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Autore	Rosenblatt Paul C.
Titolo	Knowing and not knowing in intimate relationships // Paul C. Rosenblatt and Elizabeth Wieling [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013
ISBN	1-139-89330-0 1-107-42539-5 1-107-42317-1 1-107-56239-2 1-107-41746-5 1-139-64954-X 1-107-42008-3 1-107-42139-X 1-107-41875-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (viii, 198 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	158.2/4
Soggetti	Intimacy (Psychology) Interpersonal relations Couples - Psychology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgments; Chapter One Knowing and not knowing are central to intimacy; What are knowing and not knowing in intimate relationships?; Why intimate knowing and not knowing are so important; Knowing the other well does not guarantee an easy relationship; Trust as foundation for knowing; The cultural context of this work; How we did the research; Phenomenology of knowing and not knowing; We interviewed only one person in a couple; How we recruited interviewees; The interview; The people interviewed; Transcribing; Data analysis; Validity/data quality How much the quotes are the truth (versus just what was said)Chapter Two How couples build knowledge of one another; Trying to know the other; Getting to know one another at the start of the relationship;

Previous acquaintanceship; Testimony of others about a potential partner; Revealing important information about oneself up front; Early knowing of the others family and friends; Insight into why propinquity is important in finding a partner; Practical reasons for knowing and being known in ongoing couples; Knowing and being known as intimacy; Curiosity, being nosy, prying, snooping  
Wanting to be known Truth as a value; Spending considerable time together; Confrontation; Being able to see behind the facade; Feeling safe; Good listening; Getting to higher levels of knowing and being known; Conclusion; Chapter Three How well do you know each other? about 90%; Not much is held back; The 10% that is not known; Experts on each other; Doubts and limits in knowing; How do you know how well you know the other?; After a break-up; What the partner says about how well you know her or him; Predictability of the other; Conclusion  
Chapter Four Concerns about the other's potential reaction to something not yet revealed Concerns when the relationship is relatively new; Concerns with partner knowing about ones past relationships; Concerns about money; Concerns about the others reactions to ones health issues; Concerns about disagreeing; Concerns about the others reactions to ones failures; Concerns about the others reaction to ones emotional pain; Concerns about hurting the partners feelings; Concerns about the partner having contact with ones family; Concerns about causing family (not just couple) conflict  
Overcoming concerns about the partner knowing something Making sense of peoples concerns about disclosing to a partner; Chapter Five What people cannot or would rather not know; There is too much to know; Curiosity limits; Inability to grasp partner realities; Not always wanting to know the truth; Information exchange when a relationship is not doing well; Conclusion; Chapter Six Processes in being a judicious nondiscloser; "Need to know" decision process; Selectivity processes; Tell the general truth but not the specifics; Hide things from your partner that will make big problems  
Hide truths from yourself

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## Sommario/riassunto

In the extensive literature on couples and intimacy, little has been written about knowing and not knowing as people experience and understand them. Based on intensive interviews with thirty-seven adults, this book shows that knowing and not knowing are central to couple relationships. They are entangled in love, sexual attraction, trust, commitment, caring, empathy, decision making, conflict, and many other aspects of couple life. Often the entanglement is paradoxical. For example, many interviewees revealed that they hungered to be known and yet kept secrets from their partner. Many described working hard at knowing their partner well, and yet there were also things about their partner and their partner's past that they wanted not to know. This book's qualitative, phenomenological approach builds on and adds to the largely quantitative social psychological, communications and family field literature to offer a new and accessible insight into the experience of intimacy.

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2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910958443003321
Autore	Baracat Elias
Titolo	Sustaining trade reform : institutional lessons from Argentina and Peru // by Elias A. Baracat, J. Michael Finger, Raul Leon Thorne, and Julio J. Nogues
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, DC : , : World Bank, , [2013]
ISBN	9780821399873 082139987X
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (pages cm)
Collana	Directions in development
Altri autori (Persone)	BaracatElias
Disciplina	382/.30982
Soggetti	Argentina Commercial policy Argentina Commerce Peru Commercial policy Peru Commerce
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- About the Authors -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1 Introduction -- Background -- Analytical Framework -- Content of the Following Chapters -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 2 The Evolution of Trade Policy in Peru, 2001-11 -- Introduction -- Focus of This Chapter -- Economic Development: 1990-2000 -- Economic Development: 2001-10 -- Developing a Long-Term Vision -- Implementing the Long-Term Vision -- Negotiation and Implementation: Making Things Happen -- Other Examples of Good Governance Practices -- Final Remarks -- Annex 2A: Tariff Structure in Peru -- Annex 2B: Tariff Structure by Type of Good -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 3 Import Substitution under the World Trade Organization: Argentina -- Introduction -- Import Substitution in Historical Perspective -- The External Environment in Reform Years and Since -- Trends in Import Barriers -- Other Import Substitution Policies -- Agricultural Trade and Food Subsidy Policies -- Lessons from Multilateral and Bilateral Tensions -- Concluding Remarks -- Annex 3A: Trade Flows by Origin or Destination and Type of Goods -- Annex

3B: Import Coverage of Nonautomatic Licenses -- Annex 3C: Joint Statement of Several WTO Members on Argentina's Import Restricting Policies and Practices -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 4 Peru and Argentina: Different Paths -- Introduction -- Peru -- Argentina -- Accounting for the Difference -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 5 Conclusions -- Introduction -- Commitment Is Nothing If It Does Not Create Importer Rights in National Law and Regulation -- Maintain the Momentum of Liberalization -- Focus on National Process -- Notes -- References -- Boxes -- Figures -- Tables -- Back Cover.

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Sommario/riassunto

Factually, the principal finding of this book is that the trade policy reforms introduced by Peru in the 1990s have continued over several changes of president, whereas similar reforms in Argentina have been reversed. In both countries, the reforms included the introduction of new mechanisms for managing trade policy as well as the reduction of restrictions. Throughout the decade beginning in 2000, Perus liberalization expanded. The new institutions became more robust, and through them pressures for protection were effectively contained. At the same time, Argentine trade policy returned to the high-protection import substitution regime in place before the 1990s reforms. Multiple restrictions have been imposed, mostly through a reversion to informal methods that abjure the governance characteristics that the 1990s reforms introduced. The difference between the two cases cannot be explained by economic parameters such as resource endowments or external shocks. Perus reforms manifest the buoyant and confident attitude toward the global economy that reform leaders were able to introduce into Peruvian politics. In the words of former president Alan García, there is an eagerness to "climb up on the wave of growth." In comparison, Argentinas current development strategy sees international trade as detrimental to Argentinas interests unless participation by Argentine buyers and sellers is guided by government intervention. The Peruvian case provides examples of successfully managing the politics of reform and the technical aspects of policy so as to establish transparent and participatory processes that weigh accurately the impact of trade policy on all affected domestic parties. The Argentine case demonstrates that the World Trade Organization legal system is not an effective restraint on a government that wants to revert to an import substitution regime. International cooperation has been useful when it has recognized and influenced domestic sovereignty over economic regulation; however, it is not been useful when approached as a matter of international regulation of national actions.

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