

研究ノート

Tourism Development and Environmental Problems on Hawaii in the late 20th Century

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1. Introduction

This paper explains tourism development and environmental problems in the late 20th century, with specific focus on Maui's water problem in 1990's. The following three emphasized: (1) tourism industry has experienced rapidly and significant great growth since the 1950's, making it currently one of the most important industries in the world; (2) the growth of Hawaii coincides with the rise of the mass tourism industry; and (3) the tourism development-related water problem creates serious damage to a community such as Maui. Further, this paper shows that tourism development connotes a negative environmental impact for the destination.

2. About the tourism industry

2.1. The growth of tourism industry and its industrial scale

According to James Mak, the tourism has become an economic sector of enormous global significance. Mak and other tourism researchers recognize that the tourism industry has experienced rapid growth since World War II¹. In addition, the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)'s 2015 report indicates that the growth of the tourism industry influenced the global economic trend.

The UNWTO points out the scale of tourism by means of

the following: (1) the tourism industry directly or indirectly generates about 9% of world GDP; (2) export reached 1.5 trillion U.S. dollars in 2014, representing about 6% of the world export value; (3) the number of international tourists has increased from 23 million in 1950 to 11 billion in 2014; and (4) the estimated number of domestic tourists in the same period is between five and six billion. As outlined above, the tourism industry is a mega business in the world economy.² Figure 1 also indicates that the share of tertiary industry has increased since the 1960's. It is assumed that the growth of the tourism industry will keep pace with the growth of the tertiary industry for a while.

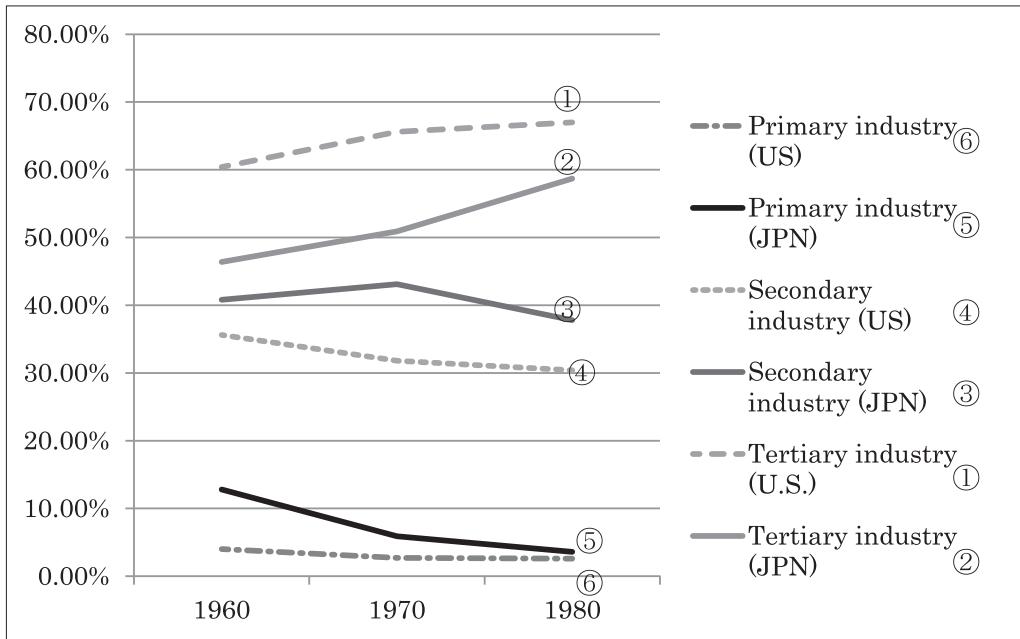
2.2. The relationship between the tourism industry and economic growth

The tourism industry depended more strongly on business fluctuations than other economic sectors. For example, Figure 2 shows the number of international tourists to Hawaii from 1966 to 2005, and Figures 3 and 4 show American and Japanese economic growth, respectively. These figures indicate that the American and Japanese economies worsened in the early 1990's and in 2008, and that the decrease in international tourists to Hawaii at these times coincides with the US and Japanese recession. In other words, the Hawaiian economy depended deeply on the U.S. and

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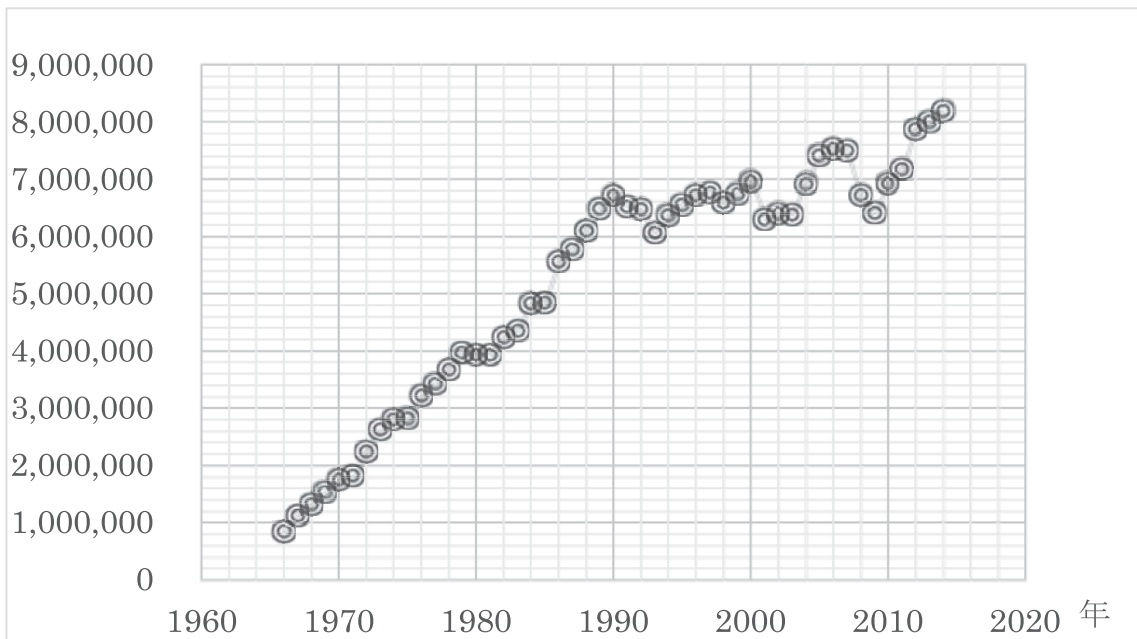
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Figure 1 Share of the tertiary industry (Japan and U.S.)



The figure creates to us from Watanabe, 2000.

Figure 2 Change in the number of tourists in the state of Hawaii from 1966 to 2014



<http://www.hawaii-tourism-authority.org/research/reports/annual-visitor-research/Hawaii> State Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Tourism Research Branch, Annual Visitor Research Report; Hawaii Tourism Authority, Tourism Research (2016/1/27)

Figure 3 Economic growth rate (U.S.)

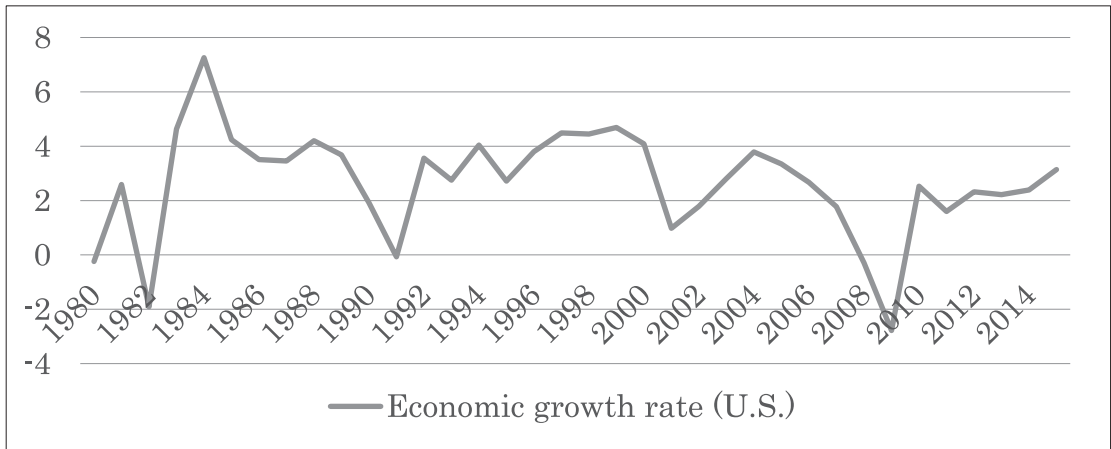
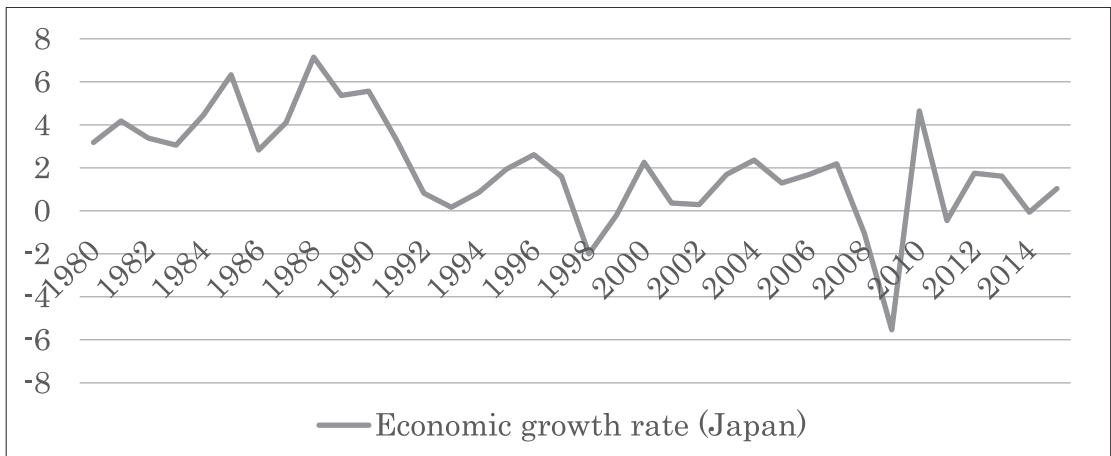


Figure 4 Economic growth rate (Japan)



The data shows that how much growth does GDP compared with Year-on-Year
 Economic growth rate = (this year's GDP-last year's GDP) ÷ last year's GDP × 100 (IMF-World Economic Outlook database 2015)
<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2015/01/weodata/index.aspx> (2016 / 1 / 26)

Japanese economic trends. We can assume that the tourism industry in Hawaii is a mirror of American and Japanese business fluctuations.

2.3. Background to the tourism industry's growth

According to the UNWTO, the number of international tourists consistently increased to 1.1 billion in 2014, and the

tourism industry estimates this number at 1.8 billion in 2030. In other words, the tourism industry is for the foreseeable future considered as one of prosperous growth. This paper focuses on some of the economic and historical factors as background to such growth. According to a recent mass tourism study, American people received more paid leave and more free time after WW II³ and as such had more “time” to

travel. Further, American enjoyed economic affluence and stable economic growth after WW II, a mass middle class appeared; as such, they had “money” to travel. Ford mass-produced the automobile since the 1950’s and the jumbo jet was introduced into international tourism during the 1970’s. The people have experienced a transportation revolution, that is, they had a “means” to travel. We conclude that the success of mass tourism is based on the establishment of a mass consumption society during the 1950’s. Consequently, people can travel further, longer, and more luxurious⁴.

2.4. Tourism research results

Tourism is still a developing academic field. In 1974, the *Annual of tourism* was published as the first academic journal. Following this, the International Academy for the Study of Tourism was established in 1988 as a representative international society in the tourism study field. This implies that we did not have handbooks for tourism research for extended period of time. This situation has changed since 2000. Handbooks of varying reputation could be found, such as *A Companion to Tourism* and *The Routledge Handbook of Tourism and the Environment*. These handbooks indicate that tourism study is an interdisciplinary field. For instance, “environmental impacts and sustainability” became very significant keywords on the study field. However historical research has not played an important role in the this fields. It is expected that the study of historical standpoints would lead to criticize the current status of tourism study⁵.

3. Hawaii as tourism destination

3.1. Location of Hawaii

Why did this paper select Maui (Hawaii) as research object? Figure 5 illustrates the location of Hawaii in the center of the Pacific Ocean - a journey of about nine hours from the US and Japan by air. Many people in the Pacific region have

been attracted to Hawaii⁶, leading to its status as one of the most popular tourist destinations. Recently, the number of tourists to Hawaii amounted to 7 million per a year with most visitors from the U.S. and Japan (see Figure 6). This description shows that U.S. and Japanese economics decide the Hawaiian economic fate.

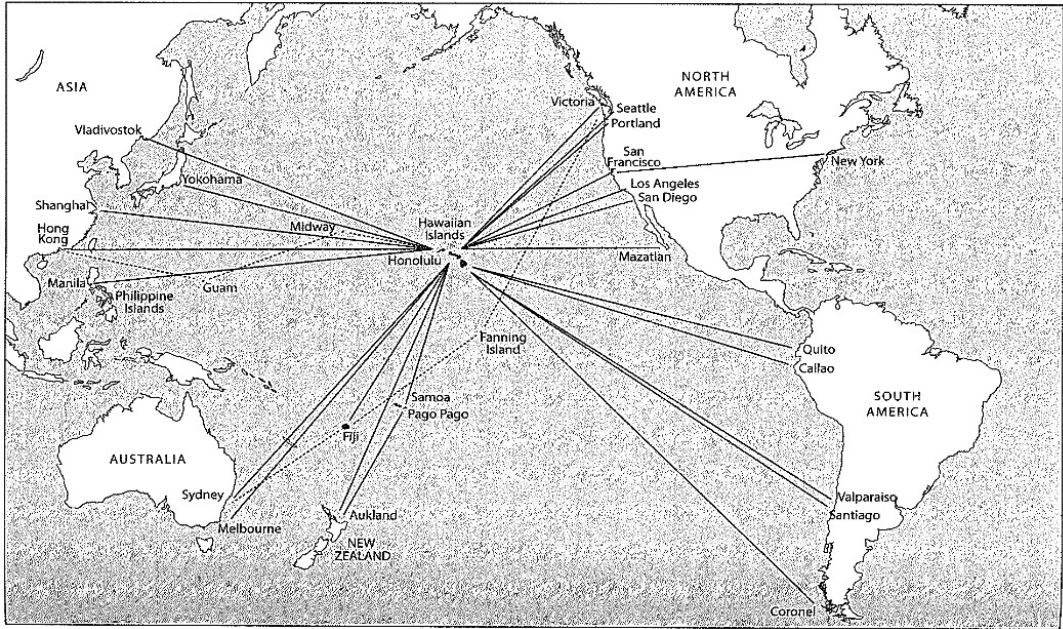
3.2. Relationship between the mass consumption society and tourism growth

Hayato Yamanaka, one of the foremost Japanese authorities on Hawaiian history, points out that Hawaii has been developed as a visitor destination since the early 1900’s⁷. However, this quantitative index indicates that the Hawaiian tourism industry has experienced rapid growth since the second half of the 20th century, thus becoming a mass tourism destination.

As mentioned above, Hawaii is a symbolic place in which mass tourism keeps pace with the rise of the mass consumption society. We must consider historical factors when we study the tourism industry of Hawaii famous destination. The U.S. and Japan - two economic powers in the pacific region - have experienced great economic growth in the 1970’s. Especially, Japanese tourists have visited Hawaii after high economic growth in the 1960’s, leading Japanese people have become major customer of Hawaii. In addition, the technical development and commercialization of the jumbo jet during the 1970’s promoted mass tourism over the world. More people could travel to further destination during the 1970’s, leading to the worldwide spread of mass tourism⁸.

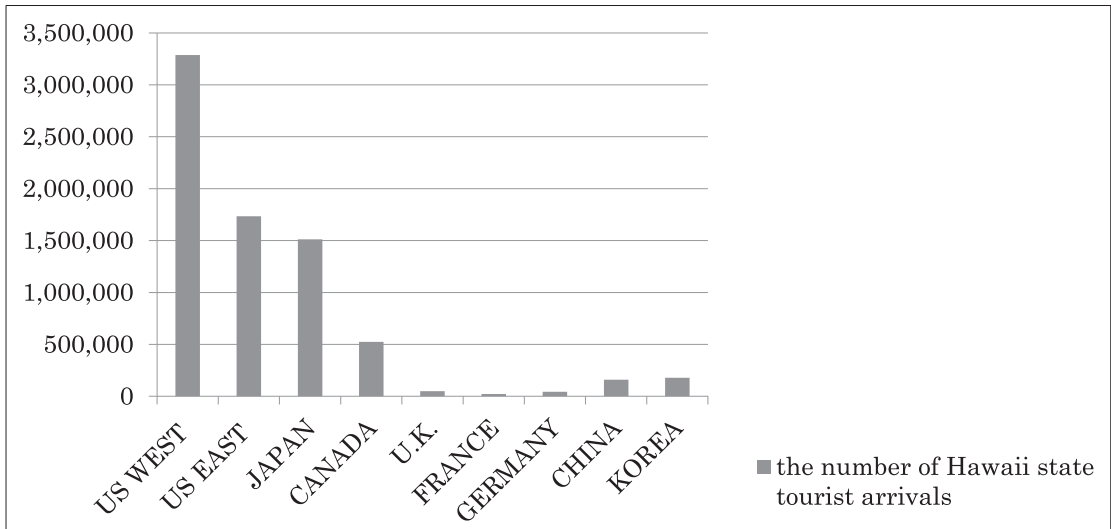
Environmental problems have gradually become more serious since the 1970’s. The plastic-products problem should be mentioned here, due to cheap mass production that significantly influenced the environment. Many tourists have created significant amounts of waste, such as beverage, sun oil, and other container. This increased waste has impacted on the quality of life in Hawaii, where it is important for resort

Figure 5 Location of Hawaii



MAP 6. Copy of an early map of Hawai'i as the "Crossroads of the Pacific" by the Hawaii Promotion Committee in the journal devoted to Hawaiian tourist interest. *Paradise of the Pacific* 15, no. 12 (1992)

Figure 6 The number of tourist arrivals in the state of Hawaii



Source: Adapted from Annual Visitor Research, 2014

destinations to continue protecting the beautiful sea.

While Hawaii continuously faces waste problems, resort destinations have many environmental concerns. Besides garbage, water shortage is one of their most serious problems, since this impacts on the environment as well as the community.

3.3. Tourism development and the water problem

Most of the resort destinations are located in arid limited rainfall regions with water shortages. Generally, the tourism industry consumes water more wastefully than other industries.

According to Blackford, most of the famous resort

destinations need “the shining sun”, “a comfortable climate”, “the beautiful sea”, and “limited rain” in order to satisfy their travellers. Table 1 shows the average temperature and precipitation in Honolulu. How much water is used per day? Japan’s domestic water usage per capita is about 313 ℓ. In contrast, consumption is estimated in the range of 2000 to 10000 ℓ in resort destinations. The data in Table 2 show that industrial water usage is about 30 times more than general waste, which implies resort destinations have a potential dilemma with water consumption⁹.

3.4. The case study of Maui

Maui Island has experienced a serious water shortage

Table 1 Average temperature and precipitation in Honolulu

month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Average high temperature ()	26.7	26.9	27.6	28.2	29.3	30.3	30.8	31.5	31.4	30.5	28.9	27.3
Average low temperature ()	18.7	18.6	19.6	20.4	21.3	22.3	23.1	23.4	23.1	22.4	21.3	19.4
A monthly precipitation (mm)	90.2	56.1	55.9	39.1	28.7	12.7	15	11.2	19.8	57.9	76.2	96.5
Precipitation days (day)	7	5.2	6	5.2	3.3	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.6	6.1	6.9

30 years average precipitation (from 1961 to 1990)

Source: Created by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) <https://public.wmo.int/en> (2016/7/28)

Table 2

Water Use Category	Liters per tourist per day
Accommodation (Direct)	84 ~ 200
Activities (Direct)	10 ~ 3
Fossil fuels (Indirect)	90 (a)
Biofuels (Indirect)	7500 (b)
Food (Indirect)	2000 ~ 500
Total	estimated range:2000 ~ 1000

(a)an average of 120 km/day (UNWTO-UNEP-WMO,2008) (b)use of 40 km/1 and 120 km/day
 Created by Gossling, S./ Peeters, P./ Hall, C. M./ Ceron, J. P./ Dubois, G./ Lehmann, L. V./ Scott, D., 2012, “Tourism and water use: supply, demand, and security. An international review. “. In: *Tourism Management* 33(1), pp.1-15.

problem since the 1970's. Because of the high reliance on ground water, the situation continued during the 1990's. The Island has experienced multiple droughts due to the pressure places on water consumption by tourism and climate change. The Maui county council has been facing the problem that tourism development is limited by the amount of water consumption, which is still unsolved. Therefore, they have been caught up in a dilemma of choosing between economic growth and environmental sustainability. In this regard, Maui is a "Fragile Paradise".

4. Conclusion

This paper confirmed the development of tourism since the 1960's and the importance of Hawaii as tourism destination, where serious water problems became known. The tourism industry has various negative impacts on the environment and the community. Especially, the resort destination has changed into a fragile paradise. Unfortunately, this paper could not be reflect in detail on the effects of the tourism industry on environment; tourism's negative impacts are discussed in detail in another article.

Center materials on this paper

Refer to our historical center materials for this research. This paper analyzes the Maui News articles. Because Mansel, G. Blackford who is authority of Hawaiian tourism history, has recommended summary information about the tourism industry, the environment, and the community. Further, he has researched the Maui tourism development from a standpoint of environmental impact. This paper was therefore much enlightened by his research. We adopted his method and tried to analyze the water problems mainly from the Maui News.

Acknowledgements

This paper is a revision of the contents presented at the 5th Forum for East Asian Academic Exchange (November 6, 2015 at the International Center, University of Dong-A Bumin Campus, Busan, Korea). The authors are grateful for the opportunity to present this paper.

The authors are especially grateful to Professor Mr. Yutaka Yamamoto, University of NAGASAKI, for his cooperation with respect to this research.

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- 6 Mak, op. cit., pp.1-8, Yaguchi, op. cit., pp.144-146.
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