

1**Cultural political economy and urban heritage tourism [Recurso electrónico] / Rui Su, Bill Bramwell, Peter A. Whalley**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 39-40

Abstract: The paper explains a cultural political economy “framing” for interpreting heritage tourism in urban contexts. Key ideas behind this research perspective are explained and illustrated through discussion of past research studies of urban heritage tourism. It is underpinned by a relational view of the inter-connectedness of societal relations, and an emphasis on taking seriously both the cultural/semiotic and the economic/political in the co-constitution of urban heritage tourism’s social practices and features. A case study of heritage tourism in Nanjing, China considers cultural political economy’s relevance and value, including the distinctive research questions it raises. It reveals, for example, how economic relations in the built environment were related to tourist meaning-making and identities in the cultural/semiotic sphere.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 30-40

1. Heritage 2. Urban 3. Research framing 4. Cultural political economy 5. Meaning-making 6. Representations

2**'From the flames to the light' [Recurso electrónico] : 100 years of the commodification of the dark tourist site around the Verdun battlefield / Sandrine Virgili ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 71-72

Abstract: In order to contribute to research on dark tourism, this article details the process of commodification of a dark site by adopting a supply approach. We empirically apply the dark tourism spectrum (Stone, 2006) to the battlefield of Verdun in France from 1916 to 2016. In doing so, we shed light on the relationship between the temporal distance from the tragic event and potential economic exploitation. Our findings reveal that commodification is possible from the very creation of the site and becomes more complex as temporal distance increases, notably due to the multiplicity of stakeholders and their incompatible interests. Our results contribute to the improvement of the dark spectrum; we add the stakeholders' structure as a new and dynamic attribute.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 61-72

1. Dark tourism 2. Supply 3. Commodification 4. Verdun 5. Stakeholders

3**Length of stay [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from Santiago de Compostela / Xosé A. Rodríguez, Fidel Martínez-Roget, Pilar González-Murias**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 18-19

Abstract: This paper analyses the determinants of length of stay, but does so taking into account whether the visitor is a tourist or a same-day visitor. Our empirical analysis focuses on Santiago de Compostela, a small tourist city in north-western Spain. We have conducted our analysis using five alternative Heckman selection models. This methodology allows us to distinguish between tourists and same-day visitors. The results allow for the identification of different visitor profiles. In this context, same-day visitors are typically young or retired individuals who travel for leisure reasons, whilst foreign visitors travelling for business or congress purposes are the most likely to have longer stays. In the light of these results, policy implications are then discussed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 9-19

1. Same-day visitor versus tourist 2. Length of stay 3. Heckman selection model 4. Santiago de Compostela

4**The roles of social entrepreneurs in rural destination development [Recurso electrónico] / Ziene Mottiar, Karla Boluk, Carol Kline**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 87-88

Abstract: This paper seeks to explore how social entrepreneurs are relevant to our consideration of rural destination development. While many peripheral rural areas face significant challenges in terms of sustaining communities and attracting tourists it is often social entrepreneurs, as much as traditional entrepreneurs, who are involved in developing new ideas, new products and activities, and envisioning a future for the area. This study, which is based on case studies resulting from nine semi-structured interviews carried out in rural areas in Ireland, South Africa and USA, identifies key roles that social entrepreneurs play in terms of rural destination development; namely that of an opportunist, catalyst, and network architect, and this is used to build a theoretical framework within which SEs can be analyzed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 77-88

1. Social entrepreneur 2. Rural tourism 3. Rural destination development 4. Tourism potential 5. Network architect

5
Scarborough based study on bodies' affective capacities [Recurso electrónico] / Gunjan Saxena

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 109-110

Abstract: This paper conceptualises leisure-seekers' sociality using Deleuze and Guattari's framework of Body without organs (BwO). Data, collected in Yorkshire's coastal town of Scarborough, indicate how the 'beach' acts both as a magnet and a protective shell for a whole gamut of 'intimate social microcosms'. Overall, the value of this study lies in its illustration of bodies' affective capacities and in particular visitors' agency in creating new possibilities for perception and experience of tourist sites. In doing so, it urges tourism studies to engage with how leisure-seekers' bodies enact multiple sensibilities, become 'bodies without organs' without determinate form, in the process of experiencing a locality and (re)imagining its place in their lives.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 100-110

1. Deleuze and Guattari 2. Body without organs 3. Beach 4. Leisure seekers

6
Self-orientalism, joke-work and host-tourist relation [Recurso electrónico] / Lei Wei, Junxi Qian, Jiuxia Sun

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 98-99

Abstract: Literatures in tourism research have pointed out the hosttourist relationship is co-constituted by tourists and local hosts. It is necessary to attend closely to local people's tactics and strategies to harness and re-shape effects of tourist encounters. This article is particularly interested in the subtle, covert forms of resistance that nonetheless generate circuits and networks of alternative meanings. In particular, it focuses on contestations over the notion of authenticity. With a study of cultural tourism in Lugu Lake, China, this article contributes to debates over host-tourist relations and contested authenticity by providing a nuanced ethnographic account of day-to-day interactions, engagement and power negotiations between Mosuo and tourists. The study highlights self-orientalism and joke-work as two primary forms of mediated resistance.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 89-99

1. Host-tourist relations 2. Covert resistance 3. Authenticity 4. Self-orientalism 5. Joke-work 6. Lugu Lake 7. China

7

Tourism in Iceland [Recurso electrónico] : persistence and seasonality / Luis A.Gil-Alana, Edward H. Huijbens

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 28-29

Abstract: This paper analyses tourism in Iceland using fractional integration and taking into account the seasonality and the degree of persistence in the data. Using annual data, the unit root hypothesis cannot be rejected, implying permanency of shocks. However using, monthly data, a break is found at 2009m7 and the orders of integration are in the interval (0, 0,5) suggesting mean reversion. The conclusion is that exogenous shocks impacting inbound tourism do not persist and tend to disappear relatively fast. The key policy implications thereof are reported at the end of the paper, critiquing the classical response to perceived slumps in inbound tourism that include marketing and promotion instead of developing infrastructure in anticipation of resumed growth in inbound tourism.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 20-29

1. Iceland 2. Tourism time series 3. Long memory 4. Persistence 5. Policy

8

Tourism transition in peripheral rural areas [Recurso electrónico] : theories, issues and strategies / Rita Salvatore, Emilio Chiodo, Andrea Fantini

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 50-51

Abstract: This article examines the relationship between "rural peripherality" and "tourism transition" to describe the ongoing transformations within the tourist supply in rural areas, highlighting the importance these concepts are acquiring in both the theoretical debate and the formation of policies. Based on the classification of peripheral areas provided by the Italian Strategy for Inner Areas, the authors have undertaken a detailed statistical analysis at the municipality level, considering tourism as an important driver of socio-economical change. A model of governance based on "transition management" is put forward as a practical tool to guide these processes. A case study conducted through participatory action-research offered the opportunity to overcome existing governance practices and experiment with more adaptive methods to manage the transition.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2018, v. 68, january, p. 41-51

1. Inner areas 2. Place-based tourism 3. Participatory planning 4. Cluster analysis 5. Tourism transition 6. Peripheries