

Habitat Scroll of Honour Award 2007

Award for outstanding contributions towards human settlements development

Please note that nomination and **submission** must be received by **15 August 2007**.

Nominations For *: Individual
Name of Individual/Project/Organization *: Eusebio Leal Spengler
Name of Person/s in charge: Eusebio Leal Spengler

Nominee Details

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Actions or Areas of Human Settlements *:

Urban Management/Social development

Human Settlements Achievements *:

Doctor Eusebio Leal Spengler, Historian of the City of Havana, has created and promoted a revolutionary and humanist vision of the cultural patrimony recovery.

The project of integral development and rehabilitation that he leads in the Historical Centre of Havana since 1967 has been recognized at national and international levels for its strategic importance in the economic, social and physical fields, linked to the patrimonial rescue with the main participation of the citizens in this process.

Under that view, as more as the local economy is reactivated, new employments are generated, the conditions of the habitat are improved and the precarious profile decreases, with an imposed recovery dynamics that acts as a synergic effect that multiply the investments, enlarging the recovered areas and increasing the willing resources for the development of the Old City.

Nominator details:

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Please note that nomination and **submission** must be received by **15 August 2007**.

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Prize: Habitat Scroll of Honour 2007

Nomination for: Individual

Candidate: Eusebio Leal Spengler

1. BACKGROUND

Dr. Eusebio Leal Spengler was born in Havana on 11th September 1942 in a social context that did not favour academic studies; therefore, his education was mainly self-taught. In August 1959 he started working in the municipal government and his interest in history brought him close to the work of Dr. Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, Historian of Havana City and founder of the City Historian's Office in 1938.

After an intensive and deep preparation, he took the academic aptitude tests in the Faculty of Philosophy and History at Havana University in order to study History and got the corresponding university degree in 1979; he received later the degree of Doctor in Historical Sciences at the same university.

By 1967 he was appointed director of the City Museum and of the Historian's Office from where he continued his defence of the historical and cultural heritage of Havana City begun by his predecessor.

He carried out the restoration of the Captain General's Palace, today the seat of the City Museum, and in the 1970's Dr. Leal devoted himself to compiling documents and collections, preparing documentary sources, and locating and choosing historical witnesses of Havana.

In 1978 the former Old City within the walls was declared National Monument, which encouraged the government to finance the rehabilitation of the Historical Centre of Havana and designated the institution led by Dr. Leal to manage important budgets aimed at starting this work with an urban perspective.

The value of this heritage and the preservation work carried out until then determined that the Historical Centre and its Fortress System were declared World Heritage in 1982 by UNESCO.

At the beginning of that decade, Historian Eusebio Leal, in his eagerness to sensitize the population and create a popular awareness concerning the cultural, urban and architectural values of the Old City, started multiple lecture cycles. This initiative led to the creation of the television programme *Walking in Havana*, broadcast for over twenty years. His different articles about this topic appeared in the most important periodical publications of that period.

Under his leadership, the City Historian's Office followed a strategy of concentration of actions in urban restoration on the main squares of the Old City, its surrounding areas and the connecting streets. Priceless monuments were also restored, including the System of Fortresses and outstanding religious buildings.

Aware of the responsibility that means to save heritage not only belonging to Cubans but to mankind, and facing the crisis experienced in the country in the 1990's, the historian was forced to turn his institutions into income-generating entities in order to implement the ambitious social, economical and cultural project for the Historical Centre of Havana City.

The State Council, through the Decree-Law 143 as of October 1993, declared this area as "Prioritised Preservation Zone" and gave the Historian's Office the status of the only authority in charge of self-financed management.

Ever since an important amount of the funds is destined to the projects generating income in a rather short period of time in order to reinvest them and be able to continue the construction cycle without renouncing the cultural programme and prioritising the social programmes which influence the most vulnerable sectors of the local population.

Dr Leal's singular charisma, strong leadership and total devotion for more than 40 years to the recovery of heritage and the improvement of the living conditions of people living in the Historical Centre of the Cuban capital have made him deserve and receive countless national and international prizes detailed in the enclosed CV.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE INITIATIVE OR PROJECT

The Historical Centre of Havana City has a surface of 2.14 km² and 3 370 buildings, most of them having inestimable values which represent the architecture between the 18th and 20th centuries. It has a population of around 67 000 inhabitants and some 22 700 housing units that along with services, administrative buildings, churches, squares and museums integrate a diverse and complementary set.

The City Historian's Office develops an integral, sustainable and self-financed project with political will and decision at the highest level. This new management model led by Dr. Leal considers culture in the broadest sense of the term as the main development axis and the human being as creator, carrier and transmitter of cultural patterns, the major figure in the process.

In terms of human development, the strategic importance of the economical and social rehabilitation of the territory is recognised as closely linked to the rescue of heritage and its environment, these dimensions understood with an integrating approach. The participation of citizens in a process benefiting them is also promoted.

The dynamics of recovery acts as a synergic and multiplying effect of the investments, widening the recovered areas and increasing the resources available for development.

Within this context, Dr. Leal along with his team of collaborators and in close interaction with the authorities has established five main premises:

- To save the national identity using research, promotion and cultural development.
- To protect heritage by rehabilitating the territory through a continuous Special Integral Development Plan having legal force as a sum of participative management and planning instruments that make the implementation of the process integrally efficient.
- To avoid the displacement of the local population by protecting them from the impact of the tertiary sector and establishing proper densities and quality of life.
- To give the territory a technical infrastructure and basic services that can guarantee its functioning in correspondence with contemporary needs.
- To achieve an integral, self-financed development making investment in heritage both recoverable and productive.

Dr. Eusebio Leal also prioritises the development of human capital and has implemented an organisational structure covering from sensitisation and promotion of heritage values and their recovery to the socio-cultural projection, obtainment and

management of financial resources and physical rehabilitation.

The use of cultural, tourist and tertiary resources of the territory has generated a profit amounting to 216.8 million USD since 1994 to which 16.2 millions are added in terms of applying the fiscal policy. Economic decentralisation has allowed immediate reinvestment of these resources, which has been to the benefit of urban and social recovery that allows to improve the living standard and to increase significantly the number of visitors and demand of services. Additionally, the National Bank has provided credits for 62 million USD for expensive works while 321 millions have been received from the State.

The destination of 40 % of the resources for social works (housing, health and education institutions, among others), the application of social benefit policies and the rehabilitation of buildings destined to strengthen the community service sector has encouraged international cooperation to co-finance a significant part of the social project directed by Dr. Leal.

The creation of jobs, the specialised care programmes for vulnerable groups (women, senior citizens, children, disabled people, etc.) and a good-quality cultural and recreational programme testify to the social vocation of the project.

The results achieved are an example of how the application of entrepreneurial criteria to the use of the tourist and tertiary sectors does not come into conflict with sustainable human development as long as public policies of social justice are applied.

3. MAIN PARTNERS

In order to lead such a complex process going from strategic planning in the broadest sense (relating environment, economy, society) to physical recovery of buildings and urban spaces, it was necessary to strengthen the structure of Dr. Leal's Office, including its organisation and the creation of institutions allowing the conduction of the investment process and promoting self-management but also increasing international cooperation. The latter has got stronger in the multilateral and decentralised modalities through the Programme for Local Human Development – PNUD, all of that closely linked with the Ministry of Foreign Investment and Economic Collaboration (MINVEC), the organism in charge of coordinating and assisting the implementation and fulfilment of the Cuban state and government concerning of economic collaboration.

In the past 8 years, 179 projects co-financed by the PDHL have been executed through decentralised cooperation with several cities, provinces, regions and autonomous regions, which has represented a contribution of over 14 million USD.

Especially relevant was the fact that the Historical Centre of Havana City had been declared World Heritage by UNESCO and the financial contribution of this agency in the two following five-year periods after the incorporation to such a select group.

It is crucial to highlight also the relationship with local actors and national institutions that have made possible the creation of new associations considering the work of the Master Plan for the Integral Revitalisation of Old Havana (1994), which created a space of agreement where groups involved in other tasks converge, those of community character and public safety. As a support to the work at the Historical Centre multiple workshops with different groups of specialists and also with the population have been developed.

Among the accompanying partners in the experience the following are to be mentioned: the municipal and provincial government, the Physical Planning entities, the appointed Advisory Council, the Ministries of Education and Public Health, the mass media mainly represented by the own local radio station (Havana Radio) and the Negotiation Group, which analyses the convenience of different investment proposals with mixed capital.

It is also important to mention the help received from the central government with its political will and initial capital loan, a manifestation of its total support and trust in the work directed by Dr. Leal.

4. IMPACT

The project led by Dr. Eusebio Leal is considered a laboratory where a new vision of the management of old areas is tested. From the physical point of view, the main benefit is the recovery of about 33 % of the territory of the Historical Centre from the boost of the local economy, basically the state-owned one, with the subsequent large-scale creation of jobs (more than 11 000 new jobs). Changes favouring the environment, the cultural and tourist development, the revitalisation of historical and architectural values, and the accessibility and centrality of the territory have also taken place.

It is also important to emphasise the incorporation of a high-quality service network and its wide use: in education (the Public Library and the Student's House, both of them rehabilitated and equipped, the former with more than 100 000 books and an average of 85 000 users/ year, as well as service for blind and visually- impaired people); a rehabilitation programme for all the schools of the territory has been implemented, including snacks and school materials, and more than 50 courses and workshops for adults have been offered.) In public health (the Maternity Home, the first health institution of the municipality, the Clinic of Children's Rehabilitation with a capacity of 40 semi-intern children and others in ambulatory treatment suffering from severe impairment; the Geriatric Centre which benefits 11 000 to 15 000 senior citizens every year; the Mental Health Centre is just being finished.) In culture (with more than 300 000 Cubans and 680 000 foreign visitors to over 2 000 exhibitions in the 26 museums and galleries located in the Historical Centre; the celebration of some 800 concerts with a total audience surpassing 70 000 people in the 10 cultural centres and concert halls; 80 projected films; more than 45 contests for youngsters and children.) In commerce, 43 shops and commercial centres have been built or modernised; there are also 17 hotels and 3 more in the execution or project phase, 53 restaurants, cafés and bars. The facilities for sports and recreation have also a priority in the territory; examples of this are the Multifunctional Sports Hall and the Children's Amusement Park. These programmes linked to the structure built in the Historical Centre are complemented with the treatment and modernisation of public spaces – the system of main squares, small squares, parks, pedestrian streets and other areas – equipped so that both residents and visitors in general can enjoy the urban ensemble.

On the other hand, 4 editions of the OPUS Havana magazine are published every year. A television programme, "Walking in Havana" is broadcast once a week and personally conducted by Dr. Leal. There are more than 6 000 yearly hours of radio broadcast through the local Havana Radio station. As part of the effort to spread knowledge and sensitize people regarding the values of the territory, a scale model of

the Historical Centre has been available since 1999, where qualified personnel explains the old and recent history and the prospective of development of the territory to more than 64 000 visitors .

There are also 26 creation workshops and 5 UNESCO clubs for children and youngsters that allow the integral development of the local inhabitants.

The rehabilitation of buildings for housing has meant to save 3628 dwellings in the past ten years. Of these, 540 (14.9 %) are newly built and 398 (11 %) obtained through rehabilitation of old buildings, while 1 428 (39.4 %) have needed preservation actions and 1 262 (34.8 %) emergency actions. When analysing the benefits, neighbours keep their interest in incorporating themselves into the housing repair or building plans. Although we are far from considering the housing problem in the territory as solved, where a high percentage of the dwellings is still in bad technical status and there are difficulties because of overcrowding, it has been shown that this path should be progressively improved and consolidated.

It is also important to stand out the improvement of a considerable part of the technical networks, among which are public lighting, the enlargement of underground electric lines, gas service, rubbish collection, street cleaning, more than 16 km of aqueduct and sewer system, the paving of more than 20 km of streets and avenues, the introduction of the coaxial cable and optic fibre.

The joint work in all these aspects has a positive impact on the qualities of the population and the increase of public safety. The attention to the school year, the behaviour and social relationships of minors and their adequate formation are prioritised. Care programmes for single mothers, ex-convicts and individuals with improper behaviours are also to be added.

5. SUSTAINABILITY

Considering sustainability as a quality that allows the recovery action, the own resources are exploited without compromising the future development and thus ensuring a continuous process. In the Historical Centre, a local economy based upon the diversity of the economical basis and the multiplicity of financing sources is found. This makes possible the stable and growing recovery of heritage, mainly based on the resources that the territory can produce, with efficient exploitation of tourism through the *Habaguanex* Company, the *Fénix* and *Áurea* real state companies and the *San Cristóbal* travel agency, whose profits along with those from cultural services, taxes to enterprises and self- employed workers located in the territory have encouraged a significant investment in the area.

An economical-financial procedure able to negotiate quickly and under the conditions foreseen by the Integral Development Plan in the architectural, urban and environmental recovery is boosted, above all those projects generating enough income so as to ensure a part of the subvention needed to implement the improvements in the habitat system.

With a marked social character, Old Havana stands out as a physical enclave where the political will to favour social wellbeing is verified. The programmes designed for such a purpose have a special nuance under the spiritual and material aegis of Dr. Leal. As in can be seen in the chapter of impacts, an important volume of the generated resources is destined to finance housing programmes and to the functioning of social institutions which apart from supporting them, give the inhabitants of the Old City a decent way of living.

6. TRANSFERABILITY AND UPSCALING

Because of the results obtained in the Historical Centre since the implementation of the new management model in 1993 and thanks to the total devotion of Dr. Leal and his team, he was given the responsibility of planning and managing other areas of the city in 2001 such as the Traditional Seafront Avenue, and more recently Chinatown in 2003.

Similar models have been applied in four other cities of the country having a rich historical-cultural heritage such as Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Camagüey, but without forgetting that each one responds to particularities and local situations of its territory and therefore must decide on their action plans according to the socio-economic and environmental scenery in which they are inserted.

It is considered that the model boosted by the City Historian is an example for those who are interested in rehabilitating heritage and reviving the most authentic traditions of their communities.

At international level, many have been the cities in other countries of the world that have requested advice and counselling to the Historian's Office, or training of their specialists in Cuba. The Office has had systematic contacts with the seven Mexican cities declared World Heritage Sites, as well as participated in two consultancies especially requested by the Mexico City government. It was also visited by a Brazil-UNESCO- organised mission where all the cities on the World Heritage List were represented, in order to create a common working line. The experience of the revitalisation project in Old Havana is developed in the Venezuelan city of Puerto Cabello, where specialists from both countries are working together.

The International Meeting on Management of Historical Centres is held in Havana every year, a space where strategies and common policies are designed for the rehabilitation of historical centres in the Latin- American region.

Dr. Eusebio Leal has been invited to numerous events related to the work in historical centres, where he has participated with the goal of spreading his vast experience in this field, an aspect that is detailed in the enclosed CV.

The transferability of the revitalisation project of Old Havana is shown in the book "A singular experience. Assessment on the Integral Management Model of Old Havana, World Heritage", published in Cuba by the Boloña Publishing House and printed in Spain in 2006.

7. INNOVATION

The management model applied since 1994 for the rehabilitation of Havana's Historical Centre has been possible because of the application of new and scientific concepts of management by identifying culture as a phenomenon being the axis of the process. In this case, the human being is creator, carrier and transmitter of cultural patterns and consequently main subject of the development. An economic vision under profitability and sustainability criteria was added to the socio- cultural vision of recovery.

The magnitude of the heritage preservation project and the material difficulties to face it make the organisation and procedures more complex concerning real property, use of land and project management. However, these actions were made viable when the Master Plan for the Revitalisation of Old Havana was created as a dynamic, flexible and interdisciplinary entity capable of ensuring the continuity of the process and the operational capacity of a booming investment and of generating efficient direction

instruments. Such a process is based on the participation of all citizens and entities with influence in the territory in order to guarantee a space of convergence and participation for all actors. Among them, the population plays a leading role, because it participates directly in production and services, in the restoration of dwellings and neighbourhoods, and in the rehabilitation of monuments; they benefit from the initiatives taken and their implementation.

One of the initiatives of the Historian's Office coming from an idea of Dr. Leal was to open museums to elementary schools breaking with elite prejudices. The creation of 20 classrooms in them – called museum-classrooms – meant a revolution whose immediate consequence has been to consecrate the principle of appropriation of cultural assets, first of all for children. This idea, born from the need to improve the environmental conditions of the schools in the municipality and to link children with the revitalisation process by preparing them culturally and formally so that they can face the changes, has benefited 1230 schoolchildren who have received furniture, school materials and uniforms and like the other schools in the municipality participate in the cultural and recreational programmes.

The creation of congregations with common goals such as the Association of Embroiderers and Knitters of Bethlehem, the Association of Shoemakers, the Association of Carpenters and the Association of Silversmiths of Saint Eloy indicate the institutional interest in rescuing old crafts as well as promoting the economic reactivation of the participants of the initiative. At the same time, a School of Crafts was created where more than 700 young people have been trained with a technical degree in 12 construction specialities; they have practised in the very restoration works and, once graduated, have been given a job in the restoration of the Historical Centre.

Two other key innovations have been the creation of the Office for Humanitarian Affairs in the old Convent of Bethlehem where the most vulnerable sectors of the population receive social assistance of any kind, and in the past 5 years in summertime the "*Routes and Walks*" Programme through which more than 50 000 Cuban families have walked led by hundreds of specialists to see their rich heritage recovered.

To spread the heritage values of the territory, the rehabilitation projects and the socio-cultural project through the *Opus Havana* magazine and the Monthly Cultural Programme of the Heritage Department have allowed educating and sensitising the population.

All of that has made possible that the residing population and the workers of the institution become the main guardians of the monuments and in general of all the urban environment of the Historical Centre.

8. RECOGNITION OF THE INITIATIVE

Considered an unprecedented model in heritage preservation, the integral programme for Old Havana led by Dr. Eusebio Leal was assessed as successful and praiseworthy by UNESCO after an on site evaluation by two international experts.

Applied research and public opinion, the latter also evaluating the results of the integral rehabilitation work as positive, testify to the citizen's acknowledgement and that of the whole Cuban nation, while that of the international community is expressed by a substantial increase of international cooperation.

Because of its responsible contributions in the field of architecture, town planning, society and the environment, the rehabilitation work of Havana's Historical Centre has

deserved prizes and acknowledgements in national and international events organised by prestigious institutions such as: Prize of Barcelona City (1998); Andrés Bello Agreement (Prize 2000 and Recognition 2001); Dubai International Prize 2000 (Mention) UNESCO for Peace Prize (Honourable Mention, 2000- 2001); *Philippe Rotthier* International Architecture Prize, Belgium, (2001); Metropolis Prize 2001 (Second Prize); First Prize to Restoration of Alcalá de Henares (2002); *Stockholm Partnerships Sustainable Cities* Prize 2001 (Finalist Experience); Prize of the Association for the Management of Urban Centres, AGECEU, in the Section de Latin- American Initiative, Valencia, Spain (2002); ARPAFIL Prize at the International Book Fair – Guadalajara (2002); National Restoration and Preservation Prize (Prize 2002 in Preservation); Prize of the Royal Foundation of Toledo for the “Rehabilitation of the Historical Centre of Havana”, in act presided by HM the King of Spain (2003); Quality and Sustainability Prize (Good Practices, Medellín, 2005). Eusebio Leal, because of his contribution in the field of human settlements was given the National Habitat Award in the Republic of Cuba.

Dr. Leal has been granted several personal recognitions, both national and international ones, which are enclosed in the CV, but among which it is noteworthy his condition of Member of the Cuban Parliament and National Working Hero of the Republic of Cuba, as well as Good-Will Ambassador of the United Nations Organisation.

Eusebio Leal Spengler

Havana, 11th September 1942

Doctor of Historical Sciences of the University of Havana

Master of Latin American, Caribbean and Cuban studies

Master of Archaeological Sciences

Delegate to the National Assembly of People's Power in the 4th, 5th and 6th Legislatures

United Nations Goodwill Ambassador

President of the ICOM and ICOMOS Cuban Council

In 1967 Eusebio Leal Spengler was appointed Director of the Museum of the City of Havana, succeeding Dr Emilio Roig de Leuchsenring, with whom he had worked as assistant and disciple. His first major undertaking was the restoration of the Palace of the Captains General and Town Council which was concluded in 1979. In 1981 he was appointed to direct the restoration works approved by the council of the city of Havana on 5th May of that year.

On 16th April 1986 he was appointed to direct the restoration works in the Fortress of San Carlos de la Cabaña and, later, in the Castle of the Tres Reyes de El Morro. In 1982 the area of the old walled city of Havana and the system of fortifications for its defence were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Eusebio Leal Spengler is Historian of the City of Havana, President of the National Commission of Monuments; President of the Cuban Committee of ICOM and President of Honor of the Cuban Committee of the ICOMOS. He is author of the books *Regresar en el Tiempo*, *Detén el Paso Caminante*, *Verba Volant*, *Fiñes*, *Carlos Manuel de Céspedes*, *El Diario Perdido*, *La Luz sobre el Espejo*, *Poesía y Palabra (I y II)*, *Para no Olvidar* and *Fundada Esperanza*.

He has lectured at the universities of the following cities:

Havana, Matanzas, Villa Clara, Pinar del Río, Santiago de Cuba and Camagüey, Cuba; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Santiago, Dominican Republic; Prague, Czechoslovakia; San Marcos, Peru; Cuzco, Peru; Milan, Italy; Rome, Italy; Morelia, México; Atemajac, México; Guadalajara, México; Tokyo, Japan; Cuenca, Ecuador; Cochabamba, Bolivia; La Paz, Bolivia; Sucre, Bolivia; La Laguna, Canary Islands; Oviedo, Spain; Santander, Spain; Alicante, Spain; Alcala de Henares, Spain; Segovia, Spain; Helsinki, Finland; Stockholm, Sweden; Paris, France; Bahia, Brazil; Minas, Brazil; Brasilia, Brazil; Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico; Columbia, New York; La Plata, Argentina; Bogota, Colombia; London, United Kingdom; Bristol, United Kingdom; Jerusalem, Israel; San Carlos, Guatemala; Guayaquil, Ecuador.

And at the following academic institutions:

Raúl Porrás Barrachea Institute, Peru; Jose Marti Cuba-Peruvian Institute, Peru; Oriental University Institute, Italy; Italian-Latin American Institute, Italy; Institute of Diplomacy and International Sciences, Ecuador; Iberian-American Institute of Spanish Co-operation, Spain; Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, United Kingdom; Diplomatic Academy, Peru; 'Cátedra de las Américas', Spain; 'Casa de Américas', Spain; Archive of the Indies, Spain; Centre for Advanced Studies of Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, Puerto Rico; Art Society of New York, USA; 'Convenio Andrés Bello', Colombia; Academy of Arts, Colombia; Spanish Circle of Bristol, United Kingdom.

He is a member of the following organisations:

Dr. Honoris Causa in Architecture in Cuba, Dr. Honoris Causa in Philosophy in the University of Athens, Greece; Dr. Honoris Causa in Architecture in the University of Ferrara, Italy; Dr. Honoris Causa in Architecture in the University of Uruguay; Dr. Honoris Causa in Theology in National and Capodistria University in Athens; Cuban Academy of Language; Royal Spanish Academy of Language; Peruvian National Academy of History; Royal Spanish Academy of History; Royal Spanish Academy of Arts; Venezuelan Academy of History; Mexican Academy of History, Association of Latin American Historians; Valencian Institute of Conservation and Restoration; Permanent Commission of International Relations of the Cuban National Assembly; Heritage Group of the Cuban Ministry of Culture; Council of Assessment of the Cuban Ministry of Education; Scientific Council of the Faculty of Arts and Letters of the University of Havana; Cuban National Committee of ICOMOS; Cuban Academy of Sciences; Union of Cuban Historians; Union of Cuban Writers and Artists; Assessing Committee for the Eradication of Poverty of the United Nations Development Programme; the Smithsonian Institute; the National Trust; National Geographic Society, Iberian-American Organisation for Inter-municipal Co-operation; Academy of History of Cartagena de Indias,

And holds the following posts:

President of the Parliamentary Group for Friendship between Cuba and Mexico; Professor of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Havana, Cuba; Doctor Honoris Causa of the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Athens, Greece; Professor Honoris Causa of the University of Ferrara, Italy; Professor Honoris Causa of the University of La Asunción, Uruguay; Professor of the Catholic University of the Valley of Atemajac, Mexico; Professor Emeritus of the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru; Professor Emeritus of the University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Professor of the University of Tokyo, Japan; Visiting Professor of the University of San Andres, La Paz, Bolivia; Visiting Professor of the Institute of Diplomacy and International Sciences of the University of Guayaquil, Ecuador; President of the Cuban-Mexican Friendship Society; Assessor of the Congress of Latin American Cultural Integration and Patron of Honour of the Archive of the Indies, Asturias, Spain; Assessor of the Union of Iberian-American Capital Cities and the Latin American Association of Human Rights, Quito, Ecuador.

He has represented Cuba in the following countries:

Germany, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, North Korea, Czechoslovakia, Chile, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, USA, Finland, France, Greece, United Kingdom, Guatemala, Haití, Holanda, Luxembourg, Israel, Italy, Japan, Italy,

Libya, Mexico, Norway, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Russia, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, Paraguay.

He has received the following national decorations:

- Order of Felix Valera of the First Grade of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba
- Order of Cuban National Culture
- Order of Juan Marinello of the Republic of Cuba, First Grade
- Order of Juan Marinello of the Republic of Cuba, Second Grade
- Order of Lazaro Peña, First Grade, awarded by the Cuban Workers' Centre Cuban National History Prize
- Alphabetisation Medal of the Republic of Cuba
- Diploma of Teaching Merit of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Cuba
- Prize for Community Culture of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Cuba

The following international decorations:

- Knight and Official of the Legion of Honour of the Republic of France
- Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle
- Knight Commander of the Order of Christopher Columbus of the Dominican Republic
- Knight Commander of the Republic of Colombia
- Knight Commander of the Republic of Italy
- Knight Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabel la Catolica
- Knight Commander of the Republic of Poland
- Knight Commander of the Panamanian Order of Vazco Nuñez de Balboa
- Knight Commander of the Republic of Ecuador
- Knight Commander of the Portuguese Order of Prince Henry the Navigator
- Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of St Brigid
- Grand Cross of the Knights of Malta
- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Colombia
- Order of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Poland
- Order of St John of Jerusalem
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy in grade of Great Official
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy in grade of Knight Official
- Order of Merit of Polish Culture
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland, Silver Star
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland, Gold Star
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Peru, Grand Official
- Order of Merit of the Republic of Peru, Grand Cross
- Order "General Omar Torrijos" of Panamá
- Order of Distinction of the *Jovellanos* Association of Asturias
- Order of Distinction of *Patronato del Faro a Colón* of the Dominican Republic

- French Order of Arts and Letters
- French Order of *Les Palmes Academiques*
- Argentinian Order of *Mayo*
- Brazilian Order of Rio Branco
- Venezuelan Order of the Liberator Simon Bolivar
- Venezuelan Order of Francisco de Miranda, First Class
- The UNESCO Medal of Victor Hugo
- Manuel Tolsa Medal of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Mexico
- Medal of 1300 years of the Bulgarian State
- Medal of the XL Anniversary of the Victory over Fascism of the Republic of Bulgaria
- Medal of the XL Anniversary of the Victory over Fascism of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia
- Medal of the City of Athens
- Medal of the City of Rome
- The Mayor's Medal of the City of Cuzco

The following prizes:

Philippe Rothier Prize for Architecture, Belgium

2002 Prize for the Direction of Urban Centres, Valencia

First Prize for Restoration of the City of Alcalá de Henares

ARPAFIL Prize of the International Book Fair, Guadalajara 2002

1998 Prize of the City of Barcelona

Prize of the City of Valencia

Arthur Posnansky Prize of the Republic of Bolivia

Prize of the Royal Foundation of Toledo for 'The Rehabilitation of the Historical Centre of Havana', awarded in a council meeting presided over by HM the King of Spain

The keys to the following cities:

Panama City

Morelia, Mexico

Cuzco, Peru

Michoacán del Campo, México

Cartagena de Indias, Colombia

Colón, Panamá

And the privilege of *Huésped Distinguido* in the following places:

La Paz, Bolivia; Sucre, Bolivia; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Cuzco, Peru; Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Veracruz, Mexico; Asunción, Paraguay.



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EUSEBIO LEAL SPENGLER

Araceli García-Carranza • Josefina García-Carranza

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**PALACIO DE LOS
CAPITANES GENERALES**

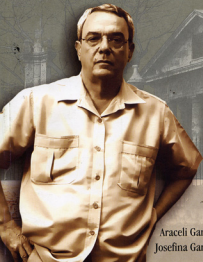
MUSEO DE LA CIUDAD DE LA HABANA

TOMO II

EUSEBIO LEAL SPENGLER

BIOBIBLIOGRAFIA

1997 - 2002



Araceli García-Carranza
Josefina García-Carranza

Andar ...

(1)

La Habana

A panoramic view of the Havana skyline from the water. The foreground shows the dark blue water of the harbor. In the middle ground, there's a green park area with a large white monument. The background is filled with a dense cityscape of various buildings under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

PRESENTACION POR EUSEBIO LEAL