

Tourism/Terrorism

Due to globalisation and modernisation the world has become smaller in terms of moving and exploring it by today`s travellers. However, paradoxically, recent events and tendencies have changed that sense of “freedom” by applying various restrictions and warnings during the travel.

Terrorism is presently one of the most fearful obstacles to mobility (and Tourism) and many official and unofficial documents, academic papers and individual narrations are accessible, carrying information, warnings, statistics, research analysis, reports, comments.

Today more and more the Media speak of WAR+TERRORISM unable to distinguish the two domains, labelling as ‘terrorists’ groups that actually declare themselves ‘at war’ against the establishments (often totalitarian like in many Middle-East and African countries, but also the post-colonial or ‘economic’ establishments en-acted by foreign powers).

Cities, places defining story and identity, but also every day life and style-life (intangible heritage) become targets for those who want power= destruction

Terroristic Attacks in Europe or against European people

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrorism_in_the_European_Union

blogs

<http://matadornetwork.com/bnt/refuse-scared-travel/>

<http://matadornetwork.com/life/terrorism-wont-stop-traveling-abroad-kids/>

Articles about dangers` affects tourism:

- How terrorist attacks affect tourism

<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-33310217>

- Natural disasters worse for tourism than terror attacks

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/news/terrorism-has-the-smallest-impact-on-tourism-industries/>

Videos about travel and terrorism:

<https://vimeo.com/85725739> (personal narration about the unpleasant experience while traveling to USA)

<https://vimeo.com/178792393> (CNN - Terrorism influences European summer holidays)

<https://vimeo.com/160682293> (Terror and Tourism: Will Attacks Affect New Yorker`s European Travel?)

Academic articles – over 60.000

Terrorism and tourism as logical companions

LK Richter, WL Waugh - **Tourism Management**, 1986 - Elsevier

Abstract The symbiotic relationship between **terrorism** and **tourism** needs to be understood and acted on, not just in terms of security and marketing, but in terms of such factors as planning, site development, employment policies, political risk analysis and emergency ...

Tourism and terrorism: A quantitative analysis of major terrorist acts and their impact on tourism destinations

A Pizam, G Smith - **Tourism Economics**, 2000 - ingentaconnect.com

Since before the end of the Cold War, **terrorism** acts have had major effects on **tourism** destinations. As a result, the 'shadowy, mobile, and unpredictable' forces of **terrorism** are becoming an unfortunate part of the travel and **tourism** landscape. Few can forget the ...

ME Korstanje, A Clayton - **Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism ...**, 2012 - emeraldinsight.com

Purpose-The purpose of this paper is to explore why tourists continue to visit troubled and often violent nations, even when there is perceived risk. **Tourism** and **terrorism** reflect very different philosophies, but there are also some disturbing commonalities. Both need

J Fletcher, Y Morakabati - **International Journal of Tourism ...**, 2008 - researchgate.net

ABSTRACT This paper discusses the effects of **terrorism** and political unrest on the level of **tourism** activities in two developing countries that are a part of the Commonwealth, Kenya and Fiji. The paper explores the nature of the attacks and their impacts on the case studies

Influence of terrorism risk on foreign tourism decisions

SF Sönmez, AR Graefe - **Annals of Tourism Research**, 1998 - Elsevier

This study explored relationships between selected factors and several key stages of the international vacation **tourism** decision-making process. A theoretical framework of vacation decisions involving **terrorism** risk served as the foundation for the analysis. Eight ..

Can tourism provoke terrorism?

M Grosspietsch - **AGENDA**, 2007 - melayuonline.com

What are these political, social or religious objectives? Sönmez and Graefe (1998) found out that many terrorist incidents are primarily focused on tourists or the **tourism** industry. In this context, newspaper commentaries after the Bali bombings raised the question whether