

# ABORIGINAL TOURISM: A RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## Introduction

This bibliography provides 323 references to research on Aboriginal tourism in Canada and worldwide. It is meant to provide a source of essential readings on and related to Aboriginal tourism. During reference collection, a focus has been taken on the years from 1996 onward, therefore only a few, but essential readings from the period prior to 1996 will be found in the reference list.

The research effort was focused on a variety of sources including other published bibliographies, academic journals, electronic databases and the library catalogue of the University of Northern British Columbia. The bibliography also includes theses, conference papers and conference proceedings. It does not include newspaper articles. References that were located on the internet were not referenced with their electronic address due to the short-lived nature of those addresses.

Searches were centered on keywords such as Aboriginal/Indigenous tourism, cultural tourism, ethnic tourism, heritage tourism and cultural heritage. After the location of the references, they were entered into the Microsoft EndNote Version 9.0.

This bibliography is organized into three sections. Section one is a reference list of all 323 references, followed by section two: a reference keyword index. It should be noted that the keywords serve as terms describing a general topic area and that not all of the documents listed under a particular keyword will have that keyword in them. However, all documents listed under one term will relate to that area of research. Finally, section three of the bibliography comprises 32 annotated references. The annotated references have been selected as the key readings on Aboriginal tourism.

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Canadian Ethnic Studies  
Cultural Survival  
Cultural Survival Quarterly  
Current Anthropology  
Current Issues in Tourism  
Current Sociology  
International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management  
International Journal of Tourism Research  
Journal of Applied Recreation Research  
Journal of Leisure Studies  
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**Peru**

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## Annotated References

**Author:** Butler, Richard; Hinch, Thomas

**Year:** 1996

**Title:** Tourism and Indigenous Peoples

**Series Editor:** Goodall, Brian; Ashworth, Gregory

**Series Title:** Issues in tourism series

**City:** London

**Publisher:** International Thomson Business Press

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism

**Abstract:** This book is a collection of essays which considers the tourism development options available to indigenous people. Attention is paid to the turbulence of development with an emphasis on the issues and conflicts that have emerged. Cross-cultural perspectives are presented as a means of synthesizing the insights and issues described. The book is divided into four parts. Part One comprises an introductory chapter. The other three parts: The Development Option, The Turbulence of Development and Cross-cultural Issues in Indigenous Tourism, comprise five chapters each. Countries covered include Bali, Canada, Nepal, the United States, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Vanuatu, Australia and the Cook Islands.

**Author:** Cohen, Erik

**Year:** 1988

**Title:** Authenticity and commoditization in tourism

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 15

**Pages:** 371-386

**Keywords:** Authenticity, Commodification, Cultural tourism, Meaning of tourism

**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. Authenticity is conceived as a negotiable rather than primitive concept, the rigor of its definition by subjects depending on the mode of their aspired touristic experience. New cultural developments may also acquire the patina of authenticity over time- a process designated as "emergent authenticity". It is also argued that commoditization does not necessarily destroy the meaning of cultural products, although it may change it or add new meanings to the old ones. Conclusions contrary to the deductions following from above assumptions are spelled out, and a new approach to the study of authenticity and meaning of tourism, which could help the formulation of a more discerning tourism policy, is advocated.

**Author:** Deutschlander, Siegrid; Miller, Leslie J.

**Year:** 2003

**Title:** Politicizing aboriginal cultural tourism: the discourse of primitivism in the tourist encounter

**Journal:** Canadian Review of Sociology & Anthropology

**Volume:** 40

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 27-44

**Keywords:** Aboriginal Cultural tourism, First Nations, Demand, Southern Alberta, Political oppression, Tourist encounter, Indianness, Native Culture

**Abstract:** Aboriginal cultural tourism is a potentially high-growth segment of the Canadian tourism industry that is currently enjoying widespread demand among Europeans, especially German visitors. This paper uses a discourse analysis approach to examine the tourist encounter at various Aboriginal tourist sites in southern Alberta. It analyses the negotiation of "Indianness" and Indian culture by both Native interpreters and foreign visitors. These negotiations are shown to be informed by the primitivist discourse that, ironically, reinforces the Enlightenment notion of the "noble savage." We argue that, despite its colonialist and essentialist aspects, the primitivist discourse can nevertheless function as a strategy of resistance to a social system viewed by many First Nations as politically oppressive.

**Author:** Grunewald, Rodrigo de Azeredo

**Year:** 2002

**Title:** Tourism and cultural revival

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 29

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 1004-1021

**Keywords:** Cultural change, Indigenous tourism, Brazil, Pataxo Indians, Porto Seguro, Brazil, Cultural revival, Ethnic Tourism

**Abstract:** Cultural change is a recurrent concern in tourism anthropology studies. Host societies frequently remodel their culture following the creation of a tourist resort. But, that does not necessarily imply an acculturating process, since what actually takes place is pragmatic cultural production work in response to the touristic demands that offer consolidated economic alternatives and livelihood. As for the Pataxo´ Indians of Porto Seguro of Brazil, they have sponsored a "cultural revival" process. In other words, they have generated the traditions that start being exhibited commercially in arenas where the prospect of emergent ethnic tourism is perceived.



**Author:** Hall, C. Michael

**Year:** 1996

**Title:** Tourism and the Māori of Aotearoa, New Zealand

**Editor:** Butler, Richard; Hinch, Thomas

**Book Title:** Tourism and Indigenous Peoples

**City:** London; Boston

**Publisher:** International Thompson Business Press

**Pages:** 156-175

**Keywords:** Legal arrangements, Compensation, Tourism, Māori, New Zealand

**Abstract:** One element which is common to examples of Indigenous involvement with tourism is change in legal arrangements. Legal challenges to traditional arrangements and claims for compensation for past wrongdoings or mistreatment pose opportunities for both participation and in tourism development. This chapter's discussion of Māori involvement with tourism illustrates this issue particularly well. New Zealand has witnessed very rapid growth in tourism in recent decades and the official government policy is for continuation of such a trend. As part of its appeal, New Zealand has long promoted the cultural attractiveness of its indigenous people, the Māori. Increasingly, however, there have been demands for major change in the legal and constitutional arrangements pertaining to Māori claims for related compensation, including re-negotiation of the major treaty. Tourism is an important element in this process, and access to land and to resources is a key issue in the discussion.

**Author:** Hall, C. Michael

**Year:** 2000

**Title:** Tourism, National Parks and Aboriginal Peoples

**Editor:** Butler, Richard; Boyd, Stephen W.

**Book Title:** Tourism and National Park, Issues and Implications

**City:** New York

**Publisher:** John Wiley & Sons

**Pages:** 57-71

**Keywords:** National parks, Australia, New Zealand

**Abstract:** National Parks have played a significant role as tourist attractions in many countries since their establishment in the nineteenth century. In some countries they are the major set of tourist attractions and the foundation of small but often important tourism industries. Despite this, the relationship between tourism and national parks is not always a satisfactory one, and there is often considerable and vocal opposition to the continuance, and particularly expansion of, tourism in many national parks. The key focus of this book is the special relationship between national parks and tourism - how national park systems relate to tourism in a variety of contexts - from the historical development through to the role that they play today.

**Author:** Higgins-Desbiolles, Freya

**Year:** 2003

**Title:** Reconciliation tourism: tourism healing divided societies!

**Journal:** Tourism Recreation Research

**Volume:** 28

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 35-44

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Australia, Volunteer tourism

**Abstract:** This article provides a preliminary examination of the capacity of Aboriginal tourism experiences to contribute to the achievement of reconciliation in Australia. This analysis situates reconciliation tourism as a special type of volunteer tourism and places both of these under the umbrella of tourism as a force for peace. It begins by exploring the foundations for the concept of tourism as a force for peace and understanding as seen in international documents, institutions, case studies, and tourism research. The focus then moves to Aboriginal tourism in Australia and the current status of the reconciliation movement. The experience of the Ngarrindjeri community of South Australia through their tourism and educational facility, Camp Coorong Race Relations and Cultural Education Centre, is then utilized for a case study of reconciliation tourism. This analysis is then followed by a look at the future of reconciliation tourism in Australia and an outline of possible future research agendas in reconciliation tourism.

**Author:** Hinch, Thomas

**Year:** 1998

**Title:** Ecotourists and Indigenous hosts: diverging views on their relationships with nature

**Journal:** Current Issues in Tourism

**Volume:** 1

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 120-124

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Canada, Ecotourism, Arctic

**Abstract:** Despite the initial impression that Ecotourists are an ideal market for indigenous tourism developers, a closer examination suggests that these groups do not necessarily share similar views of the relationship between humans and nature. Conflict is likely to arise between these groups unless a greater understanding of these differences is achieved and successfully used in the planning and management of indigenous tourism developments.

**Author:** Hinch, Thomas D.

**Year:** 1995

**Title:** Aboriginal People in the Tourism Economy of Canada's Northwest Territories

**Editor:** Hall, Colin Michael; Johnston, Margaret E.

**Book Title:** Polar Tourism: Tourism In The Arctic and Antarctic Regions

**City:** Chichester, UK

**Publisher:** John Wiley & Sons

**Keywords:** Polar tourism, Indigenous People, Social impact, Management, Case study

**Abstract:** The first comprehensive overview of tourism in the world's Polar Regions - its effects on the environment and the social impacts on indigenous peoples. International authors examine the management of polar tourism at operational and policy levels with particular reference to the roles and responsibilities of government, tour operators and visitors. Contains a broad range of examples and case studies.

**Author:** Hollinshead, Keith

**Year:** 1992

**Title:** 'White' gaze, 'red' people - shadow visions: the disidentification of 'Indians' in cultural tourism

**Journal:** Journal of Leisure Studies

**Volume:** 11

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 43-64

**Keywords:** Tourism, Gaze, Stereotypes, Indigenous peoples, Foucault

**Abstract:** Is tourism another round of Western colonialism? This paper considers tourism's role in introducing travellers to the supposed 'Red Indians' of North America, who in Foucaultian terms, are increasingly coming under the powerful objectifying gaze of the tourist system — essentially, a 'White' gaze. Travel practitioners and tourists tend to absorb sedimented historical explanations of Indigenous culture, and the storylines conveyed about Native North Americans are prone to stale stereotypes and partial realities. The paper attempts to go beyond the ethnocentrism and certitudes of the structural Western visions of indigenous North Americans by disidentifying them — that is by encouraging acceptance within the tourism industry of the validity and logic of Native North Americans' own alternative visions of the world instead. Accordingly, it draws out ten precepts about the First American world-order which are designed to help the inchoate tourism practitioner correctively comprehend the non-linear, indigenous pluriverse. The precepts are problematic, however, for the Indian world is not monolithic but highly variegated. Thus, the precepts are offered in dialectic form: fixed constants cannot cover the shadowy differentiations of the many Indian cultural worlds.

**Author:** Howard, Jonathon; Thwaites, Rik; Smith, Brenda

**Year:** 2001

**Title:** Investigating the roles of the Indigenous tour guide

**Journal:** The Journal of Tourism Studies

**Volume:** 12

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 32-39

**Keywords:** Tour guide, Indigenous guide, Interpretation, Aboriginal culture, Gatekeepers

**Abstract:** This paper extends the current research on the role of guides for particular niche markets. It investigates the roles of indigenous guides and compares them to tour guides and ecotour guides. Indigenous tour guides are unique in that they are part of the fabric of the site and interpret the value of the area within their own cultural context. This means the major difference in roles for indigenous tour guides is that the resource management role becomes focused on conserving local cultural values (both site and society) and interpreting the contemporary nature of Aboriginal culture. To conserve local cultural values, indigenous guides act as gatekeepers using a range of strategies, such as limiting the information given and directing access, which limits commodification of their culture. These findings have important implications for training both indigenous and non-indigenous tour guides as well as how other agencies promote Aboriginal owned tour businesses.

**Author:** Johnston, Alison M.

**Year:** 2006

**Title:** Is the Sacred for Sale?: Tourism and Indigenous Peoples

**City:** London; Sterling, VA

**Publisher:** Earthscan

**Number of Pages:** 381

**Keywords:** Indigenous peoples, Economic conditions, Social conditions, Land tenure, Sacred space, Culture, Globalization, Ecotourism, Heritage tourism, Conservation of natural resources

**Abstract:** Is the Sacred for Sale? looks at our present crossroads in consumer society. It analyses the big questions of tourism, clarifying how it can support biodiversity conservation. It also offers a cross-cultural window to the divide between corporate thinking and sacred knowledge, to help us understand why collisions over resources and land use are escalating. Finally we have a full spectrum of information for healthy dialogue and new relationships.

**Author:** King, David A.; Steward, Williams P.

**Year:** 1996

**Title:** Ecotourism and commodification: protecting people and places

**Journal:** Biodiversity and Conservation (Historical Archive)

**Volume:** 5

**Issue:** 3

**Pages:** 293-305

**Keywords:** Conservation, Tourism, Cultural survival, International travel, Rural development policies

**Abstract:** The ability of ecotourism to protect both people and places is an unresolved, and growing, concern. Commodification of host culture and environment is a widely reported social impact of tourism and spawns an array of implications regarding indigenous people's view of their places and themselves. The degree of impact from ecotourism development is related to the degree of market development within the indigenous community and their state of decline regarding natural resource scarcity. Pre-existing power differentials between local people and other groups may be exacerbated by ecotourism development. To protect both people and their places, native people's claim to control should be legitimized by conservation and government authorities, particularly indigenous people's role in technical management of the protected area. Regional and national government controls are relevant at the inception of ecotourism development, but ultimately should be reduced to one of infrastructure planning and coordination.

**Author:** Mason, Kaley

**Year:** 2004

**Title:** Sound and meaning in Aboriginal tourism

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 31

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 837-854

**Keywords:** Music, Aboriginal, Meaning, Agency

**Abstract:** Musical heritage is a profitable resource in the development of cultural tourism worldwide, yet the identities of the communities whose music is recontextualized at venues are frequently co-opted in the process. Centering on an Aboriginal tourism company operating in Ottawa, Canada, this paper demonstrates how marginalized communities having greater control over the space where products are consumed gain more flexibility and agency in the struggle to reappropriate the semantic, social, and economic uses of their cultural assets. The study's findings confirm that interpreters are responding to opportunities generated by tourism development and changes in federal-Aboriginal relations to challenge non-native stereotypes and resignify aesthetic forms with indigenous meanings through musical interaction with tourists.

**Author:** McIntosh, Alison J.; Kanara Zygadlo, Frania; Matunga, Hirini

**Year:** 2004

**Title:** Rethinking Māori tourism

**Journal:** Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 9

**Issue:** 4

**Pages:** 331-352

**Keywords:** Māori tourism, Māori-centred business, Māori development

**Abstract:** This paper seeks a conceptual clarification of "Māori tourism" from a values-based perspective. While useful as a tool for measuring Māori involvement in tourism, the majority of existing definitions have failed to incorporate unique Māori cultural values and have not been derived from an approach that is culturally acceptable to Māori. Yet, a values-based definition is important for the protection and development of cultural values, as well as for the support and promotion of sustainable Māori self-determined tourism development. To this end, the notion of "Māori-centred tourism" is introduced. "Māori-centred tourism" is founded on a list of specific cultural values identified through empirical investigation using a Kaupapa Māori research approach and evidence from Kaupapa Māori development models. Māori-centred tourism values identified from the research findings were: Wairuatanga (state of being spiritual), Whanaungatanga (relationship or kinship), Nga matatini Māori (Māori diversity), Kaitiakitanga (guardianship), Manaakitanga (warm hospitality), Tino rangatiratanga (self-determination), Kotahitanga (unity or solidarity), Tuhuno (principle of alignment), Purotu (principle of transparency) and Puawaitanga (principle of best outcomes). While this list of values should not be seen as exhaustive and they will be subject to further review and evaluation by Māori, effectively this creates a basis for a Māori-centred tourism business ethic based on values important to Māori.

**Author:** Medina, Laurie

**Year:** 2003

**Title:** Commoditizing culture tourism and Maya identity

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 30

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 353-368

**Keywords:** Culture, Commodification, Mayan Culture, Mayas, Tourism

**Abstract:** This ethnographic study examined how the commoditization of culture for tourism affected traditional practices in a formerly Maya village adjacent to the most-visited Mayan ruins in Belize. Though the majority of villagers had abandoned this indigenous identity, they responded to the tourism demand for representations of an essentialized Mayan culture by utilizing new channels to access traditions they could no longer learn through old ways: they turned to the publications of archaeologists and epigraphers who study the ancient Maya. As villagers developed expertise in the cultural traditions of their ancestors, they remained ambivalent about whether or not their unconventional acquisition of this knowledge provided sufficient basis for reclaiming Maya identities.

**Author:** Meyer, Carter Jones; Royer, Diana

**Year:** 2001

**Title:** Selling the Indian: Commercializing & Appropriating American Indian Cultures

**City:** Tucson

**Publisher:** University of Arizona Press

**Number of Pages:** 279

**Keywords:** American Indian Culture, Commercialization, Native arts and crafts, Cultural imperialism

**Abstract:** Outsiders enamoured of American Indian cultures have long appropriated and distorted elements of them for their own purposes - often ignoring the impact of the process on the Indians themselves. The contributors to this book look at the selling of American Indian culture and how it affects the Native community. They challenge readers to reconsider how Indian cultures have been commercialized in the twentieth century. Some selections examine how Indians have been displayed to the public, while other chapters examine the roles of both Indians and non-Indian reformers in marketing Native arts and crafts. The authors all show that the commercialization and appropriation of American Indian cultures constitute a form of cultural imperialism that could contribute to the destruction of Indian culture and identity.

**Author:** Moscardo, Gianna; Pearce, Philip L.

**Year:** 1999

**Title:** Understanding ethnic tourists

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 26

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 416-434

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Australia, Ethnic tourists, Ethnic Tourism market, Cross-cultural contact, Indigenous Australians

**Abstract:** Much of the discussion of ethnic tourism has concentrated on the impact of guests on hosts. This paper examines ethnic tourism from the perspective of the guests and is particularly concerned with understanding the nature of this market. The results of a study of more than 1,500 visitors to an Aboriginal cultural park in Australia are reported. Four distinct groups of visitors were identified based on their levels of interest in various aspects or features of ethnic tourism experiences. The study found evidence that ethnic tourists may be balancing a desire for contact with such hosts against a concern over feeling uncomfortable when making choices of their ethnic tourism products.

**Author:** Notzke, Claudia

**Year:** 1998

**Title:** Indigenous tourism development in the Arctic

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 26

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 55-76

**Keywords:** Ecotourism, Indigenous tourism, Arctic, Canada

**Abstract:** This paper explores current trends in indigenous (Aboriginal) tourism development in Canada's western Arctic region. Its operational environment is characterized by the presence of mixed local community economies and a co-management framework for lands and resources. In the North, Aboriginal tourism is a resource-based industry, traditionally in the form of big game hunting, and in a more modern context, evolving into ecotourism and cultural or ethnic tourism. Some indigenous people are exploring innovative ways to harness tourism to support the traditional elements of their land-based economy, rather than being consumed by the industry. The "authenticity" of this tourism experience represents a major asset as well as a significant management challenge.

**Author:** Notzke, Claudia

**Year:** 2004

**Title:** Indigenous tourism development in Southern Alberta, Canada: tentative engagement

**Journal:** Journal of Sustainable Tourism

**Volume:** 12

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 29-54

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Aboriginal tourism, Ethnic tourism

**Abstract:** This paper reviews indigenous/Aboriginal tourism, a rapidly evolving sector of the tourism industry and an important growth sector in Aboriginal economies, and examines the optimism expressed about its growth potential. Case studies are given of the host, guest and intermediary relationships involved in Aboriginal tourism in southern Alberta, Canada, still at an early and tentative stage of development, despite the volume of travel taking place in this area, the location of Canada's largest Indian reserves in this region, and world renowned attractions such as Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump. It notes the lack of industry knowledge on the part of local Aboriginal operators, a lack of consumer awareness on the part of travelers and an underutilization of potentially advantageous partnerships between local product suppliers and tour operators. Suggestions are made for the professional development of an Aboriginal tourism product; market reconnaissance and market development; and the evolution of a partnership between Aboriginal tourism product suppliers and the travel trade.



**Author:** Notzke, Claudia

**Year:** 2006

**Title:** The Stranger, the Native and the Land: Perspectives on Indigenous Tourism

**City:** Concord, Ont.

**Publisher:** Captus University Publications

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Opportunities and constraints, Tourism development, Indigenous culture, Canadian Aboriginal tourism, Ecotourism, Community-based tourism, Globalization, Demand

**Abstract:** The book, The Stranger, the Native and the Land: Perspectives on Indigenous Tourism shines a critical light on the opportunities and constraints that indigenous people face when engaging in tourism, while trying to maximize the benefits and minimize the threats to their culture, their land and their communities. This book is based on the author's personal travel experience and observations on four continents, on fieldwork, and a synthesis of published and unpublished literature in the field. It provides insights into the Canadian Aboriginal tourism scene as well as investigating indigenous tourism issues on a global scale.

**Author:** Ryan, Chris; Higgins, Opal

**Year:** 2006

**Title:** Experiencing cultural tourism: visitors at the Māori Arts and Crafts Institute, New Zealand

**Journal:** Journal of Travel Research

**Volume:** 44

**Pages:** 308-317

**Date:** February

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Cultural tourism, Māori, New Zealand

**Abstract:** This study reports results derived from semistructured interviews with 40 visitors to the Maori Arts and Crafts Institute in Rotorua, New Zealand. The article discusses briefly the mode of data capture used and adopts an approach of identifying classifications of a primarily functional nature to list reasons why people visit such a site and what it is they seek. In general, visitors reported high levels of satisfaction, yet the cultural component of their experience was primarily reported in terms of the visit being informative and entertaining. Additionally, whereas modest levels of interest in things Maori seemed to motivate visits to other Maori sites, the actual list of other locations being nominated was few in number. The impression results that visits are made to Maori sites because this is a "done thing" when visiting New Zealand, but overall, the level of interest shown by most visitors in Indigenous culture is modest.

**Author:** Ryan, Chris; Huyton, Jeremy

**Year:** 2000

**Title:** Who is interested in Aboriginal tourism in the Northern Territory, Australia? A cluster analysis

**Journal:** Journal of Sustainable Tourism

**Volume:** 8

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 53-88

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Australia, Nature-based tourism, Visitor research

**Abstract:** The paper reports findings derived from questioning 471 visitors to Katherine, Northern Territory. A questionnaire was constructed using Juster Scales and items based upon the items of the Beard and Ragheb Leisure Motivation Scale. Respondents were asked to rate existing and potential tourism products, among which were those based on Aboriginal culture. It was found that generally interest was higher in nature rather than culturally based tourism, but about a third of the total sample rated Aboriginal tourism products highly. However, it was also found that this sub-sample showed high rates of interest in natural and adventure based tourism and hence their interest is based upon 'active information seeking' that encompasses many needs. However, as the paper describes, Aboriginal entrepreneurs are already active in many different aspects of tourism. It is thus argued that while a demand for culturally based products exists, a wider market may be attracted by offering more mainstream products with Aboriginal culture representing, in marketing terms an added product value.

**Author:** Smith, Valene; Brent, Maryann

**Year:** 2001

**Title:** Hosts and Guests Revisited: Tourism Issues of the 21st Century

**City:** New York

**Publisher:** Cognizant Communication Corporation

**Keywords:** Culture broker, Commodification

**Abstract:** The purpose of this book is threefold: first, to recognize the cross-cultural nature of tourism and its social importance to members of society at all technological levels; second, to consider the changes that have taken place in tourism research in the past 25 years; and third, to project the use of this acquired knowledge to the analysis of tourism issues in the 21st century. The book is divided into 6 sections and presents numerous case studies to illustrate the section themes: evolution of tourism; nature of tourism: changes and impacts of tourism; sustainability; culture brokers; and issues of the 21st century.

**Author:** Smith, Valene L.

**Year:** 1996

**Title:** Indigenous Tourism: The Four Hs

**Editor:** Butler, Richard; Hinch, Thomas

**Book Title:** Tourism and Indigenous Peoples

**City:** London; Boston

**Publisher:** International Thompson Business Press

**Pages:** 283-307

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, Native peoples, Tourism assessment, Cross-cultural approach, Aboriginal peoples

**Abstract:** Indigenous tourism in this chapter is taken as that segment of the visitor industry which directly involves native peoples whose ethnicity is a tourist attraction. The purpose of this article is not to argue for or against tourism, but rather to define the analytic tools to assess tourism potentials in a specific setting, as a first-step in policy decision and management. The concepts are global in application. This chapter revives the ethnographic, cross-cultural approach, reviews some classic literature, and then raises a series of issues useful in evaluating tourism proposals for appropriateness and probable success. Although there are many Indigenous peoples worldwide, this chapter focuses on North American Indian cultures which have long interested travelers. Now the estimated 2 million foreign tourists who in the 1990s annually visit Arizona's Grand Canyon rank the surrounding Indian cultures as second only to scenery in visitor importance. Indigenous tourism has become a lucrative business, enriching some tribal budgets and profiting individual craftsmen and guides.

**Author:** Sofield, H. B. Trevor; Birtles, R. Alastair

**Year:** 1996

**Title:** Indigenous Peoples' Cultural Opportunity Spectrum for Tourism (IPCOST)

**Editor:** Butler, Richard; Hinch, Thomas

**Book Title:** Tourism and Indigenous Peoples

**City:** London; Boston

**Publisher:** International Thompson Business Press

**Pages:** 396-433

**Keywords:** Cultural tourism, Cultural Impacts, Heritage, Indigenous peoples

**Abstract:** Throughout the world, cultural tourism is flourishing and expanding. There is a growing desire by millions of travellers for access to 'primitive' societies, a hunger to taste if only briefly their traditional ways of life, a wish to see, experience and photograph their 'exotic' practices. This chapter is based on the premise that there are at least two fundamental issues confronting Indigenous peoples and tourism development as pressures mount for them to share their cultural heritage with the outside world. While each of the issues is presented separately they are in fact intertwined. The first issue is the need to maintain maximum diversity of cultural heritage in the same way that biological diversity is necessary to maintain healthy ecosystems. The second is the need to retain authenticity and to minimize or even obviate cultural impacts.

**Author:** Taylor, John P.

**Year:** 2001

**Title:** Authenticity and sincerity in tourism

**Journal:** Annals of Tourism Research

**Volume:** 28

**Issue:** 1

**Pages:** 7-26

**Keywords:** Authenticity, New Zealand, Indigenous tourism, Sincerity, Tradition, Otherness

**Abstract:** The paper explores the concept of authenticity with regard to the presentation of Māori in New Zealand. It is argued that the creation of authenticity is important to tourism as a distancing device which prompts desire and the production of value. However, this analysis also suggests that its temporal implications and 'tradition' in tourism have tended toward the reification of modernist essentialization concerning Otherness, and to a negativity that would undermine experience and the touristic presentation of local identities. A further term, 'sincerity', is introduced by way of contrast to the notion of authenticity and illustrated by corresponding examples of two kinds of Māori tourism

**Author:** Waitt, Gordon

**Year:** 1999

**Title:** Naturalizing the 'Primitive': a critique of marketing Australia's Indigenous People as 'Hunter-Gatherers'

**Journal:** Tourism Geographies

**Volume:** 1

**Issue:** 2

**Pages:** 142-163

**Keywords:** Australia, Australian Tourism Commission, Advertisements, Semiology, Aboriginality, Myths, Cultural politics of domination

**Abstract:** This paper explores the representation of Australia's indigenous peoples in the visual and verbal texts of the Australian Tourism Commission's (ATC) international advertising campaigns. These advertisements employed representations of Australia's indigenous people to signify experiences of ecotourism, the escape to a primeval world and the adventure of an untamed frontier. I analyze these symbolic representations of indigenous Australians using semiotic techniques. By employing these representations within advertising strategies, the ATC differentiated Australia as an international tourist destination. ATC's attempt to attract international tourists to sustain an economically prosperous tourism sector also provides the potential visitor with a range of cultural tools enabling the construction of fantasy, meaning and identity. My critical reading suggests that the ATC's representation of indigenous peoples helps maintain the myths of either eco-angles or noble savages, reiterating colonial power relations. Given the official contemporary rhetoric over the term 'Aboriginality', attention is drawn to the contradictions created by this imagery.

**Author:** Wall, Geoffrey

**Year:** 1999

**Title:** Partnerships Involving Indigenous Peoples in the Management of Heritage Sites

**Editor:** Robinson, M.; Boniface, P.

**Book Title:** Tourism and Cultural Conflicts

**City:** Oxon; New York

**Publisher:** CABI Publishing

**Pages:** 269-286

**Keywords:** Tourism, Indigenous peoples, Tourism pressures, Partnerships, Cooperative management, Management

**Abstract:** With the growth of tourism and its fragmentation into increasingly specialized forms, such as ecotourism and cultural tourism, there has been increased pressure placed by tourists and the tourism industry on resources which have traditionally been used by indigenous peoples. This chapter provides an overview of international experiences pertaining to: the precise meaning of partnerships and shared and cooperative management; the role indigenous people play in management; the ownership of land; implementation mechanisms and relevant legal, constitutional and socio-economic contexts.

**Author:** Williams, Peter; Dossa, Karim

**Year:** 2004

**Title:** Blueprint Strategy: Consumer Intercept Survey Final Report

**City:** Vancouver

**Institution:** Aboriginal Tourism Association of British Columbia

**Pages:** 31

**Keywords:** Tourist characteristics, Aboriginal tourism, Indigenous tourism, Indigenous Tourism market

**Abstract:** This report summarizes findings from the Aboriginal Tourism Consumer Intercept Phase of the Aboriginal Tourism Consumer Market Study conducted on behalf of ATBC in 2003. These highlights are based on information provided by 2,329 travelers who were interviewed at: Five Visitor Info Centers where travelers had not necessarily experienced Aboriginal tourism opportunities; or, eleven tourism sites where travelers were actually taking part in components of an Aboriginal tourism experience. These personal interviews took place on a systematic basis between June 15 and September 15, 2003. About 46% of them occurred at Visitor Info Centers and the remaining 54% happened at the selected tourism sites. Almost two thirds (63%) of all the interviews were conducted in Vancouver and Victoria, while the remainder (37%) took place in more rural communities in British Columbia. The findings highlighted in this phase of the research primarily describe the pre-trip planning, motivations, anticipated travel behaviours, socio-demographic and geographic profiles of these travelers. Their actual travel activities and reactions to BC's Aboriginal tourism opportunities are explored in the second phase of this research currently being conducted.

**Author:** Williams, Peter W.; Richter, Christine

**Year:** 2002

**Title:** Developing and supporting European tour operator distribution channels for Canadian Aboriginal tourism development

**Journal:** Journal of Travel Research

**Volume:** 40

**Pages:** 404-415

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, European tour operators, Markets

**Abstract:** Because of the often remote and fledgling character of Canada's Aboriginal tourism attractions, developing alliances with knowledgeable and culturally sensitive distribution channel operators are especially important. The distribution channels developed can affect the patterns of destination use, target markets attracted, and Economic impacts created for Aboriginal communities. This research describes the structure and perspectives of the European tour operator industry as it relates to the distribution of North American Aboriginal tourism experiences to European travelers. The findings suggest strategies for working with tour operators in configuring, positioning, promoting, and delivering Aboriginal tourism.

**Author:** Zeppel, Heather

**Year:** 2002

**Title:** Cultural tourism at the Cowichan Native Village, British Columbia

**Journal:** Journal of Travel Research

**Volume:** 41

**Pages:** 92-100

**Keywords:** Indigenous tourism, British Columbia, Canada, Visitor experience

**Abstract:** This study examines visitor responses to cultural presentations at the Cowichan Native Village on Vancouver Island, Canada. A self-completed survey was used to collect information from 496 Canadian and international visitors at the Native Village. The results provide a cultural profile of visitor experiences and satisfaction with a native-owned tourist attraction. Descriptive statistical analysis found that two key factors providing a genuine visitor experience of native culture were learning about Cowichan history and contact with Cowichan staff. The study provides additional information on visitors at indigenous cultural theme parks and enhances understanding of the cultural tourism market in Canada.