

Paper ID	198
Author(s)	Michael Shiyung Liu
Title	Knowing “nature” in late 19th century East Asia
Abstract	
<p>The translation of “nature” varied when the Chinese and Japanese attempted to translated the new word in western linguistic contexts. For a long period, nature in western language was synonymous to “surrounding” or “natural neighborhood” in Japanese and Chinese context. However, around early 20th century, the translation of “Shizen” has been officially recognized by Japanese government and was eventually copied by Chinese society through the introduction of Chinese abroad students in Japan.</p> <p>This paper will discuss how the word “nature” was first introduced to East Asian societies and how early translators understand the complicated meanings of this word from their traditional linguistic heritages. The study will possibly reveal how different western and eastern cultures “gazes” the natural environment and the artificial neighborhood, the later constantly penetrated and used natural environment. By studying the conceptual history of translating nature in Japanese and Chinese societies, the author hopes to further explore some contemporary issues of utilizing nature to meet the criteria of ecological protection. This last part of discussion will touch issues like governmental policies, socio-economic conflicts, and norms of popular ecological civilization.</p>	
Keywords	Qing Dynasty, Taiwan, disease ecology, migration patterns, colonial development, environmental health, epidemic diseases

Paper ID	202
Author(s)	ChiaHsing Ho
Title	Technology, Territoriality and environment development of mountain agriculture in Taiwan, 1960's-1980's
Abstract	
<p>This proposal will discuss the relationship between technology introduction, territorial development and environment management of mountain agriculture in Taiwan during 1960's-1980's by investigating the construction of the Central Cross-Island Highway and the establishment of the three state-owned farms: Fushoushan Farm(1957), Qingjing Farm(1961) and Wuling Farm(1963). At the beginning, three mountain farms grew mostly vegetables, about 1965, they had successfully imported deciduous fruit seedlings and introduced cultivating technology to become a fruit planting demonstration farm. Thereafter those farms became a major production center for temperate fruits and vegetables, these agricultural products not only supplied to the domestic market, but also exported, earning profits for the government and Improved use of the high mountain territory. The development of mountain agriculture was deeply influenced by the advancement of agricultural science and technology. In order to change soil quality, stimulate growth and prevent pests and diseases, farmers were extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides in mountainous areas for growing fruits and vegetables. Not only government officials encouraged farmers to use more pesticides and fertilizers in those farms, agricultural experts also believed that using these technologies in mountainous areas can increase production and bring higher profits. However, the chemical products in mountain agriculture had caused serious water pollution in Dajia River (One of the major rivers in central Taiwan) since 1980s, and the over-exploited hillside has also attracted social attention. The environmental impact caused by the development of mountain farms has gradually become the focus of discussions in various circles of society since 1980s, and it has also</p>	

prompted the transformation of the farms into tourist attractions. Through this study of the mountain agriculture in Taiwan will present the focus of people's concern shifts from the economy to the environment, from technological progress and environmental utilization to public governance and sustainable management.

Keywords	mountain agriculture, Taiwan, Technology, Territoriality
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Paper ID	051
Author(s)	Qian Forrest Zhang
Title	When tourists stopped coming: Boom and bust in rural tourism under “ecological civilization” in China

Abstract

In 2012, the Chinese central government elevated “Ecological civilization” to be the overarching principle guiding national development. A central tenet of this program is the “Two Mountains” theory, which conceives ecological resources in rural areas as a source of economic wealth. This central agenda has pushed many local governments to develop rural tourism (including cultural, nature, and leisure tourism) as an approach to turning local ecological resources into new venues of economic growth. Newly developed tourist attractions, however, can quickly lose their appeal after the novelty wears out, creating a boom-and-bust cycle that can be destabilizing to the rural economy and community. This paper compares cases from coastal and inland regions of China to illustrate the heterogeneous impacts of the tourism boom and bust on rural communities and analyze local conditions that either moderate or exacerbate these impacts. In the coastal Zhejiang province, the abundant fiscal resources of local governments allowed for the construction of artificial new tourist attractions, and their proximity to large and wealthy urban populations brought a rapid rise in tourism volume and revenue. However, these artificial attractions lacked lasting power and quickly went into decline, which resulted in more detrimental impacts on the investors than on rural residents. In inland provinces, rural tourism developed much slower and typically first required redevelopment of the poor villages. While the tourism projects were usually not successful, the investment brought significant improvements to local lives.

Keywords	humans, foods, boom and bust, rural tourism, ecological civilization, China
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Paper ID	042
Author(s)	Federico Paolini
Title	What went wrong? Overtourism, social dilemmas and environmental problems

Abstract

What we already know about overtourism is that local destination policies intended to attract tourists have resulted in an excess flow of tourists with social and economic side effects. On the other hand, tourist policies in other localities seem to have completely missed the target, being unable to foster viable tourist activities. The debate today focuses on the assessment of the costs and benefits of the presence of the different types of tourists (“fleeing” tourism vs. “quality” tourism) and on the “load capacity” of the places in terms of hospitality services. The social and environmental impact of tourism are clearly perceived, but they are contrasted with arguments focusing on the promotion of quality tourism as a possible engine for the development. Tourism activities generate a significant part of the gross domestic product, but they also create profound alterations in the social fabric and cultural and social identity of places. They also generate environmental problems both globally (greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector) and locally (waste generation, over-

exploitation of resources such as water...)

In recent years the problems have been compounded by a substantial increase in flows caused by the fact that more and more citizens of developing countries (largely Asian) have reached a level of personal wealth which allows them to travel outside their home countries.

The paper attempts to offer a global view of the complex relationships between tourism activities, social and cultural impacts and environmental problems with a focus on Europe and Asia.

Keywords	Humans, Overtourism, Pollution, Europe, Asia
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