

Reiher Headline & Open

Retype

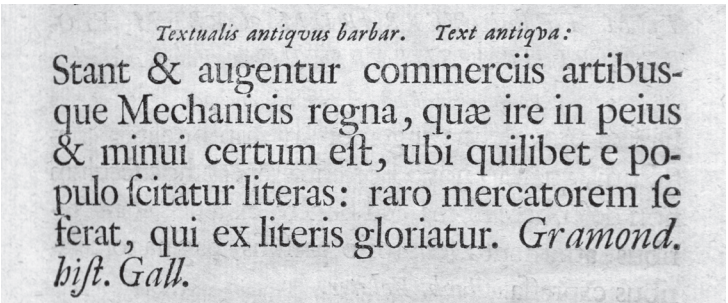
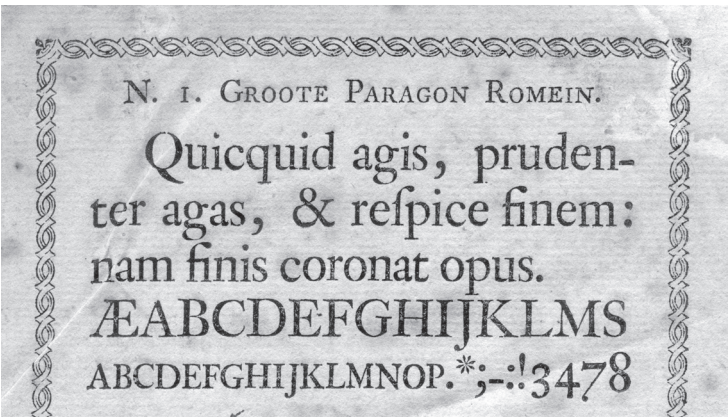
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ABOUT THIS TYPEFACE

- Reiher Headline is a type family inspired by two fonts displayed in the famous *Ploos van Amstel* specimen, first printed in Amsterdam in 1767.
- Ramiro Espinoza’s affinity for Baroque types and his desire to study their characteristics in detail were the driving forces behind this new type family. As is typical of his revivals, Reiher Headline does not faithfully follow the forms of historical sources. Espinoza made numerous updates and modifications to the design so that it would better suit the tastes and requirements of contemporary type users.
- The Reiher Headline romans were based on the handsome *N° 1 Groote Paragon Romein*, a rather condensed typeface whose punchcutter has not yet been identified. These types are almost certainly of German origin, having appeared in such seven-teenth-century books as *Scrutinium chimicum vitrioli* [Jena, 1666] and in the 1671 specimen produced by the Anton Janson foundry in Leipzig. Speculation about the origins of this typeface appears in texts by notable typography historians like Axel-Nilsson, A.F. Johnson, G. Haiman, and J.A. Lane.
- Reiher Headline’s italics were based on the *Aszendonica* attributed to Nicholas Kis that can be found in the *Ploos van Amstel* specimen, as well as in numerous books and catalogues printed in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century.
- Several of the ornaments included in the Reiher types have been ascribed to J.F. Rosart, and were used extensively throughout Europe and the Americas during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Espinoza further expanded the possibilities of his new family with Reiher Headline Open, a decorative inline version of Reiher Headline Bold.
- Reiher Headline was designed with magazine and newspapers in mind. These typefaces display a marked contrast and a crisp presence both in print and on screen, making the family an ideal choice for robust titles, pull quotes, and introductory texts.
- The Reiher Headline suite of feature-rich OpenType fonts is fully equipped to tackle complex, professional typography. Its extensive character set includes small caps, fractions, alternate characters, case-sensitive forms, five sets of numerals, and plentiful ornaments and fleurons. In addition to standard Latin, Reiher Headline supports Central European, Baltic, and Turkish languages.

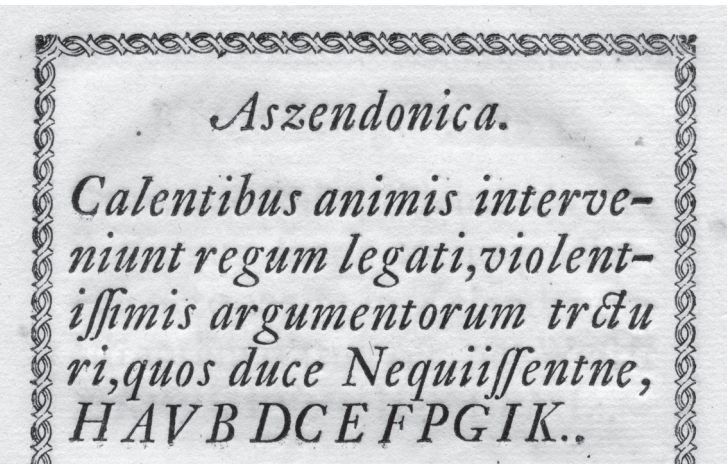
ABOUT THE DESIGNER

Ramiro Espinoza (1969) studied graphic design at the Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe, Argentina. After graduation he taught Typography at the Universidad de Buenos Aires. He specialized in type design at the KABK in The Hague and the Plantin Institute of Typography in Antwerp. In 2007 he founded the digital foundry Retype to market his typefaces. Since then he has been a contributor to several design magazines and researched vernacular Dutch lettering. In 2015 he published the book *“The Curly Letter of Amsterdam.”*



Top: The anonymous Groote Paragon Romein displayed in the *Ploos van Amstel Specimen* [Amsterdam, 1767].

Bottom: Text antiqua as it was printed in *De Germaniae miraculo optimo...*, published in Leipzig in 1710.



The italic 'Aszendonica' by Nicholas Kis as displayed in the *Ploos van Amstel Specimen* [Amsterdam, 1767].

FAMILY

Reiher Headline Light

Reiher Headline Light Italic

Reiher Headline Regular

Reiher Headline Italic

Reiher Headline Bold

Reiher Headline Bold Italic

Reiher Headline Black

Reiher Headline Black Italic

Reiher Open

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Chamorro, Chichewa, Comorian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino | Tagalog, Finnish, Flemish, French, Gaelic, Gagauz, German, Gikuyu, Gilbertese | Kiribati, Greenlandic, Haitian-Creole, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Igo | Igbo, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Javanese, Kashubian, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luba | Ciluba | Kasai, Luxembourgish, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Maori, Marquesan, Marshallese, Moldovan | Moldovan | Romanian, Montenegrin, Nauruan, Ndebele, Norwegian, Oromo, Palauan | Belauan, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Sami, Samoan, Sango, Serbia, Sesotho, Setswana | Sitswana | Tswana, Seychellois-Creole, SiSwati | Swati | Swazi, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Somali, Sorbian, Sotho, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok-Pisin, Tongan, Tsonga, Tswana, Tuareg | Berber, Turkish, Turkmen, Tuvaluan, Uzbek | Usbek, Wallisian, Walloon, Welsh.

BASIC ITALIC
CHARACTER SET

A AÆ B B C D D E F G H I J J
K K L M M N N O O P P P Q Q R R
S T U V V W W X Y Z
À Á Â Ã È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ò Ó Ô Õ Ù Ú Û Ü
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
a æ b c d ð e f ß g h h i j k k l m n o æ
p p q r s t u v v w w x y z z ? ! ; : , . ‘ ’ “ ”
à á â ã è é ê ë ì í î ï ò ó ô õ ù ú û ü
fi fl fh fb fk ffi ffl fffh ffb ffk ct st as is us
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
A A E B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O O P P Q R S T U V W X Y Z & ? !
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
1/4 1/2 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 1/5 2/5 3/5 4/5 1/6 5/6
& § ¢ † ‡ @ \$ % ‰ £ ¥ € ¢ f « ‹ › »
{ [()] } Ω Δ ∂ Π Σ √ ∫ ∅ ∞ μ π © ® ¢
↑ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↓ ↘ ↙ ↘ ↙ ↘ ● ○ ⊙ ☒ ■ □
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☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
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OPENTYPE FEATURES

Superior & Inferior figures
H^{0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9} H_{0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9} H_{0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9}

Fractions
1/4 → ¼ 1/2 → ½

Ordinals
2a → 2^a 3o → 3^o

Lining & Old style figures
0123456789 | 0123456789

Tabular figures
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 | 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Case forms
(—¿QUÉ?) «BETA»

Small caps
NATO → NATO 0123 → 0123

Ligatures
fi fl ff ffi ffl

Discretionary Ligatures
st ct as is us

Stylistic alternates > SS01 in InDesign
Janitor → *Janitor*

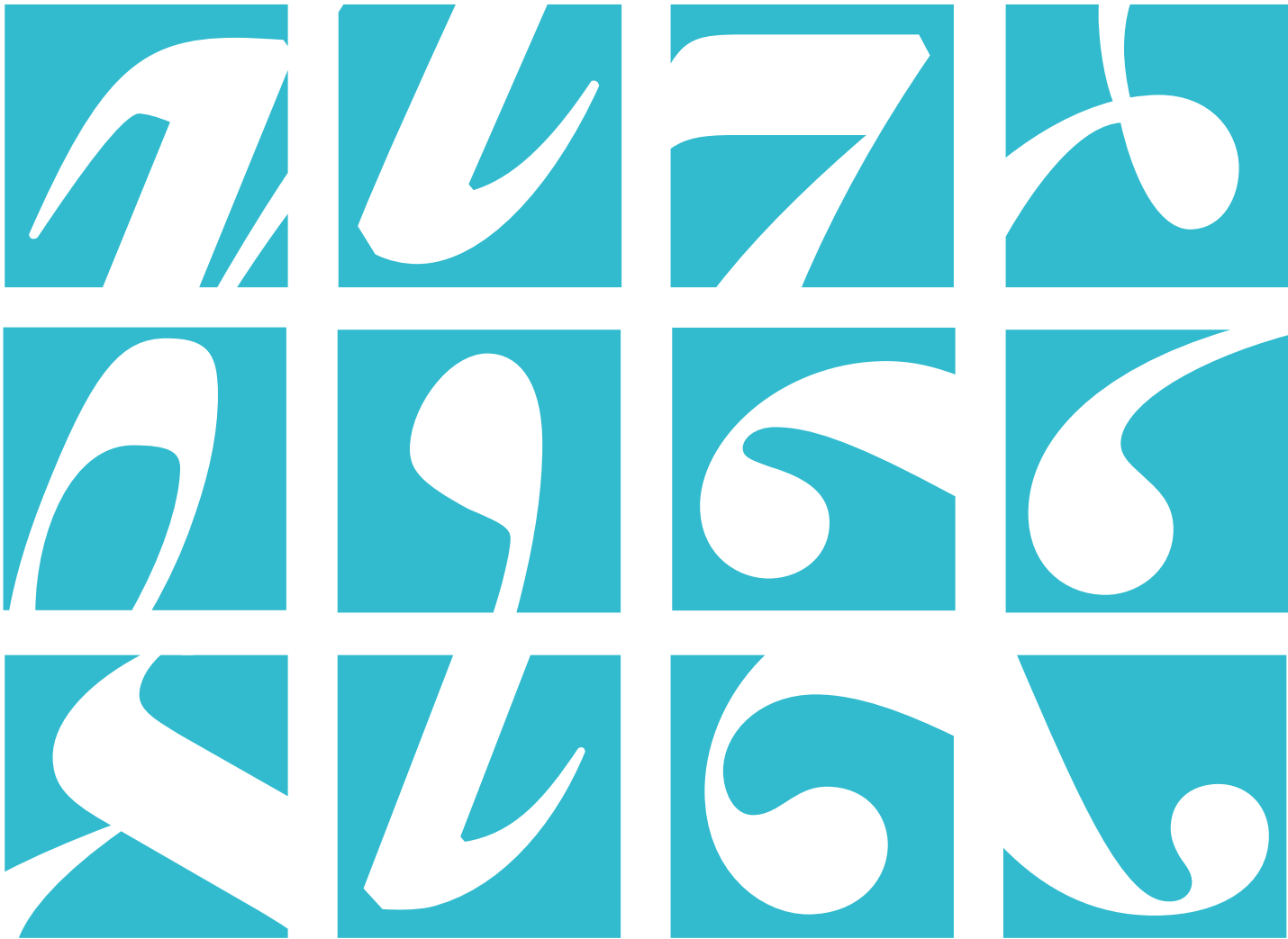
Ornaments

Reiher Headline has been produced taking full advantage of the capabilities available through the OpenType format. This format is multi-platform and can store more glyphs than previous ones. It also includes the possibility of using advanced typographic features such as alternative letter designs, small caps, fractions, case forms, superscript, subscript figures and many other useful options.
To take advantage of these features it is essential to use software with proper OpenType support, like Adobe InDesign and Adobe Illustrator.

DESIGN FEATURES: ROMAN



DESIGN FEATURES: ITALIC



a t o

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st &

a t s
f r z ;
st e

LIGHT 42 PTS

Researchers who studied the bones of *Homo floresiensis*, a species of tiny human discovered on the Indonesian island of Flores in 2003, say their findings should end a popular theory that it evolved

LIGHT 38 PTS

The study, led by the Australian National University researcher Dr Debbie Argue from the school of archaeology and anthropology, found there was no evidence the diminutive 1.1-metre-tall *Homo floresiensis* evolved from the much

LIGHT 24 PTS

It was one of several theories about the origins of the “hobbit” species. Since it was discovered, researchers have tried to determine whether *Homo floresiensis* was a species distinct from humans. Argue was overseas and unavailable to comment but a member of her research team, prof Colin Groves, said the theory of a link with the Asian *Homo erectus*, the first of our rela-

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LIGHT & LIGHT ITALIC

España

Netherlands

BEAUTIFUL, PROGRESSIVE

Immigration

Furassic

political choices

For caterpillars that are bred
mium fish bait, it must rank a
life. Rather than dangling o
of a hook and wondering wh
next, the grubs are set to jo
on plastic waste. The larvae o
moths are sold as delicious
chub, carp and catfish, but in
the worms live on beeswax
them the scourge of beekeeper.
Europe. But in a chance dis
a scientist and amateur beeke
found that waxworms have

REGULAR 42 PTS

For decades, the hunt for a royal tomb at the ancient Mexican city of Teotihuacán has gripped archaeologists trying to unravel the secrets of the kingdom's extraordinary political power.

REGULAR 38 PTS

Tiny troughs containing mercury were discovered along the 103-metre (338ft) corridor under the Pyramid of the Feathered Serpent, the third biggest temple of the ruined city 35 miles (56km) north of Mexico's present-day

REGULAR 24 PTS

“At the beginning of this investigation we thought the tunnel was a metaphoric representation of the underworld, the place of creation and transmission of power, and that we would find a tomb of Teotihuacán's leaders in this very scared place,” lead archaeologist Sergio Gómez told the Guardian. Construction at Teotihuacán began

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Master
three riddles
How does it work?
designer

FRONTLINE CHRONICLES

♫ Amateur beekeeper

Breaking

On the day Andy Murray first won Wimbledon, I was celebrating with a run around the garden when I inadvertently stumbled upon a wasps' nest. Unsurprisingly, the 1,000 inhabitants did not take kindly to me destroying their home. My joy at Andy's victory turned to panic; instinctively, I waved my arms wildly while an army of angry stingers pursued me around an apple tree back into my house and into the shower. It would have look

BOLD 42 PTS

Technologies built on artificial intelligence are revolutionising human life. As these machines become increasingly integrated in our lives, the decisions they face will go beyond the mere-

BOLD 38 PTS

When faced with an unavoidable accident, should a self-driving car protect its passengers or seek to minimise overall lives lost? Should a drone strike a group of terrorists planning an attack, even if civilian

BOLD 24 PTS

There are good arguments for why some ethical decisions ought to be left to computers—unlike human beings, machines are not led astray by cognitive biases, do not experience fatigue, and do not feel hatred toward an enemy. An ethical AI could, in principle, be programmed to reflect the values and rules of an ideal

BOLD ITALIC 42 PTS

Yet the notion that a machine might be given free reign over moral decision-making seems distressing to many—so much so that, for some, their use poses a fundamental threat to

BOLD ITALIC 38 PTS

Why are we so reluctant to trust machines when it comes to making moral decisions? Psychology research provides a clue: we seem to have a fundamental mistrust of individuals who make moral decisions by calcu-

BOLD ITALIC 24 PTS

These findings sit uncomfortably with a long tradition in philosophy that says calculating consequences is exactly the way which moral decisions should be made. This school of thought (fittingly referred to as consequentialism) states that a decision is the morally correct one if and only if it brings about better consequences.

BOLD & BOLD ITALIC

Kindler

Artificial intelligence

Switzerland

Tropical

\$Anaphylactic

IMMUNOTHERAPY PROGRAMME

Masochism

It would have been a transcendent discovery which would help us understand Teotihuacán's power structure and system of government, we have almost finished the excavation – and there is no tomb,” said Gomez. Construction at Teotihuacán began around 150BC, and continued until 250AD. At its height, the city covered 21 square miles and home to as many as 200,000 people making it the largest city in the northern hemisphere. It was abandoned around 550AD. Much of its history remains unknown. Archaeologists had hoped that the discovery of

BLACK 42 PTS

A retired professional wrestler boards a crowded train in Chicago when a young man stands up to offer his seat. The wrestler is not injured and is only 36 years old. All week,

BLACK 38 PTS

Early one morning, she arrives at the lodge to discover that someone forgot to wind the clock, and it has stopped running. The eponymous clocktower is the only way to tell time on the top of the mountain

BLACK 24 PTS

One day, Harold cleans out a large glass pickle jar, places it on his desk and drops in a few coins. He decides that each day, he will dump his loose change into the jar and that once the jar is full, he will treat himself to a fancy steak dinner. Three months later, a blind man named Richard visits Harold's office for the first time. Harold tells Rich-

BLACK ITALIC 42 PTS

What's less familiar is scientists demonstrating, thousands of them around the world, with placards declaring "Science improves decisions" and other inflammatory assertions, such

BLACK ITALIC 38 PTS

Scientists can't but be the villains of the Brexit narrative. They are highly educated in the ultimate transferrable skills. They are the quintessential citizens of the world, people who keep their passports in

BLACK ITALIC 24 PTS

More challenging than their lifestyles, however, is their insistence on the sanctity of evidence and the importance of making decisions based on established fact. Expert-deniers trade on the natural resistance to uncomfortable truth by asserting that the truth is a negotiable quality. Donald Trump thinks

BLACK & BLACK ITALIC

Australia

Being gay in North Korea

Firefighters

First malaria vaccine

~~~~~

Messi

❧ Latest cosmetic secret ❧

achieved

conservative media

*Government shutdown*

The 20-metre tunnel was  
*discovered accidentally in 2006*  
after torrential rains exposed  
*the entrance. In 2009, scientists*  
from the National Institute of  
*Archaeology and History (INAH)*  
were the first people to enter  
*the tunnel in almost 1,500 years.*  
Archaeologists found two  
*chambers at the end of the*  
*tunnel, almost 20 metres from*  
*the temple. Excitement mo*

OPEN 42 PTS

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OPEN 38 PTS

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OPEN 24 PTS

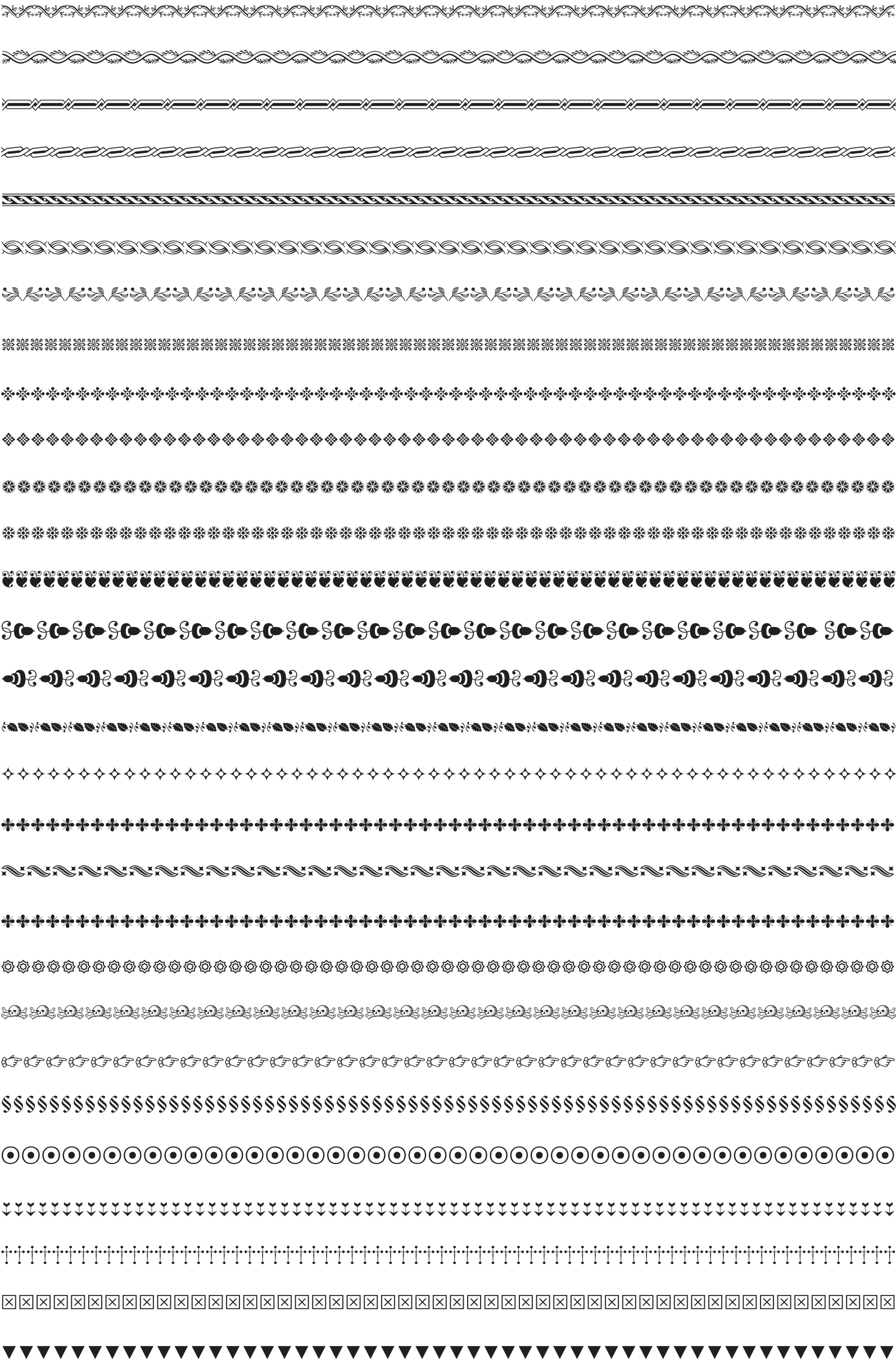
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Witnesses  
HOUSING  
Board & Advisors  
Primarily  
info@guacamole.com  
£34,000  
Officers and Staff  
{The new formula}

Albertville, Ala. chose to do its homework on Kobach, and stayed off. When Kobach arrived in town in March 2010, he painted a bleak picture of its future. He'd been all over the country visiting towns that were suffering from an influx of illegal immigrants. In Albertville, he continued, it was more afflicted than any he'd seen. He predicted it would collapse under the weight of the influx.

ORNAMENTS & BORDERS







# The Tribune

PUBLISHED BY WORLDWIDE EXPRESS NEWS, MONDAY 9 OF OCTOBER, 2017



## ► Will North Korea sell its nuclear technology?

Earlier this month CIA Director suggested “the North Koreans have a long history of being proliferators. *Page B14*



## ► Why today's teens aren't in any hurry to grow up

Teens aren't what they used to be. The teen pregnancy rate has reached an all-time low. *Society / Page B22*

## ► The 23 Best French Noir Films of All Time

Films policier is a portmanteau term which refers to the crime-thriller genre of French cinema. *Culture / Page B8*



THOMAS-TUCKER

## Do gun purchases go up after mass shootings?

After Adam Lanza opened fire at Sandy Hook Elementary School in 2012, public debate focused on how to prevent future violence. Some argued that the solution was increased gun control. Others felt that increasing gun ownership would allow citizens to protect themselves. NRA's Executive Vice President Wayne LaPierre famously argued that “the only thing that stops a bad guy with a gun is a good guy with a gun.”

► *Page A10*

# A tax ‘reform’ for the rich

President Donald Trump heralded his new tax plan as relief for the middle class, revenue-neutral and a “middle-class miracle.”

President Donald Trump heralded his new tax plan as relief for the middle class, revenue-neutral and a “middle-class miracle.”

Yet the proposal, announced on Sept. 27, does none of these things. Instead, it is a scam not fit to become law of the land because it will enrich the rich, explode the deficit and hurt many middle-class Americans. This may sound like strong language, particularly for an economist, but I'm going to show you why this is no exaggeration.

While some details remain up in the air, Trump has proposed three main changes to our tax code. He wants to repeal the estate tax, simplify the individual tax code and slash the rates corporations pay. Let's consider each in turn.

### Killing the ‘death tax’

The estate tax currently exempts the first US\$5.5 million of wealth for individuals and \$11 million for married

couples. It is paid by only the wealthiest 0.2 percent of Americans, or fewer than 15,000 people in 2016.

While some dub it the “death tax” resulting in “double taxation,” about 55 percent of the wealth subject to it has never before been taxed. It is assets, like stocks and homes, that have appreciated in value but not sold. While Trump falsely claimed its repeal will “protect millions of small businesses and the American farmer,” the reality is that these small firms do not have to pay the estate tax. Eliminating it would allow a small fraction of very wealthy Americans to accumulate even more wealth, widening the chasm between rich and poor.

### ‘Relief’ for the middle class

A second key element of the plan overhauls how individuals pay taxes by shrinking the number of tax brackets, doubling the standard deduction and eliminating personal exemptions. This

is the part that is supposed to provide tax relief for the middle class.

Currently, the first \$10,400 a single person earns goes tax-free (the standard deduction plus a personal exemption). For a married couple, it's \$20,800, plus \$4,050 for each child. By increasing the standard deduction and eliminating exemptions, Trump's proposal would increase the earnings that escape taxation to \$12,000 for single people and \$24,000 for couples (with or without kids). After that the new tax brackets would kick in, starting at 12 percent (up from the current 10 percent).

But what Trump giveth with one hand, he taketh away with the other. That's because any gains the middle class reaps from a higher standard deduction will be minuscule at best because of the loss of personal exemptions and the elimination of certain itemized deductions like state and local taxes and medical expenses. Many middle-class

households will end up being worse off under this new tax regime.

With some details, like the mortgage deduction and charitable contributions, still unknown, we can't be certain of all the winners and losers – except one: The rich will be much better off because the top tax rate will be cut from 39.6 percent to 35 percent.

### Corporate cuts

The proposal's third key component is a big tax cut for corporations to 20 percent from 35 percent. While Trump claims it primarily will benefit workers and create jobs, I see it as another bonanza for the wealthy.

Publicly traded companies don't really pay income taxes. Their shareholders, consumers and workers do. And shareholders foot more than three-quarters of the bill. That means if taxes are reduced, companies will make more money and pass most of that along to shareholders, who will benefit from

bigger dividends and higher share prices.

This will primarily enrich the richest 1 percent because they own half of all corporate stock. Senior executives – also among the 1 percent – will be big winners as well because their pay and bonuses are usually tied to the value of their company's stock. Trump has tried to sell this tax cut by claiming U.S. corporate rates are the highest in the world, making the U.S. less competitive. While it is true that the statutory rates on corporate profits are greater in the U.S. than in other G-20 nations, effective rates in the U.S. are not the highest and not that different from these other developed countries. Estimates of the cost of the Trump tax cuts vary, but one reliable estimate puts it at \$2.7 trillion over 10 years, or \$270 billion a year.

Trump administration officials claim the tax cuts will pay for themselves by generating economic growth. *Page A12*

## Impeachment: It's political

What sort of crime can lead to impeachment? The U.S. Constitution states that the president, as well as the “Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States” can be removed from office, after being both impeached and convicted, for “Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes.”

Treason and bribery are straightforward, but what exactly constitutes a “High Crime” has always been open to interpretation. Although not the formal reason, scholars argue Andrew Johnson, was targeted because of his “soft” approach to states of the former Confederacy during Reconstruction. *Page A12*

## Catalonia's referendum unmasks authoritarianism in Spain

I have long worried about the rise of authoritarianism in the European Union. The Spanish government's violent crackdown during the Catalonia referendum on Oct. 1 is the latest crisis to challenge EU institutions. Several member states are facing serious questions about territorial sovereignty. Just look to the Scottish referendum to leave the U.K. and questions opened up by the Brexit vote over the Irish border. Catalonia experienced a level of police brutality not often seen in developed democracies. More than 800 people were injured, more than 100 of whom were hospitalized. Yet, in a rare televised appearance, King Felipe VI ex-

pressed full support for the Spanish government's actions.

As a scholar of Spanish politics, I fear this creates the possibility for more repression and even the abolition of Catalonia's autonomy. Why has the Spanish government reacted with such a severe crackdown? To answer that question, it might useful to go back more than 40 years.

### Franco's legacy

When Spanish dictator Francisco Franco died in 1975, pro-democracy forces feared a new military coup. So they carefully crafted Spain's 1978 Constitution to ensure stability, rather than

create a radical change from authoritarianism.

The transition to democracy involved increasing political freedom for groups that had opposed Franco and had been persecuted by his dictatorship. But it also incorporated existing authoritarian groups and officials into the state. They included the Francoist military, the church and state structures that existed during the dictatorship – such as the judiciary, the police and the civil service. The Constitution, and subsequent agreements in 1981 and 1992, organized Spain into 17 autonomous communities. Each has its own executive, legislative and judicial powers.

World leaders heralded Spain as an ideal model for peacefully transitioning to democracy. However, its focus on inclusivity, rather than change, meant future demands for self-determination would be shut down.

Article 155 of the Constitution states that if an autonomous community operates against the general interest of the state they can be suspended by the Senate. Catalonia, through years of negotiation, has maintained a relatively high level of autonomy from Spain. The Catalan government has authority

### Fonts used in this make-up:

- Reiher Headline Black
- Guyot Text Regular
- Guyot Text ExtraBold
- Laski Sans Book
- Laski Sans Regular
- Laski Sans Black





# 18 | Can Durex recover from its product recall?

# Business

## Your choice of holiday destination is a political act

Tickets, money, passports! We all know what to check for during that last minute packing panic. But preparing for your holidays is about more than what you squeeze into your suitcase. It is about making a political choice.

► BY BRENDAN CANAVAN

Tourism is an industry tied up with national and international politics like no other. Tourists are a source of foreign exchange, governments promote themselves through visitors, and politicians quite often worry about the social freedom that tourism can nurture. For these reasons tourists are both courted and scapegoated.

At the most basic level tourism counts as an export industry. It is a source of foreign currency and can help to prop up a nation financially.

However, local people often see few of the benefits of hosting tourists. Large organisations tend to control much of the tourism industry. These frequently pay little in the way of local taxes. Meanwhile local people shoulder much of the burden of sharing their space and facilities with visitors.

Some indigenous people have asked foreign tourists to stay away. They have argued that tourism is threatening their culture, damaging their land's ecosystems, and is a form of colonialism. In Hawaii, attempts are being made to reconcile some of the issues arising from the tourism industry over-exploiting an open and hospitable native culture.

Where you spend your holiday money therefore contributes to legitimising particular politicians and their policies. However, tourists don't just bring money into a destination. They also



Politicians quite often worry about the social freedom that tourism can nurture

bring social and cultural inputs. Tourism has been associated with liberalising social values, empowering minorities, and even spreading democracy. In Spain, for example, the growth of tourism, initiated under the dictator, Francisco Franco, as a means of propping up an ailing economy, has been suggested as helping to usher in democratic change.

Hosts and guests exchange observations and ideas. They form relationships. And they stimulate mutual creativity. It is only in the past 20 years that China began to allow its people to freely travel abroad after decades of forced isolation. Politicians are frequently fearful of the subversive ideas and awkward questions that travellers might bring back with them.

A residual mistrust of tourists can see them scapegoated by politicians looking to place convenient blame. In Barcelona, a city dependent on tourism for its late 20th-century revival, tourists are being made increasingly

“In Barcelona, a city dependent on tourism for its late 20th-century revival, tourists are being made increasingly unwelcome.”

unwelcome. They are blamed for increasing costs of living for residents, rather than the broader challenges of inequality and financial stagnation that raise uncomfortable questions about local political capacity.

Image control

Tourism is also a way for governments to assert their ideologies – internally and externally. Visitors to Cuba for example, can visit the Museum of the Revolution, reportedly one of the top

things to do in Havana.

Research has shown that the exhibits sold as heritage to tourists prioritise certain specific stories and can silence others. Over time the official narrative becomes established and other perspectives may be forgotten. Historic England has, for example, recently begun to try and include the often overlooked queer history of many heritage sites.

Meanwhile tourism can be a means of

raising and modifying a country's image on the world stage. Israel has for many years used gay tourism to soften its international image by making the country seem progressive in a part of the world which generally is not. Dubai has established itself in the same region as a deluxe playground filled with sights and indulgence like nowhere else.

However, the commitments of both of these destination's governments to the touristic image they sell is debatable. LGBTQ people in Israel recently had restrictions placed upon their right to surrogacy by their parliament. Meanwhile Dubai is well known for its cases of people facing severe judicial sentences for acts as innocuous as accidentally brushing another man's bum.

### Having a better holiday

On the one hand the image sold to tourists is often not the same as the reality faced by like-minded people living within a country. On the other, tourists may themselves be expected to conform to regulations they would not agree with or accept back home.

The power of tourism is not lost on political actors. Recently the Chinese government successfully put pressure on international airlines to stop referring to Taiwan as a country or face retaliation.

Tourists should not leave it up to politicians to exploit their desire for exploration for self-interested purposes. We need to appreciate our power as consumers; supporting destinations that celebrate tourism as a means of mutually rewarding host-guest exchanges and boycotting those which do not. Tourists have a lot of potential influence. They should use it to hold politicians to account.

So there are a few things to consider when planning your holiday. Find out whether your travel provider committed to investing in local taxes, jobs and suppliers. Research the attitudes of local residents towards tourism beforehand in order that you can be a better guest. Bring back more than a nice tan by swapping ideas, stories and phone numbers. Check the public image of a destination matches its private one and don't support hypocrites. And finally, be aware of politicians using tourism to bully those with whom they don't agree – and be prepared to call them out.

It is commonplace to emphasise that we are now in a new era of globalisation, marked by the rise of emerging economies.

► BY P. HOLMES & M. GASIOREK

But what does this really mean? Richard Baldwin, author of *The Great Convergence*, argues that what is new is the combination of northern technology and southern labour. But he adds that for the present, global value chains are still mainly regional. Intermediate goods like car parts are primarily moved around within a regional “factory” (North America, Europe, East Asia), and then final goods are shipped to the user. China is the exception to this rule with its use as a factory econ-

## Globalisation is alive and kicking

omy by the EU and US. It is worth testing this idea by looking at the patterns in the data since 2002. We have organised world trade into country

groups: North America, Europe, East Asia, South-East Asia, South America, Less Developed Countries, and the Rest of the World. The charts provides

a snapshot of the share each region had in world trade in 2016 and the changes since 2002. What we see is that the greatest shares of both imports and exports are accounted for by Europe, followed by East Asia, the Rest of the World (RoW) and then North America. Trade flows are calculated using UN COMTRADE import data.

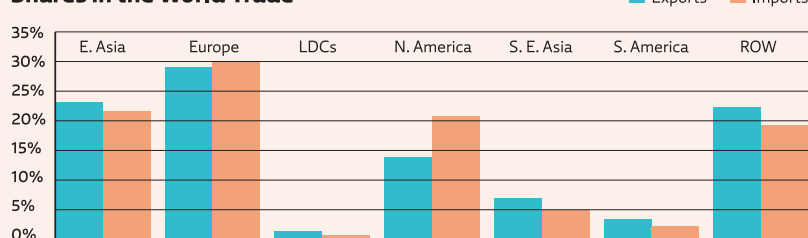
The next chart gives the percentage point changes in these shares between 2002 and 2016. It shows that East Asia has increased its share by five points. The other big gainer is the Rest of the World, whose constituent countries

have seen their share of world imports increase by three points and their share of exports increase by seven.

Growth here, and for Asia and South America, reflects the growing importance of emerging markets. And this is backed up by declines in the share of imports and exports for both Europe and North America.

It is commonly argued that distance matters in international trade; that countries tend to trade most with countries which are closer. The fact that the cost of moving people hasn't fallen along with the cost of moving

Shares in the World Trade



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