TOURIST BEHAVIOUR:
An Annotated Bibliography
1964-1991
Compiled by: Jennie Small

NB. An appropriate reference for this bibliography is:

A variety of sources were accessed in the development of this Bibliography in 1991. These included Tourism journals and Abstracts such as Sociological Abstracts, PsycINFO, and Leisure, Recreation, and Tourism Abstracts. While the aim was a comprehensive collection of titles, it was recognized that some would be missed. Not all references fell neatly into one category and so some appear more than once.

CONTENTS

**Abstract:** The book includes chapters on tourist motivation, impacts of tourism and tourism history.

**Abstract:** The author presents a model of life in industrial society of which travel is a part. Motives for travel and behaviour while travelling are discussed as are the encounters between tourists and locals. The last section of the book discusses proposals for the humanization of travel.

**Abstract:** A review of Jost Krippendorf’s *The Holiday Makers: Understanding the Impact of Leisure and Travel*.

**Abstract:** The book primarily deals with impacts although there is some discussion of decision making and motivation.

**Abstract:** The author examines tourist types, authenticity, guest-host relations and impacts on the destination.

**Abstract:** The book includes sections on research methods, psychographics and impacts of tourism.

**Abstract:** The authors look at the historical development of tourism and the impacts on the destination region as more and more tourists venture into the previously untouched regions of the world. Tourist behaviour is discussed throughout.

**Abstract:** The book includes chapters on the tourist, the history of tourism and the impacts of tourism.

**Abstract:** “The possibilities are investigated of introducing Kocowski’s 'system need conception' as the starting point for studies on psychological aspects of tourism.” (LRTA, 1989: 149)

**Abstract:** A review of Pearce (1982).

**Abstract:** The author “argues that psychological studies of tourism are highly desirable. He suggests that the minds of tourists, local people and developers are appropriate grounds for tourist researchers to explore” (In: Pearce (1980). Tourism's human conflicts: Towards more psychological approach. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), 122-126).

**Abstract:** Rejoinder to Pearce's (1980) article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 7(1), which was a comment on Farrell's original article in *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(2).

**Abstract:** “Relevant research from environmental and social psychology is reviewed and implications for understanding tourism behavior are discussed’ (Riley, 1984, p. 19).

**Abstract:** A general text with chapters covering the broad field of behaviour – perception, motivation, personality, development, etc. A section is devoted to research methods.

**Abstract:** “This paper examines recreational travel from a social psychological standpoint. According to this approach, an individual's behaviours, cognitions, and feelings about travelling are analyzed against the social background, that is, how the individual influences and is influenced by others. The main question is addressed to the motivation for recreational travel (p. 45).

**Abstract:** Editor’s note on the three part rejoinders and commentaries in this issue which deal with Brian Farrell’s (1979) article in *Annals of Tourism Research, 6*(2).


**Abstract:** The reaction of Klitzke to Farrell (1979) article in *Annals of Tourism Research, 6*(2) and to Pearce’s (1980) rejoinder in *Annals of Tourism Research, 7*(1).


**Abstract:** This paper examines the leisure and tourist experiences from the “definitional” perspective, the “post-hoc satisfaction” perspective and the “immediate conscious experience” perspective.


**Abstract:** A general text with chapters on perception, learning, personality, motivation, attitudes and group influences.


**Abstract:** Rejoinder to Brian Farrell’s article in *Annals of Tourism Research, 6*(2).


**Abstract:** A general text which covers the topics of tourist motivation, tourist roles, host-tourist relationship, tourists and the environment.


**Abstract:** “It is argued that the recent emphasis on applied social psychology offers new academic goals and novel professional opportunities for psychologists. One such area of applied social psychology, tourism research, is reviewed within this context” (p. 89).


**Abstract:** The paper looks at three stages of psychological research into tourist behaviour. (PsycINFO)

Abstract: A general text which looks at tourists and their settings. The book deals with conceptual approaches, methodological issues and various visitor sites - theme parks, museums, farm tourism, natural environments, etc.


Abstract: The article analyses psychology’s contribution to tourism: “psycho-biological and ergonomic studies, cognition, individual difference approaches, and the work in social psychology as applied to tourism” (p. 136).


Abstract: “Aspects of six graduate theses are described in order to illustrate the potential contribution of social psychology to tourism studies. Their topics are images of tropical holidays, design of holiday brochures, international travel mode choice, family roles on holiday, and long-distance travel and sightseeing” (p. 147).


Abstract: “Brief points are made about the nature of both psychology and social psychology as academic disciplines which might serve tourism research. More particular attention is paid to the 'models of Man' argument and to issues in the application of social psychology” (p. 5).


Abstract: The article stresses that “for an understanding of the phenomenon of present day tourism and holidaymaking, it is necessary to consider their material and psychological origins” (LRTA, 1988: 130).


Reviews papers on the contribution of various disciplines other than Psychology to the study of tourism.


**Abstract:** “The article emphasizes the need for some basic problems in tourism research to be reformulated; it proposes a strategy for research which, while preserving theoretical pluralism and eclecticism, will safeguard continuity and the ability to generalize by developing a common research style for the sociology of tourism” (p. 18).


**Abstract:** “A review of the body of sociological and anthropological literature on tourism. Following a historical survey of the field, the principal concepts of and approaches to the study of tourism are surveyed” (Sociological Abstracts).


**Abstract:** “Three principal ‘traditions’ in the qualitative sociology of tourism, departing respectively from the approaches of Boorstin, MacCannell and Turner are outlined” (p. 29).


**Abstract:** The function of social science in the study of tourism. (Soc Abstracts)


**Abstract:** Among other topics, “meaning and motives connected to tourism are explored, along with the roles that facilitate encounters between tourists and locals. The images created by the tourism industry to portray destinations and the stereotypes that locals create to define tourist behavior are examined” (Sociological Abstracts).


**Abstract:** "...the authors trace the development of sociological theory and the emergence of a variety of approaches. Differences in perspective in turn lead to alternative ways of conceptualising tourism" (p. 155).

Abstract: “The paper examines research into these aspects of tourism in Germany, and presents the main results obtained in the decades 1960-70 and 1970-80.” (LRTA, 1984: 666)


Abstract: The article looks at the contribution of economics to the study of tourism with a section on consumer behaviour.


Abstract: Introduction to a Special Issue of Annals.


Abstract: “This paper considers some of the issues in the anthropology of modern tourism, emphasizing comparative and dynamic perspectives” (p. 9).


Abstract: An introduction to a special issue of Annals: Tourism Social Science.


Abstract: "The purpose of this paper is to place the tourist, the subject of the tourism phenomenon, in the centre in order to construct a tourist model composed of six integrated components" (p. 151).


Abstract: The author “explains why he believes that present changes of attitudes towards work and leisure will eventually produce a new type of tourist having more consideration for and a more informed understanding of the host population and environment” (p. 131).


Abstract: “Presents a sociological analysis of the meaning of modern tourism and sightseeing, focusing on these phenomena as part of post-industrial man's quest for authentic experience” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** MacCannell examines “the kind of ‘community’ that tourists visit and the kind to which they return” (p. 208). In the pre-modern stage of tourism development they differed, now they are converging.


**Abstract:** Introduction to the Special Issue: Semiotics of Tourism.


**Abstract:** The article looks at the contribution of geography to the study of tourism.


**Abstract:** Comment on Nelson Graburn’s paper (1983).


**Abstract:** The article outlines the contribution of anthropology to the study of tourism.


**Abstract:** Part of the commentary is concerned with MacCannell’s (1976) analysis of tourism.


**Abstract:** The article analyses psychology’s contribution to tourism: “psycho-biological and ergonomic studies, cognition, individual difference approaches, and the work in social psychology as applied to tourism” (p. 136).


**Abstract:** This article (the second of three) looks at another way in which anthropologists have approached the study of tourism - by examining the impacts of tourism in the Third World.


**Abstract:** “This volume identifies the need for the establishment of a separate discipline to study the socio-psychological aspects of tourism.” (LRTA, 1983: 1237)

**Abstract:** “This paper examines the contribution of recreation and leisure studies to the study of tourism” (p. 85).


**Abstract:** The article looks at the tourist as consumer, with a discussion of MacCannell (1976). Behind the commercial competition of advertising discourse “lies a competition of social classes, but with a new typology, no longer based on the capital / labor relationship. Four ideological models are analysed and illustrated with their advertising messages: the traditional model, the clerical / executive model, the youth model, and the ‘intellectual class’ model” (p. 173).


**Abstract:** “This paper examines the contribution of history to the understanding of tourism” (p. 71).


**Abstract:** “Recent changes in the nature of contemporary tourism are examined, and it is argued that if there is a movement towards a postmodern culture then that will have to parallel developments in the organization of holiday-making.” (LRTA, 1988: 1739)


**Abstract:** “The book's primary focus is on the idea of the 'tourist gaze' that there are systematic ways of 'seeing' what tourists look at and that these ways of seeing can be described and explained.” (LRTA, 1990: 1348)


**Abstract:** An overview of subjects of interest in tourism geography.


**Abstract:** “It is questioned whether tourism is a style of life or just a symptom. Thoughts are developed on the hypothetical establishment of a foundation for reducing tourism, and the
discussions which might take place as regards the reasons for tourism and their roots in human nature.” (LRTA, 1990: 36)

Abstract: An attempt is made to reframe tourism research by adopting a humanistic rather than behavioural approach. Case study in Japan (LRTA, 1990: 34).


Abstract: “Three principal ‘traditions’ in the qualitative sociology of tourism, departing respectively from the approaches of Boorstin, MacCannell and Turner are outlined” (p. 29).

Abstract: The article demonstrates “the utility of Symbolic Interactionism in understanding LRT as forms of learned and symbolically transmitted social action” (p. 345).


Abstract: The first chapter examines the American tendency to fabricate the Absolute Fake. It describes in detail many tourist attractions which meet the needs of the tourist for hyperreality – “the real thing and more”.

Abstract: The author “explains why he believes that present changes of attitudes towards work and leisure will eventually produce a new type of tourist having more consideration for and a more informed understanding of the host population and environment” (p. 131).

Abstract: “Presents a sociological analysis of the meaning of modern tourism and sightseeing, focusing on these phenomena as part of post-industrial man’s quest for authentic experience” (PsyclINFO).
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5. **Methodological Approaches** (1974-1990)

**Abstract:** “Drawing on the picture postcard as one form of evidence, this paper offers some guidelines for studying the relationship between photography, ethnicity, and travel” (p. 134).
**Abstract:** “The objectives set for the study were to contribute to the understanding of contemporary mass tourism from the perspective of the individual tourist, and to provide insights into the influence of the technology of the camera upon the experiences of contemporary tourists.” (LRTA, 1988: 1221)

**Abstract:** “Results of three replications of a technique called Visitor Employed Photography (VEP) are reported.” (LRTA, 1983: 1189)

**Abstract:** “This exploratory article attempts to highlight some areas of tourism research which are believed to lack sufficient methodological sophistication” (p. 1).

**Abstract:** “This article describes a number of the formal and technical features of MDS analysis and its variants.” (p. 236)

**Abstract:** The study involved the survey of car travellers at travel information centres in Michigan. “In a cognitive mapping task, Ss indicated which parts of Michigan they perceived to be recreation and tourism regions” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** The authors suggest a method called the Front-End (FE) method which involves sampling sites at access corridors. “Selected travelers are administered a Front-End survey which is a personal interview combined with observation” (p. 162).

**Abstract:** Presents the views of survey recipients on techniques to increase the response to the survey.

**Abstract:** “An experimental method is described for analysing the preference of winter beach holiday makers for various destination attributes.” (LRTA, 1990: 2138)


**Abstract:** “Too often interviewing forms the only method of data collection in recreation and tourism research. It is maintained here that the research could profit from a combination and integration of different field methods and techniques. This is shown in the case of the European trips of young American and Canadian tourists” (p. 88).


**Abstract:** “Visitors to the city of Toronto were provided with a camera and asked to document those aspects of the visit they found most enjoyable or most distressing” (p. 25).


**Abstract:** “The purpose of this article is to show how two new methodologies, multidimensional scaling and psychographics shed useful light on the attitudes of tourists toward National Parks as vacation destinations” (p. 14).


**Abstract:** The author claims that “the comparative neglect of tourist behavior stems from both a failure to appreciate its significance and from the lack of a readily available data source and established methodology” (p. 106). The 'time-budget' is presented as an approach for studying tourist behaviour.


**Abstract:** Study involving first time visitors to Oxford drawing a sketch map of the city.


**Abstract:** Travellers drew a route map of their journey. “The maps were scored for the number of landmarks, districts, paths, social comments, texture and three measures of orientation.” (p. 141) (PLP Pub)

Abstract: “This research examines the similarities and differences between data collected by an inquiry conversion survey and that collected by a visitor survey. Both surveys were conducted in Nebraska during 1983” (p. 76).

Abstract: “Noting that tourism researchers frequently encounter multivariate statistical data sets, this paper aims to demonstrate the benefits that are likely to accrue to such workers employing a hand-operable non-parametric method of analyzing such data sets” (p. 63).

Abstract: A research note which discussed a methodological perspective of research studies triangulation.

Abstract: Describes an instrument developed by the authors, the bleeper-recorder.

Abstract: The author argues that the collection and standardization of tourist statistics should be improved.


Abstract: Commentary on Van Raaij (1986).

Abstract: The paper argues that since the determining nature of recreational travel participation is psychological, it is important for a recreation management agency to understand the psychological factors involved (LRTA, 1989: 1543).

**Abstract:** Some of the issues studied are a) the tourist’s motivations, attitudes, reactions and roles, and b) the relations and perceptions of tourists and locals (LRTA, 1985: 1961).


**Abstract:** The paper examines “(1) the temporal structure of tourist attractions, (2) the temporal quality of touristic experiences, and (3) the temporal organization of tourism” (LRTA, 1987: 89).


**Abstract:** “The nature of touring behaviour is examined and the results of a survey of tourist movement are outlined. The survey is the first attempt to chart the behaviour of tourists over time.” (LRTA, 1983: 350)


**Abstract:** (Motives for travel, image of holiday countries, holiday behavior: new results of psychological research on tourism: report of a conference of the Tourism Study Circle held in connection with the 15th International Tourism fair in Berlin on the 4th March 1981.) (LRTA, 1984: 1276)


**Abstract:** (The tourist as consumer.) The tourist today looks for a personal product (LRTA, 1991: 214).


**Abstract:** (Tourism and the changing person) “It is argued that people behave differently in tourism situations compared with other situations. This may be related to the inherent properties of the tourism situations which include an element of novelty, freedom and involvement.” (LRTA, 1984: 640)


**Abstract:** A report on a study which examines the association of social backgrounds and work life experiences with meanings of travel experiences.

**Abstract:** Commentary on Gottleib (1982).

**Abstract:** The paper explores two dimensions of human behaviour - subjective or existential reality and environmental or structural reality.

**Abstract:** “Changes in personal and social values within the Polish population over the last decade are investigated and are related to adjustments in tourism behaviour.” (LRTA, 1990: 40)

**Abstract:** “This article focuses on the impact of social factors on the leisure tourist. Shorter working hours, less physically demanding work and better education have resulted in demand for a higher quality tourism product and a much wider range of tourist destinations and activities” (p. 112).

**Abstract:** “The socio-psychological approach to long distance travel for leisure and vacation purposes is illustrated by recent studies of family mobility: for instance, family decision-making, sociability and travel, territorial behavior and the 'territorialisation' process, and change processes related to the family life-cycle” (p. 113).

**Abstract:** The paper “considers some of the options offered to touristic leisure by the rediscovery and rejuvenation of the concept of Hospes, and examines the possibility of finding a new approach to hospitality through strong cognitive and effective developmental processes” (LRTA, 1985: 1924).

**Abstract:** The study examined travel patterns of tourists at Vancouver Island, British Columbia.


**Abstract:** A study of travel histories revealed two generalized patterns of tourist behaviour, one related to travel frequency, the other to travel style. (Rural Recreation and Tourism Abstracts, 1980, p.1757)


**Abstract:** A review of *Homesickness* by Murray Bail and *The Great Museum* by Donald Horne. “*The Great Museum* exposes the meanings of tourism for different classes and social groups” (p. 660).


**Abstract:** No abstract provided. (PLP Pub)


**Abstract:** No abstract provided. (PsycINFO)


**Abstract:** (Motives for travel, image of holiday countries, holiday behaviour: new results of psychological research on tourism: report of a conference of the Tourism Study Circle held in connection with the 15th International Tourism fair in berlin on the 4th March 1981.) (LRTA, 1984: 1276)


**Abstract:** “This study is one component of a comprehensive project reviewing the tourism industry in the Coffs Harbour area ... This component covers a survey of tourist behaviour, explaining attitudes to and experiences within the 'Banana Republic’” (Leisure Database).


Abstract: An American study which examined whether or not consumers develop travel strategies.

Abstract: “The Canadian Tourism Attitude and Motivation Study was set up in 1982 with the objective of developing an understanding of the Canadian Travel market. This article describes how the population was sampled and the data classified according to three broad criteria relating to the types of pleasure trip chosen by individuals” (p. 146).

Abstract: “This paper assesses the impact of socio-economic status on three indicators of leisure. The first is holiday taking as a measure of actual leisure behaviour. The other two examine anticipated changes in recreational expectations and aspirations under hypothetical conditions of improved opportunities for leisure” (p. 31).

Abstract: An overview of vacation decisions, activities and satisfactions.

Abstract: The article recommends an approach for marketing and consumer policy – “to study the behavior of tourists: decision-making, vacation activities, and/or complaining behavior” (p. 1).


Abstract: “A model is proposed wherein lifestyle determines or modifies such elements of the attitudes towards tourism as motives, forms of tourism, realized objectives, assumed roles, needs and social aspirations.” (LRTA, 1990: 19)

**Abstract:** The author proposes a definition of tourism and discusses the dimensions of the tourist role.

**Abstract:** A section of the paper deals with a definition of tourists.

**Abstract:** The research note looks at the word ‘tourist’.

**Abstract:** “A key strength of this definition is that it permits both conceptualization and measurement of tourism in a way that is consistent with other economic activity.” (p. 179)


**Abstract:** Grouping of travellers into 10 segments according to psychographic characteristics.

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.

**Abstract:** “This article presents detailed demographic breakdowns of the responses to 10 travel - and vacation-related AIQ statements. Further analysis of the interrelationships among these statements precedes some evidence that responses to these statements can be predictive of reported expenditures on entertainment, recreation, and vacations/vacation travel” (p. 1).

**Abstract:** “It is suggested that psychographic scales can be used to operationalize and test Feldman and Thielbar’s contentions about vacation life styles.” (LRTA, 1978: 360)
Abstract: A profile of tourists to Massachusetts using life-style data.


Abstract: “Investigated are: the relationship between stability and change across the life cycle and tourists’ role preferences and motivation; and the role that gender and educational attainment play on the choice of tourist roles” (Sociological Abstracts).

Abstract: The role of tourist diplomat is situated in a global context of issues (peace, human rights and environmental protection).

Abstract: “Cohen’s approach to tourist role definition is reworked, and contemporary fuzzy set theory and multidimensional scaling are used to demonstrate ways that traveler roles can be distinguished. Social and experiential-based attributes are employed as constructs to assess the travel-related roles, the choice of the constructs is guided by previous literature” (ABI/Inform Database).

Small, J. (1976). *Family roles on holiday and the interaction of the physical environment with holiday behavior.* Unpublished MSc Thesis, Department of Psychology, University of Surrey, Surrey, UK.
Abstract: The study comprised case studies of 12 English families who had holidayed abroad in the summer of 1975.


Abstract: “The paper examines the intrinsic needs that compel people to travel for pleasure.” (LRTA, 1983: 1705)

Abstract: Looks at travel motivations with a marketing emphasis.

Abstract: Interviews were conducted with families from the capital cities to investigate needs and problems of holiday taking with children. The study was conducted by J.A. Cowl and Co. Pty. Ltd., Marketing Research, Melbourne.

Abstract: “The study is concerned with identifying those motives of pleasure vacations which influence the selection of a destination. It also seeks to develop a conceptual framework capable of encompassing such motives” (p. 408).

Abstract: A study of tourist motivation. “A theoretical case is suggested for concentration on “push” factors, and, in particular, those stemming from “anomie” and “ego-enhancement” in the tourist himself.” (p.184)

Abstract: An overview of the recent literature. The essay highlights the definitional difficulties with the expression 'tourist motivation'.


Abstract: “A neglected facet of tourist motivation is examined by developing a number of ideas from transactional analysis” (Sociological Abstracts Database).

**Abstract:** (Why travel? Travel motives of German tourists, 1982) (LRTA, 1984: 1278).


**Abstract:** Although mainly a description on the socio-demographic characteristics of the passengers, there is some information about motivation.


**Abstract:** (The needs and values of tourist behaviour). “The study is qualitative in nature and examines the psycho-social character of tourist motives and wants, and investigates human behaviour.” (LRTA, 1981: 376)


**Abstract:** A study of American consumers. The study included information on reasons for travelling.


**Abstract:** “The behaviour and motivations of tourists in an elite tourist group which travelled through the Pacific Ocean by sailing boat for 3 months are analysed.” (LRTA, 1990: 263)


**Abstract:** “This article illustrates the social situation of non-travelers, or people who do not take holiday trips” (p. 172).


**Abstract:** Pleasure travel seen by many as a necessity.
**Abstract:** A rejoinder to Dann’s (1981) article.

**Abstract:** The present system of work-habitate-leisure-travel “does not satisfy the human needs of traveler, host, and ultimately the social system. One inevitable result of forecast change, is a new, humane understanding of leisure and tourism” (p. 517).

**Abstract:** Looks at travel needs and the other factors necessary for a trip departure.

**Abstract:** Group discussions were held to “identify those factors which precipitate travel, and the types of holidays which have primary appeal to the segment of the market” (p. 1).

**Abstract:** Factors motivating tourists and the extent to which tourist expectations are satisfied.

**Abstract:** Looks at impacts of tourism and also motives - tourism as fantasy.

**Abstract:** Looks at travel motivation and how holidays allow people to reduce the monotony of ordinary life.

**Abstract:** Through ethnographic observation, interviews and semiotic analysis, the study examines the reasons for Japanese tourists to visit Los Angeles.

**Abstract:** The article argues that for many executives travel can become an addiction akin to workaholism.
Abstract: Looks at needs and motivations. Focuses on an analytical rather than descriptive approach, emphasising the individual.

Abstract: Includes a chapter on motivations for tourist travel.

Abstract: A study of travel motivation using Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Rather than asking tourists to articulate their travel needs, the present study argued that “indirect inferences about travel motivation from tourists' actual experiences may provide fresh insights” (p. 16).

Abstract: The paper emphasises the limitations of most research on motivation. The authors suggest the advantages of projective techniques over the traditional descriptive accounts.

Abstract: Tourism is “regarded as a basic human need without which all other aspects of the tourism system would be superfluous.” (LRTA, 1990: 1222)


Abstract: Motivation - travel marketing.

Abstract: Stress that an understanding of tourist needs requires an understanding of environmental factors.

Abstract: “This chapter examines methods used to study ... the push forces at the origin; the pull forces of the destination, and the actual travel resulting from their combination.” (LRTA, 1983: 278)

Abstract: Group interviews were conducted with young Australians to obtain more information about their motivations and thus assist in the development of a proposed advertising campaign.

Abstract: This book includes a chapter on psychology and motivation for tourism.


Abstract: “The theoretical basis, construction and description of the 'questionnaire on tourist motivation' (QTM) as well as its psychometric characteristics are outlined.” (LRTA, 1988: 169)

Abstract: “Theoretical assumptions and findings are presented following research into the origins and structure of tourist motivation.” (LRTA, 1988: 168)

Abstract: “This research examines the motivations for overseas travel using the concept of 'push' and 'pull' factors. Data were examined from four countries - Japan, France, West Germany and the United Kingdom” (p. 42).

**Abstract:** A review of MacCannell (1976).

**Abstract:** “Three basic assumptions, common in the literature on tourism, regarding 'commoditization', 'staged authenticity', and the inability of tourists to have authentic experiences are re-examined” (p. 371).

**Abstract:** “MacCannell's concept of 'staged authenticity' is applied to the study of 'alternative tourism’” (p. 30). A content analysis was done on the advertisement of jungle-companies, offering trekking tours in Northern Thailand.

**Abstract:** A review of MacCannell (1976).

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**Abstract:** “The problem of false consciousness and its relationship to the social structure of tourist establishments is analyzed. Accounts of travelers are examined in terms of Erving Goffman's front versus back distinction” (p. 589).

**Abstract:** “Presents a sociological analysis of the meaning of modern tourism and sightseeing, focusing on these phenomena as part of post-industrial man's quest for authentic experience” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** “Two concepts to explain tourists' experiences and behaviour are employed in this research: the notion of authenticity and the view that tourists have a travel career” (p. 157).

**Abstract:** The paper argues that, to understand authenticity, one needs to look at the authenticity of both actors and their settings. To explain tourist satisfaction preference levels for authenticity and perceptions of authenticity need to be considered. (PsycINFO)


**Abstract:** “The purpose of this study is to describe novel versus commonplace trips and to explore behavioral and demographic differences between travelers who experience different levels of novelty” (p. 20).


**Abstract:** A study which explored individual differences in novelty seeking behaviour.


**Abstract:** A study of motivation. The Alaskan vacation market was segmented by novelty-seeking role.

### 13. Involvement (1990-1991)


**Abstract:** “Introduces a measure of involvement developed in France by G. Laurent and J.N. Kapferer ... and provides tests of its reliability and validity in recreational and tourist contexts” (PsycINFO).


**Abstract:** “The involvement construct has been extensively studied in the consumer behaviour literature. Recent conceptual and measurement breakthroughs have examined the construct in the contexts of recreational and tourist behavior.” (LRTA, 1991: 2)

**Abstract:** “Five models of tourist experience are discussed: diversionary, recreational, experiential, experimental, and existential models. The notion of tourism in the context of play is articulated.” (LRTA, 1987: 732)

**Abstract:** “The behavior of charter yacht tourists in the British Virgin Islands can be viewed as a symbolic expression and an inversion of the central sexual and social ideologies of the tourists’ home culture. The paper analyses the behavior as a form of play, following Huizinga and Norbeck, and in terms of liminality and communitas, following Victor Turner.” (p. 35).

**Abstract:** Four travel books are reviewed highlighting the similarities between play and travel - motivation for travel.


**Abstract:** “A study was conducted to compare potential vacation travellers' perceptions of the attractiveness of different holiday destination types in Texas, USA, to those of 'experts' in the travel and tourism industry.” (LRTA, 1991: 250)

**Abstract:** “The format and content of tourist attraction brochures are examined. Emphasis is on their function in encouraging tourists to establish authentic ‘traveler-like’ personal contact with the local people and area. The Old Order Amish community in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is the setting studied” (p. 195).

**Abstract:** Commentary on Uzzell's (1984) paper.

**Abstract:** “Ways in which the tourist industry exploits the dreams of modern man are explored, and why commercialized paradises so easily satisfy these dreams is discussed.” (LRTA, 1983: 750)


**Abstract:** “A sample of 617 student respondents was drawn from 12 universities, in different parts of the United States. Semantic differential instruments were used to measure respondents' descriptive and importance dimensions of their image of Mexico” (p. 18).


**Abstract:** An examination of the evaluation vocabulary of general interest articles published about the Republic of Ireland.


**Abstract:** “Perceptual mapping techniques and survey data are used to investigate the implications of consumer perceptions that may then be applied to marketing tourist attractions” (ABI/INFORM Database).


**Abstract:** Investigated Americans' image of various states of the USA over time.


**Abstract:** Images of tourist regions in the United States and Caribbean are portrayed using a multi dimensional scaling programme.


**Abstract:** “Using the Fishbein-type choice or attitude model, this article demonstrates that preferences for (choice of) tourist destinations are largely dependent on the favorableness of perceptions of those destinations” (p. 8).

Abstract: “The images of Tunisia of a group of students visiting the country for the first time were tested before and after a visit in December 1986” (Gyte, 1987, Abstract).

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to identify how British tourists in Mallorca thought about holiday destinations and compare one with another.

Abstract: The paper reports on a nationwide survey which looked at images of camping’s attraction and environment. Such images “provide a means of identifying new market prospects and suggest marketing strategies for overcoming the perceptual barriers of many prospective campers” (p. 21).

Abstract: A mail survey of Texas residents.

Abstract: A mail survey of tour operators from nine countries.

Abstract: “Small samples of tourists visiting Greece and Morocco were studied intensively to see whether tourists' post travel images of these countries were different from pre-travel images” (p. 145).

Abstract: “This article describes a method of assessing secondary images of holiday resorts to determine what effect such images have on tourist decision making” (p. 168).

Abstract: “Several advantages and disadvantages pertain to the free elicitation technique of measuring image uses as compared to the multidimensional scaling and semantic differential scaling techniques. This is illustrated by 2 studies” (ABI/INFORM Database).

Abstract: Stresses the importance of image in destination choice and that the prerequisite of a meaningful marketing strategy is continuous assessment of a destinations image.

Abstract: Utah, USA was used as a case study.

Abstract: Adopting a semiotic viewpoint, “tourism advertising is analyzed as the memory and the reflection of the narrating consciousness of a leisure traveler” (p. 106).

Abstract: “This paper reports a structuralist analysis of the meanings and images which package holiday firms seek to communicate through their annual holiday brochures” (p. 80).

Abstract: The study using an attitude model based on the work of Fishbein (1967) compared attitudes toward the resort, Traverse City in Michigan, USA.


Abstract: “This article examines values as a means of enriching our understanding of the individual’s underlying motives and needs in making leisure and travel decisions” (p. 20).

Abstract: The study analyzed the relationship between subjects’ values (both general and 'object-specific') and their travel behaviour.

Abstract: A study of Polish university students.

**Abstract:** “The relationship between personal values and vacation behavior has been studied for a Dutch sample of 713 families” (p. 37).

**17. Personality (1987-1990)**


**Abstract:** Data from subjects' 16PF scores was correlated with 20 foreign destinations as a travel choice.


**Abstract:** The study “evaluated S.C. Plog's (1973) concept of psychocentrism - allocentrism in travel preferences, using 2 scales - one of preferred destinations and another of preferred activities while on vacation” (PsychINFO Database).


**Abstract:** No abstract provided.


**Abstract:** A reply to Smith (1990).


**Abstract:** “This research note presents a test of Plog's model of tourism destination preferences. Data are reported for seven nations in terms of destinations preferred by allocentric, midcentric, and psychocentric tourist types” (p. 40).


**Abstract:** “The development of Port Douglas as a tourist destination has occurred to cater for the allocentric holidaymaker who is outgoing and self-confident and willing to try new experiences” (LEISURE Database).


**Abstract:** Smith's reply to Plog's (1990) reply.
18. Decision-making (1975-1990)


**Abstract:** A study of American families with implications for marketing.


**Abstract:** (Factors affecting the travel decision). “The study lists and analyses the factors affecting the travel decision... This is then supplemented by a wide range of examples.” (LRTA, 1989: 1541)


**Abstract:** (Factors influencing the decision to travel). “The factors including motivations and attitudes, influencing the travel decision are analysed and placed in order of importance, with consideration of the role of groups, social and leisure roles, social status and behaviour, family and culture.” (LRTA, 1989: 2184)


**Abstract:** A study of husband and wife teams in Columbus Ohio with regard to vacation decision making.


**Abstract:** “The study applies a technique called 'policy capturing' to assess how people value the different attributes of their recreational options ... It is argued that tour operators could use the technique to learn how people value various combinations of facilities, attractions, pricing, travel times, accommodation and so forth for their proposed destinations.” (LRTA, 1990: 2149)


**Abstract:** A survey of high income Mexican families and their travel agents.


**Abstract:** Looks at the factors affecting travel decisions.

Abstract: The dissertation looks at Family decision making: destination, lodging and route decisions.

Abstract: “Three hypotheses developed by Komarovsky on patterns of decision-making between spouses are examined using 1974 survey data” (p. 157).

Abstract: “This study examines decision making by families who vacation to Alaska. The three decision making modes - husband dominant, wife dominant, and joint decision making by husband and wife - were compared using sociodemographics, travel behaviors, and attitudes towards the vacation experience” (p. 2).

Abstract: “This article reports results of research which replicated and extended a previously reported study on family vacation decision making. Modifications to the research design of the previous study provided new insights into how influence structure and lodging choice criteria vary between family and couple vacationers and between the vacationing clientele of hotel/motel chains versus that of independently owned hotels and motels” (p. 3).

Abstract: A market research study looking at vacation patterns and travel decisions of residents of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Abstract: “A small empirical study was conducted to examine the degree of relationships among levels of consumer awareness and preferences toward visiting alternative destinations” (ABI/INFORM Database).


Abstract: No abstract provided.

Abstract: An attempt to apply constructs and methodology applicable to retail goods to the tourism industry, i.e. to tourists' purchase decisions.


Abstract: “A model of the tourist's destination selection decision was developed and evaluated. Data were collected through in-depth personal interviews using a non-scheduled instrument and five semantic differential scale instruments.” (LRTA, 1979: 292)


Abstract: The study looked at patterns of interpersonal association in choice of a destination.


Abstract: The study looked at the characteristics of potential tourists in Australia who chose Tasmania as a destination rather than New Zealand.


Abstract: “Addresses the problem of inferring and measuring touristic attraction for countries as wholes, based on the observed distribution of tourists among a set of destination countries” (PsycINFO).


Abstract: “The literature on attractions is reviewed and a model of attractions is proposed” (p. 367).


Abstract: “Research in the field of tourists' decisions in both the geographical and psychological domain are critically reviewed.” (LRTA, 1989: 369)

**Abstract:** The study was concerned with choice of vacation site


**Abstract:** “The paper presents a tentative application of micro-modelling in travel research, demonstrating how vacationists' attitudes translate into preference and behavioural intention towards a destination area.” (LRTA, 1983: 1236)


**Abstract:** A survey was conducted, the overall purpose being to gather information about the perceptions and preferences of tourists from the United States.


**Abstract:** “In a replication of Husbands' analysis with corrections for distance and population, it is suggested that there is more than 1 dimension associated with attractiveness of different countries in tourism” (PsycINFO).


**Abstract:** “A two stage approach to travel destination choice was developed based on the construct of an evoked set” (p. 432).


**Abstract:** “A model of traveler destination awareness and choice is presented, as well as the results of an empirical test of this model.... The model builds on the work of several propositions and research findings from cognitive and behavioral psychology, marketing, and travel and tourism” (ABI/INFORM Database).


**Abstract:** Examines whether the conceptual framework of evoked, inept and inert sets from consumer behaviour is supported in a study of traveler evaluations of vacation destinations.


**Abstract:** “The purpose of the study was to describe the extent to which resort travellers collected and were subsequently influenced by four alternative information sources and the degree to which the use of these sources may be influenced by selected explanatory variables.” (LRTA, 1991: 251)


**Abstract:** (The behaviour as regards information of those travelling on holiday. A behaviour science approach to a marketing strategy.) “This study investigates how the holiday tourist acquires and uses information to decide on holiday travel” (Datzer, 1984, p. 769).


**Abstract:** Relates differences in planning time to purpose and length of trip. These differences are related to use of information sources.


**Abstract:** “This exploratory study probes the travel information system from the tourist's point of view” (p. iii).


**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were “1. to determine the extent of use of travel information sources among the two sample populations, 2. to determine if there were any relationships between the extent of information use and certain demographic and travel behavior variables, and 3. to measure the credibility attributed to travel information sources by these tourists” (p. 6).


**Abstract:** Study of the information search strategies of first-time visitors to Alaska.


**Abstract:** “The study develops a conceptual and methodological framework for investigating the effects of travel on the visitor's attitude toward a destination. The framework is applied in a
cross-cultural context, focusing on a Japanese tourist segment studying English and travelling in British Columbia, Canada.” (LRTA, 1990:. 2140)


Abstract: “The present study tested implications of the psychological theory of Cognitive Dissonance for travel choice modeling. The paper extends on another paper previously published in 1977 and tests by hypothesis generated by the theory with the aid of four other attitudinal surveys in the travel choice literature.” (LRTA, 1979: 973)

Abstract: This study is “part of a multiple set of studies that analyzed tourism's potential contribution to the reduction of negative ethnic attitudes” (p. 45).

Abstract: “Tourism creates the possibility of a new interpretation of universal values.” (LRTA, 1990: 18)

Abstract: Pre- and post-trip measures of destination perceptions and attitudes of a Japanese tourist segment.

Abstract: “This research note contributes to the sparse literature offering a social psychological approach to evaluating the impact of educational travel upon personality characteristics and styles of functioning, and underscores the importance of questioning the comfortable assumptions that educational travel provides only positive features of personal growth and enhancement” (p. 114).


Abstract: Risks associated with certain tourist behaviour.

Abstract: At least 50 countries restrict the entry of HIV+ tourists. “Travel advice has become of specific importance” (LRTA, 1990, p. 1247).

Abstract: The author argues that “all levels of the industry could do more to warn travellers of potential health dangers and to apply pressure for the improvement of inadequate infrastructural systems” (p. 285).

Abstract: “The book is an anthology of invited specialist opinion on a wide range of problems of concern to travelers.” (LRTA, 1989: 1349)

Abstract: The paper reports the findings of five surveys conducted between 1976 and 1979 to measure how fear of flying affects the air travel industry.

Abstract: A pilot study of tourism’s health-care component which involved a survey of travellers, doctors and herbalists and a content analysis of travel brochures about 24 countries.

Abstract: Therapy classes for nervous passengers.

Abstract: The article emphasizes the health risks of travel.

Abstract: The study “analyzes 457 cases of admissions of tourists to the Innsbruck clinic ... It is suggested that most of the wide-ranging complaints probably had existed earlier but had become pathogenic during a holiday atmosphere and unaccustomed conditions of life and climate” (PsycINFO).

Abstract: The emphasis of the paper is that disabled tourists must receive greater attention from the tourist industry.

Abstract: “Tourist phenomena are analysed from the point of view of their possible psychotherapeutic qualities.” (LRTA, 1989, p. 150)

**Abstract:** A commentary on Pizam, Neumann & Reichel (1978).

**Abstract:** A descriptive overview “of the nature and dimensions of tourist complaints and how these are related to both the structure of the tourist industry and to the unique quality of the tourist experience” (p. 382). Indicators of tourist satisfaction.

**Abstract:** (Measuring tourist satisfaction.) “The article explains measured levels of tourists’ satisfaction in terms of a satisfaction co-efficient (KZS).” (LRTA, 1983: 1234)

**Abstract:** “Reports findings from a study of the role of vacation expectations measured before, and satisfaction measured after, a vacation” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** “The validity of several frequently employed satisfaction scales was tested using data from a study of satisfaction with tourism in Nova Scotia” (p. 2).

**Abstract:** “In many previous studies of consumer satisfaction/dissatisfaction, specific performance expectations were considered the prime baseline of disconfirmation and post-exposure outcomes. The present study broadens the scope of the factors involved in the arousal of satisfaction and its outcomes” (p. 333). The study involved a survey of tourists visiting a stalactite cave.

**Abstract:** “The results are presented of a survey based on interviews and questionnaires which was concerned with the causes of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, the problems and benefits felt by foreign tourists.” (LRTA, 1983: 1270)

**Abstract:** “This article discusses the quality of the data available on tourists' complaints and it is proposed that two concepts from social psychological research can be used to interpret and understand them; first, the notion of 'fit' between tourists and the environments they visit; second, the concept of attribution theory is shown to be useful for understanding the process by which tourists allocate blame and responsibility” (p. 20).


**Abstract:** Eight factors of tourist satisfaction are identified with the tourist destination area, Cape Cod, Massachusetts.


**Abstract:** Reports the findings of a study which looked at the discrepancy between middle managers vacation usage and their desires.

24. **Distance Measurement** (1975-1986)


**Abstract:** “This article reviews distance measurement research, presents the major factors that affect distance estimates, and alerts travel marketers and researchers to the negative outcomes that can occur if consumers use cognitive distance rather than actual distance when selecting vacation destinations” (p. 31).


**Abstract:** “This study examines the relationship between subjective distance and objective (geographic) distance and tests the hypothesis that, all other things being equal, the attractiveness of a tourist destination will increase as subjective distance increases” (Mayo, 1975, Abstract).

Abstract: “It is concluded that tourists tend to perceive all destinations to be closer than they actually are. It is also concluded that the far off destination has a special allure about it simply because it is far-off.” (LRTA, 1987: 1330)

25. Learning (1990)

Abstract: “This study addressed the factors influencing the rate and degree of environmental learning of first-time visitors to an international destination” (p. 419).


Abstract: A sociolinguistic study of language in touristic settings.

Abstract: 'Holiday time' is seen as of much higher quality than 'leisure time'. 'Leisure time' is seen as associated to the work paradigm.

Abstract: This study of the use of language in contemporary Japanese travel brochures gives some insight into the travel needs of Japanese tourists.


Abstract: Shopping is perhaps the most universal of tourist activities but seldom mentioned as a motive for travel. A study of tourists to a major southern U.S. city.

Abstract: Data were collected by intercept interviews with departing Japanese tourists at Honolulu International Airport in 1987.

**Abstract:** “Over 1800 retail stores in 12 countries were assessed by a group of 60 American tourists using seven measures” (p. 26).


**Abstract:** Commentary on Boas Shamir’s (1984) study of tipping practices.


**Abstract:** Examines the phenomenon of tipping from three perspectives - economic, social and social-psychological.


**Abstract:** A reply to Holloway's (1985) commentary on Shamir's (1984) article on tipping practices.


**Abstract:** William Eadington, the editor of the book of the same title, gives his perspective on "the present status of gambling in America, trends which have emerged in gambling research, and issues that are likely to become important relating to gambling in general and as a complement to tourism in the years to come” (p. 444).


**Abstract:** A description of the roles of the Institute which was created by the University of Nevada, Reno to better understand the consequences of gambling.


**Abstract:** A review of the book of the same title by William R. Eadington.
**Abstract:** A review of the book of the same title by William R. Eadington.


**Abstract:** A research note on the relationship between the photographic image and the tourist. The medium for study is the holiday snapshot with meanings attributed to the images by the photographer/tourist rather than the researcher.

**Abstract:** “This paper draws attention to three unexamined topics: the relationship between certain tourist types and patterns of photographic behavior and/or content of photographs; the culturally variable standards of appropriate subject matter and camera use in different parts of the world; and the variety of responses exhibited by host communities to being photographed” (p. 435).

**Abstract:** Discusses residents' attitudes to being photographed by tourists.

**Abstract:** The author considers the use of photography in travel.

**Abstract:** The article looks at the tourist and photography. A code of behaviour is also offered to the tourist-photographer.


**Abstract:** The paper “attempts to collate and develop psychological research into visitor evaluation. The current state of visitor evaluation research is considered by outlining the literature on 4 topics: museums, natural environments, tourist sites, and tourist facilities. An assessment of the problems of visitor evaluation work is included” (PsycINFO).
32. Visitor Centres (1986)


**Abstract:** “The aims of the current research were to explore more fully the relationships among key variables related to environmental interpretation; namely visitor enjoyment, visitors' information recall, visitor mindfulness and visitors' own beliefs in how much they had learned.” (p. 89)

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33. Theme Parks (1980-1988)


**Abstract:** “The paper examines Walt Disney World's formal use of bounded space, the collective activities shared by its visitors, its presentation of symbols, its time-space process, and assesses its overall experience.” (LRTA, 1983, p. 395)


**Abstract:** “The potential role of historic theme parks in providing domestic tourists with an 'authentic' insight into their history and culture is examined in this paper. Previous analyses of 'authenticity' and its role in travel are discussed and it is argued that these analyses have not allowed for the possibility of seeking authentic insight into the past” (p. 467). The study involved a survey of visitors at two theme parks.


**Abstract:** The study involved a survey which investigated consumers' choice criteria, information sources used by the consumer and the park attributes that the visitors rated as important.


**Abstract:** The article reports on a survey of the research practices of 38 commercial and historic theme parks in the United States and Australia.

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34. Museums (1990)

**Abstract:** A visitor survey in Denver, Colorado which goes beyond a descriptive summary.

### 35. Zoos (1987-1990)


**Abstract:** The study looked at the potential educational impact of the zoo. “Specific goals included: (1) assessment of the potential cognitive and affective educational impact of zoos on recreational visitors; (2) determination of the temporal and spatial patterns of the zoo visitors; and (3) improvement of the utility of nonreactive research methods.” (LRTA, 1988, p. 1973)


**Abstract:** The book looks at the relationship between visitors and the zoo animals and the physical environment of the zoo.


**Abstract:** The authors applied the concepts of authenticity (MacCannell) and hyperreality (Eco) to a study of zoos.


**Abstract:** “This paper describes an atypical cruise on a small ship in the South Pacific. It advances the concepts of 'short-lived societies', 'cruiseculture', and the ship as 'environment' to explain the behavior of passengers, and the ways in which they relate to each other” (p. 215).


**Abstract:** The paper stresses that travelling functions to reinforce group identity for the Japanese.


**Abstract:** Commentary on Foster (1986).

**Abstract:** “In this article the travel behaviours of Mexican families towards a destination located in south western USA are evaluated. A model of family behaviour is tested and supported” (p. 8).


**Abstract:** “Four questions designed to elicit helping behaviors were posed to 646 adult strangers in 120 bus terminals throughout the U.S. American and Australian experimenters (Es) tested whether familiar strangers (fellow bus travelers) would help more than total strangers and whether helping effects were influenced by nationality” (PsycINFO).


**Abstract:** A study of some sociopsychological aspects of tourist groups.


**Abstract:** The study investigated the number of social encounters tourists had at a seaside resort compared with the number of similar encounters at home. Also of interest was the question of whether the holiday experience was enhanced by an increase in social encounters.


**Abstract:** A review of the book of the same title by Robert B. Edgerton. “The sands of an urban beach near Los Angeles, California is the setting for this phenomenological study of the social order existing among those hundreds of thousands of tourists and locals using the beach during the summers of 1975 through 1977” (p. 607).


**Abstract:** “This essay deals with the role of guides in the Moremi Wildlife Reserve of Botswana and the frictions that arise between them and visitors to the reserve. The guides' role as 'interpreters' is juxtaposed with the tourists' desire for first-hand 'communion' with nature, which is here treated as similar to a 'vision quest’” (p. 31).

**Abstract:** A study of 'the guide' which gives an insight into tourist behaviour.


**Abstract:** An ethnographic study of four performances which investigated spoken correlates of MacCannell's stages of 'sight sacralization'.


**Abstract:** The study “analyzed 5 anthropologist led academic tours of China for their effects on tourists” (PsycINFO).


**Abstract:** Although the emphasis in this paper is on the guide, the role of the guide says a lot about tourist behaviour (motivation, attitudes, etc.).


**Abstract:** Study of the 'teacher-guide' offers an insight into tourist behaviour.


**Abstract:** The study compared authoritarian and democratic leadership styles on tour members' satisfaction with the tour.


**Abstract:** A study of human relations training for tour leaders.


**Abstract:** “The conceptual overview adopted follows that of Argyle et.al. (1981) and emphasizes eight features of social situations: goals, rules, roles, element, sequences, cognitive structures, environmental setting, and language” (p. 129).


**Abstract:** “Utilizing participant - observation techniques, examined are: (1) the function of guided tours for both tourists and the environment, (2) the attractiveness of the tourist site as it relates to function, and (3) the socio-psychological effect on tourist roles” (Sociological Abstracts).

**Abstract:** “Chapter 4 studies the sightseeing rituals of modern tourists through participant observation of guided tours in both tourist and tour guide roles ...” (LRTA, 1981: 1038)


**Abstract:** Commentary on Uri Almagor's (1985) article.

### 38. The Role of Culture (1978-1990)


**Abstract:** Commentary on Ichaporia's (1983) paper.


**Abstract:** No abstract provided.


**Abstract:** “This paper explores relations between tourist and performance identities and definitions of the situation in tourist-oriented entertainment events in Haiti” (p. 479).


**Abstract:** “This paper explores the range of varieties of tourist arts, the dynamics of change between various types of artifacts, and the interaction between tourist arts and notions of ethnic self-perception” (p. 393).


**Abstract:** A report on the conference at the University of Adelaide, April 8-10, jointly organized by Australia ICOMOS, Tourism South Australia, and the South Australian Department of Environment and Planning.

Abstract: “This article considers the potential of opera as a tourist attraction. Existing work is reviewed and the case stated for deriving a model of opera tourism from a consideration of motivation” (p. 205).

Abstract: Describes tourist responses to the sexual relief carvings at Khajuraho.

Abstract: “This paper offers an analysis of tourism as a cultural domain through a combination of hierarchical clustering and multidimensional scaling procedures not previously used together in touristic studies. The data for the study were gathered from interviews with 89 tourists” (p. 149).

Abstract: This study, by exploring the meaning that crafts hold for tourists, strengthens an understanding of tourist behaviour.

Abstract: Commentary on Ritchie & Zins (1978) article.

Abstract: “The symbolic representation of Europe in the USA was explored by examining travel by Americans in Europe. The thesis argues that American tourists `use' Europe in their search for history, culture and traditions, identifying Europe as civilization itself” (LRTA, 1989: 893).

Abstract: “This study examines how explicit manifestations of culture are related to the attractiveness of a tourism region. A mail questionnaire was employed to obtain the opinions of managers and functionaries from various sectors of tourism and from different areas of cultural development” (p. 252).

Abstract: (Mass tourism and cultural resources.) “It is argued that cultural tourism is a form of tourism still enjoyed only by an elite, and the question of introducing more ‘culture’ to mass tourism is discussed.” (LRTA, 1988: 304)

**Abstract:** Uses the Communication Competence Scale (Wiemann, 1975) and the Behavioural Accultural Scale (Szapocznik, Scopetta, Furtines & Aramalde, 1978).


**Abstract:** An introduction to the Special Issue on: Tourism and Ethnicity.


**Abstract:** Comment on Ichaporia’s (1983) paper.


**Abstract:** Includes a section dealing with culture and ethnicity as tourist attractions.


**Abstract:** The paper proposes a culture learning model rather than adjustment model for coping with unfamiliar cultures.


**Abstract:** “The concept of culture shock is analyzed as well as the salient literature arising from it, such as the stage-wise process of adaptation to an unfamiliar environment and individual and situational determinants of adjustment” (p. 41).


**Abstract:** “The book is a comprehensive study of the psychological consequences of exposure to unfamiliar environments. Drawing on theoretical and research literature in a wide range of disciplines, including psychiatry, psychology, sociology and anthropology, the study explores the adjustment of various groups of travellers, principally migrants, political refugees, foreign students, business travellers and tourists.” (LRTA, 1987: 752)
40. Host/Guest Relationships (1975-1990)

Abstract: “The study deals with host-guest psychological differences and their potential impact on Sri Lanka’s tourism trade” (p. 345).

Abstract: One set of studies looked at the tourist-host relationship.

Abstract: “A cognitive intervention aimed at improving relations between ethnic groups in general, and Israelis and Egyptians in particular, is developed and evaluated. The intervention comprised a specially designed booklet on Egypt handed out to Israeli tourists before their visit to that country” (Sociological Abstracts).

Abstract: “This paper presents data from a Baja California tourist resort to show that natives hold two kinds of ethnic stereotypes of tourists. The unrelated 'specific' stereotypes provide precise descriptions of what tourists want and how they act in business situations: they are used as guides to conducting business with tourists” (p. 487).

Abstract: “Native American folklore and mythology has many examples of burlesquing 'the Other'. Such historical parodies and critiques of 'the whiteman' influence contemporary attitudes towards tourists” (p. 89).

Abstract: No abstract provided.

Abstract: The paper “reviews the concept of the stranger as it has been used in sociology, anthropology, and intercultural relations. Based upon this literature and recent critiques, a typology of stranger-host relationships is developed. The implications of the typology for
integrating research in the sociology of tourism, intercultural adjustment, and acculturation/assimilation are discussed” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** “The paper examines some of the current formal 'meet the people' programmes and the informally guided interactions that are operated in different countries.” (LRTA, 1990: 299)

**Abstract:** The study looked at Barbados residents and tourists and found that “the level of maturity of tourism in the resort and the pattern of spatial behavior of tourists and residents provide a more fruitful assessment of the occurrence or nonoccurrence of stress between tourists and residents” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** “The significance of the social interaction between residents and international tourists is examined. Contrary to many definitions of the tourist industry it is argued that the contact between people is at the heart of the tourism product.” (LRTA, 1988: 173)

**Abstract:** A model for tourism cultural understanding is presented.

**Abstract:** The study proposes a model of the interaction between tourist and host from the tourist's perspective.

**Abstract:** “The chapter demonstrates that effects of tourist-host contact are mediated by the tourists' affluence, motivation, transience and sociological status.” (LRTA, 1983: 1708)

**Abstract:** The study looks at the social dynamics and management of the host-guest encounters.
**Abstract:** A study of B & B landladies/landlords in England and Australian tourists who had stayed in British B & B accommodation - a social psychological approach.

**Abstract:** “This paper explores the Pueblo Indian practice of burlesquing tourists” (p. 62).

**Abstract:** The paper examines forms of tourism “which seek to give the tourist an experience of host cultures, host environments and compatible activities in ways which respect the values, nature and integrity of both hosts and guests” (LRTA, 1990: 303).

**Abstract:** “Fieldwork conducted in 1972/73 in Cuzco, Peru, provides the basis for a case study of the impact of tourism on the two native populations of Indians and mestizos. The tourist population is viewed by the native population as fitting a group of quasi-ethnic stereotypes ...” (Sociological Abstracts).

**Abstract:** (The influence of tourism on Spanish youth.) The study included an analysis of Spanish young people’s perception of tourists’ religiosity, moral behavior and sense of social justice.

41. **Tourists and the Physical Environment** (1975-1991)

**Abstract:** Discusses tourism architecture in Tarcowie.

**Abstract:** Through surveys and interviews with beach visitors the study investigated the visitors' intentions to avoid the beaches if a nuclear power plant were situated nearby.
**Abstract:** Methodology is demonstrated using a sample of American university students. Results from the original study, using vacationing tourists, were confidential.

**Abstract:** The author reports on a conference organized by the ETB, 18-20 October 1989 in Torquay. The main theme of the conference was creating a sense of place in coordinated local tourism initiatives.


**Abstract:** “An evaluation was made of perceptions of coastal pine forest landscapes in Greece as expressed by summer visitors of various nationalities.” (LRTA, 1990: 1947)

**Abstract:** Looks at attractions, images and the design of tourist physical spaces.

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.

**Abstract:** (On the psychology of landscape appreciation as a factor in tourism) “After analyzing the experiences and images associated with different holiday landscapes (sea, mountain, lake), the bases of a typology of tourism are established in terms of types of individual tourists.” (LRTA, 1984: 1705)

**Abstract:** Review of Gunn (1988).

**Abstract:** Looks at several historical Dutch cities. Tourist behaviour (motives, appreciation) was an area of interest to the researcher.
**Abstract:** An American study which looked at pleasure and business travel.

**Abstract:** Looks at the growing trend in nature travel.

**Abstract:** Looks at the effects of turbulence (cyclones, riots and coups) on changes in tourist behaviour.

**Abstract:** Examines the reasons for tourists hand feeding animals.

**Abstract:** A study of the service needs of the American interstate traveler.

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.

**Abstract:** “A diary-based study of tourists visiting tropical islands in North Queensland was discussed and changes in the day-to-day moods of tourists on the islands were reported.” (p. 268)

**Abstract:** “… the author seeks to understand the psychological determinants of people’s disaffection with queues” (p. 279).

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.
**Abstract:** “This paper addresses questions concerning a college-age cohort’s preferences for specific physical environment types for high quality recreational experience” (p. 357).

**Abstract:** “This review outlines historical and current societal and individual attitudes toward wilderness, reasons for participating in wilderness, factors affecting wilderness behaviour, (including attitudes toward management, crowding and conflict), and how information and education affect behavior.” (LRTA, 1988: 515)

**Abstract:** Looks at landscape perception and valuation

**Abstract:** Looks at the number of tourists, the quality of the tourist experience and the visitor pressure on the destination.

**Abstract:** “This paper focuses on landscapes experienced by tourists on package tours to India. It examines how structure and content of 13 package tours create landscape experiences for the mass tourist which have little coincidence with the experiential reality of India” (p. 227).

**Abstract:** A book review of *Places for People* by Jeanne Davern (1976). The focus of the book is the impact of the physical environment of tourist settings.

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.

**Abstract:** A survey of US households of reactions to a variety of future fuel supply situations.
**Abstract:** No abstract provided.

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.


**Abstract:** “This article summarizes the changes in women’s market for travel. Working and nonworking segments are discussed, and the women business traveler is given special attention. New demographics for the woman traveler are also presented.” (Bartos, 1982, p.3).

**Abstract:** The paper reports the discussion at the American Hotel and Motel Association’s 1988 annual meeting (ABI Inform Database).

**Abstract:** Commentary on Smith’s article (*Annals of Tourism Research*, 6(1), 49-60).

**Abstract:** The study found that women dominated the decision-making process. The article also discusses motivations for travel.

**43. Tourist Types: Youth (1986-1990)**

**Abstract:** “This study examines the travel preferences of the youth segment and compares these preferences to representative tour offerings targeted to the 18 to 35 age group” (p. 20).

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.


44. **Tourist Types: Older Tourists** (1980-1990)


Blazey, M.A. (1987). The differences between participants and non-participants in a senior travel program. *Journal of Travel Research*, 26(1), 7-12. **Abstract:** “The study investigated travel interests, constraints to travel, and other relevant characteristics regarding persons 55 or older” (p. 7).


**Abstract:** Reply to Murphy's (1985) commentary on Jobes' (1984) article.

**Abstract:** Data were collected from 55-69 years old alumni of a large university in the USA.

**Abstract:** Commentary on Patrick Jobes' (1984) article.

**Abstract:** The vacation patterns of elderly Germans are analyzed with the contextual frame of an environmental motivational model.

**Abstract:** A study of senior citizens' organizations in Washington DC.

**Abstract:** “Choice of type of holiday, destinations, likes, dislikes and spiritual aspects of holiday are investigated.” (LRTA, 1990: 100).

**45. Tourist Types: Disability** (1980-1987)

**Abstract:** This article looks at the intrinsic environmental and interactive barriers to participation.

**Abstract:** A mail survey was conducted in South Carolina looking at each household's most recent holiday and asking if any member of the traveling party had a physical or mental condition which limited their mobility or activity.

**46. Tourist Types: Culture** (1985-1990)

**Abstract:** “This article explores similarities and differences between French and English Canadians in their perceptions of the vacation attributes of the USA and Canada” (p. 128).


**Abstract:** “The objective of the study ... was to identify whether or not French and English Canadians differed in their vacation patterns and, if so, to investigate the relative influence of culture compared to socioeconomic antecedents upon those differences” (p. 430).


**Abstract:** “The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between foodservice and tourism both in destination choice and in the vacation experience. In particular, it studies how different cultures value food when on vacation” (p. 9). The study involved a survey of 1300 visitors to Hawaii from Japan, Canada and the U.S. mainland.


**Abstract:** “The benefits experienced from traveling to the same vacation destination by three different national samples are reported. Canadian visitors most often reported rest and relaxation as the major benefit realized from their Hawaii visits, mainland Americans reported cultural experiences, and Japanese visitors reported family togetherness as major benefits realized.” (p.7)


**Abstract:** “This article is concerned with the cultural logic gap which exists between Americans and Japanese, especially in the context of how this gap impacts on marketing e.g. travel and tourism products to the Japanese” (p. 105).

47. **Other Tourist Types** (1977-1990)


**Abstract:** The article describes the results of a study conducted in Turkey to distinguish between tourists who make their own travel arrangements and those in organized groups. There is some discussion of travel motivation.
Abstract: “An ethnographic study of fishing in the Central San Joaquin Valley provides the pretext for a semiotic analysis of the 'sportsman’” (p. 76).

Abstract: The paper looks at the demographic characteristics of adventure travellers.

Abstract: “The primary objectives of the research were a) to determine if there were distinctive sociodemographic, behavioral and/or psychographic characteristics that differentiated repeat from non-repeat vacationers, and b) to identify possible reasons for returning to familiar destinations” (p. 201).

Abstract: A pilot study of Black American tourists. Motivation for travel is one area covered.

Abstract: A survey of over 10,000 campers in Wisconsin, USA.

Abstract: “This paper is a phenomenologically oriented treatise on the meaning of second-home domestic tourism. Discussions were held with some 300 second-home owners in Canada over almost a 20 year period. ... The goal is to explore ... what the second home means to the second-home tourist” (p. 367).


**Abstract:** “The paper explores the meaning and utility of the terms 'tourism' and 'pilgrimage' and concludes by offering a more useful definition of them than the ones our language persuades us to employ” (p. 57). The paper looks at 2 groups of travellers in Sri Lanka, the fun-loving and raucous Sinhalese youths and others of wealthy Tamil Hindus.


**Abstract:** “This paper describes the subculture of the contemporary international budget traveler. From personal observations, interviews, and mail questionnaires, it portrays individuals who have been a part of 'road culture' for a year or more” (p. 313).


**Abstract:** The Alaskan market was segmented into guided tour tourists, sightseeing/excursion tourists, and self-guided tourists. The study examined the segments in terms of trip behaviour and attitudes.


**Abstract:** Arctic tourists vs non-Arctic tourists.


**Abstract:** The study investigates differences between American historian travellers and non historian travellers in terms of demographic, informational and life style characteristics.


**Abstract:** The monograph looks at a specific tourist group, the adventure tourist, and describes the behaviour of that group.


**Abstract:** The article looks at pilgrimage to the ancestral land by Greek Americans and the variables that correlate with this form of travel.

Abstract: Use of planning assistance for vacation travel. Differences in travel behaviour patterns between the three planning segments.


**Abstract:** A review of two books, *Homesickness* by Murray Bail and *The Great Museum* by Donald Horne. “*Homesickness* offers the activities and reactions of a specific tour party where the individual personalities and identities are highlighted by the novelist's flair” (p. 660).


**Abstract:** “On the one hand, the author considers such aspects and tourist motivation, reasons for choosing package tours, expectations of the tourists, and variables which influence the final degree of satisfaction. On the other hand, aspects of group dynamics such as interaction, setting, group size, and group cohesion have been considered” (p. 185).


**Abstract:** “This article is an ethnographic account of the role of the group in the travel experience” (p. 465).


**Abstract:** “A model is presented to explain a traveler's choice of vacation mode. The possible modes considered are independent travel, travel on an inclusive package tour, and travel on a basic package tour” (p. 13).

49. Tourist Impacts on the Destination (General) (1977-1990)


**Abstract:** The article reports the reaction of Sri Lankans to foreign tourism in Sri Lanka.


**Abstract:** “In the *Wake of the Tourist*: Managing Special Places in Eight Countries, looks at what happens in places that attract tourists - at what makes these areas special, and how they have been affected by the impact of tourism” (Introduction to the book by W.K. Reilly, p. 14).
**Abstract:** The author’s perspective on the book of the same title (1978).

**Abstract:** The book comprises the papers presented at a Workshop concerned with the impact of tourism on several small developing countries.

**Abstract:** The study looked at the impacts of tourism on the Amish community.


**Abstract:** “This paper identifies the need to consider the impact of tourism as an economic and social activity in any broad assessment of the impacts of tourism development” (p. 248).

**Abstract:** A review of the literature dealing with tourism in the developing countries with a focus on the flow from the developed to the developing countries.

**Abstract:** A review of the book of the same name by Okpyo Moon. The book presents positive impacts of tourist development in a Japanese rural village.

**Abstract:** The study looked at tourism impacts in NSW.

**Abstract:** A review of the film of the same name produced by Roy Bonesteel which looks at the impacts of tourism in the Caribbean.

**Abstract:** A review of the book *A small place* by Kincaid Jamaica. The book deals with the impact of tourism on Antigua.

**Abstract:** This article examines community attitudes toward major festivals or hallmark events.

**Abstract:** The paper presents the views of the Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre (CTRC) concerning tourism impacts.

**Abstract:** Chichicastenango was used as a case study. The author investigates economic and cultural impacts.

**Abstract:** “This article reports on a recent conference of the Society for Applied Anthropology, and summarizes sessions of that conference, which focused on tourism” (p. 26).

**Abstract:** A review of *The Great Escape? An Examination of North-South Tourism* by E. P. English (1986).

**Abstract:** The article looks at the impacts of tourism on the destination and “calls for a fundamental political transformation in the conception of tourism and recreation” (p. 135).

**Abstract:** The book includes chapters on the impacts of tourism.


Abstract: Community reactions to three different types of destination area, a day trip centre (Windsor), a short stay centre (York), and a long stay centre (Torquay).

Abstract: “This case study examines interrelationships of tourism development and the environment, broadly defined” (p. 153).

Abstract: One chapter of the book looks at the economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts of tourism.

Abstract: “The purpose of this research is to examine the influence of participation in outdoor recreation on the tourism perceptions and attitudes of rural residents” (p. 420).


Abstract: This paper also looks at impacts of tourism.


Abstract: The paper reports the impacts (economic, physical, socio-cultural, psychological and political) on the destination area.

Abstract: “This article describes the impact of tourism on the environment in the Channel Islands and how controls are exerted to conserve the natural heritage of those islands” (p. 43).

Abstract: A study of the impact of tourists on two coastal communities in the U.S.

Abstract: A study of residents' opinions on economic, sociocultural and environmental impacts.

Abstract: This article describes a survey of local residents' perceptions and feelings towards tourists and tourism.

Abstract: “The article investigates residents' attitudes to tourism in North Wales, using factor analysis” (p. 40).

Abstract: “A commentary is presented on W.C. Husbands' (1983) data in 'Tourist space and touristic attraction' (*Leisure Sciences*, 5(4), 289-307). In particular, the notion of economic exploitation of peripheral nations by central nations is questioned. Tourists appear to choose destinations on the basis of benefits such as warmth and sunshine and do not seek out underdeveloped nations in order to exploit them.” (LRTA, 1985: 1538)


Abstract: “This study attempted to determine the impact of winter visitors on Corpus Christi as perceived by residents and particular interest groups in the city” (p. 2).


Abstract: This paper proposes a move towards a social theory base for tourism rather than an economic base.


Abstract: “This research note suggests a method of measuring residents' attachment levels to distinguish between recent and long-established 'native' residents' perceptions of tourism impacts on the community” (p. 27).


Abstract: The article looks at economic, social and environmental impacts.

50. Tourist Impacts on the Destination (Socio-cultural) (1964-1990)


Abstract: A review of the book by E. de Kadt (1979), *Tourism - Passport to Development?*


Abstract: Discusses the impacts of tourism.


Abstract: A study of Hawaiian students looking at the perceived impacts of tourism.

Abstract: As costs and benefits of tourism do not accrue equally to residents of tourist destinations a segmentation analysis of resident attitudes was carried out.

Abstract: Looks at the impact of tourism and the threat of AIDS.


Abstract: “In a longitudinal comparative study some current issues concerning the nature, penetration, and impact of youth tourism on two beaches on two differentially developed islands in Southern Thailand are examined” (p. 189).


Abstract: A commentary on V. Smith's article (1980).


Abstract: The book is the outcome of the papers and discussion from a 1976 Seminar sponsored by the World Bank and UNESCO to discuss the cultural and social impacts of tourism on developing countries and the implications for decision making.


Abstract: “This paper addresses the impact of tourism on the preservation of ethnic identity with specific reference to the Louisiana Cajuns” (p. 451).

Abstract: Looks at the Pacific Islands and the effects of tourism on them.

Abstract: “The author gives telling examples of the kinds of social, environmental and health problems tourism can occasion. He calls for attention to be devoted to this area before it is too late” (p. 202).


Abstract: An article by the editor concerning the book Ethnic and Tourist Arts (1976). One concern of the book is the impact of tourism on arts and crafts.

Abstract: Reports the results of a longitudinal study investigating the social and psychological impacts of tourism on the residents of a village in the Alps.

Abstract: Reports the impacts of tourism in a Swiss mountain village.

Abstract: Emphasises the psychiatric problems and stress suffered by the residents of a small alpine village as a consequence of tourism.

Abstract: Looks at the socio-cultural impacts of tourism on a small Alpine village.

Abstract: Three Scandinavian communities once dominated by farming and small scale industry and now the recipients of mass tourism, were questioned on the impacts of tourism.


Abstract: Looks at the impact of tourism, in particular, the stimulation of interest and activity in several areas of the visual and performing arts and craft.


Abstract: “Howard Hughes explains the current position of the arts and heritage industries vis-a-vis tourism. British culture is seen as just another tourism resource with justification for the arts and heritage residing in their success as tourist attractions. This may be especially detrimental to the arts where creativity could be sacrificed to economic goals” (p. 97).


Abstract: A summary of the Vienna Centre findings of the comparative cross-national study as they relate to tourism impacts and sociocultural changes.


Abstract: The article is a commentary on Howard Hughes' (1989) article.


Abstract: “The thesis of this paper is that 'ethnicity' is produced by group-level interactions and ethnic forms evolve as a result of changing structural relations between groups and rhetorical explanations and accounts of inter-group similarities and differences” (p. 375).
Abstract: A report on the congress with a discussion of the social and cultural impacts of tourism.

Abstract: “This study examines the contemporary interactions in Micronesia between tourism, the production of handicrafts and native perceptions of their culture and society in relation to foreigners” (p. 421).

Abstract: “Residents and entrepreneurs of Cape Cod Massachusetts were interviewed to measure their perception of how tourism impacts on different domains” (p. 8).

Abstract: (Tourism as a factor of sociocultural change.) The type of tourist and type of tour are two of many factors investigated.


Abstract: The author discusses the “dilemmas experienced by hosts employed in menial service positions in hotels ... Smith suggests that these problems are job related, with any resentments generated not necessarily carried beyond the work environment” (Connelly-Kirch, 1980, pp. 608).

Abstract: The book comprises case studies with the main focus being the impacts of tourism. Being the second edition, the case studies have been revised since their original publication in 1977.


Abstract: “The paper provides an account of tourism as a process in Toraja society in the highlands of Sulawesi, Indonesia.” (LRTA, 1990: 1543)


Abstract: “A content analysis was undertaken of 300 evaluations and summary reports completed by individuals who participated in scientific exchange visits to China between 1985 and 1987. The intent was to identify sources of cultural conflict, which tends to arise as growing numbers visit a destination” (p. 322).


Abstract: A report on the First International Swiss Forum on 'Modern Tourism - Fostering or Destroying Culture?' organised by the Swiss National Tourist Office and held in Lausanne, 15-18 October 1989.


Abstract: A section of the article looks at tourist behaviour and victimization.


Abstract: “Focus here is on the attitude and actions of a host country's legal institutions toward tourists. These issues are explored through illustrative case material collected during several visits to Thailand between 1977 and 1985. It is argued that ambivalence in the tourist's role makes him or her vulnerable to criminals, to a country's law and legal process” (Sociological Abstracts).


Abstract: “The relative contribution of tourism to nine various types of crimes throughout the 50 states of the US is examined for the year of 1975” (p. 7).
52. Prostitution (1978-1987)

**Abstract:** “Personal letters produced by Thai girls engaging in tourist-oriented prostitution and their farang (foreign tourist) boyfriends are analyzed to illustrate dilemmas involved in their attempts to extend personal, ultimate relationships over the long separations between vacations” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** The paper “discusses the dynamics of cross-cultural cognitive mapping in the changing images formed by White foreigners of Thai girls engaged in open-ended tourist-oriented prostitution, a vague area lying between full-fledged prostitution and straight sexuality” (PsycINFO).

**Abstract:** Commentary on Graburn's (1983) review on 'Tourism and prostitution'.

**Abstract:** A review of special issues of two international feminist journals on: Tourism and Prostitution (*ISIS: International Bulletin* and *Asian Women's Liberation*).

**Abstract:** The author describes the male prostitution in The Gambia, the clients being middle-aged Scandinavian women.

**Abstract:** The study qualitatively analysed the relationship between white female tourists and black beachboys.


Abstract: Recommendations for the planning and management of national parks and protected sites in Morocco.


Abstract: The changing patterns in tourist numbers, away from the built environment to the natural environment, causes concern for the damage that may be done to the country parks and other conservation areas.


Abstract: This paper looks at the impacts of tourism on the environment within the framework of the UK experience.


Abstract: Serves as an introduction to the special issue on 'Tourism and Physical Environment'.


Abstract: “The authors attempt to identify disciplinary and integrated perspectives and methodologies which are part of the study of tourism” (p. 27).


Abstract: The study examined the impact of tourist behaviour on female harp seals and their pups during the whelping seasons of 1986 and 1987.


Abstract: A report from the seminar on the impact of tourism and recreation on the environment held at the University of Bradford, UK, 27 June – 1 July, 1983.


Abstract: Stresses that conservation needs tourism as much as tourism needs conservation.

**Abstract:** “This paper focuses on resident perception of tourism's impacts and reports on the results of three case studies conducted in Hawaii, North Wales and Istanbul” (p. 17).


**Abstract:** “This article examines the concept of carrying capacity, the calculation and control of which has not been taken seriously by developers, whether public or private, especially in developing countries” (p. 254).


**Abstract:** Emphasises the importance of the interrelationship between tourism and the environments in Poland, reflected in the extensive legislation.


**Abstract:** The article describes and evaluates cycles and carrying capacity and “examines underlying assumptions of them which may be in conflict and may make it difficult to reconcile the two in tourism research” (p. 188).


**Abstract:** The book was written as a guide for the hotel sector - to understand the tourist, not as a statistic, but as a person.


**Abstract:** The authors present their perspectives on their book, *Guide to the Tourist* (1977).


**Abstract:** Review of *Guide to the Tourist* by Dann & Sethna (1977).

**Abstract:** The paper highlights the importance of personal interaction between hotel staff and guests.


**Abstract:** (Myths and tourism.) The article emphasises that the tourism industry needs to readjust its approach to taking into account the changing needs of the tourist. Tourism advertising is seen as often based on myths and archetypes (LRTA, 1988: 1148).


**Abstract:** The paper looks at the perceptions and attitudes toward local tourism development by the business sector, administration and residents.


**Abstract:** (Techniques of modern tourism management to provide a more human tourism.) Tourism management must not lose sight of the individual tourist’s need for joy, self-fulfilment and choice. (LRTA, 1982: 654)


**Abstract:** (Attitude of hotel and travel agency employees towards the tourist.) Psychological study from discussion groups. (LRTA, 1982, 1307)


**Abstract:** “The idea of 'alternative tourism', popular among critics of conventional tourism, is itself submitted to a critical examination.” (LRTA, 1988: 307).


**Abstract:** “An exploratory study was undertaken in two British Columbia communities characterized by very different social conditions” (p. 22).

Abstract: “This paper defines the scope, purpose and rationale of alternative tourism (AT) - a form of tourism in which the client receives accommodation in the home of the host” (p. 253).


Abstract: A multipronged strategy for alternative tourism is presented.


Abstract: (Mild tourism.) “Following a discussion of some of the problems caused by mass tourism at both an ecological and social level, the paper argues that many of these problems could be reduced considerably if tourists were encouraged to modify their behaviour.” (LRTA, 1989: 1544)


Abstract: Looks at tourism impacts and the launching of CART (the Centre for the Advancement of Responsive Travel).


Abstract: “For the industry and the destination community to benefit a mutually symbiotic relationship should be developed, a relationship modelled on an ecosystem framework” (p. 180).


Abstract: Report on the seminar 'Theoretical Perspectives on Alternative Forms of Tourism' which was part of the first meeting of the International Academy for the Study of Tourism, Poland, August 1989.


**Abstract:** A report on an international seminar, 'Human Ecology, Tourism and Sustainable Development' held in Bali, March 1990.


**Abstract:** A review of the book with the same title edited by Tej Vir Singh (1989).


**Abstract:** Looks at impacts of tourism and advises the tourist on travel behaviour.


**Abstract:** (Conceptual bases for tourist leisure education.) “The characteristics of past and present-day tourism are examined ... The article then sets out to establish a theoretical basis for leisure education aimed to provide tourists with the cognitive, cultural and social tools necessary for satisfactory and successful travel in the future.” (LRTA, 1987: 1910)


**Abstract:** (Information and advice for tourists to Third World countries from the German Federal Republic.)


**Abstract:** “The results are examined of several surveys used to test the acceptability and perceived usefulness of opinion-changing (blickwechsel) films on tourists visiting Third World nations ... The films aim to encourage the view that travellers to Third World countries are responsible for their behaviour in the host country, and that a visit as a tourist can offer
opportunities for better acquaintance with and understanding of a Third World country and its people.” (LRTA, 1989: 371).

Abstract: Outlines the rights and duties of tourists and host population.

57. History of Tourism (1967-1990)

Abstract: “This paper argues that contemporary road culture is better seen as an upwardly rather than downwardly mobile cultural form. Tramping originated as a well-institutionalized travel pattern of working class youth” (p. 335).

Abstract: An historical approach to sightseeing.

Abstract: Chapter 3, From Traveler to Tourist: The Lost Art of Travel, looks at the changes in behaviour from 'traveller' to mass 'tourist'.

Abstract: The article looks at early travellers and their motivations.


Abstract: “This paper presents a case history of the origin and early development of what later became a major UK seaside resort, Weston-Super-Mare” (p. 355).

Abstract: “The evolution of the tourist industry of the Scottish Highlands is discussed from the early eighteenth century until the beginning of the nineteenth century” (p. 371).

Abstract: The paper outlines the themes which can be found in many of the historical writings on tourism. The themes also reflect changes in tourist behaviour.

Abstract: The article is concerned with travel history - Sixteenth century expedition to the new world.

Abstract: The article looks at travel history - the early writings and images.


Abstract: The author looks at travel history - the dangers of the East.

Abstract: The author looks at travel history - Notes on the Grand Tour.

Abstract: This paper looks at travel history - exploration.

Abstract: The article looks at travel history and the development of information systems.

Abstract: The article looks at travel history - Marco Polo.

Abstract: The paper looks at travel history - an essay on Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*.

Abstract: The article discusses travels in India last century.
**Abstract:** The article looks at travel history - female travel writers.

**Abstract:** The article is a discussion of two famous women travellers, Isabella Bird and Mary Kingsley.

**Abstract:** The dissertation describes the contribution to travel literature of Lady Mary Wortley-Montagu, Richard Pococke, Robert Wood and Alexander Russel.

**Abstract:** (From homo sapiens to homo viator, why a thousand centuries of travel?) “Some historical thoughts are offered on the historical development of tourism and an attempt is made to define the concept of travel and to describe the inherent urge and motivation of the human race to travel.” (LRTA, 1989: 1343)

**Abstract:** (Tourism and pilgrimage.)

**Abstract:** The paper looks at the history of the tourist.

**Abstract:** No abstract provided.

**Abstract:** A review of *Goodnight Campers: The History of the British Holiday Camp* by Colin Ward & Dennis Hardy.

**Abstract:** The study involved two case studies – plot land development and holiday camps in Britain.

**Abstract:** A review of the book of the same title by Elizabeth Waterson. The book is a bibliography of travel writings.


**Abstract:** “Intended as a guide to more extensive reading, this publication traces the historical development of travel ...” (LRTA, 1989: 1355)


**Abstract:** The article presents a case study of a summer colony, Cazenovia, New York.


**Abstract:** “The purpose of this article is to suggest how automobile travel colored the tourist's impressions of the West as a region. High speed travel along established routes, scenery contrived through automobile accessibility ... and a sense of history derived from the popular media made the West a distinctive albeit highly stereotyped place” (p. 534).


**Abstract:** The article compares tourism today and tourism in the Middle Ages.


**Abstract:** (The century of the ‘Grand Tour’.) “The article describes the reasons behind the new urge to travel abroad, the behaviour and interests of the tourists, and the sights and locations visited...” (LTRA, 1988, p. 1064)


**Abstract:** (The century of the ‘Grand Tour.’) A study of female tourism during this period (LRTA, 1990: 643).


**Abstract:** “This paper contributes to the literature on historical recreation geography and on the perception and evaluation of scenery” (p. 417).

Abstract: “The character of winter society in Nice during the period of 1763-1936 is traced in cultural developmental terms” (p. 61).

Abstract: A content analysis of a representative sample of writings.

Abstract: Aspects and changes in tourist behaviour over the years are highlighted.


Abstract: “This paper examines some of the methodological issues involved in the development of research in tourism history” (p. 47).

Abstract: The paper looks at cultural exchange between the UK and Europe.


Abstract: “This paper describes the social, economic, and technological changes that have been adopted by the industry and society during three eras of travel evolution” (p. 467). A section on tourists.


**Abstract:** “This paper examines the spa experience at Radium Hot Springs from the earliest days to the present in an attempt to indicate similarities and differences between Canadian spas and those in the United States and Western Europe” (p. 393). Perceptions and attitudes toward the springs, over time, are discussed.
