

1

Debating sustainability in tourism development [Recurso electrónico] : resilience, traditional knowledge and community: a post-disaster perspective / Kumi Kato

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 64-67

Abstract: This paper proposes resilience as a foundation for sustainability, and sustainable tourism development, identifying that resilience relates to place-based knowledge and senses originating from human-land interaction over a long period of time. A specific case drawn here is the post-disaster recovery phase in rural communities, following the devastation that overwhelmed the northern east coast of Japan on 11 March 2011. Disaster-resilience, although stated as a priority in many of the governmental reconstruction visions, is not easily defined or facilitated. This paper attempts to locate disaster resilience in the context of sustainable tourism development, through cases of coastal communities in Iwate Prefecture on the Sanriku Coast in their early phase of recovery. With social sustainability-oriented tourism concepts and resilience planning as a framework, the paper argues that the tourism development in the early recovery is vital in assisting communities maintain their connection with their places, which is argued to be the core of resilience. Such resilience is closely related to traditional ecological knowledge found in personal stories, monuments, folktales, literature and arts. This, it is proposed, lays a foundation for a sustainable recovery and reconstruction, in which tourism can play a vital role. This in return asserts tourism's responsibility in advocating sustainability.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 55-67

1. Sustainability resilience 2. Traditional ecological knowledge 3. Disaster recovery 4. Community

2

Japan's mountain tourism at a crossroads [Recurso electrónico]: insights from the North Japan Alps / Abhik Chakraborty

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 87-88

Abstract: This article explores the transition in the mountain tourism landscape of Japan through two instructive case studies from the North Japan Alps. Before Japan's modernization, mountains were considered sacred places and consequently they were out of bounds for commoners. During the early modernization phase, the mountains and their secluded valleys witnessed drastic changes as they became objects of conquest and, later, places for tourism development. The relative proximity of these mountains to urban centers and their modest elevation helped mass access to these landscapes. Tourism development thrust these landscapes into a dual trajectory: while visitor increase and consequent development resulted in the depletion of natural ecosystems and a trivialization of place, early conservation efforts that later morphed into the national park movement were borne out of this situation. Today, these landscapes are under renewed threat from visitor pressure and global environmental change, but some indications of a heightened ecological consciousness and sense of place can be detected among local tourism stakeholders which can provide insight for more sustainability-oriented tourism development.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 82-88

1. Mountain destinations 2. Trivialization of place 3. Landscape transition 4. Environmental change 5. Sense of place 6. North Japan Alps

3**Mobilising stoke [Recurso electrónico] : a genealogy of surf tourism development in Miyazaki, Japan / Adam Doering**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 79-81

Abstract: This article presents a genealogy of domestic surf tourism development in contemporary Japan. Drawing on two months' ethnographic fieldwork conducted between July and August 2016, and participant observation during three years working, living and surfing in the area, I trace the historical production of one of Japan's most prominent surf tourism destinations, Miyazaki Prefecture. Detailing the convergence of surfing culture and tourism development from 1930 to 2016, I examine how surf tourism came to be mobilised in Miyazaki as a tool for revitalising the local economy. The article then addresses three important transformations of the Japanese seascape surf tourism development invites: the feminisation of surf capital, global cultural gentrification and the reinforcement of urban–rural disparities. The article concludes with a reflection on how surf tourism development may (dis)connect local surfing communities and identify areas for future research concerning surf destination development leading up to the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 68-81

1. Surf tourism 2. Sport tourism 3. Lifestyle sports 4. Japan 5. Tokyo 2020 Olympics 6. Place-making

4**Sustainable sport tourism in Japan [Recurso electrónico] / Tom Hinch and Eiji Ito**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 99-101

Abstract: Japan is scheduled to host several major international sporting events in the next four years including the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. Its sport tourism sector is therefore well positioned for expansion but the issue of sustainability needs to be addressed. This research note sets out to clarify what is known about sustainable sport tourism in Japan as reflected in published research in Japanese and English. As such, it is an attempt to provide a foundation for future research. While several noteworthy publications about the nature of sport tourists and their impacts on destinations were found, continued effort is needed to build these studies into an integrated and coherent body of literature.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 96-101

1. Japan 2. Planning 3. Sport events 4. Sport tourism 5. Sustainable development

5**Tourism development and whaling-heritage as sustainable future [Recurso electrónico] / Simon Wearne**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 95

Abstract: Whaling in Japan suffers from entrenched positions by leadership, resigned to permanent disagreement (International Whaling Panel Discussion), as well as “activist impotence” observed in the failure to create dialogue or change policy. Australian Prime Minister Turnbull sites a difference of opinion rather than culture. There is impasse. A circuit breaker is required so an imaginative tourism focused strategy is proposed in Taiji, Wakayama prefecture where events are created voicing narratives of tradition and sustainable futures based on a unique and sustainable past. Awareness through interpretive display, restored heritage, living museum, festivals and ceremony turns negative perceptions into positive. A current cultural deficit can be developed into a tourism asset, as Japan reclaims respect and unique industrial heritage. Transition from whaling to whale tourism has precedents (Australia and the US). Japan has its own remarkable place (Taiji), objects (Sekobune), practice (net whaling/drive hunting) and food culture (UNESCO classification) to present.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 89-95

1. Whaling 2. Activism 3. UNESCO 4. Heritage 5. Respect

6**Tourism research on japan-overview on major trends [Recurso electrónico] : japanese and english-language materials / Kumi Kato and Yumiko Horita**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 17-25

Abstract: Research articles and books on tourism and Japan published in both Japanese and English are reviewed based on online databases. In Japanese, 2,463 books and 727 government publications (1940– 2016), and 471 articles published in two journals (1961–2015) are identified, and in English, 21 books and 7 book chapters (1983– 2013), and 224 articles in 97 journal titles (1975–2016) are examined. The review had two aims: to identify main research trends in Japan and globally, and to examine how the overall theme of this special issue—regions, communities and places in Japan—are portrayed (or not) in the existing studies within the materials located with the keyword tourism or kankō (in Japanese). General trends and specific aspects are identified and explored independently as well as comparatively between Japanese and English-language publications, providing an overview of and potential future directions in this field of study.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 3-25

1. Japan 2. Tourism 3. English 4. Japanese 5. Trends 6. Online database

7

Transition of forest tourism policies in japanese national forest management [Recurso electrónico] / Yumi Oura

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 53-54

Abstract: This paper critically analyses the historic development of the national forests (NF) management and policies in Japan, and discusses its relationship with tourism policies. Japan's NF accounts for approximately 30% of the nation's forests. "Forest tourism" policies in NF began with the growth of mass tourism in the 1960s, and went through significant quantitative expansion to meet tourism demands until the early 1990s. Infrastructure construction in NF played an important role as a major provider of forest tourism opportunities, which was considered a means to rural development and financial reconstruction. In the late 1990s, however, the NF administration policy changed, introducing collaborative management in all aspects under the new concept, "forests for people". Under this scheme, management of some of the forest parks were revised, incorporating partnerships with new stakeholders, but others still suffer inadequate management due to factors such as serious financial difficulties, in local municipalities. Positive measures by the Forestry Agency such as the "forests for people" initiative and public participation in management are needed in future.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 40-54

1. National forests 2. Forest tourism policy 3. Collaborative management 4. Partnership 5. Forests for people

8

Urban development and tourism in japanese cities [Recurso electrónico] / Yumiko Horita

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 37-39

Abstract: Since around 2000, tourism has gradually become a key activity reinforcing the Japanese economy. In particular, there has been growth in urban tourism and many urban spaces have been transformed to meet visitors' needs, a process that has occurred not only in the large metropolises but also in small- and medium-sized regional cities. This paper explores how urban tourism spaces in Japan have been created alongside more general urban development, examining significant aspects and implications of the urban tourism development process. It reveals that the growth of urban tourism has accelerated the growth of local residents' awareness and activities. Local residents have become more conscious about their living areas and have undertaken spontaneous activities to manage the areas whereas previously there had been a constant struggle and negotiation with the contradiction between urban developments and economic depression. It concludes that citizen participation in the urban tourism development process can be extended into a collaborative area management.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2018, v. 15, n. 1, january, p. 26-39

1. Urban tourism 2. Urban development 3. Development-oriented 4. Area management