

APPENDIX H

A CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EVENTS RELATED TO CULTURAL TOURISM

(Note: Limited to events related to international cultural tourism.)

- 1947** International Union of Tourism Organizations (IUTO), predecessor of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), adopts resolutions on the dissemination of knowledge by tourism; and on the development of cultural and popular travel at its II Conference in Paris, France.
- 1948** IUOTO adopts a resolution on the appreciation of the value of travel to the social and cultural life at its III Conference in Oslo, Norway.
- 1951** IUOTO adopts a resolution on the promotion of mutual cultural and social appreciation at its VI General Assembly in Athens, Greece.
- 1957** IUOTO adopts a resolution on African arts and crafts at its XII General Assembly in Washington, D.C.
- 1960** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) inaugurates first International Campaign for Nubian Sites in Egypt. Cultural tourism part of overall project planning.
- 1963** United Nations Conference on Tourism and International Travel, Rome, Italy (August-September). Conference recognizes preservation as an investment in development projects and that cultural tourism has a multiplying economic effect.
- 1964** UNESCO XIII General Conference adopts resolution calling for study of monuments preservation in relation to the development of tourism and its contribution to a country's economic development. The study's results to be used in helping member states as they undertake actions in this field (October-November).
- 1965** The Macchu Pichu Charter is adopted by a group of experts meeting at Macchu Pichu as a result of hotel development proposals.
- 1966** UNESCO Director-General submits report (72EX/3), "The Preservation of Monuments and Other Cultural Property in Association with the Development of Tourism," to the UNESCO Executive Board (April).
- 1967** United Nations designates 1967 as the "International Tourism Year."

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) accepts the concept that cultural tourism projects could be financed by them.

Pan American meeting, "The Preservation and Utilization of Monuments and Sites of Artistic and Historical Value," held in Quito, Ecuador. Adopts report known as the "Quito Standards."

1969 II ICOMOS General Assembly and International Symposium, "Conservation, Preservation, and Enhancement of Monuments and Sites in Connection with the Development of Cultural Tourism," held in Oxford, United Kingdom (July). Adopts resolution on cultural tourism. Proceedings published in ICOMOS Monumentum, Volume VI, 1970.

IUOTO adopts a resolution on the safeguarding of holy places, sites and religious monuments at its XXI General Assembly, Dublin, Ireland.

1970 IUOTO undertakes study for UNESCO to assess the importance of archeological sites and historic monuments as tourist attractions and determine its role in tourism development.

1972 The international treaty, "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage," adopted by first signatory states.

1973 IUOTO adopts a resolution on the protection of monuments at its XXIII General Assembly in Caracas, Venezuela.

1974 IUOTO holds a seminar in Libreville concerning the role of tourism administration in the protection of the environment and folklore.

1975 Europa Nostra organizes "European Architectural Heritage Year -- 1975." International symposium convened in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, in October.

1976 International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Committee on Cultural Tourism sponsors symposium, "Tourism and Humanism -- Perspective 2000," in Brussels, Belgium. It produces "The Charter of Cultural Tourism," which is signed by 15 participating international tourism-related organizations.

UNESCO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD-World Bank) jointly sponsor seminar, "The Social and Cultural Impacts of Tourism," in Washington, D.C. (December). Seminar proceedings published by the World Bank and UNESCO, Tourism Passport to Development?, Oxford University Press, 1979.

1978 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) convenes conference, "The Impact of Tourism on the Environment," in Salzburg, Austria. Proceedings are published in 1980 by OECD.

1979 Pacific Asia Travel Association's (PATA) Committee on Tourism and Heritage Conservation sponsors its first International Conference on Heritage Conservation in Bangkok, Thailand (November). Conference proceedings published by PATA. Subsequent conferences held in Manila, Philippines (1981); Katmandu, Nepal(1983); and Bali, Indonesia (1986).

1980 PATA sponsors first task force with focus on heritage conservation and tourism to Macao. Subsequent numerous task forces sponsored throughout Pacific region.

PATA presents first Heritage Awards to recognize local and national achievements in heritage conservation related to tourism.

WTO adopts "Declaration of Manila on World Tourism" at their general assembly in Manila, the Philippines (September). Declaration includes four major points on cultural tourism.

1982 PATA sponsors first Heritage Training Seminar related to tourism planning and development in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The World Conference on Cultural Policies, organized by UNESCO in Mexico City, Mexico, July 26 - August 6, 1982, adopts Recommendation No. 50 on the protection of objects of cultural tourism and the publication of a world atlas on cultural tourism.

1983 Organization of American States (OAS), the Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre and the Caribbean Conservation Association hold seminar on "Cultural Patrimony and the Tourism Product -- Toward a Mutually Beneficial Relationship," in Hastings, Barbados. Seminar proceedings published by the International Trade and Tourism Division, Department of Economic Affairs, OAS, Washington, D.C.

WTO produces study on tourism's contribution to protecting the environment.

1984 International Association of Tourism Experts 1984 Congress has theme of "Tourism and Heritage."

First World Conference on Cultural Parks held in Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado (September). Proceedings published in 1989.

1985 Heritage Trust (United Kingdom) sponsors II International Congress on Architectural Conservation and Town Planning with the theme, "Conservation and Tourism," Basel, Switzerland (April). Proceedings published in 1986 by Heritage Trust.

7th ICOMOS General Assembly adopts the "Charter on Cultural Tourism" in Rostock, German Democratic Republic.

The I World Congress on Heritage Presentation and Interpretation held in Banff, Alberta, Canada. Congress adopts the "Banff Declaration."

1988 The First Global Conference, Tourism -- A Vital Force for Peace, held in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, October 23-27, 1988.

The II World Congress on Heritage Presentation and Interpretation, with the theme "Preparing for the 90s," held in Coventry, England, August 4 - September 4. Proceedings published by Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, England, GU2 5H4.

1990 Heritage and Tourism ICOMOS European Conference, held in Canterbury, England, March 1990.

1992 Tourism and Heritage Conference held in Cairo, Egypt, under the sponsorship of the International Union of Architects Sports, Leisure and Tourism Work Group, February, 1992.

International Workshop on Visitor Carrying Capacity Measurement at Historic Sites and Cities and Wilderness Protected Areas in Developing Countries held in Belize City, Belize, April, 1992.

Tourism at Heritage Sites Conference held in Kathmandu, Nepal, under the sponsorship of the Pacific Asian Travel Association, UNESCO and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, September 21-23.

Questionnaire, "The World Natural Heritage and Tourism" developed and sent to all natural sites on the World Heritage List under a joint project by UNESCO, United Nations Environmental Program and World Tourism Organization.

International Conference on Cultural Tourism held at Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, on November 24-26, 1992. Adopted the Yogyakarta Declaration on National Cultures and Universal Tourism.