

Chapter 1 : Castro odchodzi – Trump nadchodzi | En passant

Reproduces photocopies of declassified documents, such as memoranda, letters, telegrams, diary entries, intelligence and military reports, transcripts and minutes of meetings, and speeches from presidential libraries and government archives, collected by Thomas G. Paterson during his 25 years of research and writing on U.S.-Cuba relations during the Cold War period.

As an alpha global city, Mexico City is one of the most important financial centers in the Americas and it is located in the Valley of Mexico, a large valley in the high plateaus at the center of Mexico, at an altitude of 2,256 metres. The city consists of sixteen municipalities, the estimated population for the city proper was approximately 8.5 million. The city was responsible for generating After independence from Spain was achieved, the district was created in 1829. Ever since, the left-wing Party of the Democratic Revolution has controlled both of them, in recent years, the local government has passed a wave of liberal policies, such as abortion on request, a limited form of euthanasia, no-fault divorce, and same-sex marriage. On January 29, 2016, it ceased to be called the Federal District and is now in transition to become the country's 32nd federal entity, giving it a level of autonomy comparable to that of a state. Because of a clause in the Mexican Constitution, however, as the seat of the powers of the federation, it can never become a state, the city of Mexico-Tenochtitlan was founded by the Mexica people in 1325. According to legend, the Mexicas principal god, Huitzilopochtli indicated the site where they were to build their home by presenting an eagle perched on a cactus with a snake in its beak. Between 1430 and 1519, Tenochtitlan grew in size and strength, eventually dominating the other city-states around Lake Texcoco, when the Spaniards arrived, the Aztec Empire had reached much of Mesoamerica, touching both the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. Novarro's direct ancestors came from the Castilian town of Burgos from where two brothers emigrated to the New World in the seventeenth century, Allan Ellenberger, Novarro's biographer, writes, the Samaniegos were an influential and well-respected family in Mexico. Many Samaniegos had prominent positions in the affairs of state and were held in esteem by the president. Ramon's grandfather, Mariano Samaniego, was a physician in Juarez. Known as a charitable and outgoing man, he was once a governor for the State of Chihuahua and was the first city councilman of El Paso. Samaniego, was born in Juarez and attended school in Las Cruces. He entered films in bit parts and he supplemented his income by working as a singing waiter. His friends, actor and director Rex Ingram and his wife, the actress Alice Terry, began to promote him as a rival to Rudolph Valentino, from 1915, he began to play more prominent roles. His role in Scaramouche brought him his first major success, in 1926, Novarro achieved his greatest success in Ben-Hur. His revealing costumes caused a sensation and he was elevated into the Hollywood elite. As did many stars, Novarro engaged Sylvia of Hollywood as a therapist, with Valentinos death in 1926, Novarro became the screen's leading Latin actor, though ranked behind his MGM contemporary, John Gilbert, as a leading man. He was popular as a swashbuckler in action roles and considered one of the romantic lead actors of his day.

3. Actor – An actor is a person who portrays a character in a performance. Simplistically speaking, the person denominated actor or actress is someone beautiful who plays important characters, the actor performs in the flesh in the traditional medium of the theatre, or in modern mediums such as film, radio, and television. Interpretation occurs even when the actor is playing themselves, as in forms of experimental performance art, or, more commonly, to act, is to create. Formerly, in societies, only men could become actors. When used for the stage, women played the roles of prepubescent boys. The etymology is a derivation from actor with *ess* added. However, when referring to more than one performer, of both sexes, actor is preferred as a term for male performers. Actor is also used before the name of a performer as a gender-specific term. Within the profession, the re-adoption of the term dates to the 1970s. As Whoopi Goldberg put it in an interview with the paper, "I'm an actor – I can play anything." In 1976, the Los Angeles Times stated that Actress remains the term used in major acting awards given to female recipients. However, player remains in use in the theatre, often incorporated into the name of a group or company, such as the American Players. Also, actors in improvisational theatre may be referred to as players, prior to Thespis act, Grecian stories were only expressed in song, dance, and in third person narrative. In honor of Thespis, actors are commonly called Thespians, the

exclusively male actors in the theatre of ancient Greece performed in three types of drama, tragedy, comedy, and the satyr play. Western theatre developed and expanded considerably under the Romans, as the Western Roman Empire fell into decay through the 4th and 5th centuries, the seat of Roman power shifted to Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire. Records show that mime, pantomime, scenes or recitations from tragedies and comedies, dances, from the 5th century, Western Europe was plunged into a period of general disorder.

4. Telenovela – A telenovela, Brazilian Portuguese, is a type of limited-run serial drama originally produced in Latin America that has become popular in European, Asian, and other global television networks. Telenovelas differ from soap operas in that they continue for more than a year. This makes them shorter than operas, but still much longer than most other serials. In Spain, they are also called *culebrones* because of the convoluted plots, episodes of telenovelas usually last between 30 and 45 minutes, and rarely more than an hour, except for final episodes. The telenovela combines drama with the 19th-century *feuilleton*, and naturally evolved from the Latin American *radionovela*, by the 1950s and 1960s Mexico became a world pioneer in using telenovelas to shape behavior, particularly successfully in introducing the idea of family planning. Mexico and Brazil later, in the 1960s, played a key role in the export of telenovelas. Over time telenovelas evolved in the structure of their plots and in the themes that they address, couples who kiss each other in the first minutes of the first episode sometimes stay together for many episodes before the scriptwriter splits them up. Moreover, previously taboo themes such as violence, racism. Since the 1960s, Latin America and Asia altogether have emerged as the biggest producers of telenovelas, the end result is that the telenovela requires a faster-paced, more concise style of melodrama compared to the soap opera. Telenovelas, which are sometimes called *tassels* or *comedias*, are produced primarily in Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries and are usually shown during prime time. The first telenovelas were produced in Brazil, Cuba and Mexico, *Sua vida me pertence* was shown twice a week, between 1952 and 1954. Mexico produced its first drama serial in the modern telenovela format of Monday to Friday slots, *Senda prohibida*, written by Fernanda Villeli. Telenovelas tend to fall within these six categories, Working-class melodrama and they typically feature a poor woman who falls in love with a rich man whose family spurns her, such as the *Las Tres Marias*. Romantic comedy, which portrays love stories with some or lots of such as *Las tontas no van al cielo* *Fools Dont Go to Heaven* or *Yo soy Betty*. It is bordered to the north by the United States, to the south and west by the Pacific Ocean, to the southeast by Guatemala, Belize, and the Caribbean Sea, and to the east by the Gulf of Mexico. Covering almost two million square kilometers, Mexico is the sixth largest country in the Americas by total area, Mexico is a federation comprising 31 states and a federal district that is also its capital and most populous city. In 1519, the Spanish Empire conquered and colonized the territory from its base in Mexico-Tenochtitlan, Three centuries later, this territory became Mexico following recognition in 1821 after the colonys Mexican War of Independence. The tumultuous post-independence period was characterized by instability and many political changes. The Mexican-American War led to the cession of the extensive northern borderlands, one-third of its territory. The Pastry War, the Franco-Mexican War, a civil war, the dictatorship was overthrown in the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1911, which culminated with the promulgation of the Constitution and the emergence of the countrys current political system. Mexico has the fifteenth largest nominal GDP and the eleventh largest by purchasing power parity, the Mexican economy is strongly linked to those of its North American Free Trade Agreement partners, especially the United States. Mexico was the first Latin American member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and it is classified as an upper-middle income country by the World Bank and a newly industrialized country by several analysts. By 2030, Mexico could become the fifth or seventh largest economy. The country is considered both a power and middle power, and is often identified as an emerging global power. Due to its culture and history, Mexico ranks first in the Americas. Mexico is a country, ranking fourth in the world by biodiversity. It is generally considered to be a toponym for the valley became the primary ethnonym for the Aztec Triple Alliance as a result. After New Spain won independence from Spain, representatives decided to name the new country after its capital and this was founded in 1524 on top of the ancient Mexica capital of Mexico-Tenochtitlan.

6. Commentators have often grouped it with *Blood Wedding* and *Yerma* as a rural trilogy, Lorca did not include it in his plan for a trilogy of the Spanish land. Lorca described the play in its subtitle as a drama of women in the villages of Spain, the House of Bernarda

Alba was Lorcas last play, completed on 19 June , two months before Lorcas death during the Spanish Civil War. The play was first performed on 8 March at the Avenida Theatre in Buenos Aires, the housekeeper and Bernardas elderly mother also live there. The deliberate exclusion of any character from the action helps build up the high level of sexual tension that is present throughout the play. Pepe el Romano, the love interest of Bernardas daughters and suitor of Angustias, the play explores themes of repression, passion, and conformity, and inspects the effects of men upon women. Upon her second death, domineering matriarch Bernarda Alba imposes an 8-year mourning period on her household in accordance with her family tradition. Bernarda has 5 daughters, aged between 20 and 39, whom she has controlled inexorably and prohibited any form of relationship. The mourning period further isolates them and tension mounts within the household, after a mourning ritual at the family home, eldest daughter Angustias enters, having been absent while the guests were there. Bernarda fumes, assuming she had listening to the mens conversation on the patio. Angustias inherited a sum of money from her father, Bernardas first husband. Angustias wealth attracts a young, attractive suitor from the village, youngest sister Adela, stricken with sudden spirit and jubilation after her fathers funeral, defies her mothers orders and dons a green dress instead of remaining in mourning black. Her brief taste of youthful joy suddenly shatters when she discovers that Angustias will be marrying Pepe, Poncia, Bernardas maid, advises Adela to bide her time, Angustias will probably die delivering her first child. Distressed, Adela threatens to run into the streets in her green dress, suddenly they see Pepe coming down the street. She stays behind while her sisters rush to get a look, as Poncia and Bernarda discuss the daughters inheritances upstairs, Bernarda sees Angustias wearing makeup. Appalled that Angustias would defy her orders to remain in a state of mourning, the other daughters enter, followed by Bernardas elderly mother, Maria Josefa, who is usually locked away in her room. Maria Josefa announces that she wants to get married, she also warns Bernarda that shell turn her daughters hearts to dust if they cannot be free, Bernarda forces her back into her room. It turns out that Adela and Pepe are having a secret affair, Adela becomes increasingly volatile, defying her mother and quarreling with her sisters, particularly Martirio, who reveals her own feelings for Pepe 7. She was dedicated to informing insurgents of movements in her home Mexico City and she was a member of Los Guadalupe, one of the earliest independence movements in New Spain. She financed the rebellion with her large fortune and she was one of the first female journalists in Mexico. Driven by strong feminist beliefs, she took many risks and sacrificed much wealth in the name of liberation, Vicario has been given the title Distinguished and Beloved Mother of the Homeland by the Congress of the Union. Her name is inscribed in gold in the Mural of Honor in the house of the Mexican Congress. Leona Vicario was a child, the daughter of a wealthy businessman from Castilla la Vieja. Her mother was Camila Fernandez de San Salvador, from Toluca, Leona acquired an extensive education in the sciences, fine arts, painting, singing, and literature. She worked with a society called Los Guadalupe to received. She served as a messenger, helped fugitives, sent money and medicine and she fled her home in , because her insurgent activities were discovered. She was, however, granted a pension by the insurgent Congress and she married Quintana Roo and they fled from the authorities together. They were discovered in , both accepted amnesty from the royalists, Leona Vicario and her husband are buried together at Independence Column in Mexico City. She was buried in Mexico City and is the only woman to have received a State Funeral.

Chapter 2 : The U.S. and Castro's Cuba, The Paterson Collection

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New identities and processes for rural-natural areas M. Prados 3 Part I: Naturbanization processes case studies Conceptual and methodological framework of naturbanization M. Barros 45 Naturbanization and local development in the mountain areas of the Catalan Pyrenees A. Vera 75 Naturbanization processes in Sardinia M. Campagna 93 Part II: Antecedents and current planning A. Doctor The influence of the localization of tourist facilities on the dysfunction of tourism discussed on the example of southern Tunisia A. An opportunity to develop a sustainable strategy in peripheral areas M. A case study from Catalan Pyrenees M. Barrachina Part III: Natural effects in naturbanization processes Protection of beach and dune systems of the western coast of Huelva " Developments in the planning and future prospect M. Barral V Conservation of coastal habitats in Mediterranean areas: A combined analytical framework for case studies E. Serra The consequences on landscape of new land uses in the upper forest line R. Soriano Nature in urban areas: Ecological processes and environmental quality in cities J. Santiago VI Naturbanization: The loss of attraction of cities as residential and productive areas determines a new logic of population mobility and migration patterns. It depends to the major degrees on the dynamics experienced within urban areas. But, these enjoy of remote rural areas as new residential spots is also part of a new process called naturbanization. Compare to other rural areas, rural ones located in the influence areas of national parks attract people who want to live, work and enjoy their spare time in attractive natural surroundings. The overall objective of this book is to test the naturbanization processes in the influence areas of European national parks. Naturbanization refers to a situation in which the presence of a protected natural area stimulates the urbanization process in this protected territory and its influence area. The analysis of this phenomenon is mainly focus on its territorial and landscape consequences. For that, naturbanization provides new guidelines of residential mobility and economic activities of populations in rural-natural areas. The original idea of naturbanization identifies, describes and analyses in comparative form the process of urbanization in protected areas of great value. It is understood in a complex way of knowledge. The existence of the first indications of naturbanization was shown in recent demographic dynamics of protected natural areas, and about rural multi-functionality. Naturbanization involves the construction of new residential buildings, and the setting up of new consumption-oriented activities such as recreation, and leisure and non-agricultural business activities. Naturbanization process includes the search for new living spaces in unspoilt areas of high environmental and aesthetic quality; the impulse of traditional agricultural activities; the appearance of other new economic activities based upon the consumption of nature; and the public investment into infrastructure and equipment. However, naturbanization has to be identified in rural-natural areas where the objectives of conservation are priorities, as those areas enjoy recognition based upon their environmental statements. These studies were firstly related to the supporting notes and comments for the Sustainable Development Plans, then somewhat later to the context of the Pyrenees national park analysis. Further to these studies, other European case studies were announced. They were used to study in more depth the existing relationships between urban de-concentration, changes in motivation for migration and the population attraction to live in protected spaces. The initial idea was to formulate a working hypothesis that explained the movement of populations and the restructuring of rural areas, not depending upon behaviour in the urban areas, but in connection with the functional changes in the rural area and the forces driving them. For that, the importance of environmental recognition of certain selected zones was valuable as a justification of residential preference and economic upturn. The recent works upon idealisation, demographic dispersion or gentrification of the rural population are perhaps the most directly related to the question. They permit us to advance in the methodological plan towards integrated and comparative studies of environmental recognition of rural-natural areas in which naturbanization is a current hypothesis that is supported by evidence. Naturbanization processes are understood in a wide sense residential mobility, new economic dynamics, policies , and are the ones directing the transformations and the impact provoked in the landscape and environment. National parks protected

figures are the most extensive and most identified by visitors for their integration of landscape and environmental values. For this reason it is important to compare the naturbanization processes in national parks surroundings, because VII the existence of new pressures is necessarily related to their boundaries and areas of influence. The book offers answers to the priority lines due to changes in socio-demography as a result of the creation of national parks; new economic activities tourism and the upturn of traditional economic activities; identification of land use changes and their landscape consequences; and the incidences of environmental policies and territorial cohesion measures. In this study the testing of the existence of the naturbanization process and a detailed description of its processes, will take place in nine European National Parks, both from coastal and mountainous locations. The project involves the design of naturbanization frame of analysis; the social and political issues; and, the natural effects of naturbanization processes. The main aspects underlying in all of them will help to obtain the set of elements influencing the recent processes in remote rural-natural areas. They will be essential for creating a balanced co-existence between local population groups and the natural environment. And, they will help to develop a better understanding of the value of the territorial cohesion, landscape preservation and maintenance of environmental quality in National Parks as vulnerable territories. To end, I would like to express my acknowledgements to the participants on the workshop and especially to those which finally joint the proposal to write a book. The contributors have shown their devotion and patient to the editor along the making up of this book and the revision process. But firstly, they follow me in naturbanization processes analysis, enquiring humans and territories about how these processes are going on. The trans-disciplinary approaches and a regional wide analysis, I might emphasize, are the most important contribution of the following chapters. They must felt free within their own devices and desires about how to make naturbanization analysis in each case study. For that, the authors are responsible for the choice and the presentation of the facts contained in their chapters and for the opinions expressed therein, which are not necessarily those of the others. Acknowledgements from the editor go also to the Spanish National Research Plan Project " and the Andalusian Studies Centre Foundation, which allowed me to get financial and administrative supports for to go more in deep on the analysis of naturbanization processes. I would also gratefully acknowledge to my colleague Alfonso Doctor, professor of Human Geography at the University oh Huelva. Together with Miriam Fernandez, they provide me their support and help before and during the workshop. We are still doing some research about the naturbanites profile; and, about naturbanization and landscapes changes in the most representative river basins in Andalusia and South America. Their generosity and devotion to this venture have been central, being a main branch along the process of construction of this book. Finally I would also thanks to Jose and Irene, I am always in debt with both, and to my son Tomas, who was asking me why I choose to write a book in English if it can be done in Spanish, German or Catalan. Prados Department of Human Geography, University of Seville, Spain

The changes of rural areas during the last thirty years have been the focus of numerous disciplines interested in the analysis and evolution of these spaces. The general structure organising these theoretical and empirical reflections is based on the internationalization of social and economic processes and the incorporation of information and communication technologies. From the perspective of this book, the changes and new dynamics that are generated in rural areas also have an internal reading. The objective is not to analyse how the changes motivated by urban mega-trends affect them, but to centre the discussion in the internal factors that point to the new ways and position of rural areas. In the first case, the re-activation of different forms of agriculture drives to an important dynamism in the economy and in rural population, sometimes even in competition with tourism and construction. Commercial agriculture and the agri-food sector are directly marketoriented, sometimes producing products with high added value, or even adapting to new demands as renewable energies. A similar context is observed for traditional farms which are favouring organic production or due to the autochthonous production. All these make a concrete contribution to economic growth and new employment, and play an important role in rural areas where the agriculture sector has a central character. Mainly, because they strengthen the economic bases supported by the primary sector and, secondly, because they keep the population and develop a better standard of living. Something similar happens with the environment, heritage and landscape. The identification of the resources, maintenance and conservation, above

and beyond that of the economic exploitation of all these values. Tourism and construction are also important supports to this other model of rural development; at the same time aiding and instituting on infrastructure development, the diversification of the service and hand craft sector based upon local development process. The consequence of this is that it is possible to identify in these areas processes of economic development and demographic growth built upon internal processes. The scientific literature confirms that these changes take place in a quicker and more homogeneous way than has occurred in the past. The nucleus of the argument can be illustrated in a horizontal axis. One extreme of the axis shows a high level of urbanization towards the other with more rural areas, over which can be drawn the dominant factors from area to area. In the past, migration, urbanization density, a concentrated pattern of economic activity and urban leisure consumption. Meanwhile, rural areas lost active population and sank into marginality and abandonment. The current situation shows itself to be more complex. The disposition of factors is not so polarised. Nowadays there is a corridor of inter-relation in the demographic, residential and socioeconomic characteristics, of areas both rural and urban, as a consequence of globalization. The expansion of the processes of urbanization towards remote rural areas is a consequence of the maturity of metropolises. The ageing of the population and the arrival of foreign immigration are present in both areas. In short, there is an increasing assimilation of tendencies in both areas, blurring the old differences in a globalized space. This continuity between rural and urban areas does not normally give rise to combined reflections over how certain factors affect them or about the fashions in which they inter-relate and complement one another. One classic example is the relationship of migrations between urban and rural areas and their consequences upon the processes of urbanization. The analysis of the demographic changes in urban population due to rural migration has been the focus of many studies of the middle of the twentieth century; only in second term has it been used as an explanatory cause of demographic changes in the rural areas. The rural exodus and the returning population have been contemplated in all moments as a solution to the offer of urban industrial employment. Later on, returning population is a negative consequence of the crisis of this sector. That is, the forms of urbanization that these demographic changes have given rise to are analysed from the urban perspective. The same happens with the changes in sectors and economic activities. The agricultural restructuring from small farms to a strong agri-food sector is thus contemplated as a consequence of the dynamic of the market, and is analysed from an urban core perspective. The same statement seems to encourage rural diversification processes. The panorama described is logical, up to a certain point. During the last fifty years the urban space has shown extraordinary dynamic behaviour, in both dimension and urban patterns. The same statement can be made for economic activity, with phases of boom and bust which have exercised greater influence upon and from the urban area. Meanwhile, rural areas began a regressive phase which has led them to lose their identity and their centrality to the action of past epochs. Despite of all this, they still remain important in population, urbanization processes, in autochthonous initiatives based upon the the exploitation of their resources. The natural environment and landscape, their heritage in a widest sense, have become valued for their character as a source for the economic development of these areas.

Chapter 3 : M&m10historie blabok by Cappelen Damm - Issuu

The declassified records that comprise the Paterson collection provide a detailed account of the diplomatic, economic, military, and cultural relationship between the United States and Cuba in the era of Fidel Castro.

Etter hvert som stadig flere familier fikk tv, fikk dette en slags samlende effekt: Alle fikk tilgang til de samme opplevelsene gjennom de samme programmene. NRK var lenge eneste kanal som var tilgjengelig for alle i Norge. Hvilke endringer i familielivet tror du det fikk da tv-en kom i hus? I begynnelsen Den internasjonale kvinnedagen 8. Biskop Andreas Aarflot, bak, vigslet henne til biskop. Kong Harald og dronning Sonja var til stede under vigslingen i Hamar domkirke i Ikke alle hadde full jobb, mange jobbet i deltidsstillinger. Videre var utbygging av barnehager, opplysning om prevensjon og kampen for selvbestemt abort viktige saker. Likestillingsloven fra gir kvinner og menn samme muligheter og rettigheter. I dag har vi to lover om likestilling: Hvorfor tror du det er slik? I norsk politikk er det 41 prosent kvinner i sentrale posisjoner. Norge hadde blitt en oljenasjon. Det skjedde i Staten eier mesteparten av oljen som tas opp. Dette gir Norge en stor inntekt, en inntekt som kommer alle til gode. Mye av det velferdssamfunnet vi har i dag, skyldes oljeinntektene. Dette ga Stavanger kommune store skatteinntekter. Helt fra tallet og fram til i dag har det blitt oppdaget nye oljefelt. Statoil Norsk olje- og gasselskap. Oljevirkosomheten var ikke ufarlig. Bildet viser snuingen av boligriggen. EF, De europeiske fellesskapene. Nei-sidens argumenter var at Norge ikke burde gi fra seg noe av sin nasjonale styringsrett. Supply-skip ved havn i Stavanger i Ble det ja eller et nei til norsk medlemskap i EF? Debatten var igjen aktuell da EU ble dannet i EU er en utvidelse og fornyelse av EF med blant annet en felles valuta, euroen. Denne gangen handlet det om et ja eller nei til EU-medlemskap. Amerikansk og engelsk film og musikk ble viktig for norsk ungdom. Ikke bare ble det vanligere med lengre EU-flagget. Flower Power-folk samler seg i Hyde Park i London i juli Hyde Park var et samlingssted for hippiene i London. Skillet mellom rike industriland og fattige land uten industri ble tydeligere og til stor bekymring. August skjedde det samme i Alta. Et annet politisk tema som de fleste unge var veldig opptatt av, var Vietnamkrigen. Les mer om Vietnamkrigen i kapittel 2. De nyfattede ble et begrep i pressen. I februar ble det registrert mer enn uten fast arbeid her i landet. Mange fryktet at det store antallet atombomber skulle utslette jorda. Organisasjonen ble stiftet i I januar ble Arne Treholt arrestert for spionasje for Sovjetunionen. Treholt har hele tiden hevdet at han er uskyldig, og har flere Arne Treholt " Embetsmann, diplomat og Arbeiderparti-politiker. Hvorfor opplevde Norge spionasje fra Sovjetunionen under den kalde krigen, tror du? Hvem skal ha regjeringmakten? Ved stortingsvalget i ble det et politisk skifte. Les mer om Stortings- og regjeringsmakt i Samfunnskunnskap 9 Kong Olav 5. Samme dag ble Harald 5. Norges nye konge, og Sonja ble dronning. Hvorfor tror du de er kritiske? Samene ble anerkjent som Norges urbefolkning Ved gjenoppbyggingen av Finnmark etter andre verdenskrig ble det ikke tatt spesielle hensyn til samene. Penger og klokke erstattet et liv i pakt med naturen. Forbundet arbeider blant annet for likeverd og respekt for samene og for den samiske kulturen. Samer og naturvernere markerte sin motstand mot utbyggingen. Norges rykte i utlandet som demokratisk stat sto Den norske kongekronen. I dag er samene anerkjent som Norge og Nordens urbefolkning. I godkjente Norge ILO-konvensjonene. De ivaretar urbefolknings rettigheter. Loven gir urbefolkningen landrettigheter og rett til medinnflytelse. Romanifolket ble anerkjent I ble romani- og romfolk anerkjent som en nasjonal minoritet i Norge. Romanifolket har blitt kalt tater i Norge. Hvorfor tror du det var slik? Fra slutten av tallet fikk Norge arbeidsinnvandrere fra Tyrkia, Marokko og Pakistan. Arbeidskraften var nyttig for Norge, men skepsisen blant nordmenn vokste. Innvandringen til Norge fortsatte, men i noe mindre omfang. Til Norge kom det tsjekkere og slovakere, og noe senere kom en del ungarere og jugoslaver. I dag jobber mange i Norge i kortere perioder eller har bosatt seg her permanent. Mange kom fra land som var herjet av krig. Sommeren oppsto det en masseflukt fra borgerkrigen i Syria. Hva skal til for at flyktninger og innvandrere skal bli integrert i det norske samfunnet? Foto bilde og ve Syriske flyktninger foran Stortinget Foto bilde Norge rammes av terror Terrorangrepet En varebil som inneholdt en bilbombe, hadde blitt parkert i Grubbegata like ved regjeringskvartalet, og klokka Ytterligere 58 mennesker ble brakt til sykehus for skuddskader og andre skader. Foto marg Selv i den dypeste sorgen blir ikke det norske folk hysterisk eller

hatefullt. Likevel krever de ikke hevn. De vil heller ha mer menneskelighet og mer demokrati. Det er en av de mest bemerkelsesverdige styrkene ved dette lille landet. Advokaten hans, Geir Lippestad, sa at hans klient tilsto hva han hadde gjort, men mente selv at han ikke skulle straffes for handlingene. Mange var rystet over at gjerningsmannen viste lite anger over hva han hadde gjort. Forvaring er en straff som brukes mot lovbyggere som er tilregnelige, der det er stor fare for at forbryteren vil gjenta forbrytelsen, og der forbryteren regnes som en stor fare for samfunnet. I et tjukt dokument, som han kalte sitt manifest, fremhevet han spesielt sitt anti-demokratiske syn samt frykten for islam. Uansett bakgrunn strider slike handlinger mot menneskeverdet, ytringsfriheten og demokratiet.

Chapter 4 : Tourism Management in the 21st Century - PDF Free Download

He criticized the United States as an evil empire but leaned on the Soviet Union for economic support. He improved the lives of some Cubans with education and healthcare initiatives but destroyed others by stifling any opposition to his rule.

Chociaz wlasciwie nie " ale" but madrzejszy. Polska sanacyjna byla zaglebiem nedzy, przerazliwie biednym i przerazliwie zacofanym. Zero koma siedem samochodu na tysiac mieszkancow. Jedna para butow na dwie wiejskie chalupy. Telefonizacja, radiofonizacja " na poziomie Trzeciego Swiata. Zamaist jakiegokolwiek doktryny politycznej " wariacki, ludobojczy rasizm. Zachodni sojusznicy jakos nie mieli ochoty umierac za Gdansk. No jak to kto: Muszynianka 29 listopada o godz. Trump ma niewiele do zrobienia w tej sprawie. A potem stocznia zbanczyla, choc byl chetny, by ja kupic " biznesmen i armator, ktory w teje stoczni zamawial kolejne statki samochodowce. Poniewaz tejt usiluje klamac, ze RT tak glosi " mozna ponownie zacytowac GW: Tejt jakos ciagle nie moze zajarzyc, ze z cuchnacym kitem to najlepiej do szklarza. Nie moze tez zakumac, ze w dobie Internetu raczej ciezko systematycznie poslugiwac sie klamstwem. Wklejane przez ciebie durne, propagandowe kocopaly dowodza jedynie, ze chetnie poslugujesz sie cuchnacym klamstwem jako metoda. A i pomowienie czy po prostu prymitywne chamstwo nie jest ci obce. Do tego tematu jeszcze powroce, na razie cytuje po raz kolejny wasze, polskie zrodla: Sama Muszynianka tez jakos nie zamierza powrocic do tych pagorkow lesnych i tych lak zielonych, tylko wielka milosc do Ojczyzny lubej uprawia z daleka, z odleglego kontynentu. Wieja az sie kurzy. I jeszcze jeden malutki. Znaczy w dziedzinie okretownictwa. Jak taki tejt cos walnie " to jaja osiagaja rozmiary beretow. Trafiles jak slepy na gowno. Calol ta cholote w jednej lapance zalatwiles. Order Moszego Dajana idzie poczta. A korzystajac z twoich wlasnych srodkow wyrazu " gowno to substancja, z ktorej skladaja sie twoje komentarze. Po napasci Niemiec na Polske zachodni sojusznicy, znaczy Anglia i Francja natychmiast pospieszyli z ogromna i szeroko zakrojona pomoca.

Chapter 5 : Diana Bracho - WikiVisually

At the same time, thanks to its successful defiance of the United States—which tried and failed to overthrow it by backing a Cuban exiles' invasion in April—and its evident social advances, Castro's Cuba was looked to as a model throughout Latin America, not only by established leftist parties but also by disaffected students and.

Latin America since the mid-twentieth century The postwar world, 1945–1980 In Latin America as elsewhere, the close of World War II was accompanied by expectations, only partly fulfilled, of steady economic development and democratic consolidation. Popular education also increased, as did exposure to the mass media and mass culture—which in light of the economic lag served to feed dissatisfaction. Military dictatorships and Marxist revolution were among the solutions put forward, but none were truly successful. Economic agenda and patterns of growth The economic shocks delivered by the depression and two world wars, in combination with the strength of nationalism, tilted economic policy after strongly toward internal development as against the outward orientation that had predominated since independence. The outward policy had been partially undermined by the trade controls and industrial promotion schemes adopted essentially as defensive measures in the aftermath of the depression and during World War II. They called for economic integration among the Latin American countries themselves, with a view to attaining economies of scale. And they recommended internal structural reforms to improve the economic performance of their countries, including land reform both to eliminate underutilized latifundios and to lessen the stark inequality of income distribution that was an obstacle to growth of the domestic market. In the small Caribbean and Central American republics and also some of the smaller and poorer South American nations, the prospects for ISI were sorely limited by market size and other constraints, and governments still hesitated to promote manufacturing at the expense of traditional primary commodities. Overvalued exchange rates, which hurt traditional exports, made it easier to import industrial machinery and equipment. Manufacturing costs generally remained high, and factories were overly dependent on imported inputs of all kinds including foreign capital, but advances were not limited to consumer goods production. In all major countries the output of intermediate and capital goods rose appreciably too. For example, in Argentina the state undertook construction of a steel industry, and in numerous other ways national governments further expanded their economic role. Starting in with agreements fostering economic union, such as the Latin American Free Trade Association and Central American Common Market, and continuing with the Andean Pact of 1960, some progress was made toward regional economic integration, but the commitment to eliminate trade barriers was not as strong as in postwar Europe. Intra-Latin American trade increased, but probably not much more than would have happened without special agreements. In any case, quantitative economic growth was visible almost everywhere. It was evident even when expressed as per capita GDP—that is, factoring in a population growth that in most countries was accelerating, because death rates had finally begun to fall sharply while birth rates remained high. In the 1960s in much of Latin America the annual rate of population increase came to exceed 3 percent. But there were clear differences in economic performance among countries. Brazil, with a diversified economic base and much the largest internal market, and Panama, with its canal-based service economy, posted the best records, their GDP per capita doubling between 1950 and 1970; Mexico and Venezuela did almost as well, as did Costa Rica. But the Argentine economy seemed to stagnate, and few countries scored significant gains. Moreover, the conviction eventually grew in countries where ISI had been vigorously pushed that the easy gains in replacement of imports were coming to an end and that, to maintain adequate growth, it would be necessary to renew emphasis on exports as well. World market conditions were favourable for a revival of export promotion; indeed, international trade had begun a rapid expansion at the very time that inward-directed growth was gaining converts in Latin America. The promotion of industrial exports was slow to appear. Brazil was the most successful, selling automobiles and automotive parts mainly to other less-developed countries but at times even to the industrial world. In other instances Latin Americans tried to develop new, nontraditional primary commodity exports. It also assumed a leading role in the illicit narcotics trade. Developments in social policy Continued advances in public health were the principal basis for the explosion of population growth,

which in turn made more difficult the provision of other social services. Nevertheless, educational coverage continued to expand, and state schools increased their share of students at the expense of private often church-affiliated institutions. Social security systems were introduced in countries that previously had none and expanded where they already existed. Yet such benefits chiefly went to organized urban workers and members of the middle sectors so that the net effect was often to increase, rather than lessen, social inequality. Moreover, structural land reform received more lip service than actual implementation. The poor were also hurt by the high inflation that in the s and after became endemic in Brazil and the Southern Cone and was intermittently a problem elsewhere, resulting in considerable part from an inability or unwillingness to generate by taxation the fiscal resources needed for economic and social development programs. The United States and Latin America in the Cold War era Whatever policies Latin American countries adopted in the postwar era, they had to take into account the probable reaction of the United States, now more than ever the dominant power in the hemisphere. It was the principal trading partner and source of loans, grants, and private investment for almost all countries, and Latin American leaders considered its favour worth having. Policy makers in Washington, on their part, were unenthusiastic about ISI and state-owned enterprises, but, as long as North American investors were not hindered in their own activities, the inward-directed policy orientation did not pose major problems. A threat developed in Central America when the Guatemalan government of Jacobo Arbenz  54 , which frankly accepted the support of local communists, attacked the holdings of the United Fruit Company as part of an ambitious though ultimately abortive land reform. This combined political and economic challenge caused the United States to assist Guatemalan counterrevolutionaries and neighbouring Central American rulers in overthrowing Arbenz. The reversion to interventionist tactics featured use of the Central Intelligence Agency CIA rather than landing of military forces. However, in the postwar period it was afflicted with lacklustre economic growth and a corrupt political dictatorship set up in by the same Batista who earlier had helped put his country on a seemingly democratic path. It was also a country whose long history of economic and other dependence on the United States had fed nationalist resentment, although control of the sugar industry and other economic sectors by U. Over the following years much of Latin America saw an upsurge of rural guerrilla conflict and urban terrorism, in response to the persistence of stark social inequality and political repression. But this upsurge drew additional inspiration from the Cuban example, and in many cases Cuba provided training and material support to guerrillas. The response of Latin American establishments was twofold and eagerly supported by the United States. On one hand, governments strengthened their armed forces, with U. On the other hand, emphasis was placed on land reform and other measures designed to eliminate the root causes of insurgency, all generously aided by the United States through the Alliance for Progress launched by President John F. Even though much of the reactive social reformism was cosmetic or superficial, the counterrevolutionary thrust was nonetheless generally successful. A Marxist, Salvador Allende , became president of Chile in , but he did so by democratic election, not violent revolution, and he was overthrown three years later. The only country that appeared to be following the Cuban pattern was Nicaragua under the Sandinista revolutionary government, which in the end could not withstand the onslaughts of its domestic and foreign foes. Moreover, the Cuban Revolution ultimately lost much of its lustre even in the eyes of the Latin American left, once the collapse of the Soviet Union caused Cuba to lose its chief foreign ally. Political alternatives Movement toward democracy The Latin American countries that did not opt for the Cuban model followed widely varying political paths. A somewhat analogous regime was devised in Colombia as a means of restoring civilian constitutional rule after a brief relapse in the mids into military dictatorship: Once this arrangement expired in , Colombia became again a more conventional political democracy, such as Costa Rica had been since before and Venezuela became in after the overthrow of its last military dictator. In Latin America generally, the practice of democracy was somewhat sporadic, but, wherever regular elections took place, they involved an enlarged electorate. The last Latin American countries adopted woman suffrage in the s, and literacy test requirements continued to fall as did illiteracy itself. Women also began to occupy high political office, including the presidency in Argentina  76 , Bolivia  80 , and Chile   Moreover, Violeta Chamorro won the Nicaraguan vote of that put a temporary end to Sandinista rule in the Sandinistas took power once again when former president Daniel Ortega was reelected.

The advent of populism The amorphous phenomenon of populism was another feature of the mid-century political scene. He promised social justice without violent class struggle and national greatness on the basis of industrial and military strength. As president, aided by his wife Evita until her death in 1952, he continued to cultivate mass support while signally neglecting to lay a sound basis for long-term economic growth. In Venezuela oil wealth ultimately encouraged the national government to squander resources without adequate regard for the future. A similar charge was leveled against Juscelino Kubitschek, who became president of Brazil in 1956 through his skill at old-style machine politics. He was technically not a populist but had the same bent for extravagant promises and freewheeling expenditure. Most were small splinter groups, but Christian Democrats eventually achieved power in Venezuela, El Salvador, and Chile. In Venezuela they alternated with the social democratic AD and in their policies became almost indistinguishable from it. In El Salvador in the 1960s they were enmeshed in a preexisting struggle against leftist guerrillas. In Chile, where they came to power first, under President Eduardo Frei in 1964, they launched an ambitious land reform and partially nationalized the copper industry. They received enthusiastic support from the United States via the Alliance for Progress as presenting a promising alternative to Cuban-style revolution, but they failed to extend their mandate, going down to narrow defeat in a three-way contest won by Salvador Allende. Bureaucratic authoritarianism Allende as president combined Marxist assault on the owners of the means of production with populist lavishing of short-term benefits on his working-class followers, and on both counts he stirred violent resentment among upper- and middle-class Chileans as well as attracting the adamant hostility of the United States. In September he was ousted in favour of General Augusto Pinochet, who proved the most successful exponent of a new style of military dictatorship defined by political scientists as bureaucratic authoritarianism. It was not, of course, a complete novelty. It reflected the 20th-century Latin America-wide phenomenon whereby the leadership of increasingly professionalized armies passed to sons of the middle class who had a commitment to modernizing the infrastructure of their societies. Bureaucratic authoritarianism, however, as practiced in Brazil after the coup of 1964, in Argentina by officers dedicated to keeping the Peronistas from regaining power, or in Chile under Pinochet, was a response to the perceived mismanagement of the economy by populists and other demagogues. It rested on the conviction that no democratically elected regime could afford to take the harsh measures needed to curb inflation, reassure foreign and domestic investors, and thereby quicken economic growth to the point that untrammelled democracy could be safely practiced. Political authoritarianism stood in apparent contradiction to the generally free-market, laissez-faire policies prescribed in economic and social affairs; and, though inflation fell sharply, industrial production also dropped with the decline in the level of official protection. A similar combination of approaches arose under the military governments in Argentina in the 1960s and again from 1973 to 1982 and in Uruguay after 1973, again with mixed economic results. In Brazil from 1964 to military presidents and their technocratic advisers assigned a larger role in economic affairs to the state, while a Peruvian military regime that took power in 1975 undertook a radical program of social and economic reforms, giving way to a more typical bureaucratic-authoritarian regime only after running into serious economic difficulties. Moreover, military rule of one sort or another did spread until by democratically elected civilian governments could be found only in Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica, and by stretching the definition just a bit Mexico. Latin America at the end of the 20th century The last two decades of the 20th century witnessed a generalized economic crisis in Latin America, triggered in large part by external factors but aggravated by domestic mismanagement; in search of a way out, countries put their trust in neoliberal approaches favouring a free flow of trade and investment and reduction of the role of the state, all as recommended by the International Monetary Fund or other lending and advisory agencies. Both Mexico and Venezuela, as major petroleum exporters, benefited from rising international oil prices during the 1970s, but, instead of concluding that foreign credit was no longer necessary, they assumed that any amount of indebtedness would be easy to pay back. Even where no such circumstances were present, foreign private and institutional lenders had lost their depression-induced caution in lending to Latin America, and they had at their disposal an ever-greater flood of dollars to be placed in world financial markets. Developments in the world economy soon brought Latin America a rude awakening. Whereas commodity prices were generally favourable in the 1970s, a world recession in the following decade caused them to fall sharply. At the same time,

interest rates rose in the United States and western Europe as governments sought to curb inflationary pressures and make other difficult adjustments. Latin America thus faced an increased debt bill, with fewer resources to pay it. Colombia alone managed to avoid default or compulsory rescheduling, and all countries faced severe fiscal problems. Domestic expenditures had to be cut back or financed through unsupported issues of paper money. Most of Latin America experienced slow or negative economic growth, together with inflation ; indeed, hyperinflation was the rule in Argentina and Brazil and in some smaller countries. Real wages fell everywhere except Colombia and Chile. That fiasco completed the discrediting of the Argentine regime and forced it to reinstate elective civilian government sooner than intended. A return to overt U. The United States also helped remove the military regime of Haiti in , where the institutions of civil society were particularly weak. Elsewhere, the force of domestic opinion—aided by foreign disapproval, internecine squabbling, and sheer discouragement on the part of ruling military officers—was usually enough to bring about a transition to democracy. Even democratically elected presidents were sometimes high-handed in their style of ruling, and in three major countries—Peru, Argentina, and Brazil—they pushed through constitutional amendments to allow their immediate reelection, which would otherwise have been illegal. At the turn of the millennium, the most troubled country, politically, was Colombia, where a democratic regime had lost control over much of the national territory to illegal drug traffickers, leftist guerrillas, and counter guerrilla paramilitaries. The most important of the guerrilla organizations was the FARC , or Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, which enjoyed scant popular support but profited greatly from the sale of protection to drug producers and dealers. A shift to neoliberalism One of the last countries to return to democracy was Chile , where the Pinochet dictatorship had been more successful than most in economic management. After first imposing harsh readjustments and committing its share of mistakes, it had launched the country on a steady course of economic growth that made it a much-admired model in Latin America and continued even after the dictator finally turned over the presidency though not control of the armed forces to an elected Christian Democrat in . The Chilean model was based, in any event, on the application of neoliberal policies—reduction of trade barriers, privatization of state companies, encouragement of foreign as well as domestic private investment, and lessening of regulation generally—that to one degree or another were ultimately adopted by all countries, including within limits the surviving communist dictatorship of Cuba. Country after country sought private buyers for inefficient state-owned firms, and several countries, led by Chile, moved to privatize social security systems.

Chapter 6 : DEMOKRATISCH « LINKS » International

The United States as a World Leader (Cold War, Civil Rights Movement, from Crisis to Prosperity) - PowerPoint PPT Presentation The presentation will start after a short (15 second) video ad from one of our sponsors.

It is a meeting ground for economics, sociology, anthropology, geography, ecology and national priority issues among other challenges. Issues of employment, prices and contribution to GDP are all a part of the scope of this book, as well. Leaders of countries find themselves thrown from power if they do not convert tourism potential to a revenue stream. This book presents the latest thinking from around the world. Chapter 1 - Any realistic understanding of contemporary tourism in the 21st century must be grounded in a context of the dynamics of capitalist globalisation. This discussion explains how a corporatised tourism sector has been created by transnational tourism and travel corporations, professionals in the travel and tourism sector, transnational practices such as the liberalisation being imposed through the General Agreement on Trade in Services negotiations and the culture-ideology of consumerism that tourists have adopted. These institutions, agents and processes have created a self-reinforcing system built upon growth dynamics and ever higher profit accumulation. This system reaps profits for industry and exclusive holidays for privileged tourists, but generates social and ecological costs which inspire vigorous challenge and resistance. Perhaps the most significant manifestation of this resistance is the coalition of the justice tourism movement which is seeking to replace the system of corporatised tourism with a more just, socially-concerned and sustainable tourism system. Such events suggest that the long-term future of tourism will be subject to macro-level tensions and challenges which forward-thinking tourism management will need to heed cautiously. The disciplinary perspective of the research is tourism marketing with a focus on tourist behaviour. Consumer behaviour, to which tourist behaviour belongs, can be defined as the behaviour that consumers display in seeking, using, evaluating and disposing of products and services that they expect will satisfy their needs. This chapter makes use of this model to assess the holiday satisfaction of Australian travellers to Vietnam. It is the second known application of this model. It looks at the capabilities of the existing theoretical models to assess tourist satisfaction and highlights the importance of the HOLSAT model in understanding explicitly the differences between Expectation and Experience. Gender Male versus Female and the mode of travel Package Tour versus Free and Independent Travellers were investigated and have determined the differences amongst various segments of Australian tourists who visited Vietnam. The data were analysed using matrices, which showed the numerical results of Expectation plotted against Experience for Positive and Negative attributes. Significance of results was determined by the paired t-test. The data indicate a very strong level of satisfaction with most attributes, including, surprisingly, several Negative ones. The findings from this study should provide important information that can be used in the future planning and management of the tourism industry, allowing wholesale and retail travel agents to improve levels of service and to develop appropriate products to meet the expectations of the Australian travel market. From a theoretical point of view, these results have demonstrated the workability of the HOLSAT model as a useful instrument for measuring holiday satisfaction and also for segmenting the tourist market. The HOLSAT model has great potential because it does not require a fixed menu of attributes, generic to all destinations, compared with some other satisfaction models that seek to apply the same attributes to different situations. Chapter 4 - Travel and Tourism is a high-growth industry, which is forecast to increase its total economic activity by 4. There are governmental policies, legal aspects, laws, procedures and moral obligations that relate to the treatment of the disabled staff and disabled customers. Moreover, there are even broader opportunities that can be derived from an understanding of this subject since disability is one of the factors that may cause social exclusion and poverty. In the 21st century, people with disabilities are still underestimated as employees, consumers and active participants in society. The purpose of this chapter is to provide a basic introduction to the Equal Employment Opportunities requirements for the Disabled and the Human Rights of Disabled Guests in the Hospitality Industry. The appeal of rural areas for tourism and recreation lies firstly in their intrinsic rural characteristics Kastenholz et al. However, like urban or seaside tourism, its appeal also comes from the range and quality of

attractions and facilities. Hence, rural tourism enterprises have to adapt to current market mechanisms, which are becoming extremely competitive and which are dominated by communication and promotion techniques Gannon, This paper provides a study on how the incorporation of two new aspects in a rural accommodation might influence the choice. The first, whether the Q Tourist Quality Certification a national award for the services and equipment of the tourist establishment has been given, and secondly, whether there is the possibility of making the reservation over internet. Both the Q Certification and internet booking for rural lodging in Spain appeared at the beginning of the century. These two characteristics of the supply of rural accommodation may have a direct influence on the development and promotion of establishments in rural areas. In order to carry out the study, a Stated Preference data bank was obtained from an experiment on choices of accommodation for rural tourists to a region in the South-East of Spain. Stated Preference data are based on stated behaviour of individuals under hypothetical scenarios and are useful, among other things, for analysing the problem of estimating demand for new alternatives in the real choice context, as in the situation presented in this paper. Finally, discrete choice models of stated data have been implemented to analyse accommodation choice behaviour for rural tourists in the region in question. Chapter 6 - The introduction of Information Technologies IT has brought about a change in company behavior. This change has proved to be of particular importance in the tourism sector, due to its own peculiarities. This work examines how the development of new technologies has affected the tourism environment and the way in which tourism enterprises compete and develop their tasks. In addition our work analyzes theoretically the relevance of the use of ITs in different parts of tourism organizations: In order to achieve this aim we use a questionnaire addressed to Spanish hospitality managers, and Structural Equations Modelling SEM methodology. To sum up, the study highlights the benefits associated with the use of IT, together with possible formulae to improve the managerial task. However, and despite services being a large segment of the economies of many countries, to date the research in quality management in the service sector is not as well developed as it is in manufacturing. As to this issue, some recent papers that provide a substantial review of the literature in quality management specifically do not address the area of service quality. Other papers suggest that current quality management research in the service sector is insufficient and that more survey studies are needed. In addition, the majority of the research carried out on quality in service sector x Peter R. As a result of this research focus, and although both the theoretical foundation and methods of Total Quality Management can also be applicable to services, many of the elements and components of Total Quality programs have not been analyzed in existing studies. Examples of these elements include process management, information management and performance measurements, all of which play an important role in service organizations and are also critical aspects in hospitality and tourism. In the end, these factors have led to a more limited knowledge of the problems and implications that the implementation of a quality management program represents for a service sector firm, and especially within the context of the hospitality and tourism industry. Consequently, the objective of this chapter is to carry out a review of the literature on quality management implementation in the service sector. To be more specific, we aim to analyze the quality literature in the tourism context in an effort to synthesize and structure existing knowledge and offer suggestions for future research in this field. While we will make reference to studies from the marketing area, we mainly focus our review on management studies, written in the context of quality management and having a broad quality management perspective, an approach that should help us to identify interesting aspects which we feel have not been sufficiently treated in the research carried out to date. Chapter 8 - Highway service area is dual-embedded in a place as a convenient site for travel supply and a scenic or leisure spot for both travelers and tourists. Recognizing this scenario, some service areas have substantially featured affective cues in attempt to reposition. As a result, service area is becoming a modern mini shopping mall and a point of interest for leisure, where customer acquisition and loyalty are key business goals. Past studies have ignored the functioning changes of highway service area from pure travel supply site to tourist destination for daily leisure activities, as well as not aware of the impacts of such changes on the emerging demands. Upon closely field observation, the authors found that the repetitive purchasing behavior of visitors would exercise significant impacts on such functioning changes through frequent re-visiting. We then examine the relationships between several important constructs with an attempt

to find the main and secondary of effects. Mall atmosphere, customer satisfaction, loyalty, affection, purchasing behavior, and some control variables are included to build hypotheses for testing. Findings of this research provide valuable implications to academics, practitioners, and governments. This paper provides practicable imperatives for shop managers in similar context that is highly circumscribed. Chapter 9 - The rapid development and change of China have drawn increasing attention from the international society. The primary agents of those are the nation-state and capital, and one of the principal vehicles is tourism, in which places saturated with tradition and authenticity are produced and consumed. Chapter 10 - This work proposes a methodology to analyze the outsourcing process in hotels, from the perspective of internal and relational capabilities and the creation of value to the end consumer. This methodology has three stages. The first is the quality analysis, which determines the process, the activities and the creation of value. The final stage is the implementation of the outsourcing process, where the desired level of development relational capabilities in each of the activities to be outsourced is established and the most suitable service company selected. In that third stage, an example of possible hotel activities susceptible to outsourcing is presented, with an explanation of how the relational capabilities and the service companies have to be evaluated. Chapter 11 - International tourism is one of the economic phenomena that have come under most analysis in recent years, due to both its growing importance and its visible repercussions on the economy. The economic effects of tourism growth are widely accepted to be positive in terms of job creation and a rising GDP. Nonetheless, tourism is a complex activity that involves numerous different forces and effects. The negative environmental effects of tourism the pressure on natural resources, pollution, generation of waste and damage to ecosystems are used as counter-arguments in evaluation of the impact of tourism. In this sense, we must reflect on the link that exists between growing tourism development and the conservation of our natural resources. Planning and managing natural resources through regulations and economic mechanisms is an essential factor in sustainable tourism policies. How tourism influences the environment is not just dependent on its environmental effects but on public and private efforts to minimise them. Chang Chapter 12 - Socioeconomic and technological developments have always led to changes in tourism demands, forcing tourist service providers to adjust. These constant challenges have spiraled during the early years of the new millennium, especially in the sun and sand holiday market. A key factor in the survival of the tourist industry must therefore be the early recognition of relevant trends. Taking this scenario as a framework, this article identifies the most significant trends and their implications on mass tourism destinations by reviewing current tourist data, with special reference to Spain, one of the most popular destinations in the world according to the World Tourism Organization. Since the sixties, this country has accounted for an important share of the North European tourist market that travels south, especially during the summer months, in search of sun and sand. The results of the analysis show that highly significant trends include the use of the Internet as an information search engine and tool for booking and paying for tourist services, the substitution of traditional holiday packages travel and transport for direct booking systems, a reduction in the length of stays at a destination and the substitution of traditional accommodation establishments for other alternatives, such as free accommodation in private homes. Chapter 13 - Wages and costs of goods sold represent significant cost items in the hotel and restaurant industry. Tax evasion on these items presents substantial gains. The turnover of employees and customers is high, customers mostly pay in cash, and the markets are international. Thus, hotels and restaurants include crucial features in accommodating hidden economic activities. This article reveals that the hotel and restaurant industry comprises more short-lived firms with a higher frequency of bankruptcy than other industries. The analyses reveal unexpected economies of scale in hotels and restaurants. The paper proposes that the smaller industry players conceal economic performance from the official accounts, while such conduct is riskier and thus less widespread in larger firms. It is suggested that these and other indicators provide circumstantial evidence of hidden economic activities within the tourism sector. Diversity has become an increasingly important factor in organizational life because workforce comprises people who have demographic differences and share different attitudes, life styles, values, needs and work behaviors in tourism businesses. However, little research has been executed to assess workplace diversity for tourism industry in business literature. The goals of this chapter are to discuss diversity management and its impacts; to examine

the contributions of diversity management as a source of sustainable competitive advantage in tourism industry and to offer new perspectives on diversity-based tourism alternatives. *Tourism Management in the 21st Century* Editor: Such events suggest that the long-term future of tourism will be subject to macro-level tensions and challenges which forwardthinking tourism management will need to heed cautiously. The phenomenon of globalisation is then investigated by a brief exploration of the literature on globalisation in the economic, political and cultural arenas. This review reveals the complexity and multifaceted aspects of globalisation. However, concurring with the viewpoints of several analysts of globalisation including Gill, ; McMichael, ; Sklair, , it is proposed that it is capitalist globalisation that matters most because of its import and impact upon the contemporary global order. Like capitalist globalisation, corporatised tourism catalyses opposition due to its negative social and ecological impacts.

Chapter 7 : El sistema financiero en la España contemporánea | Editorial Universidad de Cantabria

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Politicians make you feel like you are really important to them. They go to your parties, eat your food, play your music and even try to talk to you in your own language. They tell you how much they care about the issues that affect you, and that they, and only they, can make things better for your community. Bleiben nationale Eigenheiten beim Aufenthalt in den USA bestehen und wenn ja, welche Auswirkung haben diese auf die politische Mobilisierung der Latinos? Im Hauptteil der Untersuchung, Teil vier, liegt besonderes Augenmerk auf der republikanischen Wahlkampagne des Jahres Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, I lift my lamp beside the Golden Door! Im Mythos der grenzenlosen Freiheit in den Vereinigten Staaten hofften sie, dort ein neues Leben zu beginnen. Betrachtet man die amerikanische Geschichte, so zeigt sich, dass bisher insgesamt mehr als 45 Millionen Menschen in die USA eingewandert und dort geblieben sind vgl. Sie galten das gesamte Sieht man aber von den etwa vier Millionen Mexikanern ab, die zu dieser Zeit in den Norden kamen, so waren bis in die er Jahre die Einwanderer in die Vereinigten Staaten vorwiegend aus Europa. Diese gesetzlichen Neuerungen wurden aufgrund ihrer Inhalte auch Quotengesetze genannt. Das neue Gesetz, das am 1. Auch andere anerkannte Autoren wie zum Beispiel Samuel P. Das sind bereits 60 Prozent mehr als noch im Jahr Die Geschichte jeder einzelnen Gruppe ist verschieden. Jahrhunderts verschiedene terroristische Gruppen. Jahrhunderts in die Vereinigten Staaten eingewandert. Allein zwischen und flohen circa Einwanderung aus Zentralamerika, Abbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten Quelle: Auch aus Argentinien und Chile kamen Einwanderer, wenn auch nur sehr wenige vgl. Obwohl sich einige Gemeinsamkeiten finden lassen, zeigt die Betrachtung der einzelnen Untergruppen der Hispanic Americans vor allem Unterschiede. Mit der steigenden Einwandererzahl steigt auch der politische Einfluss der Hispanic Americans. Ist Hispanic gleich Latino? Was ist ein Chicano? Viele Autoren verwenden diese Begriffe gleichwertig und austauschbar. Doch es gibt signifikante Unterschiede. Genau genommen bezeichnet der Begriff Hispanic einen sprachlichen Ursprung bzw. Viele Menschen hispanischer Herkunft lehnen diese Bezeichnung aufgrund der besonderen Betonung Spaniens[15] jedoch ab. Viele dieser Menschen haben jedoch eine andere Muttersprache als Spanisch, wie beispielsweise viele der Immigranten aus Zentralamerika und Mexiko, die eine der vielen heute noch aktuellen indianischen Sprachen als Erstsprache sprechen vgl. Der Terminus Hispanic versucht also, eine in sich differenzierte Gruppe von Individuen unter einer gemeinsamen Bezeichnung zusammenzufassen. Interessanterweise verbinden sich mit den verschiedenen Bezeichnungen auch Bedeutungsunterschiede im pragmatischen Sinne. So stellt Oswald Folgendes fest: Bei genauerer Betrachtung lassen sich noch wesentlich feinere sprachliche Differenzierungen herausstellen. Erlassung des Johnson Act, Erlassung des Johnson-Reid Act vgl. Bureau of the Census , vgl. Sie war seit Beginn des

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