



Enlightening Tourism.

A Pathmaking Journal



Universidad
de Huelva

Editorial Team

Editor in Chief

Alfonso Vargas-Sánchez, University of Huelva, Spain

Associate Editor

T.C. Huan, National Chiayi University, Taiwan

Books Review Editor

Steve Watson, York St. John University, United Kingdom

Secretariat

Cinta Borrero-Domínguez, University of Huelva, Spain

Mirko Perano, University of Salerno, Italy

Style reviewer and text editor

Beatriz Rodríguez-Arrizabalaga, University of Huelva, Spain

Editorial Board

Antonio Manuel Martínez-López, University of Huelva, Spain

María Jesús Moreno-Domínguez, University of Huelva, Spain

Yolanda Pelayo-Díaz, University of Huelva, Spain

María de los Ángeles Plaza-Mejía, University of Huelva, Spain

Nuria Porrás-Bueno, University of Huelva, Spain

Francisco Riquel-Ligero, University of Huelva, Spain

Advisory Board (Spanish Members)

César Camisón-Zornoza, Jaume I University, Spain

Enrique Claver-Cortés, University of Alicante, Spain

María Teresa Fernández-Alles, University of Cádiz, Spain

José Antonio Fraiz-Brea, University of Vigo, Spain

José Luis Galán-González, University of Seville, Spain

José Manuel Hernández-Mogollón, University of Extremadura, Spain

Tomás López-Guzmán, University of Córdoba, Spain

Inmaculada Martín-Rojo, University of Málaga, Spain

Francisco José Martínez-López, University of Huelva, Rector, Spain

Pablo A. Muñoz-Gallego, University of Salamanca, Spain

Josep Francesc Valls-Giménez, ESADE, Spain

Advisory Board (Other European Members)

Paulo Aguas, Algarve University, Portugal

Gustavo Barresi, University of Messina, Italy

Carlos Costa, Aveiro University, Portugal

Salvatore Esposito de Falco, University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy

Sheila Flanagan, Dublin Institute of Technology, Ireland

Tania Gorcheva, Tsenov Academy of Economics, Bulgaria

Tadeja Jere-Lazanski, University of Primorska, Slovenia

Metin Kozak, Mugla University, Turkey

Álvaro Matias, Lusiada University, Portugal

Claudio Nigro, University of Foggia, Italy

Angelo Presenza, University "G. D'Annunzio" of Chieti-Pescara, Italy

Renee Reid, Glasgow Caledonian University, United Kingdom

João Albino Silva, Algarve University, Portugal

Advisory Board (Members from the rest of the world)

John Allee, American University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

Nestor Pedro Braidot, National University of La Plata, Argentina

Roberto Elias Canese, Columbia University, Rector, Paraguay

Luca Casali, Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Nimit Chowdhary, Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, India

Dianne Dredge, Southern Cross University, Australia

Daniel Fesenmaier, Temple University, United States

Babu George, University of Southern Mississippi, United States

Dogan Gursoy, Washington State University, United States

Shaul Krakover, Ben Gurion University, Israel

Jean Pierre Levy-Mangin, University of Quebec, Canada

Yasuo Ohe, Chiba University, Japan

Kanes Rajah, Tshwane University of Technology, South Africa

Pauline Sheldon, University of Hawaii, United States

Germán A. Sierra-Anaya, University of Cartagena de Indias, Rector, Colombia

Xiaohua Yang, University of San Francisco, United States



ANGLOPHONE HEGEMONY IN TOURISM STUDIES TODAY

Graham M. S. Dann

Finnmark University College (Alta, Norway)

dann_graham@yahoo.co.uk

ABSTRACT

Building on a recent co-edited work (Dann and Liebman Parrinello, 2009), this account seeks to demonstrate that tourism studies as a field has been unjustifiably dominated by English speakers. The point is illustrated firstly in terms of its four major theories that claim to have their origin in the Anglophone world of the 70s in spite of the realisation that they had their antecedents in Continental Europe of the 30s. Objective statistical measures from the electronic files of the Centre International de Recherches et d'Études Touristiques (International Centre for Tourism Studies and Research) (CIRET) are then provided in order to reconfirm this linguistic dominance. These include recent data that relate to researchers, research centres, book publishers and journals. Finally a brief complementary analysis is undertaken of the subjective dimension of such hegemony by examining the phenomenon of self-reflexivity in a number of leading tourism scholars.

KEYWORDS

Anglophone hegemony, major tourism theories, researchers, research centres, book publishers, journals, CIRET.

ECONLIT KEYS

C000, F540, L830

1.INTRODUCTION

This paper is about hegemony. It is an attempt to demonstrate that tourism studies in general, and the sociology of tourism in particular, like many other applied fields in the social sciences, is disproportionately over-represented by one language group—the narrow world of English speakers. The inspiration for this article derives from an

openly confessed concern about monolingualism in tourism theory. This is the unjustified dominance of English as the *lingua franca* of communication that stands in sharp contrast to the polyglot tradition in sociology, as articulated on several occasions by a former, highly respected President of the International Sociological Association (ISA), Immanuel Wallerstein (1998) (see Touraine, 1998), just four years after tourism had become a rapidly promoted separate research committee (RC50) under the umbrella of that organisation.

Yet ironically and by contrast, after the first placed assorted Chinese languages, and coming in very much in second position, only 10.3% of the 50 most spoken languages worldwide is English (1) in spite of the fact that some sources even put Spanish ahead of English in the rankings (2). Notwithstanding the realisation that (as of June 30, 2010), 536,564,837 internet users out of 1,966,514,816 worldwide are Anglophones accounting for just 27.3% of the total, this still means that the remaining 72.7% of users do not have English as their mother tongue (3) Earlier versions of these readily available statistics have incidentally become the object of separate commentary (Dann, 2008).

Of course there are many ways of showing that such hegemony exists and persists, several of which have already been conducted in varying degrees of thoroughness. We could, for example, employ citation analysis in order to reveal not only the most influential publications in the field but also the impact of the various books, articles and chapters contained therein. By taking Thomson Scientific (Thomson Reuters Science, 2011), Google Scholar (2011) or the more sophisticated Harzing's Publish or Perish (2011) scores, for instance, and using them as part of a league table exercise, we could possibly determine whether individual Anglophones, or even entire English-speaking university departments, are/were having a disproportionate influence on the academic treatment of tourism. And yet, as Hall (2006) rightly observes the use or of so-called "bibliometric" analysis can quickly lead to abuse and become distorted if we are simply employing quantitative assessments in order to evaluate qualitative effectiveness. According to him, further associated biases and methodological hazards can also be found in the cases of self-citation (which has subsequently been found to be as high as 36.5% (Thomson Scientific, 2011), in the failure to gauge whether or not persons have been quoted favourably or otherwise, and in the output of those authors who ritualistically cite works which they have never read. To these limitations we could add the topic related observation that

Publish or Perish, by its own admission, tends to downplay works emanating from a small field, book publications and, more germane to this paper, publications in a language other than English (LOTE) (Harzing, 2011; Hjalager, 2011). The foregoing impact measures are also likely to overlook the more substantial acid test regarding the theoretical or methodological originality of a given work. Indeed so vast is the treatment of this subject that, were we to introduce these quantitative measures along with their derivative indices, and to control for identified and yet to be discovered bias, there would arguably be sufficient material for a whole book on the subject, well beyond the limits of a short article such as the present one.

However, should that task be undertaken as a not unreasonable future agenda, albeit requiring considerable polish, it would also be interesting to examine patterns of citation in order to discover whether or not there is some sort of camaraderie effect whereby members of the same Anglo-Saxon, or any other linguistic community, quote each other to their mutual benefit, thereby leading by way of self-fulfilling prophecy to joint career advancement.

Additionally we could explore the political issue of whether persons tend to over-quote from the same journal in which their own offering has been published. If substantiated, in the case of Anglophone journals we could investigate the possibly resulting monoglot ethnocentric effect in greater detail. In terms of books, the citation of titles by the same publisher might be a covert way of acknowledging the receipt of examination copies and hence the economics of citing disproportionately from those volumes which had been supplied gratis. Less conspiratorially, though nonetheless alarming, is the realisation that many English language textbooks quote as their sources works that are exclusively in English. Again, we only have to go to the list of references at the end of these volumes to see that less than half of one percent of the material is in a different tongue (Dann and Liebman Parrinello, 2009: 6). We thus appear to have a vicious circle wherein English works are constantly and unquestioningly recycled for essentially English speaking audiences.

When we turn to the generally accepted leading journal in the field, a content analytical study of *Annals of Tourism Research* conducted by Xiao and Smith (2006: 492) shows from the list of authors and their institutional affiliations that over many years the main countries that they represent are the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand, all Anglophone territories. A separate micro study of a typical yearly four issue volume (2005) finds that of the 51 articles

published some 37 are written by those with English as their first language, principally from the foregoing nations. Closer inspection of the data reveals that of a total of 2,205 references which these Anglophone contributors supply to reinforce their arguments, some 99.8% are in English (Dann and Liebman Parrinello, 2009: 5).

It is also interesting to examine the output of the leading academics in the realm of tourism studies. One of these distinguished scholars in a listing of the top seven is the sociologist, Erik Cohen, who is reckoned by many, unofficially at least, to be the number one in the field (Dann, 2005). Yet, according to Graburn and Leite (2006: 270) in a perceptive review of this pioneer's life legacy (Cohen, 2004), the "omission of works outside of the Anglophone tradition is also surprising for a polyglot such as Cohen, pointing up the question of Anglo-Saxon hegemony in the field and of academic linguistic Anglo-centrism more generally".

Another line of inquiry has been the investigation of scholarly tourism organisations, for example the International Academy for the Study of Tourism, arguably the most prestigious in the field, and to expose its predominantly Anglophone bias (Dann, 2009). For example, we find that 61.4% of its charter members and 66.7% of its current members have English as their mother tongue, while fully 100% of its presidents are Anglophone, a pattern that is mirrored, though to a lesser extent, in the remainder of its executive officers. When it comes to the Academy's book publications, (ostensibly its major activity), some three-quarters of the contributing authors are English-speaking. A closer inspection reveals that the former consolidate their position in patterns of citation where fully 87.2% of their references are to other works in English. Similar references of Non-English speaking authors by contrast constitute only 65.3% of their citations (incidentally yielding an elevated Chi-square of 146.05, significant at less than the 0.0000 level with 1 degree of freedom).

All of these approaches, and indeed many more, could be, or have already been adopted. For the purposes of this paper, however, it has been decided to keep things relatively simple by taking a multi-indicator approach that explores the over-representation of Anglophones in tourism studies today in terms of theory, researchers, research centres, book publishers and journals—indeed the whole structural gamut of academia unduly concentrated in a single linguistic power. And yet, the object of their quest— tourism— is supposed to be an international field where we could reasonably assume that a premium would be placed on the ability to

communicate in more than one tongue. That said, we can now turn to the realm of theory before embarking on a brief journey that also encompasses the manner in which it is disseminated.

2. TOURISM THEORY AND ITS EUROPEAN ORIGINS

It has already been shown (Dann, 1996) that four major variants of tourism sociological theory comprise approaches based on authenticity (e.g., MacCannell, 1976; Graburn, 1977), stranger-hood (e.g., Cohen, 1979), play (e.g., Lett, 1983; Urry, 1990) and constructivism (e.g., Bruner, 1994; Hollinshead, 1993). It is further maintained that such perspectives coming predominantly from the USA and UK of the 70s, 80s and 90s, and still continuing virtually unchallenged today (see Research Committee on International Tourism (RC50, 2008)), in reality had their roots in Continental Europe of the 30s, and in some cases even earlier (Dann and Liebman Parrinello, 2009).

As regards the Anglophone 70s paradigm of authenticity, the idea of symbolic markers constituting a four stage ritual of site sacralisation which lies at the base of MacCannell's (1976) focus on sightseeing and the associated complementary notion of the sacred in the tourist's quest for out-of-ordinary experiences (Graburn, 1977), can actually be found well before that period in Durkheim's (1895) treatment of collective representations. So too can they be seen in Enzensberger's (1958) Durkheim-derived concept of sightseeing as ritual some two decades before MacCannell and Graburn were outlining their positions. Furthermore, even though Durkheim never studied or commented on tourism, many of his insights from *Les Formes Élémentaires de la Vie Religieuse* (Elementary Forms of the Religious Life) (Durkheim, 1912), when combined with the concept of "social fact" found in the *Règles de la Méthode Sociologique* (Rules of the Sociological Method) (Durkheim, 1895), contribute significantly to our current understanding of tourism as an international social fact and total social phenomenon, as for instance in the work of Marie-Françoise Lanfant (1995). Similarly, the notions of "front"- and "back-stage" which underpin the dramaturgical perspective of Symbolic Interactionism, as outlined by Goffman and utilized by MacCannell, depend on earlier European thinking, as Goffman himself acknowledges in his *Presentation of Self in Everyday Life* (Goffman,

1959), where there is an admitted reliance on Durkheim's notion of societal performance.

Turning to the 70s English version of stranger-hood, if we examine the work of Cohen (1979), particularly his typologies that range from extremes of familiarity (environmental bubble) and strangeness (novelty), they can be seen to derive from the writings of Simmel (1908) that go back to the first decade of 20th century Germany. Yet authors such as Bormann (1931), Glücksmann (1935) and von Wiese (1924, 1930) were routinely dealing with this theme in the 20s and 30s, all the while acknowledging the former influence of their compatriot. Later, Knebel (1960) was able to expand more fully on these ideas in terms of host relations, again well before Cohen (though an Israeli, nevertheless writing predominantly in English) placed them before a mainly Anglophone readership.

As for the 80s English language version of the play paradigm, as articulated by the likes of Lett (1983) and Urry (1990), for example, and which also underpins the inversionist perspective of Gottlieb (1982), part of this theoretical approach may be seen to derive from the notion of conspicuous consumption as outlined by Veblen (1899) at the *fin de siècle*. There is also a reliance on other European thinkers such as Huizinga (1949) and Foucault (1973), as well as later more postmodern, yet nonetheless predominantly European, contributions from such thinkers as Baudrillard (1988), Bourdieu (1984) and Eco (1986) whose translated works reached an Anglophone audience in the same decade.

Some ten years later, in the 90s, anthropologists and sociologists like Bruner (1994) and Hollinshead (1993) were bringing a constructivist position to bear on the allied notion of tourism as performance. Here, however, there was a greater emphasis on tourism as text, in the style of thinkers such as Said (1978) and the sort of dualism put forward to describe the phenomenon of "othering" so evident in his pioneering work on Orientalism, in which a number of European sources are acknowledged. Yet, as Bruner also admits, this line of thinking, which he denominates as "the invention of culture" position, had its origins much earlier than its Anglo-Saxon versions in several European thinkers, even going back to such classicists as Durkheim, Weber and Marx.

Thus the message is quite clear. Whatever mainstream perspective is embraced and passed on to a principally English speaking audience by Anglophone theorists, it ultimately has its origins in Continental Europe.

3.TOURISM RESEARCHERS, TOURISM RESEARCH CENTRES AND TOURISM BOOK PUBLISHERS

A recent comprehensive frequency listing of tourism researchers, research centres and book publishers can be seen in appendix 1 (table assembled from data available online from the Centre International de Recherches et d'Études Touristiques (International Centre for Tourism Studies and Research) (2011)). From this appendix separate textual commentary is provided for each of the three constituent elements. Colour coding distinguishes each category according to predominant language spoken and its link with country of residence. Thus, for example, it is possible to examine the extent of Spanish speakers in reference not just to Spain (yellow code) but to those mainly Latin American territories that have Spanish as their first principal language of communication (green code). In such a manner, a distinction is made between linguistic origin and linguistic usage.

3.1) *TOURISM RESEARCHERS*

Table 1, derived from the aggregate data in appendix 1 shows that there are 4,587 tourism researchers from some 119 countries, resulting in a calculated mean of 38.5 per country. When these researchers are grouped by area and language the following picture emerges (table 1).

	Frequency	Percentage
English speaking	2,364	51.5
European & European Language	1,221	26.6
Non-European & European Language	362	7.9
Non-European & Non-European Language	640	13.9
Totals	4,587	99.9

Table 1. Researchers by Area and Language.

However, when the English speaking countries are separately analysed, their combined total of 2,364 derives from just 10 countries, yielding a mean of 236.4, and when the lowly contributing Caribbean territories of Barbados (n=1), Jamaica (n=3) and Trinidad & Tobago (n=5), along with Singapore (n=17) are temporarily removed, this average rises to 389.7 researchers per country. Such bias is almost entirely due to the over-representation of tourism researchers from the United Kingdom (n=587) and United States (n=956). We thus encounter the anomaly that, whereas the worldwide distribution of English speakers shows them to be in a minority position (Dann and Liebman Parrinello, 2009: 62-63), when it comes to tourism research this situation is reversed. Furthermore the discrepancy is reinforced with the realisation that, although the theory on which such research is based derives from Continental Europe, it is its later Anglophone variant that dominates.

3.2) TOURISM RESEARCH CENTRES

Turning to the geographical spread of tourism research centres, we can calculate from their most comprehensive listing that English as a first language occurs in 37.8 per cent of the cases overall (table 2). Here, although the overrepresentation of English speaking tourism research centres is not as pronounced as in the case of the researchers (table 1, above), the percentage is still greater than can be expected according to probability on the basis of language distribution worldwide. Once the small numbers associated with the Bahamas (1), Barbados (2) Jamaica (1) and Singapore (3) are removed, that deletion leaves 286 research centres for the remaining 6 Anglophone countries. This new total yields an average of 47.7, well in excess of the overall mean of 7.3 research centres per country. Such bias is once more due to the high frequencies for the United Kingdom (71) and USA (117). In fact

these two territories alone account for 24.2% of all tourism research centres worldwide.

	Frequency	Percentage
English speaking	293	37.8
European & European Language	240	30.9
Non-European & European Language	81	10.4
Non-European & Non-European Language	162	20.9
Totals	776	100.0

Table 2. Research Centres by Area and Language.

3.3) TOURISM BOOK PUBLISHERS

Research on its own has little influence unless it can be disseminated among the academic community for the consequent cumulative spread of knowledge, critical appraisal and the advancement of dialectical understanding. Here it should be noted that the total number of book publishers, (when contrasted with the frequencies of researchers and research centres), is relatively small (see appendix 1). Once more, however, and in spite of the increase in the European country/European language category, there is a disproportionate representation of Anglophones (see table 3), thereby reinforcing the supposition that English is the principal language of communication among tourism academics. Of the 286 book publishers, fully 114 are based in the UK (60) and USA (54), i.e. for a combined percentage of 39.9. Interestingly, this is the first occasion in this account that the UK has greater frequencies and percentages than its North American counterpart.

	Frequency	Percentage
English speaking	132	46.1
European & European Language	133	46.5
Non-European & European Language	7	2.5
Non-European & Non-European Language	14	4.9
Total	286	100.0

Table 3. Book Publishers by Area and Language.

This vicious circle of *de facto* Anglo-Saxon control of tourism studies in English for Anglophones is further enhanced by the selection of referees by publishers from the same linguistic group. These custodians of form and style ensure that even the content of transmitted thought is not polluted by extraneous tongues. This

asymmetrical patterning should come as no surprise since tourism studies, like the social science disciplines on which they rely has, in the words of the already quoted Immanuel Wallerstein (1998: 5): “A strong bias towards (academics from the) richer [Anglophone] countries...[who have]...much stronger financial support than scholars elsewhere, and have consequently found it easier to engage in research and produce scholarly writings...They thereupon receive a ‘rent’ in the form of a greater reputation and a wider acceptance of their views” .

3.4) TOURISM RESEARCH JOURNALS

Arguably more important than publication by books is the dissemination of ideas via journals. With increasing numbers of such outlets and reduced lead times (particularly in the case of online journals), refereed articles become not only crucial in the advancement of “publish or perish” careers, but also act as benchmarks for the evaluation of whole university departments and entire academic institutions in such league table pursuits as the UK’s Research Assessment Exercise and its imitations. By mid-2009 the (admittedly) incomplete total of journals with tourism and/or travel in their titles was estimated to be as much as 123, a figure calculated by the author from data accessed from the website of the Centre International de Recherches et d’Études Touristiques (CIRET) (International Centre for Tourism Studies and Research) (2009), a listing provided by Xiao (2009) and a few additions of his own. By January 1, 2011 this total had grown to 136-an increase of some 10.6% in 18 months (4). During the same period the corresponding percentage increases for publishers, research centres and researchers were respectively 4.4%, 6.9% and 1.2%, thereby indicating greater growth in the institutional means of making research known when contrasted with the smaller increases in those actually conducting the research. That said, appendix 2 reveals the linguistic distribution of tourism journals.

Yet of this total of 136, it can be noted from table 4 that as many as 88 of these tourism studies journals are estimated to be published solely in English with a further 12 in English and another European language (i.e. a combined 73.5% of all tourism journals). Of these 88 journals, some 57 or 64.8% have the UK or USA as their point of origin, an even more pronounced position than the 46.1% obtaining for book publications (see table 3). It is interesting to observe that all listed Indian journals publish in English as do those from Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Cyprus

(North and South), Indonesia, Serbia and the Ukraine, and that although one Croatian journal follows suit, that country has two more that publish in both English and Croatian side by side. Of the non-English European languages, Spanish and Portuguese are the most frequently encountered, especially in South America. Yet even here, there are instances of simultaneous publication in English, especially online journals such as the Buenos Aires based *Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo* (Studies and Perspectives in Tourism).

By contrast, and from the same sources, the number of tourism journals located in Continental Europe and publishing in European languages other than English, such as the *Revista de Estudios Turísticos* (Review of Tourist Studies), is as low as 13 (or just 9.6% of the total).

Journals	F / %	Location and frequency
Solely in English	88 / 64.7	
UK or other Europe	51 / 37.5	UK (38), Switzerland (3), Greece (2), Romania (2), Bulgaria (1), Cyprus (1), Croatia (1), Macedonia (1), Serbia (1), Netherlands (1)
Outside UK or other Europe	37 / 27.2	USA (19), India (10), Australia (3), Turkey (2), Indonesia (1), Ukraine (1), N. Cyprus (1)
In one non-English European language	33 / 24.3	
European Journals	12 / 8.8	Spain (4), France (3), Germany (2), Italy (2), UK (Spanish) (1)
Non-European Journals	21 / 15.5	Brazil (12), Argentina (4), Chile (3), Peru (1), Canada (French) (1)
In English and one or more European language	12 / 8.8	
European Journals in English and one other European language	7 / 5.2	Croatia (2), Poland (2), Romania (1), Slovakia (1), Spain (1)
European Journals in English and more than one European language	1 / 0.7	Spain (1) (see endnote 8)
Non-European journals in English and one or more European languages	4 / 2.9	Argentina/Mexico (2), Canada (1), Brazil (1)
In two non-English European languages	3 / 2.2	
European journals in two non-English European languages	1 / 0.7	Spain (1)
Non-European journals in two non-English European languages	2 / 1.5	Brazil (2)

Table 4. Summary derived from Appendix 2 of Journals with Tourism and/or Travel in their Titles (n=136).

One final point of interest is that all journals with International as the first word in their titles are in English (n=14) and located in the UK: 5; India: 3; Switzerland: 3; Greece: 1; N. Cyprus: 1; Ukraine 1. All publications with Journal as the first word in their titles are in English (n=34) and are located in the UK: 16; USA: 10; Australia: 3; India: 2; Netherlands: 1; Romania: 1; Turkey: 1.

4.ANGLOPHONE HEGEMONY AND SELF-REFLEXIVITY

So far identified trends have been based on so-called objective measures. From recent statistical data, trends have been derived which permit claims about over-representation or under-representation. However, it briefly remains to be seen how the actors (researchers) themselves regard their own changing situations and the

manner in which they define these experiences for their scholarly addressees when communicating findings from a (foreign) fieldwork site to members of their home culture. In other words, to bridge this cultural gap some researchers acknowledge the need to engage in a complementary discourse of self-reflexivity. Yet herein resides at least one difficulty, since among most tourism academics, at least, there seems to be an overwhelming reluctance to participate in such an exercise, regarded by many as a coy form of self-awareness that necessarily accentuates difference, difference from both the objects of their investigation and their fellow investigators. The former is usually spoken of in terms of “alterity” (otherness) and is fairly commonplace. The latter is much rarer and may be due to unwillingness, inability or a complex mixture of both. It is strangely abetted by many English language tourism journals that proscribe the use of the first person as a condition for the acceptance of submitted articles (5).

An exception to the foregoing generalisation is Ed Bruner, an Anglophone tourism scholar who engages in self-reflexivity as a means not only of necessary value declaration, but also as an instructional aid to help himself, and hence others, find the right path by avoiding the pitfalls resulting from engagement with difference. Many of his works contain subjective insights into the joys and sorrows of researching tourism, whether it be seeking to understand the views of different types of visitor to a national Abraham Lincoln site (Bruner, 1994), the colonised Maasai dancing for expatriate colonials and their neo-colonial invited tourist guests partaking of afternoon tea on an English lawn outside Nairobi (Bruner, 2001), the experience of slave castles for Afro-American visitors when contrasted with the wishes of the residents of Ghana (Bruner, 1996), and so on and so forth. However, of particular interest here is his work in Indonesia because it is in this instance that it is considerably helped by his mastery of the native language (Bruner, 1995). Indeed he, unlike many tourism academics lacking such knowledge, is able to gauge the various nuances of meaning in his subjects in order to understand their point of view. When his many publications also display a preference for writing in the first person singular, then it is evident that we are dealing with some form of autobiography, an identity quest that he wishes to share with his readers. But, then so were most of Émile Durkheim’s works largely autobiographical as he traced his transition from growing up in a Jewish village community to participating in the life of the secular city.

Another English-speaking tourism researcher who employs the first person, and who has taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the local language of his

participants is Nelson Graburn, as is evident from his many works on Japanese tourism. He additionally has French, and some Portuguese, thereby enabling him to co-author and translate the writings of others, for example some of those issuing from the pen of Marie-Françoise Lanfant, which would otherwise have never seen the light of day.

Since both of these writers are anthropologists, it may be that their use of the word “I” comes more naturally than if they had come from another discipline. Furthermore, instead of it being an exercise in *ex cathedra* pontifical pronouncements, it may actually be a form of altruistic humility, a willingness to confess to error so that lessons can be learned from mistakes and others correspondingly benefit. That is certainly the case of anthropologist, the late Malcolm Crick (1994, 1995), who possibly less linguistically gifted than the aforementioned, nevertheless can share in the trials and tribulations of conducting fieldwork in a far flung territory by focussing on the seamy side of tourism. His Sri Lankan view from the street in Kandy is thus considerably enhanced by the collaboration of and dialogue with a local cultural broker in the person of Ali (Crick, 1994).

However, the scenario is far from uniform, because there are other tourism scholars with even greater linguistic ability who do not customarily employ the first person. Here persons such as Erik Cohen and Jens Jacobsen come to mind who, although not having English as their first language, nevertheless often write in it as a matter of choice. There are also some non-Anglophones who primarily author works in their own language, and would do so as a distinct preference, even though they do sometimes write in English in order to be better heard (e.g., Marie-Françoise Lanfant, Regina Schlüter). Then there are individuals (e.g., Dennison Nash) who do have English as their maternal tongue as well as the ability to speak other languages, and who typically confine themselves to writing in English, but who additionally allow some of their output to be published in translation. (In this regard the present writer, for instance, has works translated by colleagues into Croatian, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Polish and Spanish). There are also, regrettably, many more Anglophones too numerous to mention who can only communicate in English, whether it be in the first person or any other person. Indeed such discursive limitations have recently been autobiographically highlighted, for example, by Butler (‘at least some of the staff were fluent enough in English to deal with the usual monolingual Englishman and put him thoroughly at ease’ (2007: 322), and Smith (‘I

have very limited talent for foreign languages, despite living in a country that is officially bilingual' (2007: 277)).

5. FUTURE PROSPECTS

In a recent state-of-the-art paper, the unwarranted situation of Anglophone hegemony in tourism studies may be summed up as follows: There is also an (unwitting) tendency for some scholars to over-quote persons from their own discipline, nationality and tongue. In the latter regard, tourism research seems to be dominated by monoglot Anglophones who are either unwilling or unable to learn another language, and hence are blissfully unaware of what is taking place elsewhere in the world (Dann, 2005: 3).

Part of that analysis includes the identification of seven leading sociologists of tourism, only one of whom is from the non-Anglophone world. Most of the remainder are white, male and from developed countries. Above all, though, they write in English, a strange situation, Dann (2005: 3) observes, "given that tourism itself is supposed to be a global phenomenon par excellence."

Thus, it would appear that unless the process of internationalization of tourism is extended to those who study the phenomenon, there is a very real danger that the language of airline pilots will become the sole form of communication among tourism analysts or else that a two tier system will arise among scholars dividing the academic treatment of the field between those who solely transmit their ideas in English and those who do not.

At the same time, and as far as the future is concerned, hope will only be validated if new generations of scholars are "committed to intellectual, discipline-oriented questions, if they continue to refine their scientific approaches, if they maintain a critical stance in a reflexive mode" (Nash, 2007: 265) in a similar way to their forerunners who fashioned the anthropological and sociological beginnings of tourism.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank René Baretje for his life-long work in assembling the data-base at the Centre International de Recherches et d'Études Touristiques

and making it freely available to the community of tourism researchers. This article has very much depended on this precious resource for its analysis. Gratitude is also expressed to the editor-in-chief of this journal for his helpful suggestions along with the comments of the double-blind referees with a view to improving the submission.

References (6)

Baudrillard, J. *Selected Writings*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 1988. ISBN 0-7456-0586-9.

Bormann, A. *Die Lehre vom Fremdenverkehr (The Teaching of Tourism)*. Berlin: Verlag der Verkehrswissenschaftlichen Lehrmittelgesellschaft m.b.H. bei der Deutschen Reichsbahn (Publisher of the Society for Education in Transport Science with Limited Responsibility for the German State Railways), 1931.

Bourdieu, P. *Distinction: A Social Critique of Taste*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984. ISBN 9780674212770.

Bruner, E. Abraham Lincoln as Authentic Reproduction: A Critique of Postmodernism. *American Anthropologist* 96 (2), 1994: 397-415.

Bruner, E. The Ethnographer/Tourist in Indonesia. In M-F Lanfant, J. Allcock and E. Bruner (eds.), *International Tourism: Identity and Change*, pp. 224-241. London: Sage, 1995. ISBN 0-8039-7513-9.

Bruner, E. Tourism in Ghana: The Representation of Slavery and the Return of the Black Diaspora. *American Anthropologist* 98(2), 1996: 290-304.

Bruner, E. The Maasai and the Lion King: Authenticity, Nationalism and Globalization in African Tourism. *American Ethnologist* 28(4), 2001: 881-908.

Butler, R. China Memories: The West Lake and Chocolate Cake. In H. Song and K. Chon (eds.), *Experiencing China: Travel Stories by Tourism Experts*, pp. 319-336. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 2007.

Centre International de Recherches et d'Études Touristiques (CIRET) (International Centre for Research and Tourism Studies), 2009. <http://www.ciret-tourism.com>. Accessed 22 August, 2009.

Centre International de Recherches et d'Études Touristiques (CIRET) (International Centre for Research and Tourism Studies), 2011. <http://www.ciret-tourism.com>. Accessed 1 January, 2011.

Cohen, E. A Phenomenology of Tourist Experiences. *Sociology* 13, 1979: 179-201.

Cohen, E. *Contemporary Tourism: Diversity and Change: Collected Articles*. Oxford: Elsevier, 2004. ISBN 9780080442440.

Crick, M. *Resplendent Sites, Discordant Voices: Sri Lankans and International Tourism*. Chur: Harwood Academic, 1994. ISBN 3-7186-5564-0.

Crick, M. The Anthropologist as Tourist: An Identity in Question. In M-F.Lanfant, J. Allcock and E. Bruner, *International Tourism: Identity and Change*, pp. 205-223. London: Sage, 1995. ISBN 0-8039-7513-9.

Dann, G. *The Language of Tourism: A Socio-linguistic Analysis*. Wallingford: CAB International, 1996. ISBN 0-85198-999-3.

Dann, G. The Theoretical State-of-the-Art in the Sociology and Anthropology of Tourism. *Tourism Analysis* 10 (1), 2005: 1-13.

Dann, G. The Topsy-Turvy Distinction between Centre and Periphery. Invited address to a symposium in honour of Arvid Viken, Finnmark University College, Alta, Norway, 17 October, 2008.

Dann, G. How International is the International Academy for the Study of Tourism? *Tourism Analysis* 14(1), 2009: 3-13.

Dann, G. and Liebman Parrinello, G. *The Sociology of Tourism: European Origins and Developments*. Bradford: Emerald Press, 2009. ISBN 978-1-84663-988-3.

Durkheim, E. *Les Règles de la Méthode Sociologique (Rules of the Sociological Method)*. New York: Free Press, 1895, 1938.

Durkheim, E. *Les Formes Élémentaires de la Vie Religieuse (Elementary Forms of the Religious Life)*. London: Allen and Unwin, 1912, 1915.

Eco, U. *Travels in Hyper-reality: Essays*. San Diego (CA): Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich, 1986. ISBN 0-15-691321-6.

Enzensberger, H. *Sightseeing as Ritual: A Theory of Tourism*. *New German Critique* 68: 117-135, 1958,1996.

Foucault, M. *Birth of the Clinic*. London: Tavistock, 1973. ISBN 0-415-30772-4.

Glücksman, R. *Fremdenverkehrskunde (Tourism Knowledge)*. Bern: Verlag von Stämpfli und Cie, 1935.

Goffman, E. *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*. New York: Doubleday, 1959. Google Scholar (<http://scholargoogle.co.uk>) (accessed 18 March 2011).

Gottlieb, A. *Americans' Vacations*. *Annals of Tourism Research* 9, 1982: 165-187.

Graburn, N. *Tourism, the Sacred Journey*. In: V. Smith (ed)., *Hosts and Guests. The Anthropology of Tourism*, pp. 17-31. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1977, ISBN 0-8122-7728-7.

Graburn, N., and Leite, N. *Review of Erik Cohen's "Contemporary Tourism: Diversity and Change"*. *Annals of Tourism Research* 33, 2006: 269-271.

Hall, C.M. The Impact of Tourism Knowledge: Google Scholar, Citations and the Opening up of Academic Space (Applied Research Note 3). E-Review of Tourism Research 4 (5), 2006: 119-136 (<http://ertr.tamu.edu>, accessed 18 February, 2010).

Harzing, A. Publish or Perish, version 3.1.4084, March 7, 2011. Available at www.harzing.com/pop.htm and accessed 17 March 2011.

Hjalager, A-M. Message to TRINET 17 March 2011 and accessed 17 March 2011.

Hollinshead, K. The Truth about Texas: A Naturalistic Study of the Construction of Heritage. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Texas A & M University, USA, 1993.

Huizinga, I. Homo Ludens: A Study of the Play Element in Culture. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1949.

Knebel, H. Soziologische Strukturwandlungen im Modernen Tourismus (Sociological Structural Change in Modern Tourism). Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1960.

Lanfant, M-F. International Tourism, Internationalization and the Challenge to Identity. In M. F. Lanfant, J. Allcock and E. Bruner, (eds). International Tourism, Identity and Change, pp. 24-43. London: Sage, 1995. ISBN-0-8039-7513-9.

Lett J. Ludic and Liminoid Aspects of Charter Yacht Tourism in the Caribbean. Annals of Tourism Research 10, 1983: 35-56.

Löfgren, O. On Holiday: A History of Vacation. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1999. ISBN 0-520-21767-5.

MacCannell, D. The Tourist: A New Theory of the Leisure Class. New York: Schocken Books, 1976, 1989. ISBN 0-520-21892-2.

Nash, D. Epilogue. In D. Nash (ed.), The Study of Tourism: Anthropological and Sociological Beginnings, pp. 255-266. Oxford: Elsevier, 2007. ISBN13: 978-0-08-044240-2.

Research Committee on International Tourism (RC50) of the International Sociological Association, 2008. Programme for interim conference in Jaipur, India (<http://www.rc50.info>)

Said, E. Orientalism. Western Conceptions of the Orient. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1978, 1991.

Simmel, G. Exkurs über den Fremden (Excursus on The Stranger). In: O. Rammstedt (ed.), Soziologie (Sociology), Gesamtausgabe (complete edn.) Vol. 11: 764-771, Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1908, 1992.

Smith, S. Shanghai Postcards. In H. Song and K. Chon (eds.), Experiencing China: Travel Stories by Tourism Experts, pp.263-280. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 2007.

Thomson Reuters Science. The Thomson Reuters Impact Factor. (http://thomsonreuters.com/products_services/science/free/essays/impact_factor/), 2011 (accessed 17 March 2011).

Touraine, A. Social Knowledge and the Multiplicity of Languages and Cultures. Report of the Bureau of International Sociology to the XIVth World Congress of Sociology of the International Sociological Association, Montréal, 1998.

Urry, J. The Tourist Gaze. Leisure and Travel in Contemporary Societies. London: Sage, 1990. ISBN 0-8039-8183-X.

Veblen, T. The Theory of the Leisure Class. New York: Macmillan 1899, 1994. ISBN 0-486-28062-4.

Von Wiese, L. Allgemeine Soziologie als Lehre von den Beziehungen und Beziehungsgebilden der Menschen (General Sociology as a Theory of Human Relations and Relationships). München: Duncker und Humblot, 1924.

Von Wiese, L. Fremdenverkehr als zwischenmenschliche Beziehungen (Tourism as Human Relationships). *Archiv für den Fremdenverkehr (Tourism Archive)* 1 (1), 1930: 1-3.

Wallerstein, I. Report to the Members. In *Letters from the President to Members of the International Sociological Association 1994-1998*, 1998: 3-13.

Xiao, H. Message to TRINET, 2009. (Accessed 24 July, 2009).

Xiao, H., and Smith, S. The Making of Tourism Research: Insights from a Social Sciences Journal. *Annals of Tourism Research* 33, 2006: 490-507.

Appendix 1: Tourism Researchers, Research Centres and Book Publishers (7) (colour codes: as in tables 1-3)		
Researchers	Research Centres	Book Publishers
Albania 5	Albania 1	
	Algeria 1	
Argentina 41	Argentina 13	Argentina 1
Armenia 1	Armenia 1	
Australia 486	Australia 60	Australia 8
Austria 51	Austria 16	Austria 5
Azerbaijan 2	Azerbaijan 1	
	Bahamas 1	
Bangladesh 2		
Barbados 1	Barbados 2	
Belgium 30	Belgium 7	Belgium 2
	Bhutan 1	
Botswana 3	Botswana 1	
Brazil 139	Brazil 19	Brazil 2
Brunei 1		
Bulgaria 18	Bulgaria 4	
Cambodia 3		
Cameroon 1	Cameroon 1	
Canada 161	Canada 25	Canada 4
Canada 34	Canada 6	Canada 3
Chile 15	Chile 4	
China 25	China 18	
Colombia 15	Colombia 3	
Costa Rica 4		
Croatia 56	Croatia 5	Croatia 1
Cuba 4	Cuba 1	
Cyprus (S) 11	Cyprus (S) 1	
Czech Republic 5	Czech Republic 2	
Denmark 21	Denmark 4	Denmark 1
Dominican Republic 1	Dominican Republic 2	
Ecuador 4	Ecuador 2	
Egypt 11	Egypt 4	Egypt 1
Estonia 1	Estonia 2	
Ethiopia 1	Ethiopia 1	
Fiji 5	Fiji 1	
Finland 33	Finland 5	
France 145	France 25	France 54
Georgia 2	Georgia 1	
Germany 102	Germany 27	Germany 26
Ghana 5		
Greece 43	Greece 5	
Guadeloupe 1	Guadeloupe 1	
Guam 4	Guam 2	
Guatemala 3	Guatemala 1	
Hong Kong 60	Hong Kong 1	
Hungary 16	Hungary 3	
Iceland 6	Iceland 2	
India 44	India 22	India 6
Researchers	Research Centres	Book Publishers
Indonesia 6	Indonesia 2	Indonesia 1
Iran 4	Iran 2	

Appendix 1: Tourism Researchers, Research Centres and Book Publishers (7) (colour codes: as in tables 1-3)		
Researchers	Research Centres	Book Publishers
Ireland 27	Ireland 5	Ireland 2
Israel 27	Israel 5	
Italy 125	Italy 22	Italy 9
Jamaica 3	Jamaica 1	Jamaica 1
Japan 20	Japan 5	Japan 1
Jordan 7	Jordan 3	
Kazakhstan 1	Kazakhstan 1	
Kenya 11	Kenya 2	
Kyrgyzstan 2	Kyrgyzstan 2	
Latvia 1	Latvia 1	
Lebanon 2	Lebanon 2	
		Liechtenstein 1
Lithuania 2	Lithuania 1	
Macao 8	Macao 1	
Macedonia 9	Macedonia 2	
Malaysia 42	Malaysia 7	
Maldives 1		
Mali 1		
Malta 5	Malta 2	
Martinique 1		
Mauritania 1		
Mauritius 9	Mauritius 2	
Mexico 45	Mexico 17	
Moldova 1	Moldova 1	
Mongolia 2	Mongolia 1	
Morocco 10	Morocco 2	
	Mozambique 1	
Namibia 3	Namibia 2	
Nepal 5	Nepal 3	Nepal 2
New Zealand 121	New Zealand 8	New Zealand 2
Nicaragua 1		
Nigeria 5	Nigeria 1	
Northern Cyprus 4	Northern Cyprus 1	
Norway 29	Norway 5	Norway 1
Oman 1		
Palestinian Territories 2		
Papua New Guinea 1	Papua New Guinea 1	
Paraguay 1		
Peru 5	Peru 4	Peru 1
Philippines 9	Philippines 2	
Poland 27	Poland 7	
Portugal 71	Portugal 7	
Puerto Rico 2	Puerto Rico 1	
Qatar 1		
Réunion 1		
Romania 24	Romania 4	
Russia 6	Russia 2	
Saudi Arabia 5	Saudi Arabia 1	
Serbia 10	Serbia 3	
Singapore 17	Singapore 3	Singapore 1
Slovak Republic 15	Slovak Republic 1	
Slovenia 13	Slovenia 5	
South Africa 52	South Africa 9	South Africa 1
South Korea 22	South Korea 7	
Spain 185	Spain 28	Spain 13

Appendix 1: Tourism Researchers, Research Centres and Book Publishers (7)					
(colour codes: as in tables 1-3)					
Researchers		Research Centres		Book Publishers	
Sri Lanka	7	Sri Lanka	1		
Sweden	52	Sweden	6	Sweden	1
Switzerland	68	Switzerland	21	Switzerland	16
Taiwan	22	Taiwan	6		
Tanzania	4	Tanzania	2		
Thailand	20	Thailand	9	Thailand	1
The Netherlands	57	The Netherlands	18	The Netherlands	3
Trinidad & Tobago	5				
Tunisia	2	Tunisia	3	Tunisia	1
Turkey	138	Turkey	10		
Uganda	5	Uganda	3		
Ukraine	3	Ukraine	2		
United Arab Emirates	9	United Arab Emirates	3		
United Kingdom	587	United Kingdom	71	United Kingdom	60
United States	956	United States	117	United States	54
Uruguay	5				
		Uzbekistan	1		
Venezuela	9				
Vietnam	3	Vietnam	1		
Yemen	1	Yemen	1		
Yugoslavia	1				
		Zimbabwe	1		
COUNTRIES	119	COUNTRIES	106	COUNTRIES	32
TOTAL	4,587	TOTAL	776	TOTAL	286
MEAN	38.5	MEAN	7.3	MEAN	8.9

Appendix 2: Journals with Travel, Vacation or Tourism in their Titles or Subtitles (as of January 1, 2011)

Key: E=English, C=Croatian, D=German, F=French, I=Italian, O=Polish, P=Portuguese, R=Romanian, S=Spanish, Z=Slovak.

Title	English	Other	Both
001 Acta Turistica (Croatia)			E
002 Acta Turistica Nova (Croatia)			EC
003 Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research (Turkey)	√		
004 Annals of Tourism Research (UK)	√		
005 Annals of Tourism Research en Español (UK)		S	
006 Anuario de Estudios en Turismo (Argentina)		S	
007 Aportes y Transferencias, Tiempo Libre, Turismo y Recreación (Arg)		S	
008 ARA Journal of Tourism Research (Revista de Investigación en Turismo)(Spain)			ES
009 ASEAN Journal on Hospitality and Tourism (Indonesia)	√		
010 Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research (UK)	√		
011 ATNA Journal of Tourism Studies (India)	√		
012 Boletim de Estudos em Hotelaria e Turismo (Brazil)		P	
013 Caderno Virtual de Turismo (Brazil)		P	
014 CONDET Realidad, Enigmas y Soluciones en Turismo (Argentina)		S	
015 Consortium Journal of Hospitality and Tourism (USA)	√		
016 Cuadernos de Turismo (Spain)		S	
017 CULTUR Revista de Culture e Turismo (Brazil)			ESP
018 Current Issues in Tourism (UK)	√		
019 Dialogando no Turismo (Brazil)		P	
020 Diritto del Turismo (Italy)		I	
021 Ekonomicka Revue Cestovného Ruchu (Slovakia)			EZ
022 E-Review of Tourism Research (USA)	√		
023 Espaces: Tourisme et Loisir (France)		F	
024 Estudios Turísticos (Revista de) (Spain)		S	
025 Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo (Argentina)			EFSP
026 European Journal of Tourism Research (Bulgaria)	√		
027 Festival Management and Event Tourism (USA)	√		
028 Folia Turística (Poland)			EO
029 GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites (Romania)	√		
030 Gestión Turística (Chile)		S	
031 Hotel, Tourism and Restaurant Industry (USA)	√		
032 Indian Journal of International Tourism and Hospitality Research (India)	√		
033 International Journal of Culture, Tourism and	√		

Title	English	Other	Both
Hospitality Research (UK)			
034 International Journal of Digital Culture and Electronic Tourism (Switzerland)	√		
035 International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Administration (UK)	√		
036 International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems (India)	√		
037 International Journal of Leisure and Tourism Marketing (Switzerland)	√		
038 International Journal of Tourism and Travel (India)	√		
039 International Journal of Tourism and Travel Health (India)	√		
040 International Journal of Tourism Anthropology (Switzerland)	√		
041 International Journal of Tourism Perspectives (N. Cyprus)	√		
042 International Journal of Tourism Policy (Greece)	√		
043 International Journal of Tourism Research (UK)	√		
044 International Journal of Tourism Sciences (Ukraine)	√		
045 International Tourism Quarterly (UK)	√		
046 International Travel Law Journal (UK)	√		
047 Journal of China Tourism Research (UK/Hong Kong)	√		
048 Journal of Convention and Event Tourism (USA)	√		
049 Journal of Ecotourism (UK)	√		
050 Journal of Educational Travel (UK)	√		
051 Journal of Heritage Tourism (UK)	√		
052 Journal of Hospitality & Tourism (India)	√		
053 Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology (UK)	√		
054 Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management (Australia)	√		
055 Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research (UK)	√		
056 Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport and Tourism (UK)	√		
057 Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure Sciences (USA)	√		
058 Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality and Tourism (UK)	√		
059 Journal of Information Technology and Tourism (USA)	√		
060 Journal of International Hospitality, Leisure and Tourism Management (UK)	√		
061 Journal of International Volunteer Tourism and Social Development (Australia)	√		
062 Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events (UK)	√		
063 Journal of Quality Assurance in Hospitality and Tourism (UK)	√		

Title	English	Other	Both
064 Journal of Sport and Tourism (UK)	√		
065 Journal of Sustainable Tourism (UK)	√		
066 Journal of Teaching in Travel and Tourism (USA)	√		
067 Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change (UK)	√		
068 Journal of Tourism and Peace Research (Netherlands)	√		
069 Journal of Tourism Challenges and Trends (Romania)	√		
070 Journal of Tourism Consumption and Practice (UK)	√		
071 Journal of Tourism Development (India) (also listed as TD Journal)	√		
072 Journal of Tourism, Hospitality and Culinary Arts (USA)	√		
073 Journal of Tourism History (UK)	√		
074 Journal of Tourism Studies (Australia)	√		
075 Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing (USA)	√		
076 Journal of Travel and Tourism Research (Turkey)	√		
077 Journal of Travel Medicine (USA)	√		
078 Journal of Travel Research (USA)	√		
079 Journal of Unconventional Parks, Tourism and Recreation Research (USA)	√		
080 Journal of Vacation Marketing (USA)	√		
081 Journeys: International Journal of Travel and Travel Writing (UK)	√		
082 London Journal of Tourism, Sport and Creative Industries (UK)	√		
083 Mondes du Tourisme (see Espaces) (France)		F	
084 New Problems of Tourism (Poland)			EO
085 Observatorio de Inovação do Turismo. Revista Academica (Brazil)		P	
086 Pacific Tourism Review. An Interdisciplinary Journal (USA)	√		
087 Papers de Turisme (Catalunia, Spain)		S	
088 Pasos (8): Revista de Turismo y Patrimonio Cultural ⁱⁱ (Tenerife, Spain)			ESPI
089 Patrimonio: Lazer e Turismo (Brazil)		P	
090 Progress in Tourism & Hospitality Research (UK)	√		
091 Rassegna di Studi Turistici (Italy)		I	
092 Realidad, Tendencias y Desafíos en Turismo (Argentina)		S	
093 Revista Brasileira de Docência, Ensino e Pesquisa em Turismo (Brazil)		SP	
094 Revista Brasileira de Pesquisa em Turismo (Brazil)		SP	
095 Revista Científica Electronica de Turismo (Brazil)		P	
096 Revista de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Carreras Universitarias de Turismo y Hotelería (Peru)		S	
097 REUNA: Revista de Economía, Administração e		P	

Title	English	Other	Both
Turismo (Brazil)			
098 Revista de Turism Studii si Cercetari in Turism (Romania)			ER
099 Revista de Turismo (Brazil)		P	
100 RETUR: Revista Electronica de Turismo (Spain)		S	
101 Revista Interamericana de Ambiente y Turismo (RIAT) (Chile)		S	
102 Revista Turismo & Desenvolvimento (Brazil)		P	
103 Revista Universitaria de Turismo y Administración (RUTA) (Chile)		S	
104 Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism (UK)	√		
105 South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage (India)	√		
106 Studies in Travel Writing (UK)	√		
107 TEOROS: Revue Francophone de Recherche en Tourisme (Canada)		F	
108 Tourism Analysis. An Interdisciplinary Journal (USA)	√		
109 Tourism and Hospitality Management (Croatia)	√		
110 Tourism and Hospitality Planning and Development (UK)	√		
111 Tourism and Hospitality Research: Surrey Quarterly Review (UK)	√		
112 Tourism and Travel: IITTM Journal (India)	√		
113 Tourism, Culture and Communication (USA)	√		
114 Tourism Economics (UK)	√		
115 Tourism Geographies (UK)	√		
116 Tourism in Marine Environments (USA)	√		
117 Tourism Management. Research, Policies, Practice (UK)	√		
118 Tourism, Recreation Research (India)	√		
119 Tourism Review International (USA)	√		
120 Tourism Today (S. Cyprus)	√		
121 Tourisme et Droit (France)		F	
122 Tourisme et Territoires (Canada)			EF
123 Tourismos. An International Multidisciplinary Journal of Tourism (Greece)	√		
124 Tourismus Journal. Zeitschrift fur Tourismuswissenschaftliche: Forschung und Praxis (Germany)		D	
125 Tourist Review (Switzerland) Emerald (UK) from 2007; used to be trilingual	√		
126 Tourist Studies (UK)	√		
127 Travel and Tourism Analyst (UK)	√		
128 Travel Law Quarterly (UK) (successor to International Travel Law Journal)	√		
129 Turismo em Analyse (Brazil)		P	
130 Turismo e Sociedade (Brazil)		P	
131 Turismo, Patrimonio y Desarrollo (Mexico)			SEPF
132 Turismo, Visão e Ação (Brazil)		P	

Title	English	Other	Both
133 Turizam (Tourism: An International Interdisciplinary Journal (Serbia))	√		
134 TUR y DES: Revista de Investigación en Turismo y Desarrollo Local (Spain)			SP
135 UTMS (University of Tourism and Management. Journal of Economics) (Macedonia)	√		
136 Voyage: Jahrbuch für Reise und Tourismusforschung (Germany)		D	

Endnotes

(1) <http://www.photius.com> (accessed 9 March 2011).

(2) <http://em.wikipedia.org/> and <http://www2.ignatius.edu/> (both accessed 9 March 2011).

(3) <http://www.internetworldstats.com/> (accessed 9 March 2011).

(4) This figure would increase still further if tourism journals that had been announced but which had not had their first issue published by January 1 2011 are taken into account. In this connection one thinks of such journals as Enlightening Tourism: A Path-making Journal, an online English language journal from the University of Huelva in Spain. It was only announced on 29 December 2010 calling for submissions to its initial publication by February 2011. The present article features in its first issue.

(5) Until quite recently this was the case for the leading journal in the field, Annals of Tourism Research. With a new editor, however, authors are now permitted to use the first person singular.

(6) Where possible, ISBN numbers have been given for books. Those prior to 1966, of course do not bear any as that was the year when the system was introduced.

(7) Here Guam, India and South Africa, although to a greater or less extent are English speaking, nevertheless respectively have Chamorro, Hindi and Afrikaans as their official languages. For that reason they are classified in the last category. The case of Canada is more difficult as it is officially bilingual. For that reason French speaking researchers are identified according to their surnames (some 34 out of the 195 listed) and included under the Non-European & European language category, while the remainder are classified as English speaking. The same methodology is applied to research centres, publishers and journals where respectively 6 out of 31, 3 out of 7 and 2 out of 2 are the identified frequencies of names with Francophone origins.

(8) The online journal Pasos out of Tenerife offers to publish in any language that an article is submitted. However, in practice preference seems to be given to Spanish, English, Italian and Portuguese.

Article info: Received 09/02/11. Accepted 01/06/11. Refereed anonymously.