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Planning for reconstruction after disaster of war: lessons from England in the 1940s



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Abstract

Las ciudades cambian constantemente, bien de forma lenta y gradual, o con catástrofes como ocurre con las guerras. El artículo analiza los mecanismos para la reconstrucción de las ciudades británicas después de los bombardeos de la segunda Guerra Mundial. Se discute el sistema nacional de planeamiento que entonces emerge, así como ejemplos de respuestas locales. Este ejemplo de urbanismo de reconstrucción post-catástrofe se mostró como un proceso lento y dificultoso, con varios desacuerdos entre los urbanistas nacionales y locales. No se corresponde fácilmente con los modelos estándar del... [\[+\]](#)

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After World War II and the destruction of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by nuclear weapons, the Japanese population vehemently opposed all use of nuclear power in their country. So the government undertook a campaign to persuade people of “the absolute safeness” of nuclear power, says Shiozaki. “Absolute safeness meaning that there was no risk that something could go wrong, no risk that a meltdown could happen. Whatever the mix of culture and personal qualities were in the Fukushima case, the lesson for leaders struggling to manage a crisis is as simple to state as it is difficult to implement: Rise above the fog of details; encourage fresh thinking and frank communication; and delegate decision-making to those best able to make decisions on the ground. 4. Just as reconstruction after natural disaster must be used to prepare for or mitigate the effects of the next disaster, so must postwar reconstruction be used to reduce the risk of another war and its consequent industrial hazards by incorporating the causes of the war into the strategy itself. In addition to war-reduction strategies, a nation must also adopt preventive strategies that reduce industrial hazard. The process of maintaining a war effort and the process of post-war reconstruction are links in the same chain, and that chain is forged of materials and money. Wars cost phenomenal amounts of money, while war damage is precisely calculated to reduce an enemy's capacity to finance a war. "A critical look at the law of war: Lessons from the Persian Gulf war." The Reconstruction era was the period from 1863 to 1877 in American history. The term has two applications: the first applies to the complete history of the entire country from 1865 to 1877 following the American Civil War; the second, to the attempted transformation of the 11 ex-Confederate states from 1863 to 1877, as directed by Congress. Reconstruction ended the remnants of Confederate secession and ended slavery, making the newly free slaves citizens with civil rights apparently guaranteed by