

1**Authentication in sports tourism [Texto impreso] / Matthew Lamont**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 16-17

Abstract: Social processes ascribing authenticity to touristic phenomena is an area of tourism theory lacking empirical insights. This paper addresses the French Alps as a historically significant landscape for the Tour de France and presents an empirical exploration of Cohen and Cohen's (2012) theoretical framework of authentication in tourism. Using the context of a commercially organized tour, social practices of sports tourists which reinforced and amplified the status of the French Alps as authentic "Tour space" are analyzed. Embodied cycling excursions combined with collective, participatory roadside practices constituted performative acts of authentication, whilst mediation of encounters with places of sporting significance highlighted authentication as a cyclical process.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 1-17

1. Authentication 2. Authenticity 3. Sports tourism 4. Embodiment 5. Performativity 6. Tour de France

2**Destination image [Texto impreso] : do top-of-mind associations say it all? / Svetlana Stepchenkova, Xiang (Robert) Li**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 61-62

Abstract: Researchers generally assume that top-of-mind (TOM) brand associations represent a unique body of brand knowledge. However, this assumption has not been sufficiently tested and substantiated. This study investigates how unique TOM brand associations actually are and examines the differences between TOM and other spontaneous recalls by adopting quantitative measures from other disciplines, primarily biology. The empirical data are obtained via a large survey of past and potential Chinese outbound tourists regarding how they view the U.S. as a destination. The results indicate that TOM brand association information may effectively capture a large portion of overall brand knowledge. The theoretical and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 46-62

1. Brand associations 2. Brand awareness 3. Destination image 4. Image diversity 5. Spontaneous recall 6. Top-of-mind

3**Medical tourism in tango paradise [Texto impreso] : the internet branding of cosmetic surgery in Argentina / Anahí Viladrich, Rita Baron-Faust**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 129-131

Abstract: This article examines the online marketing literature that promotes Argentina as a rising destination for cosmetic surgeries. The surgical production of "body capital" is branded as an investment practice towards increasing one's value in the global market economy. Online advertisers portray Argentina as a familiar place where foreigners can feel "at home" due to an assumed "cultural affinity" (i.e., racial, ethnic and cultural similarities) with their Argentine hosts. Argentines are depicted as surgically enhanced role models to be imitated by their foreign visitors. The notion of sensual exoticism is advertised via tango products—from taking lessons to watching tango shows—as a unique component of the cosmetic surgery package that brands improved physical appearance with enhanced sex appeal.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 116-131

1. Medical tourism 2. Cosmetic surgery 3. Plastic surgery 4. Argentina 5. Tango 6. Body capital

4**Modeling locational factors for tourism employment [Texto impreso] / David J. Solnet ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 43-45

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to focus attention on developing a workforce development strategy that comprehensively includes the critical determinants of how employees fit a particular job in a particular organization at a particular location. Appropriating the Attraction-Selection-Attrition (ASA) framework, and incorporating person-location with person-job and person-organizational environment fit we present a three-dimensional eight cell model that includes the often neglected influence of job locations on tourism employment decisions. This model, supported by eight propositions, facilitates a multi-level and holistic appraisal of employee fit. The article then discusses the theoretical implications and applications of this model to raise research agendas and practical implications for meeting workforce challenges of tourism organizations, associations and destinations, especially those in remote locations.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 30-45

1. Attraction 2. Selection 3. Retention 4. Tourism employment 5. Person-environment fit 6. Remote tourism locations

5**Moral disengagement of hotel guest negative WOM [Texto impreso]: moral identity centrality, moral awareness and anger / Hongwei He, Lloyd Harris**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 148-151

Abstract: Adopting a moral identity perspective, this research examines the moral judgment of hotel guests' vindictive negative word of mouth (WOM) toward hotel service failure. This research finds that people with higher moral identity centrality are less prone to moral disengagement of vindictive negative WOM, especially when their moral awareness of the behavior is higher. However, even these individuals may engage in moral disengagement of vindictive negative WOM, if they have higher anger toward the service failure, and when their moral awareness is lower. These findings highlight the significant roles of moral identity centrality, moral awareness, and moral emotion for people's moral judgment. Practically, this research suggests hotels may manage customer vindictive negative WOM by raising moral awareness and appeasing anger.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 132-151

1. Moral identity 2. Service failure 3. Moral disengagement 4. Moral awareness 5. Anger 6. Consumer revenge

6**Reconstructing the globalisation of tourism [Texto impreso] : a geo-historical perspective / Andreea Antonescu, Mathis Stock**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 88

Abstract: This article deals with methodological problems that emerge when trying to construct the necessary information for the reconstruction of the spatial pattern of tourist places on a global scale. A methodology in order to construct a data set on the globalisation of tourism is put forward. It reflects upon the possibility to date the emergence and reproduction of destinations at different moments since 1800. As a solution, we propose to use tourist guidebooks published since 1800 as a source, from which different elements can be extracted.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 77-88

1. Globalisation 2. Tourist places 3. Tourist guidebooks 4. Methodology 5. Mapping tourism

7**Spain's new coastal destinations 1883-1936 [Texto impreso] : the mainstay of the development of tourism before the Second World War/ Joan Carles Cirer-Costa**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 28-29

Abstract: To understand the development of tourism it is important to explore how tourism destinations became consolidated and how they adapted their offer to satisfy the growing demand. In this study we trace the initial moments of the modern-day tourism industry—the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth—in an analysis of the Spanish coastline, a geographical area which, with time, would become one of the world's largest tourism centres. The establishment of some of the resorts on the Spanish coast presents interesting correlations with the degree of prior economic development and the kinds of industry already in operation, and also reveals a recurrent chronological sequence.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 18-29

1. Tourism in Spain 2. Incipient industry 3. Tourism destination 4. The history of tourism

8**The inca trail experience [Texto impreso] : does the journey matter? / Sarah Quinlan Cutler, Barbara Carmichael, Sean Doherty**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 165-166

Abstract: Tourist experience research tends to focus on destinations rather than journeys, overlooking the role of mobility in tourism experiences and the need for mobile research methods. To address this gap, this research explores the experience of hiking the Inca Trail in Peru along with the experience of the destination of Machu Picchu. Immediate experiential reactions and memorable experiences are evaluated to better understand the significance of this tourist route. Results indicate that this mobile tourist experience holds meaning related to the perception of self-identity and the encounter of corporeal self. Experiences of pain and struggle emerge as a core theme of mobile tourist experiences and the implications of this are discussed.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 152-166

1. Mobility 2. Tourist experience 3. Experience sampling method 4. Inca trail 5. Pain

9**The influence of holiday-taking on affect and contentment [Texto impreso] / Maarten Kroesen, Susan Handy**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 100-101

Abstract: This study addresses the question whether and to what extent holiday behavior and happiness influence each other over time. To capture these relationships a cross-lagged panel model is specified and estimated using data from a four-wave panel of Dutch respondents. The results show that, over time, holiday-taking has a positive reciprocal relationship with the cognitive component of happiness. However, holiday-taking is not related to the affective component of happiness. Hence, those who go on holiday judge the conditions of their lives as more optimal, but do not generally feel better. Theoretically, the results suggest that (in the long term) holidays trips may be instrumental in living up to certain individual or social standards, but are unable to enduringly raise happiness.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 89-101

1. Happiness 2. Hedonic level of affect 3. Contentment 4. Holiday behavior 5. Cross-lagged panel model

10**Tourism research in China [Texto impreso] : insights from insiders / Jigang Bao, Ganghua Chen, Ling Ma**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 180-181

Abstract: This paper presents an up-to-date and comprehensive survey of tourism research by Chinese scholars residing in China, through analyzing Chinese journal publications and conducting interviews with members of the academic committee of the China Tourism Academy (CTA). There has been an imbalance in the type of research on tourism in China: most research has reflected applied work whereas little priority has been given to theory development. In addition to this imbalance, tourism research in China still faces challenges such as the academic development of tourism researchers and the raising of the status of research on tourism to a level in line with research in other academic disciplines. Mastering cutting-edge research methods is also critical to helping China's tourism scholarship.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 167-181

1. Theory construction 2. Applied work 3. Research approach 4. Tourism research in China

11**Tourist mental-imagery processing [Texto impreso] : attention and arousal / Sung-Bum Kim, Dae-Young Kim, Paull Bolls**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 75-76

Abstract: This study aimed to delineate how individuals process two types of advertising communications (i.e., video versus high-imagery audio advertisements) in terms of mental imagery processing. Participant's heart rate for attention and skin conductance for arousal were measured during exposure to both types of ads. Self-report responses were also obtained after exposure to each ad. There was no difference between the two types of ads in the resulting heart rates, while arousal measured using skin conductance was higher while watching videos ads than arousal while hearing high-imagery audio ads. This study also found self-report responses were greater or more favorable after video ads than after high-imagery audio ads.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 63-76

1. Arousal 2. Attention 3. Heart rate 4. Mental imagery processing 5. Skin conductance

12**The tourist plot [Texto impreso] : Antarctica and the modernity of nature / David Picard, Dennis Zuev**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa. Los datos para su localización están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 114-115

Abstract: The work explores contemporary Antarctic tourism practices through the lens of the dramaturgic concept of 'plot'. Plot refers to a socially construed narrative structure that allows social actors to frame their participation in social life through socially held scenarios, stories and cosmologies. Drawing on fieldwork carried out in the Argentinian harbor town of Ushuaia, the authors demonstrate that Antarctic tourists, despite the variety of their experiences, existences and travel motifs, follow, to a very large degree, the same 'plot'. This leads them through a dialectical journey, departing from a 'modern' life-world of home towards and beyond the presumed boundaries of 'civilization', to become immersed in a magical, weird, and wonderful ur-nature found in the White continent, and then back home. The authors argue that this plot, through its specific dramaturgic configuration and settings, pulls to the surface a wider ontological and cosmological order underlying modern tourism and social life at large.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 45, march, p. 102-115

1. Antarctica 2. Tourist performance 3. Plot 4. Modern culture 5. Nature