

1**Academic myths of tourism [Texto impreso] / Bob Mckercher, Bruce Prideaux**

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. 27-28

Abstract: Myths play a critical role in the development of any field of study. They act as the central point for coalition, and differentiate disciplines from each other. The absolute truthfulness of some myths, therefore is less important than their symbolic truth. Other myths, though, can be damaging, promulgating falsehoods and inhibiting the development of a field. This paper examines the roles myths have played in establishing the cult of tourism scholarship. Senior academics were surveyed to identify what they believe to be myths about tourism. Six broad categories of myth emerged: self interest; foundation; reactive stakeholder; convergent; too good not to be true; and myths inherited from other disciplines. Promulgation of these myths has been abetted by methodological inertia.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 16-28

1. Myth 2. Discipline 3. Field of study

2**Cu Chi tunnels [Texto impreso] : vietnamese transmigrant's perspective / Kelly L. Le**

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. 87-88

Abstract: Made famous during the Vietnam War as underground passages of the Viet Cong guerillas, the Cu Chi Tunnels historical site is a tourist attraction, commonly associated with a kind of low-brow entertainment aimed at foreign visitors. This article expands the scholarship of this site using auto-ethnographic and qualitative survey research methods. Aimed at agitating Cu Chi's kitsch and political associations, the author considers the Vietnamese market economy and the reversed-migration flows, in order to contextualize Cu Chi as an identity-negotiation nexus for transmigrant Vietnamese professionals. Particular focus is placed on how visitation to Cu Chi tunnels and the abstention of visitation can allude to the participant's heritage affiliations.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 75-88

1. Professional migrants 2. Transnationalism 3. Overseas vietnamese 4. Diaspora 5. Ho Chi Minh City 6. Cu Chi tunnels

3**Feeling and tourism studies [Texto impreso] / Dorina Maria Buda, Anne-Marie d'Hautesserre, Lynda Johnston**

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. 113-114

Abstract: Drawing on critical social and spatial theories of emotion and affect this article offers a contribution to the concepts of danger-zone and dark tourism through a focus on feelings. Research findings on tourism in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the West Bank (of the river Jordan) in Palestine are presented to argue that exciting challenges are available to tourism research when closer attention is given to the embodied emotionality of tourist places in areas of ongoing socio-political conflict. The article discusses the conceptual implications when attention turns to emotions and affects, and then describes how tourists and tour guides feel in areas of ongoing conflict. Considering emotions, affects and feelings opens up new research avenues for tourism studies.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 102-114

1. Affects 2. Emotions 3. Feelings 4. Danger zone tourism 5. Jordan 6. The West Bank

4**Forms of body usage in tourists' experiences of flamenco [Texto impreso] / Xavier Matteucci**

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. 42-43

Abstract: This study explores the role of the human body in tourism and focuses on cultural tourists' experiences of flamenco dance and music in Seville, Spain. It is suggested that the tourists who fully engage in flamenco activities use their bodies towards different ends. First, through disciplined practice, tourists seek to remedy a lack of self-esteem. Second, bodies are used in order to fulfill the need for self-expression and self-exploration. Third, tourists use flamenco as a means to differentiate themselves from other social groups, and bodies are used to contest established social structures. These findings point to the centrality of the body in understanding tourists' practices and the construction of embodied identities.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 29-43

1. Tourist's experiences 2. Body usage 3. Flamenco 4. Grounded theory

5**Is australian tourism suffering dutch disease? [Texto impreso]/ Peter Forsyth, Larry Dwyer, Ray Spurr**

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. 14-15

Abstract: As a result of Australia's boom in exports of minerals to China and Asian economies, its currency has risen substantially against other leading currencies. The higher exchange rate has posed significant problems for traditional export and import competing industries, one of which is tourism. Computable general equilibrium modelling of the impacts of the mining boom on tourism confirms the Dutch Disease effect. The discussion highlights how recent changes in Australian inbound, outbound and domestic tourism can be explained from the perspective of Dutch Disease. Four different policy responses are then discussed, such as improving Australia's competitiveness. The discussion has implications for destinations worldwide that are experiencing export booms in commodities other than tourism.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 1-15

1. Dutch disease 2. Australia 3. Destination management 4. Tourism exports and imports 5. Exchange rates 6. Resource movements

6**Is the migration-tourism relationship only about VFR? [Texto impreso] / Larry Dwyer ... [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. 142-143

Abstract: This paper contributes to the literature on the linkages between tourism and migration. Though it is widely recognised that the two phenomena are closely linked, and that migration may induce visiting friends and relatives) tourism (VFR), there has been little econometric evaluation of the relationship. The present analysis draws upon Australian data to identify a strong quantitative link between migration and VFR tourism. It also demonstrates a strong link between migration and other forms of tourism. Indeed the latter are almost equally as strong as the links between migration and VFR tourism. This unexpected finding has implications for policymakers and for conceptualising the migration-tourism relationship.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 130-143

1. Migration 2. Visiting friends and relatives 3. Australia 4. Tourism demand

7**Persistence, long memory and seasonality in Kenyan tourism series [Texto impreso] / Luis A. Gil-Alana, Robert Mudida, Fernando Pérez de Gracia**

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. 99-101

Abstract: This article investigates the statistical properties of the total number of arrivals and departures in Kenya for the time period 1975Q1–2011Q4 by looking at the degree of persistence of the series. We use long range dependence techniques and given the quarterly nature of the series seasonality is also taken into account. Moreover, the potential presence of breaks is also considered. The tourism sector in Kenya is especially sensitive to political shocks, and this is particularly exemplified by the shocks in 1992Q4 and 2008Q1 that were associated with crucial election periods in Kenya. Our results, however, show that the series are fractionally integrated with orders of integration strictly below 1. Thus, shocks are expected to be transitory and disappearing relatively quickly.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 89-101

1. Total arrivals 2. Total departures 3. Kenya 4. Persistence

8**Science and industry [Texto impreso] : sharing knowledge for innovation / Hindertje Hoarau, Carol Kline**

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. 42-43

Abstract: This paper contributes to a better understanding of the absorption of scientific knowledge in tourism innovation processes. Based on a synthesis of the literature and empirical study we present the model of Innovation through Co-creation. The cases of researchers working together with three whale-watching firms have allowed us to illustrate examples of co-creation, knowledge sharing and reflexivity during tourism firms' innovation processes. Intensive interaction of the tourism industry with researchers pays off in terms of innovation because flows of knowledge are intimately linked to social capital developed through intensive and frequent shared practice. Besides the theoretical implications of our model, we contribute to the field by providing practical implications for how tourism firms can organize their learning and innovation processes.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 44-61

1. Knowledge 2. Co-creation 3. Innovation 4. Strategic reflexivity 5. Social capital

9**Spatial effects in regional tourism growth [Texto impreso] / Yang Yang, Timothy Fik**

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. 160-162

Abstract: This study examines two types of spatial effects in regional tourism growth: spatial spill-over and spatial heterogeneity. A spatial growth regression framework is used to model the growth in regional tourism and identify the economic and spatial factors that explain the variability in tourism growth across 342 prefectural-level cities in China from 2002 to 2010. The analysis identifies several important factors, including local economic growth, localization economies, tourism resource endowments, and hotel infrastructure, as well as spatial spill-over effects and cross-city competition effects associated with tourism resource endowments and hotel infrastructure. A geographically weighted spatial Durbin model is then used to account for spatial heterogeneity in tourism growth patterns, and localized patterns of tourism growth are identified.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 144-162

1. Spatial spill-over 2. Spatial heterogeneity 3. Regional tourism growth 4. Geographically weighted framework

10**Tourism as a territorial strategy [Texto impreso] : the case of China and Taiwan / Ian Rowen**

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. 73-74

Abstract: This paper examines the cultural and territorial politics of the rapid post-2008 growth in tourism from the People's Republic of China (PRC) to Taiwan. Additionally, this paper presents an innovative theoretical argument that tourism should be viewed as a technology of state territorialization; that is, as a mode of social and spatial ordering that produces tourists and state territory as effects of power. Based on fieldwork conducted in Taiwan in 2012, it explores the engagement of PRC tourists with Taiwanese hosts, political representations of Taiwan and China, the territorializing effects of tourism, the production of multiple sensations of stateness, and the possibility that tourism is aggravating contradictions between the different territorialization programs of China and Taiwan.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 62-74

1. Cross-strait relations 2. China 3. Taiwan 4. Territory 5. Borders 6. Chinese tourists

11**Tourists' accounts of responsible tourism [Texto impreso] / Robert Caruana ... [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. 128-129

Abstract: Responsible tourism' has become an established area of tourism research and practice and is typically understood as a broad set of tourist interactions that engage with and benefit local communities and minimize negative social and environmental impacts. Extant research however has adopted a largely top down approach to understanding responsible tourism that has marginalized the voices of tourists. This study investigates tourists' own accounts of responsible tourism experiences, finding that these intersect with but also deviate substantially away from established conceptions of the phenomenon. We show that tourists' accounts can be delineated according to the extent to which they display inner- versus outer-directed goals, and the degree of involvement in responsible tourism as a cultural identity.

Annals of tourism research. -- 2014, v. 46, may, p. 115-129

1. Consumer narratives 2. Responsible tourism 3. Tourist identities