like to offer my hopes for the success of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities, together with the fruitful development of all those who will be participating.



## Welcoming Remarks



Sung-Gil Hwang,  
Deputy-Governor for Political Affairs of  
the Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do

Good evening

I'm very much pleased to meet members of the League of Historical Cities.

I'm Sung-Gil Hwang, Deputy-Governor for Political Affairs of the Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do.

First of all, I'd like to congratulate the city of Gyeongju on hosting the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities.

I heartily welcome the Mayor of Kyoto, the permanent chair country of the League of Historical Cities, delegates of member cities, and academics from home and abroad.

I would also like to thank Mr. Sang-Seung Paek, Mayor of Gyeongju and Mr. Jong-Bok Jeong, Member of the National Assembly, on this auspicious occasion.

Gyeongju, belonging to the Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do is the ancient capital of a kingdom with a long history and the city has World Cultural Heritage designated by the UNESCO. As we often call Gyeongju an 'outdoor museum', precious cultural properties abound throughout the city.

Besides, Gyeongju successfully held the International Cultural EXPO three times. Theme video material of the Expo has been exported to many countries. Currently, Gyeongju is preparing an event entitled 'Encore - Gyeongju Expo 2006'.

The Gyeongsangbuk-do provincial government is implementing a variety of cultural policies that suit the 21st century, which many people regard as the 'Century of Culture'. In particular, we are focusing our efforts to cultivate Gyeongju into a world-renowned historical city.

Honorable members of the League of Historical Cities!

The Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do has played a leading role in the process of Korea's cultural development. Invaluable heritage from the ancient times, middle ages up to the modern days is spread in many parts of the province.

I hope you will have good chances for exchanges among member cities while staying in the Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do as well as experience and understand the Korean Culture.

I also expect this conference to become a forum for in-depth debate on preserving and restoring cultural heritage.

Lastly, I'd like to welcome you all once again, who are visiting the Province of Gyeongsangbuk-do. I wish the League of Historical Cities a continued progress.

Thank you.



## Welcoming Remarks

Jong-Bok Jeong,  
Member of the National Assembly

Delegates of historical cities from around the world, distinguish guests! I warmly welcome you all to Gyeongju, the millennial capital of the Silla Dynasty.

It gives me a great pleasure to hold the 9th World Historical City Conference, which is called 'Culture Olympics', in Gyeongju.

As the ancient capital of the Silla Dynasty for almost one thousand years from 57 BC to 935 AD, Gyeongju harbors a splendid history of our ancestors. It has many of world-renowned cultural treasures.

To name a few, 'Bulguksa Temple' reflects the profound Buddhist culture during the Silla Dynasty which united the Korean Peninsula in the 7th century. A genius artist breathed his spirit into Bulguksa temple, creating a unique beauty in the structure. Along with Bulguksa, 'Seokguram Grotto' was also designated as the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage with its prime value. Seokguram is considered among the best of masterpieces of the times. In addition there are 52 of historic sites and relics spread in Gyeongju Historical Relics Area, which is registered on the list of the World Cultural Heritage. You may understand why Gyeongju is called "an outdoor museum".

The Korean government has recently launched a national project of creating a historical cultural city of Gyeongju to preserve and restore as a truly historical city by rediscovering its value and meaning. A total of 2.4 trillion won is allocated for this project for 30 years from 2005 to 2034.

A historical city would remain to be a memory of the past if left as it is.

However, to bring a new life and see it from a contemporary perspective, it could be reborn as a historical city thriving beyond the boundary of time and embracing the present and future.

I think many of historical cities gather together at this moment because all of us share the desire to achieve a timeless historical city.

I hope that the World Historical City Conference held in Gyeongju will provide you with an invaluable opportunity to exchange opinions and information for conserving and restoring historical cities of each country.

Delegates of world historical cities and distinguished guests!

I hope you have a wonderful time during your stay in Gyeongju and bring a nice memory back to your country.

Thank you.





## Welcoming Remarks



Jong-Geun Lee,  
President of Gyeongju City Council

I find it highly meaningful that the 9th Gyeongju World Historical City Conference is held today in Gyeongju, the millennial capital of the Silla Dynasty, under the theme of 'Today and Tomorrow of Historical Cities'

I would like to extend my warmest welcome to delegates of world historical cities and distinguished academics from home and abroad coming to Gyeongju for this conference.

Gyeongju is a city that has gone through a long history. Splendid traces of its past abound throughout the city.

Tangible and intangible cultural properties have been the most important engine to the development of this city. I believe that these properties will deliver its full value when we succeed in realizing a living and breathing urban space while conserving precious heritage that one thousand years achieved.

I think it's timely that Gyeongju has been selected as a leading city in the national project to create historical cultural city environments. I'm very pleased to see this project going smoothly as planned. It won't be long before Gyeongju becomes a place offering you a chance for time travel into the glorious history and culture of one thousand years.

As we're making efforts to add infrastructure for culture and tourism to Gyeongju, this conference will surely provide us with an invaluable opportunity to gain momentum in developing the tourism industry of the city.

I hope that this conference comes up with desirable ways for the future of historical cities and promotes active exchange among member cities so that we can accomplish mutual prosperity.

Also, I hope that your participation in the conference will let you experience the beautiful landscapes and culture here and make good memories.

I wish you all the best of luck, and once again, let me give my sincere words of welcome.

Thank you very much.

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations** -----
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations

Table of Contents

Keynote Speech

Presentation and Discussion

# CONTENTS

## 1. Keynote Speech

**Sustainable Urban Heritage Formations: Challenges and Opportunities**

- Prof. Amareswar Galla, Ph.D., Australian National University

## 2. Presentation & Discussion

**Gyeongju** Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju

- Baek, Sang-Seung Mayor, Gyeongju

**Kyoto** Japanese Culture and the Future in the World: Initiatives for Kyoto's Rebirth Project

- Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto

**Isfahan** The Reconstruction of Isfahan's Historic Monuments

- Nourollah Salavati, Deputy Mayor in Urban Development

**Kazan** Cooperation between LHC and OWHC

- Rassikh Sagitov, Regional coordinator of the Organization of World Heritage Cities for Euro-Asia

**Xi'an** The Development Orientation for Historical and Cultural Cities

- Jingshu Wang, Director of Xi'an People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

**Kiev** The Historical Environment of Ukraine and of the City of Kyiv: The protection of cultural heritage

- Valeriy Kiryan, Deputy Mayor of Kyiv

**Konya** The simple beauties of the Silk Roads come to life in the heart of Konya

- S. Senol AYDIN, Deputy General Secretary of Municipality of Konya

**Zhengzhou** Inheriting and Developing Civilization, Dealing with matters in a Concrete and Innovative

Manner - Wenchao Wang, Mayor of Zhengzhou

**Andong** Preservation and Future of Andong's Culture - Kim, Whi dong, Mayor of Andong

**Ballarat** Preservation and Restoration of Historical Cities - David Vendy, Mayor of Ballarat

**Moscow** The Federal Program on Conservation and Development of Russian Historical Cities'

Architecture, in It's Links with the World Process of Urban Cultural Heritage's Restoration and

Sustainable Use - Vladimir Krogius, Deputy Director on Researches of INRECON

**Hue** Hue City -Some Historical Features

- Le Quang, Dung Chairperson on People's Committee, Hue, Vietnam

**Melaka** The Presentation and Future of Historical Cities

- Ramlah Adam, General Manager of Melaka Museums Corporation

## 3. Guest Lecture

**Nature and Architecture of Korea**

- Mr. You, Hong-June, Ph.D. Administrator, Cultural Heritage Administration, Government of Republic of Korea



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

## VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations

Table of Contents

Keynote Speech

Presentation and Discussion



# Keynote Speech

## Sustainable Urban Heritage Formations Challenges and Opportunities

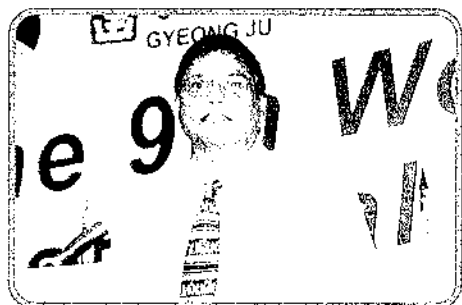
Professor Amareswar Galla, Ph.D.  
The Australian National University

Result Report

## The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

2005 Gyeongju, Korea

# Keynote Speech



Professor Amareswar Galla, Ph.D.

The Australian National University

Email. [A.Galla@anu.edu.au](mailto:A.Galla@anu.edu.au), <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/heritage>

The history of heritage conservation is witness to the professional practice that is predominantly informed and driven by the protection and promotion of urban heritage formations. The concern with the big and monumental has often taken the stakeholder local community groups out of the equation. In recent years, the decontextualisation of the various signifiers of urban heritage is increasingly coming under scrutiny. The interrogation of current practices and the ethnology of urban heritage practice call for shifting the paradigm of urban heritage conservation to one that is more holistic and inclusive. In many ways the first principles of our conceptualising, assessing significance and establishing policy frameworks require a fresh examination.

Urban centres have always been nodes of globalisation even in distant historical past. However, the accelerated pace of globalisation challenges us to address the location of cultural diversity in sustainable heritage development of these dominant societal formations. The Nara Conference of the World Heritage Convention; the Shanghai Charter on Museums, Intangible Heritage and Globalisation; the ICOM Triennial General Assembly in Seoul on Museums and Intangible Heritage; The Hoi An Charter on Heritage Conservation; the UNESCO Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage; the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of UNESCO; and the outcomes of Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, all call for rethinking conventional approaches to urban heritage development.

In this keynote address I aim to provide a critique of the state of knowledge that informs our heritage practices, argue for a deeper understanding of urban heritage formations, illustrate case studies from different parts of the world based on first hand professional involvement, and propose principles for a shared understanding in our continued commitment to the preservation and promotion of the urban heritage of humanity in all its diversity. The overall argument is that we tend to make differentiations based on our studies and work orientations and pursue with vigour the commitment to heritage conservation. However, this is based on the different sets of subject matter that we deal with, the disciplinary background from which we approach the subject matter and the operational context of our institutions. In shifting the paradigm of urban heritage development, we need to locate our efforts in integrated local area planning. The cultural leadership of this august gathering can ensure that such a turning point can be witnessed in this historic urban centre of Gyeongju.

# Sustainable Urban Heritage Formations Challenges and Opportunities

## Introduction

The history of heritage conservation is witness to the professional practice that is predominantly informed and driven by the protection and promotion of urban heritage formations. The concern with the big and monumental has often taken the stakeholder local community groups out of the equation. In recent years, the decontextualisation of the various signifiers of urban heritage is increasingly coming under scrutiny. The interrogation of current practices and the ethnology of urban heritage practice call for shifting the paradigm of urban heritage conservation to one that is more holistic and inclusive. In many ways the first principles of our conceptualising, assessing significance and establishing policy frameworks require a fresh examination.

Urban centres have always been nodes of globalisation even in distant historical past. However, the accelerated pace of globalisation challenges us to address the location of cultural diversity in sustainable heritage development of these dominant societal formations. The Nara Conference of the World Heritage Convention; the Shanghai Charter on Museums Intangible Heritage and Globalisation; the Triennial Conference of the International Council of Museums in Seoul on Museums and Intangible Heritage; The Hoi An Charter on Heritage Conservation; the UNESCO Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage; the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of UNESCO; and the outcomes of Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, all call for rethinking conventional approaches to urban heritage development.

In this address I will argue for a deeper understanding of urban heritage formations, illustrate case studies from different parts of the world based on first hand professional involvement, and propose principles for a shared understanding in our continued commitment to the preservation and promotion of the urban heritage of humanity with a focus on cultural diversity. The overall argument is that we tend to make differentiations based on our studies and work orientations and pursue with vigour the commitment to heritage conservation. However, this is based on the different sets of subject matter that we deal with, the disciplinary background from which we approach the subject matter and the operational context of our institutions. In shifting the paradigm of urban heritage development, we need to locate our efforts in integrated local area planning. The cultural leadership of this august gathering can ensure that such a turning point will be witnessed in this historic urban centre.

## Ribbon Round the World

In the early nineties the USA was struggling to come to terms with the great racial divide of the country, the Black and White. Heritage agencies started to open up cultural spaces as forums for a long overdue dialogue. The Maryland District Historical Society in Baltimore, a key partner for the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Museums in 1992, was keen to address the principles embedded in the

Association's policy entitled 'Excellence and Equity'.

It invited Fred Wilson, of mixed descent, an African American with a Native American grandmother, to assist with an exhibit which symbolically would show delegates that the re-vamped and gentrified Baltimore and its waterfront were committed to inclusiveness. One of the oldest historical societies, it was concerned about the lack of representative tangible heritage of the African Americans in its storage and display.

Fred could have gone on a shopping spree for his show or critical intervention. He did not. Instead he started 'Mining the Museum', title of the later exhibit, literally bringing out collections lost to oblivion and exploring meanings from multiple perspectives. Prior to the exhibition opening, Fred took me and Naomi Nelson, then head of education at the Studio Museum in Harlem, New York, on a personal tour of the show. For us, his famous juxtaposition of a pair of nineteenth century rusting iron shackles of slaves along with exquisite silver ware from the tables of elites/ 'masters' - called 'metal work', a minimal caption was more adequate to sum up the need of the hour, a time for reflection.

Reinterpretation of a collection, re-generation of a historical agency, humanisation of a harbour city and the validation of heritage advocacy bodies, American Association of Museums, were vindicated. As an Asian proverb goes, a journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step. It seems shackles without the ankles that were long gone and nameless and the prized and possessed silverware - both did the honours. The question of relevance challenges us to consider multiple meanings of what constitutes as our heritage. Urban centres as cosmopolitan conglomerations pose complex questions and reveal illuminating opportunities and answers.

Around the same time, the Tropen Museum in Amsterdam had an exhibition called 'White on Black' based on a private 'negrophilia' collection of everything from chocolate wrappers to tooth paste advertisements. The exhibition was not about black people in Europe or the Netherlands. It was about the perception of the black by white people in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, their imagined 'blackness' that was symbolised in the collections. It was a powerful exhibition of how the dominant majority perceived a visual minority both historically and in a contemporary world. One could only sum up the exhibit as reflective, revealing and confronting. It was a brilliant Dutch exposition in trying to deal with cultural diversity concerns. A challenge for addressing who our stakeholder communities are in urban contexts and understand the cultural borders to rethink the perception of the 'other'.

In Washington DC, Kimberley Camp, another artist who was the curator of the then Experimental Gallery at the Smithsonian Institution collaborated with young unemployed people and created a historical and co-curated exhibit called 'Etiquette of the Underworld'. It brought the voices of young people unheard in one of the most visited corridors of museums and galleries on the Mall in view of the Capitol that has emerged as the sole superpower of the world. Visitors had to enter the exhibition lying in the cold steel containers from a hospital morgue. A rite of passage, a liminal space, a transformative experience in itself, provides the confrontation for the exclusive suburbia of Washington DC with the realities of more than three fourths



of the city mostly located in the black Anacostia neighbourhood. The partnership with the youth became symbolic of the rhetoric and reality of cultural democracy in the heritage conservation of the city.

The author of 'Culture of Complaint' who critiques cultural diversity, Robert Hughes, wrote his popular volume in the comfortable Manhattan without ever stepping on the pavements of neighbourhoods where institutions such as the Caribbean Cultural Centre or the Studio Museum in Harlem were addressing urban heritage concerns to the streets of Harlem and Bronx. Marta Vega, a Puerto Rican cultural leader, profiled the voices of the other denizens of the Apple City that we rarely hear of into a cultural grounding conference showcasing the creativity and visual excellence of artists in a city that could boast of one of the most vibrant histories of immigration as interpreted at Ellis Island by the National Parks Service. Robert's contribution could have been even more enlightening in a world where cross cultural dialogue/competency is critical for urban centres dealing with heritage values. Both of the above mentioned institutions are examples par excellence of how culture and heritage could be powerful tools for promoting human dignity in urban neighbourhoods.

The Cincinnati Convention Centre was hosting the gala forum for Richard Florida and his stimulating work 'Rise of the Creative Class' that has had a euphoric impact on urban planners, administrators and cultural entrepreneurs. This class seem to know no boundaries - white, black, brown, Caucasian, Asian, African American, Native American or Hispanic; united by a shared comfort of middle class America - the supporters of urban centres, quality of life to attract people, selection and sustainability as we face everyday challenges of heritage conservation. At the same time the trustees and builders of the Freedom Centre or the National Underground Railroad Museum in the same city were celebrating their 'topping out ceremony' with the construction of a brand new urban heritage icon between the two super bowls on the banks of the Ohio. A third part of the city, Over the Rhine, probably the poorest black neighbourhood in the USA prior

to Hurricane Katrina, in the land of the plentiful opportunity, was coming to terms with historical legacies, social exclusion and disturbances from police shootings and racial discrimination. The fact that all the three spaces could be dealing with urban cultural and heritage values of great significance and import, where black is the common factor, and the irony that all the three were almost oblivious or at least maintained a distance from each other found me absolutely puzzled and groping in the dark for finding faith in humanity. Yes, on the banks of the Ohio, where crossing the river from the slave owning states of the south to the freedom of the north meant a liberation for African Americans, a heritage of emancipation on the long walk to cultural freedom for all Americans. Cooperation and coordination in our efforts to address urban heritage is still a challenge.

Wynton Marsalis, a New Orleaner, jazz trumpeter and artistic director of the New York City's Jazz at Lincoln Centre, responding to the recent catastrophe of Hurricane Katrina, calls for a moment's reflection to understand the tragedy in not monetary or political but cultural terms. "City of Soul", a cliché, the unique gumbo cuisine, unique architecture, ceremonies including those of the Mardi Gra Indians and most well-know for its original contribution to the world - jazz as an art form. Rethinking New Orleans, a

multicultural mosaic, fractured by national legacies of race and class will require a critical understanding of its history, healing of America's festering sores, reconciling the black and white divide along with fixing the levees and rehabilitation of displaced people.

Genoa, deriving its name from Janus, the protector of ships and coins, meaning a 'mouth' or port in a natural gulf, dates back to Hellenistic and Etruscan times, two and half millennia. A rich tapestry of historical events informs the city scapes characterised by Genoese Baroque architecture. However, with diminishing importance of the port, the city reinvented itself using opportune moments: so called Columbian Quincentenary in 1992; the opening of the Aquarium in 1993; the Van Dyck exhibition in Palazzo Ducale in 1994; the G8 meeting in 2003; and culminating in the 2004 nomination as European Capital City of Culture. Maria Camilla de Palma, Director of Castello D'Albertis, the historic castle overlooking the port city which opened in April 2004, says 'the city is no longer based on the port and its industries, it is discovering and revealing its natural and artistic beauties and attractions and is starting to offer them to all its population first, and to the Italian and international tourists as well, with its traditional reticence and discretion, together with the rich collection of its more than a dozen museums'. The local population includes immigrants from over seventy ethnic groups, resulting from the historical past as a port trading with far off destinations. In the transformation of the urban complex, Genoa has strategically opted to build on its strengths penning its own unique signature on the Italian Landscape and in doing so being innovative and resourceful.

In November 2004 Theo Van Gogh, the film producer and immediate descendent of the famous artist, was murdered outside the Tropen Museum in Amsterdam. A country celebrated for some of the most liberal policies on cultural inclusion was rattled by the aftermath - the torching of mosques, vandalising of churches and the destruction of schools. Baroness Lola Young from the UK, and I were invited to give keynote addresses to a major conference the following week entitled Dancing With Diversity. The stunned silence of the heritage professionals, policy makers, museum curators and urban planners was deafening. A sense of hopelessness and reactive efforts to wind the clock back to a discriminatory historical past prevailed. A ship, by one of the most famous of sailors, was floundering aimless and rudderless. The rhetoric of 'Dutch and foreigners', a binary opposition was still used in many ways to talk about white Dutch and all immigrants and their descendants. But the dialogue started. The key word is integration. One imagines it is something different from assimilation, where the sum of the whole of the cultural diversity of the Netherlands would constitute the Dutch society. Europe is watching to see, learn and emulate the Dutch policies. Could the Dutch who are famous for their Delta Works to deal with sea levels and flooding, the Delta Plan to address conservation of cultural heritage as a national priority, come up with a Delta Plan for Cultural Diversity programming?

The 'Peopling of London' was a seminal exhibit in the early 1990's at the Museum of London. The premise of the curators, Nick Merriman and Rosina Visram was that everybody came to London - the Swancombe people more than twenty thousand years ago to the latest wave of immigrants. In fact, London is a metropolis that is embedded with layers of significances of historical and contemporary cultural milieu.

Cultural diversity was not something invented by liberal governments to accommodate and address immigration and settlement

services. It was a historical and contemporary reality. Stanley Bremner, the entrepreneurial director of the Museum of World Cultures shows off the diversity of his city through the exhibition 'Rotterdamers'. Singapore has opened a new facility for its Asian Civilisations Museum addressing the diversity of Asians. Similarly Canberrans was a follow up version by the Canberra Museum and Gallery in Australia. Hanoi is about to celebrate a decade of its famous Vietnam Museum of Ethnology which interrogates the history and culture of Vietnam's fifty four ethnic groups. In short most urban centres and cities in the world are trying to address the cultural diversity of their populations as a priority in rethinking past practices and developing inclusive approaches.

## **Ha Long Ecomuseum and Hoi An Ancient Town**

Ha Long City and Ha Long Bay are part of the Province of Quang Ninh located in the northeast corner of Viet Nam. The Bay contains a large archipelago of spectacular 'Karst' landscape that has been invaded by the sea at the end of the last ice age, leaving 1,969 tall pillars of rock and rugged islands with many caves and unusual features. It is an area of superlative natural beauty, but also a treasure house of unusual, and often unique, geomorphic features, ecosystems and bio-diversity. There are many sites of historical significance and archaeological remains in and around the Bay and, in addition, it is strongly represented in the myths and legends of the Vietnamese people. The natural features and the enormously complicated interaction between them and the climatic, hydrological and human influences upon them are, as yet, little researched and therefore largely unexplained.

The Vietnamese government, recognising its importance to Viet Nam as a whole, made Ha Long Bay a National Protection Area in 1962. In 1994, it was inscribed on the World Heritage List for its outstanding natural beauty, thus making Viet Nam formally responsible for its care and preservation on behalf of the people of the world. In 2000, it has been further inscribed for its unique geological and geomorphic characteristics. However, its significance as one of the few places in the world with substantive archaeological evidence illustrating the transition from the last ice age to the current warm period is yet to be appreciated.

Ha Long Bay, Ha Long City and the part of Quang Ninh Province which surrounds it is an area of rapid economic and urban growth. Quang Ninh, which has a population of just over a million, together with Hai Phong and Ha Noi form a large triangular area of dense population and economic activity which is developing rapidly. The main coal mining area of Viet Nam with reserves exceeding eight billion tons lies immediately beside the Bay and large amounts of limestone, kaolin, clay and sand are extracted to supply an important construction materials industry. Large merchant ships travel through the Bay en route to the two large ports of Hai Phong and Cai Lan. These, and five smaller ports, cater for an export trade which is projected to more than quadruple in the next decade. The Bay itself supports a valuable fishing and

seafood industry and attracts large numbers of tourists. The visitation from 1994 to 2004 has grown from 120,000 to nearly 1.5 million. If this rate of growth is sustained, Ha Long Bay will be attracting in excess of three million domestic and foreign tourists per annum by the year 2020.

The continuing reconstruction of the Vietnamese economy in line with the doi moi reform process launched in 1986 and designed to lead the country towards a more market orientated economy is already proving to be successful in improving the well-being of the people in Viet Nam. Many new factories, industrial zones and export processing zones have commenced operating in recent years. As participation by the non-state sectors of industry expands further and markets become more open, expanding commercial activity in the Ha Long area is placing further pressure on the Bay's fragile environment and eco-systems.

Increasing commercial activity and restructuring, urbanisation and greater levels of disposable income for a growing number of people have led to a rise in social problems and placed pressure on the culture and values of the population of Ha Long City and its surrounding area. Wider exposure to the international markets has brought about fluctuations and changes in local employment and widened the gap between those who have benefited and those who are unable to take advantage of the new opportunities.

Mindful of the danger of unrestrained and uncoordinated development, the Management Department of Ha Long Bay and the Quang Ninh People's Committee have jointly developed a 'Master Plan for the Development of Ha Long Bay to the Year 2020'. It provides a coordinated planning framework to control development that could affect the Bay. Nevertheless, at the present time and for the foreseeable future, many of the foregoing activities conflict with efforts to manage the sustainable development of the marine resources and WHA values of Ha Long Bay. Clearly identifiable examples of direct conflicts are the increasing numbers of tourists and the corresponding demand for wider access to caves and grottoes, expansion of commercial shipping and tourist vessels, fishing by using explosives and other illegal methods and coal mining. Such activities, as they are presently managed, are incompatible with the conservation of the Bay's environment, bio-diversity and landscape values.

A framework of legislation has been put in place by the Vietnamese Government and the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee to regulate activities on the Bay. It lays down environmental conditions for the operation of industrial activities within the Bay and sets safety and hygiene standards for tourist and transport activities. Working closely with Ha Long City and other nearby local authorities, the local management is actively pursuing measures to control and reduce the environmental threat of water and atmospheric pollution of the Bay from solid, liquid and gaseous waste products. Perhaps the most important challenge is to protect and preserve the World Heritage Area and its promotional and educational activities. It advertises domestically and abroad as well as publishing books, articles and research findings about the Bay. Through these means, and educational activities such as conferences, school visits and workshops, it seeks to promote heritage values and, in particular, the immense value and potential of the Bay thereby raising the levels of consciousness of, and active support

from local, national and international stakeholders.

The most important intervention made by the local community stakeholder groups is the reclamation of the control of their heritage values through the Ha Long Ecomuseum project. While the external heritage model brings in a dichotomy between the natural and cultural, validating the natural for the recognition of World Heritage values, the local self-empowerment process through the Ecomuseum has been able to mainstream a post-colonial and local holistic approach to the total environment, challenging the imposition of an externality on local values. The Ecomuseum concept views the entire Bay and the City as a living museum and employs an 'interpretive' approach to its management.<sup>i</sup>

Interpretive management sees the components and processes of the Bay and its hinterland of Quang Ninh Province as continuously interacting with each other in a constantly changing equilibrium. By intensive research and monitoring, local heritage workers seek to 'interpret' what is happening to that equilibrium and to make carefully planned interventions to change the balance of the components when necessary. An important feature of this approach is that it views human activity, past and present, as fundamental components of the total environmental resource. The culture, history, traditions and activities of the human population on and around the Bay are as much a part of the heritage as the caves and plants on the islands and are in continuous interaction with it. The Ecomuseum project assumes that all human and natural eco-systems are living, developing organisms that cannot be 'preserved' in a particular isolated state and that human and natural eco-systems are interdependent. The ultimate goal of conservation is the sustainable development of the Bay.

One of my current applied research projects is in Vietnam. The Ancient Town of Hoi An at the mouth of the Thu Bon River, thirty kilometres south of Danang city, is in the centre of Hoi An district (the Ancient Fiafo and Amaravati) and town in Quang Nam province of Central Vietnam. The Ancient Town has more than a thousand historic structures representing ten architectural forms. These are living houses, places of worship for family ancestors, village communal houses, pagodas, temples, tombs, bridges, water wells, markets and assembly halls. The present architectural remains are mainly from the nineteenth century. They provide evidence of the economic and cultural exchanges between Vietnam and the world, between Hoi An and other countries mainly China, Japan, India and several European countries. Hoi An is a living heritage town, where its residents, generation after generation, are living and working in the same houses. In the Ancient Town, a great number of antiquities are kept, traditional crafts are maintained, folk dishes, habits and customs, festivities are fostered. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1999 as a special example of a traditional trading port in South East Asia which has been fully preserved. It is classified as a 'group of buildings' under the World Heritage Convention.

Dating back to the 2nd century BC, Hoi An was an important port until the end of the 19th century and, as such, a significant centre of mercantile and cultural exchange throughout much of Vietnamese history. Its economic stagnation following the development of larger ports in the 20th century accounts for its remarkable preservation. Today, Hoi An's proximity to Danang, Viet Nam's booming modern port, has

stimulated a spin-off of economic development in the town through the arrival of tourists, attracted because of the well-preserved houses of merchants from the different periods and port facilities, and because of the mixture of various cultures it embraces. There are also nearby village of traditional boat-builders, woodcarvers, and other trades associated with Hoi An's historic role. Many annual festivals, traditional ways of life and occupations, as well as religious beliefs and customs have been maintained. Besides, the old town is surrounded by a significant marine environment.

The street plan of the ancient town developed organically in response to economic and social influences and contains a diverse range of shops, houses, communal houses, religious monuments and buildings and an open market.

Most date from the 19th century, although many have older features dating back to the 17th century, and are constructed entirely of wood. The ancient town has a population of about 8,000, many of which are families who have lived there for many generations. On both sides of the town there is a growing area of urban development, the population of which is about 40,000. This urban growth is fuelling a rapid rise in property values.

The principal threats to the Ancient Town come from its susceptibility to flooding, encroaching urbanisation, inappropriate tourism development and the possibility of residents seeking to capitalise on the increased value of their houses by selling them to tourist service organisations wishing to gain a foothold in Hoi An. It was already a notable tourist attraction, but the number of visitors is increasing rapidly following its inscription on the World Heritage List.

Some of the challenges faced by the Hoi An government are conserving the original culture and heritage, both tangible and intangible; meeting the needs of the present day residents who actually own and live in the heritage buildings; interpreting the heritage values of tangible and intangible properties and improving the income and the standard of living of the people and at the same time protecting and enriching the local culture in sustainable development.

Recently the Hoi An government promulgated a policy for developing Hoi an as a pilot cultural town. They also asked all the concerned agencies and service providers to foster clean and healthy environments as well as appropriate behaviour towards visitors. There is a commitment to establishing teams for investigations, implementing regulations and ensuring security in the town. These also include managing services by intermediaries, street vendors, karaoke bars, massage parlours, hair dressers and to maintain a strict line to keep businesses in order and clean environment. The transformative cultural action of the stakeholders including the local women's union, youth union and homeowners association has been to bring the Ancient Town and the local people together into a participatory Hoi An Ecomuseum framework for sustainable development.

The Ancient Town is the core resource for all development that is both local and beyond the Hoi An

District. It is well protected by the regulations of preservation, business management, construction, management and advertisement management. There is a policy of limiting the number of hotels and construction of inns. At present there is budget concentration from many investment resources to reconstruct infrastructure and to plan new resident places to the North of the Ancient Town so as to alleviate the pressures from resident population density in the Ancient Town.

A situational analysis reveals that the recognition of heritage values centred on built environment need to be balanced with recognition of the organic historical linkages and relationships between Hoi An Ancient Town and the surrounding stakeholder communities and villages. For example, Thanh Ha Ceramic Village, Kim Bong Wood Craft Village, Vong Nhi Fishing Village and Tra Que Horticultural Village have provided historical services for at least two centuries to what is now designated as the Ancient Town. The location of heritage values in the framework of integrated local area planning is critical to take a holistic approach to both the local and world heritage values.

Archaeological Research on Champa Cultural remains at Hoi An is also a priority. Historians, archaeologists and ethnographers from many countries have studied the culture of the Cham people in Vietnam. European scholars in particular have focussed on the history of the Cham people from 700 A.D to 1471 A.D since the beginning of this century. However, the history of the Cham culture from about 200 A.D to 700 A.D. has not been adequately researched. There are still many questions about the Cham and their history that need understanding.

Intangible cultural values as an integral part of the local cultural diversity provide for a fuller illustration of Hoi An's cultural heritage. It is evident through cultural activities, products, and production tools, techniques, performance skills that are preserved at present. Collections, exhibitions and interpretations are necessary, especially at this stage when Hoi An ancient town has been inscribed in world cultural heritage's list. The rapid pace of development and growth of tourism could easily erode the authenticity of elements in Hoi An if they are not adequately documented. Intangible cultural heritage has also become a preservation object in Vietnam National Cultural Heritage law. One of the local heritage action projects resulted in the conversion of a historic house into an intangible heritage museum. A ceramic museum interprets the nearby Thanh Ha village and the history of the craft for the whole Hoi An district.

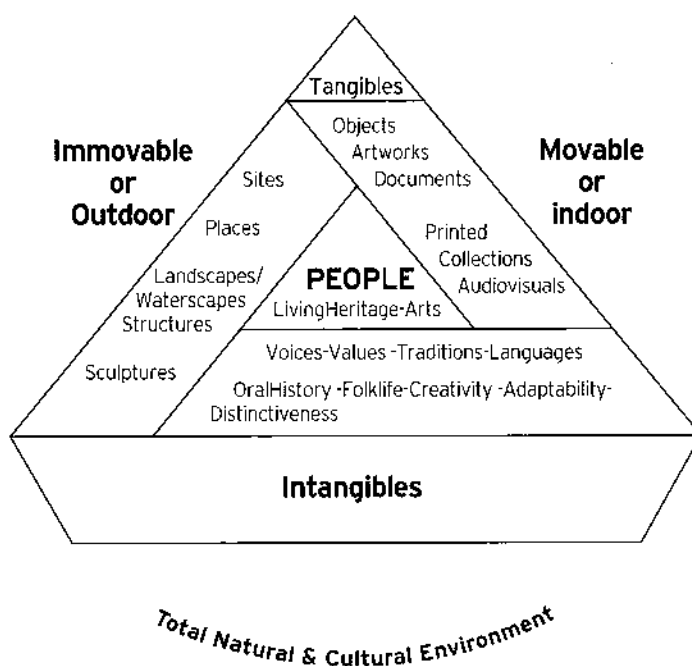
## Challenges

My distinguished colleagues, my purpose in sharing with you some of the snapshots around the world where I have had first hand experiences of working is to raise some challenges that lay ahead of us as we deal with urban heritage.

Allow me to pose a few questions: Urban heritage management continues to be fragmented and informed by disciplines that have a validation in historical past. We continue to deal with objects, artworks, documentary heritage, sites, landscapes, waterscapes and intangible heritage in different categories. How

many of us live our lives in such fragmented ways? Informed by this colonial discourse we also deal separately with the International Council of Museums, International Council for Monuments and Sites; International Council for Archives, International Federation of Library Associations and many other professional bodies. Should we not develop in the 21st Century an integrated paradigm that is at once inter-sectorial and interdisciplinary as we did in Nara a few years ago where we brought together both tangible and intangible heritage values to reform the World Heritage Convention from an exclusive to an inclusive instrument? The heritage of our cities told in full brings out their unique identities and enables its inhabitants to explore their sense of place.

## Holistic Representation of Cultural and Heritage Resources ii



© A.Galla & P.Yu

We are all strategic thinkers. We are accountable to our publics. We want to ensure that our performance is measured and that we keep our promises for livable and quality controlled heritage cities. We are all planners in the broadest sense of the word. We are all dealing with creativity, culture and heritage in sustainable development. Should we not then locate creativity and heritage - both tangible and intangible - as central concerns in our urban planning? Should not the creative class, highly individualistic and seeking quality of lifestyles, also believe in cultural freedom? Are these not essential ingredients of life - salt without which there was no life in many of our traditional cultures? Is not the integration of culture in local area planning efficient, effective, productive and sustainable?



Cities are urban formations, historical and contemporary. Even Canberra became a negotiated settlement once neither Sydney nor Melbourne could agree on the future capital of Australia. Were it not for these two great metropolises, the capital of Australia would not exist. Urban formations of aggregates of administrative, commercial, military, diplomatic, ritual cultural roles of their hinterlands, local and national. Increasingly with the accelerated pace of globalisation these roles have become supra national. So when we think of urban heritage should we not consider and address the continuum of interface of the multiple cultural roles of urban formations as an integral part of the history and heritage of the cities?

Cities. Metropolis. Cosmopolis. Are all multicultural. Even Cemetery H at Harrappa in the Indus Civilisation reveals evidence of considerable diversity of the then major urban populations, more than four millennia ago. Should we not consider then the layers of significance of the past and the present where cultural diversity is an integral part of the authentications and legitimisations of the heritage values of our cities? A ribbon round the world, a framework for the redevelopment of the National Museum of Ethnology in Leiden shows that heritage collections in the Netherlands are there in the urban centres because the Dutch were else where during colonial times. The culturally diverse population of the Netherlands has people from all over the world - there are there because the Dutch were in the countries of origin of these populations. The Dutch are taking a total approach to inclusive planning including the so called natural environment where there are bringing in the different perceptions of conservation. A holistic approach needs us to bridge the gulf between the natural and cultural in our conceptualising and planning.

## Capacity Building for Sustainable Development

In several parts of the world, appropriate capacity building for urban heritage planning has become the mainstay of all community development and transformation work resourced from both the public and private sectors. The World Commission on Culture and Development in its final report entitled *Our Creative Diversity* identified capacity building as an imperative for sustainable development. The report provides a range of directions, which were further enunciated at the Stockholm Inter-governmental Meeting on Cultural Policies in 1998, resulting in the Stockholm Action Plan. The way forward into the 21st century has been identified as a path which locates culture, including heritage-based growth and development, in the common domain and incremental discourse of both Agenda 21 and Stockholm Action Plan.

It is important to understand the development of urban heritage formations within the international context of sustainable development. While Agenda 21 has set us on course to strive for the preservation and wise use of environmental resources for posterity, the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development and the subsequent Stockholm Action Plan have provided a holistic dimension to culture and conservation in development. The typology of capacity building and the social context calls for community building through localised empowerment of communities for sustainable development. The tools will at once provide the skills for working in a holistic environment that reconciles concerns of globalisation with indigenisation and localisation.

They underline central issues in community building, sustainable development and the importance of

professionalism, including the need for furthering scholarship. It is critical to offer an opportunity to think about attitudes, to acquire knowledge and to hone skills to all stakeholder groups associated with the development of our urban heritage, for this is the foundation of sound decision making and sustainable outcomes. Culture in development is a process by which communities can recognise and assert the value of their cultural wealth, and thus protect and enhance their cultural resources in all aspects of planning for the development. It is essentially community based, founded in 'bottom-up' approaches to community empowerment and capacity building. It is possible to apply a range of methodological tools, including community planning, cultural mapping and cultural planning.

Locating culture in development is of critical importance to any community, as Javier Perez de Cuellar rightly emphasised:

'Culture shapes our thinking, imagining and behaviour. It is the transmission of behaviour as well as a dynamic source for change, creativity, freedom and the awakening of innovative opportunities. For groups and societies, culture is energy, inspiration and empowerment, as well as the knowledge and acknowledgment of diversity.' (Javier Perez de Cuellar, 1996, *Our Creative Diversity*, Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, UNESCO, Paris)

Community-grounded and inclusive development is vital to our efforts because it has the potential to:

- strengthen and protect the cultural and heritage resource base for sustainable expression and practice through interpretation
- engage the whole community in valuing and participating in heritage conservation and appreciation
- provide relevant community infrastructure for the support of conservation activity
- develop the economic framework for the promotion of the conservation values through resolving conflicts and maximising on the opportunities for job creation and poverty alleviation.

The outcomes of community-grounded development for its beneficiaries can be summarised as follows:

- more sustainable and vibrant communities
- more cohesive community networks
- greater community confidence and direction founded in a sense of self and place
- increased community capacity for holistically addressing its own needs.

In many circumstances the re-establishment of cultural pride and a sense of place are seen as the keys to addressing social well-being and promoting conservation values. It requires an inclusive framework that recognises the cultural aspirations of different sections of the community, including groups that may otherwise be marginalised culturally, socially and economically.

The capacity of the stakeholder organisations in the development of urban heritage is heavily influenced by the organisational infrastructure available at a local level. This can be related to the model for developing local capacity that has been applied to a number of international project contexts, as follows iii :

**Motivation:** The capacity to motivate different sectors of the community and stakeholder groups to participate in heritage development is the first building-block for enhancing capacity.

**Leadership:** It is important to strengthen the immediate community leadership, to nurture leadership within key stakeholder groups and to achieve succession planning for future leadership.

**Reconciliation:** In many contexts it is necessary to recognise conflicts, especially those that are resource based, to address them and come to a negotiated approach to resolving them without compromising the heritage values of place. It is essential to promote reconciliation wherever possible through constructive action.

**Organisational capacity:** Organisational structures are essential to getting things done. It is important to recognise what exists, to strengthen capacity and develop clear and realistic roles.

**Governance:** It is critically important to recognise the often subtle and elaborate systems of management and decision making that operate within a complicated urban contexts and their interface with supporting/sponsoring agencies, and to strengthen their effectiveness.

**Collaboration:** This is essential to achieve a productive pooling of resources for the common good, including information and ideas. It means that a collaborative culture for advancing sustainable development through a stakeholder participation framework can be developed.

**Core skills:** There are clearly core skills that can enable stakeholder and community groups to address their own and the wider public needs, and these are a priority for training investment. They include an ability to plan ahead, to implement plans, and to monitor and evaluate whether the planning objectives are being met.

**Specialist skills:** There will be additional specialist skills, relevant to the particular environmental context and the local objectives of the stakeholder and community groups, which need to be furthered within the stakeholder participation framework or otherwise recruited.

**Information:** Information is a key tool for building capacity and establishing information networks. The use of appropriate communication modes can assist in empowering stakeholder and community groups, and making sure information is applied.

**Self-sufficiency:** As stakeholder and community groups become empowered, they will encounter greater success in securing the resources they need to achieve their objectives. However, it is necessary to assess how practical it is for groups to aim for self-sufficiency in the face of globalisation, and what outcomes are achievable and desirable.

**Resource management:** As resources are secured, it is important that they be managed effectively. Stakeholder and community groups need to identify the physical and human resources that they already have, mobilising them for sustainable benefit, and managing resources for sustainable use. The mapping of all the resources is an integral part of this process.

These principles inform capacity building for the development of urban heritage formations. Addressing issues of leadership, organisational capacity, governance, collaboration, core skills, information and resource management through an integrated stakeholder participation framework will promote inclusive and culturally diverse cities that are cosmopolitan in the true sense of the word.

## Conclusion

Urban Centres and Cities are often microcosms of their locational contexts and countries. This is certainly so inasmuch as they show the conflict between conserving a rich, but fragile, heritage whilst simultaneously promoting the industrial, economic and tourism development that is essential to alleviate the severe poverty and impoverishment of large sections of the community.

Traditionally, this has been treated as an 'either/or' issue and therefore frequently results in an impasse.

The greatest challenge has been to bring together the urban heritage management and all the stakeholder groups into a participation framework that is facilitated by appropriate planning. The partnership for urban heritage planning aims to identify the aims, interests and values that inform interpretations of community, local history and holistic environmental values, including the intangible heritage values.

The Ecomuseum as a tool offers a way forward for urban heritage conservation as in the case of Ha Long City and Bay and Hoi An Ancient Town. Through the establishment of a far broader stakeholder base, involving communities, groups and organisations, in the management of the heritage, it seeks to establish a mutuality of interest and a sense of common ownership. Through interpretation it raises awareness and understanding, not only of the significance of the natural and cultural heritage, but also of the contribution of industrial and commercial development to the betterment of all sections of the community. Better understanding of the critical importance of both conservation and development softens the polarisation of the debate and enables the two issues to be viewed holistically. Ecomuseum methodology examines some of the implications and dilemmas of interpreting environmental resources, sites and cultural heritage for visitors while protecting the significance and integrity of the resources.

The role of Ecomuseum can be summarised as:

- supporting communities in securing their basic living needs  
(this may require advocacy with other agencies)

- facilitating the community planning process within communities, including the identification of local resources
- supporting the protection of local resources, including cultural maintenance
- developing skills and providing other business support infrastructure, including funding and communications infrastructure
- launching businesses through contracting and outsourcing, and provision of space for community markets
- growing enterprises and employment through developing a prospectus for any business opportunity with good prospects for viability
- supporting communities in making wise investments, and increasing their economic resources
- facilitating demonstration projects such as the pilot projects that will be catalytic.

Ecomuseums such as those in Ha Long Bay and Hoi An could become models for promoting heritage economics without compromising conservation values; models in which the economic dimension of conservation will be revealed in a heritage area through community heritage and museological discourse.

Amareswar Galla studied at Andhra Loyola College and the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He is Professor and Director of Sustainable Heritage Development Programs in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University, Canberra, and Convener of the Pacific Asia Observatory for Cultural Diversity in Human Development. He was recently elected Vice President of the Executive Council of the International Council of Museums, Paris and appointed Chairperson of the Council's Cross Cultural Taskforce. In 2001, the Vietnamese Government and the Quang Ninh Provincial Peoples Committee recognised him for outstanding service to the sustainable development of Ha Long Bay. A recognised champion of cultural democracy and governance in sustainable development, he was a keynote speaker at several major meetings including the Stockholm+5 UNESCO Inter Governmental Conference on Cultural Policies (May 2003); the Universal Forum of Culture Congress on Cultural Rights and Human Development, Barcelona (Aug 2004); the opening forum of the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution (Sept 2004) and the Dutch Museums Association Conference entitled Dancing with Diversity (November 2004).

(Email. A.Galla@anu.edu.au Webpage. <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/heritage>)

<sup>i</sup> Riviere, Georges - Henri, 'Le musée de plein air des Landes de Gascogne. Expérience française d'un musée de l'environnement', *Ethnologie Française*, Volume 1, 1972, pp.87-95; Varine, Hugues de. 'Musées pluridisciplinaires et interdisciplinaires: Ecomusée', Paris, 1983; Rivard, René. 'Que le musée s'ouvre... ou vers une nouvelle muséologie: les écomusées et les musées 'ouverts'', Quebec, 1984; Musée et Centre Régional d'interprétation de la Haute-Beauce, Collectif de treize village, St. Evariste, 1982; Ghose, Saroj. 'Science Museums Beyond Their Four Walls', *Museum*,

Vol. 38, 1986, No.2, pp.100-106; Bedekar, V.H. *Museums and Community Building*, Baroda, 1999; Galla, Amareswar, 'Culture and Heritage in Development, Ha Long Ecomuseum, A Case Study from Vietnam, *Humanities Research*, Vol. IX. No.1, 2002, pp.63-76; Galla, Amareswar, 2003, 'Heritage and tourism in sustainable development: Ha Long Bay case study', *Cultural Heritage and Tourism*, Editor. Tomke Laske, Asia-Europe Seminar, Asia-Europe Foundation, Liege, Belgium, 135-146.

ii Amareswar Galla, 'Authenticity: rethinking heritage diversity in a pluralistic framework', *Nara Convention on Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention*, World Heritage Bureau, UNESCO, Paris, 1995, pp. 315-22; *Heritage Curricula and Cultural Diversity, National Guidelines for Museum Training*, Office of Multicultural Affairs, Prime Minister and Cabinet, Canberra, 1993; *Culture in Development*, UN Discussion Paper, UNDP, Hanoi, , 2003. (Papers available for free downloading on <http://rspas.anu.edu.au/heritage>)

iii V. Luther, 'Learning From Successful Communities: Rural Case Study Research', in *Entrepreneurial and Sustainable Rural Communities*, (ed.), F. W. Dykeman, *Proceedings of the Conference at St Andrews by the Sea*, June 1988, pp.193-200.



## VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations

Table of Contents

Keynote Speech

Presentation and Discussion



# Presentation and Discussion

Result Report

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities

2005.7.15. - 2005.7.21. Gyeongju

# Presentation & Discussion (Round Table)

## Announcement of Conference Theme

**Time:**

Oct 19, 2005 (Wed) 09:00 ~ 17:20

**Venue:**

Convention Hall (B, C) - Large conference hall

**Theme Proposed by:**

City of Gyeongju (President of Gyeongju World Conference of Historical Cities Organizing Committee)

**Theme:**

'The Present and Future of Historical Cities'  
(Sub-theme: Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities)

**Presentation method:**

beam projector (English) -Presentations by member city representatives

- Board member cities - Gyeongju, Kyoto, Xi'an
- New member cities (registered in 2004) - Andong, Zhengzhou
- Others - Ballarat, Isfahan, Kazan, Kiev
- Non-member city . Academic organization - Moscow (INRECON), Hue, Melaka



# Gyeongju

## Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju

- Baek, Sang-Seung Mayor, Gyeongju

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju

Kyoto

Isfahan

Kazan

Xian

Kiev

Konya

Zhengzhou

Andong

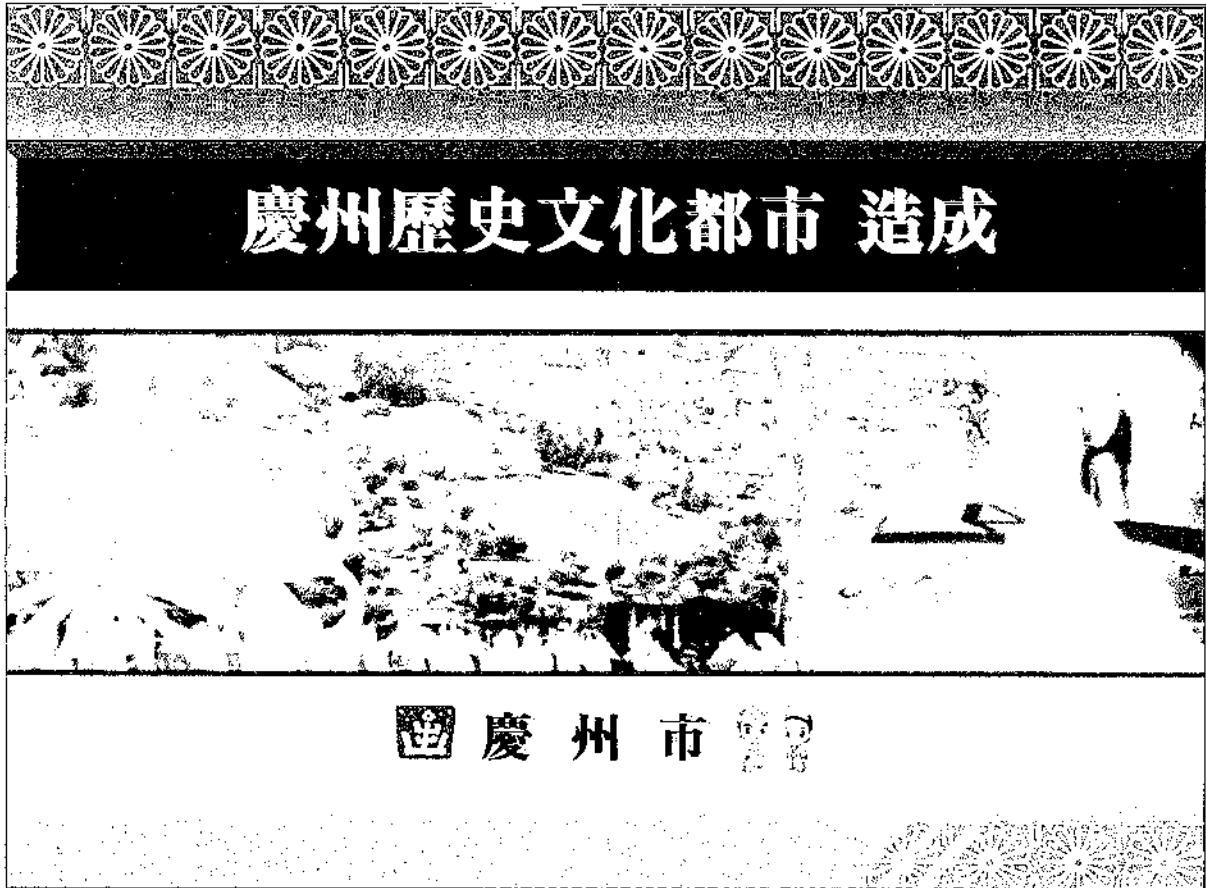
Ballarat

Moscow

Hue

Melaka

Discussion



Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju  
Gyeongju City

目 次	
· 慶州歷史文化都市 造成의 背景	4
· 2千年 歷史를 體感하는 歷史都市 → 歷史文化的 景觀의 整備와 保存 ⇒ 文化遺産의 整備와 復元	8
· 活氣와 生動感 넘치는 文化都市	20
· 2035年 慶州 모습	24

### Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju


#### Contents

- Background of the Project
- Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history
- Maintenance and conservation of cultural /historical landscape
- Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage
- Cultural city full of vitality and energy
- Gyeongju in 2035

### 一般現況

#### 地理的立地

韓半島東南部位置  
 人口1千萬 大都會圈型立地  
 (釜山, 大邱, 蔚山, 海州)  
 交通 可達性 交通 (Infra) 豐富  
 (高速公路, 高速鐵路, 港口, 機場)



#### 沿革

B.C. 37年: 徐羅伐達模(高句麗)  
 503年: 博德答 新羅王 成立  
 676年: 三國統一  
 935年: 新羅王國 廢止  
 957年: 東國 高句麗 成立  
 1030年: 東國 高句麗 廢止  
 1058年: 高句麗 廢止  
 1113年: 慶州府 改稱  
 1895年: 慶州府 改稱  
 1955年: 慶州府 改稱  
 1995年: 慶州府 改稱

#### 面積與人口統計

面積: 1,323.87km<sup>2</sup>  
 產業構成: 觀光 Service業 51%  
 農業/漁業 34%, 採矿业 15%  
 人口: 280,092名

## Status of Gyeongju City - General Information

### Geographical conditions

- Southeastern part of Korean peninsula
- Metropolitan area with a population of 10 million (Busan, Daegu, Ulsan, Pohang)
- Well developed transportation infrastructure available (Highways, Hi-speed Rail, Ports, Airports)

### Area & Structure of Industry

- Area: 1,323.87km<sup>2</sup> (Agricultural land 18.7%)
- Structure of Industry: Tourism/service 51%, Agriculture/fishing 34%, Mining 15%
- Population: 280,092 (101,031 households)




### Chronology

- 57 B.C: Foundation of Sorabol by King Park Hyeokgeose
- 503: Stila becomes name of the kingdom
- 935: The name Gyeongju is first used
- 1308: The new name Gyerimbu is used.
- 1895: The area is called Gyeongju-gun
- 1955: Gyeongju-eup is upgraded to Gyeongju city, The name changed to Wolseong-gun
- 1995: The integrated city of Gyeongju launched. (4 eup, 8 myons, 17 dong)
- 1998: Rearrangement of administrative units (4 eup, 8 myons 13 dong)

### 文化遺產

#### 文化財與保護區域

- 世界文化遺產 登錄: 2件
  - 1995年: 佛國寺, 石窟庵
  - 2000年: 慶州歷史遺蹟地區 (南山, 月城, 大陵苑, 高靈寺, 山城地區)
- 指定文化財: 300點
- 國家指定文化財: 207點
- 慶州北道指定文化財: 93點
- 文化財保護區域: 35.6km<sup>2</sup>

## Status of Gyeongju City - Cultural Properties

### Cultural heritage, areas

- World Cultural Heritage Registered: 2
  - In 1995: Bulguksa temple/Seokguram Grotto
  - In 2000: Gyeongju historical heritage area (Namsan, Wolseong, Tumuli Park, Hwangryongsa, Sanseong Vicinity)
- Designated cultural properties: 300
- State-designated National Cultural properties: 207
- Gyeongsangbukdo-designated cultural properties: 93
- Gyeongju city cultural heritage area: 36.04km<sup>2</sup>



Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju

### Background of the Project



### Background of the Project - Historical/cultural Value of Gyeongju

#### Treasure house of cultural heritage

- An outdoor museum, museum without walls and roofs, 2,000-year-old ancient capital

#### Roots of the traditional culture

- Tales and cultural properties, full of secrets of ancient history

#### Capital of the first unified nation on Korean peninsula

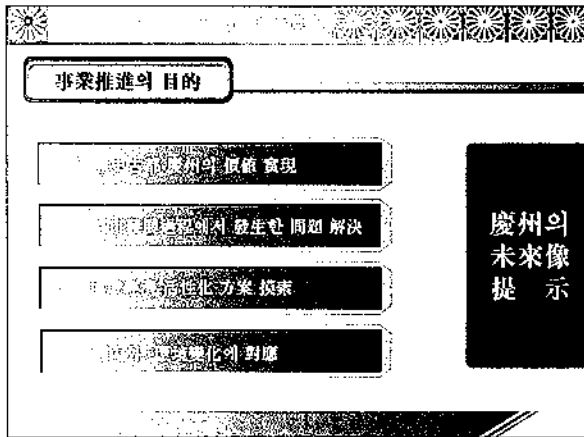
- Mainstay of today's Korea

#### City of exchanges between the Eastern and Western civilizations

- Eastern end of the Silk Road / Cultural recreation

#### Essence of the Korean spiritual culture

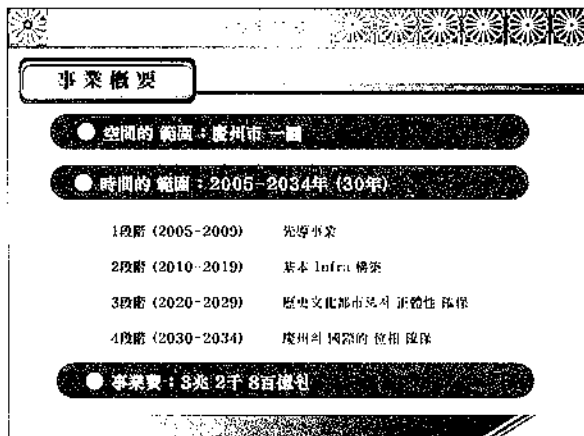
- Holy land of the Korean Patriotic Buddhism and Donghak  
- Main foothold of Confucian culture in Yongnam area



### Background of the project - Purpose of the project

- Realizing the value of ancient historical city of Gyeongju
- Solving problems related with urban development
- Means of activating local economy
- Coping with environmental change in and outside Korea

➔ Presenting the future vision for Gyeongju



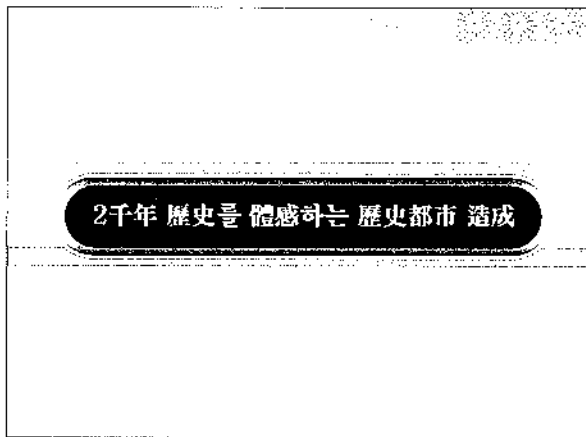
### Background of the project - Scope of plan

Spatial scope: Gyeongju city vicinity

Time span: 2005-2034 (30 years)

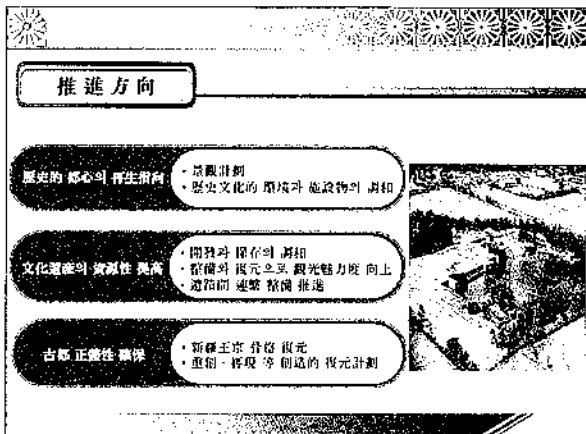
- Step 1 (2005-2009) Foundation laying and ground breaking
- Step 2 (2010-2019) Building basic infrastructure
- Step 3 (2020-2029) Consolidating Identity as a historical cultural city
- Step 4 (2030-2034) Securing the status of Gyeongju city in global community

Project budget: 3280 billion Won (US\$ 3.28 billion)



## Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju

Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history - Orientation of Implementation

### Restoration of historical city center

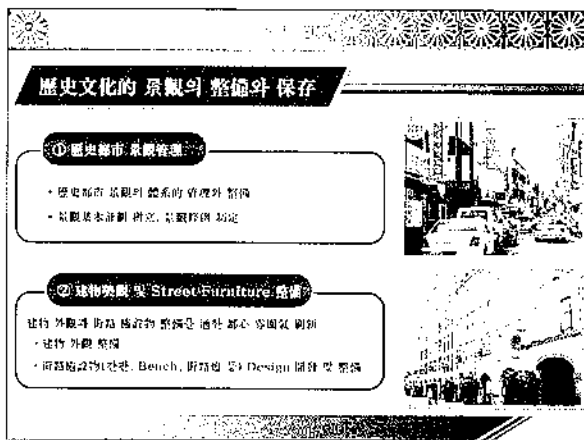
- Plan for landscape architecture
- Harmony between historical and cultural environment and built structures

### Effective utilization of cultural heritage resources

- Balance between development and preservation
- Enhancing merit as tourist attractions by maintenance and restoration
- Jointly connected maintenance work of historical sites

### Consolidating Identity as a historical cultural city

- Restoring the basic framework of the Silla Royal Capital
- A creative restoration plan for reconstruction and reproduction



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history - Maintenance and conservation of cultural /historical landscape

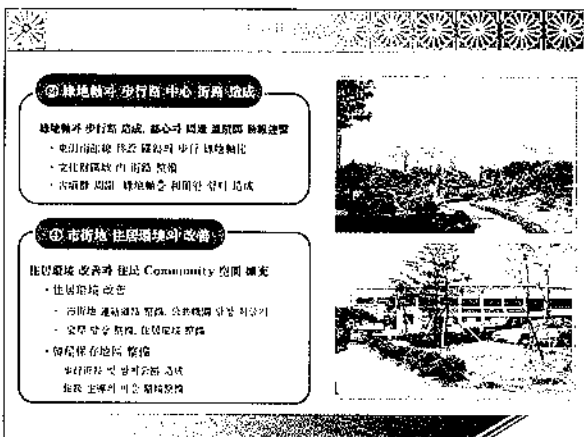
### ① Setting up basic plan for historical city landscape and establish rules concerned

- Systematic management and maintenance of historical city landscape
- Setting up basic landscape plan and establish rules on landscape

### ② Maintenance of building facades and street furniture

#### Renovating city center ambiance by maintenance work of building facade and artificial structure

- Supporting building facade maintenance (by subsidizing remodeling and by developing facade designs)
- Street furniture (shingles, signage, bench, street lamps) design development and maintenance



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ③ Pedestrian-friendly street with green axis and sidewalk

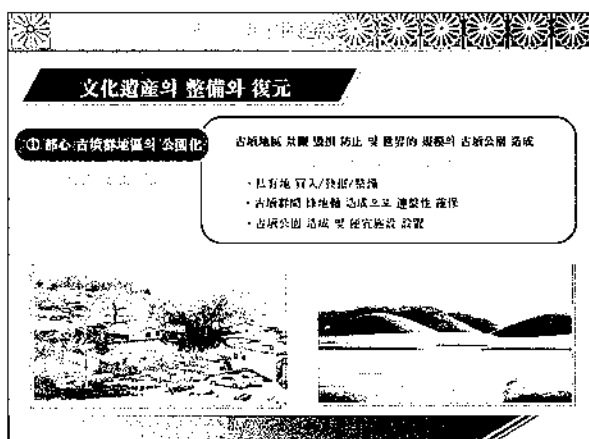
#### Linking people's path between historical sites in and outside city center

- Creating a green axis for pedestrians on the site of former Donghaenambyu Railway
- Maintenance work of streets in cultural properties area
- Creating resting area on the green axis near the ancient tombs

### ④ Improvement of urban residential area environment

#### Improvement of residential environment and expansion of community space

- Improvement of residential environment
- Maintenance of connecting roads, removal of fences of public buildings
- Maintenance work for fences of houses and living environment
- Maintenance of traditional Korean-style house (Hanok) preservation area
- Creating pedestrian street and "vest pocket" parks
- Residents-initiated community environment maintenance



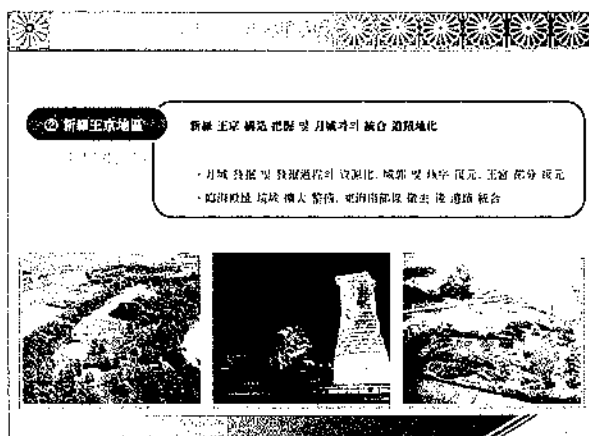
## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history - Maintenance and restoration of cultural heritage

### ① Turning the tumuli area into parks

Protecting tumuli area landscape from damaging and creating world-class tumuli parks

- Some 180 tumuli of 4 to 6th century Silla kings and nobles are located -

- Purchase of private-owned land/excavation/maintenance
- Creating green axis between tombs, linking the tumuli
- Creating tumuli park and building service area for citizens



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

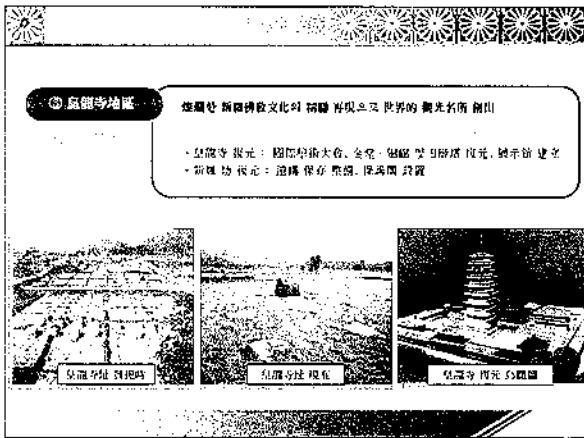
### ② Dongbu historical sites area

Foundation laying for understanding the structure of Silla Royal Capital and combining the heritage site areas with Wolseong

- Palace of 1,000 years capital of Silla -

- Utilizing the result and process of Wolseong excavation, Restoration of fortress wall and moat, Restoration of the palace
- Expansion and maintenance of the site of Imhaejeon , Integration of historical sites after removal of Donghaenambu Railway





## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ③ Hwangryongsa area

Restoration of the brilliant Silla Buddhist culture will create a world-class tourist attraction.

- Built between 553~645 A.D. and lost in fire in 1238 the temple was the biggest in Asia (temple area: 83,000m<sup>2</sup>) -

- Restoration of Hwangryongsa: international conference, restoration of Gumdang, corridors and the 9-story pagoda. Construction of exhibition hall
- Restoration of Silla village (Bang): and preservation of historical monuments, installation of protection facilities



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ④ Restoration of Woljeonggyo and Iljeonggyo

Restoration of Silla period bridges and ancient roads, additional tourism resources

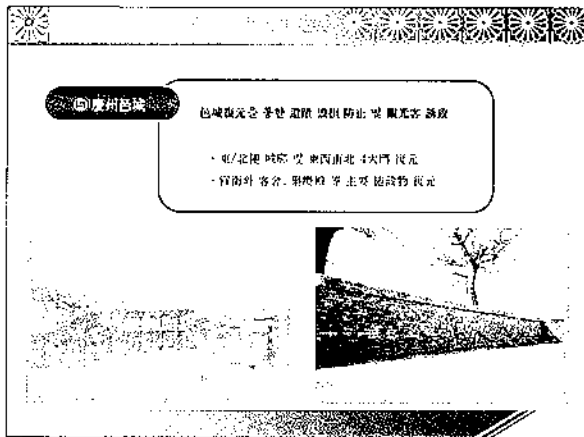
- Built in 760 A.D. (Woljeonggyo L=63m, B=12m / Iljeonggyo (L=55m, B=12m) -

- Excavation and restoration of ancient Silla road (Road historical relics) and creation of tour road
- Reproduction of the love story of Princess Yoseok

A view of Woljeonggyo excavation

A view of present Woljeonggyo site

A birds-eye-view of Woljeonggyo Restoration

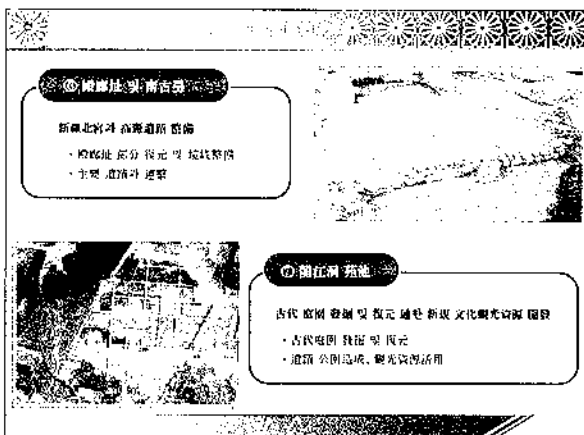


## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ⑤ Gyeongju eup fortress

Restoration of fortress to protect historical relics from damaging, and to attract tourists

- Built in Goryeo period( in 1012), "eup" (town) system started. -
- Restoration of fortress on eastern /northern sides and four gates
- Restoration of major buildings such as Government buildings, guest houses and Jipgyeongjeon (library)



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ⑥ Jeonrangji and Namgoru

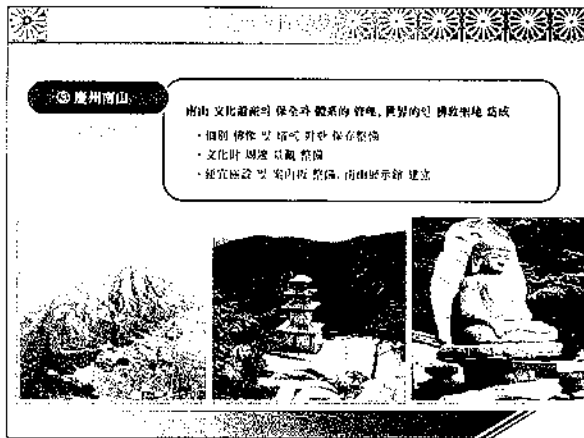
Maintenance of Silla Bukgung and Goryeo period historical relics

- Restoration and maintenance of Jeonrangji area
- Linking with other major historical sites

### ⑦ Yonggangdong Wonji

Excavation and restoration of ancient gardens to develop them into new cultural tourism resources

- Excavation and restoration of ancient gardens
- Utilizing the gardens as tourism resources by creating historical site parks

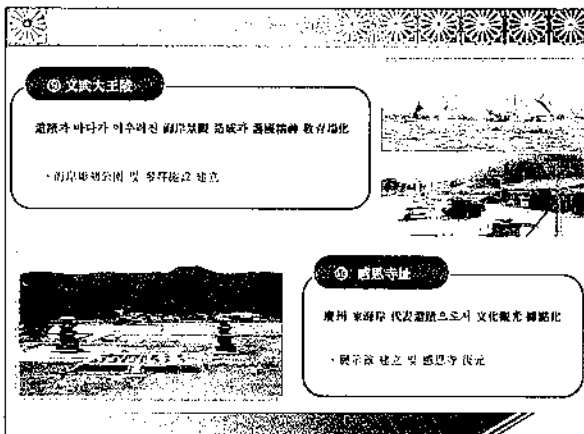


## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ⑧ Gyeongju Namsan (World Cultural Heritage)

Systematic management and preservation of Namsan cultural heritage, Creation of a world-class Buddhist sacred land

- Conservation and maintenance of Buddha figures and pagodas
- Maintenance of landscape architecture near cultural properties
- Maintenance of service facilities and signage. Construction of Namsan Exhibition Hall



## Historical city alive with 2,000 years of history

### ⑨ Tomb of King Munmu

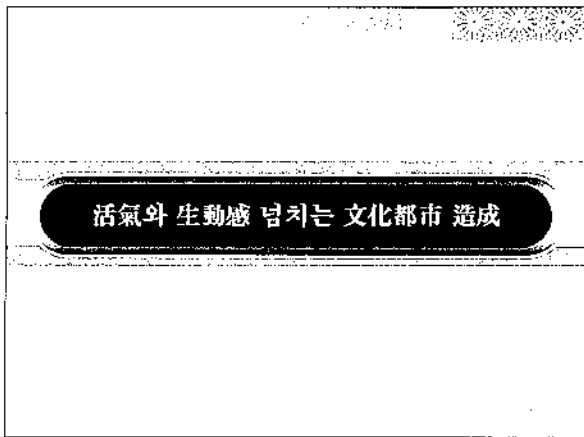
Creating a seashore landscape harmonizing historical site and the sea Utilizing the site as educating patriotism

- Offshore rock tomb of the 30th Silla King Munmu (in reign 661~681) -
- Construction of seashore sculpture park and a shrine

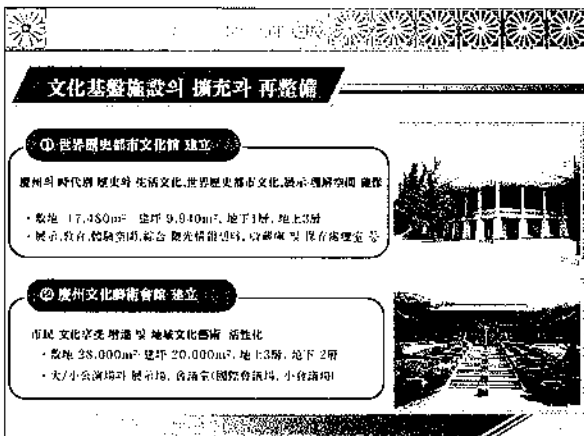
### ⑩ Gameunsa temple site

Gameunsa temple in Gyeongju will be the center of cultural tourism as on the East Coast

- Founded by King Sinmun of Silla in 682 -
- Construction of Exhibition Hall and restoration of Gameunsa temple



Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City  
Gyeongju  
Cultural city full of vitality and energy



Cultural city full of vitality and energy  
- Expansion and maintenance of cultural infrastructure

① Construction of international hall of the historical city

Space to display history and living culture of Silla period is required

\* Diverse culture existed between Silla period and modernity

- Area: 17,480m<sup>2</sup> Floor space: 9,940m<sup>2</sup>, 1 basement 3 storied building
- Room for exhibition, education, experience, tourist information center, storage, preservation workshop, etc.

② Construction of Gyeongju art and culture Center

Enhancing cultural entertainment opportunity for citizens  
Activating local cultural and artistic activities

- Area: 28,000m<sup>2</sup>, Floor space: 20,000m<sup>2</sup>, 3-story, 2 story basement
- Grand/small Halls and exhibition hall, meeting rooms (int'l conference halls, small meeting rooms)

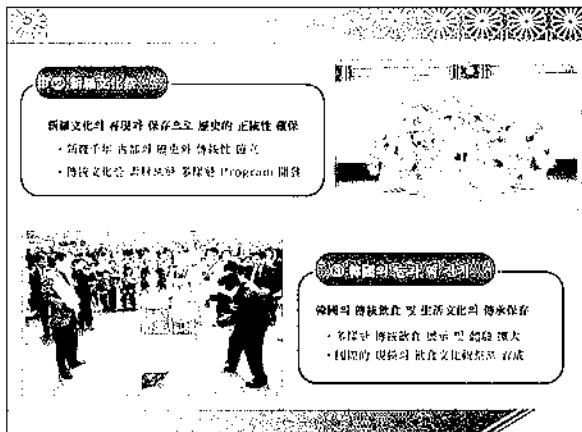


## Cultural city full of vitality and energy- Activating culture and art festival

### ①Gyeongju World Culture EXPO

Enhancing the cultural brand image as a representative  
Korean brand for world  
cultural festival

- Hosted World Culture EXPO: 3 EXPOs (1998, 2000, 2003)
- Construction of Hwangryong Tower and Gyeongju World Culture EXPO Center
- Development of diverse programs on the rich traditional cultural topics



## Cultural city full of vitality and energy

### ②Silla Festival

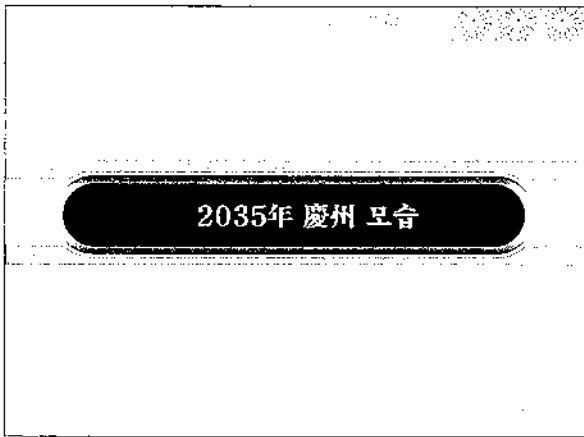
Reproduction and preservation of Silla culture will  
consolidate historical identity

- Securing historical and traditional status of the 1,000 year-old city
- Developing diverse programs on traditional and cultural topics

### ③Festival of Korean drinks and rice cake

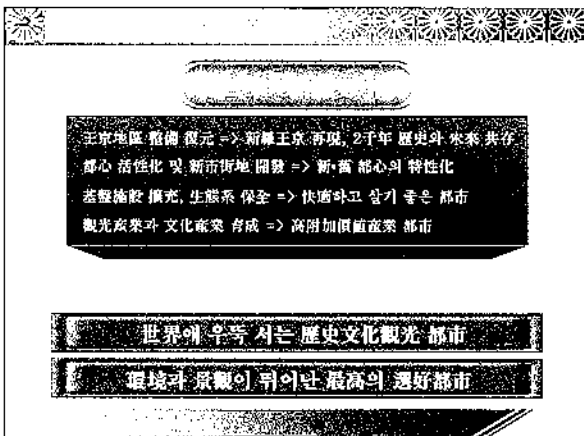
Preservation and handing down of traditional food and daily  
culture in Korea

- Exhibition and more experience opportunities of diverse Korean food
- Promoting the event to an international food and cultural festival



Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City  
Gyeongju

Gyeongju in 2035



Gyeongju in 2035 - Gyeongju in 2035

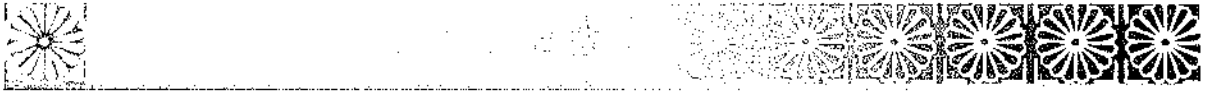
Maintenance and restoration of Silla Royal Capital Area  
⇒ Reviving the Silla Royal Capital, Co-existence of 2,000 years of history and future

Revitalizing city center and developing new avenues  
⇒ Old and new centers with different characters

Expansion of infrastructure, preservation of ecology  
⇒ Pleasant and healthy city to live in.

Promotion of tourism industry and cultural industry  
⇒ City with high-value added industries

A prominent world-class historical cultural city  
A most favored tourist destination with excellent environment and landscape



# 感謝합니다

Thank You

Kyoto



Florence



Kyiv





# Kyoto

## Japanese Culture and the Future in the World: Initiatives for Kyoto's Rebirth Project

- Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# Japanese culture and the future in the world

## Initiatives for Kyoto's Rebirth Project

Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, Mayor of Kyoto

1. Thank you very much for your kind introduction. It is a great privilege for me to have the opportunity to present the initiatives of Kyoto city. I will be speaking about our project, "Kyoto's Rebirth Project".

2. Kyoto is a city of scenic beauty that enjoys the splendour of four seasons. It was founded in 794AD as "Heian-Kyo" meaning "Capital of peace". Since then, Kyoto has produced a culture unique to the Japanese in such forms as poetry and literature. For more than one thousand years Kyoto has been a wellspring for Japanese spiritual culture, accumulating numerous leaders of arts and head temples of various sects. Kyoto still enchants many people as a centre of traditional crafts and performing arts. The crafts include Nishijin-ori textiles, Kyo-yaki and Kiyomizu-yaki pottery. The performing arts include Noh-ply, the classical Japanese performance, Kyogen-play, the classical comic theater, and Kyo-mai, Japanese traditional dance. Kyoto is a pioneer in protecting its aesthetic scenery and cultural assets, as well as in promoting its unique culture. However, as our economic situation and lifestyles change, the enchantment of Kyoto is drastically fading. Therefore, the Kyoto City Government has undertaken "Kyoto's Rebirth Project".

3. I would like to explain "Kyoto's Rebirth Project". "Kyoto's Rebirth Project" is a plan to cultivate interest in the Historical City of Kyoto and to send its message out at home and abroad. Kyoto has a 1200 year-old history, and the city boasts both a natural beauty and an aesthetic landscape. Kyoto also nurtures a traditional culture that has been cherished for ages as the symbol of Japanese culture and history. The history, culture, and landscape of Kyoto have been inherited from one generation to the next. They are common treasures for not only Kyoto citizens, but also for in Japan and in the world. I think that Kyoto locals and all Japanese alike should preserve and utilize these important treasures effectively. "Kyoto's Rebirth Project" is exactly an initiative of this kind.

4. Next, I will explain why we have started this project. I receive proposals from the Architectural Institute of Japan and other related associations, which were being pressurized to take action by rapid

urbanization and globalization. From there, Kyoto's Rebirth Forum, headed by Dr. Takeshi Umehara, Advisor of International Research Center for Japanese Studies, was established. The Forum organized various ideas and completed "A Proposal for Kyoto's Rebirth as a National Strategy".

5. This proposal mentions that the history and culture of Kyoto have played an important role in defining the Japanese mindset. It also makes reference to the fact that we strongly need support from the national government to preserve Kyoto. Four items are offered as its main proposals.

- ① The first is to realize the vision of Kyoto's rebirth as a national policy, and to secure sufficient financial support from the national government.
- ② The second is to take measures for preserving, restoring, and recreating the landscape of Kyoto.
- ③ The third is to establish the Kyoto Historical Museum and to take measures to preserve and make better use of the cultural assets of Kyoto.
- ④ The fourth is to make it a national priority to promote tourism in Kyoto.

6. I have duly received the Proposal, and consequently, the Kyoto City Government is taking steps to promote the initiatives in order to realize "Kyoto's Rebirth Project" from three points of view; scenery, culture, and tourism.

7. First of all, we should preserve the city landscape that characterizes Kyoto. The urbanized area in Kyoto has kept its landscape well-balanced between Kyo-Machiya, traditional townhouses, and non-traditional townhouses. Recently, however, the number of Kyo-Machiya townhouses has been rapidly decreasing.

The Kyoto City Government has established the "Fund for Kyo-Machiya", and makes use of its interests as subsidy to improve and, hopefully, stop their decreasing.

We would also request that the national government revise the Building Standards law to allow for large-scale improvements and renovations of the Kyo-Machiya townhouses.

8. Secondly, we are pushing for financial support required to move existing powerlines underground. We have already carried out such construction in the vicinity of the Imperial palace and some Higashiyama mountain areas. There are plans for another 150 kilometres of construction, but this will take more than one hundred years with our current finances. With governmental aid, we will be able to preserve and improve the aesthetics of our historical landscape.

9. The national government announced the Landscape Law, an initiative to preserve the landscape of Kyoto City, in June 2004, and was put into effect in June 2005. I established an advisory commission

consisting of specialists from various fields with the aim to greatly improve the landscape of Kyoto. The commission is drawing up a master plan for the landscape on the basis of the claim of this law. In this way, Kyoto City is promoting the initiatives for the creation of a more attractive and novel Kyoto, step by step.

10. Kyoto City has imposed a legal control on outdoor commercial displays over the whole city area, and as in the past, strict adherence to these laws have been a high priority. In actuality, however, there are many unapproved and illegal objects. As a result, new regulations and guidelines are needed.

11. I will now talk about our program for the preservation of the overall city view. The city authorities are struggling to draw up a "Guideline for the preservation of landscape in Kyoto". This guideline would preserve not only the natural scenery around the famous temples, but the overall landscape such as the view of the mountains from the bridge over Sanjo river. However, some options may impose restrictions on the rights of citizens, so further discussions are still necessary.

12. Next I would like to speak about culture. There are numerous forms that have been passed down through the generations such as Noh-play, Kyo-Mai dance, tea ceremony and flower arrangement. The heads of these schools have successfully preserved the mind and form of these arts. However, it is becoming exceedingly difficult for each to exist and continue independently. In order to preserve these and Japanese culture as a whole, we must establish a base organization specializing in this field. We are currently pushing for the building of the National museum of History and the National Institute for Traditional Performance, here in Kyoto. Such a foundation will enable us to present our arts and culture to the world, and allow individuals to study Japanese history while experiencing the arts first-hand. We will proudly show that our traditional arts are alive and well after more than 1200 years of development.

13. Furthermore, Kyoto houses 20% of Japan's national treasures and 14% of the important cultural properties. Yet we are not subsidized enough to preserve and repair them, nor do we receive any subsidies for maintaining them. Not enough has been done to prevent damage from disaster. We must take measures to protect our cultural assets from fires and earthquakes.

14. Lastly, I would like to introduce our initiatives concerning tourism. The Japanese Government has held up the goal of doubling the number of foreign tourists to 10 million visitors each year, by the year 2010. This is not just a matter of increasing numbers. The important thing is to interact and come to understand different cultures, developing those relationships to achieve world peace. I believe Kyoto is fit for such a position. These are the reasons why the Kyoto City Government wishes to promote tourism through "Kyoto's Rebirth Project".

15. These are the focal points of "Kyoto's Rebirth Project". All these endeavors cannot be realized right away, but I can say that the system is being organized at a steady pace.

First of all, we have established the "Kyoto's Rebirth 100 Member Committee". The committee is made up of Dr. Takashi Umehara and other advisors, and functions to support the city authorities in realizing the project. It was formed on October 24th, 2003 and currently has 267 members.

Secondly, on May 20th, 2005 at the National Diet, more than 100 members of the ruling parties got together to set up a federation for the restoration of historical cities. One month later, 40 members of an opposition party also set up a federation with the same objective. The National Diet is also doing its part to support the project.

In the meantime, the Kyoto populace has set up a promotional forum for the Kyoto's Rebirth project. The climate has been formed, where citizens combine forces to promote the project. The group has more than 400 people.

16. As our national finance is not in the best of state, I prospect we face a long and bumpy road to the realization of the Project. However, it is at this time when internationalization continues to develop and Japan is forced to define its identity, that Kyoto must stand up to do its part.

"Kyoto's Rebirth Project" is also a movement to reaffirm the Japanese identity.

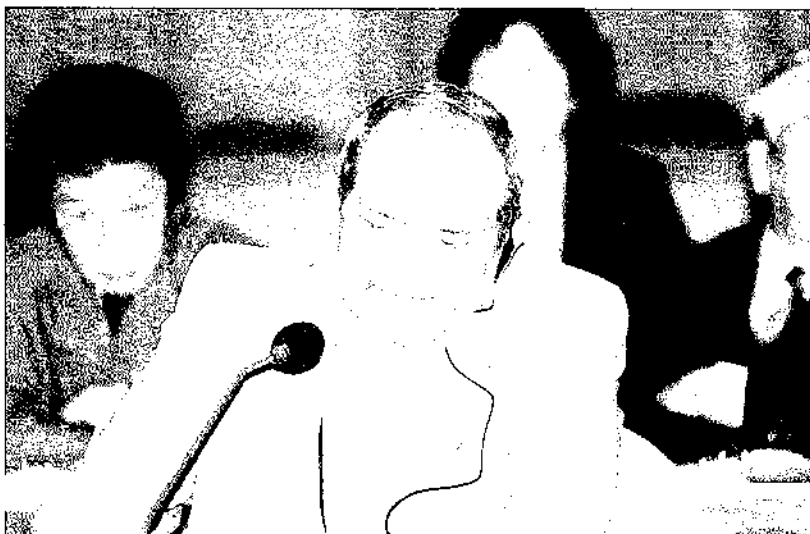
To preserve and bring out the best of Kyoto, and be able to pass it on to the future and the world, the Kyoto City Government will drive our initiatives to realize the Project together with its people. I also believe this to be the mission that the City of Kyoto must achieve, as the historical city of Japan.



Kyoto



Gyeongju



Isfahan

# Isfahan

## The Reconstruction of Isfahan's Historic Monuments

- Nourollah Salavati, Deputy Mayor in Urban Development

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Balfarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# The Reconstruction of Isfahan's Historic Monuments

Mr. Chairman,

Excellencies, Distinguished delegations, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I would like to thank The League of Historical Cities, the host country and the city of Gyeongju for all arrangements and wonderful hospitality, which has been conveyed to us. It is a great privilege for me to take part in this conference.

All people and nations have their own deep roots of historic heritages, which have grown and survived during the past. The wonderful profile of nations can be seen in the mirror of their cultures and historic monuments. The world does not belong only to today's people as it didn't belong to the past. The past, present and future generations are owners of the world heritages equally. In fact we are missioned to preserve and maintain heritages, which has been delivered to us. We are committed in preserving, restoring repolishing these heritages and delivering them to the next generation. We are not permitted to demolish and destroy them. The history is witnessing our measurements and action. All true pictures of our actions with real narrations are recorded and passed to the next owners of our heritages as it has recorded about what has happened in the past. Those who have destroyed and demolished some parts of heritages have left ugly, painful and unforgivable records. And those who have preserved heritages and enhanced their glory are admired by the world history. In fact we are travelers who pass through the destiny road.

One of the most beautiful, fruitful measurements of the generation of 20th century is creation and establishment of the League of Historical Cities. The organization has a bright and dynamic message, "preserve, maintain, restore and care your historic, cultural heritages. This is an endless treasure, which belongs to the global citizens and civilization.

Wonderful opportunity has been created for all of us to exchange viewpoints, experiences, knowledge and understanding. The League of Historical Cities has played a great role in this respect and it is highly appreciated by all of us.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

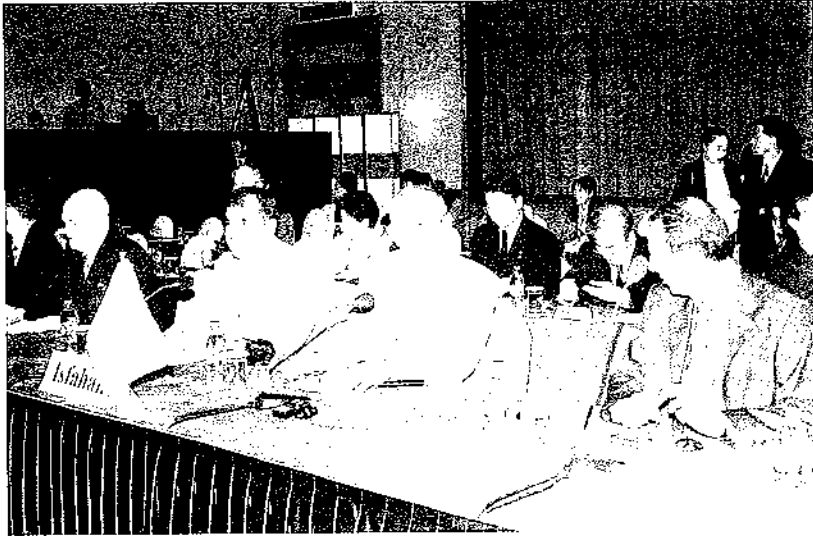
Isfahan as one of the most famous historic and cultural city is a small part of this global treasury. Due to



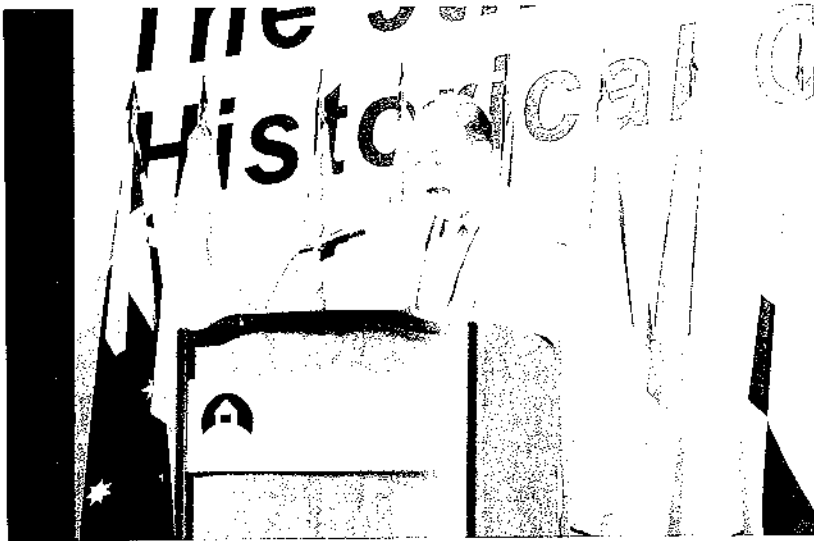
its geographical position and location in Islamic Republic of Iran, has been selected as the capital of old Iran during different periods. There are hundred of historic monuments in this city, monuments from pre-Islamic and post-Islamic periods can be seen in the city. There are hundreds of wonderful historic monuments, which are in need of fundamental restorations and of course tens of these monuments have already been restored and repaired. There are two organizations in charge of restoration. The Cultural Heritages and Tourism Organization, which is a governmental institution and the second is The Reconstruction and Renovation Organization, established by people of Isfahan and works under Isfahan Municipality. I am honored to be among you as the representative of the second organization. Every year, about 500 million US Dollars is allocated for purchasing and restoring historic monuments owned by private sections. Historic monuments of Isfahan, consist of the following groups: Mosques, Churches, Synagogues, Fire Temples, Minarets, Shrines and Mausoleum, Bridges, Houses, Theological Schools, Bazaars, Caravansaries, Natural tourist attractions, Public Bath-houses, Old Streets.

In order to train restoration masters in different fields of arts, we have established the university of art, where hundreds of students study for a period of four years (62% girls and 48% boys). Restoration of the above mentioned monuments need a lot of skills, budgets and patience. I have brought a CD to offer to the distinguished delegations, in English language, which offers explanations about our activities, regarding restoration and renovation of historic monuments. We would like to be an active member of The League of Historical Cities and wish to hold one of future conferences in Isfahan, with greatest pleasure.

I would like to thank you very much Mr. Chairman for the time given to me and appreciate your kind attention too and finally wish peace and property for the whole world.



Presentation



Kazan



Presentation

# Kazan

## Cooperation between LHC and OWHC

- Rassikh Sagitov, Regional coordinator of the Organization of World Heritage Cities for Euro-Asia

Presentation &  
Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

**Kazan**  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# Cooperation between LHC and OWHC

Presentation of Mr. Rassikh Sagitov,  
regional coordinator of the Organization  
of world heritage cities for Euro-Asia

Dear Mr. Chairman,  
dear participants, dear Ladies and Gentlemen!

Let me first of all thank you for giving me the possibility to take part in this Conference of the League of historical cities.

The city of Kazan is a multi-ethnic and multicultural city in the Russian Federation, one of largest, and is considered as the third capital of Russia after Moscow and Saint-Petersburg.

Kazan has celebrated its 1000-th anniversary this year and it was really an international event. During celebrations the Summit of Heads of States of Euro-Asia region took part. During the Summit of Local Governments held in Kazan in June 2005 the Kazan Appeal to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan was adopted on the will of local governments to support the Millenium goals and target declared by the United Nations.

This appeal was handled to Mr.Kofi Annan by the Mayor of Kazan Kamil Iskhakov on the 8th of September during the meeting of Mayors of leading world cities in the UN head-quarters in New-York.

As a result the paragraph on the increasing role of Local Governments was included to the final declaration of World Summit in New-York last September.

The city of Kazan has become full member of the Organization of World Heritage Cities when the Kazan Kremlin was included to the UNESCO World Heritage List in the year 2000.

By 2003 the OWHC had fife regional secretariats covering Europe, Africa, Latin and North America. Only the World Heritage Cities of the biggest continent of the World didn' t have their regional Structure within the OWHC.

In April 2003 the Board of Directors of the OWHC be the request of Euro-Asia cities decided to set up the Euro-Asia section of the organization with the seat in the city of Kazan.

The Euro-Asia continent is the richest continent for languages, religions and cultures of the world. The Euro-Asia continent includes about 35% of World Heritage sites of the world and 46% of masterpieces of intangible heritage. China has more than 30 World Heritage sites on its territory, India has 25, no other countries of the world have such a concentration of world Heritage masterpieces. We live in a territory with a very rich and divers culture. And our purpose is to preserve it for future generations.

In this context for Euro-Asia section of the OWHC and for the Organization of World Heritage cities is extremely important to have good partners in order to exchange experience. For us the League of historical cities is very important.

Kazan is active member of the League of historical cities. The delegation of Kasan has visited several times the head-quarters of the League in Kyoto. The delegation of Kyoto visited Kazan in 2002 for the international Conference on diversity.

Conclusion of the agreement between the League of historic cities and Euro-Asia section of the OWHC is very important for strategical development of both organizations.



Presentation & Discussion



Presentation & Discussion



Xian



# Xi'an

## The Development Orientation for Historical and Cultural Cities - Jingshu Wang, Director of Xi'an People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
**Xi'an**  
Kiev  
Kaiyuan

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# The Development Orientation for Historical and Cultural Cities - Protection of Xi'an as a historical and cultural city

Jingshu Wang,  
Director of Xi'an People's Association for  
Friendship with Foreign Countries

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Good morning! (good afternoon!)

It is a great pleasure for me to attend the Ninth World Historical Cities Conference in Gyeongju, a beautiful city with a long history, and to exchange ideas on the development of historical and cultural cities together with you experts and scholars. Now, let me brief you on our work in protecting our ancient city of Xi'an.

## I. Xi'an briefing

As an ancient capital city, Xi'an was constructed some 3,100 years ago and it had been the capital city of ancient China for over 1,100 years. The city boasts the longest history among ancient Chinese cities. The most magnificent dynasties in ancient Chinese history, namely Zhou, Qin, Han, Sui, Tang, etc., all established capitals on this land of wonder, leaving us numerous historical relics and sights both seen above ground or buried deep in the earth. All these qualify Xi'an as a world-class historical and cultural city.

In protecting and constructing the ancient city, Xi'an attaches great importance to the continuity of her history and culture. Today, the city has evolved into a modern metropolis with advanced science, technology, education and refined cultural spirit. It is also a key center of scientific research, education and modern industries in the Chinese Mainland.

Like other world historical and cultural cities, Xi'an is still in face of the question as how to balance protection and development in her urban construction.



## II. Epitome of both protection planning and implementation

As an ancient cultural capital, Xi'an has all along focused on protection of the ancient city, and preserved numerous historical and cultural remains and relics in reasonable planning, orderly development and in accordance with the principle of "protecting ancient city image while pressing ahead modernization drive".

In recent years, guided by the city's Master Planning, Xi'an has worked a lot to preserve her heritage.

### 1. Construct a Tang-culture tourist zone centering on the Big Wild Goose Pagoda

The Big Wild Goose Pagoda built in Tang Dynasty is a famous Buddhist pagoda in China, and is a landmark in Xi'an. To showcase her splendor, Xi'an Municipal People's Government has improved her surrounding environment, constructed east to the pagoda a cluster of well-equipped tourist buildings richly flavored with Tang-culture (named Three Tang Project), and then successively built the South Square and North Square, restored the imperial garden Tang Paradise, and is planning to undertake such projects as the Tang Sleepless City.

### 2. The City Wall circular construction project

The City Wall of Xi'an is the only completely preserved one among major Chinese cities. The City Wall has been connected as a whole after over twenty years of restoration. The ongoing beautifying projects also include the West City Wall Garden, which, after construction, will make the circular City Wall Garden complete and consistent. The City Wall Garden as a whole will improve and complete the ecological environment that richly adds radiance and harmony to the City Wall and the moat.

### 3. The Bell Tower and Drum Tower Square construction project

Situated in the downtown area, the Bell Tower and Drum Tower were built in Ming Dynasty and are important landmarks in Xi'an. Since 1995, Xi'an began to build the Square in a bid to improve their surrounding environment. The Square, which is still being expanded and will be finished in full by the end of this year, has offered a city parlor for tourists from home and abroad.

Representing the cream of the city's historical and cultural heritage, these projects have integrated modern cultural spirit with traditional culture, promoted cultural relics through protection, and at the same time, helped to stimulate the city's economy.

## III. Protection ideas proposed in the updated City Master Planning (2004~2020)

Half a century's experiences and lessons drawn from ancient relics protection have found a very good use as reference for Xi'an's protection work in the future. At present, we have prepared The Fourth City

Master Planning for 2004~2020, proposing ideas to categorize cultural relics in the city and divide the city into major theme cultural areas under protection.

There are four protection belts in the city: 1. Historical City Protection Belt in City Proper, 2. Historical Landform and River and Lake Systems Protection Belt in Central Region, 3. Natural and Cultural Sights Protection Belt in Southern Region, and 4. Ancient Remains and Tombs Protection Belt in Northern and Southeastern Regions. In city proper, it is expected to maintain the strict city pattern of Ming Dynasty, and restore the splendor of the Imperial City. It is expected to display the large scale of the city in Tang Dynasty and showcase her ancient relics. It is expected to protect the four sites of historical remains (Feng and Hao Capitals in Zhou Dynasty, Epang Palace in Qin Dynasty, Chang'an Capital in Han Dynasty, and Daming Palace in Tang Dynasty), and restore the eight rivers as a part of ecological environment (including such rivers as Jinghe, Weihe, Chanhe, Bahe, Fenghe, Haohe, Laohe, etc.) It is expected to review the world-wide value of Xi'an as the starting point of the silk road, thereby improving the city's image.

Major protection items are in ten categories including: 1. natural and historical environment, 2. historical city pattern, 3. major remains area, 4. historical streets and historical sights area, 5. all levels of protected cultural relics, 6. historical buildings and surroundings, 7. residences of famous personages, 8. non-material cultural heritage, 9. ancient trees and plants, 10. symbols of cultural heritage.

#### IV. Major protection measures to be taken in recent time

According to the ideas and requirements in the updated Master Planning, the following projects will be launched in recent time.

##### 1. Protection of major relics

In surrounding areas of Xi'an, there are numerous ancient remains and tombs. The protection centers on the four sites of major historical remains of Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang dynasties and Duling Mausoleum in Han Dynasty. In accordance with the principle of "salvage first, protection foremost and reasonable utilization", these remains will be reasonably developed into tourist parks on the basis of site protection.

Covering an area of 2.8km<sup>2</sup>, the Daming Palace remains is among the biggest of its kind in Xi'an. We have implemented the Daming Palace and Hanyuan Palace Remains Protection and Restoration Project, and are currently constructing the 600-meter imperial lane in front of Hanyuan Palace. To improve the surrounding environment of Daming Palace, we have worked out a holistic restoration planning for 12km<sup>2</sup> in this area. The implementation of this planning will substantially improve the living standards in this otherwise backward urban area, and promote its urban environment.

In accordance with the current image of Duling Mausoleum remains, we have worked out a master planning for its protection featuring a gradual transformation of Duling Mausoleum into a historical remains cemetery garden. The master protection planning for the Han Dynasty Chang'an City will be

completed by this year, and the next step is to conduct the protection planning for Feng and Hao Capitals of Zhou Dynasty.

## 2. Holistic protection of the old (Ming Dynasty) city and the rejuvenation of the "Tang Imperial City"

The centerpiece in protecting Xi'an as an ancient city is on the old city. In protecting the old city, we have reorganized her dotting cultural relics, linear historical streets, regional areas with traditional image, and scattered traditional folk houses, refined recent buildings, ancient trees and plants with introduction cards, etc., and integrated all these into a holistic protection system. To seek harmony between ancient and modern styles, we will restore traditional city pattern step by step, protect her cultural image, and realize the protection and continuity of the old city's holistic traditional space through such measures as relocating government quarters outside of the city, and gradually reducing the old city's population density, architecture's height and density, as well as easing traffic pressures, etc.

On the basis of protecting the old city, we have proposed the "Tang Imperial City Restoration Program". With the purpose of restoring the Tang Imperial City and by relying on the reputation of Sui and Tang culture and civilization, this Program will substantially increase the influence of Xi'an as a historical and cultural city, spur the city's economy and thus maintain the old city's vitality and charm. In accordance with the "Tang Imperial City Restoration Program" and the ideas of "new concepts, new businesses, and new symbols", we have worked out the planning for the West Fair once existed in Tang Dynasty. It is expected to restore the original forest belts of Tang Dynasty, and then connect the relics in Tang Dynasty Chang'an City, and comprehensively develop the Big Wild Goose Pagoda and Qujiang Scenic Area, thereby completing the construction of the amusement park.

## 3. Protection of historical streets and blocks

As a longstanding ancient city, Xi'an features a constellation of cultural relics. However, the numerous traditional streets or blocks are profoundly representing her appeal in a more affectionate way. We have protected and restored some streets or blocks in the ancient city, so that traditional streets or blocks, through unique ways and with their own superior history and culture, can play a key role in urban development and economic and social life.

Located east to the South Gate, Sanxue Street area is home to the world-famous Forest of Stone Tablet Museum. Centering on protecting the Forest of Stone Tablet, we will protect surrounding traditional folk houses, restore existing traditional architectures, reserve old trees and existing street, alley and courtyard patterns, and improve the current housing conditions by equipping with modern facilities. In this way, a traditional historical and cultural scenic area will be shaped with Xi'an's own characteristics.

In protecting and restoring the Lianhu (lotus lake) Historical Streets and Blocks, we have drawn successful experiences from Europe, and restored the area through Sino-foreign cooperation. Based on reserving historical image and maintaining original living style, we will work hard to improve the residents' living conditions and deliver them access to modern lifestyle, which is also as an effort to spur the economy.

#### **4. Planning of cultural systems and sculpture systems**

The ancient city's historical continuity is a rich resource for her development. To bring the intangible cultural heritage into tangible urban construction so as to enrich her already profound culture, we have worked out the planning of cultural systems and sculpture systems.

The planning, based on urban road framework, aims to improve the traditional cultural taste of architectures, space and environment, and effectively promote the city's cultural atmosphere through injecting traditional techniques, designs, colors, texts and components into the city's spatial pattern, streets, sculptures, architectures and decoration.

#### **5. Protection of river and lake systems**

Renowned for her eight surrounding waters in the ancient times, Xi'an has around the city such rivers as Jinghe, Weihe, Chanhe, Bahe, Fenghe, Haohe, Yuhe, Laohe, and so on. The city proper also features well-preserved Taiye Lake remains, Tang Dynasty Qujiang Lake remains, Xingqing Lake, the moat, etc. We have been comprehensively dealing with river pollution, and planting characteristic trees and plants alongside the river banks of Weihe, Chanhe and Bahe rivers. The city will resume her reputation for beautiful water and greenbelt, with historical sights restored and ecology improved.

The protection and continuity of the city's historical and cultural heritage is in the need of human civilization's development and the society's sustainable development, and is also our unshirkable responsibility. We will continue to work hard according to the ideas for protecting our history and culture, making a new round of contribution to human civilization.

# Kiev

## The Historical Environment of Ukraine and of the City of Kyiv: The protection of cultural heritage

- Valeriy Kiryan, Deputy Mayor of Kyiv

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
**Kiev**  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion



# "The historical environment of Ukraine and of the City of Kyiv. The protection of cultural heritage"

Valeriy Kiryan,  
Deputy Mayor of Kyiv

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Each nation is the creator and owner of the spiritual values created by it, national sacred objects which become more and more weighty with the course of time. We can be proud of the fact that as regards the total number of monuments and availability of world known masterpieces Ukraine ranks high among the world community. The capital city of Kyiv has been retaining the memory of millenniums concentrating the nation's character in its architectural image. It was herethat Ukrainian statehood and culture began. The historical part of the capital is the single territory with authentic, root history. It is not only of high national value, but also is a world property.

It is generally known that first stone constructions in the territory of Kyiv, such as Princes' palaces on the Starokyivska Hill, appeared as far back as pre-Christian times. It was here that the first stone Christian temple - the Tithe Church of Our Lady with the princes' chambers ensemble was erected. They formed the first architectural ensemble of the city /so called "Volodymyr's city"/ which is at present an archeological monument of state significance.

Beauty and majesty of the ancient Kyiv impressed contemporaries who compared it to Rome and Constantinople. At that period /10C - 12C / the basis of the volume planning city structure was laid. In the middle of the 11C the Great Prince of Kyiv Yaroslav the Wise completed the grandiose town planning desire having built the so called "Yaroslav's city" with the central Cathedral of St Sophia, the system of ramparts and towered entrance gates. The city construction was continued by his descendants. The complexes of the Kyiv-Pechersk Laura and the Gold-domed Monastery of St. Michael belong to the remarkable objects founded in the Old Rus times. Altogether about 50 brick cultic and civic constructions were built in Kyiv in 990-1240. Out of them the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Church of our Savior at Berestovo, the Church of St. Michael in Vydubensky Monastery and the Church of St. Cyril have preserved up to the present time. Other monuments of that period remained as archeological objects. All of them comprise the Gold Fund of the home cultural property being included in the List of the world heritage monuments.

The baroque period of the end of the 17C - the first half of the 18C became an important stage of the architectural and town planning development of Kyiv. It was a brilliant flight of national originality expressed in unsurpassed samples of architectural ensembles of the Military Cathedral of St. Nicholas, the

Brotherhood Monastery, the Monastery of St. Sophia and the Monastery of St. Michael. It is the baroque period connected with activity of Hetman Ivan Mazepa that in full measure represents the freedom-loving spirit of the nation, its striving for self-assertion and beauty. This period is rightfully considered the Ukrainian Renaissance. The Laura, the Cathedral of St. Sophia, the Monasteries of St. Michael and St. Cyril assumed the new architectural aspect. They were formed as independent architectural ensembles.

The period of Classicism /late 18C - early 19C/ gave a cardinal impetus to the city, first of all in the town planning sphere. The first regular plan of Kyiv representing the territory of the whole city with the parts of the Old City, Podil, Lypky and Pechersk with the fortress and the surrounding landscapes was the plan of General I. Meller and Count Shuvalov mapping out regular planning of the Pechersk housing estates as well as main town planning links and territorial bounds. The first general plan of Kyiv became the plan of 1837 made by the architect V. Beretti and the land surveyor L. Shmigelsky. According to it the central district of the city received a regular network of streets which have preserved up to present times. Important was comprehension of Khreshchatyk as the city's arterial axis connecting three autonomous parts of Kyiv - Pechersk, the Upper City and Podil.

A new splash of the town planning activity was observed in 1890-1910 - the period of the so called "construction rush" caused by the economic upsurge of Kyiv as the centre of the South-Western Region of the Russian Empire. In fact at that time line construction was completely renewed, new street complexes consisting of high /mostly 4-5 storey/ apartment houses were created. New housing estates created a new, perfect from aesthetic point of view architectural environment of Kyiv still defining the historical centre's face. At that time the numerous cohort of architectures of European level, such as P. Alyoshin, V. Gorodetsky, O. Verbitsky, G. Shleyfer, V. Nikolayev, V. Rykov worked in Kyiv. They formed the Kyiv architectural school of the late 19C - early 20C.

Notable for multiplicity of its Orthodox monasteries and churches Kyiv was a sacred place for the whole Eastern Slavonic world. Thousands of pilgrims used to come here to the spiritual centre of the Russian Empire. At the three days' walking distance the pilgrims arriving from the East had an opportunity to admire the majestic panorama of the right bank of the Dnieper with glittering gilded domes of churches, the number of which exceeded 200.

Soviet times gave to the city a number of significant architectural ensembles and constructions which organically blended with its historical context. The heritage of the so called "Soviet retrospectivism" of 1930s-1950s is now lifted to the higher level having been re-comprehended as an important stage of the home architectural development. It is enough to remember at least the ensemble of the Khreshchatik Street with its expressive silhouette and plastic solution which added a new scale and ideological and semantic filling to the capital's main thoroughfare.

Architecture has always been the bearer of profoundly national content assuming the nation's character. It concerns capitals, in particular. As a European capital Kyiv has the character of its own, the spirit of the place consisting of peculiarities of the locality it has been developed in, the town planning framework with dominants of separate ensembles and constructions, the combination of architectural styles and directions. These are complex processes and each city develops for itself serious canons not to break the historical environment outline integrity.

The present day city covers the area of 820.5 sq. km, including 370 sq. km under buildings. The

historical centre occupies the territory of 90 sq. km constituting only 10.9 per cent of the whole city's territory. This is a small, but the most valuable part where 12 thousand of historical buildings /including 4 thousand structures having the cultural heritage objects status/ are located. According to the protection categories

- 51 of them are included in the lists of the UNESCO world heritage;
- 442 are of national significance;
- 1894 are of local significance;
- 1314 have been recently revealed.

Chronological bounds of these objects cover an extremely broad historical layer - from the 11C /the period of flourishing of brick building in the territory of the Principality/ up to the 20C, i.e. the period of expansion of up-to-date European styles - modernism, constructivism, postmodernism.

Increase in the number of the city's cultural heritage objects - legal and factual - in the past two decades is an objective result of re-comprehension of the national cultural property. The monuments scope has been extended at the expense of inclusion of objects of new historical periods, 1930s-1950s, in particular, as well as new typological groups and varieties. If previously mostly structures and ensembles significant for the architectural development were considered the monuments, at present the list of monuments includes objects of the so called "ordinary construction" of the city forming the unique character of the historical environment. It is in the complex preservation of historical environment, in the entire fullness of its components - from a separate structure to the town planning complexes that the main task of monuments protection activity lies.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, the ancient Kyiv and we, its residents, welcome the third Millennium with restored unique monuments.

Unfortunately, the rich cultural heritage of Kyiv has met with big losses for the past incomplete century. The ideological motto of the totalitarian period "let's turn the provincial philistine Kyiv into the industrial capital of the Socialist Ukraine" resulted in mass destruction of temples and monasteries, town planning dominants which used to form the unique face of the city, in irreparable changes in its silhouette and architectural environment. Only in the period of 1919-1941 about 60 cultic structures were annihilated. Considerable losses were also inflicted to Kyiv during the WWII and the period of industrial development that followed. As a result the focal points of the town planning framework and visual links in the city panoramas had been lost.

After the WWII the ruined city had been restored. It enriched itself with original monuments of housing and civic architecture which organically blended with its historical context having become its new dominants.

In conformity with the Decree of President of Ukraine of 9.12.95 the Enactment of the Cabinet of Ministers No.700 of 23.04.1999 approved the Programme of reconstruction of prominent Ukrainian historical and cultural monuments.

The Programme recognizes that after achievement of sovereignty by Ukraine the utmost importance has been attached to reconstruction of the national architectural heritage specimens of particular value which



had been annihilated in the course of time. Those were unique objects, the images of the epoch which were of particular significance for the development of spirituality and culture. The following are the criteria of admissibility and rightfulness of their reconstruction:

- annihilation as a result of an act of vandalism, military operations, a national calamity;
- a necessity for return of the historical ensemble /complex/ integrity;
- provision of the monument with fixation documentation.

The capital's authority headed by Mayor Olexander Omelchenko carry out a large volume of work in connection with reconstruction of historical and cultural monuments of the city. Owing to considerable assignment of assets from the city budget the Pyrogoshcha Church of Our Lady's Dormition /12C/; the complex of the Gold-domed Monastery of St. Michael /12C-19C/; the Dormition Cathedral of Kyiv-Pechersk Laura /12C-18C/; the Nativity Church at Podil /18C/ have already resurged. Resurrection of separate, the most significant monuments is nowadays important from both town planning and ideological point of view being the highest manifestation of national self-consciousness and national idea.

Thus, during construction of Kyiv as the capital of a new sovereign European state the regeneration and urbanization processes balance has been kept.

Kyiv city authority take care of the world heritage monuments. For instance, 0.5 mln UAH have been allotted lately for financing of works on the "St. Sophia of Kyiv" National Preserve monuments. The city heating system networks have been removed from the St. Sophia preserve territory, green plantations have been improved, the socle part of the 18C walls has been put in good order.

There are enough problems regarding the cultural heritage protection. Most of them depend on decision making at the State level. Kyiv City Council does its utmost to make the cultural heritage protection in the city a model for other cities of the state.

Kyiv is a real Mecca of historical and cultural heritage of the world level. The problem of ancient Kyiv is, first of all, preservation of the historical and cultural heritage, conservation, restoration, rehabilitation as well as museumification, repair and adaptation of monuments. On representation of the Monuments Protection Department of Kyiv the Church of Our Savior at Berestovo /12C/, one of the oldest structures of the Kyiv-Pechersk Laura was entered in the "List of 100 Threatened World Monuments" UNESCO Bulletin in 2002.

Careful approach to the matter of the Berestovo Church of Our Savior preservation received high appraisal of the Getti Program Consultative Commission which in April of 2001 gave the Getti architectural conservation grant in the amount of 76 thous. 245 c.u. for the Temple preservation assurance. It should be marked that for the past 20 years the Church of Our Savior at Berestovo has been thoroughly studied. Historical, archeological, structural, typological investigations, study of soil, materials and frescos is a valuable information for conservation and restoration of the structure.

In June of 2001 the International Conference on the Berestovo Church of Our Savior restoration project preparation was held during which all previous studies and their results were presented to the select circle of experts in architectural conservation from the USA, Italy, Yugoslavia and Russia. They devoted most attention to the condition of soil, masonry, wooden constructions, roofing and frescos conservation. At

present the project of conservation and restoration of the Church is developed. It will be implemented after the expertise and consideration by the Ukrainian and international experts.

Protection of cultural heritage objects, their ensembles and complexes, foundation of historical and cultural preserves and memorial complexes, approval of the status of protected territories and landscapes, cultural heritage protection zones and their state registration in the territory of Kyiv was considered by the authorities at various stages of historical development. The legislation have been adopted as well as a number of governmental decrees and decisions of the city's executive authorities. Other normative documents have been approved.

A considerable volume of work on further study of historical environment of the city's districts has been carried out. The increase in the number of the city's cultural heritage objects - legal and factual - is an objective result of re-comprehension of the national cultural property. The number of monuments is increased at the expense of inclusion of objects of new historical periods, typological groups and varieties.

The problem of cultural heritage preservation assumes the complex character and can only be solved in the unity of development of large spatial systems. The "architectural monument" conception shall not be limited by separate structure bounds which is fixed in international documents, the Venetian Charter of 1964, in particular.

The historical territory of Kyiv and its annalistic vicinities form a unique environment of architectural, archeological, artistic, historical and topographic, landscape and other monuments. They are of national and common-to-all-mankind value being a constituent part of the world civilization.

Keeping of all evidences of our historical being and national genius and their transfer to future generations is a high and noble mission of those concerned in complex problems of the cultural construction. The present day practice is an evidence of the fact that decadence of culture, indifference to spiritual development of nation, neglect of cultural heritage lead to irreparable losses in all spheres of social life - economic, political, social.

Preservation of cultural heritage is most urgent not only for the Ukrainian capital, but also for other cities and states.

We are not a closed society and experience of other countries in protection and restoration of cultural heritage of historical cities will be positively adopted.

I thank you for attention and wish you fruitful work!

# Konya

The simple beauties of the Silk Roads come to  
life in the heart of Konya

- S. Senol AYDIN, Deputy General Secretary of Municipality of Konya

## Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
**Konya**

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Baltara

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

## "The simple beauties of the Silk Roads come to life in the heart of Konya"

S. Senol AYDIN,  
Deputy General Secretary of Municipality of Konya

This city is just like a child hiding her mysterious beauty, she runs to protect her treasures and buries them. Konya is just like the morning sun rising right over the red horizon.

Her cool shadows and cold fountains smile at us from a green pigment which is shown and seen in every corner. Where Konya hides itself from the outside world, it is the best to see from the inside.

Konya is very much like the sound and gentle flow of her people. To get to know her thoroughly you have to catch the right hour and the right season. A history of seven thousand years has been the area's main civilization and still bears the traces of many of many empires.

A historical capital, Konya.

Konya has been the capital of empires from 1097 to 1277 and has kept its face and roots. Konya has developed into quite an important city after the Turkish Republic was established and now it is just like any other exquisite destination with its historical monuments and cultural centers.

The economy of Konya, with its population of two million people, has developing industries, modern centers, and distinguished tourism investment and is now one of the commonest cities of cultural tourism both in Turkey and worldwide.

This celebrated city will always be the modern leader considering the measurable inheritance presented to mankind. The Silk Road which has changed the whole world is the primary passage leading to enlightenment. It is the path forming today's culture and civilization.

On these roads, not only precious silk and ceramics but also many cultures, beliefs, languages, instruments, legions and food were transferred and as the Silk Road Park will carry the ancient mission of bringing this colossal culture into being, the smallest element in this project is the result of utmost care and

research.

The civilization adventure of the Silk Road and the philosophy of Mevlana is of the same essence. This park does not only include Konya and Turkey, it is an umbrella over the universal merits and brotherhood. The rightfully gained prestige after the realization of this project will be the best inheritance we will leave to the next generations.

Now we will take a close look at the largest artificial lake in Turkey established on about four and a half million square meters and the actual lake being three hundred thousand square meters.

A magnificent park with sixteen Kilometers of asphalt road and thirteen Kilometers of mini-train track around. This park will unite the ancient culture of the East with contemporary global civilization in Konya with a call from Mevlana.

And here is the Silk Road Expedition Park with its cities: Shanghai, a colossal game park for children, aqua parks, amusement parks, a dinosaur park, a stone age park, Turkey's historical hero's park and a zoo; Kashkar, a large shoreline tent with restaurants in it, modern buildings of meeting halls, exhibition halls, fairgrounds and hotels; Tashkent, a culture center with multi-purpose halls, a bizarre where locals can trade their handmade goods, workshops where traditional handicrafts like Abrue, which is painting on water and Hut, which is calligraphy will be taught.

Sit-in workshops, theatres, a treasure-hunting park and toy castle for children; Samarkant, once in a lifetime chance of staying in the ancient hotels of Samarkant with rooms decorated as their originals, and a museum of traditional Turkish clothing; Boharah, a stud farm where children can ride horses and an observatory where you can take a trip to the stars with your family; Ashkabat, an island in the lake with holes where you can give the most prestigious parties.

There are also cafes restaurants, fishing facilities and a park where you can see traditional Turkish trades. The island is a perfect setting for the traditional wedding ceremonies of Konya.

Baghdad, an open air and a closed concert hall, fun park, and a child town which is a world-wide craze where children can observe and choose their future careers, outdoor theatres and a drive-in cinema.

A unique education and fun park. Konya, a cultural center with a Mevlevi house where the Mevlevi culture and the real life displays of the Mevlevi people are exhibited by professional actors. Mevlevi are the people who follow the teachings of the great philosopher Molana Jalal al-Din Rumi.

To continue after this little bit of information there are miniatures of Mevlevi houses all over the world.

Traditional Turkish music instruments, chorus rooms, music classes, and concert items are to be seen.

Bursa, a giant oxygen park with textile products managed by a private enterprise, shopping centers, observation terrace on a level with Mount Uda, a grass ski park, ice skating, roller skating, swimming pools, tennis courts, walking courses, boy scout camping and picnic areas.

Istanbul, a mini Istanbul with a monumental tower of seventy meters high in Semezan form, which is a whirling garnish, a small lake, facilities for tourist busses, the first station of the Park Train, petrol station, restaurants, a paint ball park, bicycle hiring, a go-cart track, and a magnificent museum of Sultric and Ottoman Sultans.

Turkey, bonding the East and the West for many centuries is now the shining star with its tourism and developing economy. Turkey is ready to start the accession talks of full membership to the European Union. Open to rational changes but still devoted to its traditional values.

The rising star, as well as causing many changes throughout the centuries, will now change the boundaries of Europe. Turkey's integration to Europe is also of utmost importance to the Middle East. This rapid change is supported by the developing economy and inner dynamics.

By the way, international groups have already begun their investments. According to the statistical data, Turkey is going to be a place of great attraction in tourism investments. Come construct this treasure together. Come bring the Silk Road into being. Come invest in Europe. Come and gain.



Konya

# Zhengzhou

Inheriting and Developing Civilization, Dealing with matters in a  
Concrete and Innovative Manner

- Wenchao Wang, Mayor of Zhengzhou

## Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

**Zhengzhou**  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# Inheriting and Developing the Civilization, Dealing with matters in a Concrete and Innovative Manner

The Preservation and Development of Ancient Capital City, Zhengzhou

Mayor of Zhengzhou City: Wang Wenchao

Dear Chairman Yorikane Masumoto, Dear Mayor Back Sang Seung, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Zhengzhou, Located in the center of China and on the banks of the Yellow River, is a famous historical and cultural city. As early as 3600 years ago, Zhengzhou had been the important capital city for Shang Dynasty. As one of the eight ancient capital cities in China, she gestated the splendid culture of the central plain. So many historical relics and thick cultural contents owned by Zhengzhou is just the epitome of the Chinese 5000 years' civilization and is where you can taste the charm of the ancient capital city.

Our forefathers leave us with such a rich historical cultural heritage. It is our primary responsibility to strengthen their preservation. In a long period, Zhengzhou has been attaching great importance to the preservation and restoration of our historical relics and actively exploring a unique way of preserving and developing the ancient capital city. We aim to enhance the city's cultural standard, boost up the citizens' solidarity and unity through the preservation and restoration, and make it serve our city's construction and development better. To reach the aims, we have done a great deal of work and made some beneficial explorations.

First, a lot of preserving and restoring jobs have been done to our historical relics. The 3600-year-old Zhengzhou Shang City relic, the largest and oldest ancient city site in China, is located in Zhengzhou. For fully displaying Zhengzhou's rich history and civilization, we strengthen our protection on the site by inviting some experts to initiate the Layout for the Protection on Zhengzhou Shang City Relic. According to the layout, we plan to establish a key and comprehensive protection and exhibition district, build up and restore the relic's museum, and historical blocks. We have made some special protection on the relics with the town area and palace district as the core. Some buildings and construction that could damage and affect the protection job have been removed. New green belts have been set up. All these measures have further strengthened the exhibition function of the protection and exhibition district. We have spent another 4 million yuan on the protection of the Town God temple, the largest existing building group in Ming and Qing Dynasty in Zhengzhou. The comprehensive restoration, the environment rebuilding, the protection on the old trees and the re-sculpture of the God Statue have all been finished. The refulgence of the 600-year old temple recurred. In 2004, we have invested more than 20 million yuan in the protective restoration to Zhengzhou Wen Miao, which was originally built in Yongping years of East Han Dynasty (58 A.D.-75 A.D.) and basically resumed its historical features in Ming Dynasty. At the same time, we also initiated



a City Excellent Construction Protection Project to fulfill the protection on Zhengzhou's representative historical buildings, constructions and old blocks. The Administrative Committee for Zhengzhou City Excellent Construction Protection has been organized with our mayor as the director. On one hand, we could strengthen the protection on the existent excellent buildings, on the other hand, more importantly, we could impart the whole society with an aesthetic idea and a judgment standard on the excellent construction and guide our city's future planning and construction in the right way.

Secondly, we appropriately handled the relations between the city's construction and protection. With the development of the society, like most of the historical cities in the world, Zhengzhou also has to face the problems brought by the urbanization and modernization. Especially during recent years, the fast development of Zhengzhou city put a fairly heavy pressure on the protection of the historical relics. To resolve the controversy between the protection and development, we brought forward the developing idea of "Protecting and reconstructing the old downtown area, planning and building Zhengdong New District". Through building the new district, we strive to find more space for the city's development and release the pressure from the city's development. In the protection and reconstruction of the old urban area, we stick to the principles of focusing on the people, improving the living conditions, enhancing the city's taste, consummating the city's function and increasing the city's competitiveness. Taking full consideration of the historical and cultural city's characteristic, we give up the way of removing and building in large scale and repeating construction, and make our downtown district both rich in historical and cultural contents and the flavor of time.

Now we invest more in ancient capital protection which is a systemic and high-cost public project. In recent years, both Chinese central government and local government have spent more money in cultural relics protection, thus, a lot of destroyed relics have been well protected. We have made a lot of efforts in expanding ways in money raising and actively tried capital investment methods of both government and various entities. Now we have several ways of investment such as society donation, cultural relics protection shares and relics protection bonds. Now, Zhengzhou starts "Shang Dynasty Capital Construction Project Loan Entrust Plan" which issue to the whole society. All raised money will be put in repairing project of Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty relics.

Ancient Capital Protection Project involves many fields. It is a complex and systemic project. From now on, we will keep on devoting to protection and repair of this historic capital. On one side, we will enhance propaganda of historic capital?Zhengzhou, actively edit and publish a series of books on Zhengzhou and let citizens understand the importance of ancient capital protection project; We will contact more overseas and domestic media to promote Zhengzhou to the world. On the other side, in order to do work of relics protection effectively, we will put forward the legislation of cultural relics protection, make local rules of cultural relics protection, enhance executing the law of relics protection and establish supervision institution of relics protection. At the same time, we will properly treat the relationship of cultural relics protection and development. On base of good protection of historic and cultural relics, we will develop commercial value of these relics, put forward commercial operation of relics, realize the well circulation of ancient capital protection and development. We believe, with the efforts of the whole society, as an ancient capital, Zhengzhou will get more opportunities and spaces of development.

The aim of protection of ancient capital Zhengzhou is to deal well with relations between relics protection and development, inheritance and utilization, spreading local culture and realizing city modernization. During the process of enhancing ancient capital protection, we will endow it with new life and energy through inheriting and developing, enrich its connotation in the process of "participating" society and history development. We will follow principles of entirety protection, comprehensive protection and unity of protection and development, insist co-development of city construction and ancient capital protection, integrate ancient capital culture with modern civilization.

Last, we sincerely hope to enhance the communication and cooperation with member cities. Let us learn from each other, go ahead together and make efforts for the bright future of all ancient capitals around the world.

Thank you!



Zhengzhou



Andong



# Andong

## Preservation and Future of Andong's Culture

- Kim, Whi dong, Mayor of Andong

### Presentation & Discussion

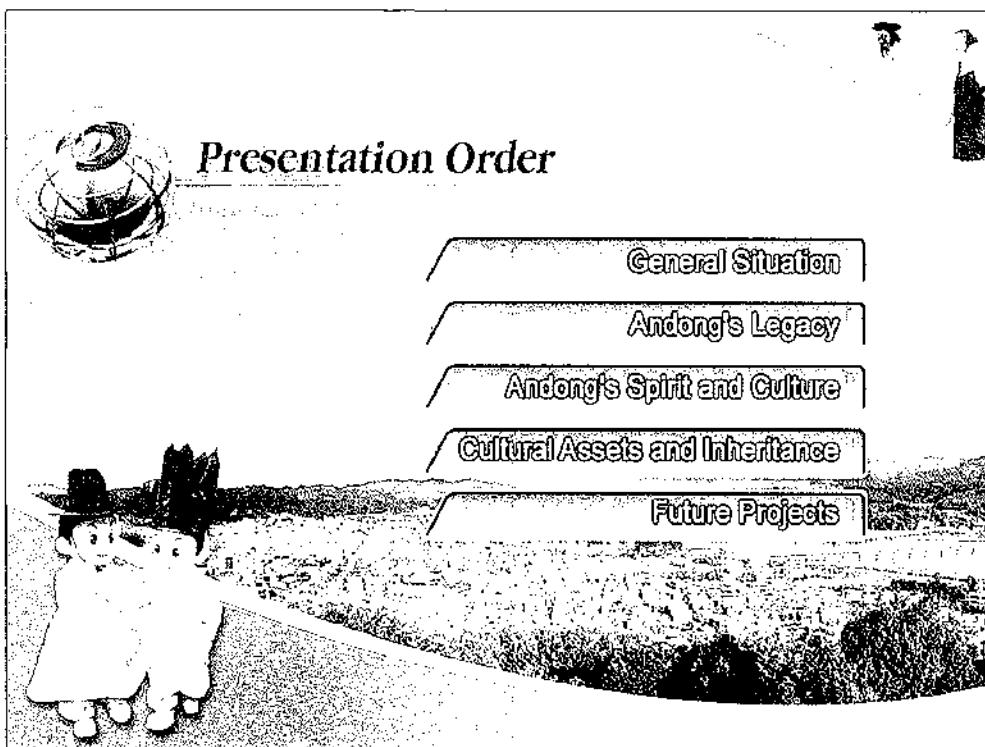
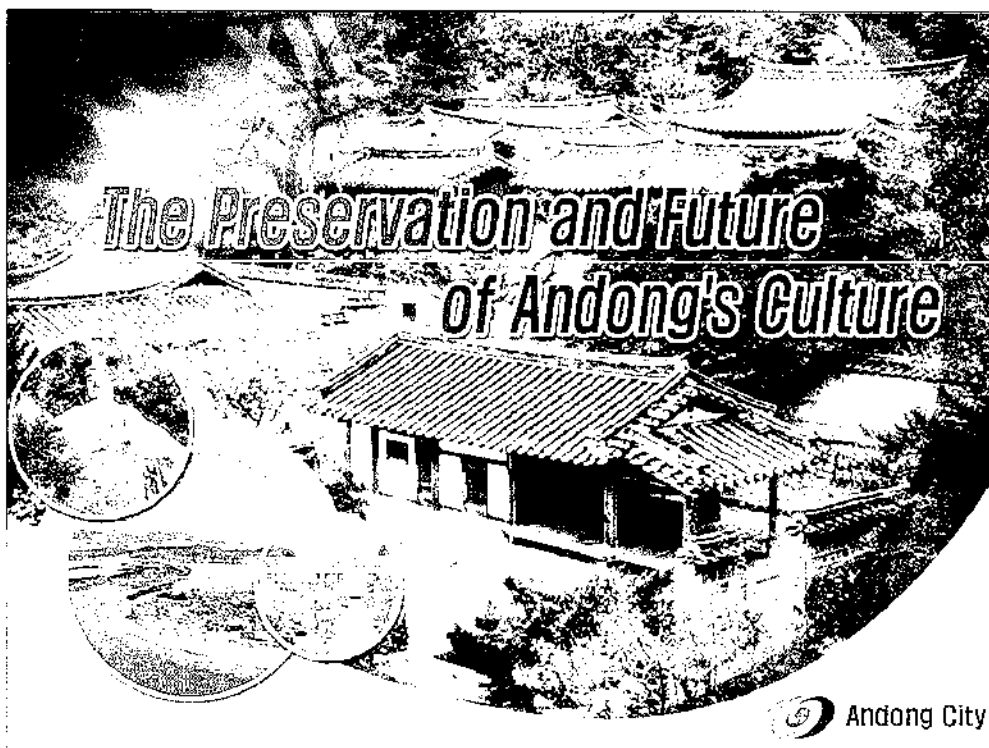
Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Istanbul

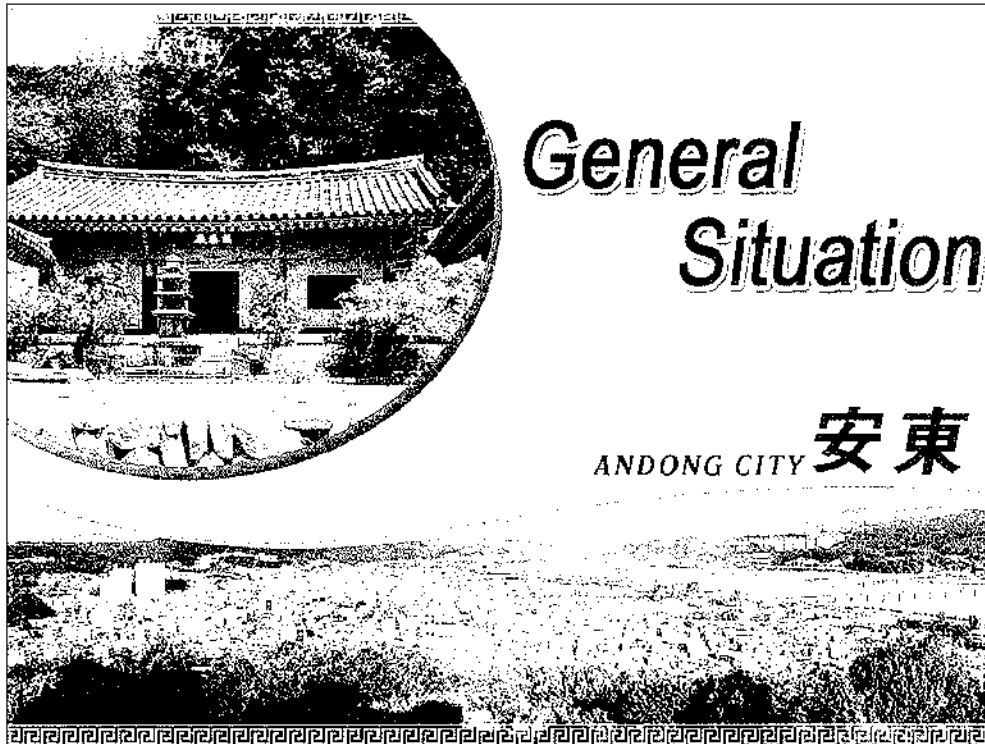
Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
**Andong**  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion





**General Situation**

*Historical, cultural and transportation hub  
of the mid-eastern Korea.*

<b>Population</b>	180,000 People
<b>Area</b>	1,520km <sup>2</sup> (2.5 x larger than Seoul)

*Andong City*

Capital of Korea's Sp...  
ANDONG

**General Situation**

**The Capital of Korean Spiritual Culture Andong**

**The Largest Cultural Treasures**

- 276 Cultural Treasures including Haeinsa Village, Dosan Confucian Academy, and Songjeong Temple

**Wooden Buildings**

- Like an Open Museum

**A City of Respect for people**

- Respect of Culture, Learning and Propriety

Capital of Korea's No. 1 City in the World  
ANDONG

**Character of the City**

City of Traditional Culture

Cultural Treasure

Hometown of Famous Officials & Confucian Scholars

United States - Goryeo Dynasty; Joseon Dynasty

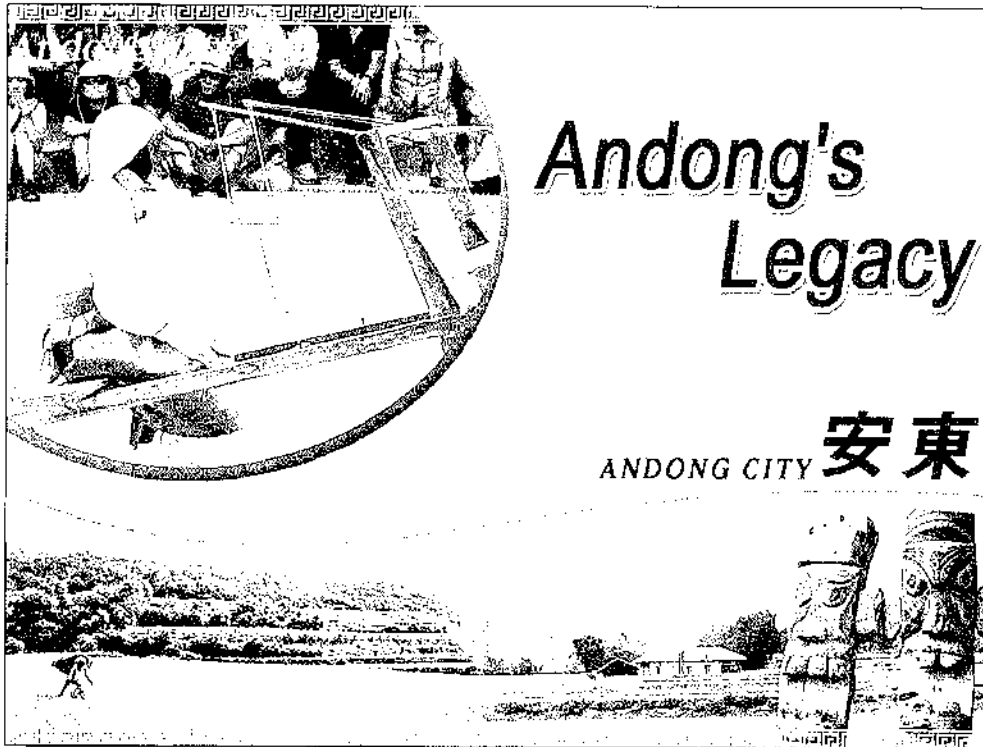
Hwa Eon Buddhism; Confucianism

Cultural Treasure

**Best Korean Traditional City - Andong**

Queen Elizabeth II of England Visited Andong

Capital of Korea's No. 1 City in the World  
ANDONG



**Unified Shilla Dynasty**

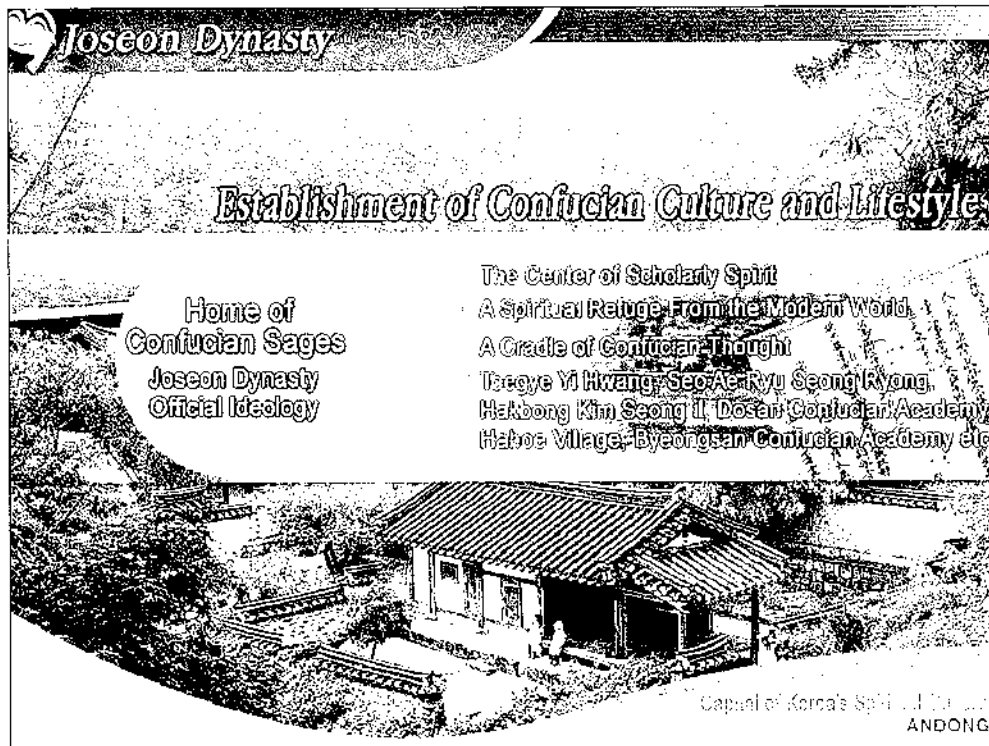
Bongjeongsa Keunracheon  
National Treasure #15

Sangwonsa Copper Bell  
National Treasure #36

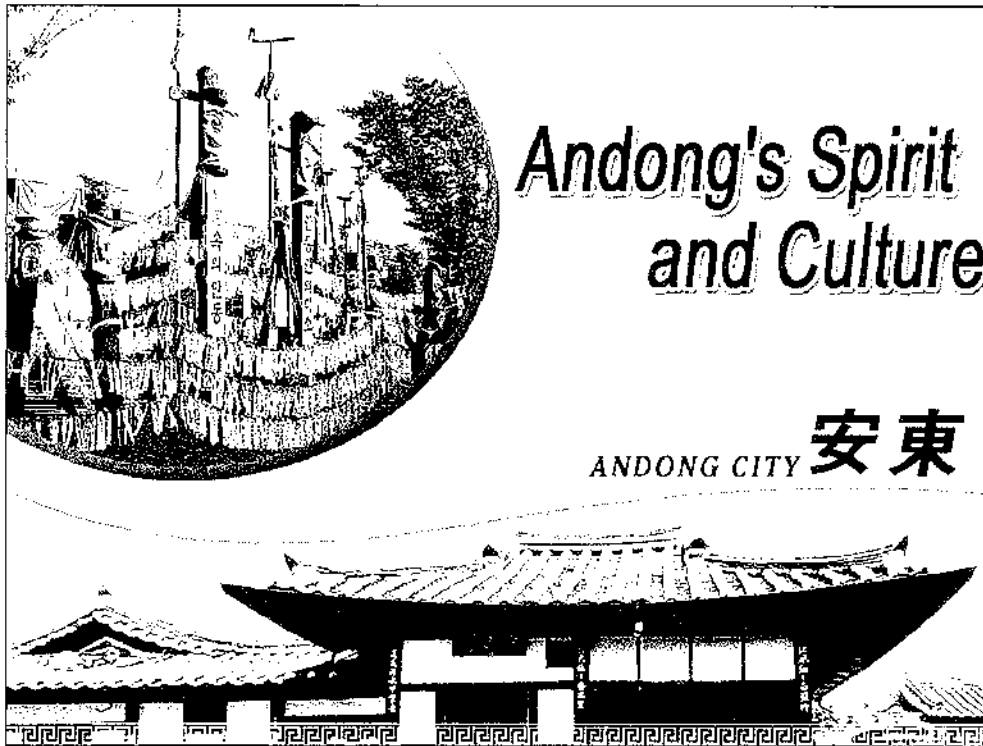
Beopheungdong 7 Story  
Brick Pagoda  
National Treasure #16

**Andong has 6 of  
Korea's 9 bricks pagodas**

Capital of Korea's First Unified Dynasty  
ANDONG







**Ideologies by Period**

Unified Silla Goryeo Dynasty	Joseon Dynasty	Colonial Era	Modern Times
Hwa Eom Buddhism It is settled by Monk Ui Sang	Confucianism Toegye Yi Hwang	Freedom Fighters Independence Movement 273 Independence Movement Fighters	Rebirth of the Agricultural Village Catholic Farmers Society

**Always Performs a Central Role For the Nation**

Capital of Korea's Great History  
ANDONG

**Andong's Local Traditional Learning**

**安東學**  
A Center of Traditional Learning For the Nation

Andong's Traditions and Merits Are Valuable For Research

- Korean Studies Advancement Center, Gyeongbuk University
- of Toegye Study Center, University of Hawaii Korean Study Center,
- and China An Hui University Research Center

Capital of Korea's 1st Dynasty  
ANDONG

**Andong's Clothing, Food, Buildings**

**Various Traditional Clothing, Food and Buildings are Preserved**

**Clothing**

Material for Clothes of Shilla Elite Youth  
Andong Hempen Cloth Given to Royal Court  
Handwoven Hemp Cloth

**Food**

"Soo-Oan Jabbang" Book of Recipes  
Andongdang Family Recipe Book "Di Mi Bang"  
Various Assorted Meals and a Spicy and Salted Food Culture, Festival Foods

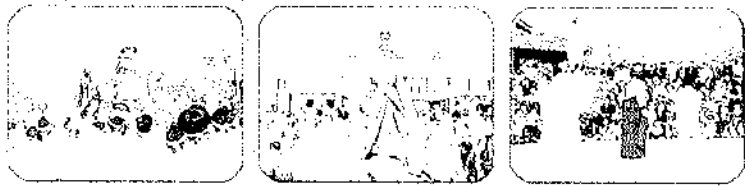
**Buildings**

- Bongjang Temple
- Keungjakjeon
- Confucian Academies, Clan-Head Houses, Pavilions etc.
- The Most Wooden Landmark Buildings in Korea
- Approximately 100 Clan Villages

Capital of Korea's 1st Dynasty  
ANDONG



**Folk & Seasonal Festivals**



**Sam Tae Sa**


Jajeonori  
(Men's Battle Game)

Notdaribalgi  
(Women's Game)

Hahoe Byeolshin Geut  
Tal Nori  
(Hahoe Maskdance Drama)

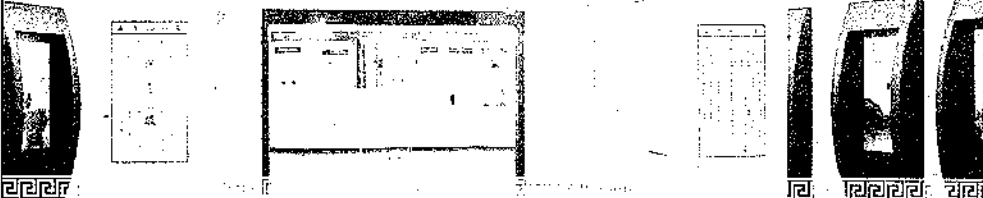
For 4 Years, Korea's Best Rated Culture Festival  
**Andong International Mask Dance Festival**

Capital of Gyeongju, Gyeongju  
ANDONG



**The Preservation  
& Succession  
of Cultural Treasures**

**安東**  
ANDONG CITY



**International Mask Dance Festival**

Hahoe Mask  
 (National Treasure #121)  
 Hahoe Mask Dance

Succession to Mask Dance  
 Cultural Resource

Since 1997

4 Years - The Best Festival  
 17 Countries, 37 Teams Participating  
 700,000 Visitors Attend

Capital of Korea's Spirituality  
 ANDONG

**Korean Studies Advancement Center**

**Promotion through study and research  
 of Korean Confucianism**

Established in 1995

Confucian Culture Center, Jangpangak  
 (Preserving Wooden boards), Exhibition Room,  
 Audio-Visual Room, Open-Air Theater etc.  
 Confucian Study and Academic Conventions,  
 Development of collecting 100,000 Wooden boards,  
 Development Projects for Korea Study Hubs etc.

Capital of Korea's Spirituality  
 ANDONG




### Traditional Building Tourism Resources

Andong's next move is to develop leisure tourism to experience traditional buildings.

#### Old Building Tourism Resources

- ▶ Exploit Resources- Repair and Prevent Collapse and Damage
- ▶ 300 including Jiye Artists' Village, Nong Am Clan House, Su Ae Dang, and Gongan Historic Village.
- ▶ Over 40 Sites to Expand

- ▶ Traditional Houses as Tourist Resources
- ▶ Management of Unique Experiential Programs
- ▶ Development of Souvenirs for Tourists that Reflect Our True Culture




Copyright Korea's Republic of | 2005  
ANDONG

### Development of Confucian Culture

#### Variety of Cultural Infrastructure Construction Projects

Andong City- 32 Projects, 463 billion won

- ▶ Andong Cultural Tourism Development/Assistance
- ▶ Establishment of Confucian Culture Center
- ▶ Hahoe Village Route Project
- ▶ Priority Maintenance for Dosan Confucian Academy
- ▶ Clan Village Maintenance, etc.



Copyright Korea's Republic of | 2005  
ANDONG

**Repair of Cultural Assets & Culture Protection**

**Protectors of Culture**

"We Protect Our City's Culture Ourselves"

- ▶ Youth, Citizens, Supporters etc. over 2,000 people
- ▶ Cultural Assets Protection
- ▶ Cultural Education etc.

**Repair of Cultural Assets**

- ▶ 40 Projects Per Year
- ▶ 10 billion Won

**Campaign to develop Andong's Confucianist and folk appeal**

Copyright Korea's National Tourist Organization ANDONG

**Natural Environment Development**

Nakdong River Park

HAFCOM Valley Project

Appla/Agriculture Park

Forest Science Museum

Andong Hemp Museum

**Humans, Flora and Fauna Live Together in a Natural Environment in Our Green City**

**Place of Nature and Ecology**

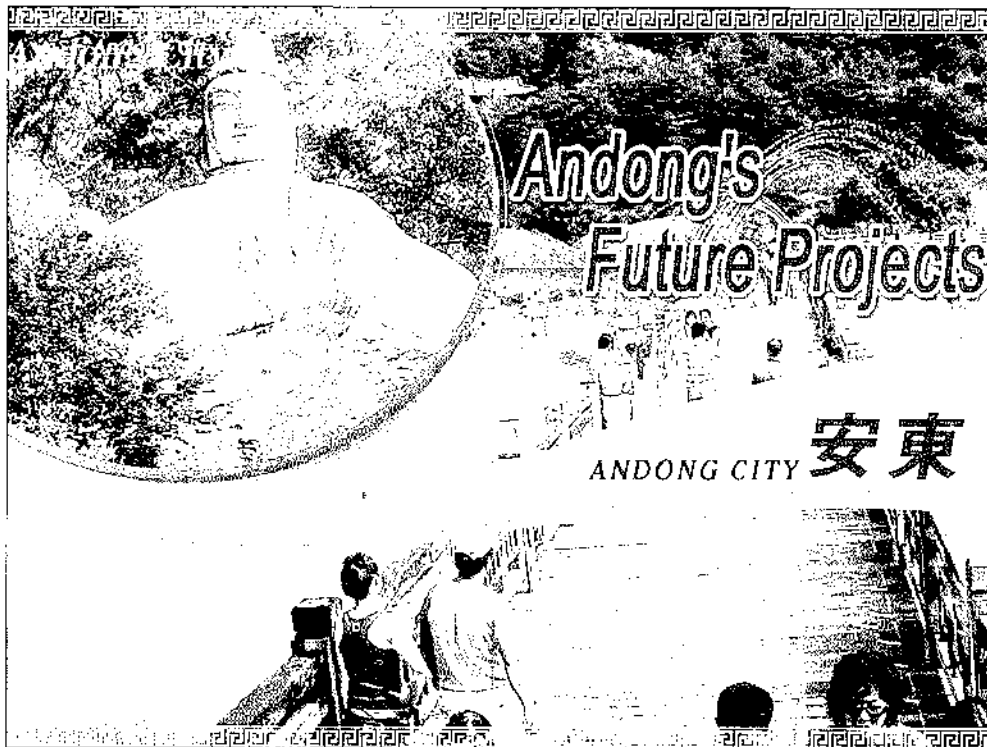
Forest Resources

Andong Dam

Imha Dam

Nakdong River

Copyright Korea's National Tourist Organization ANDONG



Industry of Cultural Resources

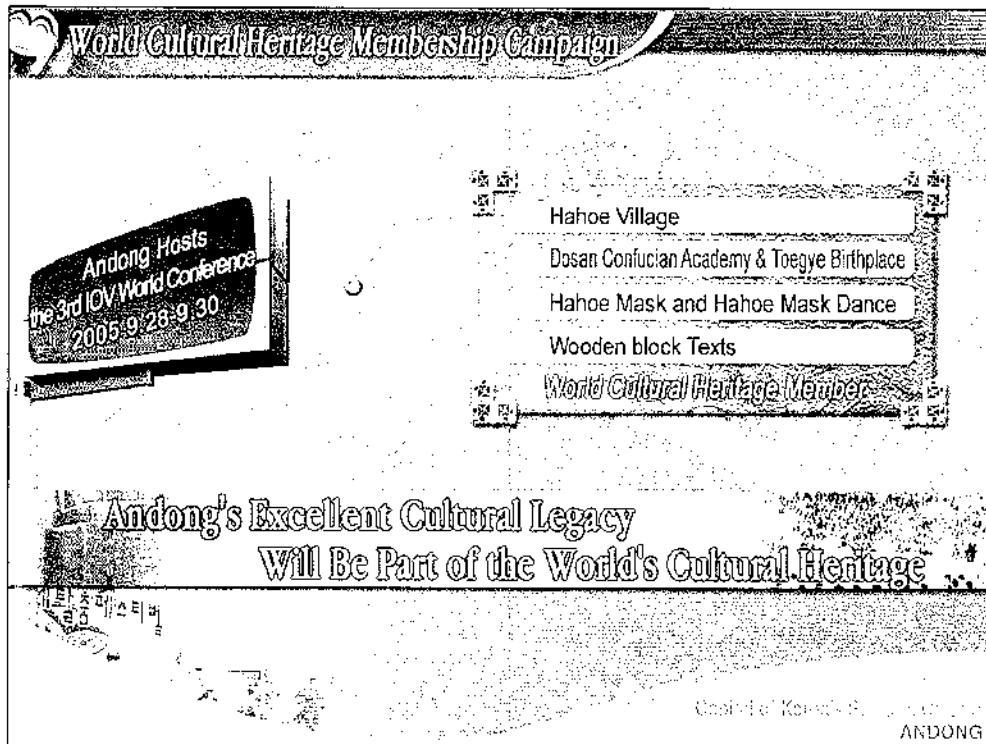
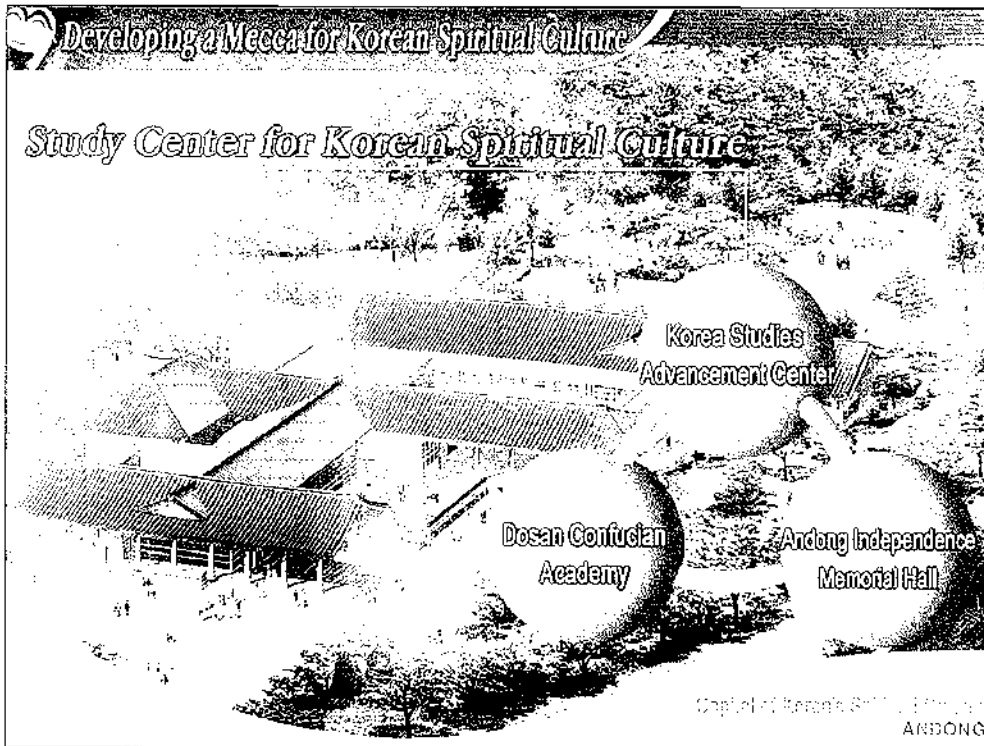
The opening of Andong  
to 5million visitors

'Tourism Industry'

Our Values Have Produced  
a World-Class Industry

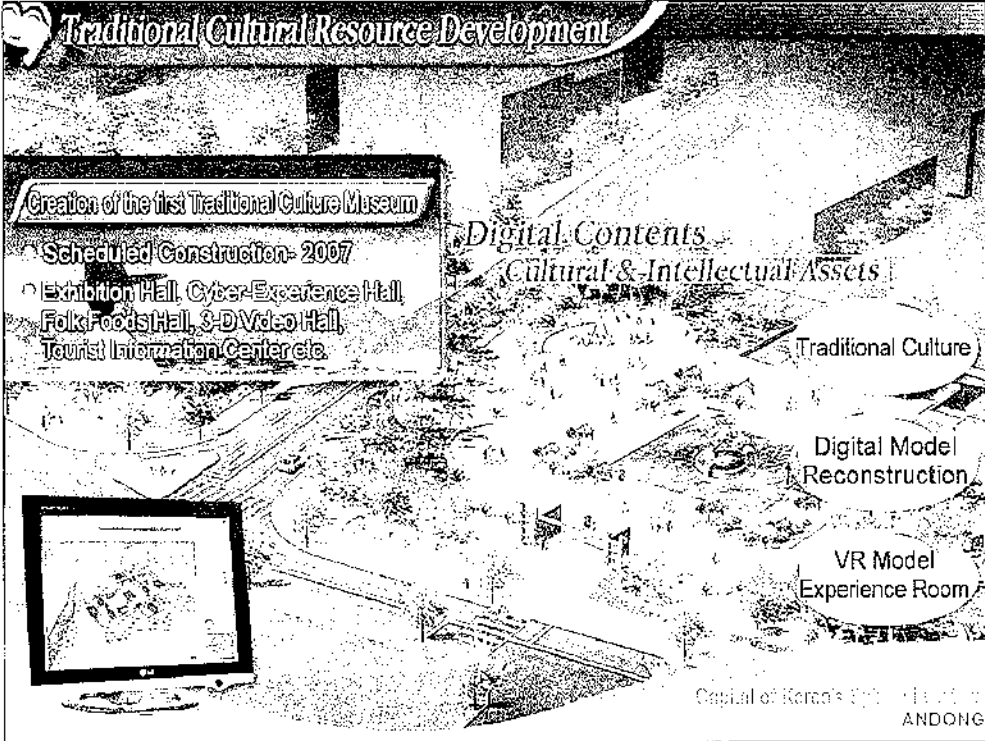
- International Maskdance Festival,  
Old House Tourism etc,  
Souvenirs and Know-how For Success
- New Cultural Product Development,  
and Promotion
- Traditional Culture is Alive  
in a Major Tourist City

Capital of Korea's Old Culture  
ANDONG





### Traditional Cultural Resource Development



**Creation of the first Traditional Culture Museum**

Scheduled Construction- 2007


- Exhibition Hall, Cyber-Experience Hall, Folk Foods Hall, 3-D Video Hall, Tourist Information Center etc.

**Digital Contents Cultural & Intellectual Assets**

Traditional Culture

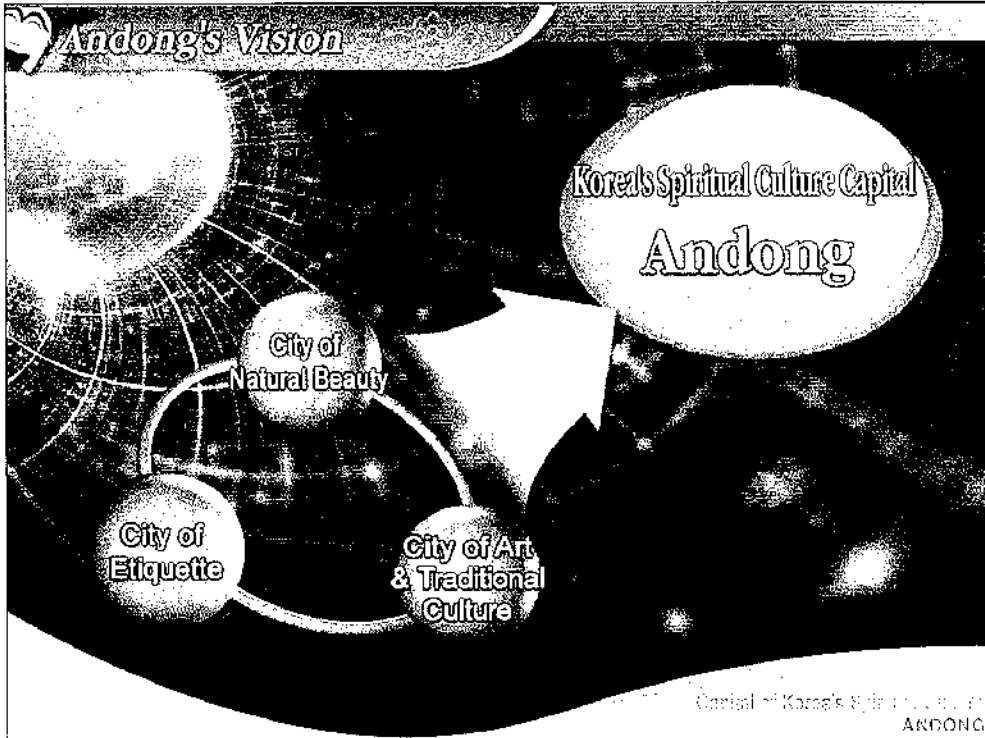
Digital Model Reconstruction

VR Model Experience Room



Capital of Korea's Spirituality ANDONG

### Andong's Vision



Korea's Spiritual Culture Capital

**Andong**

City of Natural Beauty

City of Etiquette

City of Art & Traditional Culture

Capital of Korea's Spirituality ANDONG





# Ballarat

## Preservation and Restoration of Historical Cities

- David Vendy, Mayor of Ballarat

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
**Ballarat**

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# CITY OF BALLARAT PRESENTATION

## Preservation and Restoration of Historical Cities

David Vendy,  
Mayor of Ballarat

### History of Ballarat

'Ballarat' meaning 'elbow place' was originally inhabited by the Wathawarrung indigenous people. The area was called 'elbow place' as it was an alluvial flat between forest and plains, with abundant wildlife and river system and was an important meeting place and trading site.

In the early 1830s, pastoralists, arrived in the region mostly involved in sheep farming. The settlers were mostly Anglo Saxon, attracted to the fertile plains and cheap licences for grazing. Families such as Yuille and Learmonth owned rights to the pastoral runs covering the region. By the early 1840s, most of the pastoral stations were firmly settled and most of the Wathawarrung people had moved away from the region.

Gold was first discovered in the region at Clunes and shortly after that, in Ballarat and instigated mass migration to the region of people from America, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales and China.

The search for gold in 1851-1852 was mostly by pick & shovel along creek beds known as alluvial mining. Gold finds were quickly exhausted so new technology was used to mine deep leads, most commonly between 1853-1875. Unrest on the Ballarat Goldfields also led to the famous Eureka Stockade rebellion in 1854. Tensions on the Goldfields had grown to boiling point against a corrupt administration and culminated in the only civil uprising in Australia where over 300 soldiers and police attacked the miners behind the Eureka Stockade. The fighting lasted less than an hour and resulted in the deaths of 30 men.

The Eureka Rebellion is considered the catalyst for the development of Australia's democracy and a step to liberty and freedom. The issues of the miners still carry potent meanings for today's Australians: issues of human rights, democracy and national identity.

Gold mining continued after the Rebellion but eventually, conditions became too dangerous and too costly to carry on with deep lead mining.

From 1875 onwards, most of Ballarat's mining was quartz mining, done in co-operation by groups,

requiring large scale investment often from large companies in Australia or abroad. Evidence of mining remains in Ballarat including mullock heaps, engine house remains, brick footings and mine shafts.

By the 1850s, Ballarat was growing into a busy town. The broad boulevard streets were laid out by first survey undertaken by WS Urquhart, the Government Surveyor. While the layout of Ballarat East was a little more haphazard due to ongoing mining activity.

The gold boom and the abundance of natural resources are reflected in Ballarat's built environment. Bluestone and clay were plentiful. At times of economic downturn the brick making industries were kept busy supplying government projects such as the 1870's government schools and Ballarat East fire station. This is evident in the amount of decorative brick work found from chimneys for modest timber homes through to large scale institutional and manufacturing buildings. (Woollen Mills at Sunny Corner). Stone was commonly used for buildings throughout the central city area as well as for road and drainage infrastructure, this gave the city streets an ordered appearance.

The nearby forests provided timber not only for mining but also for most of the housing in Ballarat. Over 85% of all homes in the 1870s and 1880s were timber and rebuilding of the earlier rougher homes continued through to the 1890s. In some cases, houses were constructed to be moved easily, as mining operations came through.

Mining also supported other industries, in particular iron making and service industries. Foundries were a large employer in Ballarat which eventually diversified to support the agriculture, rail and building trades. One of the lasting features of this industry is the predominance of iron lacework and verandahs in Ballarat seen in larger scale buildings and in residences.

As Ballarat grew in stature, resources were set aside to construct the Botanical Gardens as part of Ballarat's recreational life. Land was set aside in 1857 opposite Lake Wendouree, for the development of the Botanical Gardens, reflecting Ballarat's growing civic pride. The gardens are still a renowned feature for their botanical collection, being the oldest inland botanical garden in Victoria.

Ballarat by the 1880s was known as the "City of Statues", "Beautiful Ballarat" and "Golden City". This is evident in the scale, detail and grandeur of Ballarat's public and commercial buildings such as the Post Office, the former Gaol and many of the City's banks and the former Mining Exchange

Another aspect of Ballarat's pride in its gardens was the establishment of the Avenue of Honour in 1921 as a memorial to those who participated in World War I. The Avenue is one of the longest ongoing boulevards of trees in Victoria and is a well known feature of the City.

The fortunes of Ballarat's early days played a part in the development of Melbourne. Ballarat's commercial successes from mining added to the economy of Melbourne, which is reflected in its 'boom time' Victorian architecture. The legacy of Ballarat's heritage places is drawing new residents and visitors to the region from Melbourne and elsewhere.

In Ballarat, heritage contributes significantly to the economy and the social well-being of both individuals and the community generally. The contribution of heritage to Ballarat's economy is substantial, forming a basis for significant employment generated by tourism. Ballarat owes much of its attractiveness as a tourist destination to its mining activities, impressive 19th century architecture and wide tree-lined streets and is described by Tourism Victoria as a "nineteenth century gold rush town".

Tourist attractions based on heritage, such as Sovereign Hill, the Eureka Centre, Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, Gold Museum, Botanical Gardens and Lake Wendouree help to attract over 2 million visitors to Ballarat each year, with a total visitor expenditure of over \$300 million.

Ballarat City Council has recognised the key role the preservation and management of heritage places plays in the functioning of the City.

Ballarat has heritage places that are of local importance and significant to all Victoria such as the Ballarat railway station complex and Her Majesty's Theatre, the oldest operating theatre in mainland Australia. Both Ballarat City Council and the State Government have a dual role in managing these places.

One of the very things that draws new residents and businesses to Ballarat is our built heritage. This poses a challenge in how we plan for and build a modern city that celebrates and supports our heritage past. The City has, over a period of years, set about establishing a framework for managing our heritage assets. This includes:

- ongoing research and identification of heritage places by studies, research papers
- implementation of planning controls that guide the type of development that is allowed in heritage places
- a free heritage advisory service that provides advice to property owners who wish to alter their buildings
- providing advice on heritage matters when managing or developing Council's own buildings and assets
- community education via written information, community consultation involvement in studies and town planning processes
- low interest loan scheme to owners of heritage listed buildings to support the maintenance of their property

Although Ballarat is a relatively young city, it has made a significant contribution to the development of Victoria and Melbourne in such things as population migration, finance and in technological advancement. The links with 'older' heritage continue in our sister city relationships with Inagawa in Japan.

## Moscow

### The Federal Program on Conservation and Development of Russian Historical Cities' Architecture, in It's Links with the World Process of Urban Cultural Heritage's Restoration and Sustainable Use

- Vladimir Krogus, Deputy Director on Researches of INRECON

#### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

**Moscow**  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion

# The Federal Program on Conservation and Development of Russian Historical Cities' Architecture, in It's Links with the World Process of Urban Cultural Heritage's Restoration and Sustainable Use

Vladimir Krogus  
(INRECON, Moscow, Russia)

In the Russian Federation 478 cities and towns have the statute of historical settlements. There are more than 30 thousands monuments of architecture, together with typical quarters of old buildings and valuable cultural landscapes, which are forming the integrated complexes of urban heritage in these settlements.

The cardinal changes in political and economical system, which had taken place in this country in the last 20 years, created both additional opportunities and serious difficulties for such heritage's conservation. For the better use of these opportunities and overcoming of these difficulties the methodology of carrying on the revival and sustainable development programs have been selected.

The revival in this understanding doesn't mean the movement backwards; it isn't opposed to the development, but makes it more complex, substantial, agreed with national spirit and traditions and so successive and really sustainable. But there could be various trajectories of revival in concrete situation of separate cities and towns, depending on depth and losses' degrees of irreversibility.

Such Program onto the whole territory of the country had been worked out by the Institute on Reconstruction of Historic Town (INRECON) in Moscow, examined in a row of character cities in the end of 1990-s, and approved by the Russian Federation Government in 2001. There was the special accent done in it on the tasks of these cities architecture's conservation and developments in agreement with the principles were proclaimed by the League of Historical Cities. The Federal Program has to be acting up to 2010.

The methodology has been used in the Program provides: the comprehensive analyses of the situation is existing in each of cities on the unified structure, the finding out of that city's problems and objects of development, the working out the complex of program's measures on 10-12 functional directions, the definition of practical instruments for these measures' realization (legal, informative, economic, financial, administrative).

The Program is implemented now with the support from the federal budget for the cities have been selected on the base of competition. The first stage is related mostly to small and medium-sized historical towns are need badly of some outer help. But the next stage is supposed to be related to bigger historical cities and



metropolises. One of the bright examples of the last ones is the City of Kazan - the member of the LHC. It had celebrated only a bit more than one month ago its millennium and now looks as the bright lodestar to all other historical cities and towns in the country with its experience of comprehensive solving of the conservation and development difficult problems.

The working out and implementation of the Program is attending with the studying of the theory and practice of the urban cultural heritage conservation and use in the historical cities in many countries over-the-world. There was made apparent the common character in the whole direction of this activity, but with big differences in the concrete approaches and methods; especially - in the part of the means are used for realization of selected policy and for the public participation.

The important aspect of conservation and development activity in this country links with the situation of historically existence of two professional corps: restorers are mainly in the separate monuments' and architectural ensembles' rehabilitation as the authentic things; and re-constructors, who are working with the urban built environment's regeneration and integration into the modern life of cities. On the point, under the reconstruction in this country we don't mean the raising anew after the destruction but the careful (that is the idea) development and use of old cultural properties.

In the famous Australian Burra Charter of 1979 for the conservation of places of cultural significance there are very specific definitions of two these so often used in our practice terms. In the Article 1 of this Charter this special meaning looks like follows:

restoration - returning the existed fabric of a place (for us may be more accustomed would be - an object) to a known earlier state, without introduction of new materials;

reconstruction - returning a place (an object) as nearly as possible to a known earlier state, by the introduction in the fabric of new or old materials.

So it looks like that our restorers making mostly not restoration but reconstruction (on an Australian manner). It is yet one additional evidence that all terminology have rather relative meaning. Our practice gives another definition of the concepts of reconstruction. As a whole it corresponds to the above mentioned, as the reconstruction proposes the leading in of new elements and materials, where it has been found necessary to modernize the existing structure or its part (sub-system).

But there are three different cases. The first one - when all inclusion of new fabric is limited with some details, not changing both internal planning and external volume of the object; that approach names the major repair. The second one - when the internal planning is changed also; that approach named the modernization. And at last only the third one ?when the external volume of the object is being changed, named the proper reconstruction.

All our additions, infill, and new constructions in relations to the historic built environment are the acts of reconstruction.

So, the important task for Russian professionals are working now in an urban conservation is to find as to

build the bridge between all interested specialties' approaches on the basement of partnership, balance of opinions and reasonable compromises of old and new elements in the historic environment.

In the Institute on Reconstruction of Historic Towns (INRECON) we have a duty to implement of the mentioned Program and try to find the solution of this task as a whole and in application to some concrete cities and towns. The examples of such settlements are Rostov the Great, Suzdal, Galich, Kostroma, Kozmodemiansk, Kargopol, etc.

But that is a complicated matter, and the mutual assistance and changing of experience and ideas between professionals from different countries with different conditions would be very appropriate.

It is partially important for answering of our activity to the content of the Nanjing Declaration 2004 on cultural changes and protection of a cultural heritage of historical and cultural cities of the world, which is fully accords to the purposes of the League of Historical Cities had been proposed yet at its foundation in 10 years earlier.

Another important source for guidelines could be the Seoul Declaration on Tourism in Asia's Historic Towns and Areas was approved at the 2005 ICOMOS Regional Conference on managing tourism in such places. There are recommendations in this document on establishing a balance between different sides of urban activities, on integrated interpretation of cultural heritage, on monitoring of historic environment. The most important point is related to the maximal involving of communities into the heritage use. We suppose to go in agreement with these guidelines in our activity.

The entire look at this situation makes rational to establish and develop the cooperation with our foreign colleagues, including of the professionals are working in the outstanding cities, which are the members of the League of Historical Cities and are providing the regular World Conferences of Historical Cities.

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in the City of Gyeongju, is aimed on problems of preservation and restoration of such cities, will give a beautiful chance for this cooperation and promised to be the new important step in the creative contacts between the most prominent and famous human settlements on this planet. We see the guarantee of that in a big work of the conference's preparation has been done by people of this excellent city's authorities under the leadership of its Mayor Mr. Baek Sang Seung.



# Hue

## Hue City -Some Historical Features

- Le Quang, Dung Chairperson on People's Committee, Hue, Vietnam

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xian  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
**Hue**  
Melaka

Discussion



# Hue City - some historical features

Le Quang, Dung

Chairperson on People's Committee, Hue, Vietnam

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of Hue city citizens and Hue City Delegation, first of all, I would like to extend our warmest welcome to distinguished guests, leaders of Gyeongju City and all participants attending the 9th conference of World Historical Cities. I would like to thank to host city that bring the initiative on organizing the significant conference for all of us. Thank you for your hearty, friendly and warm welcome.

Hereinafter, I would like to give a overall summary of some historical features of Hue City:

Hue is ancient capital of Vietnam with the a long-standing history of foundation, it has spent nearly three and a half centuries of developing since 1636 when Hue became the capital of the South and then the capital of the country - Phu Xuan Imperial City. Later nearly one and half centuries, Hue became capital of Dai Viet Kingdom under Tay Son Dynasty (1788-1801) and capital of united Vietnam under Nguyen Dynasty (1802-1945). After the August Revolution (1945) Hue was no longer the capital of nation, however, it was one of the important urban areas of Vietnam. During the wars when Vietnam was partitioned, Hue was a big educational center of Vietnam (behind Sai Gon City - Ho Chi Minh City today). After unification day of the North and the South of Vietnam, Hue was a provincial capital of Thua Thien Hue Province, became a center of culture, tourism, comprehensive health; a center of science - education and interdisciplinary training of the Central Vietnam and the whole country.

Hue nowadays preserves the complex of imperial architecture and becomes great tangible cultural heritage of the human beings (being World Heritage in 1993 by UNESCO) together with plentiful and multiform intangible cultural heritage, especially Hue Traditional Folk Music that recognized by UNESCO as a world intangible cultural heritage in 2004. Up to now, Hue has two world heritages that are invaluable properties and pride of the country and humankind.

As per landscape and environment, Hue has been called "Garden City" where man and nature have close relation. Man resides with nature and nature is in human life. Perfume River and Mount Ngu Binh are considered the natural symbols that bring the pride to Hue City people. Therefore, Hue City Government pays special attention to its establishment and development of Hue City to make it a civilized

and modern city without losing ancient features of Hue capital, with the aim of protecting world cultural heritage, turning Hue City to an everlasting typical city in harmonization between ancientness and modernization, between dynamic and quiet manner in which human and nature are two first-class key factors as Mr. Amadou Mahtar M' Bow - Former General Director of UNESCO said *"located in the middle of Vietnam, Hue used to be a historical capital where Huong River crashes harmoniously has been enclosed by green trees and beautified by luxuriant gardens with waterways surrounding like carved or embroidered pictures. As a result, Hue City has been appraised as a poetic masterpiece of urban architecture.*

*... symbolic structure of difference spaces making Hue becomes a wonderful harmonious city. Hue' structure is combination of moral philosophy and human life, combination of tradition and modernization, therefore, ancient capital can be along with young present city"*

Presently, Hue City is undergoing a vigorous change with the whole country in carrying out industrialization and modernization; and extending co-operative relationship with other cities in the world such Shizuo-ka City (Japan), Rennes City (French), Quebec City (Canada) and New Haven one (United State of America). Hue City also becomes official member of CityNet, AIMF (Association International de Maires Francophone), OWHC (Organization World Heritage Cities), ALLIANCE FOR HEALTHY CITIES, LUCI (Light Urban Cities International), MAYORS FOR PEACE, UCLG (United cities Local Governments) and ACVN (Association of Cities of Vietnam). Hue City, however, does not lose its traditional value because Hue has world heritages, heroic tradition and also Hue is festival and first type urban of Vietnam. Hue always keeps in improvement by its cultural identity.

Wishing the best for our friendly relationship.

Wishing our 9th World Historical Cities Conference a success.

Thank you for your listening.



Hue



Hue



Melaka



# Melaka

The Presentation and Future of Historical Cities  
- Ramlah Adam, General Manager of Melaka Museums Corporation

## Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Nazmi  
Xi'an  
Kiev  
Kenya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
**Melaka**

Discussion

**CONSERVATION  
AND PRESERVATION  
IN MELAKA  
18 OKTOBER 2005**

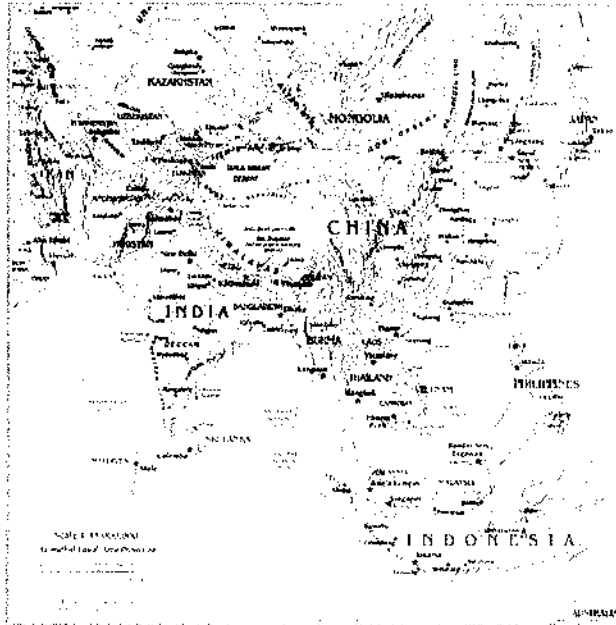
BY  
DATUK PROF. DR. HAJJAH RAMLAH BTE ADAM  
GENERAL MANAGER  
MELAKA MUSEUMS CORPORATION



**MELAKA OVERVIEW**

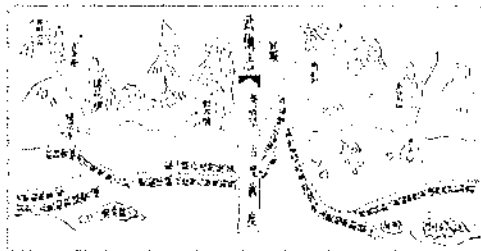


## Melaka History



Melaka is situated on the south western coast of peninsular Malaysia at the narrowest part of the Strait of Melaka. Melaka which was named after a local tree, was founded at the end of the 14th century by a prince called Parameswara, who established the first Malay Sultanate in Malaysia. His political and economic ambition enabled him to make Melaka one of the greatest emporiums in the East. Traders from India brought their textiles to be exchanged with silk and porcelain from China. Other traders from the Middle East and the rest of Southeast Asia converged in Melaka to exchange their aromatics and perfumes with valuable spices. By the middle of the 15th century Melaka experienced her Golden Age.

## Overview of Melaka Urban Growth



The Early Melaka & The Sultanate Period  
1398 ~ 1511.

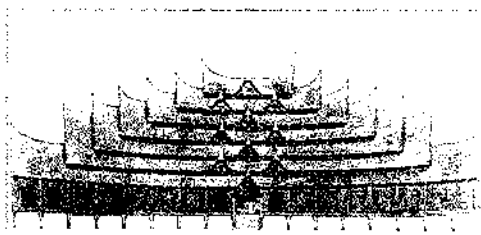
The ruler of Melaka established his royal residence on the eastern banks of the river on 'the upper slopes' of the Melaka Hill, now known as St. Paul's Hill. The trading activities of which Melaka became famous as 'Emporium of the East' (Javanese Bazaar?) were concentrated on the western banks close to the estuary.

Thus the river played a natural dividing line between the common citizens (hamba rakyat) and the rulers (pemerintah).

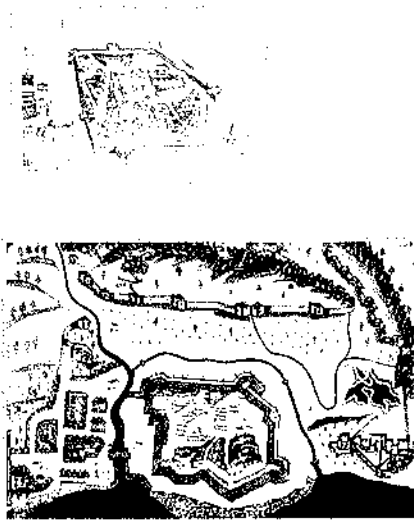
The surrounding hinterlands being partly jungle and swamps & were not appropriate for cultivations thus confining the town's growth at its estuary.

The pre-colonial Melaka Sultanate period had the characteristics such as market place, multiethnic and urbanity.

Its broad morphology of having a palace and its associated government office, the chief mosque of the city, mansions of the nobility, dominated by a bazaar and commercial complex and being surrounded by a series of residential quarters, exhibited some of the most characteristic feature of a medieval port city.



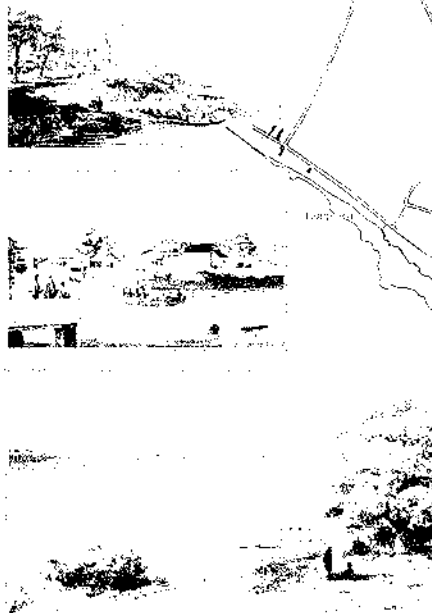
## 1613 town plan



### The Portuguese Period 1511 – 1641

- After the conquest, the Portuguese consolidated their position by building a fortress at the foot of Melaka Hill (St. Paul's Hill), near the mouth of Melaka River, which they called 'A Famosa'.
- 'A Famosa' was intended to provide shelter for the Portuguese stationed at Melaka. It was not expected to defend itself without the aid of a fleet and this is why like any other forts constructed by the Portuguese in Asia and Africa, it was built as close to the water line as possible.
- Then a massive wall with many bastions was constructed around the hill to fortify the whole town. By the year 1548, Melaka became a complete wall city similar to Medieval Europe. This converts the 'A Famosa' into a citadel.

## 1891 town plan

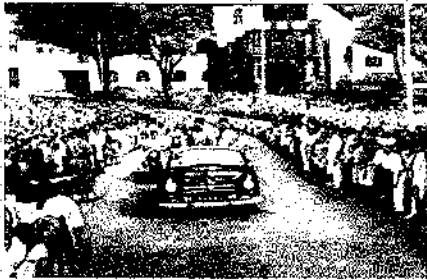


### The British Period 1824 – 1957

- The Portuguese fortress that withstood all possible damages throughout the Dutch occupation, was systematically disassembled by the British in 1806 – 7. Fortunately, Farquhar ordered the preservation of the Dutch church and the Stadthuys as well as other public building
- The chief contribution of the British was to extend the other limits of the city.

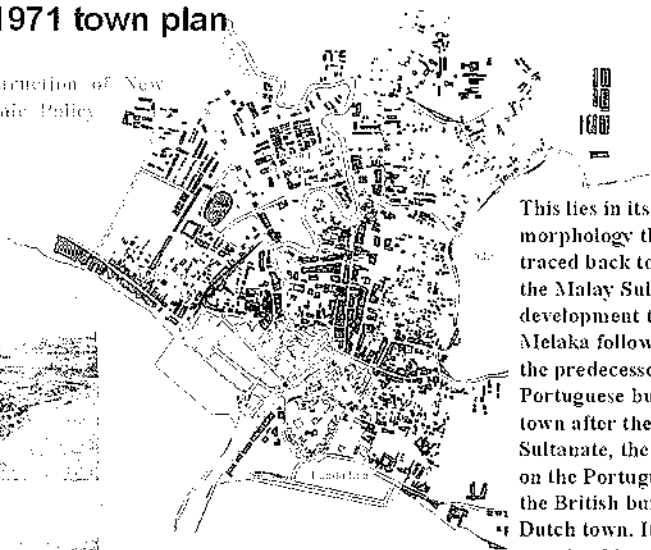
## 1945 town plan

Post War Melaka  
Working Towards Independence



## 1971 town plan

Reconstruction of New  
Economic Policy



This lies in its urban morphology that can be traced back to the period of the Malay Sultanate. The development that occurs in Melaka followed the prints of the predecessor, with the Portuguese building on the town after the Malay Sultanate, the Dutch building on the Portuguese Fort and the British building on the Dutch town. Its morphology remained intact in terms its structure and functional use of the historic areas until present time.

# CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION ZONE

## 1.0 POLICIES ON HERITAGE

### Definition

- **Heritage monument and sites** -Government of Malaysia Antiquities Act 1976
- **Ancient monument** is defined for any monument which is over one hundred years old
- **Historical site** – site which been declared and publish in the Government Gazette as an ancient monuments and historical sites
- **The Preservation and Conservation of cultural Heritage Enactment 1988(Amendment 1993)**
  - The Cultural heritage use for any building, historical object, historical site, fabric, building, structure etc
- **The Town and Country Planning Act, 1976**
  - another law to protect the heritage

## **2. Authoritative Agencies**

1. The Melaka Museums Corporation
2. The Historic City of Melaka Council
3. Museum and Antiquity Department
4. Town and Country Planning Units

## **3. Conservation zone**

- The site coincides with the area defined by the Historic Melaka City Council of as the Conservation Zone 1 of the Council's Structure Plan and Local Plan. The area of the sites is as follows:

= Core Area	: 36.8 hectares (91 acres)
= Buffer Zone	: 152.6 hectares (377 acres)

## **4. Funding**

1. A fund is established under the Melaka Enactment 1988.
2. Normally a budget of RM1 million is annually allotted.
3. Federal Budget.
4. Foreign organizations e.g. JICA
5. NGO's

## **5. Procedures on Conservation & Preservation Process**

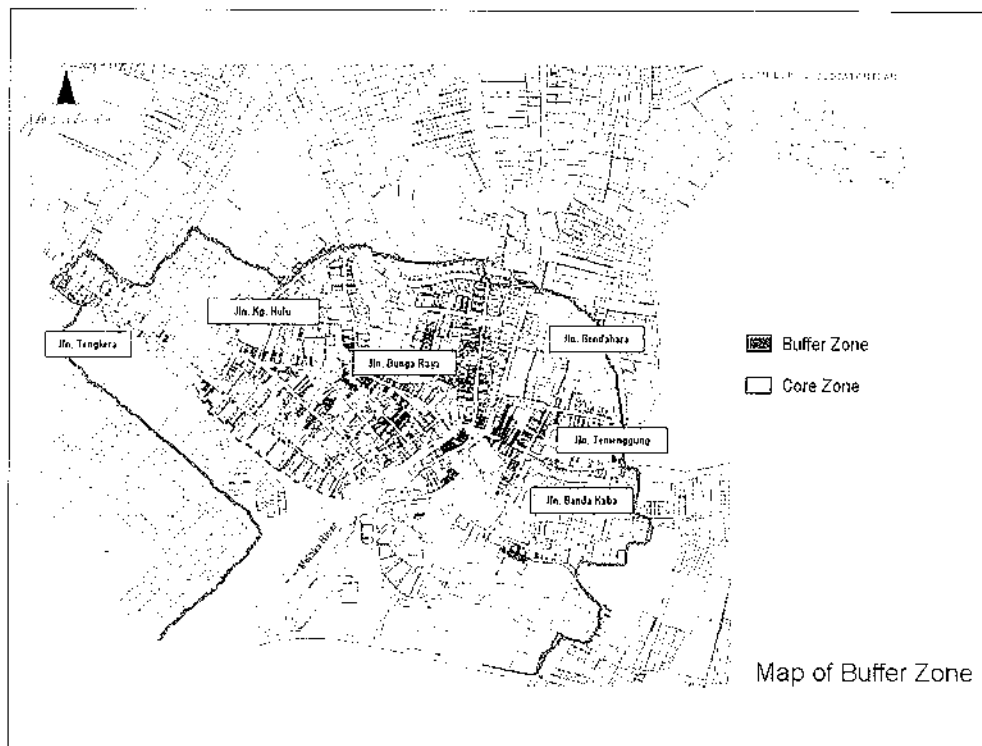
- Any work on declared heritage building or site need permission from State Authority.
- Permission may go through PERZIM which will forward it to the State Preservation and Conservation Committee.
- Plans or work will be scrutinized by MBMB which also has its own Committee. Recommendation/otherwise will also be forwarded to the State Preservation and Conservation Committee.
- State Preservation and Conservation Committee is chaired by the Chief Minister, deputized by the State Secretary. Other members are senior State officers, heads of relevant departments, NGOs.
- PERZIM as secretariat.

## ACTION PLAN

- 1994 Plan prepared by Malaysian Heritage Trust for MBMB for Heeren Street (Jalan Tun Tan Cheng Lock) and Jonker Street (Jalan Hang Jebat).
- 2001 Plan prepared by UTM for the whole city.
- Inventory of buildings done.
- Area divided into Core and Buffer Zones.
- Study found some changes on historical building for commercial purposes catering for increasing number of tourist which also result in increase of motor vehicles.
- Recommends that developments plans within historic zones be holistic.

## ACTION PLAN

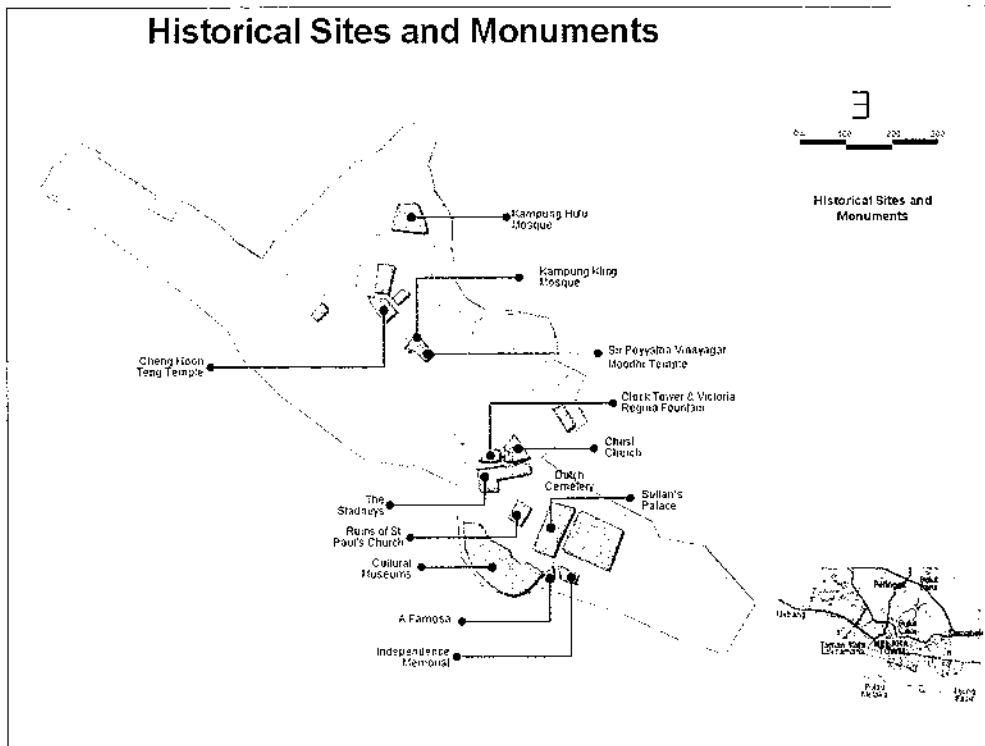
- That traditional trades be registered and protected, and promoted.
- That incentives be considered.
- To plan traffic system that works.
- To provide facilities for the disabled to move around.
- To plan usage of the Melaka River.
- To introduce standard methodologies in preservation and conservation works.



#### 4. DECLARATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

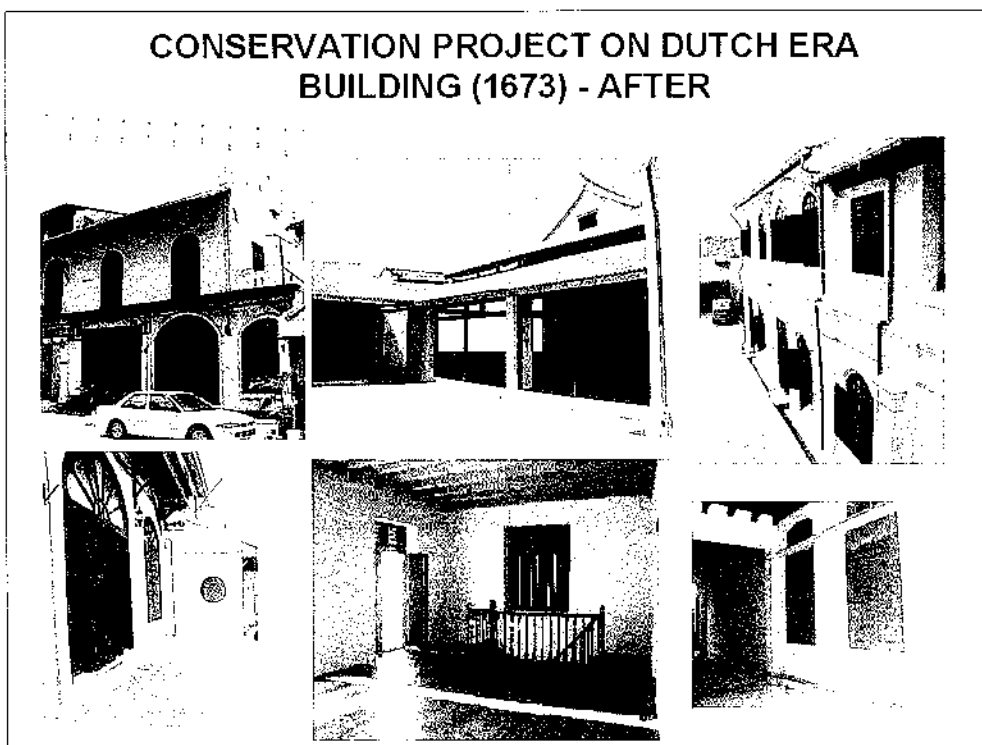
- The State Authority on the recommendation of Local Authority/Melaka Museums Corporation with advice of the Preservation and conservation Committee declare any cultural heritage which is desirable to be preserved and conserved, and also may designate an area within such heritage as a conservation area.
- The Local Authority is the Melaka Municipal City Council while Melaka Museums Corporation is the secretariat for the state Preservation and Conservation Committee
- Melaka Museums Corporation is given a power under the Preservation and Conservation of Cultural Heritage Enactment 1988.(Amendment 1993) to look after the heritage site or recommend any building/monument as cultural heritage
- Any person who have any culture heritage can proposed to the state to preserve

## Historical Sites and Monuments



## CONSERVATION PROJECT

### CONSERVATION PROJECT ON DUTCH ERA BUILDING (1673) - AFTER







## CONSERVATION PROJECT ON 18 UNIT BUILDING AT JALAN LAKSAMANA



BEFORE



PANDANGAN JERAMBATAN



PANDANGAN DIFAKANG

AFTER

## MUSEUMS IN MELAKA



Maritime Museum  
(Flor de la Mar)



Maritime Museum  
Phase II



Malaysia Royal Navy  
Museum



The Orang Asli  
(Aborigines) Museum



People's Museum, Kites Museum  
& Beauty Museum



Museum of Traditional  
Custom

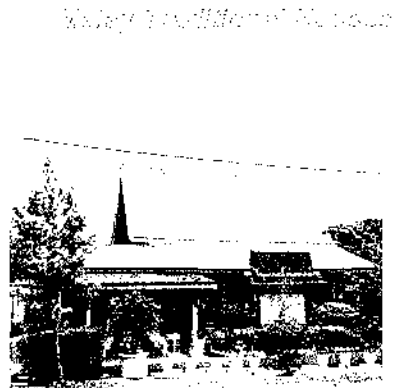


Agricultural Museum

***PRESERVATION & CONSERVATION PROJECTS***



Pondok Kempas Malay Traditional House



Bukit Godek Malay Traditional House

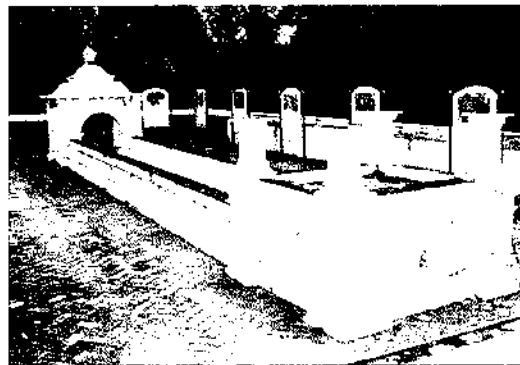


Bukit Palah Malay Traditional Houses

***PRESERVATION & CONSERVATION PROJECTS***



Tun Teja Mausoleum



Hang Tuah Mausoleum

**THANK YOU**



## Discussion

Discussion : October 19, 2005

### Presentation & Discussion

Gyeongju  
Kyoto  
Isfahan

Kazan  
Xian  
Kiev  
Konya

Zhengzhou  
Andong  
Ballarat

Moscow  
Hue  
Melaka

Discussion



## Discussion : October 19, 2005

### Discussion (1) : Morning Session

#### **Q: Mayor Zhengzhou asks Mayor of Gyeongju**

I am Chinese. When the 4 gates of city wall in Gyeongju were built? And how the West Gate was restored? Did Gyeongju play the role of a capital? What is the ground for that?

#### **A: Mayor of Gyeongju**

There were fortresses in Gyeongju since the time of Silla kingdom. The restoration work now going on is to restore town fortresses which were built in year 1020, the Goryeo period after Silla. The work will continue for the next 30 years as part of Gyeongju's Historical and Cultural Project. The restoration is based on the photo of the town, and also the remaining structure of the town fortress.

For your reference, there stands some 1.2 km of town fortress intact. By restoring this structure, the culture of Silla, Goryeo and Joseon will coexist in Gyeongju.

#### **Q: Mayor of Andong asks Mayor of Kyoto**

In your presentation, you said the traditional Kyoto houses are very rapidly reducing in numbers, and you are trying to maintain them, while asking for revision of Building Standard Law. Do you mean the maintenance work is now allowed by law? Could you tell me how the law will be revised, and how many houses are lost? The city of Andong has similar problems, and your case could be of much help for us.

#### **A: Mayor of Kyoto**

Thanks for the excellent question. Kyoto has a population of 1.5 million and 660,000 households. So-called Kyo-Machiya house means the typical traditional Kyoto style. We have 27,000 such wooden houses and some 7% of them disappeared in the past 13 years. There are 3 main reasons for that.

First, they are sold out after being inherited.

Second, comfortable modern living is not possible in this over-200 years old houses.

Third, current Building Standard Law prohibit full-fledged maintenance work.

As a solution, we are trying to revise the inheritance system itself regarding the Kyo-Machiya houses. As for the maintenance and renovation, strict anti-fire anti-disaster code is applied to each house. We are trying to revise the construction law so the Kyo-Machiya houses may keep the internal appearance of a 100 to 200 year old houses even when changed anti-fire requirement is applied.

#### **Q. Thomas Resch from Vienna asks Deputy Mayor Salavati of Isfahan**

You said there is a reconstruction budget of 50 million dollars every year. I wonder if that budget comes from the revenue from the citizens. And what sort of property is meant when you said they are taken over in the private sector?

### **A. Deputy Mayor Salavati Nouroollah**

Everyone shares the burden, and the budget comes from the tax paid by the citizens. In other words, citizens pay for it.

### **Q. An Isfahan participant asks Mayor of Kyoto**

I am from Naku. For the preservation of historical cities, there are financial and legal problems. But I think the most important factor is people. What the Kyoto citizen's level of awareness? Do you have any special program to elevate people's understanding of history and culture?

### **A. Mayor of Kyoto**

In Kyoto, there are 5 citizen's training programs. The Kyoto city has a basic principle of treasuring cultural heritage. To create a beautiful city, beautiful town, we are trying to protect traditional heritage according to the commitment of the mayor.

The general account budget of Kyoto city is 60 million yen. This is the same level with that of 10 years ago, indicating the financial difficulty. That is why the citizens fund for maintaining traditional houses was made with fund raised by the citizens and half coming from the city budget. Another important fact is that we hold citizens' forum every year. It is designed to preserve cultural heritage while keeping the city's landscape by controlling the coloring and signage in the city.

### **Q. Professor Duk-jae Jeon asks Mayor of Kyoto**

I would like to ask a question to Mayor of Kyoto. Gyeongju spends a lot of money for cultural heritage restoration, which also causes inconvenience to citizens. I guess Kyoto probably has similar problems. What is your solution to the inconvenience and financial loss of the citizens related to cultural heritage?

### **A. Mayor of Kyoto**

Yes, I guess the situation is quite similar in Kyoto and in Gyeongju. The biggest problem is the regulation which obliges the land owner to have the underground part of land being surveyed for a over-100 square meter building by one of the two major underground cultural properties institutes. The cost is on the owner of the land.

Land owners don't have much complaint as they are allowed by citizen's consensus. Individuals find it very burdensome to protect the traditional houses, even though there is some compensation for that. Maybe we need to have government-level compensation program, and the Kyoto city is working on that.

### **Moderator:**

The question was on how the complaints of Kyoto citizens are handled.

### **A. Mayor of Kyoto**

I am sorry. I understood the question, but did not responded properly. Unlike in other cities, in Kyoto there are restrictions on building heights and daylight rights. The rules are very strict especially in sloped areas, which very often are causes of complaints. Before making proposals for imposing restrictions, we have them screened by a review committee and then open them to citizen's. I don't think there is any serious problem as we incorporate opinions of each citizens through such process, and the citizens have full understanding on preservation of traditions.

### **Q. Representative of Amsterdam**

I am from Amsterdam. Mayor of Kyoto seems to have a very ambitious plan. But in fact budget is the key issue. In Europe, everything is at the end of the day placed on the government's shoulders. I wonder how private sector investment is made?

### **A. Mayor of Kyoto**

The situation is very hard after long period of recession in Japan. However, the central and local governments are trying to preserve historical heritage which is the properties of mankind. There is a universal understanding among people that cultural heritage cannot be recovered once it is lost. That is why the government is creating a fund while citizens participate in it, so that many projects can be carried out. I am sure such efforts will continue based on the general consensus.

## **Discussion (2): Morning Session**

My presentation is on the Konya Silk Road Park Project in Turkey.

Please refer to CD.

Thanks for listening, and I will answer if there is questions.

### **Comment by Kyoto Mayor**

This is not a question but comment from Kyoto. I agree that cooperation among the League of Historical Cities and other organizations is necessary. I have discussed this issue with Secretary General and agreed that we will cooperate with each other. The priority topic was the general assembly. Organizations have general assembly every 2 years, in odd numbered years. The League also has general assembly in odd numbered years. As we have general assemblies in the same year, there is inconvenience.

We will have general assembly next year, and the League wants to have general assembly in even numbered years. Then more people concerned from member cities will be able to participate.

Deputy mayor of our city play the role of secretary general. We will have our board meeting this evening. The opinion of Kazan will be reflected.

### **Q. Prof. Kim Bok-soon**

I'm Kim Bok-soon from Dongguk University in Gyeongju. Let me ask about Xian. In the city of Xian, you said a new city will be built in nearby place from historical cities, and Xian is a combination of a new city and historical city. Could you tell me if Xian will maintain the current status in future development or a new city will be built?

### **A. Representative of Xian**

Thank you for the question. Xian stresses protection of the shape of an ancient city. That is, we try hard to protect and restore historical sites, cultural landscape and the features of an ancient city.

The administration center has been moved to northern outskirts except for the area for development. By building a new center, relics of old royal fortress is protected.

**Moderator:** Now, we will entertain questions regarding the presentation by deputy mayor of Ukraine.

**Q. Representative of Kazan**

My question is on the methods of cultural heritage protection.

Whether it is done through law and regulations? If so, I wonder if the protection law is nation-level or city-level?

**A. Deputy mayor of Ukraine**

Ukraine is now in the process of promulgating laws as an independent state. State-level laws are now being made, while city-level laws are also created. But the legislation activities on city level are much faster than those by the central government.

Although the state-level legislation initiatives are underway, the city of Kiev tries to secure its own plans and budgets in consultation with the central government. Of course, we make report on our situation, demanding budget and reaching agreements with the central government. The central government also has its cultural heritage protection programs.

**Moderator:**

Maybe I misunderstood the question by Prof. Kim Bok-soon regarding Xian, but I think the question was whether building of a new city is affecting the cultural heritage in the old city. It seems that the question was not fully answered.

**A. Representative of Xian**

In Xian, old city is protected, and we need a new town. And with the economic development parts of old and new cities are now being connected with each other. However, because of the absolute distance between the old and new towns, I think the historical city will not be affected. I think both old and new cities may progress in tandem.

**Q. To Konya of Turkey**

The presentation by Konya was very much interesting. The part on Silk Road was very impressive in particular. I wonder if the project was by Konya alone or a joint project with international organization.

**A. Representative of Konya**

City of Konya has been the center of ancient history. As a great philosopher said "Whoever is welcome to Konya", Konya has projects inspired by such statement and we welcome your ideals. We hope to utilize this historic and cultural part of the Silk Road in the form of tourism resource. We want to demonstrate much through this project.

Demonstrating much to you while maintaining the unique characteristics of individual culture is important. That means cultures along the Silk Road are not things of the past but should be revised as lively cultures, including the social aspects. The Silk Road Park project is still on a conceptual stage, and we are trying to incorporate your ideas which are very important for the project. We want to show you the diverse phases of culture along the Silk Road.

**Q. Moderator**

The Silk Road Exhibition held in Nara some years ago displayed traces of history including that of the old Korean monk Hyecho. I wonder if you have a plan to extend the scope of Silk Road, from Xian to Gyeongju and Nara in Japan.

### **A. Representative of Konya**

Thanks for the question. As I have already explained, the project is now being started. The historic and cultural material research is for the Silk Road beginning in Istanbul ending at Xian. I think you may present us related cultural material concerning the issue.

### **Q. Prof. Galla**

I would like to ask two questions to all the speakers. First question is if you conduct analysis of cultural heritage restoration and protection. If so, how do you cope with the issue. I mean how you handle the interests of people concerned with preservation?

The second question is tourism industry is considered as the fastest growing and essential industry. In Vietnam, part of tourism income is used for cultural heritage protection and also for tourism industry. My question is what the efforts of historical cities in this regards are?

### **A. Deputy mayor of Xian**

The question now raised has already been discussed in my presentation. But anyway, let me explain again.

Understanding of history and culture is very important. It is important not only for the tourism industry but for the citizens, and we are trying to protect it. For example, when we purchase land from the farmers, if there is an old palace of Ming Dynasty, we try to protect both the farming land the cultural remains. By doing so, complaints of farmers will be settled.

We have already well established and documented protection system for the income of the farmers and for the tourism industry. Citizens are very active in initiating protection of cultural heritage.

### **A. Director Son O-ik**

Let me respond to the question. In Gyeongju there are some 1,500 cultural heritage, of which some 300 are designated heritage by the government.

The Cultural Heritage Protection Law is in effect, and the Historic City Conservation Law was promulgated in March, 2005. Gyeongju city tries to minimize the complaints concerning environment of the citizens. For your reference, we charge fee for admission part of which is used for restoration of cultural heritage.

### **Comment on Gyeongju situation**

The budget for cultural heritage is only a small portion, coming from souvenir shop at hotels and restaurants. It is minimal in the total amount. I think it is less than 1 % of tourism income.

### **A. Representative of Gyeongju**

There is no separate accounting system in Gyeongju city. Revenue is included in the general account, and part of it is used for overall tourism industry.

### **A. Representative of Kyoto**

In Kyoto, there is no tourism tax nor hotel tax. Some 14 or 15 years ago, some proposed to levy tax for maintaining desirable tradition and excellent landscape, but failed at the opposition by the tourism industry.

We now understand the historic landscape contributes greatly to the city's development and also to the citizens' prosperity.



### **Q. Participant from Melaka**

I am from Melaka. In his presentation, Prof. Galla explained the ecological museum, which was quite impressive. People think development and preservation are contradictory, but his presentation showed the residents' life achieved modern development while preserving the historic heritage.

I think it is meaningful in that less privileged people may also achieve environmental improvement. I believe that we should allow development of the residents while preserving the buildings and cultural heritage in the area. I wonder if there is any other cases where ecological museum is now being planned among the cities who made presentations in the morning?

The question was not answered.

## **Discussion (3): Afternoon Session**

### **Q. Vienna on Ballarat**

How could you forecast a 50% increase of population for the next 10 years?

### **A. David Richard of Ballarat**

We examined the population trend in Ballarat and also that of Melbourne in Victoria. We could see many people move to Ballarat because Melbourne has quite limited conditions for growth. We did a modelling study using state-of-the-art computer technology on future movement of human settlement, which came up with an estimation that the population will be 150,000 in 10 years.

If people with different religion and culture and characteristics can live together, it will be the cultural diversity. We made a study on how to bring those diverse people together. We also wanted to strengthen our regional capability so that a unique shape of Ballarat could be created. More and more people will move in, and we are planning for future urban development. We look forward to development of diverse people in all social strata.

### **Q. Moderator**

In the conservation of historical cities, population issue seems the most urgent. I would invite comment on this. How is the situation in Gyeongju?

In my country, population in historical cities do not increase despite our expectations. Population growth is linked to revenue increase and maintenance of historical cities. Migration of younger generation to big cities could be a very important issue for historical cities.

### **A. Mayor of Gyeongju**

The issue of population growth in Gyeongju is highly related to the formation project of cultural city of Gyeongju. I am sure the comprehensive development project including the restoration of remaining historical relics to the shape of Silla Dynasty, diverse tourism programs, creation of Gampo tourism complex and construction of the world martial art village pushed forward by the American Taekwondo Association will strongly contribute to the increase in population.

And yet, as it is very hard for plants to be built near Gyeongju, we try to attract high-tech science complex as part of population increase initiatives. Those are the core plans.

### **Q. Mayor of Andong**

The traditional folk music of Hue was listed on the UNESCO Intangible Heritage in 2004. I hope to learn more about the traditional Vietnamese music.

### **A. Representative of Melaka**

In the case of Melaka, the cultural heritage from colonial period is utilized as tourism resources. That is, the history during 446 years of colonial rule is recognized as cultural heritage. We have friendly diplomatic relations with the ruler country, and we acknowledge the culture of that period as our culture. It is already decided to preserve cultural heritage of the colonial period.

Melaka started as a kingdom but was colonized by foreign invaders. Our independence lasted only 110 years, remaining under British and Dutch rule during the remaining period. It could be a shame but we think it is important to understand the history and learn from our history, so that we would not repeat such historical mistakes.

It is now 48 years since we became independent, and how to defend our independence is an issue. Former Prime Minister Mahathir strongly pointed out the dual standards on human rights of the advanced countries including the United States.

By empowering ourselves with technology and knowledge, we should cope with future changes, and should not be subjected to foreign control again and build our future. In Malaysia, conflicts between different groups are not so keen as we see in Korea.

### **Q. Mayor of Andong**

We admire the 5,000 years of history and heritage of Zhengzhou.

You said there is conflict between development and preservation of history. In the case of Korea, we have strict restriction not to cause any damage within the historical heritage protection area.

Old toilet system could be very inconvenient but it is also strictly controlled. I wonder how the cultural heritage area is zoned in Zhengzhou. How much arbitrary rights are allowed concerning maintenance and renovation of the structures, and what legal measures are there based on what principles. I also want to know how much the central government is involved here.

### **A. Mayor of Zhengzhou**

We have designated protection areas inside the fortress remains area. But there is not much structure remaining on the surface while relics abound underground. The government has no right to protect this area, but the approval of National Cultural Department of Henan Prefecture is required. If some underground cultural artifacts are found when you try to build a new building, the work is not possible. This is a means of protection. And excavation is carried out only for research purposes.

Another point is that an historical street which existed in Zhengzhou was removed after discussions among experts. However, we allow youngsters to join in the research to preserve much part of it. The restoration plan is designed to rebuild it as accurately as possible on the original site, utilizing modern technology.

### **Q. Prof. A. Galla**

There was mentions about colonial period heritage. The presentation by Melaka talked about diverse historical heritage while Ballarat explained the Eureka case as the first Australian resistance movement against colonial rule.

In the case of the Netherlands and Vietnam, the Dutch focus on their activities around the globe.

They are interested in what influence the Dutch had in Sri Lanka and Surinam and what they brought from such places.

We find that people have different views and interpretation on historic events depending on their history and positions. The standards on the cultural areas and tradition also differ when they discuss the war against the United States or other historic events.

As a historian and cultural heritage protector, I think we need to plan for the future with full understanding of this differences in interpretation. I will ask Mayor of Gyeongju. What will be the meaning of Gyeongju for the next millennium, and what is the meaning to live in today's Gyeongju?

#### **A. Director, Son O-ik**

After 1,000 years of Silla, followed 500 years of Goryeo and 500 years of Joseon. As we toured yesterday and as mentioned by Mayor of Andong, Confucian culture is not the sole culture in Andong. Many Confucian relics are found in Gyeongju such as Dokrakdang and Oksan-seowon.

However, tourists visiting Gyeongju mainly focus on cultural heritage of Silla period

#### **Comment to Mayor of Andong**

There are historic buildings in the East of the United States. In other countries, there are strict restrictions on appearances of structures while there is no control on internal amenities such as toilet facilities. I think maintenance of daily facilities such as running water, toilets and heating piping should be allowed. This is the case of the states.

#### **A. Mayor of Andong**

Thanks for the case. I understand that was the American case.

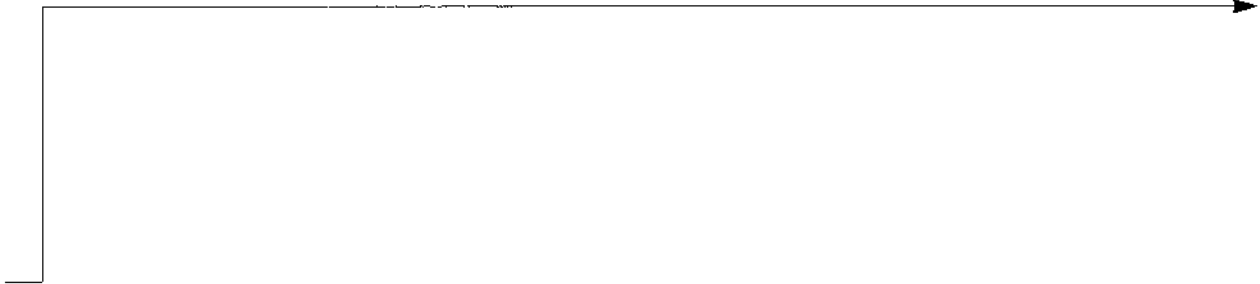
#### **Q. Moscow**

There were many interesting presentations and exciting ideas, which could be applied in reality. Many interesting projects were introduced. The morning presentation by Gyeongju city on the diverse programs and projects was highly helpful. I was very pleased to see the efforts of cities in Korea and in Japan to solve common issues, although they are geographically far apart. I will introduce this information to my city bulletin.

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)** -----
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## VII. Workshop (academic conference)



## VII. Workshop (academic conference)

### Time:

· Oct 18, 2005 (Tue) 09:00 ~ 17:00

### Venue:

· Hyundai Hotel (Diamond Hall)

### Summary:

Organizer: City of Gyeongju (Dongguk University)

Description: Presentation and discussion of academic papers pre-planned with the organizer

Official: English

Interpretation: Interpretation booths for 3 languages (Japanese, Chinese, Korean)

Participants: Presenters: 8 presenters from 3 countries (Korea, China, Japan)

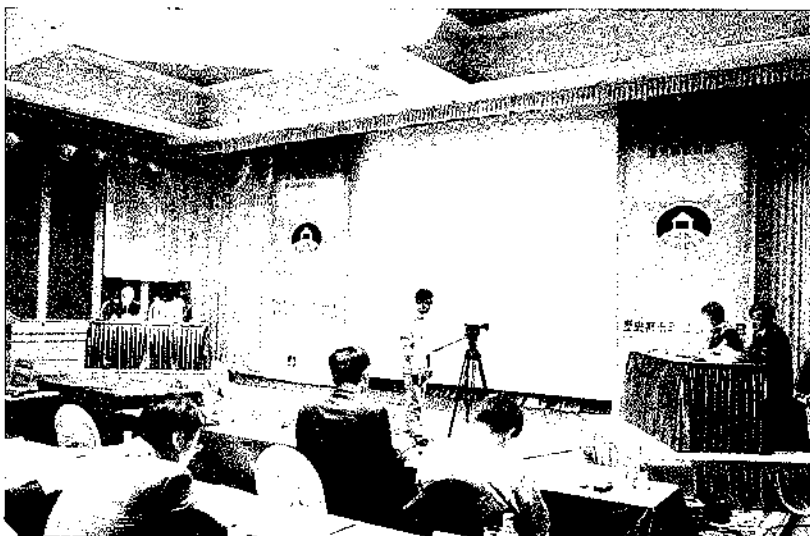
discussants: 2 - 3 per hour (20 total)

Audience: 200 (from Korean and overseas academic communities)

■ Note that the workshop takes place at the same time as the field trip to historic sites. Conference participants are therefore asked to choose one of the two programs.

### Remark:

- Papers to be presented at this workshop must be provided ahead of time, accompanied by an English translation
- All papers will be compiled and published in book format (English and Korean)



Workshop

## Schedule: (Organizer) Prof. Kim Bok-Sun, Chui Jeong-Pil

### 09:00~09:30

Opening Greeting

---

### 09:30~10:00

The Development and Preservation of Gyeongju-The Construction of a New Gyeongju Megalopolis  
- Kim Seok-Chul (Myongji University) Keynote Speaker

---

### 10:00~10:50

The Historic City Preservation Act and the Task of Preserving a City of History, City of Culture  
- Kang Tai-Ho (Dongguk University) Korea

---

### 10:50~11:40

Restoration of Silla's Capital Gyeongju-Proposal of Dual Taegeuk Hall System  
- Yang Jeong-seok (Suwon University) Korea

---

### 11:40~12:30

Historical&Cultural City in China  
- Chen Wei-Feng (Qinghua University) China

---

### 13:30~14:20

Trade System of Silla and Its Restoration  
- Lee Seong-si (Waseda University) Japan

---

### 14:20~15:10

Preservation of Historic Cities and the Repair Projects of Cultural Environment:The Case of  
Gimhae City, the Ancient Capital City of Gaya  
- Lee Young-Sik (Inje University) Korea

---

### 15:20~16:10

The Present condition of the Ancient Burial Mounds in Gyeongju, and the direction that should be  
taken during the Restoration Process  
- Yoon Geun-il (Gyeongju Research Institute of Cultural Properties) Korea

---

### 16:10~17:00

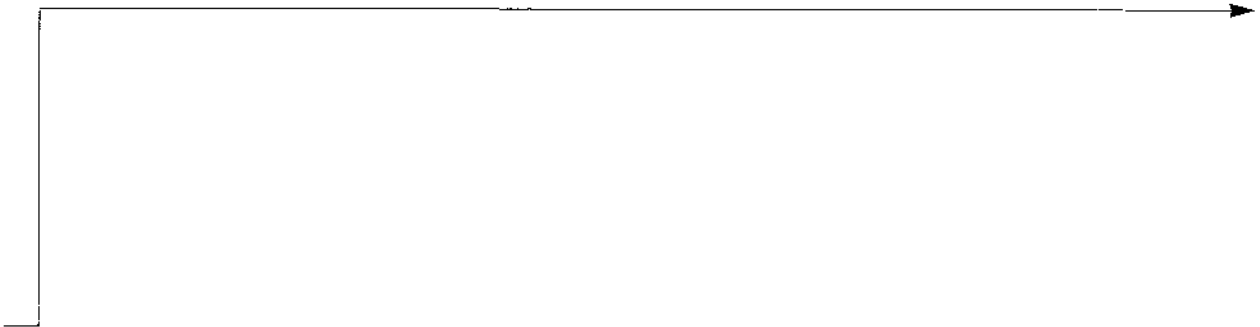
Examination of the Internal Structure of Buyeo, the Capital city of Baekjae during its Later periods,  
and of the Late-Baekjae's Capital city Jeonju:also, A Comparative Study between Those cities and the  
Shilla Dynasty's Capital city Gyeongju  
- Cho Beob-jong (Jeonju Woosuk University) Korea

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop *(academic conference)*
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting** \_\_\_\_\_
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference





## VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting



## VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting

- Time: Oct 19, 2005 (Wed) 18:00 ~ 19:00
- Venue: Convention Hall (B, C) - Large conference hall
- Participants: 9 cities from 8 countries
- Meeting Coordination: League of Historical Cities Secretariat (City of Kyoto)
- Agenda items: League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
  - 2004 Year-end closing, 2005 Budget hearing, Audit report
  - Review of new member applications, Announcement of the candidate city for 11th conference(Zheongzhou, China)

- I am Hisakazu Takagi, secretary general of the League of Historical Cities. I have the honor to preside over this meeting on behalf of Mr. Yorikane Masumoto, mayor of Kyoto and chairman of the League. As many of you are looking forward to a night tour this evening, I would like to finish this meeting within an hour with your cooperation. The Secretariat will tell us briefly how the meeting will proceed.

- I am Takashi Yasui, director general of the International Relations Office of Kyoto City, representing the Secretariat at this meeting. Prior to guiding you on our agenda, I would like to explain the organization of the Board of Directors. The Board has one chairman, two vice chairmen and five directors. The Board has eight member cities elected at the General Assembly of the League, held in Montpellier in July 2000. The Covenant of the League provides that the tenure of directors is four years beginning on the day of election to the next General Assembly four years later. We are going to elect the next Board members at the General Assembly tomorrow, as we didn't have the General Assembly last year.

Now, we will begin to deliberate our agenda for today. The representatives of Xian, Vienna and Kyoto are present. Paris and Montpellier have sent their Delegation of Powers to the Chairperson. Since five out of the eight directors are present, I declare that the quorum has been met in accordance with Article 26 of the Covenant. I would like to ask you to agree on the participation of Zhengzhou, Ballarat, Amsterdam and Konya as observers.

The chair will preside over the meeting and each item on the agenda will be adopted with a majority vote including delegation of power. This meeting has the following functions:

First, deliberating and approving a report on the activities and accounting of the League for Fiscal Year 2004,

Second, approving the budget and the plan for activities for Fiscal Year 2005,

Third, selecting the host city of the next World Conference of Historical Cities, and deliberating on membership applications.

- Now, I would like to ask all participating cities to introduce their delegations. Let's begin with the director cities, Xian and Vienna.
- I am from Xian.
- I am Thomas Resch from international relations department of Vienna.
- I am Son Oi Oyg, Director of Planning and Cultural Affairs, Gyeongju.
- Four cities are interested in hosting General Assembly. Next year we having the conference in Ballarat.
- This is David Vendy, Mayor of Ballarat. Richard Hancock, CEO, City of Ballarat. Brenton Thomas will be organizing the conference in the city.
- I am from Zhengzhou.
- I am S. Senol Aydin, deputy secretary of Mayor of of Konya.
- I am Jan van Niekerk, head of the Bureau of Monuments and Archaeology from Amsterdam.
- I would like to introduce members of the Secretariat. Here we have Takashi Hokoyama, Kaoru Masui and Takayuki Shibasaki.
- Agenda Item No. 1 is the fiscal settlement of the year 2004, comprising activities, budget execution and accounting. Mr. Yasui from the Secretariat will speak on this.
- I would like to present the financial report for Fiscal Year 2004 on the basis of U.S. dollar. We had 11,631.21 dollars in total including the balance from previous year for the revenue of 2004. As for expenditures, a total of \$64.30 was disbursed as charges for handling membership fees by the banks.  
I would like to report on the activities of the League during 2004. The League published the quarterly bulletin, "World Historical Cities," and built its Internet homepage in the form of a digital library. We are still working to improve the Web site. One thing deserving a special comment is that Kyoto City is bearing the costs for publishing the bulletin and maintaining the Internet homepage, as well as the salaries for two staff members of the Secretariat. Gyeongju City finished auditing the accounting for Fiscal Year 2004 in March 2005, in accordance with Article 35 of the Covenant.
- I would like to report on the payment of membership fees. Please refer to Page 4 of the handout. From a total of 65 member cities, 26 cities have paid their membership fees. Last year, a total of 23 cities paid their membership fees. Those cities that have not paid their dues yet are urged to fulfill their obligations.
- Are there any questions or comments concerning the financial report for Fiscal Year 2004, the auditor's report or the payment of membership fees? If there are no questions, may I take it for your approval of Agenda Item No. 1? As there are no questions or objections, I declare that Item No. 1 is approved.  
Now, let us discuss Agenda Item No. 2. The Secretariat will propose the League's budget and activities for Fiscal Year 2005.

- I am pleased to introduce the League's budget and plan for activities for 2005. The Fiscal Year 2005 begins on January 1, 2005 and ends on December 31, 2005. Therefore, it would be appreciated if you bear in mind that much of the current fiscal year has already passed. The revenue is estimated at \$65,000, most of which is raised through collecting membership fees. In addition, \$11,566.82 was carried over from the previous fiscal year. With regard to expenditures, \$1,300 has been allocated as expenses for inviting a professor of Australian National University and an advisor for the UNESCO for a lecture. The amount includes bank charges.

Next, I would like to introduce the activities of the Secretariat during the year 2005. Kyoto City is publishing the League's quarterly bulletin, "World Historical Cities," on its expenses. The Secretariat continues to improve the Internet homepage of the League to make it a useful forum for global exchanges of information. Kyoto City will continue to support these projects during 2005. Also on its expenses, the city has produced a pamphlet about the financial situation of the League.

- Are there any questions or comments concerning Item No. 2?

- I would like to ask a question about the League's activities, not its budget. I am serving as a European representative for the League this year. So I have mailed the bulletins and pamphlets to 50 cities in 44 countries. What I want to know is whether the Secretariat is mailing the bulletins to member cities in Europe. If so, I will just keep mailing them to non-member cities. I believe we need to better publicize our activities among cities that are not members of the League.

- I want to thank you for your thoughtful cooperation. I expect more European cities to participate in the League, thanks to such an active cooperation from Vienna. The Secretariat is sending out the bulletin to all member cities as well as various organizations including the United Nations, the ICOMOS and the UTOC. But it would be greatly appreciated if Vienna continues to mail the bulletin to non-member cities in the European region for better public relations of the League.

- When it comes to public relations of the League, we appreciate your cooperation, Mr. Resch. Are there any other questions? I understand that Item No. 2 is approved.

- We are now coming to Agenda Item No. 3, which is deliberation of the draft declaration of the Gyeongju Conference. The draft was approved at the Board of Directors' Meeting last October here in Gyeongju. I want to ask the Board to review the draft for reconfirmation. The Secretariat will explain it.

- The League of Historical Cities commemorated its 10th anniversary last year. The League was founded at the fourth World Conference of Historical Cities, held in Kyoto in 1994. It started with 48 member cities in 43 countries with a view to contributing to peace in the global village. At the Board Meeting last year, the chairman of the League proposed through the Secretariat to adopt a resolution of the League on the occasion of its 10th anniversary. And the Board approved a draft declaration.

Please look at Page 8 of the handout. The League has held the World Conferences of Historical Cities, where the member cities have been able to exchange their ideas and views about restoration and development of historical cities. We have had active exchanges of information beyond national borders over the last 10 years. Our League will be able to contribute to the development of civilization through continuing such active exchanges of information among a greater number of cities and citizens around the

world in the future.

However, there are problems that we must resolve in order to bring peace to the world. Even today, in the 21st century, we find numerous obstacles on our path toward achieving our goal. Again the Secretariat is asking the Board to approve the declaration for peace. Then the declaration will be proposed for approval at the General Assembly tomorrow. The declaration will be a major achievement of this conference. Representatives of all the member cities will be asked to sign the declaration following its approval at the General Assembly.

- The declaration was originally supposed to be titled, "The Declaration of the Activities of the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju." But I personally think the title doesn't have much appeal. Therefore, I wonder whether I may suggest renaming it as "The Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju." If you agree with me, may I suggest the title at the General Assembly tomorrow? Are there any comments on this? Thank you.

We will have this matter discussed at the General Assembly tomorrow. Then all the member cities will be asked to sign for it.

- Agenda Item No. 4 concerns the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities to be held next year. Let us ask the host city, Ballarat, to present its plan for the conference.

- Ballarat is very proud to host the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities. All preparations are going smoothly. To speak briefly about the historical and cultural background of Ballarat, it was part of an area of land under the traditional custodianship of the native Wathaurong people who have a long history spanning some 40,000 years. The European stock farmers came in the 1830s and then gold miners in the 1850s to build a multi-cultural city here. Many historical buildings representing diverse cultures are well preserved in Ballarat. The Sovereign Hill Historical Park, which is over 150 years old, is a lively testimony to the city's history. The culture surrounding gold fields is also important.

Ballarat is one of the two Australian member cities of the League of Historical Cities. With some 100,000 population, Ballarat is the third largest city in the State of Victoria. The city is located in southern Victoria near its famed vineyards, some 110km west of Melbourne. It takes about an hour by car from Melbourne. A four-lane highway connects the two cities. People lead a modern-style life in a historic environment in Ballarat, which is famous for its wine and commerce as well as a fast growing IT industry. For those who wish to visit Australia, there cannot be a better opportunity than the World Conference of Historical Cities in Ballarat.

Now, I will give the microphone to the City of Ballarat Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Richard Hancock. He will explain our plan for next year's conference.

- We have already done much with planning and preparing next year's conference and related programs. We fully recognize the significance of hosting the first World Conference of Historical Cities in the Southern Hemisphere. We are learning much from Gyeongju. We will apply our lessons for success from here.

Most delegations are expected to arrive on the morning of Sunday, October 29, the first day of the conference. Free shuttle buses will be available for transportation from the Melbourne Airport to Ballarat. The afternoon of October 29 is set aside for a bus tour to historic sites around Ballarat and its suburbs. In

the evening, there will be a cocktail party attended by the mayor of the City, members of the City Council and local members of Parliament. It will be followed by a visit to the Sovereign Hill Historic Park, where the participants will attend a performance reenacting the Eureka Revolution. It will show a famous event from the early history of Ballarat as the birthplace of Australian democracy.

The second day will kick off workshops and tours to various historic places occurring simultaneously. Speakers will be invited from home and abroad to make presentations at the workshops to be held at the University of Ballarat with assistance from the local academic community. For dinner a traditional Australian-style barbecue is planned at the Eureka Centre to serve various kinds of meat including that of wild animals.

The opening ceremony is slated for the morning of the third day, October 31. It will be followed by roundtable discussions to continue until 5 p.m. The Board has asked for two hours for its meeting on the day. We are planning a dinner of fine food and wine, and a concert, in a gallery or some other good place. As a Board Meeting will be held in-between, the dinner should start a little later.

Roundtable sessions will continue into the fourth day. A keynote speech is scheduled to begin at 11 a.m. and the General Assembly will open at noon. Lunch will follow and then the Conference will come to an end with the closing ceremony at 4 p.m. We are presently looking for venues for the conference, workshops and roundtable sessions, and other events, particularly with many heritage buildings in mind. A gallery run by the city government is a strong candidate. The convention center of Ballarat Lodge and the Eureka Centre will also be used. Ballarat has a number of old parks and gardens. We are planning walking tours and field trips to these places.

We have rough ideas about who should be invited as speakers for various sessions. But we haven't decided yet who will give a keynote speech. We have discussed this matter with the ICOMOS. We are also considering inviting speakers from the UNESCO or the OWHC (Organization of World Heritage Cities), and several speakers from within Australia as well. There are many active organizations for heritage preservation and many speakers with good reputation at the federal and local levels. We will invite experts in cultural heritage from various regions across Australia. We will also invite speakers from the League of Historical Cities. We need cooperation from the Secretariat in selecting speakers.

Marketing activities are already going on. Relevant information was sent out to member cities and other concerned organizations. The same information is available at our Web site. The site also has information about city tours, accommodation and travel. We will keep updating these information as we continue to make decisions on more detailed matters. Our Web site is linked to the homepages of the city government and the municipal tourist authorities. We will send the League's newsletter to the member cities as well as various concerned organizations in order to encourage participation by individuals and organizations interested in this field. We will run advertisements about the Ballarat conference in major periodicals at home and abroad. We will also sponsor special coverages by economic periodicals in and outside Australia. This brochure and other marketing materials will be handed out to you tomorrow morning. We will see to it that all who have come to Gyeongju can take home as much information about the Ballarat conference as possible.

We will extensively publicize the field trips and sightseeing tours to take place before and after the conference. Australia is a popular tourist destination. All participants are strongly advised to bring their families so that you can fully enjoy Australia's rich tourist attractions. Tours that have thus far been

arranged for conference participants include a golf course and various historical monuments, mostly from the years of gold rush, that are widely known around the world. The participants will have an opportunity to look around Australia's southeastern coastline. We are talking with Melbourne to arrange a penguin tour on a site some 2km away from Ballarat. The Melbourne Cup, a very famous horse race, will open within a couple of days after the conference. You can enjoy the race by staying on just a few more days.

All this information is available from our Web site. Rooms can be reserved through the Web site, with assistance from a travel agency run by the city government. All the necessary information will be regularly distributed between now and October next year.

Ballarat Lodge will be the main venue of the conference. A 900-seat auditorium is currently under construction to be completed by October. The hotel has some 200 rooms, so many participants can stay there. We have also secured rooms at the Craig's Royal Hotel, representing the Victorian architecture in Ballarat, for accommodation of the Board members and senior officers of the Secretariat. We will make all preparations to provide all participants with nice accommodation without any problems.

The regular registration fee is 200 US dollars. Aside from the registration fees to be collected from participants, we have commitments on financial support from the federal and the state governments. The registration fee is 600 Australian dollars, but those who register early will get a discount to pay 500 dollars. In U.S. dollar, they will be given a discount of some 70 dollars. We want many students to attend the conference in Ballarat. We have seen many students participating in workshops here in Gyeongju. It seems to be a good idea to encourage students to participate. Therefore, we have allocated separate expenses for students, in addition to giving a special rate for registration fees, so that students can participate in as many activities as possible. The registration fee will cover transportation to and from the airport, breakfast, lunch, dinner and tea time, as well as tours for the delegates. It is a fairly good price, considering that the conference includes many workshops and roundtable sessions.

Melbourne is also a member city of the League. It recently had an exhibition hall placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Some of you should want to visit Melbourne to see the new World Heritage building. We are continuing our talks with Melbourne with the belief that it will actively participate in the conference.

We have prepared a short video for you to watch before we complete our presentation. It will give you some ideas about what you might expect to see when you visit Ballarat next October.

(DVD)

- Thank you very much, Ballarat. Are there any questions or suggestions in particular?

- I am a little bit confused concerning the English language of Roundtable. Is it the same with the presentation? This is what we had here today. This is also when people talk on stage. Because here there was no real discussion. No time was given to people to talk and it was more like a lecture. This is what I would suggest.

- Thank you very much. We would take your suggestion, and make it better next time.

Your preparation is getting very perfect. I will make every effort to cooperate with Ballarat to have most possible attendance in the conference to come. I am sure that the Board members will probably offer all possible cooperation to you to make it successful.

- The final agenda today is about the eleventh conference to be held in 2008. Please make your presentation short as we are already behind schedule. The city of Zhengzhou please.

- Honorable Secretary General and distinguished delegates,

It is my great pleasure to be here to discuss the preservation and development of historical cities with my fellow participants from around the world.

I sincerely hope that this conference, organized by the League of Historical Cities in a friendly and amicable atmosphere, will be a useful bridge for all the member cities to pursue common prosperity and contribute to the advancement of humanity through the harmony of ancient culture and modern civilization.

Zhengzhou City, a new member of the League, will join all of our fellow member cities making selfless efforts to accomplish our great mission to protect the civilization of mankind. With its rich experience and expertise, Zhengzhou can offer a model for the preservation and development of other historical cities.

At the same time, Zhengzhou also needs counsel from your valuable experience for its development as an ancient cultural city.

Therefore, on behalf of the People's Government of the City of Zhengzhou, I announce the formal application of Zhengzhou to be the host of the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities.

Zhengzhou, one of China's eight major cities, is located in Henan Province. The city occupies a total area of 7,746 square kilometers with a population of 7,080,000. The city center has some 3.4 million residents over an area of 1,010 square kilometers.

Zhengzhou has a long history as well as vitality for development, a vibrant city where tradition and modernity thrive side by side. Ancient historical traditions are beautifully harmonized with energetic modern civilization in the city. It has the mood for innovation and opening as well as rich cultural heritage.

Zhengzhou and its citizens, with their pride and faith as heirs to history and pioneers for the future, want an opportunity to have a dialogue with the world. They want a forum to open exchange and communication with other member cities of the League of Historical Cities.

Zhengzhou is equipped with modern transportation system and accommodation facilities. We have experience and expertise in hosting diverse international conferences. In recent years we have successfully hosted a number of international conferences, including the First World Traditional Wushu Festival and the Seventh International Youth Wushu Festival. Both events had over 3,000 foreign participants.

We also hosted with remarkable success the 12th and the 14th Annual Conference for the World's Medium and Small Cities Network & the International Trade Conference.

Considering all these records, you may be assured that Zhengzhou has the ability and expertise to host the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities.

Honorable Secretary General and distinguished delegates,

If you give my city, Zhengzhou, the chance to host next conference, we will be able to show the world a



great harmony of ancient and modern civilization, not to mention the beauty and passion of mysterious Oriental culture.

Zhengzhou, a city with many attractions, is the perfect venue for the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities.

I would like to take this opportunity to promise you that Zhengzhou and all its citizens will work together to make the 10th World Conference of Historical Cities a magnificent international conference that will always remain in your memories.

Thank you.

- As we have very little time, I would like to ask the City of Konya speak very shortly. We must an extra agenda to discuss. During the conference we have learned a lot about your city, and we have enough knowledge.

- First of all I would like to take this opportunity to thank secretary General and the Mayor who prepared this opportunity for us to talk here. Secondly, we would like to hold the next conference in Konya, Turkey, because Konya's civilization goes back 7,000 years. Historically and culturally, Konya has great diversity. Looking back in history, we had Roman Empire's culture, Bizantine culture, and even Greek, Seljug empire and Ottoman empire's cultures and monuments.

We have no preparation at the moment. This is the first conference that we attend. We now realize and observed how the conference goes on, and we took many ideas. Hopefully in the next conference in Ballarat we will prepare everything and explain the schedule of the conference, historical aspects of Konya and everything you may want to know about the city and Turkey. We would like to ask you to give your advise. If we have an opportunity to hold this conference in Konya in 2008, there will be many opportunity to establish the Silk Road Park in Konya. To establish this great event, we really need your opinions and advise for the project. Thank you.

- Thank you. The site for the 11th conference will be decided at the Directors' Board meeting in Ballarat next year. There seem to be more candidates to host it, so the Secretariat will accept more if there is application till the next Board meeting in Ballarat. I wish you would make your presentation at the Directors' Board meeting in Ballarat.

- Today, there was proposal by the city of Kazan on the cooperation between this League and the OWHC. We would like to discuss it with the new Board of Directors at the end of the whole conference. Will it be agreed by most of you? Thank you very much. Owing to your very kind cooperation, all the agenda prepared for this meeting are approved. With my deepest appreciation, I would like to close the Board of Directors meeting for fiscal year 2005.

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture** \_\_\_\_\_
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## IX. Guest Lecture

Nature and Architecture of Korea

- Mr. You, Hong-June,  
Ph.D. Administrator,  
Cultural Heritage Administration,  
Government of Republic of Korea

## IX. Guest Lecture



You Hong-june  
Art historian / Administrator of the Cultural Heritage  
Administration Republic of Korea

### Nature and Korean Architecture

#### Nature and Korean History

Korea has built the East Asian cultural sphere along with China and Japan over millenniums. Korea's long history is proved by numerous Stone Age remains -- Paleolithic sites dating back 500,000 years and Neolithic sites as old as 10,000 years -- that are scattered throughout the country. Korea's legendary national founding dates back to 2333 B.C. and archaeological finds attest to the flourishing of the Bronze Age civilization around 1000 B.C. The historic period began with the three ancient kingdoms of Goguryeo, Baekje and Silla, and they were followed by the Goryeo and the Joseon dynasties.

Korea has played a vital role in constructing the East Asian cultural sphere through ceaseless exchanges and contacts with China and Japan throughout its long history. Regrettably, however, Korea is relatively less known in the international community, because it was deprived of the opportunities to bring its culture to the global attention while it was struggling with the scars of imperial aggression through much of the last century.

Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer said in *East Asia: Tradition and Transformation*: "Korea is recognized as a very small nation in East Asia. Some people say that the Korean Peninsula is of the size of the U.S. state of Minnesota, but from a historical viewpoint, it may be a more accurate comparison that the Korean territory is equivalent to England, Scotland and Wales combined. Actually, Korea is a shareholder nation possessing an impressive equity in the East Asian cultural history."

Much of the East Asian cultural characteristics directly applies to Korean culture because the Korean cultural history has never deviated from the general stream of the East Asian cultural history. But Korean culture also has its indigenous features at the same time. No doubt this is true with Chinese and Japanese cultures as well. For example, let us look at the pottery of the three nations. Distinctively different cultural tastes are found in the porcelain wares from the Jingdezhen kilns of the Ming dynasty of China, the official kilns of Bunwon of the Joseon dynasty of Korea, and the Arita kilns of Japan. In a certain sense, architecture demonstrates even clearer national traits.

With this in mind, I would like to discuss relations between Korean architecture and Korea's natural environment today. Unlike the West, Asia has a long tradition of wooden architecture. It is probably

because the soft marble widely used in Western architecture was hard to find in most Asian countries. Instead, high quality timber was easy to obtain throughout Asia. Anyway, wood was most widely used in construction in this part of the world. Traditional architectural remains may be classified into palaces, temples, schools or academies, government offices and private houses.

## Architecture of the Silla Period

First of all, let me introduce major architectural remains around Gyeongju, which was the capital of the Silla dynasty for about 1,000 years.

Hwangnyongsa Temple stood in an area which appears to have been the downtown of Gyeongju. Located adjacent to the temple were the Anapji royal resort pond, the Banwolseong palace, the Cheomseongdae astronomical observatory and various government offices.

It is said that there were as many as nine Buddhist temples whose names contained the Chinese character 皇 (huang), meaning the "emperor" or "imperial," around the fertile plain of Gyeongju. They included Hwangnyongsa, Bunhwangsa and Hwangboksa, all located in the Guwang-dong area. Some of these temples still exist while others have been destroyed and only their ruins remain. All of the numerous Buddhist temples in Gyeongju were burned down during foreign invasions. Residents of Gyeongju and the Jogye Order have been asking the Cultural Heritage Administration to reconstruct the ancient temples. However, reconstruction of the temples, particularly Hwangnyongsa, is a very tough project.

Let us use our imagination. The famous pagoda of Hwangnyongsa Temple was 65 meters high and each side of its square base was 22 long. In other words, the pagoda was as high as a 22-story building of today. I wonder whether we can find an architect who can build a 22-story building without digging the ground. And it must be built with wood. It is hard to calculate how such a structure can endure its own weight, not to mention the velocity of wind. In addition, there isn't enough timber. My simple estimation is that the pagoda required as many as 500 12-ton trucks of pine trees over 300 years old.

Silla was noted for its tradition of erecting gigantic wooden pagodas on flatland. As time passed, however, the wooden pagodas were gradually replaced by stone pagodas as there was abundant stone with granite texture available across the country. At this time, China began to build more brick pagodas than wooden pagodas. Japan, on the other hand, was able to maintain its tradition of wooden pagodas. When they accommodated ancient Buddhist culture, all the three countries constructed numerous pagodas in largely similar styles but with different materials. Here we can find the similarities and differences that coexist in the East Asian culture.

The stone pagoda construction of Silla reached its aesthetic pinnacle at Bulguksa Temple. The Sakyamuni Pagoda, or Seokgatap, demonstrates the highest aesthetic standard harmonizing stability and ascension, the two essential elements of a Buddhist pagoda. The graceful style of the Sakyamuni Pagoda is often explained with its fine geometric proportions. In a stunning contrast, the highly decorative Pagoda of Many Treasures, or Dabotap, was built simultaneously.

I have had the same question whenever I think of Bulguksa Temple. It is truly strange that these two pagodas of dramatically different styles were erected side by side at the same time. One is gorgeous and the other is extremely simple.

Stone terraces and other stone structures are all that remain from the original Bulguksa founded by Kim Dae-seong, a prime minister of Silla, in the eighth century. The Main Buddha Hall (Daewoongjeon) and the Hall of Nirvana (Geungnakjeon) were rebuilt in the 18th century and all the rest of the wooden buildings in the 20th century. The Main Buddha Hall and the two famous pagodas stand in the cloistered

main courtyard, which is approached by climbing a stone staircase named the Bridge of White Cloud (Baegungyo) and past the Gate of Purple Mist (Jahamun). Draw a regular triangle with a side of each pagoda and then a circle with its center on the edge of the stairs and touching the vertexes of the triangles. Then they will be in the perfect proportion of 4:5.

Still, a lingering question should be why the two pagodas were placed apart on either side of the Main Buddha Hall. Then you may look beyond the pagodas from seat of the Buddha enshrined in the hall. You will see the simple Sutra Pavilion at a far corner of the cloister beyond the gorgeous Pagoda of Many Treasures. And beyond the simple Sakyamuni Pagoda, you will see an exquisite two-story belfry standing at the other corner of the cloister.

Bulguksa combines diversity and complexity. A long series of stone terraces, forming the elevated foundation of the temple compound, is also evidence of the profound philosophy. The stone terraces, built by piling up alternate layers of dressed and undressed stones, achieve a marvelous harmony of natural and artificial beauty. What is remarkable is that the ancient masons did not use cement or wood to fill the spaces between the stones. They drilled out the dressed stones from the bottom so they can fit with the natural stones. Indeed, the Silla masons worked with extraordinary devotion, without which it would have been impossible to create such an architectural masterpiece.

Regrettably, there is no longer the famous lotus pond in front of the main gate of the temple. Legend has it that the temple used to cast its shadow on the pond. The romantic image exists only in memories nowadays as the pond, stretching some 78 meters to take up almost the entire lot before the stone stairs leading up to the gate, was reclaimed when the temple underwent a major restoration in the 1970s. A metal guardrail was set up where the pond had been.

The royal resort pond, Anapji, which was built in the eighth century, was certainly the most beautiful garden ever created during the Unified Silla period. The straight and curved lines forming the long bank of the pond create an infinite variety of exquisite scenes. Water flows down from a cascade and makes a full circle around the pond before flowing out. This is a natural circulation of water, which is different from the forcible circulation of water in the ponds of Gyeongbok Palace in Seoul. We may be able to learn a valuable lesson about the rhythm of nature here.

Temples were built in cities for some time after Buddhism was introduced to Korea. About the time Silla unified the peninsula in the seventh century, however, temples began to be built more often in the mountains. The Great Master Uisang opened the so-called era of mountain monasteries by founding 10 Avatamsaka temples, including Hwaomsa and Buseoksa, near borderlines in the mountains for national defense. With the foundation of nine major mountain monasteries devoted to the Zen school in the ninth century, Korean Buddhism came to take its firm roots in the deep mountains away from the mundane world.

China and Japan also have mountain temples. But they are situated differently due to different topographical conditions. It must be appropriate to say that Korean temples are located in the mountains, not on the mountains. While Chinese and Japanese temples usually stand on high mountain tops, most Korean temples are found comfortably nestled in the deep mountains beyond winding valleys.

Buddhist temples in Korea are largely divided into four types. First, some temples like Hwaomsa in Gurye are as magnificent as royal palaces. The Buddha is enshrined with regal dignity at these temples. Second, some temples like Muwisa and Naesosa are tucked away in deep mountains. They are usually accompanied by Zen hermitages. Third, some temples like Buseoksa command a spectacular view of the landscape unfolding far ahead symbolizing a valiant spirit. Lastly, there are temples like Seonamsa that

have the ambience of a village clustered with small buildings.

Hwaeomsa was one of the 10 Avatamsaka temples founded by the Great Master Uisang. But its most famous edifice, Gakhwangjeon (Hall of the Enlightened Emperor) is a double-story structure newly constructed after the 16th century Japanese invasions on an old foundation from the Silla period. Past a small Iljumun (One Pillar Gate) and climbing a stone-covered passage, you will face multi-tiered stone terraces and Bojeru (Pavilion of Saving All Beings) standing on top of the high terraces. Turn around the two-story pavilion and enter the inner court, where a pair of five-story stone pagoda stand. There you will find the stunningly beautiful Gakhwangjeon and to its right, Daewoongjeon (Main Buddha Hall), both standing on an L-shaped stone platform. Climb the stairs of the platform and look up the two halls with imposing appearances. Indeed, the overwhelming magnificence of the two edifices are efficiently emphasized.

Naesosa is a fine example of Korean Buddhist temples nestled in deep mountains. The spatial arrangement of such temples seldom comes into full view. From the parking lot at the entrance to Naesosa, you can only see the Iljumun and nothing beyond. This is the same with almost all other Buddhist temples in Korea. Walking past the ticket booth and the Iljumun and along the winding passage toward the temple compound, you are already moved and feel peaceful in your heart. That is the moment you enter another realm and that is where the architecture begins.

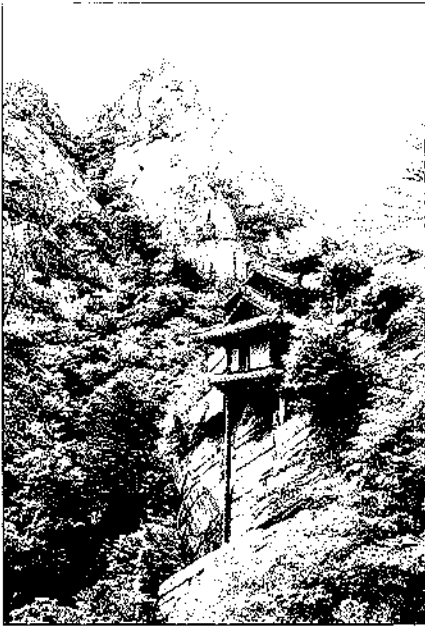
Enter the Iljumun and walk some 1km along a path amid the forest of fir trees with occasional maple trees. Past the final section of the path lined by cherry trees, you will reach Cheonwangmun (Gate of Heavenly Kings). Be sure to walk all the way to the gate and never drive in a car, if you want to fully appreciate the architectural concept formalized in pleasant details. No matter how busy you are, begin your tour on foot from there. Otherwise, you will never be able to understand the subtle beauty of Korean temple architecture designed to make you feel the time and spatial distance separating the holy realm from the mundane world.

Past the Gate of Heavenly Kings, you still cannot see the Main Buddha Hall. Walk past the low stone terraces and climb the stairs underneath the Bongnaeru pavilion and you will at last reach the inner courtyard, flanked by two long buildings, Simgeomdang and Jeokmukdang. Look ahead and on top of high stone terraces you will find the Main Buddha Hall, with its majestic roof resembling a gallant bird spreading its powerful wings to the skies as if to contest the vigor of the summit behind. If the Main Buddha Hall of Naesosa was such an elegant edifice as the Hall of Nirvana at Muwisa temple, it may probably be overpowered by the rigorous energy of the mountain behind. The main worship halls of the nearby Gaeamsa and Gwanryongsa of Changnyeong also stand on high stone platforms and have similarly impressive roofs because of the strong topographical features of the mountains behind.

In the inscription on the stele for the stupa of the Great Master Jijeung, Choe Chi-won, a famous poet of Silla, wrote that one of the six most commendable things done by the master during his lifetime was "building a hall with a tiled roof with eaves curved upward in the four directions to suppress the topographical energies of the surrounding mountains." Back in the ninth century, Korean monks knew how everything could get along and harmonize with nature and how not to offend and be defeated by nature.

The Main Buddha Hall of Naesosa is elaborately decorated with ornamental brackets and lattice doors. In *The History of Three Kingdoms*, Kim Bu-sik aptly described the architecture of the Baekje dynasty with the short phrase, "humble but not shabby and gorgeous but not luxurious." The spatial layout of Naesosa and the style of its Main Buddha Hall embody the highly refined aesthetic concept.

Buseoksa Temple in Yeongju, approached after walking along a stone passage covered with yellow



gingko leaves in autumn, represent the spectacle of mountain temples. From Cheonwangmun (Gate of Heavenly Kings) up to the main worship hall named Muryangsujeon (Hall of Eternal Life), the compound of Buseoksa consists of nine levels connected with stone stairs. The nine levels symbolize the nine degrees of Mandala, or the enlightened universe.

Muryangsujeon is prized for its austere simplicity. It has undecorated column-head brackets and a hipped and gabled roof resembling a crane rhythmically fluttering its wings to fly up to the sky.

What is most important about Buseoksa, however, is its extraordinary location. From there, leaning against the wooden entasis column, the late art historian Mr. Choe Sun-woo could enjoy the famously beautiful view of the endless peaks of the Sobaek Mountain Range. The divine view is the very reason that the hall was built right on the spot. In Kyoto, Japan, Kiyomizudera is more renowned for the exquisite view of the ancient city looked

down from the temple rather than the temple itself. Does any temple in the world have a larger garden than Buseoksa? With the splendid Sobaek Mountain Range serving as its garden, Buseoksa by itself fully explains the visual spectacles of our mountain temples.

Seoamsa temple represents the fourth type of Korean Buddhist temples. After driving along the meandering Boseong River and then past the entranceway to the temple, you will find an old arched bridge across a stream. It is not particularly pleasing to see the bridge under repeated repair works since it was closed to visitors. Past the Gangseonru pavilion and shortly before reaching the main gate, Iljumun, there is a pond called Samindang (Pond of Three Reflections). Interestingly, the small pond combines



various elements such as religious and aesthetic symbolism as well as the theory of civil engineering. It contains water during the rainy season and then drains down the water slowly. At the same time, it serves as a spiritual mirror for the visitors to reflect their minds on it. A small islet in the pond not only forms a circuit channeling the flow of water during the rainy season but also makes the pond look larger than it is. It is a visual effect worked out by imagination.

Just inside the Iljumun gate stands Mansenu (Pavilion of Ten Thousand Lives) with the sign, "Yukjo Gosa," meaning that the old temple has existed since the times of Dharma, the founder of the Chinese Zen



(Chan in Chinese) Buddhism, or the Six Dynasties period. The handwriting on the sign is in the style of Chusa (Kim Jeong-hi), an 18th century Korean master calligrapher. Though there are only 23 buildings now, Seonamsa originally had more than 50 buildings. The temple started off with four buildings including the Main Buddha Hall, Mansenu, Simgeomdang and Jeokmukdang. The Myeongbujjeon (Hall of Judgment), Gwaneumjeon (Hall of Avalokitesvara), Eungjinjeon and Seonbang (Zen Hall) are among the buildings constructed later. As these buildings were added one by one over many years, the temple looks like an old village that has naturally grown.

Some 80 kinds of plants, including camellia and sacred bamboo blossoming in winter and the subtropical plantain, grow in the temple compound, opening flowers around the year. Anyone who hopes to study flowering plants in traditional Korean gardens should visit the temple. The communal lavatory, famed for its interesting sign, is specially designed so the air current can pass out from the bottom.

Unaffected wisdom and spontaneous aestheticism is detected here and there around Seonamsa. A four-level cistern placed before the Dalmajeon (Hall of Dharma) is a good example. As the community grew and the demand of water increased, the monks added similar water tanks one by one instead of replacing the original small tank with a bigger one.

At Seonamsa, new houses were built one by one when need arose, so it now looks like an old village clustered with small houses. What is great about the temple is that visitors can have a warm, comfortable feeling as if they had returned to an old hometown. Maybe this is the reason that many people love this temple though not many of them can easily explain why.

Seonamsa does not have such ingenious devices to bring in a spectacular landscape as Muryangsujeon of Buseoksa Temple. Nor can it present a dramatic vista overwhelming those who look up from the inner courtyard of Hwaesomsa Temple. Walking slowly amid the humble structures arranged more or less randomly around the tranquil compound of Seonamsa, however, you will feel as if you were wandering in the back alleys of an old town. Climb a low hill and then you will find yourself tempted to explore the whole new space beyond. Even the main courtyard is so tiny compared to those of most other temples that it feels snug and cozy. One small space is linked to another, and you simply cannot resist continuing your tour.

As the commissioner for the first Gwangju Biennale in 1995, I had an opportunity to visit Seonamsa with the visiting American art critic, Kathy Halbreich, director of the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis. After looking around the temple, Ms. Halbreich said: "Most of the world's famous architectural monuments have certain images. The pyramids are square cones, the Taj Mahal is an opinion on a box, and so on. It's difficult to get such an image from Seonamsa because you see one layer of buildings after another in all directions. Do you call this a deep architecture?" A deep temple in the deep mountains. I think this may be the aesthetic essence of Korean mountain temples.

Let me cite another piece of Buddhist architecture where the gorgeous natural surroundings had a gorgeous echo. The Bodeokgul hermitage stands on a cliff in Naeyeungang, or the Inner Diamond Mountains. It is supported by 7.2-meter-high copper columns and tied around with metal ropes. With three people inside, it begins to shake.

From afar, the tiny hermitage seems like a three-story structure, though it has only one room. The decorative roofs on the first and second stories may act as gutters when it rains, or they are mere ornaments to make the solitary hermitage look too much forlorn. Nonetheless, the tiny roofs combine a variety of decorative elements from all styles of roofs in Korean traditional architecture, such as gabled, hipped and gabled, or pavilion types, alternately employing simple and complex ornaments. With a high

first story and small roofs stacked one upon another, it looks like a three-story pagoda in stable proportions.

## Confucian Academies: Places for Mental Cultivation

I would like to cite the Byeongsan Seowon (Academy) as a prominent example of traditional school construction. The academy was founded in honor of Ryu Seong-ryong, the famed foreign minister and commander-in-chief of the Korean army during the Hideyoshi invasions, by his student, Jeong Gyeong-se. It is an architectural masterpiece of the Confucian educational institution demonstrating an outstanding topographical interpretation and flexibility in defining relations among buildings from the period before Confucian scholarship grew increasingly rigid focusing on abstract philosophy. Among the traditional architectural heritage in Korea, the academy is known to be the favorite of modern architects.

Not only the buildings but the road leading to the academy is very well preserved. About 2km along the mud road from a forked junction near the entrance to the Hahoe Folk Village, you will begin to see the roofs of the academy facing Mt. Byeongsan resembling a folding screen across a narrow branch of the Nakdong River.

Unlike most other Confucian academies of the Joseon period, the Byeongsan Academy emphasizes the space for education. The classroom, the eastern and western dormitories and the Mandaenu pavilion completely enclose the inner courtyard, creating a solemn but stifling atmosphere. The open pavilion, Mandaenu, is a smart solution. The seven-bay-wide structure blocks the academy from outside but at the same time provides a window to look out from inside. Mandaenu is an extremely simple structure consisting merely of the roof, floor and pillars. With no decoration, the pavilion neatly frames the landscape outside. It forms a seven-panel screen projecting the scenery of the Nakdong River and Mt. Byeongsan.

Imagine that you are seated on the wooden floor of the open pavilion. You can enjoy the wonderful view of the river flowing peacefully and the mountain rising beyond. Imagine it is raining. How nice it would be.

Measurement is a vital factor in the solemn tranquility pervading the inner courtyard. The two dormitories flanking the either side of the classroom are unusually small, so the Mandaenu pavilion on the opposite side looks far longer. The contrasting scales of the dormitories and the pavilion give the courtyard a complex character. Also, the overall symmetric layout of the buildings was given a slight twist so as to achieve a little room to breathe.

## Royal Ancestral Shrine and Tombs: Spaces for the Dead

Lastly, let me take you to the Jongmyo Jeongjeon (main hall of royal ancestral shrine) and Gyeongbok Palace as outstanding monuments of the palace architecture of the Joseon dynasty. The Jongmyo shrine, where the spirit tablets of all the Joseon kings are housed and memorial rites are observed, was considered as important as any palace in the capital city. The shrine was so highly evaluated by architects around the world that it was selected for the first group of Korean historical monuments placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Many foreign architects were impressed by the architectural expertise of our ancestors who created such a simple space of sublime serenity. They said it was almost a miracle that such a serene and solemn feeling could be realized in architecture. A space for ancestral rites should indeed be orderly, serene and solemn.

The Main Hall (Jeongjeon) of Jongmyo has no decoration, but it only has columns, walls and the roof. The Queen Hutsheput Temple of Egypt and the Parthenon of Greece are also wondrous stone monuments

emphasizing grandeur in simplicity. The Queen Hutsheput Temple, constructed some 3,500 years ago in the ancient Egyptian city of Luxor, is one of the most renowned ritual spaces in Western architecture. Standing on a two-tier platform against the backdrop of precipitous cliffs, the temple produces a stunningly dramatic vista with its potent horizontal lines and a series of gigantic columns.

At Jongmyo, upon entering the southern gate of the Main Hall, you will face a broad stone platform about the height of your chest, taking up almost the entire expanse of the spacious courtyard. Viewing the Main Hall from there, you will find its even roof ridge running in parallel above the straight floor of the stone platform. If the platform was much lower, the ambience would have been quite different. The high Woldae (Moon Platform) has helped maintain the famously solemn atmosphere in the sacred arena.

Pathways have a crucial role in the architectural concept of Jongmyo. The shrine's many pathways do not simply mark the courses to walk on, but they have symbolic meanings connected with the specific ritual procedures. However, some people even find fault with the rough stones along the path for royal spirits running across the stone platform before the Main Hall. They say, "Koreans are never good at giving final touches. So they didn't know how to dress the stones properly and did such a lousy job."

The roughly dressed granite plates, some four inches thick and used for pavement, are no longer produced these days. Therefore, the courtyard of the throne hall in Changdeok Palace was covered with granite plates dressed in a similarly natural manner. But they still don't look good. Fortunately, the Cultural Heritage Administration has found a good granite quarry in Seongmodo island near Ganghwado. Now we can plan to repair all pavements in royal palaces and graves.

Finely dressed granite plates were once used in repairing Gyeongbok Palace. But they had to be removed right on the next day because people couldn't stand the blinding light reflected on the stones. Light is diffused on the surface of roughly dressed granite. This is why you don't find the granite pavement too dazzling in the courtyard of the Geunjeongjeon (Throne Hall) of Gyeongbok Palace or the Woldae in Jongmyo.

Courtyards covered with roughly dressed granite plates are slanted a little for smooth drainage. The rainy season in Korea brings torrential downpours. A smooth granite pavement may be easily flooded and the fast stream of water may block the sewage and create counter-currents. But water cannot flow so fast on rough granite. The currents are halted to skirt around and slow down.

Those who do not respect our traditions cannot see the wisdom of our ancestors. Therefore, they ask, "Okay, they did it all well. But why did they use such unshapely stones after all?" On the contrary, Western architects lavishly praise the insight of those who endowed order to such a refined space by patching the pavement with stones of disorderly shapes. I would like to ask you to visit the shrine to see why it was named a UNESCO World Heritage site before all other historical monuments in Korea.

I hope it will be an opportunity for you to think how to retain the greatness of tradition in the spaces of our daily lives today. Before concluding my presentation, I would like to remind you once more that it is one of our most important tasks to remember the virtues most highly regarded by our ancestors and to protect and look after the cultural heritage they have bequeathed upon us.

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop *(academic conference)*
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly ———
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## X . League of Historical Cities General Assembly



## X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly

- ☐ Time : Oct 19, 2005 (Thu) 11:00 ~ 12:00
- ☐ Venue : Convention Hall (B, C)
- ☐ Participants : All member cities
- ☐ Meeting Coordination: League of Historical Cities Secretariat (City of Kyoto)
- ☐ Agenda : Signing of League of Historical Cities Gyeongju Declaration (by member cities representatives (mayors))
  - Approval of LHC Activity
  - Selection of the member of board of directors

- The General Assembly will begin. The chairman of the League of Historical Cities will declare the Assembly open.

- I declare the General Assembly of the League of Historical Cities open.

I am Yorikane Masumoto, Chairman of the League of Historical Cities and the mayor of Kyoto City. I will have the honor of serving as the chair of this meeting in accordance with Article 18 of the Covenant of the League. I would like to ask for your kind cooperation so that the meeting will proceed smoothly. Before we take up our agenda, I would like to confirm the qualification of participants. It is only the members of the League that can speak and vote at this meeting. Those who are not members are asked to listen as observers without the rights to speak or vote.

Now, the Secretariat will introduce the members who are participating in the General Assembly today.

- I am Hisakazu Takagi, secretary general of the Secretariat. It is my great honor to speak before you on behalf of the Secretariat. I will introduce the member cities that are present today. First of all, Amsterdam, Andong and Kiev have yet to take their seats. Konya hasn't yet, either. We have Ballarat, Chiang Mai, Florence, Gyeongju, Nara, Vienna and Kyoto participating. Fifteen member cities are participating in our General Assembly today, along with delegates from 30 other member cities. Therefore, 45 out of a total of 65 member cities are present to meet the quorum, or the majority, according to Article 26 of the Covenant.

- Now, let us start our business. The meeting will proceed according to the order given in the handout distributed by the Secretariat. If you have any suggestions or proposals, please put them at the end of the

meeting. Agenda Item No. 1 is the "Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju," a declaration of the Gyeongju conference.

Again the Secretariat will give an explanation.

- The League of Historical Cities was founded in 1994, in accordance with a decision at the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities, held in Kyoto. The Board of Directors agreed to adopt a declaration for peace proposed by Mr. Masumoto at its meeting last year. Please look at the first page of the handout. The Board reaffirmed the declaration at its meeting yesterday. With the hope that the General Assembly will adopt the draft, I would like to ask Mr. Masumoto to speak on his proposal.

- I would like to say a few words as the proposer. Since its founding, the League has continued to hold the World Conference of Historical Cities over the last 10 years, providing a forum for free exchange of opinions about "Restoration and Development of Historical Cities" beyond national borders. If historical cities are to contribute to the development of civilization, there must be free exchanges among cities and citizens. World peace should be the precondition of these exchanges. The 21st century is often said to be the century of peace, environment and human rights. Even today when the new century has set in, however, regional conflicts continue to rage surrounding racial, national, cultural and religious differences, not to mention national conflicts over political and economic interests. Numerous people are losing their lives and basic rights are conspicuously violated amidst population explosion, poverty and environmental destruction in global scales. Regretfully, the reality seems far removed from our ideals.

Under these circumstances, the League should think what we can do to build the foundation for peace and stability in the world. Since the Cold War ended, we have seen economic and other activities of individuals, businesses and organizations expanding their scopes beyond national barriers across the world. The so-called globalization has emerged as a keyword for order in the international community in a great transition to break the conventional frame of national boundaries. The prevalent thought today is that the new world order should not only be considered from national perspectives but in terms of the reality where environmental problems, economic activities, the movement of people and objects and the trends of government continue to expand to global scales.

I understand that regional community is increasingly regarded as the basic unit where the safety and welfare of citizens should be the primary concern. The role of civil society is enlarged to wield a great impact on relations between the international and local communities. Decentralization is universally promoted. The central governments have jurisdiction only on tasks that cannot be sufficiently handled at local levels. The state and the regional community move to complement each other as partners. The role of cities as local autonomous bodies is growing bigger in the international community. As its founding

members proclaimed, the League recognizes it is important that cities linked with the common ties as historical cities promote routine exchanges beyond national differences. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to suggest that we renew our commitment to join hands and advance together in order to contribute to the prosperity of historical cities and the peace and progress in the world. I also suggest that we name it as "Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju." I would like to ask all those who agree to applaud.

- The declaration is adopted with unanimous approval. I would like the representatives to sign the declaration at the end of the General Assembly.

- As for Agenda Item No. 2, the election of officers, I want to request that the Secretariat take over its procedures.

- Article 10 of the Covenant provides that the League shall have one chairperson, two vice chairpersons, seven directors and one auditor. The two vice chairpersons shall be elected by appointment by the chairperson from among the directors. The present directors were elected at the General Assembly in Montpellier in 2000. The tenure of officers lasts until the first General Assembly four years after election. Accordingly, the officers elected today will serve until 2009, or the first General Assembly thereafter. First, we will elect the chairperson. The Secretariat has asked the members to nominate candidates. But we have only one candidate, Kyoto. Are there any other cities that want to run for chairperson now? If nobody has objection, I hope everyone will approve Kyoto's continuing service as chair with a warm applause.

- Kyoto has been reelected as chair city. Next, we will elect the directors. The candidates are Xian, Vienna, Ballarat, Gyeongju, Montreal, Kiev and Paris. Are there any other cities that want to run for director? If nobody has objection to any specific candidate, would you all approve with an applause again?

- The seven cities -- Xian, Vienna, Ballarat, Gyeongju, Montreal, Kiev and Paris -- will serve as directors. Lastly, we will elect an auditor. The one candidate we have is Isfahan. Do any other members want to run for auditor? If you don't have any objection to Isfahan's service as auditor, I hope you will all welcome Isfahan as auditor with a warm applause. Thank you. I would like to announce the result of the election once again. The chair city is Kyoto. The seven directors are Xian, Vienna, Ballarat, Gyeongju, Montreal, Kiev and Paris. And the auditor is Isfahan.

- With your support, I will do my utmost to contribute to the development of the League. I want to ask for your continued assistance and cooperation. In accordance with Article 12 of the Covenant, I would like to appoint Xian and Vienna as vice chairs. All the new officers are asked to gather for a New Board of



Directors' Meeting at 3 p.m., at the Mahogany Hall on the second floor. Now, the Secretariat will report on the decisions made at the Board Meeting yesterday.

- Please look at Page 4. The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in Ballarat from October 29 to November 1 next year. Mr. David Vandy, mayor of Ballarat, will speak on preparations being made for the conference at the closing ceremony this afternoon. The 11th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held in 2008. Three cities -- Zhengzhou of China, Yogyakarta of Indonesia, and Konya of Turkey -- have expressed their wishes to host the conference. The host city will be selected at the Board Meeting in Ballarat next year. The Secretariat will accept applications until next Board Meeting. The financial report on the League's activities during Fiscal Year 2004 and its plan for 2005 are as shown on Page 5. They were all approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting yesterday.

- Please don't hesitate to make any comments on the reports. It seems there are no comments. Then, we will begin to sign "The League of Historical Cities' Declaration of Peace Action," adopted earlier in this Assembly. All the representatives of member cities are invited to come up to the stage and sign the declaration.

- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony** 

---
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## XI. Closing Ceremony

Recapitulation of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

Closing Remarks by the Secretary General of the LHC

Closing Address by the Mayor of Gyeongju and Reading of the Declaration of  
Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

## XI. Closing Ceremony

- ☒ Time : Oct 20, 2005 (Thu) 14:00 ~ 15:00
- ☒ Venue : Convention Hall (B, C)
- ☒ Participants : All member cities
- ☒ Program : 9th conference summary (by Gyeongju World Conference of Historical Cities Organizing Committee)
  - Announcement of the host city for 10th conference (Ballarat, Australia)
  - Photo-op & Closing address (Gyeongju Mayor)

### The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

Choe, Chong-Pil  
Professor of Department of History, Sejong University

- I. Presentations and Discussions at the World Conference of Historical Cities
- II. Presentations and Discussions at the Workshop

#### The Organizing Committee of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

---

#### II. A Summary Report on the World Conference of Historical Cities

##### I. An Overview

\* The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities was held from October 18 (Tuesday) to October 20 (Thursday), 2005 in Gyeongju under the sponsorship of the City of Gyeongju. The League of Historical Cities stemmed from the Council on World Conference of Historical Cities, which was organized during the 1st World Conference of Historical Cities, held in Kyoto, Japan, in 1987, with a view to continuously holding the conference. The 26 cities in 25 countries attending the conference participated as the council's founding members. The council was reorganized into a league of famous historical cities around the world on the occasion of the 4th World Conference of Historical cities, held in Kyoto in 1994.

\* The League of Historical Cities (LHC) currently has a total of 65 member cities in 49 countries, taking turns in hosting its biannual conference. The LHC is among the world's most reputed organizations

devoted to the protection of cultural heritage, along with the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC) and the International Council on Monuments and Cities (ICOMOS) of the UNESCO.

Gyeongju has participated in the activities of the League of Historical Cities since it was named an auditor city at the 5th World Conference of Historical Cities in Xian in 1996. Through its election to the league's seven-member board of directors at the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in 2005, Gyeongju was enabled to play a leading role in the league.

\* Twenty-five cities in 18 countries (including 15 member cities in 12 countries) participated in the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities. The conference adopted the "Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju" proclaiming the unity of member nations and their avowed contribution to peace of the world through the protection of cultural heritage. The conference yielded fruitful results through in-depth discussions on the preservation and restoration of historical and cultural cities under the theme of "The Present and Future of Historical Cities." It was assessed as a well-organized, successful conference.

\* Particularly worthy of note is that Gyeongju has set a rare example of a small provincial city having smoothly hosted a large international event. Thanks to the success of the conference, not only the participating cities but concerned experts around the world also came to recognize Gyeongju's time-honored cultural heritage.

The program of the conference is as follows:

A. Day 1 : October 18 (Tuesday)

The program for October 18 consisted of a workshop and a field trip conducted simultaneously.

\* The Workshop discussed the structure of ancient cities in Korea, Japan and China and their transformation and development, and how to preserve and restore ancient cities through case studies of urban heritage, focusing on ways to protect and develop the historical city of Gyeongju.

\* The Field Trip comprised Seokguram Grotto, Bulguksa Temple, Daereungwon (Great Tumuli Park), the National Museum of Gyeongju and Bunhwangsa Temple, introducing the great cultural legacies of Silla to the participants.

B. Day 2 : October 19 (Wednesday)

The conference on October 19 had presentations and discussions under the main theme of "The Present and Future of Historical Cities" and a sub-theme of "Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities."

Gyeongju Mayor Sang-seung Baek's presentation on "Restoration Project of the Historical and Cultural City Gyeongju" was followed by more presentations and discussions by representatives of 13 cities, made in four parts:

- Part 1 -- Gyeongju, Kyoto, Iafahan
- Part 2 -- Kazan, Xian, Kyiv, Konya
- Part 3 -- Zhengzhou, Andong, Ballarat
- Part 4 -- Moscow, Hue, Melaka

\* The conference facilitated practical exchanges among the cities, which had not been so active before. Various cities openly debated the positive and negative aspects of their own legacies, paving the way for practical exchanges among historical cities around the world.

#### C. Day 3 : October 20 (Thursday)

The conference on October 20 had a special lecture on "Nature and Korean Architecture" by You Hong-june, administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea.

Gyeongju, a historical city with rich cultural heritage, successfully hosted the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities and was also elected a new member of the board of directors of the League of Historical Cities. The conference adopted the "Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju," a significant endeavor to rally greater efforts for preservation of historical cities.

\* The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities, held under the theme of "The Present and Future of Historical Cities," focused on the future of historical cities. Regretting that historical cities in many countries were destroyed for ideological, religious, cultural and socioeconomic reasons in the past, the conference focused its debates on how to preserve the cultural legacies of mankind for the future.

\* The conference criticized the current role of academics as the basis for traditional methods of historical heritage and called for a deeper understanding in the formation of urban heritage. Presentations were made on case studies based on the field experiences of professional experts working in various regions around the world. Principles for sharing understanding and knowledge were recommended to continue joint efforts to preserve and promote a variety of urban historical legacies of mankind.

\* The 10th World Conference of Historical Cities will be held from October 29 to November 1, 2006, in Ballarat, Australia.

### 2. Presentations for the Workshop and Round Table Discussions

#### A. Workshop on October 18 (Tuesday)

\* Prof. Seok-chul Kim of Myongji University delivered a keynote speech on "Development and Preservation of Gyeongju -- Construction of the New Gyeongju Megalopolis," followed by presentations by seven scholars in concerned areas and an in-depth discussion by 14 panelists.

The keynote speech, delivered on the significant sub-theme of "Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities," may be summarized into the following three key points.

First, it pointed out problems arising from the development of a new town following the construction of a high-speed electric railroad running through the historical city of Gyeongju. It emphasized the importance of developing a new town surrounding the high-speed railroad station on the outskirts of Gyeongju while promoting the educational and cultural value of the historical monuments located in the present downtown. At the same time, it was stressed that Gyeongju has to be publicized as a place to be visited by all Koreans to explore their spiritual roots as well as a major tourist attraction for foreigners. Resolution of the inconveniences experienced by the citizens of Gyeongju was also stressed.

Second, the restoration projects for historical sites symbolizing Gyeongju were discussed along with the need for basic research in the market as a socioeconomic infrastructure of ancient society, considering that shedding light on the concrete reality of the historical city is crucial for its restoration and preservation.

Third, the restoration project of Gyeongju was compared with those of other historical cities in Korea, China and Japan. Particularly, the importance of cultural environments of historical sites was emphasized. In this regard, Gimhae of Korea, the ancient capital of Gaya, was cited as an exemplary case of undertaking successful projects such as the "Street of Culture" and the "Forest of Gaya," that may inspire the cultural administrators of Gyeongju to plan its own "street of royal capital." Establishing a theme park and a Silla research institute was also suggested.

\* The Opening Ceremony, which followed the workshop and a field trip, comprised greetings by the mayor of the host city and the mayor of Kyoto and the concurrent chairman of the League of Historical Cities as well as congratulatory messages by local politicians and other VIPs from North Gyeongsang Province.

Prof. Amarewar Galla of the Australian National University delivered a keynote address on "Formation of Sustainable Urban Heritage: Challenges and Opportunities."

Prof. Galla called for a review of traditional approaches to the development of urban heritage. He insisted that the academic research of scholars must be integrated into local projects if the paradigm of development of urban heritage is to be changed, because cultural diversity can only be maintained and enlivened through different academic and institutional approaches befitting different subjects and environments.

#### B. Presentations and Round Table Discussions on October 19 (Wednesday)

\* Presentations were made in four parts under the theme of "The Present and Future of Historical Cities." Prof. Kim Hong-nam served as moderator.

Part 1 had presentations by the representatives of three cities -- Gyeongju, Kyoto and Isfahan.

The first speaker was Mayor Sang-seung Baek of the host city, Gyeongju. He discussed the present situation of the cultural and historical heritage in Gyeongju and its preservation and restoration projects as well as the city's envisioned appearance for the future.

The second speaker was Mayor Yorikane Masumoto of Kyoto City. He discussed problems concerning Kyoto's landscape and preservation of its cultural traditions, demonstrating his enthusiasm for the rebirth of the ancient city.

The third speaker was Mr. Nourollah Salavati, deputy mayor for urban development of the Iranian city of Isfahan. He introduced the reconstruction projects of Isfahan's historic monuments and establishment of a university institution for educating restoration experts.

\* Part 2 had presentations by the representatives of Kazan, Xian, Kyiv and Konya.

The first speaker, Mr. Rassikh Sagitov, regional coordinator of the Organization of World Heritage Cities, emphasized cooperation between the OWHC and the League of Historical Cities.

The second speaker, Mr. Jingshu Wang, director of the Xian People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, introduced outstanding cases of protection and restoration of historical monuments in Xian during his presentation on the "Development Orientation for Historical and Cultural Cities."

The third speaker was Deputy Mayor Valery Kiriyan of Kyiv. Reflecting on the painful past when numerous architectural landmarks in his city were destroyed under its ideological mottos, Mr. Kiriyan introduced cases of protection and restoration of the historical environment and cultural heritage of Ukraine and the City of Kyiv.

The fourth speaker, Deputy Mayor Aydin Senol of the Turkish city of Konya, introduced his city's Silk Road Park project with a CD projection.

\* Part 3 had presentations by the representatives of Zhengzhou, Andong and Ballarat.

The first speaker was Mayor Wenchao Wang of Zhengzhou, China. Mr. Wang discussed successful cases of the urban construction and preservation of historical heritage in Zhengzhou. He also disclosed Zhengzhou's strategic measures for preservation of local cultural traditions and the public relations activities to introduce the city through domestic and overseas media.

The second speaker, Mayor Hwi-dong Kim of Andong, Korea, a time-honored hub of the Korean spiritual culture, introduced a plan to develop Andong into a tourist city of live traditional culture.

The third speaker was Mayor David Vendy of Ballarat. He discussed through the experience of his city how to harmonize the preservation of ancient architectural monuments with modern urban planning to highlight and sustain the splendor of historical heritage.

\* Part 4 had presentations by the representatives of Moscow, Hue and Melaka.

The first speaker was Prof. Vladimir Krogus from Moscow. He suggested a monitoring scheme for historical environment during his presentation on a federal program for conservation and development of the architectural monuments in Russian historical cities and how the program is connected with the international process for restoration and sustainable use of urban cultural heritage.

The second speaker, Mr. Le Quang Dung, chairman of the People's Committee of Hue City, Vietnam, explained the historical features of Hue City. He said that Hue City will continue to further strengthen its cultural identity although Vietnam is presently undergoing a chaotic transition pursuing industrialization and modernization.

The third speaker, Mr. Ramlah Adam, general manager of Melaka Museum Corporation, from Melaka, Malaysia, introduced laws and policies concerning the preservation of Melaka City.

The conference had presentations from a total of 13 historical cities. The round table discussions also dealt with various important issues including the cultural heritage under colonial rule and the environments surrounding cultural heritage.



## Closing Ceremony

(Secretary-General of the LHC)

I would like to extend my words of congratulations to Mr. Sang-Seung Baek, Mayor of Gyeongju, the Gyeongju Operating Committee, and all those concerned for hosting the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities highly successfully over the last three days.

Mr. Hong-June You, Administrator of the Korean Cultural Heritage Administration, Professor Amareswar Galla, the keynote speaker, distinguished guests and Gyeongju citizens! Your active participation was essential in making this conference so productive.



Hisakazu Takagi

I'd like to express my appreciation once again.

We who are gathered in the League of Historical Cities have a noble obligation to preserve historical heritage, the accumulated wisdom of mankind, and to pass it on to the next generations. We assume the responsibility of protecting historical heritage from all potential risks through cooperation with various sectors civil society and the global community.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the creation of the League of Historical Cities. At this significant moment, I think it's very meaningful to adopt the declaration stating that we will commit ourselves to the achievement of a permanent world peace, which is a shared wish of all mankind.

I call upon you to continue to cooperate for the progress of human civilization and the development of member cities of the League.

Wishing you and all member cities here the best of luck, now I declare this conference closed on behalf of the League of Historical Cities.

I will look forward to seeing you again in Ballarat.

# Closing Address (Mayor of Gyeongju)

(League of Historic Cities' Gyeongju Declaration)



Mayors of member cities participating in the 9th Gyeongju World Conference of Historical Cities, delegates of observer cities, distinguished scholars and Gyeongju citizens!

The time has come to close the 9th Gyeongju World Conference of Historical Cities.

I believe that in this Gyeongju Conference, mayors of member cities and other delegates yielded productive results through active participation in presentations and discussion on the theme of "Today and Tomorrow of Historical Cities" and the sub-theme of "Preservation and Restoration of Historical Cultural Cities."

As Dr. Chong-Pil Choe of Sejong University has just recapitulated this conference, I think it was a meaningful forum of discussion for all our member cities.

I also believe that the workshops regarding the theme of the main session have created very fruitful outcome, thanks to the enthusiasm of speakers and discussion participants. I am sure the Gyeongju World Conference could have been such a success thanks to the sincere cooperation and participation by delegates of member cities throughout the conference.

Delegates of member cities!

I am afraid that you might have suffered some inconvenience due to less than perfect conference facilities here. I'd like to express my sincere thanks once again to mayors of member cities, delegates, and especially Secretariat staff of the League of Historical Cities for your efforts to make the conference a success.

Now, I intend to wrap up the 9th Gyeongju World Conference of Historical Cities by reading aloud the "League of Historical Cities' Action Declaration" adopted by the General Assembly of the League.

Thank you.



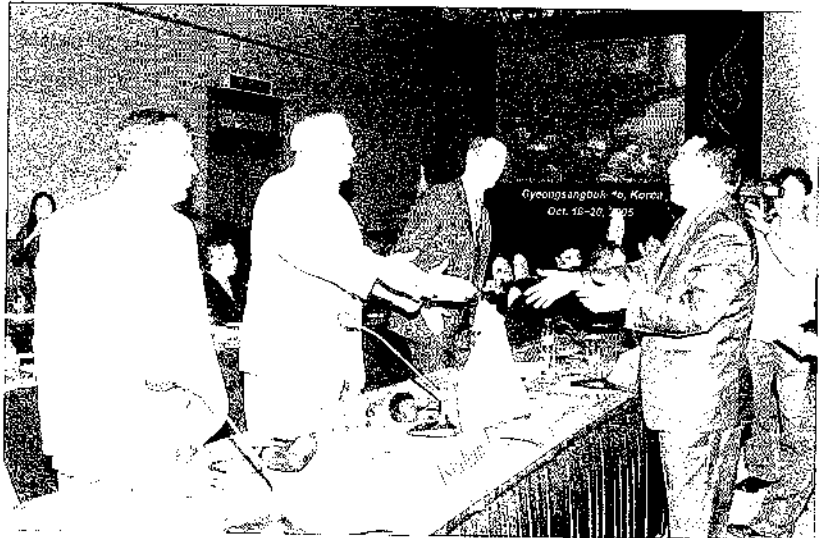
Photo Session

# 慶州世界歷史都市會議

World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju  
Gyeongbuk-do, Korea  
October 16-20, 2005



Farewell



Closing Ceremony





## **Declaration of Peace Action by the League of Historical Cities in Gyeongju**

The 9th World Conference of Historical League of Cities was devoted to the theme of the Present and Future of Historical Cities. The Conference was organized by the City of Gyeongju, Gyeongsanguk-do, Korea from 18 to 20 October 2005.

Mayor and representatives of cities gathered in Gyeongju adopts the following Declaration:

Historical cities are living cities" which hand down their long cherished culture to the present. Citizens of historical cities across the world have strived tirelessly to creatively foster their unique traditional cultures. Historical cities are valuable cultural assets created by the hands of mankind, to be handed down to future generations.

Historical cities have contributed to the evolution of human civilizations through their rich accumulation of experiences and wisdom of the long history of mankind. In order for historical cities to continue rendering these services, the free exchange of information among cities and citizen are necessary. Recently, various difficulties have threatened the world peace that allows these cities to thrive through such free exchange.

We, the member cities of the League of Historical Cities, on this occasion of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju, would like to express our commitment to promoting the free exchange of dialogue and constructive proposal between historical cities, as an effective contribution to the realization of world peace.

## In hopes of world peace

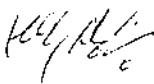
The League of Historical Cities was founded in the hopes of contributing to the everlasting world peace to be enjoyed by all humankind.

Since the founding of the League of Historical Cities, more than ten years have passed. Our long awaited global peace has not been realized even in this 21 century, and the present situation is far from our ideal. It is critical that the disputes among nations and conflicts rooted in the differences between ethnic group, races, cultures, religions, as well as worldwide environmental destruction and other problems be reexamined. These problems show no sign of significant improvement, while a great number of lives have been lost, and historical heritage with universal value have suffered serious damages.

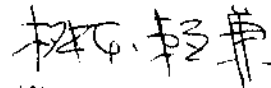
We herby, as member of the League of Historical Cities, reaffirm our commitment to respect our diverse values, deepen our mutual understanding, and use our ingenuity for realizing a world peace, so that the historical cities and people can advance together and aim for the mutual and greater goal of a lasting peace.

Gyeongju, October 20, 2005

Baek Sang Seon  
Mayor of Gyeongju



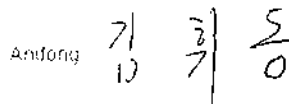
Yorikane Masumoto  
Mayor of Kyoto  
Chairperson, the League of Historical Cities



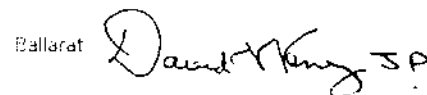
Amsterdam



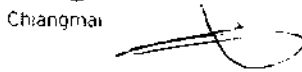
Andong




Ballarat



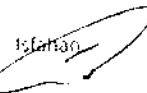
Chiangmai



Florence



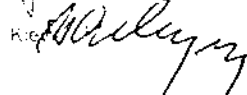
Isfahan



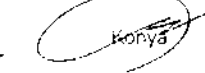
Kazan



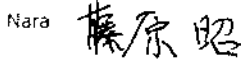
Kobe



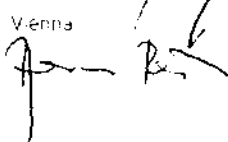
Konya



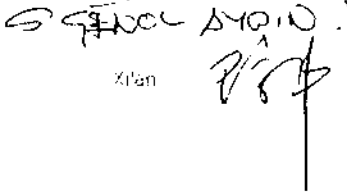
Nara



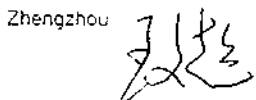
Vienna



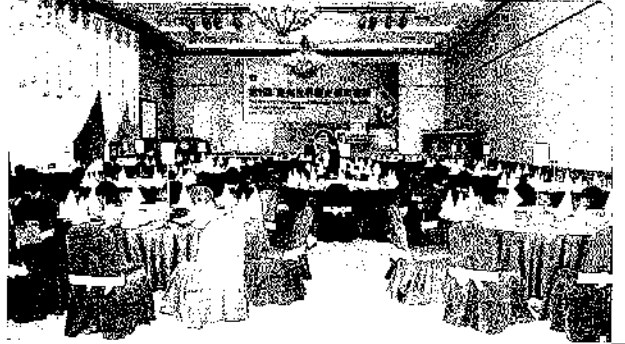
Xian



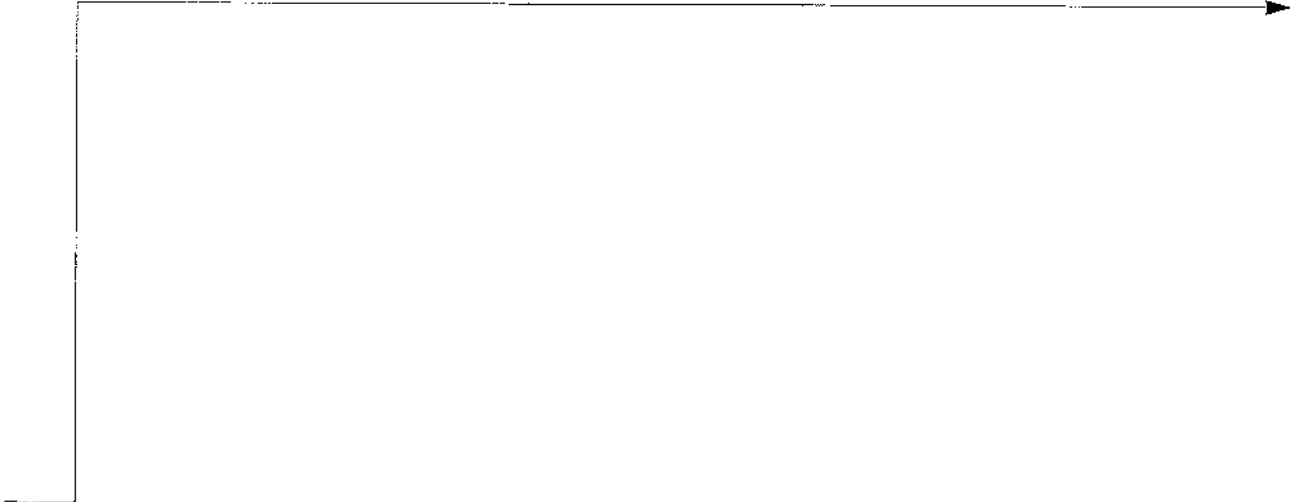
Zhengzhou



- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony** —————
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference



## XII. Welcoming Ceremony



## XII. Welcoming Ceremony

### 1. Cocktail Party

- ▣ Date : October 18, 2005 (Wed) 17:30~18:00
- ▣ Venue : City of Gyeongju (Hotel Hyundai) - Diamond Hall
- ▣ Host : O-ik Son, President of the Organizing Committee
- ▣ Number of attendees: 200 persons



### 2. Welcome Reception

- ▣ Time : Oct. 18, 2005 (Tue) 19:00?21:00
- ▣ Venue : City of Gyeongju (Hotel Hyundai) - Convention Hall A
- ▣ Number of attendees: 250 persons
- ▣ Highlights : Welcome Speech (Mayor of Gyeongju)  
Address-in-reply (Mayor of Kyoto)  
Toast proposal (Mayor of Ballarat)  
Celebratory performance (Silla Korean Traditional Music Institute)
- ▣ Chairperson : Hong-nam Kim, Director of the National Folk Museum
- ▣ Interpretation : Consecutive interpretation (welcome speech, address-in-reply)





### 3. Dinner Party, hosted by the President of the Organizing Committee

- ▣ Time : Oct 19, 2005 (Wed) 19:00?21:00
- ▣ Venue : Gyeongju (Hotel Hyundai) - Convention Hall A
- ▣ Remarks : Hosted by the President of the Organizing Committee  
Address-in-reply by the Mayor of Zhengzhou  
Celebratory Performance, (special performance by Zhengzhou, China)
- ▣ Chairperson : Prof. Chong-Pil Choe, Sejong University
- ▣ Interpretation : Consecutive interpretation (Welcome speech, address-in-reply)
- ▣ Number of attendees : 150 persons



### 4. New Board of Directors' Meeting

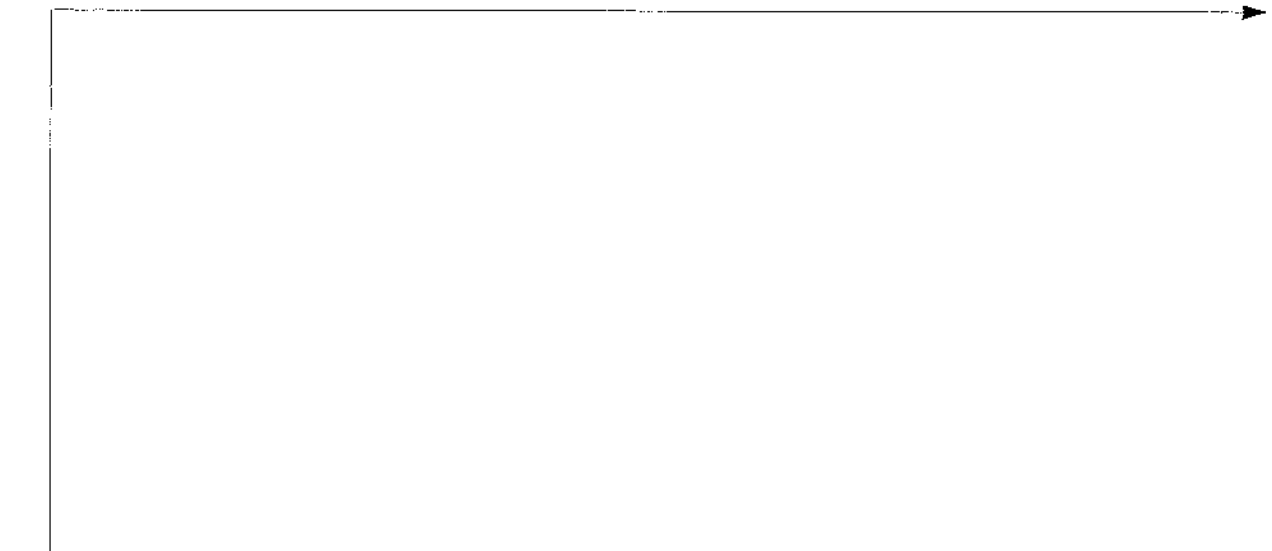
- ▣ Time : Oct 20, 2005 (Thu) 15:00?16:00
- ▣ Venue : Gyeongju (Hotel Hyundai) Mahogany Hall
- ▣ Attendees : New Board Member Cities(Kyoto, Xi'an, Vienna, Kiev, Gyeongju, Ballarat)



I.	Conference Overview	
II.	Summary of Accomplishments	
III.	Conference Program	
IV.	Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction	
V.	Opening Ceremony	
VI.	Keynote Speech and Presentations	
VII.	Workshop (optional or break)	
VIII.	Language of Historical Cities Board Meeting	
IX.	Guest Lecture	
X.	Language of Historical Cities General Assembly	
XI.	Closing Ceremony	
XII.	Welcoming Ceremony	
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>Excursion</b>	<hr/>
XIV.	Reference	



### XIII. Excursion



## XIII. Excursion

### 1. Photo Exhibition on World Cultural Heritage

- Date: Oct. 18(Tue) - 20(Thu), 2005
- Venue: Hotel Hyundai Convention Center (all rooms)
- Details: 60 pieces (photos by Prof. Jang-heon An)

### 2. Gyeongju Tour (full-day)

- Time: Oct. 17, 2005 (Mon) 09:00~17:40
- Venue: Mt. Namsan, Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy, Yangdong Folk Village
- Details: Korean to English interpreters, one large bus
- Participation in traditional tea tasting(Yangdong Folk Village)

Time		Description	Venue	Remark
09:00 ~ 09:30	20	Trip from Hotel to Mt. Namsan	Hotel Hyundai	
09:30 ~ 10:50	80	· Mt. Namsan tour	Samneung, Six Buddha Reliefson Samneung-gol Valley	
10:50 ~ 11:30	40	· Trip from Mt. Namsan to Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy		
11:30 ~ 12:30	60	· Experience of Confucian culture	Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy (Dokrakdang)	
12:30 ~ 13:30	60	· Lunch (Korean cuisine)	local restaurant	
13:30 ~ 14:00	30	· Trip from Confucian Academy to Yangdong Folk Village		
14:00 ~ 15:00	60	· Traditional tea tasting	Yangdong Folk Village(Hyangdan house)	
15:00 ~ 17:00	120	· Tour traditional village	"	
17:00 ~ 17:40	30	· Trip from Yangdong Folk Village to Hotel		
17:40 ~		· Break		

### 3. Field Trip to Major Gyeongju Historic Sites

- Date: Oct 18, 2005 (Tue) 09:00~16:30
- Venue: Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto, Daereungwon Tomb Park, Gyeongju National Museum, Bunhwangsa Temple
- Details: Korean to English interpreters, travel in two large buses, participate in traditional tea tasting (Bunhwangsa Temple)
- Number of participants : 60 persons

Time		Description	Venue	Remark
09:00 ~ 09:30	20	Trip from Hotel to Mt. Namsan	Hotel Hyundai	
09:30 ~ 10:50	80	· Mt. Namsan tour	Samneung, Six Buddha Reliefs on Samneung-gol Valley	
10:50 ~ 11:30	40	· Trip from Mt. Namsan to Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy		
11:30 ~ 12:30	60	· Experience of Confucian culture	Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy (Dokrakdang)	
12:30 ~ 13:30	60	· Lunch (Korean cuisine)	local restaurant	
13:30 ~ 14:00	30	· Trip from Confucian Academy to Yangdong Folk Village		
14:00 ~ 15:00	60	· Traditional tea tasting	Yangdong Folk Village(Hyangdan house)	
15:00 ~ 17:00	120	· Tour traditional village		
17:00 ~ 17:40	30	· Trip from Yangdong Folk Village to Hotel		
17:40 ~		· Break		

#### 4. Gyeongju Historic District Night Tour(Anapji Pond tour and performance)

- ▣ Date: Oct 18, 2005 (Tue) 09:00~16:30
- ▣ Venue: Night tour of Anapji Pond and performance
- ▣ Description: After dinner at the hotel, trip to Anapji Pond (by two large buses) and view night performance indoors
- ▣ Number of participants: 100 persons

Time		Description	Remark
20:30 ~ 21:00	20	· Hotel - Anapji Pond	
21:00 ~ 21:10	10	· Night tour	
21:10 ~ 21:40	30	· Night performance	Traditional Korean music performance
21:40 ~ 22:00	20	· Anapji Pond - Hotel	

#### 5. Tour of a member city, Andong

- ▣ Date : October 21, 2005 (Sat) 08:30?19:00
- ▣ Venue : City of Andong
- ▣ Host: City of Andong (member)
- ▣ Number of participants: 40 persons

Namsan tour



Yangdong Village



Gyeongju Historic Sites

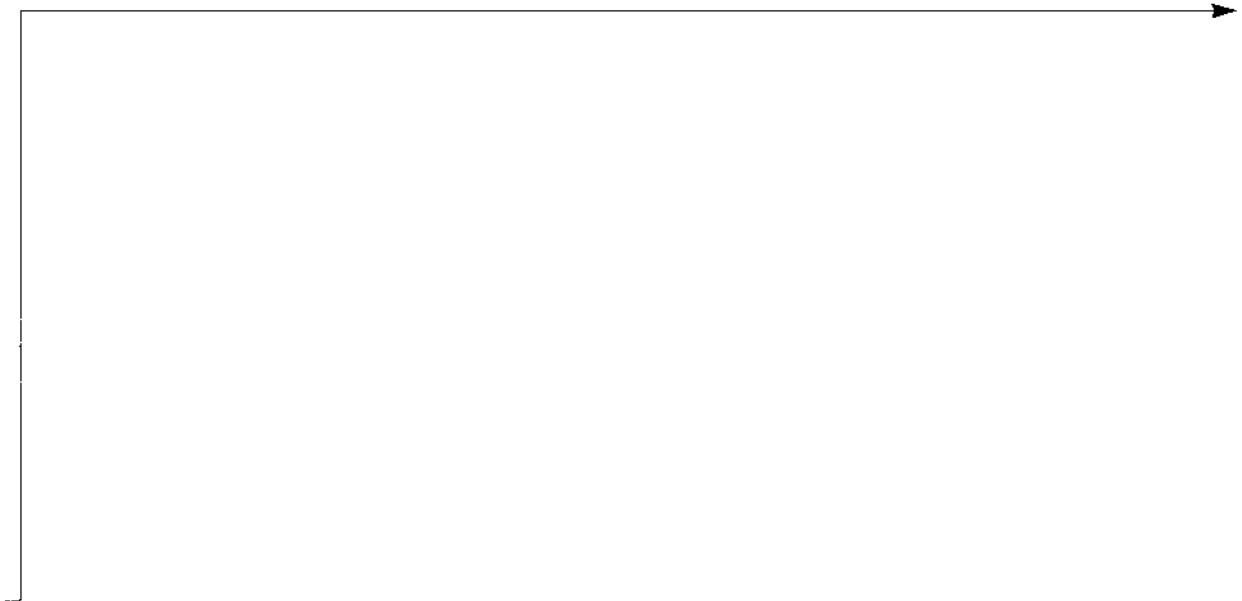


- I. Conference Overview
- II. Summary of Accomplishments
- III. Conference Program
- IV. Delegates of Participating Cities & Introduction
- V. Opening Ceremony
- VI. Keynote Speech and Presentations
- VII. Workshop (academic conference)
- VIII. League of Historical Cities Board Meeting
- IX. Guest Lecture
- X. League of Historical Cities General Assembly
- XI. Closing Ceremony
- XII. Welcoming Ceremony
- XIII. Excursion
- XIV. Reference 

---



## XIV. Reference



## XIV. Reference

### • List of Participants

(Registered member cities)

City	Nation	No. of Participants	Total Number of Observers				Subtotal
			New City	Guest	Un-official	Accompanying Person	
Amsterdam	Netherlands	2					2
Andong	South Korea	2					2
Ballarat	Australia	3				2	5
Buyeo	South Korea		4				4
Canberra	Australia			1			1
Carmel	United States		1				1
Chiang Mai	Thailand	3					3
Florence	Italy	1					1
Gyeongju	South Korea	8					8
Hue	Vietnam		3				3
Isfahan	Iran	2					2
Kazan	Russia	1					1
Kyiv	Ukraine	3					3
Konya	Turkey	5					5
Kyoto	Japan	17			14		31
Manila	Philippines		1				1
Melaka	Malaysia		1				1
Moscow	Russia			1			1
Nara	Japan	3					3
Vienna	Austria	1					1
Xi'an	China	5					5
Zhengzhou	China	8				1	9
Others	South Korea			3			3
Total		64	10	5	41	2	96



No.	City	Nation	Status	Name			Position	Department	Organization
				Title	Family Name	Given Name			
1	Amsterdam	The Netherlands	Participant	Mrs.	Belliot	Hannah	Deputy Mayor	Bureau of Monuments & Archeology	Amsterdam City
2	Amsterdam	The Netherlands	Participant	Mr.	Van Niekerk	Jan	Director	Bureau of Monuments & Archeology	Amsterdam City
3	Andong	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Kim	Whi dong	Mayor		Andong city
4	Andong	Korea	Observer	Mr.	Ha	Jae-in	Head	General Affairs Department	Andong City
5	Ballarat	Australia	Participant	Mr.	Vendy	David	Mayor		City of Ballarat
6	Ballarat	Australia	Acc.Person	Ms.	Vendy	Christel	Mr. Vendy's partner		
7	Ballarat	Australia	Participant	Mr.	Hancock	Richard	Chief Executive Officer		City of Ballarat
8	Ballarat	Australia	Acc.Person	Ms.	Philp	Karen	Mr. Hancock's partner		
9	Ballarat	Australia	Participant	Mr.	Thomas	Brenton	Corporate Planner		City of Ballarat
10	Buyeo	Korea	Observer	Mr.	Han	Chan-hee	Vice County Chief		Buyeo Country
11	Buyeo	Korea	Observer	Mr.	Lee	In-hoon		Strategic Project Division	Buyeo Country
12	Buyeo	Korea	Observer	Mr.	Kim	Kwansik		Strategic Project Division	Buyeo Country
13	Buyeo	Korea	Observer	Mr.	Jeong	Yeongseok		Strategic Project Division/Expo Section	Buyeo Country
14	Canberra	Australia	Observer	Prof.	Galla	Amareswar	Director/Professor	Graduate Studies in Sustainable Heritage Development	The Australian National University
15	Carmel	U.S.A	Observer	Prof.	McDonald	Jack			Gyeongju University
16	Chiang Mai	Thailand	Participant	Mr.	Jitnavasatien	Pornchai	Deputy Mayor		Chiang Mai City
17	Chiang Mai	Thailand	Participant	Ms.	Burarak	Krittiya	Head	Foreign Relations Section	Chiang Mai City
18	Chiang Mai	Thailand	Participant	Mr.	Meesomsakdi	Sruamchai	Deputy Municipal Clerk		Chiang Mai City
19	Florence	Italy	Participant	Ms.	Schrecker	Regina	Chairman	Florence-Japan Association	Florence City
20	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Baek	Sang-Seung	Mayor		City of Gyeongju
21	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Oh	Jung-Suk	Deputy Mayor		City of Gyeongju
22	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Son	O-ik	Director	Planning and Cultural Affairs Section	City of Gyeongju
23	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Lee	Young-Woo	Manager	Cultural Assets Sector	City of Gyeongju
24	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Kim	Sang-Gu	Assistant Manager	Cultural Assets Sector	City of Gyeongju
25	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Lim	Dong-Ju		Cultural Assets Sector	City of Gyeongju
26	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Mr.	Lee	Gyeong-Won		Cultural Assets Sector	City of Gyeongju
27	Gyeongju	Korea	Participant	Ms.	Han	Mi-Ae		Cultural Assets Sector	City of Gyeongju
28	Hue City	Vietnam	Observer	Mr.	Le	Van Thuyen	Deputy Director	Bureau of Culture and Information	Hue City
29	Hue City	Vietnam	Observer	Mr.	Dinh	Nhu Lai	Consultant	People's Committee	Hue City
30	Hue City	Vietnam	Observer	Ms.	Nguyen	Hong Hoa Tranh	Consultant	Bureau of Foreign Affairs	Hue City

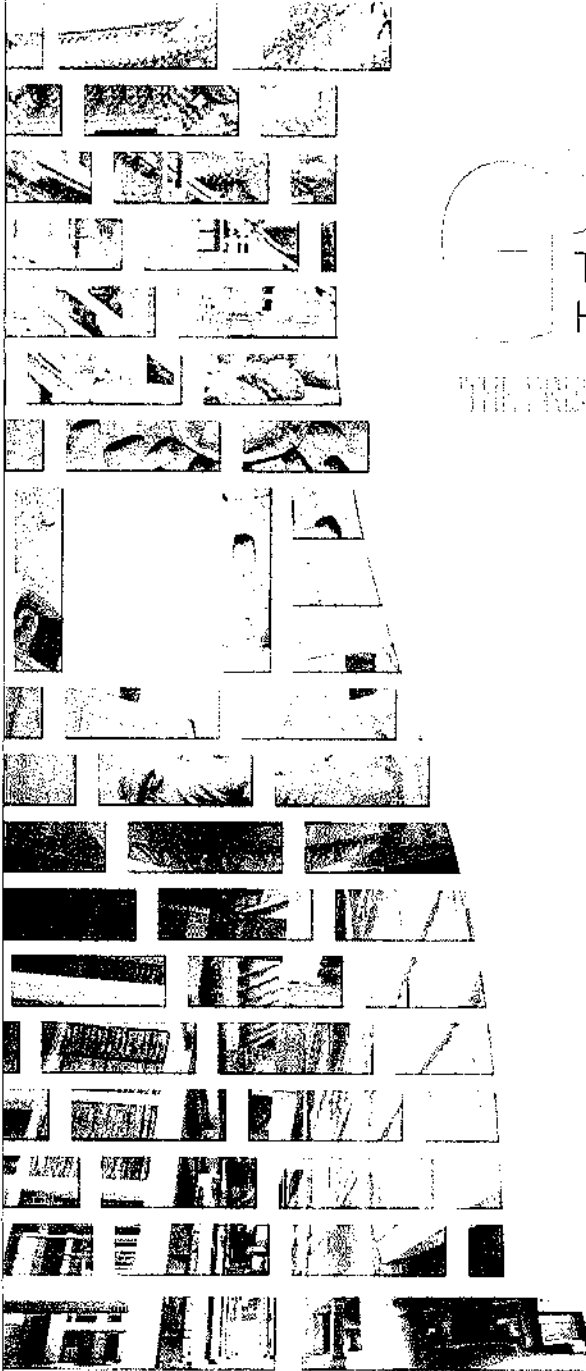
No.	City	Nation	Status	Name			Position	Department	Organization
				Title	Family Name	Given Name			
31	Isfahan	Iran	Participant	Mr.	Salavati	Nourollah	Deputy Mayor	Urban Development	Isfahan Municipality
32	Isfahan	Iran	Participant	Mr.	Mirmom Taz	Hesam	Manager	Urban Service	Isfahan Municipality
33	Kazan	Russia	Participant	Mr.	Sagitov	Rassikh	Regional Coordinator /Assistant to Mayor	OWHC for Euro-Asia	Kazan City Council
34	Kiev	Ukraine	Participant	Mr.	Kiryana	Valeriy	Deputy Mayor	Industry, transport and communication	Kyiv City State Administration
35	Kiev	Ukraine	Participant	Mr.	Pogribnyi	Denis	Head of Partners-Cities Sector	International Relations	Kyiv City State Administration
36	Kiev	Ukraine	Participant	Mrs.	Steklenyova	Tetyana	Deputy Head of Mayor's Office	Personnel and award dept.	Kyiv City State Administration
37	Konya	Turkey	Participant	Mr.	Aydin	S. Senol	Deputy General Secretary		Municipality of Konya
38	Konya	Turkey	Participant	Mr.	Kayadibi	Saim	English translator		Municipality of Konya
39	Konya	Turkey	Participant	Mr.	Ulbas	Mehmet	Council member	City Parliament	Municipality of Konya
40	Konya	Turkey	Participant	Mr.	Saylik	Ömer	Council member	City Parliament	Municipality of Konya
41	Konya	Turkey	Participant	Mr.	Özyalvag	Z. Adil	Council member	City Parliament	Municipality of Konya
42	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Masumoto	Yorikane	Mayor		Kyoto City
43	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Hioki	Fumiaki	Vice-President	Kyoto City Assembly	Kyoto City
44	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Shige	Takao	Assembly Person		Kyoto City
45	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Kato	Seiji	Assembly Person		Kyoto City
46	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Ms.	Senoo	Naoki	Assembly Person		Kyoto City
47	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Ms.	Inoue	Noriko	Assembly Person		Kyoto City
48	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Suzuki	Masaho	Assembly Person		Kyoto City
49	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Takagi	Hisakazu	Secretary General	Secretariat of the LHC	Kyoto City
50	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Yasui	Takashi	Director	Secretariat of the LHC	Kyoto City
51	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Hokoyama	Takashi	Director	Secretariat of the LHC	Kyoto City
52	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Masui	Kaoru	Assistant Director	Secretariat of the LHC	Kyoto City
53	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Ms.	Kobori	Mayako	Assistant	Secretariat of the LHC	Kyoto City
54	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Maki	Keiji	Chief	Office of the Mayor	Kyoto City
55	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Ishida	Toru	Director General		Kyoto City
56	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Nishimura	Akihiro	Director of Proceedings Section		Kyoto City
57	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Shibasaki	Takayuki	Vice Director	Kyoto Rebirth Project Office	Kyoto City
58	Kyoto	Japan	Participant	Ms.	Sujishi	Ayako	Assistant		Travel Agency
59	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Utsumi	Takao			Kyoto City Assembly
60	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Kaji	Hiroshi			Kyoto City Assembly
61	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Tanaka	Hideyuki			Kyoto City Assembly
62	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Tsuda	Daizo			Kyoto City Assembly
63	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Terada	Kazuhiro			Kyoto City Assembly



No.	City	Nation	Status	Name			Position	Department	Organization
				Title	Family Name	Given Name			
64	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Tomi	Kikuo			Kyoto City Assembly
65	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Nakagawa	Kazuo			Kyoto City Assembly
66	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Nakamura	Sannosuke			Kyoto City Assembly
67	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Kubo	Katsunobu			Kyoto City Assembly
68	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Shibata	Akiyoshi			Kyoto City Assembly
69	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Ms.	Tsuda	Sanae			Kyoto City Assembly
70	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Ms.	Abiko	Kazuko			Kyoto City Assembly
71	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Onzuka	Isao			Kyoto City Assembly
72	Kyoto (unofficial)	Japan	Observer	Mr.	Murayama	Shoei			Kyoto City Assembly
73	Manila	Philiphine	Observer	Prof.	Timbang	Evangeline			Gyeongju University
74	Melaka	Malaysia	Observer	Prof.	Adam	Ramlah	General Manager		Melaka Museums Corporation
75	Moscow	Russia	Observer	Dr.	Krogius	Vladimir	Deputy Director on Researches		INRECON
76	Nara	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Fujiwara	Akira	Mayor		Nara City
77	Nara	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Yamabayashi	Kazuo	Manager of Dept.	City Planning Department	Nara City
78	Nara	Japan	Participant	Mr.	Kataoka	Takahiro	Assistant Director	Secretarial Section	Nara City
79	Vienna	Austria	Participant	Mag.	Resch	Thomas J.	Officer	International Relations	Vienna
80	Xi'an	China	Participant	Mr.	Wang	Jingshu	Chairman	Xian People's Asso. for Friendship with Foreign Countries	Xi'an
81	Xi'an	China	Participant	Mr.	Liu	Junqing	Vice-Director	Weiyang District Branch of CPC in Xi'an	Xi'an
82	Xi'an	China	Participant	Mr.	Wang	Xijing	Vice-Director	Xi'an City Planning Bureau	Xi'an
83	Xi'an	China	Participant	Mr.	Yang	Niantian	Vice-Director	Office of Org. Division of CPC in Xi'an	Xi'an
84	Xi'an	China	Participant	Mr.	Liu	Changcheng	Assistant		Xi'an
85	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Wang	Wenchao	Mayor	Municipal Government	Zhengzhou City
86	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Qi	Anqing	Director	Cultural Bureau	Zhengzhou City
87	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Zhang	Zhengping	Director	Foreign Affairs Office	Zhengzhou City
88	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Chen	Xin	Vice Mayor	Gongyi City Government	Zhengzhou City
89	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Zhao	Guoqiang	Vice Director	Commerce Bureau	Zhengzhou City
90	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Zhang	Shuchen	Japanese interpreter	Foreign Affairs Office	Zhengzhou City
91	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Mr.	Zhou	Jian	Director	Erqi District Government	Zhengzhou City
92	Zhengzhou	China	Observer	Ms.	Ning	Fengli	Section Chief	Cultural Bureau	Zhengzhou City
93	Zhengzhou	China	Participant	Ms.	Lu	Jian	English interpreter	Foreign Affairs Office	Zhengzhou City
94	Co-Chair	Korea	Observer	Prof.	Kim	Hongnam	Director		The National Folk Museum of Korea
95	Invited Guest	Korea	Observer	Prof.	Choe	Chong-Pil	Professor	Department of History	Sejong University
96	Invited Sp.	Korea	Observer	Dr.	You	Hong-June	Administrator		Cultural Heritage Administration



경주시  
GYEONGJU



# JEONGJU 2008

The 9th World Conference of  
Historical Cities in Gyeongju

"THE PAST, THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE OF HISTORICAL CITIES"

October 19 - 25, 2008  
Gyeongju, Korea

www.gyeongju2008.org



## CONTENTS



**경 주 시**  
**GYEONGJU**

### The Organizing Committee of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

Gyeongju City Hall, 800, Dongcheon-dong, Gyeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-  
do, 780 - 935, Korea

Tel : 054-779-6068

Fax : 054-779-6579

Email : committee@lhc-gyeongju.org

Website : www.lhc-gyeongju.org

02	Organizing Committee
03	Congratulatory Messages
04	Welcome Messages
05	Conference Overview
05	Theme
06	Program at a Glance
07	Conference Program
08	Duty Roster
10	Exhibition
11	General Information
13	Hotel Map
14	Book Plot

### Organizing Committee

#### President

Son, O-ik

#### Vice President

Young Woo Lee

#### Operation & Event Support Team

Sang Gu Kim

#### Workshop Coordination Team

Bok Kyo Jung

#### PR Team

Jong Hak Kim

#### Event coordination & Tourism Team

Jin Cheol Heo

### LHC Secretariat

#### Chair

Yoiikane Masumoto

#### Secretary General

Hisakazu Takagi

#### Director General

Takashi Yasui

#### Director

Takashi Hokoyama

#### Assistant Director

Kaoru Masui

#### Assistant

Mayako KOBORI



## Congratulatory Messages



It is a great pleasure for the city of Gyeongju to be the host of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities here in this ancient city with over a thousand years' history. Since its foundation in 1994, the League of Historical Cities, led by the Chair city of Kyoto, Japan, has been active in promoting exchanges among historical cities around the world, especially in addressing their common challenges in order to preserve the rich heritage of its members. I am confident that the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities now being held in Gyeongju will provide an important opportunity for all participating cities to pursue mutual development, to deepen friendships and to further develop the League of Historical Cities. I also hope that your visit to Gyeongju will lead to increased exchanges between all participating cities and Gyeongju. The theme of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities is "The Present and Future of Historical Cities" with a sub-theme of "Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities." Under this theme, I hope that all members can participate in a meaningful discussion not only on how to promote tourism or cultural value of our historical cities but also on how to further contribute to the creation of new cultural heritage in the future. The city of Gyeongju was the capital of the ancient Kingdom of Silla for a thousand years since B.C. 57. Throughout all human history, it is quite rare for a city to have been the capital of a dynasty for more than a thousand years. It is the home to numerous historic treasures including the Bulguksa Temple, Seokguram Grotto, Mt. Namsan, Wolsong, Daereungwon Tumulus Park, Hwangnyongsa Temple and Myunghwalsanseong Mountain Fortress. Gyeongju has so many valuable treasures scattered around the entire city that it is often described as a giant museum without walls. With such rich historical heritage, Gyeongju attracts over 8 million Korean and foreign visitors a year and is recognized as a major center of history, culture and tourism. I sincerely hope that through the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities all of you will have a chance to experience and enjoy the wonderful cultural assets of the thousand-year Silla Dynasty and to better understand the identity and significance of Korean culture. On behalf of all Gyeongju citizens, I extend our sincere welcome to all participants. I would also like to ask for the active participation and support from all member cities, which would be essential in making the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities a great success. Thank you.

Back Sang-Seung  
Mayor of Gyeongju City




Amidst the heritage of ancient Silla Kingdom(57 B.C.-A.D.935) and her Buddhist culture, in this 1,300-year old Gyeongju, the representatives of the world's historical cities are gathered to reflect on what has been gained in preservation and celebration of their historical cities for the past years and what need to be done for the next years.

I hope this will be a great inspiring momentum for the people of Gyeongju to launch serious efforts in the restoration of the old Gyeongju, particularly of its authentic atmosphere as an ancient city. We all understand that the preservation of monuments and sites in isolation is not sufficient for such precious cities; they do ask for the ancient historical aura.

I have my warmest and most sincere wishes to all participants.

Dr. Hongnam Kim  
Director, The National Folk Museum of Korea  
Director of Historic Preservation, The National Trust of Korea  
Korean National Commission for UNESCO  
Professor, Department of Art History, Ewha Womans University, Seoul



  
Welcome Messages

I would first like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to mayor Baek Sang Seung, along with the persons concerned of Gyeongju who have all worked hard together to make this meeting a reality. As well, I would also like to wish all participants a warm welcome from the bottom of my heart. The League of Historical Cities was formed as part of the developments of the 4th World Conference of Historical Cities held in Kyoto in 1994, with the consensus of all the participating cities. With a united vision of contributing to the world peace that all humanity should ever be striving for, the Historical Cities aim to settle the many issues they face by promoting everyday interaction, leading to cooperative research and the sharing of information. Today in this 21st century, however, victims of international conflict over political and economic interests, regional disputes, race and ethnicity, culture and religion see no end. Together with the population explosion, poverty and global environmental destruction, we face a world where human rights are routinely violated. It is unfortunate that this world, where Historical Cultural Heritages - treasures of all humanity - are often gravely damaged, is in a state that is far from what we can consider ideal. I believe this to be our opportunity to go back and renew the resolve we carried in the establishment of the League of Historical Cities, and carry out our critical mission for the future of humankind. During this Conference, I ask for your heartfelt cooperation. We must pool our valuable experiences and resources to maintain a global eye in tackling the most complex of challenges we have yet seen to this day, and move one step closer to a world that may prosper with peace and order. The City of Gyeongju prospered for nearly 1000 years, from 57 BC to 935, as the ancient capital of the Silla Dynasty. Often called a 'museum without walls' due to the sheer number of sites and monuments in the 'Gyeongju Historic Areas', as well as Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temples which have been registered as UNESCO World Cultural Heritages, Gyeongju is a treasured ancient capital of world, and I believe that Gyeongju is a fitting backdrop to the World Conference of Historical Cities. I sincerely hope for the success of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities, as well as for the further development of all who participate.

Yorikane Masumoto  
Chair of the League of Historical Cities  
Mayor of Kyoto City



Welcome to Gyeongju, the host of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities. Gyeongju, the city that still cherishes the mystery of the East, is an environmentally friendly city with clearly distinguished 4 seasons. It is a great honor and pleasure to welcome all the important guests to our city in this season of autumn, which is the best time to truly appreciate the treasures of an ancient dynasty a thousand years past. The 9th Conference has a rich conference program including presentations on pertinent issues faced by member cities and their experiences of overcoming these challenges. We have also scheduled time for active discussion so that all participating cities can return with highly rewarding and meaningful insights. The Organizing Committee has also given special attention to entertain the participants with a variety of performances and social events which will be essential in consolidating friendship among us. Once again, together with the entire Gyeongju citizens, I sincerely welcome all of you to our city and wish for a continued success of each of the member historical cities.

Thank you.

Son, O-ik  
President  
The Organizing Committee of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju



## Conference Overview

Title	The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju
Period	October 18 (Tuesday) - 20 (Thursday), 2005
Theme	The Present and Future of Historical Cities. (Sub-theme: Preservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Cities)
Official Language	English (Interpretation: Korean, Chinese and Japanese)
Venue	Hotel Hyundai Gyeongju, Bomun Complex, Gyeongju
Organized by	The Organizing Committee of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju.
Hosted by	City of Gyeongju
Official Website	<a href="http://www.lhc-yeongju.org">www.lhc-yeongju.org</a>



### Theme

Topics include rationales guiding preservation efforts, such as what should be preserved, to what extent, best practices and methods for restoring ancient historical cities faithfully to their past appearances based on surveys and excavations.

Traditional cultures, shaped over a long period of time, not only serve as basis for cultural creation but are sources of cohesion and nourishments for contemporary life. A combination of authentic historical and cultural assets and natural resources can upgrade historical cities as tourist destinations and cultural attractions.

In this context, historical cities worldwide have been stepping up their support in research and education in history and archeology while building many new museums. An obvious trend is to keep historical artifacts and monuments at or near the original sites of finding by creating a historic part on the site.

The cultural stature of a country will be a most valued prestige of a nation in the future, and nations across the world are concentrating on preservation and restoration of cultural heritages. Developing innovative preservation strategies and methods for faithful restoration, and displaying and utilizing restored cultural heritages emerge as a highly important task to give them new relevance in our contemporary society.

Copyright © 2005 by The Korea Cultural Heritage Foundation



## Program at a Glance

08:00					
09:00					
10:00				Presentation & Discussion (Convention Hall B, C)	Guest Lecture (Convention Hall B, C)
11:00				(Convention Hall B, C)	Coffee Break General Assembly (Convention Hall B, C)
12:00		Registration (Lobby, Convention Hall)	Field Trip	Registration (Lobby, Convention Hall)	
13:00			Workshop (Diamond Hall)	Luncheon (Convention Hall A)	Luncheon (Convention Hall A)
14:00	Pre-Conference Tour				Post Conference Tour
15:00				Presentation & Discussion (Convention Hall B, C)	Closing Ceremony (Convention Hall B, C) New Board of Directors' Meeting (Mohogary Hall)
16:00					
17:00					
18:00		Cocktail Party (Lobby, Convention Hall)		Coffee Break (Lobby, Convention Hall)	
19:00		Opening Ceremony (Convention Hall B, C)		Board of Directors' Meeting (Convention Hall B, C)	
20:00		Welcome Reception (Convention Hall A)		Dinner Party (Convention Hall A)	Dinner Party
21:00				Gyeongju Historic District Night Tour	
22:00					

8. The 8th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju



## Conference program

### Keynote speaker



*Prof. Amarestar Galla, Ph.D.  
Australian National University (Australia)*

#### OCT 18, 2005(TUE) OPENING CEREMONY

Professor Galla is the Director of Graduate Studies in Sustainable Heritage Development, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, the Australian National University. He is also a visitor at the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, working on the implementation of Museums and Cultural Diversity Promotion in the Netherlands; Guest Curator of International Projects with the Vietnam National Department of Cultural Heritage; and Founding Convener of the Pacific Asia Observatory for Cultural Diversity in Human Development in partnership with several bodies including UNESCO. He is the first Australian to be elected as the President of the Asia Pacific Executive Board (1998-2004) - Founding Chairperson of the Cross Cultural Task Force (2005-) - and recently elected Vice President of the International Executive Council of the International Council of Museums, Paris, the peak professional body. With an outstanding research and development record and publications, he gave keynote addresses to academic and professional conferences in 58 countries during the past two decades.

### Invited speaker



*Mr. You, Hong-June, Ph.D.  
Administrator  
Cultural Heritage Administration  
Government of Republic of Korea*

#### OCT 20, 2005(THU) GUEST LECTURE

Mr. You, Hong-June is the Administrator of Cultural Heritage of Korean Government.(2004-present) Prior to this appointment, he was the Dean of Graduate School of Culture & Art and the Professor of College of Liberal Arts, Myongji University(2002-2004) and Professor of College of Art & Design, Yeungnam University(1991-2001). He received doctorate degree in Oriental Philosophy from Sungkyunkwan University(1998), MA in Art History from Hongik University(1983) and BA from the Seoul National University(1980), majoring in aesthetics. He has led his life as a renowned Korean's cultural heritage guru and wrote many remarkable books regarding Korean's cultural heritages.  
*His publications include:*  
*My Exploration of Cultural Heritage(3 volumes), 1993*  
*The Smile of the Baby Buddha (3 volumes),1993,1994,1997*  
*The Smile of the Baby Buddha, North Korea (2 volumes), 2001*  
*Series of Biographies of the Artists (2 volumes), 2001*  
*Critical biography of the greatest calligrapher, Kim Jung Hee (3 volumes), 2002.*

### Workshop (Academic conference)

**Time**  
09:00 ~ 17:00 Oct 18, 2005 (Tue)

**Venue**  
Diamond Hall

**Organizer**  
City of Gyeongju (Dongguk University)

**Description**  
Presentations and discussions of academic papers pre-planned with the organizer

**Interpretation**  
Korean, Chinese, Japanese

**Speaker**  
8 presenters from 3 countries (Korea, China, Japan)

### Presentation & Discussion

**Time**  
09:00 ~17:20 Oct 19, 2005 (Wed)

**Venue**  
Convention Hall B,C

**Organizer**  
City of Gyeongju

**Description**  
Presentations and discussions by representatives of member cities

**Interpretation**  
Korean, Chinese, Japanese

**Presenting Cities**  
12 Cities : Gyeongju, Kyoto, Isfahan, Kazan, Xian, Kyiv, Zhengzhou, Andong, Ballarat, Moscow, Hue, Melaka

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju <



## Daily Program

### Pre-Conference Tour

09:00-18:00 Gyeongju Tour (Yangdong Folk Village)

### General Conference

08:00-18:00	Registration	Lobby, Convention Hall
09:00-16:30	Field Trip · Historic Site Visit <i>Guided by Prof. Chong-Pil Choe, Sejong University President, Korean Committee for ICOM</i>	Major Historic Sites in Gyeongju
09:00-17:00	Workshop	Diamond Hall
09:00-09:30	Opening Greeting	
09:30-10:00	<b>The Development and Preservation of Gyeongju - The Construction of a New Gyeongju Megalopolis</b> <i>Kim, Seok-Chul Myongji University (Korea)</i>	
10:00-10:50	<b>The Historic City Preservation Act and the Task of Preserving a City of History, City of Culture</b> <i>Kang, Tai-Ho Dongguk University (Korea)</i>	
10:50-11:40	<b>Restoration of Silla's Capital Gyeongju - Proposal of Dual Taegeuk Hall System</b> <i>Yang, Jeong-seok Sireon University (Korea)</i>	
11:40-12:30	<b>Historical and Cultural City in China</b> <i>Chen, Wei Feng Qinghua University (China)</i>	
12:30-13:30	Lunch	
13:30-14:20	<b>A Basic Study on the Trade System in the Capital City of Silla</b> <i>Lee, Seung-si Waseda University (Japan)</i>	
14:20-15:10	<b>Preservation of Historic Cities and the Repair Projects of Cultural Environment: The Case of Gimhae city, the Ancient Capital City of Gaya</b> <i>Lee, Young-Sik Inje University (Korea)</i>	
15:20-16:10	<b>The Present Condition of the Ancient Tumuli in Gyeongju, and Desirable Directions for the Restoration</b> <i>Youn, Geun-il Gyeongju Research Institute of Cultural Properties (Korea)</i>	
16:10-17:00	<b>Examination of the Internal Structure of Buyeo and Jeonju, the Late - Baekjae Period Capital Cities : A Comparative Study with the Silla Dynasty's Capital city Gyeongju</b> <i>Cho, Beak-jung Jeonju Woosuk University (Korea)</i>	
17:30-18:00	Cocktail Party	Lobby, Convention Hall
18:00-19:00	Opening Ceremony · Introduction of Gyeongju City · Introduction of Participating Cities and VIPs · Opening Address (Mayor of Gyeongju) · Address by Chairperson of the LHC (Mayor of Kyoto) · Congratulatory Address (Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-do, A Representative of Korean National Assembly) · Welcome Address (Gyeongju City Council Chairperson) · Keynote Speech <b>Sustainable Urban Heritage Formations: Challenges and Opportunities</b> <i>Prof. Annamswari Galla, Ph.D., the Australian National University</i>	Convention Hall B,C
19:00-21:00	Welcome Reception · Welcome Speech (Mayor of Gyeongju) · Address-in-reply (Mayor of Kyoto) · Toast Proposal · Celebratory Performance (Traditional Korean Music Performance)	Convention Hall A
08:00-18:00	Registration	Lobby, Convention Hall
09:00-17:20	Presentation & Discussion	
09:00-12:20	<b>Restoration Project of the Historical Cultural City Gyeongju</b> <i>Baek, Sang-Seung Mayor, Gyeongju, Korea</i> <b>Japanese Culture and the Future in the World: Initiatives for Kyoto's Rebirth Project</b>	



	<i>Yarikane Masumoto</i> Mayor, Kyoto, Japan	
	<b>The Reconstruction of Isfahan's Historic Monuments</b>	
	<i>Nourollah Salavati</i> Deputy Mayor in Urban Development, Isfahan, Iran	
	<b>Discussion</b>	
	<b>Cooperation between LHC and OWHC</b>	
	<i>Rossikh Sagitov</i> Regional Coordinator of OWHC, Kazan, Russian Federation	
	<b>The Development Orientation for Historical and Cultural Cities</b>	
	<i>Jingshu Wang</i> Director of Xi'an People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Xi'an, China	
	<b>The Historical Environment of Ukraine and of the City of Kyiv. The Protection of Cultural Heritage.</b>	
	<i>Valeriy Kirpich</i> Deputy Mayor, Kyiv, Ukraine	
	<b>Discussion</b>	
12:20-14:00	Luncheon	
14:00-17:20	<b>Inheriting and Developing Civilization, Dealing with matters in a Concrete and Innovative Manner</b>	
	<i>Wenchen Wang</i> Mayor, Zhengzhou, China	
	<b>Preservation and Future of Andong's Culture</b>	
	<i>Kim, Whi-dong</i> Mayor, Andong, Korea	
	<b>Preservation and Restoration of Historical Cities</b>	
	<i>David Vandy</i> Mayor, Ballarat, Australia	
	<b>Discussion</b>	
	<b>The Federal Program on Conservation and Development of Russian Historical Cities</b>	
	<b>Architecture, in It's Links with the World Process of Urban Cultural Heritage's Restoration and Sustainable Use</b>	
	<i>Vladimir Kroegin</i> Deputy Director on Researches of INRECON, Moscow, Russian Federation	
	<b>Hue City -Some Historical Features</b>	
	<i>Le Quang Trung</i> Chairperson on People's Committee, Hue, Vietnam	
	<b>The Presentation and Future of Historical Cities</b>	
	<i>Ramlihi Adam</i> General Manager of Melaka Museums Corporation, Melaka, Malaysia	
	<b>Discussion</b>	
17:20-18:00	Coffee Break	Lobby, Convention Hall
18:00-19:00	Board of Directors' Meeting	Convention Hall B,C
19:00-20:30	Dinner Party	Convention Hall A
	· Special Performance by Jeongzhou, China	
20:30-22:00	Gyeongju Historic District Night Tour	
08:00-18:00	Registration	Lobby, Convention Hall
09:00-10:40	Guest Lecture	Convention Hall B,C
	<b>Nature and Architecture of Korea</b>	
	<i>Mr. You, Haug-Jae, Ph.D.</i> Administrator, Cultural Heritage Administration, Government of Republic of Korea	
10:40-11:00	Coffee Break	Lobby, Convention Hall
11:00-12:00	General Assembly	Convention Hall B,C
12:00-14:00	Luncheon	Convention Hall A
14:00-15:00	Closing Ceremony	Convention Hall B,C
	· Recapitulation of the 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju	
	· Introduction of the 10th Conference City (Ballarat, Australia)	
	· Closing Remarks (Secretary General of the LHC)	
	· Closing Address (Mayor of Gyeongju)	
	· Photo Op.	
15:00-16:00	New Board of Directors' Meeting	Mahogany Hall
19:00-20:00	Dinner	Convention Hall A
<b>Post-Conference Tour</b>		
08:30-19:00	Andong Tour	



## Excursion

Pre-Conference Tour  
09:00 ~ 18:00 Oct 17, 2005 (Mon)



Namsan - Called a museum without walls - was designated as world Heritage by UNESCO. There are Buddha statues and temple sites all over Mt. Namsan.

Yangdong folk village is where you can experience confucian culture. The 300yes - old - village has many traditional nobility houses.

Hotel ⇨ Mt. Namsan(Six Buddha Reliefs of Samneung-gol Valley) ⇨ Oksan-seowon Confucian Academy ⇨ Lunch ⇨ Yangdong Folk Village ⇨ Hotel

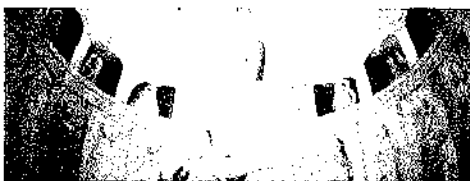
Historical District Night Tour  
20:30-22:00 Oct 19, 2005 (Wed)



Traditional performance, Saxophone music with a cup of Korean traditional tea at beautiful autumn night in the ancient royal palace garden.

Hotel ⇨ Anapji Pond ⇨ Hotel

Historic Site Visit  
09:00 ~ 16:30 Oct 18, 2005 (Tue)



Exploring the UNESCO World Heritages!

Experience the representative Buddhist heritages in Gyeongju including Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto, King's tombs, Cheomseongdae Observatory and Gyeongju National Museum.

*Guided by Prof. Chang-Pil Choe, Sejong University  
President, Korean Committee for ICOM*

Hotel ⇨ Seokguram Grotto ⇨ Bulguksa Temple ⇨ Lunch ⇨ Daereungwon Tomb Park ⇨ Cheomseongdae Observatory ⇨ Gyeongju National Museum ⇨ Bunhwangsa Temple ⇨ Hotel

Post Conference Tour  
08:30-19:00 Oct 21, 2005 (Fri)



Andong is a treasure trove of Confucian tradition and it is one of the last living vestiges of old Korea. Visitors are charmed by the very old homes of the yangban, or noblemen. Queen Elizabeth II visited Andong in April, 1999 on the occasion of her 73rd birthday, during her four-day state visit to Korea.

Hotel ⇨ Hahoe village ⇨ Lunch ⇨ Hahoedong Mask Museum ⇨ Bongjeong Temple ⇨ Dosan Confucian School ⇨ Korean Studies Advancement Center ⇨ Hotel



## General Information

### About Gyeongju

Gyeongju is located 360km southeast of Seoul in Gyeongbuk Province. Population is 280,092(as of 2004) and Total land area is 1,323.87km<sup>2</sup>. Since Gyeongju was the capital of the Silla Dynasty (57 B.C to 935 A.D) it ranks as one of the most significant ancient Asian cities. About nine million tourists visit this historic city each year. The city features ancient tombs, temples, pagodas and many other historical sites. Numerous treasures and relics continue to be excavated. Gyeongju was once called 'Seorabeol or Seobeol', which means the land first touched by the sunlight. UNESCO designated Gyeongju as one of the world's ten most important cultural heritages.

### Climate and Clothing

Korea lies in the temperate zone and has four distinct seasons. October, the Conference period, is the middle of autumn. The average daytime temperature in Gyeongju during the conference period will be around 16-19°C, which will be pleasant and comfortable. We recommend visitors to bring a set of warm clothes for night time strolls.

### Registration & Information Desk

The registration desk is set up in the lobby of in front of Convention Hall on the B1 Floor.

- Registration Hour

October 18 (Tuesday) - October 20 (Thursday) 08:00-18:00

### Name Badges

Your Name Should be worn at all times and will be required for entry to all venues and meeting areas.

#### Participant

Participant

Conference

Excursion

Social Event

### Medical Service Center

Basic medical service are available in the First Aid Room on B2 Floor

### Automated Teller Machines (ATM)

ATMs are located next to the souvenir store in the main lobby of Hotel.

### Currency

The Korean currency is the won (indicated as ₩). Coin denominations are 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500, but 1- and 5-won coins are not commonly used anymore. Bank notes are 1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 won. Foreign bank notes and traveler's checks can be converted into Korean won at most banks, hotels and airports.

International credit cards such as Visa, Master, American Express, Diners Club, and JCB are widely accepted at major hotels, department stores and restaurants in larger cities. You may be requested to show your passport at the time of payment. One US dollar is equivalent to KRW 1050 and one EURO is KRW 1270 (as of October 2005)

### Electricity

In Korea, outlets for both 110 and 220 volts are usually available, although many newer hotels have only 220-volt current. Always check the voltage of the power supply before using equipments. The power supply in the Hotel Hyundai Gyeongju is 220V / 60 Hz.

### Restaurant

There is a variety restaurants in the Bomun Resort area and downtown. A wide selection of healthy cuisines is always available. Please discover your secret places which will make your stay unforgettable.





## General Information

### Business Hours

Government offices are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on weekdays.

Most private businesses are open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., but some stay open until late evening. Bank hours are from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on weekdays.

Foreign diplomatic missions in Gyeongju generally maintain strict business hours. They are usually open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays, and are closed on Saturdays, Sundays and their national holidays.

### Tipping

Tipping is not widespread in Korea. Tipping is your prerogative, a reward for good service. Tips for taxis are optional, but again are a reward for good service.

### Emergency and Useful Phone Numbers

Incheon International Airport	1577-2600	Gimpo Airport	02-2660-2114
Gimhae International Airport	051-972-3010	Ulsan Domestic Airport	052-219-6309
Korean Airline	1588-2001	Asiana Airline	1588-8000

- Call Taxi : 741-8282
- Dongguk University Oriental Hospital : 770-1300
- Police : 112
- Ambulance and Fire Service : 119

*\* For calls within Gyeongju please omit the area code(054). However, dial the area code(054) when using a mobile phone.*

### Transportation

• **Taxis and buses** are the main means of transportation in Gyeongju. The taxi fare is approximately 5,000 won for a distance of 5 km (basic fare is 1,500 won), and bus fare is 900 won. Taxis are available at the main entrance of each hotel.

#### • Ulsan Airport and Gimhae Airport ↔ the main Conference Venue

Pick-up transportation will be arranged at an interval from either Gimhae(Busan) International Airport or Ulsan Airport to the Venue, Hotel Hyundai Gyeongju.

#### • Incheon International Airport ↔ Gimpo Domestic Airport : City Air Limousine

Delegates may travel between Incheon International Airport and Gimpo Domestic Airport by using the Airport Limousine service. Information and tickets can be obtained from the Transportation Service Desk (next to exit no. 2,4,9,13) on the first floor of the airport terminal arrival ground.

Bus Stop Number	3B, 10B	Bus Route Name	Gimpo Int'l Airport
Route	Incheon International Airport ↔ Gimpo Int'l Airport		
First Bus(from)	Incheon : 05:20 Gimpo : 05:00	Last Bus(from)	Incheon : 21:30 Gimpo : 20:40
Interval(min)	5-10	Travelling time	30
Fare	KRW 6,000 Approx USD 6	Bus Service Company	Korean City Terminal 02- 551-0790

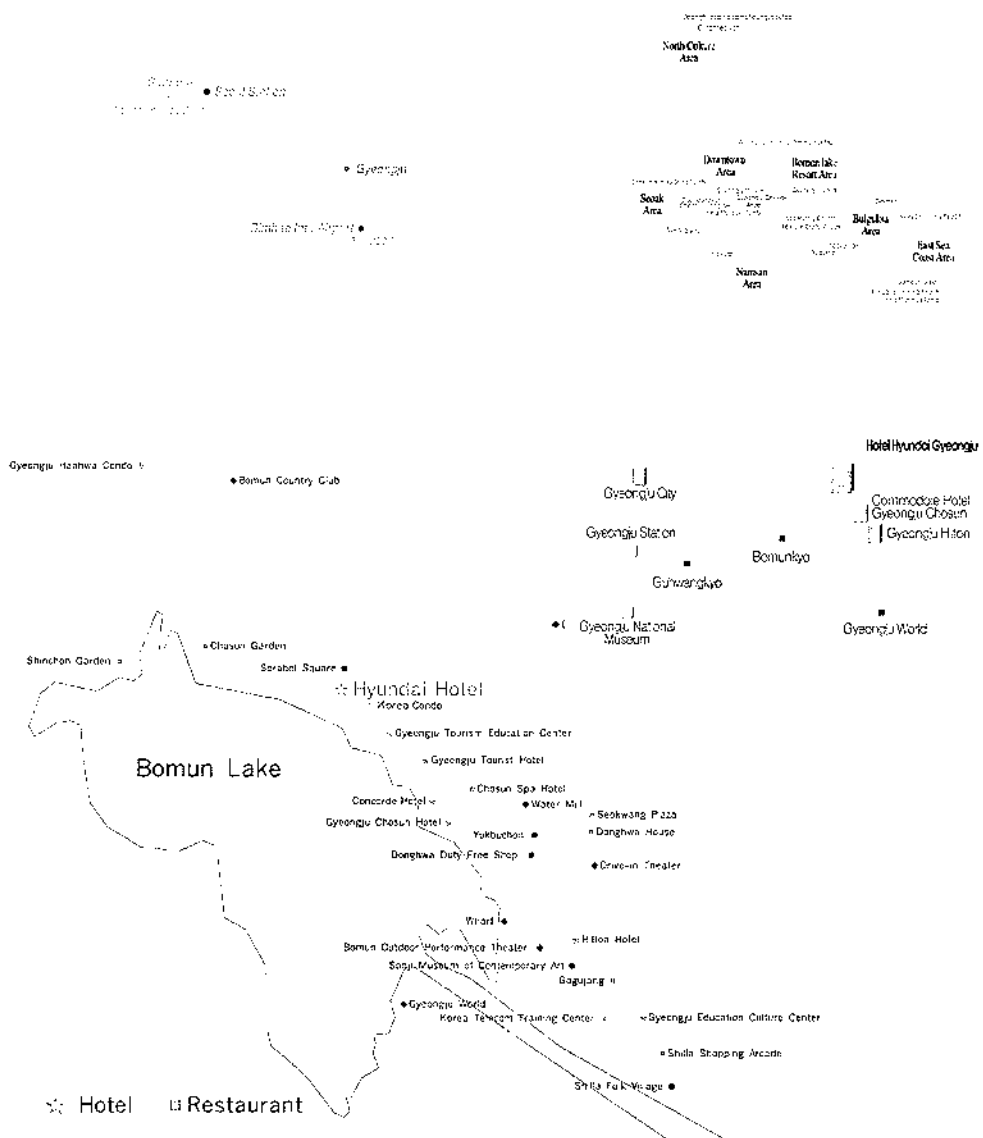
#### Incheon International Airport ↔ Gimpo Domestic Airport : KAL Limousine

Bus Stop Number	4B, 11A	Bus Route Name	Gimpo Int'l Airport
Route	Incheon International Airport ↔ Gimpo Int'l Airport		
First Bus(from)	Incheon : 06:03 Gimpo : 04:50	Last Bus(from)	Incheon : 20:33 Gimpo : 21:30
Interval(min)	10-20	Travelling time	35
Fare	KRW 6,000 Approx USD 6	Bus Service Company	KAL Limousine 02- 551-0790

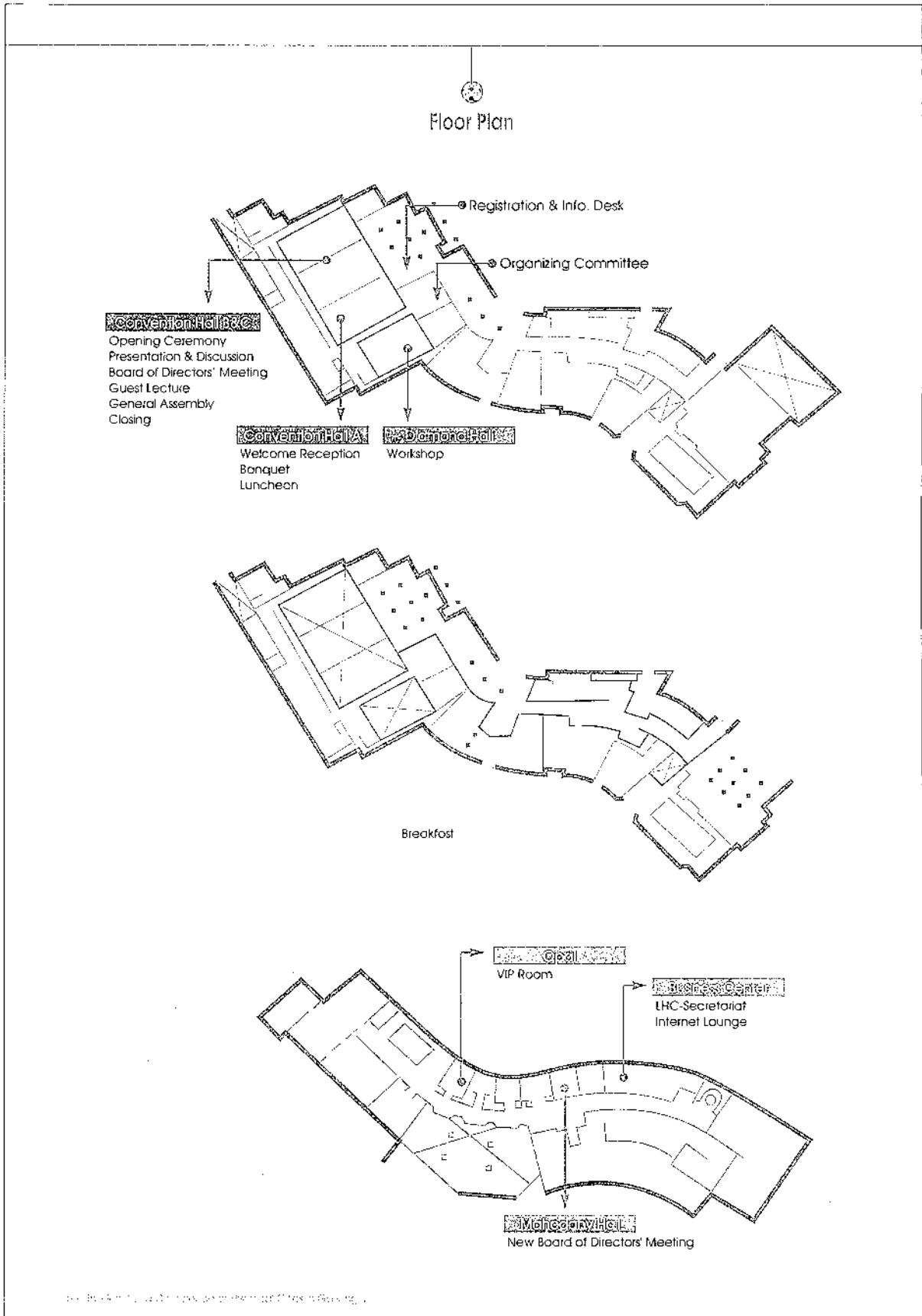
# Hotel Map

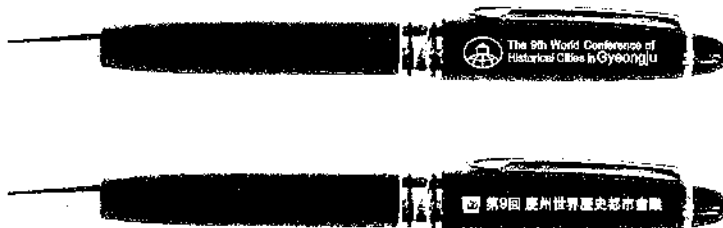
Hotel Hyundai Gyeongju

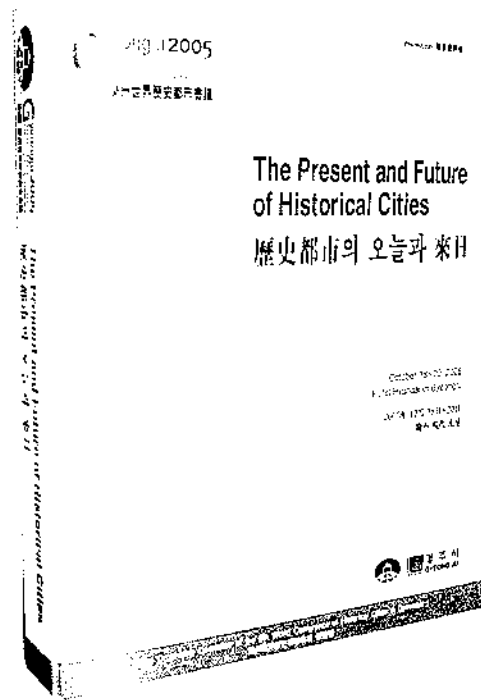
447-2 Shipyeong-dong, Gyeongju Bomun Resort, Gyeongju-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do Province, Korea  
 Tel : 054-748-2233 Fax : 054-748-8235 Website : [www.hyundaihotel.com/gyeongju-en](http://www.hyundaihotel.com/gyeongju-en)

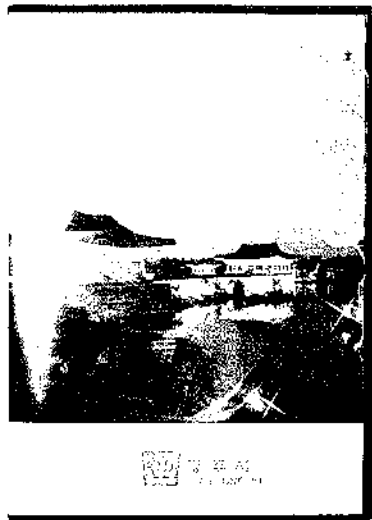


1: 10,000 Scale (not in scale) - Surveyed by Gyeongju City









2005 慶州



2005 慶州

2005 慶州 | Dinner Party

2005 慶州

2005 慶州 | Opening Ceremony  
Welcoming Reception

2005 慶州

第9回 慶州世界歷史都市會議 慶州

2005-2006年10月27日-31日 慶州



# 第9回 慶州世界歷史都市會議

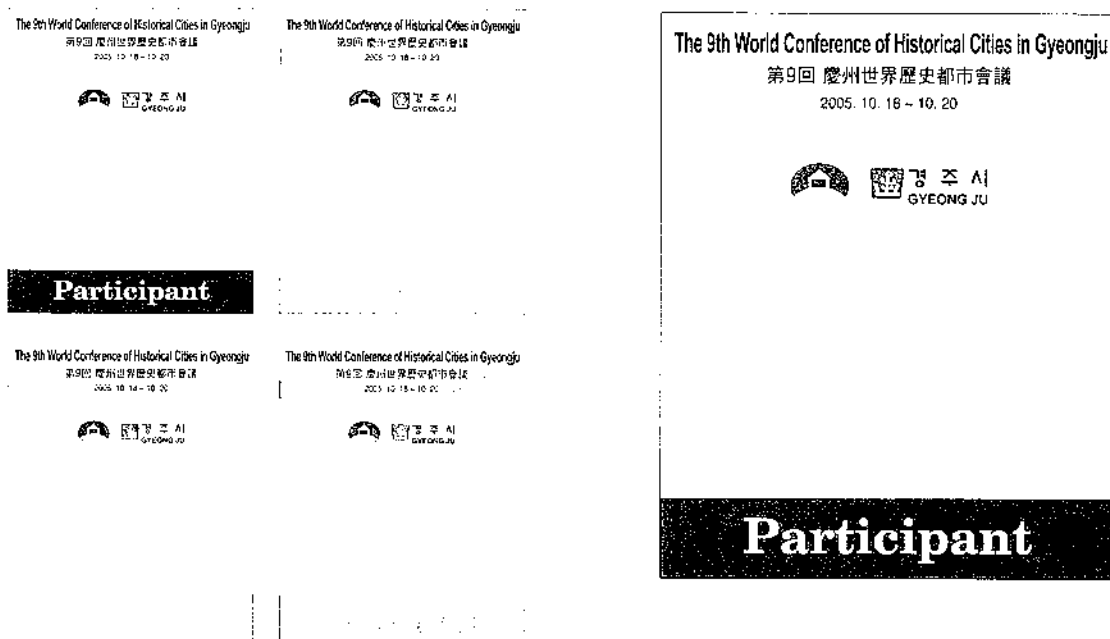


慶尙北道, 大韓民國 2005. 10.18~20



# 第9回 慶州世界歷史都市會議

慶尙北道, 大韓民國 2005. 10.18~20





경주시  
GYEONGJU



Oct. 18~20, 2005  
Gyeongju Hotel Hyundai  
Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea





# 第9回 慶州世界歷史都市會議

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju  
 Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea  
 Oct. 18~20, 2005



2005.10.18~20  
 Gyeongju, Korea

The 9th  
 World Conference  
 of Historical Cities  
 in Gyeongju



2005.10.18~20

The Present and Future  
 of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

2005.10.18~20



2005.10.18~20

SCREEN w. 6M

第9回  
 慶州世界  
 歷史都市會議



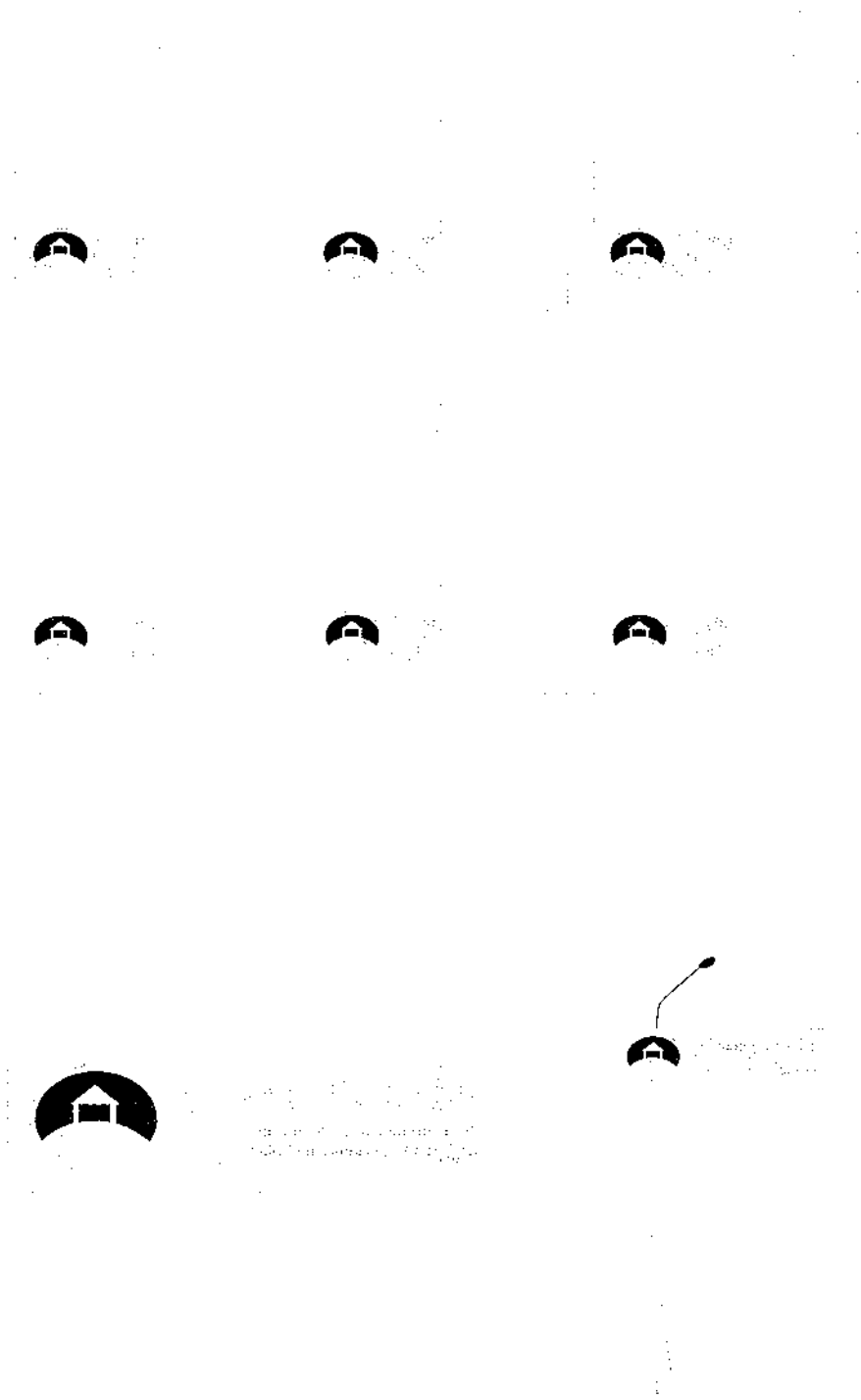
2005.10.18~20

歷史都市의 오늘과 來日

2005.10.18~20



2005.10.18~20



1. The first step is to identify the key actors in the network.  
 2. The second step is to map the relationships between these actors.  
 3. The third step is to analyze the network structure.  
 4. The fourth step is to identify the key nodes in the network.  
 5. The fifth step is to evaluate the network's performance.



事務局  
 Secretariat



登記所  
 Registration



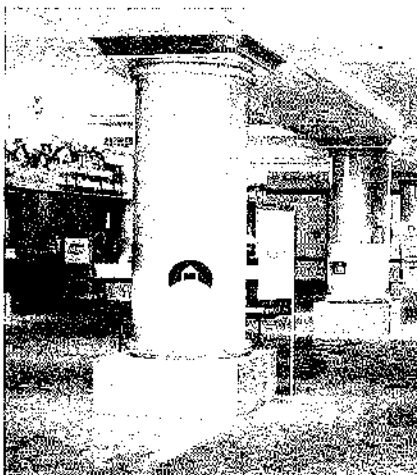
代表事務所  
 Representative Office





VIP室  
 VIP Room







会場  
 Exhibition






 경주 2005. 10. 18 ~ 10. 20  
 Gyeongju  
 The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in


 경주 세계 역사 도시 회의  
 The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju  
 慶州世界歷史都市會議  
 2005. 10. 18 ~ 10. 20  

 경주 시 GYEONGJU


 慶州世界歷史都市會議  
 The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju  
 慶州世界歷史都市會議  
 2005. 10. 18 ~ 10. 20  

 경주 시 GYEONGJU


 경주 2005. 10. 18 ~ 10. 20  
 Gyeongju  



 第9回 都市會議  
 慶州世界歷史


 慶州 세계 역사 도시 회의  
 경주 세계 역사 도시 회의



### 祝賀公演內容

日期: 10. 18 19:00-(公演時間:40分) 場所: 慶熙會場 (仁川延喜寺)  
公演團: 新羅國樂藝術團

“복의 울림” (出演人數 11名 所要時間 8分)

복을 다스려 길어놓고 치는 創作舞로 多様な 부가락과 舞踊手들의 華麗한 技巧가 한데 어울려지는 것이 特徴이다.

부채춤 (出演人數 11名 所要時間 6分)

韓國 民俗 舞踊 中 가장 華麗하고 纖細한 춤으로서 여러 가지로 變化되는 부채의 樣樣과 舞踊手들의 아름다운 行動을 더욱 돋보이게 하는 舞踊이다. 부채춤은 按舞者에 따라 多様な 創作을 할 수 있다. 그윽한 尺牘의 校對를 가장 잘 나타낸다.

京畿民謠 (出演人數 5名 所要時間 5分)

야리랑 처(韓國의 代歌의 民謠)

“치니중각” (出演人數 6名 所要時間 6分)

마스한 몸비암과 함께 젊은 처녀와 종각이 한껏 봄을 滿喫하며 즐겁게 노는 場面를 描寫한 創作舞踊이다.

“편 굿” (出演人數 5名 所要時間 15分)

本 프로그램은 農民들이 農事일하며 演奏하는 音樂 및 演戲行爲의 “權”이다. 오늘날에는 ฆ로와인·경·장구·북 따위의 打擊樂器를 中心으로 太平鼓·나팔의 같은 管樂器들을 결합하는 打擊器 中心의 리듬音樂을 演奏하며, 특히 여기에서 紹介되는 樂이는 數十名의 人員이 넓은 마당에서 하는 것을 작은 空間에서 적은 人員으로 할 수 있게 簡便用으로 變기하여 만든 作品이다. 쟁기에서 메스개임식으로 이리저리 움직이거나, 하나씩 나와서 個人의인 技藝를 發揮하는 個人놀이도 하는 등 多様な 形態를 取한다. 이 자리 에 모인 觀衆과 함께 즐기며 우리 춤을 演奏자와 함께 마음껏 놀며 모든 汗을 풀어버리고 각 家庭에 幸福이 깃들기를 祈願하는 意味를 지닌다.

### Program of the Congratulatory Performance

Time: 19:00 (40 minutes) October 18, 2005 Venue: Convention Hall A  
Performed by: Silla Traditional Art Performance Troupe

“Echoes of Drum” (11 Dancers and drummers, 8 Minutes)

An original dance piece demonstrating the harmony of diverse drum beats and dazzling movement of dancers, which require high level of professional technique.

Fan Dance (11 Dancers, 6 Minutes)

Well known globally as a representative Korean folk dance full of colors and changes, Fan Dance is noted for the variety of arrangement and tender and rhythmic body movement of the dancers. Fan Dance takes diverse forms depending on its choreographer.

Gyeonggi Minyo (Folk Songs) (5 Vocalists, 5 Minutes)

Gyeonggi Minyo come from Gyeonggi-do province, outside of Seoul. One of the representative regional folk songs in Korea, Gyeonggi folk songs tend to be joyful, lyrical and bright.

“Boys and Girls” (6 Dancers, 6 Minutes)

An original dance piece, depicting youngsters - boys and girls - enjoying themselves, in the beautiful spring weather with mild wind and sunshine.

“Pon Guk” (Dum Ensemble) (5 Musicians, 15 Minutes)

Playing and enjoying the rhythmic “Pon Guk” music itself was a very relaxing entertainment for farmers when they had to do the back-breaking field work in spring or in fall. “Pon Guk” is played mainly by percussion instruments such as lead, “kkwanggwari”(small gong), the pulse-keeping “jang” (large gong) and two drums: the “janggi” (double-headed hourglass drum) and the “puk”, a barrel drum. But “haeryongso” (comic oboe) and “haeng” (tambour) are often added. Several tens of farmers usually join in the music and dance in villages, but a stage version of Pon Guk will give a glimpse of the traditional performance. Performance of Pon Guk is very often joined by the viewers as the significance of the piece is praying for good luck and happiness to all families, while dispelling evils away.

# 천년고도 경주에서 세계역사도시 회의

문화올림픽으로 불리는 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시 회의'가 오는 18일부터 20일까지 2박 3일간 천년고도 경주에서 개최돼 국위선양은 물론 경주를 전 세계에 알리는 좋은 기회가 될 것으로 보인다.

역사도시의 전통문화유산 보존과 고도재현을 위한 정보교환 및 공동연구를 위해 세계역사도시연맹사무국과 경주시가 주관해 열리는 이번 회의는 회장 도시인 일본 교토시를 비롯한 전세계 유구한 역사를 가진 14개국 20개 도시 대표 150여명이 보문관광단지 내 현대호텔에 모여 역사도시 상호간 교류 확대를 공동 연구 및 전통 계승 발전을 도모할 계획이다.

이번 회의에서는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제와 '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'이란 부제 아래 역사도시의 보존과 복원을 통하여 역사, 문화자원과 자연환경을 유기적으로 잘 조화시킨 관광문화로서의 가치뿐만 아니라 인류 보편의 가치를 가지는 역사문화유산을 보존하고 계승 발전 시킴으로써 내일의 새로운 역사문화창조에 일조할 것으로 기대된다.

이와 함께 경주 동국대 역사학과와 주관해서 주제와 관련된 별도의 워크숍 행사가

개최돼 한국, 중국, 일본 등 국내외 유명 역사관련 학자들이 모여 본회의의 주제와 관련된 학술발표와 함께 역사도시의 문제에 대한 심도있는 토론을 할 예정이다.

이번 회의 주요행사 내용은 이번 행사 전달인 17일은 조

아미갈라 교수를 초청하여 기조연설을 하며, 환영만찬에는 전통국악공연이 있을 예정이다.

19일은 경주를 비롯한 교토, 발라렛, 몬트리올, 서안 등 회원도시와 유구한 역사를 지닌 기타 비회원도시 등 12개 도시의 시장들이 참석하여 주제와 관련한 발표 및 토론이 있을 예정이며, 이사회도 동시에 열리게 된다.

마지막날 20일은 유홍준 문화재청장의 특별강연에 이어, 총회에서 경주행동선언문을

**18~20일까지...14개국 150여명 참석**  
**문화유산 보존·고도재현 정보교환등**  
**양동민속마을·첨성대·남산 등 답사**

선시대 전통문화와 한국적 정취가 그대로 살아있는 양동민속마을을 비롯해 옥산서원, 남산 등지를 둘러보게 된다.

본행사 첫날인 18일은 회의 참가도시 등록과 함께 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론 시간을 갖는 워크숍, 별도의 행사로 대통령, 첨성대 동지의 답사와 분황사에서 전통차 시연이 있고, 개회식에는 유네스코 자문위원인 호주국립대

채택하고, 폐회식을 끝으로 행사가 마무리된다.

세계역사도시연맹은 1987년 인류보편의 가치를 가지는 역사유산을 보존 계승하고 나아가 항구적인 세계평화 실현을 궁극적인 목표로 결성되어 현재 49개국 66개도시가 회원으로 있으며, 그 중 경주는 역사도시로서 활발한 활동을 해 오고 있다.

/경주=이성길기자

유

속보:  
지도 용  
지급했다  
병원  
짜를 제  
적이 유  
급여 7  
지급받  
동안 체  
이 길  
근로자

남  
배  
가  
살  
1  
근  
자  
총  
과  
카  
스  
트  
있  
생  
불  
지  
사  
치  
을  
본  
현  
업  
업

# 경주는 '세계속의 경주'

## 18일부터 제9회 역사도시회의 개최 14개국 참가...전통 계승 발전 연구

【경주】 문화올림픽으로 불리는 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의'가 오는 18일부터 20일까지 2박3일간 경주에서 개최돼 국위선양은 물론 경주를 전 세계에 알리는 좋은 기회가 될 것으로 보인다.

역사도시의 전통문화유산 보존과 고도재현을 위한 정보교환 및 공동연구를 위해 세계역사도시연맹사무국과 경주시가 주관해 열리는 이번 회의는 회장 도시인 일본 교토시를 비롯한 전 세계 유구한 역사를 가진 14개국 20개 도시 대표 150여명이 보문관광단지 내 현대호텔에서 심호간 교류 확대를 공동 연구 및 전통 계승 발전을 도모할

계획이다.

특히, 이번 회의에서는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제와 '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'이란 부제에 따라 역사도시의 보존과 복원을 통하여 역사, 문화자료와 자연환경을 유기적으로 잘 조화시킨 관광문화로서의 가치 뿐만 아니라 인류보편의 가치를 지닌 역사문화유산을 보존, 계승 발전시킬 수 있도록 새로운 역사문화창조에 일조할 것으로 기대된다.

이와 함께 경주 동국대 역사학과가 주관, 주제와 관련된 별도의 워크숍 행사가 열려 한국, 중국, 일본 등 국내의 유명 역사관련 학자들이 모

여 학술발표와 함께 역사도시의 문제에 대한 심도있는 토론을 할 예정이다.

이번 회의 참가자들은 회의 전날(17일) 조선시대 전통문화의 한국적 정취가 그대로 살아있는 양동민속마을을 비롯한 옥산서원, 남산등지환 둘러보게 된다.

본 행사 첫날인 18일에는 회의 참가도시 등록과 함께 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론 시간을 갖는 워크숍, 별도의 행사로 대동원, 침성대 등지의 답사와 분황사에서서의 전통차 시음이 있고, 개최삭에는 유네스코 자문위원인 호주국립대 야마갈라 교수를 초청하여 기초안설을 하며, 환영만찬에는 전통국악공연이 있을 예정이다.

둘째날(19일)은 경주를 비롯한 교토, 발라렛, 몬트리올, 서안 등 회원도시와 유구한 역사를 지닌 기타 비회원

도시 등 12개 도시의 시장들이 참석하여 주제와 관련한 발표 및 토론이 있을 예정이며, 이사회도 동시에 열리게 된다.

마지막날 20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장의 특별강연에 이어 총회여서 경주행동선언문을 채택하고, 폐회식을 끝으로 행사가 마무리된다.

행사 다음날 21일에는 북평형사로 지난해 세계역사도시연맹에 가입한 신규회원도시인 안동을 방문해 도산서원, 하회마을 등지를 돌아볼 예정이다.

한편, 세계역사도시연맹은 1987년 인류보편의 가치를 지닌 역사유산을 보존 계승하고 나아가 항구적인 세계평화 실현을 궁극적인 목표로 결성되어 현재 49개국 65개도시가 회원으로 있으며, 그 중 경주는 김시도시로서 활발한 활동을 해오고 있다.

윤홍진기자 ych@daegu.co.kr

대구일보 10월 18일

## '세계역사도시회의' 18일 경주서 개최

### 일본 교토시 등 14개국 20개 도시참여 교류 확대·공동연구·발전방안 모색

문화올림픽으로 불리는 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의'가 오는 18일부터 20일까지 2박3일간 경주에서 개최된다.

역사도시의 전통문화유산 보존과 고도재현을 위한 정보교환 및 공동연구를 위해 세계역사도시연맹사무국과 경주시가 주관해 열리는 이번 회의에는 회장 도시인 일본 교토시를 비롯한 전 세계 유구한 역사를 가진 14개국 20개 도시 대표 150여명이 참여, 역사도시 교류 확대와 공동연구 및 전통의 계승·발전 등을 위한 다양한 논의와 협력방안을 모색한다.

특히 보문단지 내 현대호텔에서 열리는 이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제와 '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'이란 부제에 따라 국간으로 진행되며, 또 역사도시의 보존과

복원을 통하여 역사, 문화자료와 자연환경을 유기적으로 잘 조화시킨 관광문화로서의 가치 뿐만 아니라 인류보편의 가치를 지닌 역사문화유산을 보존하고 계승 발전시킬 수 있도록 새로운 역사문화창조에 이바지할 것으로 기대된다.

행사 전날인 17일에는 조선시대 전통문화의 한국적 정취가 살아있는 양동민속마을을 비롯한 옥산서원과 남산 등지를 둘러보게 된다.

본행사 첫날인 18일에는 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론시간을 갖는 워크숍에 이어 개최삭이 열리고 유네스코 자문위원인 호주국립대 야마갈라 교수가 기초안설을 한다.

본행사 둘째날에는 경주를 비롯한 교토, 발라렛, 몬트리올, 서안 등 회원도시와 기타 비회원도시 등 12개 도시의 시장들이 만나 토론을 가지며 이사회도 열린다.

마지막날인 20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장의 특별강연에 이어 총회를 열어 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 폐회된다.

세계역사도시연맹은 지난해 87년 인류보편의 가치를 지닌 역사유산을 보존 계승하고 나아가 항구적인 세계평화 실현을 궁극적인 목표로 결성된 현재 49개국 65개 도시가 회원으로 있으며 그 중 경주는 김시도시로서 활발한 활동을 해오고 있다.

경주시는 이번 회의의 성공적인 개최를 위해 기획문화국장을 단장으로 총괄관리, 워크숍장, 홍보반, 의전관리반으로 구성된 역사도시연맹단을 가동할은 물론 홈페이지 구축, 회의 홍보를 제작 등 제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의에 만전을 기하고 있다.

경주=김희관기자 kinkwan@ideegu.com

경북매일

# 세계속 빛나는 경주 '우뚝'

## 18일부터 '제9회 경주세계역사도시회의' 개최

문화올림픽으로 불리는 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의'가 오는 18일부터 20일까지 3일간 천년고도 경주에서 개최돼 국위선양은 물론 경주를 전 세계에 알리는 좋은 기회가 될 것으로 보인다.

보문단지내 현대호텔에서 열릴 이 국제행사는 역사도시의 전통문화유산 보존과 고도재현을 위한 정보교환 및 공동연구가 논의된다.

세계역사도시연맹사무국과 경주시가 주관해 열리는 이번 회의는 회장 도시인 일본 교토시를 비롯한 전세계 유구한 역사를 가진 14개국 20개 도시 대표 150여명이 참가한다.

'역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제로 열리는 이 행사는 동국대 역사학과 주관으로 한국, 중국, 일본 등 국내외 유명 역사 관련 학자들이 모여 학술발표 및 역사도시의 문제에 대한 심도 있

는 토론회도 있다.

한편, 세계역사도시연맹은 지난 1987년 인류보편의 가치를 지니는 역사유산을 보존 계승하고 나아가 항구적인 세계평화 실현을 궁극적인 목표로 결성돼 현재 49개국 65개 도시가 회원으로 있으며, 그 중 경주는 감사도시로서 활발한 활동을 해오고 있다.

경주/윤종현기자  
yjh0931@kbmaeil.com

동부라이프매일

2005. 10. 13

# '경주세계역사도시회의' 개최

18일~20일 3일간, 14개국 150여명

'역사도시의 오늘과 내일' 주제로

이지영기자 lij@msnet.co.kr

세계역사도시연맹사무국과 경주시가 주관하는 '제9회 경주세계역사도시회의'가 10월 18일~20일 3일간 경주에서 개최된다.

'역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제와 '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'이라는 부제로 보문관광단지 내 현대호텔에서 열리는 이번 회의에는 회장 도시인 일본 교토를 비롯해 14개국 20개 도시의 대표 150여명이 참석해 역사도시 상호간 교류확대·공동연구 및 전통 계승·발전을 논의한다.

이와 함께 경주 동국대 역사학과 주관으로 주제와 관련된 별도의 워크숍 행사가 개최돼 한·중·일 등 국내외 유명역사학자들이 역사도시의 문제에 대해 심도 있는 토론을 할 예정이다.

행사의 전날인 17일에는 조선시대 전통문화와 한국적 정취가 살아있는 양동민속마을을 비롯해 옥산서원, 남산등지를 둘러보게 된다.

18일에는 회의 주제와 관련한 발표·토론을 갖는 워크숍, 별도의 행사로 유적지답사와 전통차 시연이 있고 개회식에는 유네스코자문위원인 호주국립대 아미갈라 교수를 초청해 기조연설을 가진다.

둘째 날인 19일에는 회원도시와 유구한 역사를 지닌 비회원도시 등 12개 도시의 시장들이 참석해 발표와 토론을 가질 예정이며 이사회도 동시에 열린다.

마지막 날인 20일은 유홍준 문화재청장의 특별강연에 이어 총회에서 경주행동선언문을 채택하고, 폐회식을 갖는다.

세계역사도시연맹은 87년 역사유산을 보존·계승하고 나아가 항구적인 세계평화 실현을 목표로 결성돼 현재 49개국 65개 도시가 회원으로 있으며, 그 중 경주는 감사도시로 활발한 활동을 해오고 있다.

경주는 95년 12월 유네스코 세계문화유산에 불국사, 석굴암이 등록된 데 이어 2000년 11월 남산, 산성, 월성, 대릉원, 황룡사 등 5개 경주역사유적지구 추가 등록 되는 등 세계적 문화유적관광도시로 주목 받아 오고 있다.

이번 회의의 성공적인 개최는 역사문화도시로의 경주를 전 세계에 널리 알려 관광산업 발전에 기여하고 역사문화유산 보존·발전에 크게 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다.



# 경주, 세계 속 천년고도 '발돋움'

## 제9회 역사도시회의 개최 문화유산 보존안 등 논의

문화올림픽으로 알려진 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의'가 이달 18일부터 20일까지 천년고도 경주의 보문관광단지에서 개최된다. 이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'을 부제로 14개국 20개 도시대표 150여명이 참석해 역사도시 상호교류 확대 및 공동연구, 전통계승 발전방안을 논의할 계획이다.

행사 첫날인 18일 오전엔 참가 도시 등록과 함께 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론을 갖는 워크숍, 대령원과 첨성대 등지 답사와 분황사에서의 전통차 시연이 있다.

개회식에는 일본 교토(京都)를 회장 도시로 유네스코 자문위원인 호주국립대 아마갈라 교수가 기조연설을 하며 환영만찬과 전통국악 공연이 이어진다.

19일에는 경주·교토·발라렛·몬트리알·시안 등 회원도시를 비롯해 비회원도시 등 12개 도시 시장이 참석해 역사도시 보존과 복원을 놓고 발표와 토론을 벌이고 이사회가 열린다.

20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장이 참석해 특별강연하고 종회 경주행 동선언문 채택 및 폐회식으로 마무리된다.

· 행사후 21일에는 특별행사로 참석자들이 지난해 세계역사도시연맹에 가입한 신규회원도시 안동을 찾아 도산서원과 하회마을 등을 둘러볼 예정이다.

경주시 관계자는 "이번 회의를 통해 국내외에 역사문화도시 경주를 널리 알리고 지속적인 문화유산 보존에 도울 것으로 기대한다"고 말했다.

경주=김성웅기자  
sukim@kyongbuk.co.kr

東 京 日 報

제 447 호

동·남부 경주 영천 경산 울진 영덕 영도 울릉

# 경주, '세계역사도시회의' 개최

## 역사도시 상호교류 확대·공동연구 발전방안 논의

오는 18~20일까지

문화올림픽으로 알려진 제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의가 이달 18일부터 20일까지 천년고도 경주의 보문관광단지에서 개최된다. 이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'을 부제로 14개국 20개 도시대표 150여명이 참석

해 역사도시 상호교류 확대 및 공동연구, 전통계승 발전방안을 논의할 계획이다.

행사 첫날인 18일 오전에는 참가도시 등록과 함께 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론을 갖는 워크숍, 대령원과 첨성대 등지 답사와 분황사에서의 전통차 시연이 있다.

개회식에는 일본 교토(京都)를 회장 도시로 유네스코 자문위원인

호주국립대 아마갈라 교수가 기조연설을 하며 환영만찬과 전통국악 공연이 이어진다.

19일에는 경주·교토·발라렛·몬트리알·시안 등 회원도시를 비롯해 비회원도시 등 12개 도시 시장이 참석해 역사도시 보존과 복원을 놓고 발표와 토론을 벌이고 이사회가 열린다.

20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장이

참석해 특별강연하고 종회 경주행 동선언문 채택 및 폐회식으로 마무리된다.

행사후 21일에는 특별행사로 참석자들이 지난해 세계역사도시연맹에 가입한 신규회원도시 안동을 찾아 도산서원과 하회마을 등을 둘러볼 예정이다.

경주시 관계자는 "이번 회의를 통해 국내외에 역사문화도시 경주를 널리 알리고 지속적인 문화유산 보존에 도울 것으로 기대한다"고 말했다. 경주=김성웅기자

## “신라

서강

최근 4년간 신라산(사적 제 245호) 발굴 제 시민사학 담론을 출발점이 될 것으로 서강대 이종욱 교 14일 경주교육문화회 링 '경주 나경 발굴조

일제 식민사학

개는 출발점으

술대회(서전)' 주자 해 "나경 발굴은 신라를 역사로 인정할 매우 중요한 의미라고 평가했다.

이 교수는 또 "나경 발굴의 일제의 한 발명된 식민사학과 민사학 담론이 온건국신화의 역사적 되었다"고 말했다.

그는 "일본 최고라는 쓰다 소키치와의 삼국사기 사료비-건국신화 허구론 등 전기료의 수정론, 후

## '국민을 위한 경찰' 다짐

영덕경찰서, 경찰의 날 맞아 행사 다채

16일부터 22일까지 선정

영덕경찰서(서장 김종구)는 오는 21일로 제60주년을 맞는 '경찰의 날'을 전후해 16일부터 22일까지 1주간을 '경찰주간'으로 선정하고 차안활동 보고회 및 건의사항 수렴, 봉사 활동, 직원체육대회 등의 다양

식 주 본 서 강방에 서 경찰관 가족 및 자녀들 초 형해 개그 맨 등 연 예인 초청 '가족 한마당 노래 자랑대회'와 직원단합 체육대



## 신월성원전 주민설명회

14일부터 주민 대상  
건설참여 정보 제공

월성원자력본부는 신월성원전 1.2호기 건설사업이 지난달 착수됨에 따라 14일부터 원전 주변지역 3개 읍면주민을 대상으로 '신월성원전 건설 주민설명회'에 들어갔다.

이번 주민설명회는 신월성원전 건설 시공사인 대우건설과 삼성물

보를 제공키로 했다.

또 주민들로 하여금 대우건설과 삼성물산 산하 직업전문학교에 일교해 전문기술을 습득하도록 하는 등 취업교육 및 훈련에 적극 노력할 방침이다. 문의 054)779-9511  
경주=김성웅기자

청도군은 2004년도 결산 당시 지방세 체납액은 12

# 경주, '세계역사도시회의' 개최

## 역사도시 상호교류 확대·공동연구 발전방안 논의

오는 18~20일까지

문화올림픽으로 일컫는 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의'가 이달 18일부터 20일까지 천년고도 경주의 보문관광단지에서 개최된다.

이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'을 주제로 14개국 20개 도시대표 150여명이 참석

해 역사도시 상호교류 확대 및 공동연구, 전통계승 발전방안을 논의할 계획이다.

행사 첫날인 18일 오전에는 참가도시 등극과 함께 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론을 갖는 워크숍, 대통령과 참석대 등자 답사와 분황사에서 전봉차 시연이 있다.

개회식에는 일본 교토(京都)를 회장 도시로 유네스코 자문위원인

호주국립대 아마갈라 교수가 기조연설을 하며 환영만찬과 전통국악공연이 이어진다.

19일에는 경주·교토·발라멧·몬트리알·시안 등 회원도시를 비롯해 비회원도시 등 12개 도시 시장이 참석해 역사도시 보존과 복원을 놓고 발표와 토론을 벌이고 이사회가 열린다.

20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장이

참석해 특별강연하고 총회 경주행 동선언문 채택 및 폐회식으로 마무리된다.

행사후 21일에는 특별행사로 참석자들이 지난해 세계역사도시연맹에 가입한 신규회원도시 안등을 찾아 도산서원과 하회마을 등을 둘러볼 예정이다.

경주시 관계자는 "이번 회의를 통해 국내외에 역사문화도시 경주를 널리 알리고 지속적인 문화유산 보존에 도움이 것으로 기대한다"고 말했다. 경주/김진규기자 kig@

## 喜 日 新 聞 2005. 10. 19

# 경주 대형 국제회의 잇단 개최

### 세계역사도시회의의 18~20일

### APEC 장관회의의 19일부터

경주에서 세계역사도시회의와 APEC 에너지장관회의·광업장관회의가 잇따라 열린다.

18일부터 20일까지 현대호텔에서 열리는 세계역사도시회의에는 경주를 비롯해 일본 교토·나라, 중국 난징·시안, 영국 에든버러, 브라질 리우데자네이루 등 14개 나라 20개 도시 200여 명의 관계자들이 참석한다.

18일에는 학술대회에 이어 세계문화유산에 등록된 석굴암을 비롯한 불국사와 대동원·침성대 등 문화유적지, 국립경주박물관 등 유적답사를 거쳐 오후 6시 개회식 및 환영 리셉션이 열리며 19일에는 참가 도시별

주제발표와 안압지 등 경주역사 유적지구를 관람한다. 또 20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장 초청 특별강연과 총회가 개최되며 경주행동선언문을 채택할 예정이다.

19일부터 3일 동안 열리는 APEC 에너지장관회의·광업장관회의에는 21개 APEC 회원국 에너지·광업장관, OPEC 사무총장, 에너지기업 CEO 등 200여 명의 에너지 전문가가 참석한다.

APEC 에너지장관회의는 격년제로 열리지만 고유가 및 에너지수급 불안의 심각성을 고려해 지난해 이어 1년 만에 개최된다. 특히 이번 회의에는 아드난 엘딘 석유수출국기구(OPEC) 사무총장이 참석해 최근의 고유가와 관련한 산유국 차원의 원유수급 및 유가인정에 관한 의견을 포

함해 소비국·산유국 간 대화채널 구성이 추진된다.

또 유가 급등에 대한 효율적 위기관리시스템 구축과 회원국 간 불균등한 자원분배 등에 대한 '공동선언문'도 채택한다. 부대행사로 세계 메이저급 광업 회사인 호주의 BHP사와 한국의 포스코 등 주요 에너지 관련 기업 대표들이 참석하는 기업간 회의도 열려 에너지·자원 공동개발, 에너지기술 공동연구, 원전 등 플랜트 협력사업 활성화 방안이 구체적으로 논의된다.

한편 이번 회의 동안 아회법 산자 부장관은 OPEC 사무총장을 비롯해 중국, 호주, 칠레 등 주요 회원국 에너지 및 광업장관과의 양자 회담도 갖는다.

경주·박정출기자 jcpark@msnet.co.kr



# 경주시, 세계역사도시회의 개최

## 14개국 150여명 참석 전통계승방안 등 논의

천년고도 경주에서 18일부터 20일까지 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시 회의'가 보문관광단지에서 개최된다. 이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'을 주제로 14개국 20개 도시대표 150여명이 참석해 역사도시 상호교류 확대 및 공동연구, 전통계승 발전방안을 논의할 계획이다.

행사 첫날에는 참가도시 등록과 함께 회의주제와 관련된 발표 토론을 갖는 워크숍, 대통령과 청성대 등지 답사와 분황사에서 전통차 시연이 있다.

개회식에는 일본 교토를 회장 도시로 유네스코 자문위원인 호주 국립대 아마갈라 교수가 기조연설을 하며 환영만찬과 전통국악공연이 이어진다. 19일에는 경주·교토·발라렛·몬트리얼·시안 등 회원도시를 비롯해 비회원도시 등 12개 도시 시장이 참석해 역사도시 보존과 복원을 놓고 발표와 토론을 벌이고 이사회가 열린다.

행사기간 중에 유홍준 문화재청장이 참석해 특별강연을 펼치고 총회 경주행동선언문 채택 및 폐회식으로 마무리된다. 행사후 21일에는 특별행사로 참석자들이 지난해 세계역사도시연맹에 가입한 신규회원

도시 안동을 찾아 도산서원과 하회마을 등을 둘러볼 예정이다.

경주시 관계자는 "이번 회의의 성공적인 개최로 국내외에 역사문화도시 경주를 널리 알리고 지속적인 문화유산 보존에 기여하게 될 것"이라고 말했다. 경주/ 정원철기자 <jungwc@jeonmae.co.kr>

## 이태곤 영천시의회 사무국장 영천시장 출마...명예퇴직 신청

이태곤(57) 영천시의회사무국장이 내년 5월 치뤄지는 영천시장 출마를 위해 최근 명예퇴직을 신청했다.

이 국장은 영천 화산면 출신으로 지난 1974년 영천군청에서 공직에 첫발을 디딘 후 영천군금호부읍장, 영천시 환경보호과장, 공보과장, 새마을과장, 총무과장, 영천시의회사무국장 등 31년여 동안 영천지역에서 공직생활을 거쳤다.

이태곤 국장은 "정년이 2년8개월 가량 남았지만 후배들을 위해 명예퇴직을 했고 내년에 치뤄지는 지자체장 출마를 위해 결심하게 됐다"고 밝혔다.

이태곤 국장의 시장출마가 현실화될 경우 현 손이목 영천시장과는 공무원 동기인데다 지역에서 친구 지간으로 지내다가 내년 한판 대결이 예상되고 있어 시민들의 관심이 촉발되고 있다. 영천/ 임승태기자

<stleem@jeonmae.co.kr>

이 표 분 정

합 금 정 달 렸 예 법 따 를 개

포항

영일

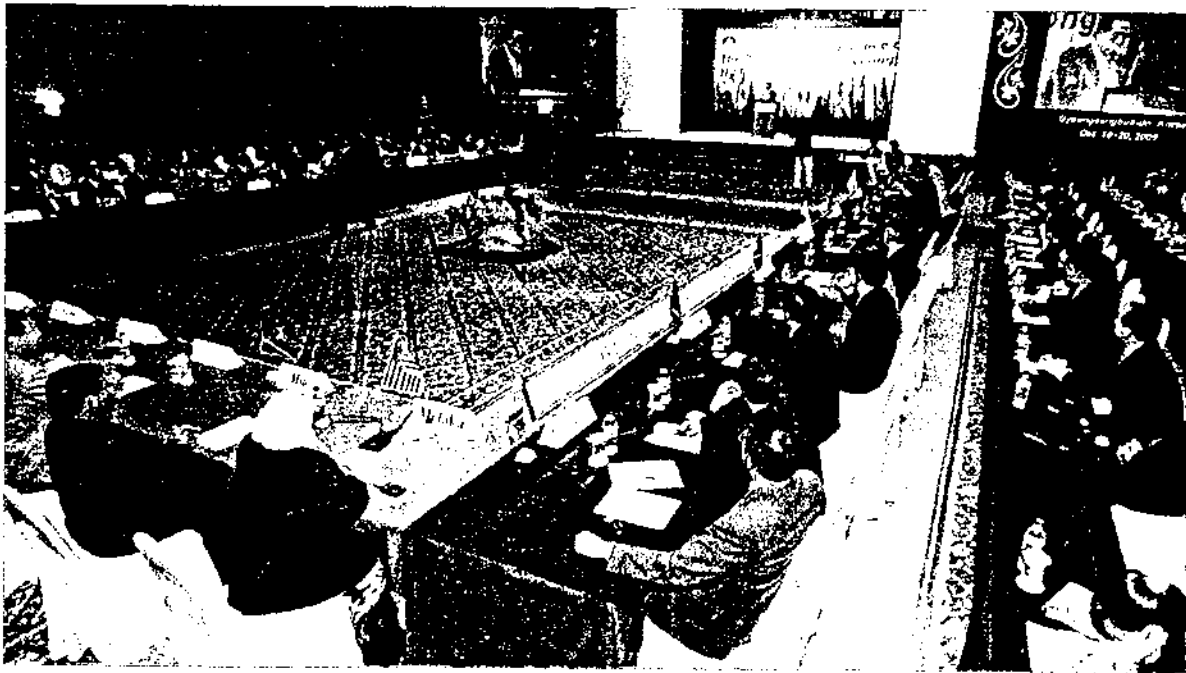
포항 린 페 C 다. 포항 ~14일 대한 수 살리기 행사 대제1사

# 경북매일



## 세계역사도시회의 첫손님

'역사도시의 오늘과 내일' 이란 주제로 오는 18일부터 20일까지 2박 3일간 경주에서 열리는 '제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의'를 앞두고 16일 호주 발라랏시 벤디 데이비드 시장 일행이 경주에 도착, 숙소인 현대호텔부터 관계자로부터 영접을 받고 있다. 경주/윤종현기자



## 경주세계역사도시회의 개최

18일 오후 경주 현대호텔에서 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'을 부제로 세계역사도시연맹 14개국 20개 도시 150여명이 참석한 가운데 열린 제9회 경주세계역사도시회의의 개회식에서 백상승 경주시장이 개회사를 하고 있다. /이용선기자 photokid@kbameil.com



# 경북일보 경주 세계역사도시회의 개막

14개국 150명 참석... 20일까지 사흘간 발표·토론

제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의가 18일 천년고도 경주의 보문관광단지 호텔에서 개막해 3일간의 회의 일정에 들어갔다.

이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'을 부제로 세계역사도시연맹 14개국, 20개 도시 150여명이 참석해 토의를 펼쳤다.

이날 회의에는 개막식에 앞서 국내외 학자 100여명이 참석한 가운데 김복순 동국대 교수(국사학과)

주관으로 학술논문 발표 및 토론회가 열렸다.

발표회에서 김석철 건축연구소 소장이 '경주 난징 시안 나라 교토의 복원비교'를, 윤근일 경주문화재연구소 소장이 '역사문화도시 경주의 복원-고분을 중심으로' 등을 발표했다.

이날 역사도시 회원국 참가자들은 세계문화유산으로 등록된 경주 불국사와 석굴암, 고분공원 대릉원, 첨성대 등을 둘러보고 경주박물관

과 분황사를 찾았다.

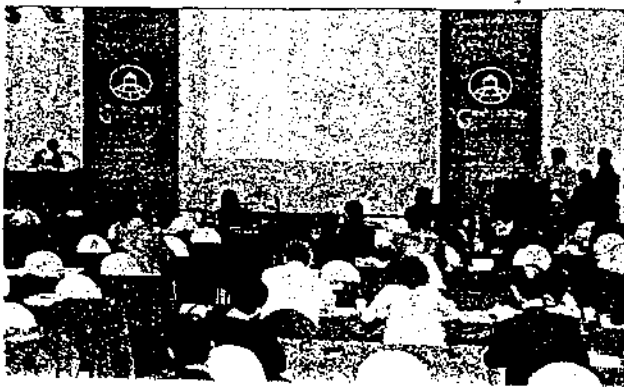
오후 6시부터 열린 개막식에는 CD를 이용한 개최지 경주 소개, 참석도시 소개, 백상승 시장 인사, 회장도시 일본 교토시장 격려사 등에 이어 아마갈라 호주대 교수가 기조 연설을 했다.

역사도시회의 둘째날인 19일엔 오전 9시부터 경주를 비롯한 12개 도시가 주제발표 및 토론을 하며 역사도시 아시아, 중국 정주시 공연단 공연, 안압지 등 사적지 경관 조명 등을 시찰할 예정이다.

마지막날인 20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장이 회의장을 방문해 한국 문화재를 주제로 특강을 펼치며 역사도시 보존 복원을 위한 경주행동 선언문 채택에 이어 폐회한다.

경주=김성웅기자  
sukim@kyongbuk.co.kr

## 경북매일



### 세계역사도시회의 개막

제9회 경주세계역사도시회의가 개막된 18일 개막식에 앞서 각 국에서 참석한 역사학자들이 현대호텔에서 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로 워크숍을 실시하고 있다. /이용선기자

大邱日報 2005. 10. 19



## 경주세계역사도시회의 개막

20일까지 열려...14개국 20개 도시 150여명 참석

제9회 경주세계역사도시회의가 18일 오후6시 천년고도 경주시 보문단지내 현대호텔 컨벤션 홀 주 회의장에서 개막식을 갖고 2박3일간 일정에 들어갔다. <사진>

'역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제와 '역사문화도시의 보존과 복원'이라는 부제로 열린 이날 회의에는 세계역사도시연맹 14개국, 20개 도시, 150여명이 참석했다.

개막식에 앞서 오전 9시부터 현대호텔 다이아몬드홀에서 외국인 및 국내

학자 등 150여명이 참석한 가운데 동국대 국사학과 김복순 교수 주제로 '학술 논문발표 및 토론회'가 열렸다.

특히 이날 김석철 건축연구소 소장이 '경주·남경·서안·나라·교토의 복원 비교'라는 제목으로 기조연설을 한데 이어 강태호 동국대 교수가 '고도보존법과 도시복원'에 대해, 이영식 인제대 교수가 '경주와 김해의 고도비교', 윤근일 경주문화재연구소장이 '교분을 중심으로 한 역사문화도시 경주의 복원'이란 주제로

연구한 논문을 각각 발표했다.

이어 양정석 수원대 교수가 '궁궐과 사찰을 중심으로 한 역사문화도시 경주의 복원', 일본 이성시 와세다 교수가 '신라왕경의 교역체계와 복원', 조법종 우석대 교수는 '후기 부여, 전주와 신라하대 왕도비교'에 관해, 중국 진위봉 칭화대 교수가 '중국 고대 도시와 관련하여'란 주제의 논문을 각각 발표했다.

경주=김현관기자  
kimkwan@ideagu.com

### 세계역사도시연맹 회의 참가



안동시

안동시(시장 김휘동)는 18일부터 20일까지 세계 역사도시연맹 18개국 25개 도시 200여명이 참가하는 제9회 경주 세계역사도시연맹 회의에 참가한다.

안동시는 지난해 10월 27일 세계역사도시에 만장일치로 가입, 현재 세계역사도시연맹 회원도시는 49개국 65개 도시이다. 이번 세계역사도시연맹 회의는 18일 개회식에 이어 20일 오후 2시 폐회식을 끝으로 공식일정을 마치며, 21일 참가자들은 정신문화의 수도 안동을 방문한다.

김휘동 안동시장은 19일 '안동문화의 보존과 비전'이라는 주제발표를 통해 안동문화의 우수성을 적극 알리는 한편, 비공식 일정으로 21일 추진되는 안동문화 투어에 참가자들을 초청해 화마을을 비롯해 공예문화전시관, 도산서원, 한국국화진흥원, 군자리 역사마을 등 세계문화유산에 등록을 추진하고 있는 안동문화를 적극 알리기로 했다.

안동/노창길기자

"항구적 평화실현 위해 국경초월한 연대 결의"

### 세계역사도시회의 '경주선언문' 채택

제9회 경주세계역사도시회의가 20일 보문관광단지 호텔에서 총회를 열고 경주행동선언문을 채택한 뒤 3일간 일정을 마치고 폐막했다.

이날 세계역사도시연맹 18개국 25개 도시 150여명의 참석자는 "도시간 폭넓은 교류로 자유로운 대화와 건설적 제언 보장이 세계 평화실현에 공헌하는 수단임을 상기하며, 국경을 초월해 전 세계 사람들과 연대할 것을 선언한다"고 밝혔다.

이들은 "21세기에도 전쟁, 세계적 규모의 환경파괴가 끊이지 않고 인류 보편의 역사유산이 심각한 피해를 입고 있다"며 "다양한 가치관과 관용, 상호이해를 도모하면서 항구적 평화실현을 위해 모든 사람과 함께 노력하

겠다"며 선언문에 서명했다.

총회 차기 임원 개선에서 경주시는 65개 역사도시 중 7개국으로 제한된 이사국에 피선돼 앞으로 세계역사도시 연맹단체를 이끌어갈게 됐다. 이날 총회에서 호주 발라랏트가 차기 회의 개최지로 결정됐다.

경주=손원조기자 wison@yeongnam.com

# 경주, 세계역사도시회의 개막

등록  
대통령  
분황  
봤다

## 14국 20개 도시 150여명 참가

제9회 경주세계역사도시회의가 18일 오후 6시 천년고도 경주시 보문관광단지 내 현대호텔 회의장에서 개막식을 갖고 2박 3일간 일정으로 회의에 들어갔다.

이날 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제로(부제:역사문화도시의 보존과 복원) 세계역사도시 연맹 14개국 20개 도시 150여명이 참석, 개막식을 갖고 경주시장 주제 환영 만찬과 신라국악예술단이 선보이는 축하공연이 이어졌다.

개막식에 앞서 오전9시부터 현대호텔 다이아몬드홀에서 외국인 및 국내학자 등 150여명이 참석한 가

운데 '동아시아 역사학과 김복순 교수 주제발표 학술 논문 발표 및 토론회'가 열렸다.

이날 주제 발표 내용은 김석철 경총연구원 소장이 '경주, 남경, 서안, 대만, 교토의 복원비교'라는 제목으로 '조연설을 한데 이어 강태훈 부총리대 교수가 '고도보존법과 도시복원'에 대해 이영식 인제대 교수가 '경주와 김해의 고도 비교', 윤관일 경주문화재연구소장이 '보존을 중심으로 한 역사문화도시 경주의 복원'이란 주제로 연구한 논문을 각각 발표했다.

이어 양정석 수원대 교수의 '궁

궐과 사찰을 중심으로 한 역사문화도시 경주의 복원'을, 일본 이성시 와세다 교수가 '신라왕경의 교역체계와 복원'을, 조법종 우석대 교수가 '후기 부여, 전주와 신라하대 왕도 비교', 중국 진위봉 청화대 교수가 '중국 고대도시와 관련하여'란 주제로 각각 논문을 발표했다.

오후 4시에는 현대호텔 오프룸에서 오정석 부시장이 요리카네 마스모토 시장을 비롯한 중국 서안시 王京西 우호협회장과 김휘동 안동시장을 접견하고 역사도시 발전 방안과 우의증진을 도모하는 한편 전시에 전시된 세계문화유산 사진을 관람하는 시간을 가진 후 역사도시

안  
고  
고  
통  
호  
경  
초  
크  
7





10月19日 水

영남일보

3”  
二

약할 수 있도  
기술 협력을

의근 도지사  
경주세계문화  
을 넘게 인도  
지배했던 양  
와 한국의 신  
화가 만나 세  
좋은 기회가  
르, 두 나라의  
크게 기여할  
했다.

아 속안 부총  
계문화엑스포  
를 체결할 예

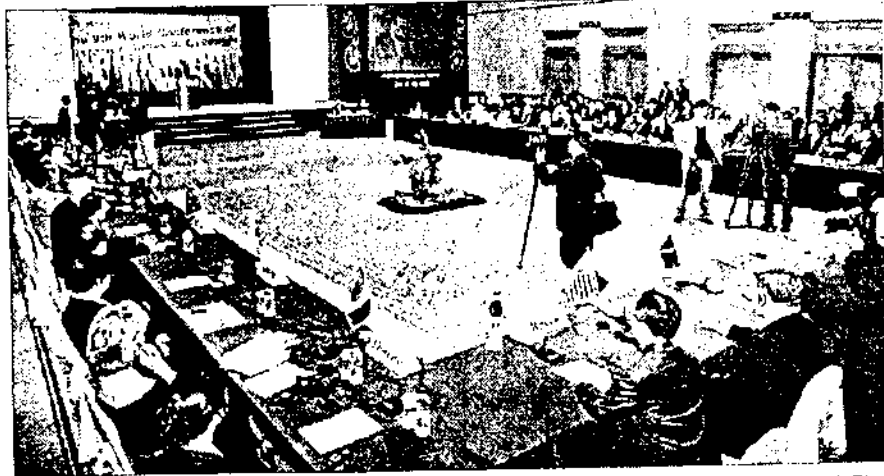
yeongnam.com

반입

수출

구속

청(지청장 이  
기로 수출해 노  
국내로 들여와  
신청 휴대폰으  
기수출한 이다



경주 세계역사도시회의가 18일 경주보문단지내 현대호텔에서 14개국 20개도시 대표가 참석한 가운데 개막됐다.

## 14개국 세계역사도시회의 개막

# 경주행동선언문 20일 채택

【경주】 제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의가 18일 경주보문단지 내 현대호텔 회의실에서 개막됐다.

‘문화올림픽’으로 불리는 올해 세계역사도시회의는 20일까지 사흘간 ‘역사도시의 오늘과 내일’을 주제로, ‘역사문화도시의 보존과 복원’을 부제로 세계 14개국 20개 도시대표 150여명이 참석해 세계 각국의 역사도시간 상호교류 확대 문제와 공동연구, 전통계승 방법 등을 논의하고 있다.

행사 첫날인 18일 오후에는 김석철 건축연구소장으로부터 ‘경주와 남경, 서안, 나라, 교토의 복원 비교’라는 제목의 기조연설과 강태호 동국대 교수의 ‘고도 보존법과 도시복원’에 대하여, 이영식 인제대 교수의 ‘경주와 감해의 고도 비

교’ 등 7명의 국내외 전문가들이 논문을 발표했다.

역사도시회의 참석자들은 이날 오전 세계문화유산으로 등록된 석굴암을 비롯해 불국사와 첨성대 등 사적지를 둘러봤으며, 오후 6시 개막식에서는 유네스코 자문위원인 호주 국립대의 아마갈라 교수가 기조연설을 했다.

둘째날인 19일에는 경주와 교토 등 회원도시를 비롯한 비회원도시 12개의 시장들이 참석한 가운데 발표와 토론에 이어 이사회가 열리고, 마지막날인 20일엔 유홍준 문화재청장이 참석해 특별강연을 한 뒤 총회 경주행동선언문 채택과 폐회식으로 사흘간의 회의가 마무리된다.

순원조기자 wison@yeongnam.com

# “푸른 하늘 붉은 단풍...신라에 반했어요”

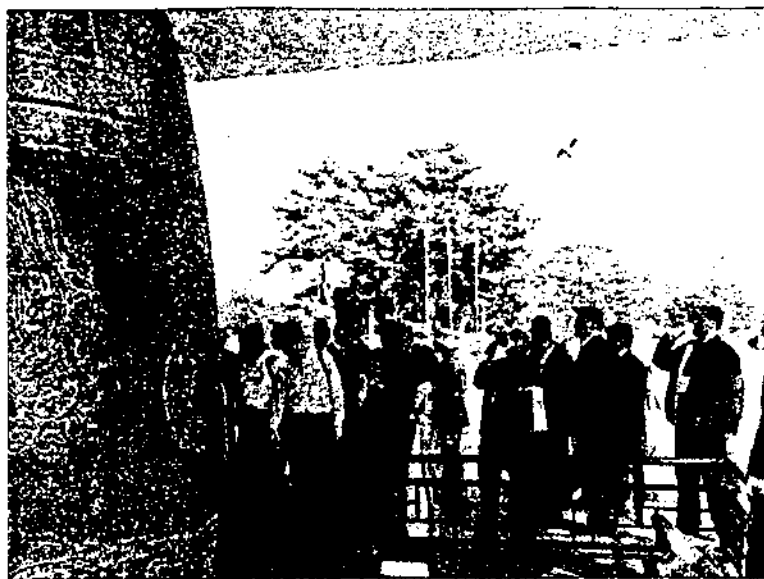
## 세계역사도시회의 대표단 시내 관광 탄성 연발

“처음 보는 단풍빛이 너무 좋습니다. 푸른 하늘과 맞닿은 듯한 경주의 역사유적도 놀랍습니다.”

경주에서 열리고 있는 세계역사도시회의에 참가한 세계 각 도시 대표단들은 18일 경주 일대를 관광하며 내내 탄성을 질렀다. 한결 같이 “시리도록 푸른 하늘과 그 속에서 살아 숨쉬는 1천500년 전의 역사가 그대로 느껴지는 것 같다”며 신라의 가을에 빠져들었다.

오전 10시쯤 석굴암을 관광한 우크라이나 키예프의 키리안 시장은 “맑은 공기와 푸른 하늘, 곱게 물든 단풍들 사이에 조용하게 자리잡은 한국의 산사는 한 폭의 그림처럼 보인다”며 주변 풍광을 예찬했다.

이란 이스파한시의 문화재 담당 실라바티 씨와 마르모타즈 씨는 불국사를 둘러보면서 “정확하게는 알 수 없지만 엄숙하면서도 경



경주 세계역사도시회의 참가자들이 경주박물관에 있는 성덕대왕 신종(에밀레종)을 둘러보고 있다. 이들은 에밀레종에 얽힌 얘기를 듣고 놀랐다는 반응을 보였다.

건한 분위기가 느껴진다”며 신비감을 표하기도 했다.

또 고고학자인 호주 국립대의 아마갈라 교수는 “경주 유적의 대부분이 주변 자연환경과 조화를 이루며 자리 잡고 있다는 사실에서 신라인들의 위대함을 엿보게 됐다”며 ‘원더풀!’을 연발하고는

“계속 잘 보존하기를 바란다”는 말도 덧붙였다. 이날 시내 관광에 나선 해외 역사도시 관계자들은 불국사, 석굴암, 첨성대, 대릉원, 경주박물관, 황룡사터 등지를 차례로 둘러 본 뒤 남은 체류 기간에도 틈틈이 경주를 공부하고 싶다고 입을 모았다. 경주·박정출기자

## 세계역사도시회의 오늘 폐막

경주 현대호텔에서 개최되고 있는 제9회 경주 세계역사도시회가 둘째날을 맞아 회원도시 주제발표 및 토론과 역사도시 이사회, 중국 정주시 공연단 공연 및 사적지 경관조명을 관람하는 시간을 가졌다.

이날 오전 9시 현대호텔 컨벤션홀 주 회의장에서 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로(부제: 역사문화도시의 보존과 복원) 열린 주제 발표 및 토론에는 갈라 호주국립대학교수가 '지속 가능한 도시유산형성·도전과 기회'란 주제로 연설했다.

이어 개최도시인 백상승 경주시장이 '경주역사문화도시조성사업'이란 주제로 발표에 나섰고 교토시가 '역사문화도시 개발방향·역사문화도시 시안의 보호'를 주제로 발표했다.

## 경주 행동선언 채택

이밖에 키예프시가 '우크라이나 및 키예프 역사적 환경·문화유산의 보호', 정주시가 '전통문명의 계승과 새로운 문화의 창조·고도 정저우의 보존과 개발', 안동시가 '안동문화의 보존과 미래비전·한국정신문화의 수도 안동' 등을 비롯해 국내외 12개 역사회원도시들이 각각 60분씩 주제 발표와 토론하는 시간을 가졌다.

6시부터 시작된 오후 일정으로는 경주시를 비롯한 교토, 서안, 비엔나, 정주시 등 참석 역사도시들이 결산 및 감사보고, 예산, 회비 및 활동보고, 경주 행동선언문 채택, 11회 개최도시 심의 등 역사도시 이사회가 1시간 동안 열렸다.

이어 오후 7시에는 역사도시회의 운영단이 주관하는 만찬에 앞서 중국 정주시 공연단 공연을 관람한 후 안압지를 비롯한 침성대와 동부사적지대 경관조명 등을 둘러봤다.

한편 행사 마지막날인 20일에는 유홍준 문화재청장 초청 특별강연회와 전 회원도시가 참여해 경주행동선언문 낭독과 이사회 결의보고 등 총회를 가진 후 폐회식을 갖는다.

경주=김성웅기자  
sukim@kyongbuk.co.kr

## 참가국 문화예술 교류 활발

### 경주, 역사도시회의 이틀째

**【경주】** 경주시 보문관광단지 내 현대호텔에서 개최되고 있는 제9회 경주세계역사도시회의 둘째 날인 19일 회원도시 주제발표 및 토론과 역사도시 이사회, 중국 정주시 공연단 공연 및 사적지 경관조명을 관람하는 시간을 가졌다.

이날 오전 9시 현대호텔 컨벤션홀 주 회의장에서 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 주제로 열린 주제 발표 및 토론에는 갈라 호주국립대학교수가 '지속 가능한 도시유산형성, 도전과 기회'란 주제로 기조연설을 했다.

이어 백상승 경주시장이 '경주역사

문화도시조성사업'이란 주제발표를 했으며, 교토시가 '역사문화도시 개발방향, 역사문화도시 시안의 보호' 주제발표를 했다.

키예프시가 '우크라이나 및 키예프 역사적 환경·문화유산의 보호', 정주시가 '전통문명의 계승과 새로운 문화의 창조, 고도 정저우의 보존과 개발', 안동시가 '안동문화의 보존과 미래비전, 한국정신문화의 수도 안동', 발라라트시가 '역사도시의 보존 및 복원', 모스크바시가 '도시문화유산 복원', 후에시가 '후에시의 역사적 면모', 말라카시가 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'이란 제목으로 12개 회원도시가

각각 60분씩 주제 발표와 토론하는 시간을 가졌다.

오후 6시에는 경주시를 비롯한 교토, 서안, 비엔나, 정주시 등 참석 역사도시들이 결산 및 감사보고, 예산, 회비 및 활동보고, 경주 행동선언문 채택, 11회 개최도시 심의 등 역사도시 이사회가 1시간동안 열렸다.

오후 7시에는 역사도시회의 운영단이 주관하는 만찬에 앞서 중국 정주시 공연단 공연을 관람한 후 안압지를 비롯한 침성대와 동부사적지대 경관조명 등을 둘러봤다.

행사 마지막날인 20일은 유홍준 문화재청장 초청 특별강연회와 전 회원도시가 참여해 경주행동선언문 낭독과 이사회 결의보고 등 총회를 가진 후 폐회식을 갖는다.

윤용한기자 yych@idaegu.co.kr

## 경주를 세계적인 역사문화도시로

지금 경주에서는 제9회 세계역사도시회의가 열리고 있다. 18일부터 보문관광단지에서 3일간 회의가 열린다. 이번 회의는 '역사도시의 오늘과 내일'을 주제로, 세계역사도시연맹 14개국 20개 도시 150여 명이 참석했다. 회원국 참가자들은 이날 세계문화유산으로 등록된 고분공원 대릉원, 첨성대 등을 둘러보고 경주박물관과 분황사를 둘러보았다. 세계역사도시연맹은 지난 1987년 결성되어 현재 49개국 65개 도시가 가입 되어있으며 안동시가 지난해 신규로 가입했다.

이번 회의 개최로 '문화가 있는 나라'로서 국위선양은 물론 경주를 전 세계에 알리고, 관광객 유치에도 큰 도움이 될 것으로 기대된다. 경주는 BC 57년부터 AD 935년까지 천년왕국 신라의 수도였다. 오늘날의 한반도 대부분의 영토를 국경으로 삼은 대한(大韓)의 원형이다. 유네스코로부터 문화유산으로 등록된 불국사 석굴암 등 1천500여점의 각종 문화재가 산재하여 우리나라를 대표하는 문화유적도시로 천년 고도(古都)이다.

불교문화의 경주와 유교문화의 안동을 한국 전통문화와 배합된 이들 도시를 국

제문화 관광도시로서 손색 없는 도시로 만들자. 이들 도시를 전 세계에 널리 알리는 것은 문화국가, 관광국가로 발돋움하는데 크게 기여할 것이다. 이의근 경북도 지사가 17일 캄보디아 훈센 총리와 '앙코르-경주세계문화엑스포'를 국가기념사업으로 추진한다는 데 합의했다. 경주가 세계화하는 데 잘된 일이다. 훈센 총리는 경주세계문화엑스포의 화랑 영웅 기파랑전의 영상물을 높이 평가하고 앙코르와트 역사 소재가 담긴 영상물 제작에 관한 기술 지원을 이 지사에게 요청하기도 했다. 감사도시인 경주가 더욱 활발한 활동을 펴 의장도시인 교토의 지위를 차지하는 날도 올 것이다.

“고도의 문화유산 보존 및 개발은 유·무형 문화재를 통합 인식하고 그 주민들의 경험과 지역문화 계승, 도시농촌 문화유산을 종합해 이뤄져야 한다”는게 전문가들의 주장이다. 경주나 안동 등 역사문화도시는 평범한 국민들도 우리의 역사문화를 보고 문화적 자부심을 느낄 수 있도록 하고 유·무형 문화재를 있는 그대로 복원하면서 생태박물관으로 승화되도록 해야 한다.

大邱日報 2005. 10. 21



◦경주세계역사도시회의의 폐막식에서 백상승 경주시장, 마스모토 교토시장어 경주행동선언문에 서명한 뒤 악수를 나누고 있다.

## ‘천년고도 경주, 세계로’

### 세계역사도시회의의 20일 폐막

제9회 경주세계역사도시회의가 역사도시를 살아있는 도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

사도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

사도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

사도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

사도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

사도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

사도시로 규정, 세계평화를 원하는 전세계인들과의 연대를 선언한 경주행동선언문을 채택하고 경주시를 세계역

경주=김현관기자  
kimkwan@ideagu.com

## 국경 초월 세계평화연대 선언 시, 역사도시연맹이사국 선정

사도시연맹 7개 이사국중 하나로 선정했다.

16개국 23개 도시에서 150여명이 참석한 가운데 경주에서 열린 세계역사도시회의가 20일 현대호텔 컨벤션홀 주회의장에서 열린 유홍준 문화재청장의 초청 특강을 끝으로 3일간의 일정을 성황리에 마쳤다.

인류문명 발전에 크게 공헌해 왔다"고 밝혔다.

또 "연맹창립 10주년을 계기로 도시간의 폭넓은 교류와 자유로운 대화 및 건설적 제언으로 세계평화를 원하는 전 세계 사람들과 국경을 초월해 연대할 것"을 선언했다.

이와함께 연맹은 임원개선을 통

# 경주세계역사문화도시회의 폐회

## 차기 개최도시 호주 발라랏市

천년고도 경주시 보문관광단지 내 현대호텔에서 2박3일간 일정으로 열린 제9차 경주세계역사도시회의의 대단원의 막을 내렸다.

행사 마지막날인 20일에는 문화재청장 초청 특강을 비롯한 총회, 폐회식 및 신규임원도시 상견례 등을 가졌다.

이날 현대호텔 회의장에서 유홍준 문화재청장이 오전 9시부터 100분간에 걸쳐 특강이 실시됐다.

또 오전 11시부터 1시간가량 열린 총회에서 전 회원 도시가 참석한 가운데 연맹활동 승인, 경주행동선언문 낭독, 임원 개선, 2005 이사회 결의보고, 경주선언문에 서명했다.

이어 오후 2시에는 폐회식 행사로 제9차 경주에서 열린 회의 총괄 발표, 차기 개최도시인 호주 발라랏市 소개, 역사도시 사무총장 인사, 개최도시 백상승 경주시장 폐회선언으로 경주에서

개회된 역사도시회의의 막을 내렸다.

시 관계자는 "찬란했던 신라천년의 역사문화가 살아 숨 쉬는 고도 경주에서 세계역사도시회의가 개최됨으로서 세계적인 역사·문화·관광 도시인 경주의 위상을 더 높이는 계기가 됐다"고 했다.

한편 이들은 21일 안동시 주관으로 주요 문화유적지인 삼태사, 군자리, 도산서원, 하회마을을 둘러본 후 귀국할 예정이다.

경주/천영복기자  
mbo@shinmaeil.co.kr

新 華 日 報



달아오른 방폐장 유치전 방사성폐기물처분장(방폐장) 유치전이 뜨겁게 달아오르고 있다. 18일 경북 경주시 경주여성단체협의회회, 여성봉사회 등 30여개 단체는 시민들에게 주민투표 찬성을 호소하는 전단지들을 나눠주는 등 방폐장 유치 운동을 폈다. 연합뉴스

新 華 日 報

## 新 日 新 聞

### ◇50여개 中企 취업박람회

경주지역 50여 개 중소기업 인사·채용 담당자들이 직접 나서서 취업박람회가 오는 27일 경주 서라벌대 원석체육관에서 열린다. 시와 경주상의, 서라벌대, 경주고용안정센터 등이 함께 마련하는 이번 행사에서는 상당수 기업들이 즉석 면접을 통해 사원을 채용했다. 이날 행사장에서는 주부·장애인 취업상담, 주요 기업들의 품 전시 및 홍보 부스도 운영한다.

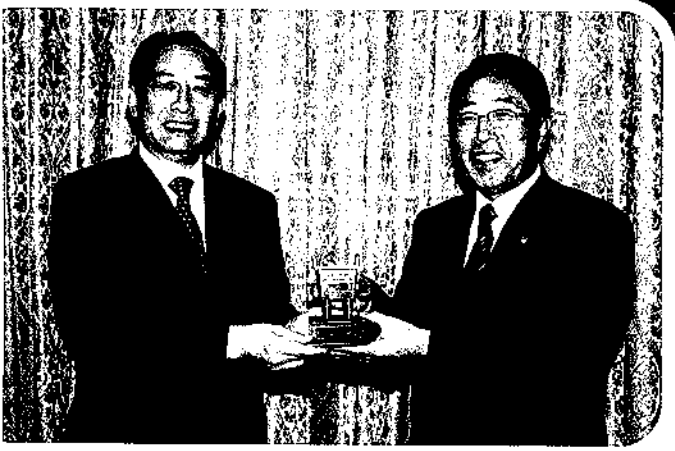
경주·박정출기자 jcpark@msnet.



세계역사도시 회의 제9회 경주 세계역사도시회의가 세계역사도시연맹 14개국 20개 도시 150여명이 참석한 가운데 18~20일 사흘간 경

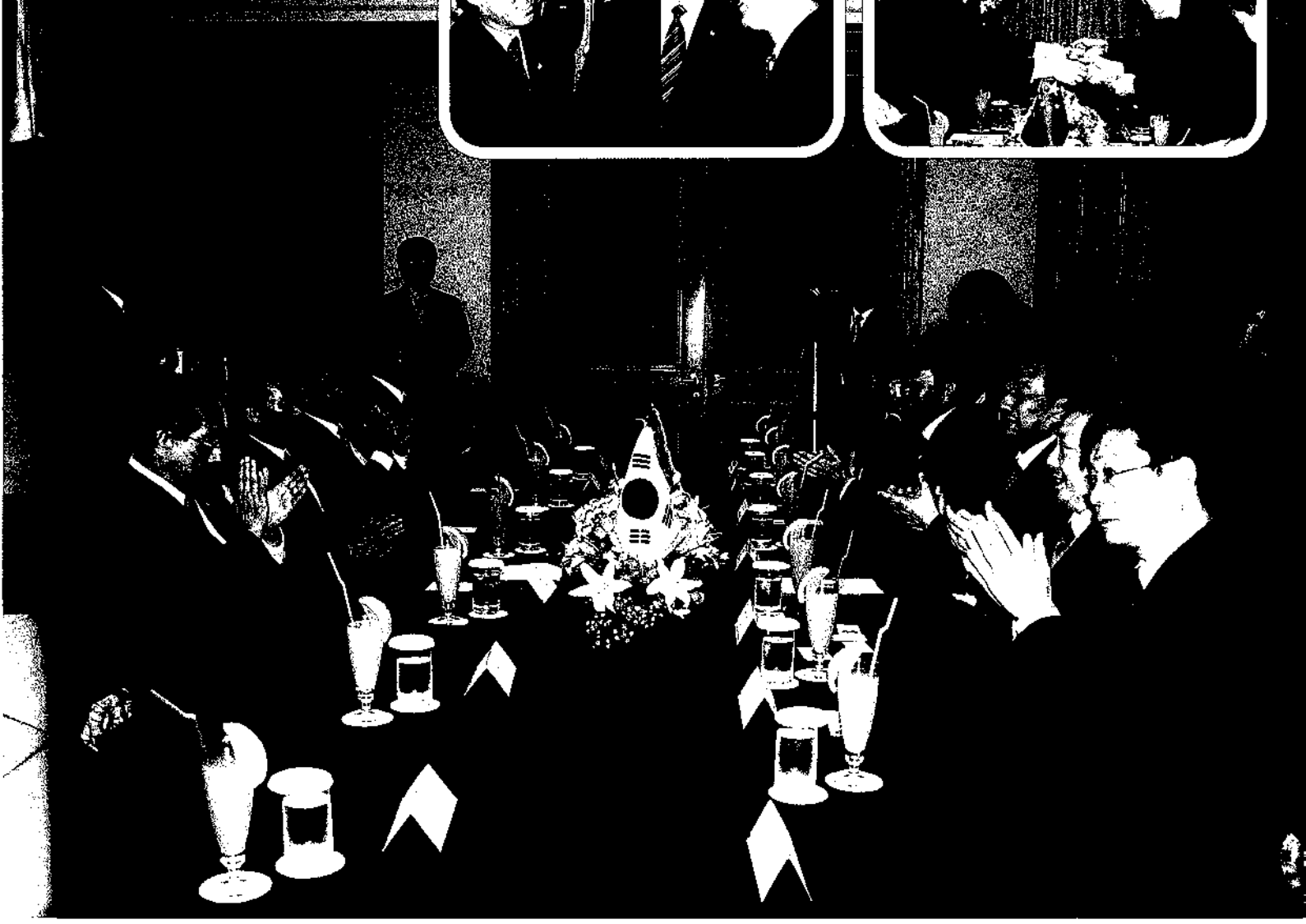


**Gyeongju 2005**  
The 9th World Conference of  
Historical Cities in Gyeongju



Zhengzhou's delegation / Talks







Receiving Mayor of Nara



Delegation(Nara, Hue)

—第9回 慶州世界歷史都市會議參加—

# 日本國 奈良市, 中國 鄭州市 代表團 歡

慶州市

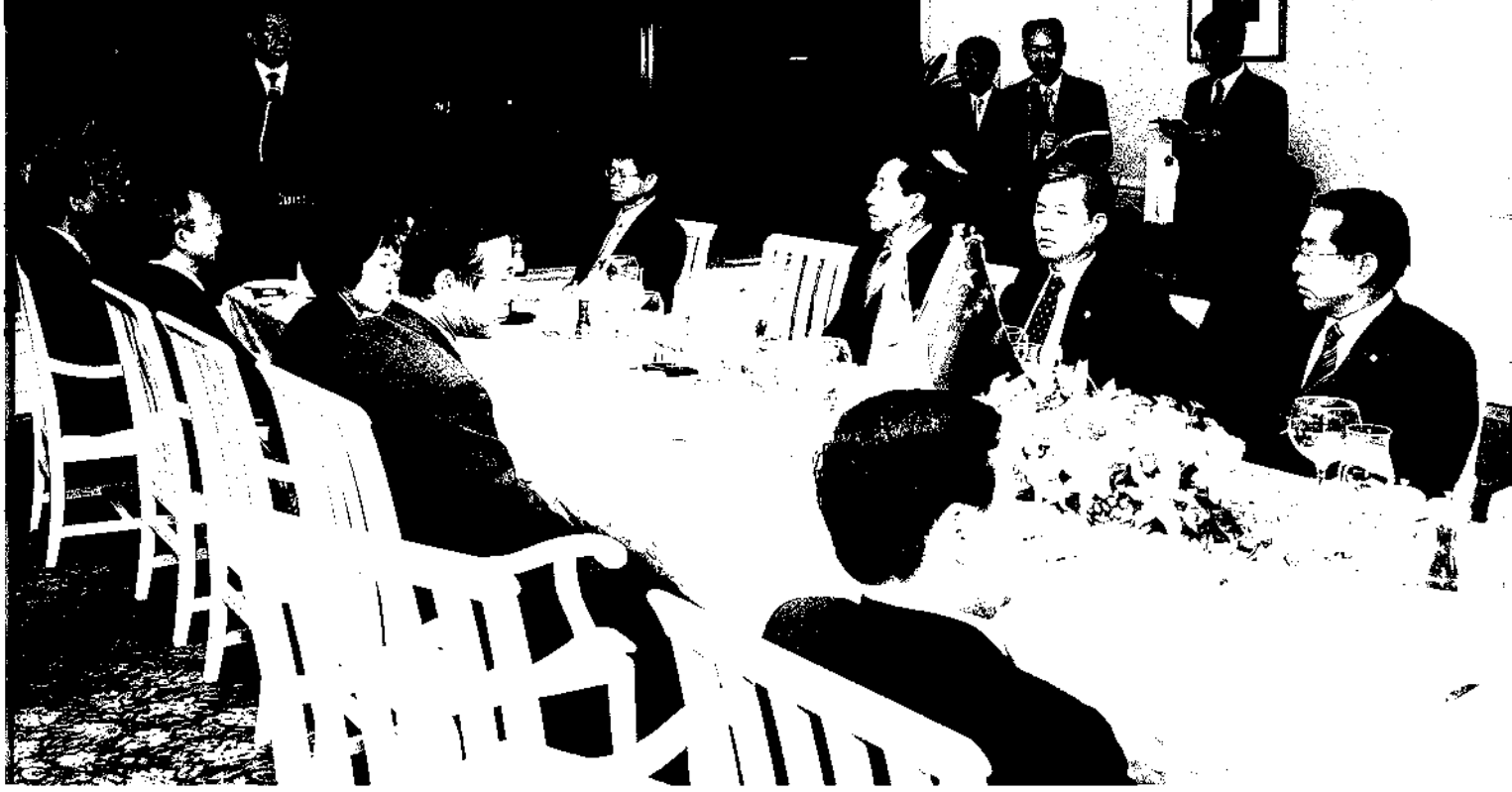
2005. 10. 17

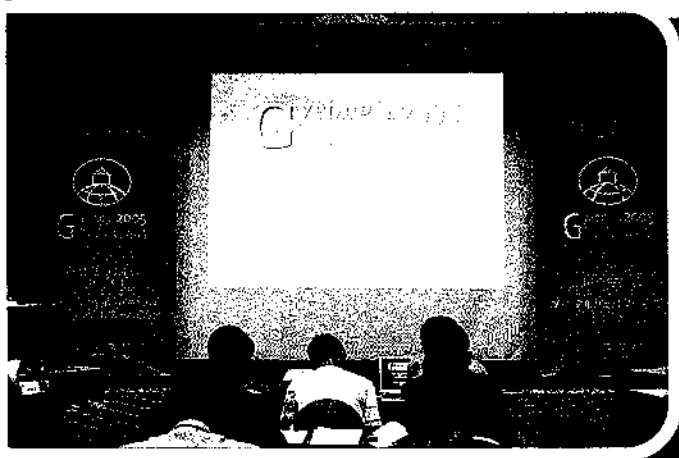


Talks among three cities (Nara, Zhengzhou, Gyeongju)



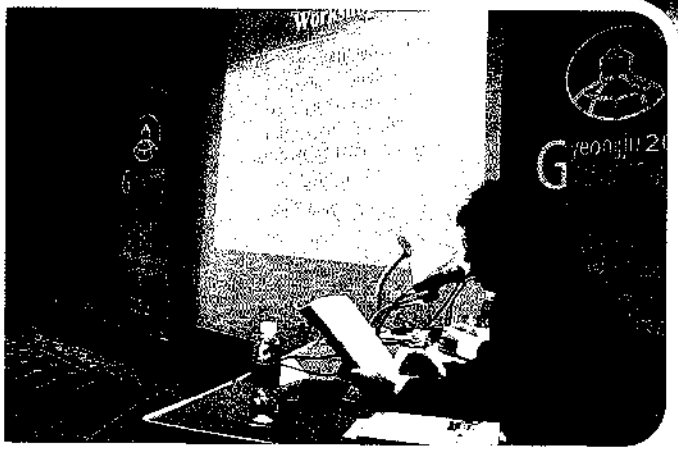
第9回 慶州世界歴史都市會議參加 -  
 奈良市、中國 鄭州市 代表團 歡迎晚餐 (迎)  
 慶州市 2005. 10. 17





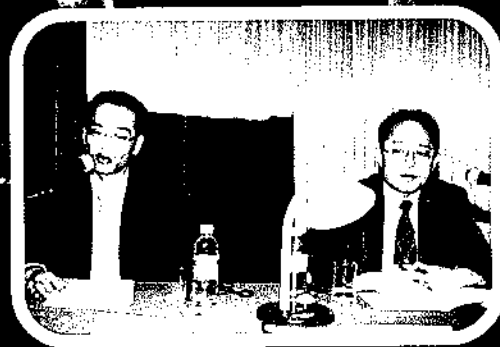
Scene of Workshop Registration





Chingwa University professor's presentation

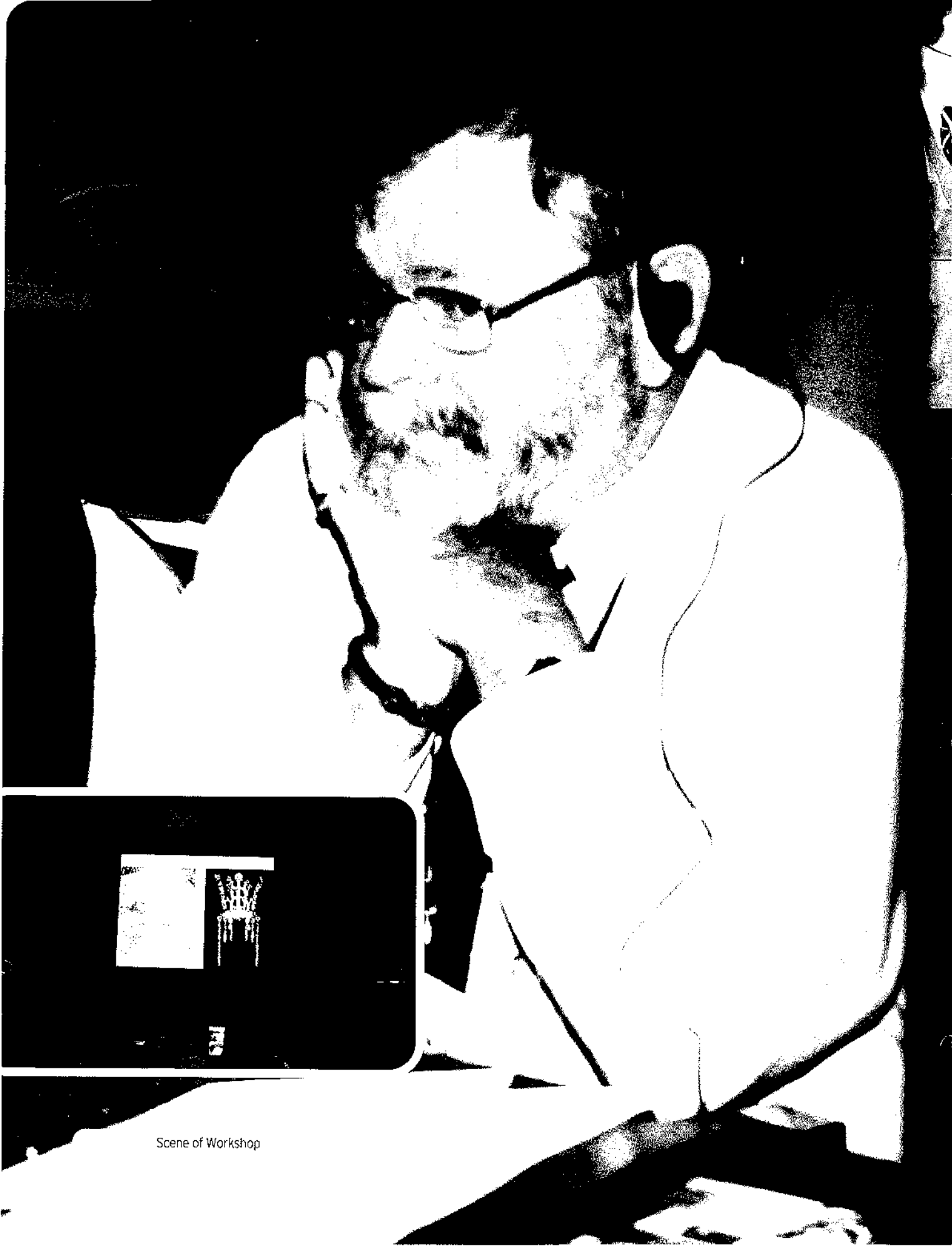




Scene of Workshop



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



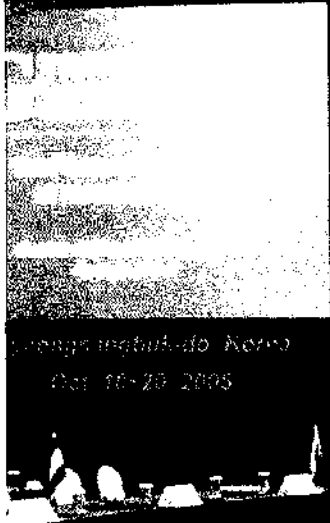
Scene of Workshop



Conventi

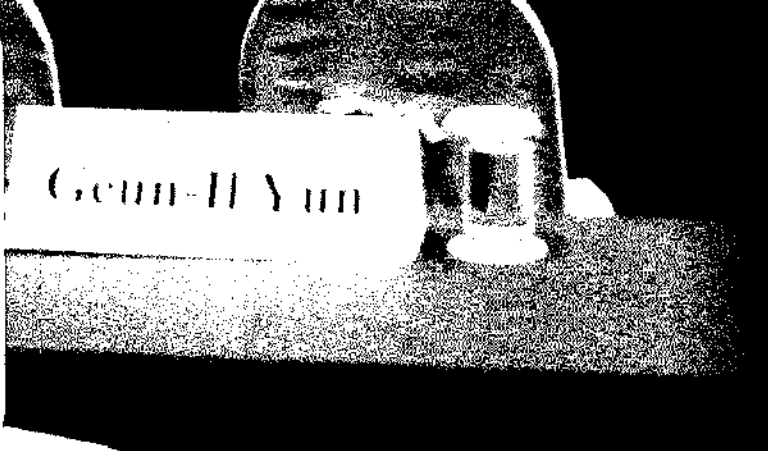


Preparation for workshop



第9回 慶州世界歴史名城会議

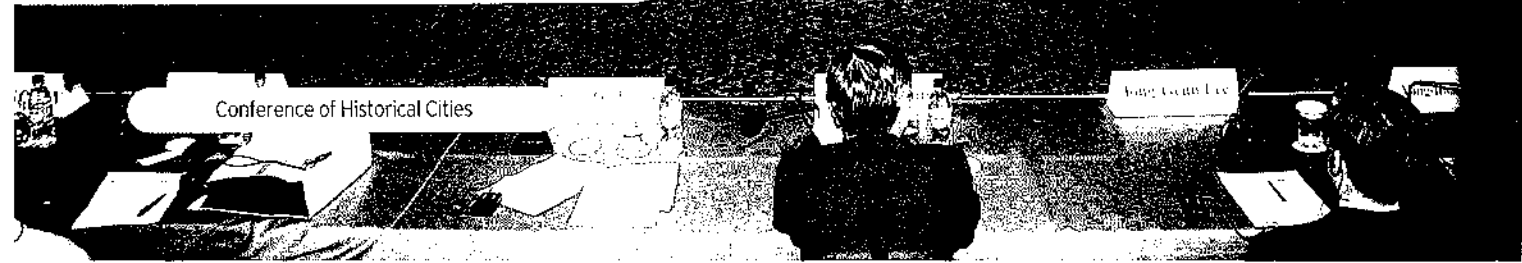
World Conference of  
Historical Cities in Gyeongju



Conference hall & Cocktail party

HYUNDAI  
CONVENTION  
HALL

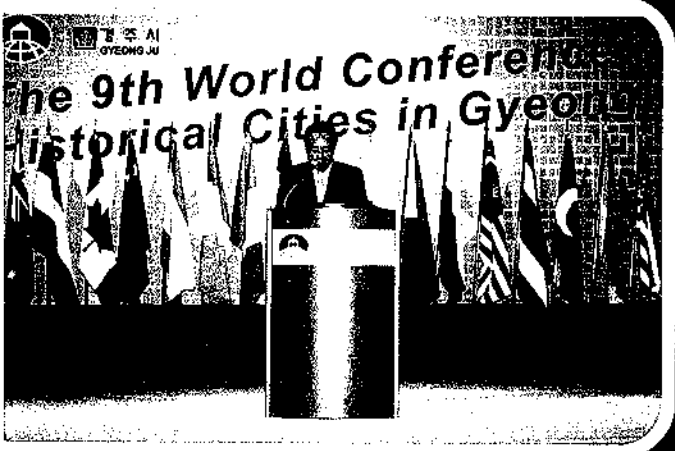








S



Message from Mayor of Gyeongju



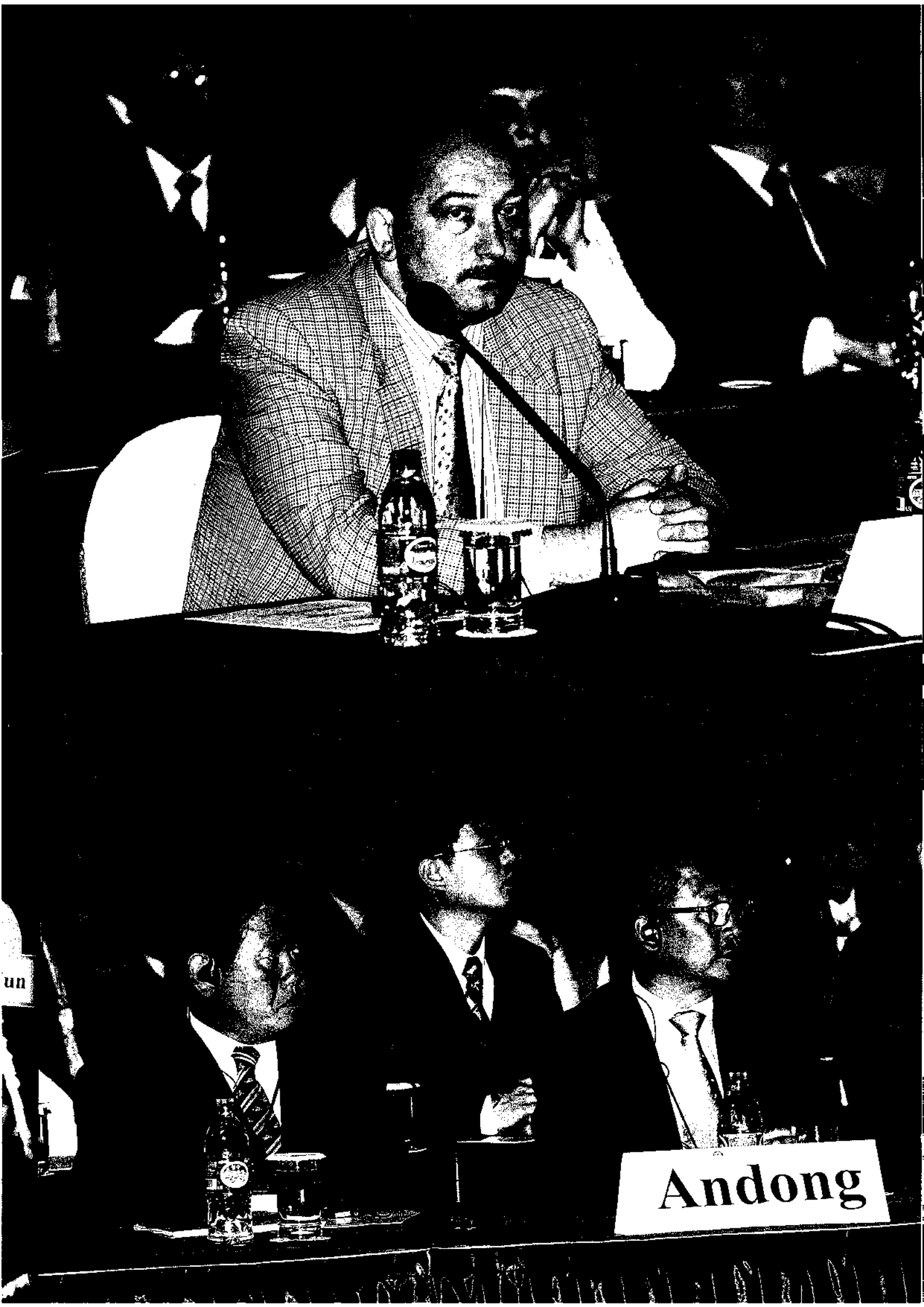


... Mai

Participating cities



Participating cities

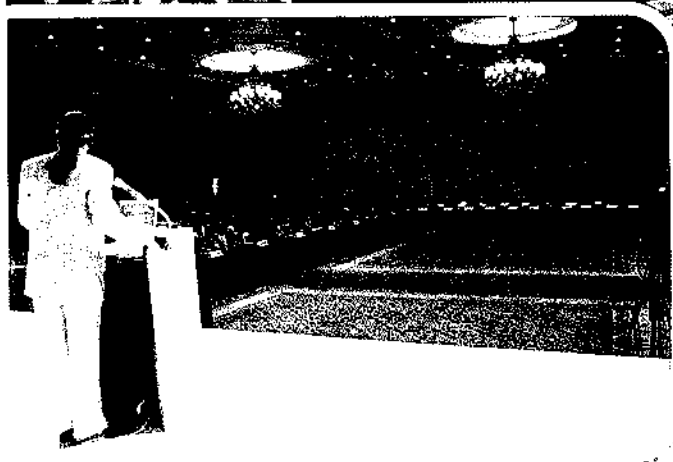


Andong

제 9 차  
세계 역사 도시 회의  
The 9th World Conference  
of Historical Cities in Gyeongju

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

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

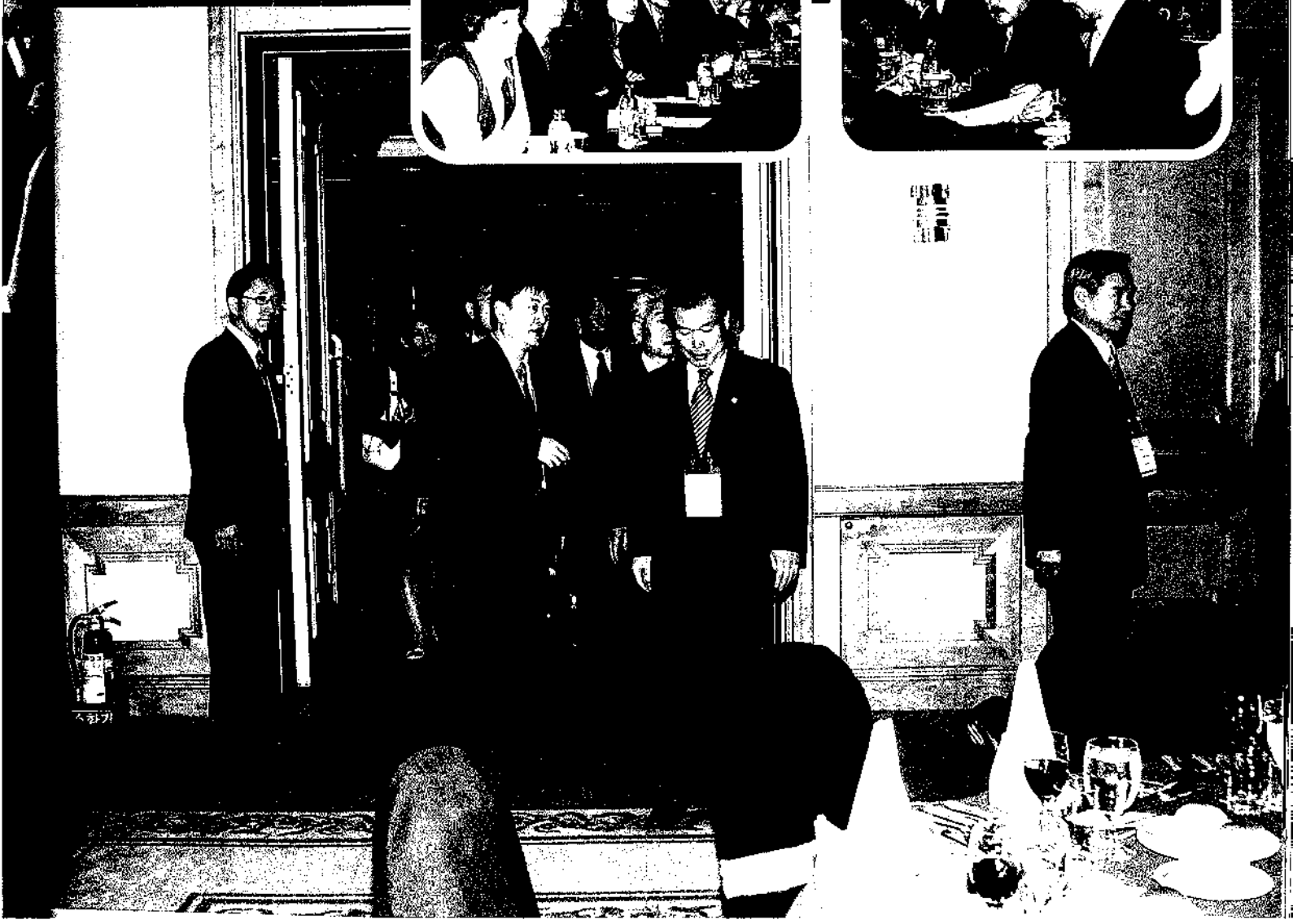


Congratulatory message(Mayor of Nara, Vice Governor of Gyeongbuk Province, National Assembly Man, City council chairperson)





Conference & Entry of Dinner Reception Hall





Dinner hosted by Mayor of Gyeongju

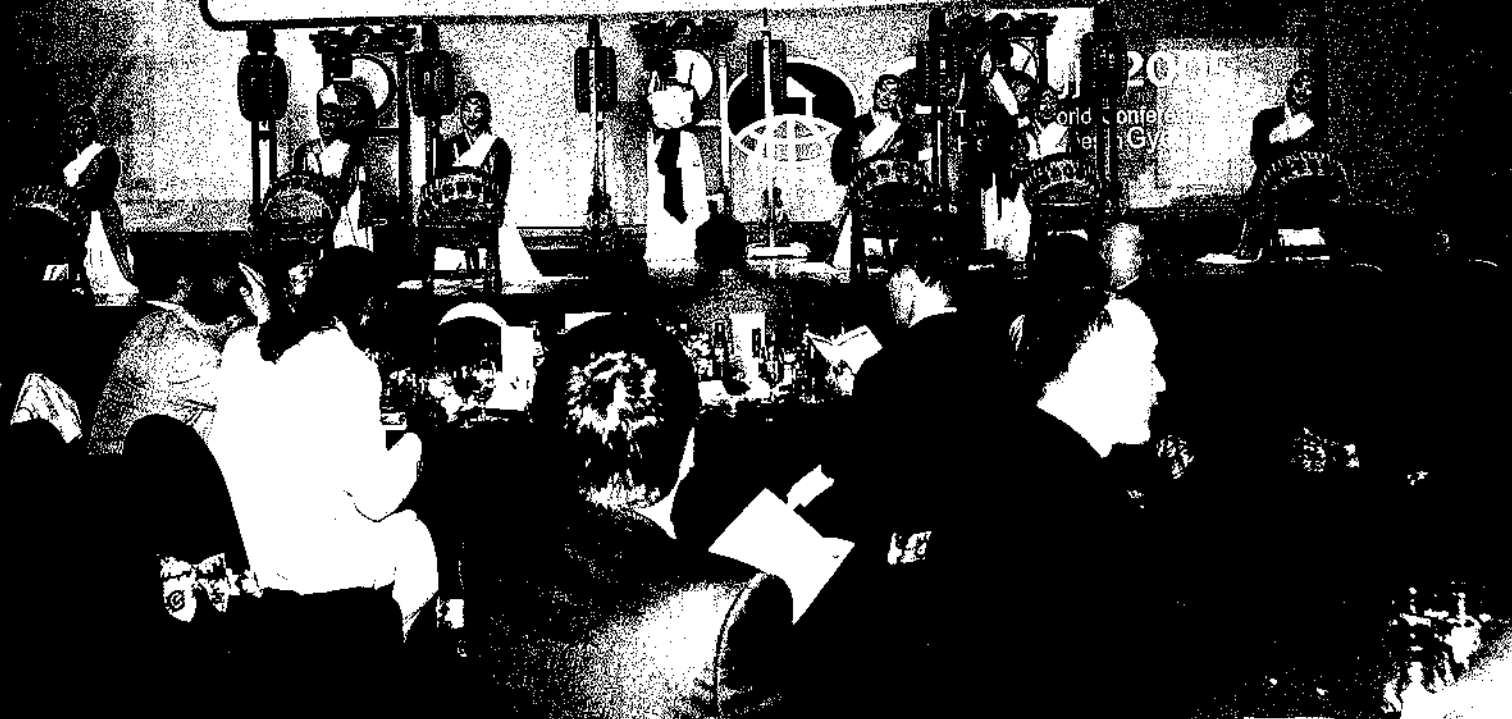




경주시  
GYEONGJU

第9回

The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities in Gyeongju  
Gyeongsangbuk-do, Korea  
Oct. 18~20, 2005





Guest Lecture, Mr. You Hong June, Administrator, Cultural Heritage Administration



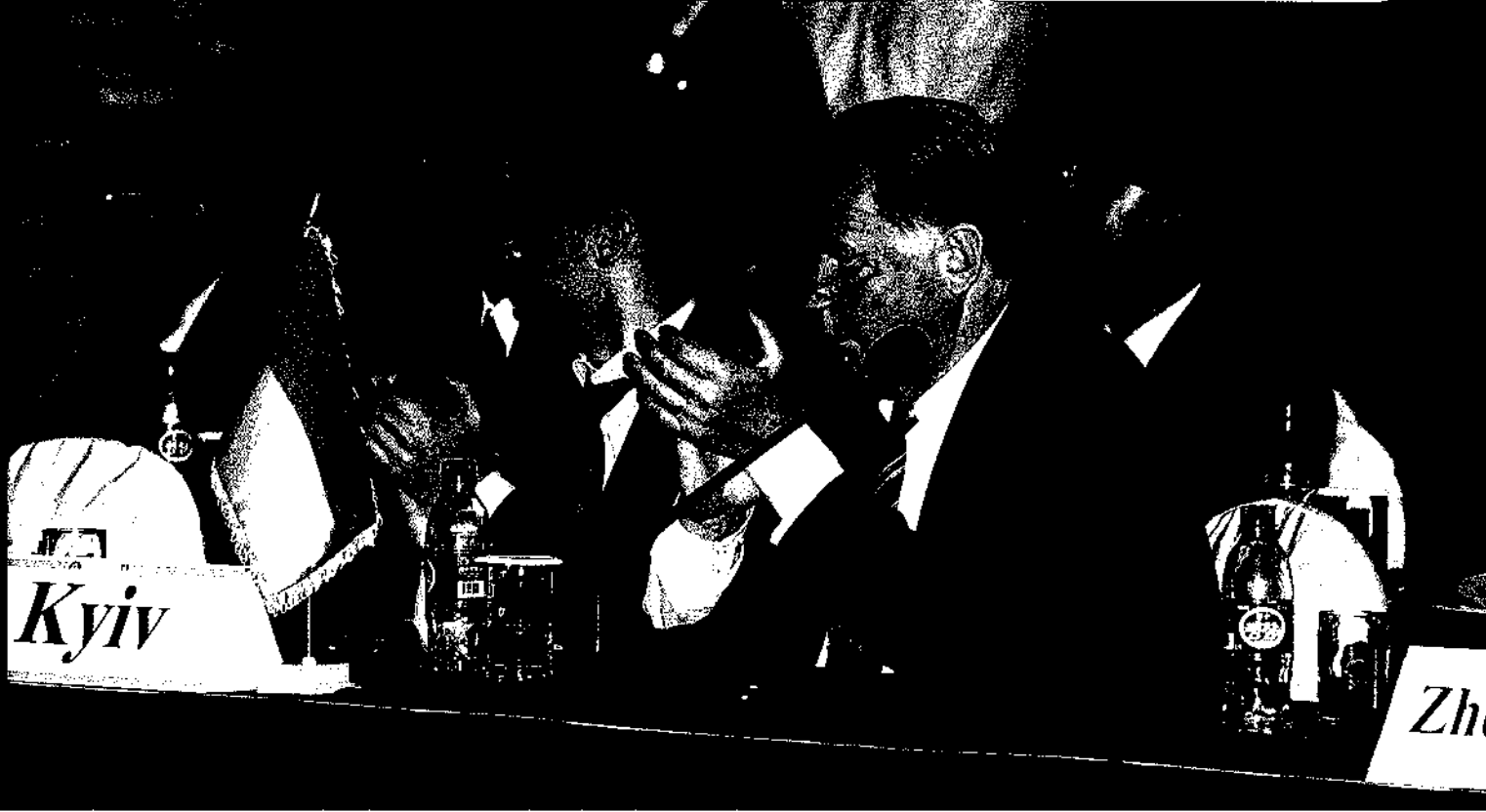
# World Cities in Gyeongju



Gyeongju Action declaration



Closing speech





 경 주 시  
GYEONG JU

# The 9th World Historical Cities



Yorikane Masami



Mason of  
Yuri

# Conference in, y e n o



 **경주시**  
**GYEONGJU**

# The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities



Photo Session



會 市 都 中

# Conference of Gyeonggi





Yangdong Village(sampling tea)



Traditional Korean Dress



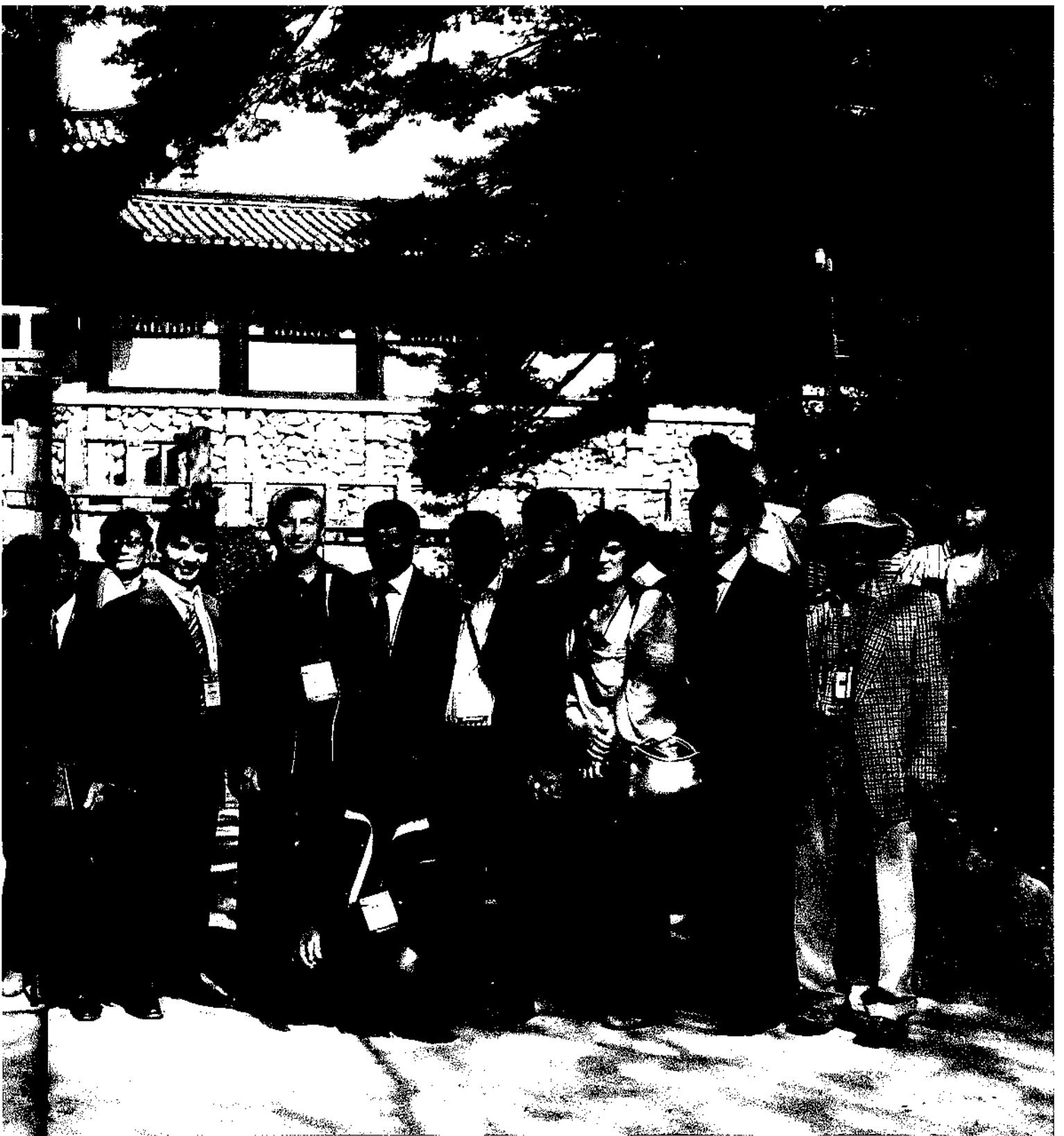
玉山書院  
宗廟  
光緒二十七年六月  
宗廟



Oksanseowon

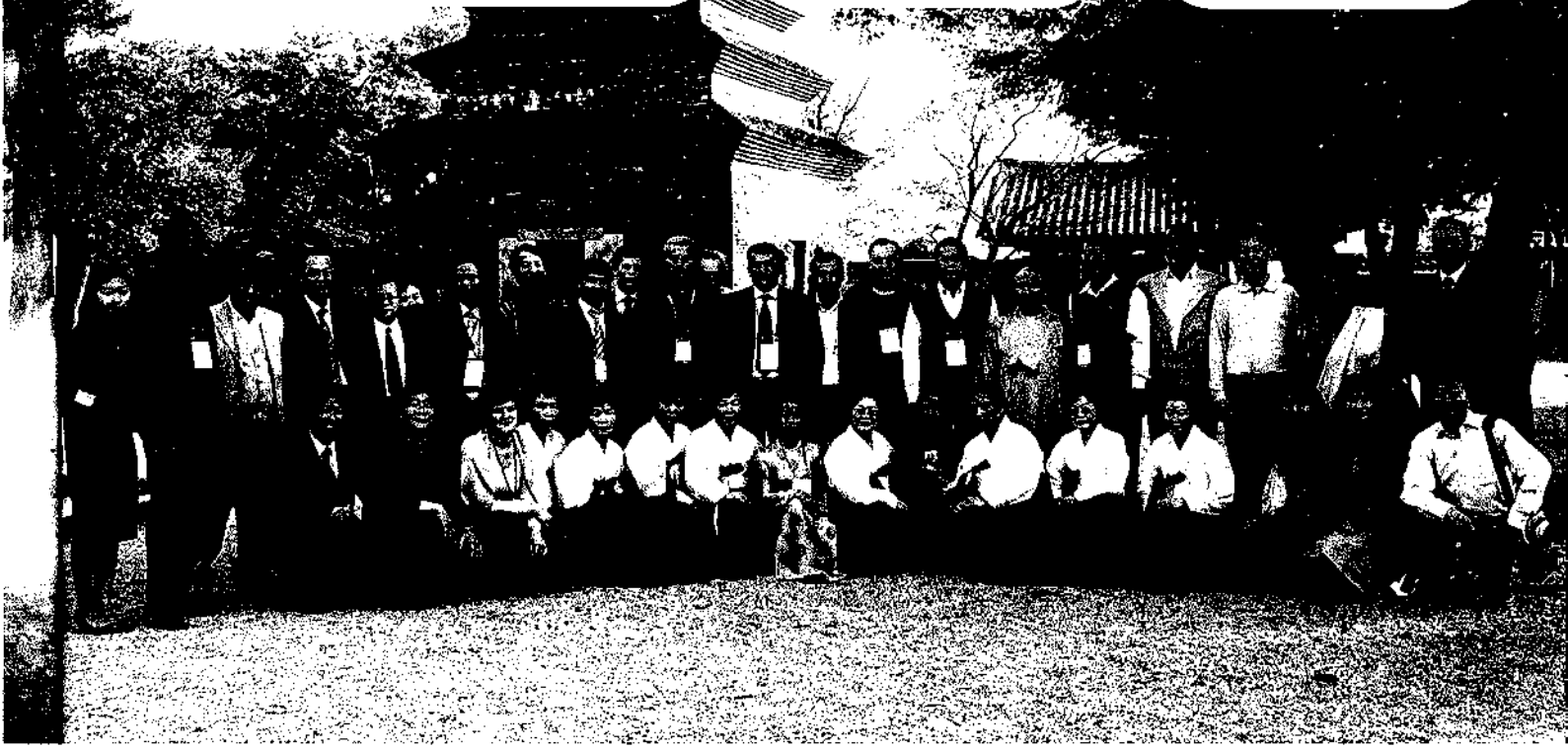


Bulguksa & Gyeongju Historic sites





Gyeongju Historic sites







come !

# 9th World Conference Of Historical C



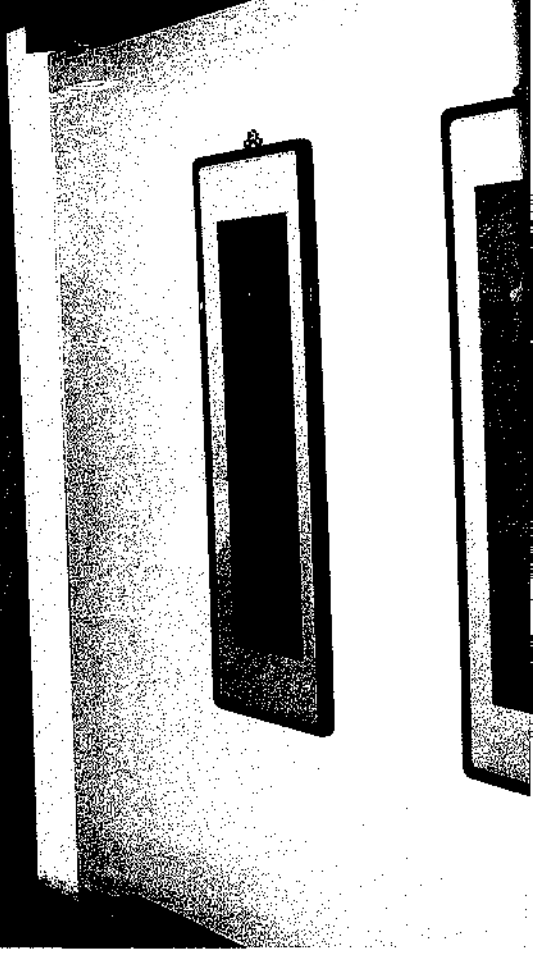
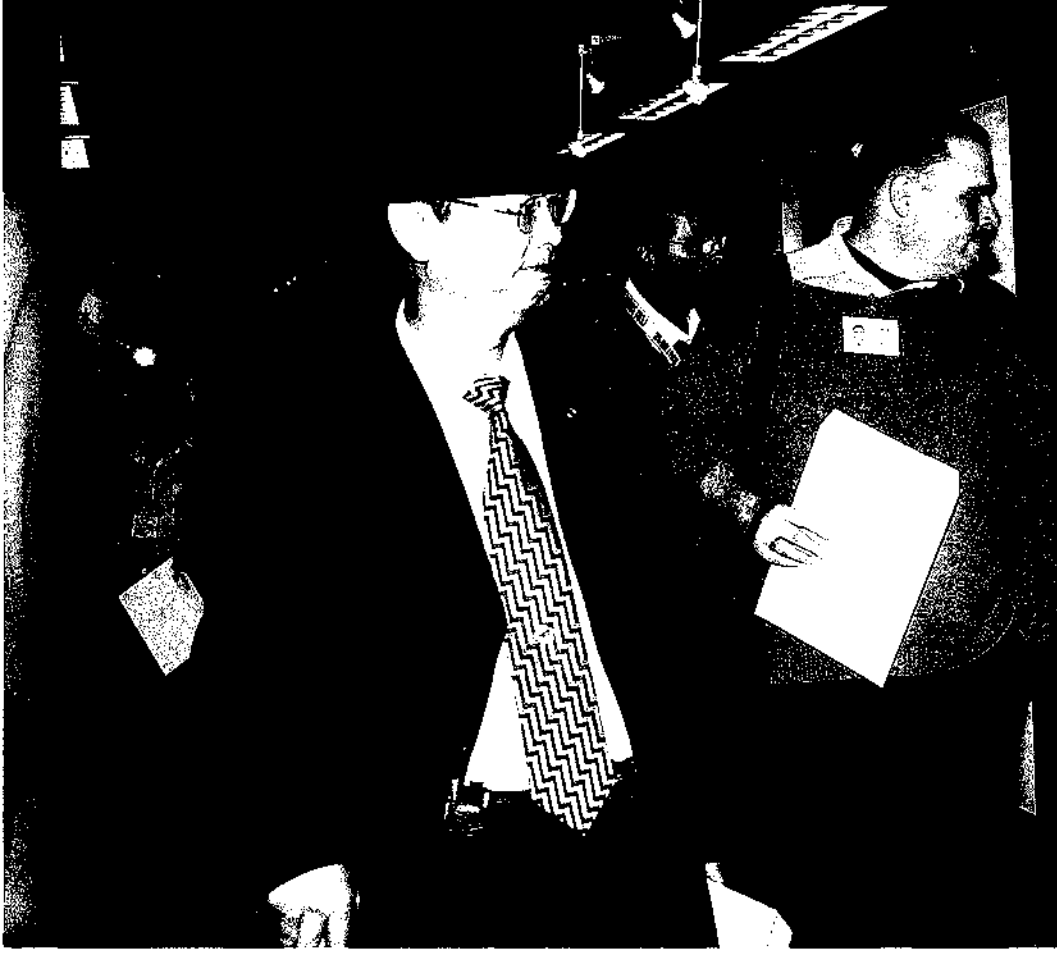
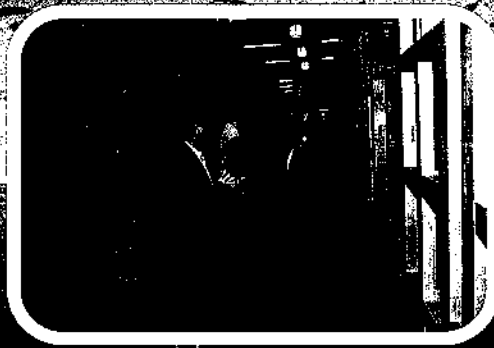
Night tour







Andong tour







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

## The 9th World Conference of Historical Cities Result Report

(2005.10.18 - 10.20)

- ▣ Published in November, 2005
- ▣ Edited by Organizing committee for  
World Conference of Historical Cities  
Son, O-ik President  
Kim, Sang-gu Operations & Event Support Team Manager
- ▣ Published by Gyeongju City
- ▣ Printed by Sejong Printing Office







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