

Suid-Tirol en regte van minderhede

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Suid-Tirol is 'n redelike sterk gemeenskap en staan bekend as 'n "aparte provinsie van meerderheid Duitsers" (tans so ongeveer 600000) en volk /gemeenskap. Hul het eie bestaansreg uitgeklop in die geskiedenisboeke. Met selfbeskikking verkry, word bedoel volle soewereiniteit en onafhanklikheid. Nie volkstaat of 'n provinsie nie, want dan regeer die kommuniste steeds die Boere volk. Daar is ook heelwat landbouers in die volk teenwoordig, maar bestaan nie net uit een tipe besigheid om te kan oorleef nie. Landbouers is maar een komponent van die Boere volk. Enige volk het verskillende beroepe. Afrikaners is veelvolkig en multi-kultureel – daar is verskillende lede wat bydraes lewer tot hierdie reenboognasie.

Minority rights in the world – Read more about South Tyrol and self-determination.



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Hul het 'n goeie, groeiende en lewendige ekonomie. Hierdie minderheidsvolk is amper vergelykbaar met Katalonië wat ook hul eie potjie wil krap as 'n volk, nes die Boere volk. Op nog 'n paar ander plekkies in en rondom Italië is dit Venesië wat in 2014 ook roeringe gemaak het om weg te breek. Die Suid-Tirolse gemeenskap wil op hul eie wees.

HISTORY

History of the agreements to the people of South Tyrol

Geskiedenis van ooreenkomste wat bereik is vir die unieke provinsie

Quote

Gruber-De Gasperi-Agreement

5 September 1946: South Tyrol

It is 70 years since the signing of the Treaty of Paris – the agreement regarded as the “Magna Carta” of autonomy. The protection of the special cultural identity of the German-speaking population living in the region Trentino-South Tyrol is guaranteed under the “Gruber-De Gasperi-Agreement”.

This agreement, which is named after the then Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber and the Italian MP Alcide De Gasperi, was signed on this day 70 years ago in the context of the Paris Peace Conference and continues to provide the basis for South Tyrol’s autonomy. Celebrating this anniversary, the Province of South Tyrol organised a festive event in Sigmundskron Castle at which Foreign Minister Kurz and his Italian counterpart Paolo Gentiloni participated on the invitation of the Governor of South Tyrol Arno Kompatscher.

Meeting : 5 September 2016

In his address Sebastian Kurz stressed that “Austria will always assist South Tyrol and support the expansion of autonomy. Among the common challenges currently facing the region are the ongoing flows of migration. We are clearly in favour of a Europe without borders. This holds particularly true for the Brenner Pass. It is therefore of key importance that we have proper protection of the EU’s external borders”.

The Province Governor of South Tyrol Kompatscher stated: South Tyrol is doing very well today, in particular thanks to autonomy. We are able to keep our traditions, confident in our cultural identity.” South Tyrol now wants to further expand this model. Soon the provisions governing autonomy will also be applicable to **Ladins**, who, based on a revision of the relevant statute will be put on exactly the same footing.”

A large rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for an image. The text "Image result for Ladins" is at the top left, with a small icon of a landscape with a mountain and a lake.

Summary

A brief summary of historic events: the Treaty of Paris and South Tyrol's German-speaking minority.

In 1948, the First Autonomy Statute was adopted. However, at the insistence of De Gasperi, South Tyrol and the Trentino were consolidated into one region. The majority of the population in this merged region was thus Italian. In 1956, after Austria had recovered its full sovereignty, it intervened for the first time in Rome. But Italy refused to negotiate, pointing out that the Paris Treaty had been implemented and Austria had lost the right to officially intervene on this issue. In 1960, the then Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky presented the South Tyrolean issue to the United Nations. The resolution, subsequently adopted by the UN, stated that the autonomy was to "safeguard the ethnical character and the cultural and economic development" of the South Tyroleans and that Austria indeed had a say in this matter. In spite of this statement adopted by the United Nations, Italy continued to refuse to grant autonomy to the South Tyroleans.

In 1961, the Italian Council of Ministers established the "Neunzehnerkommission" (Commission of the Nineteen) whose membership consisted of seven South Tyroleans, one Ladin and eleven Italians. It was mandated with submitting proposals for a resolution to the Italian government. After more than three years of work, the findings produced by the Commission were handed over to the then Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1964.

In 1972, the Second Autonomy Statute entered into force. Based on this statute, the expanded autonomy provisions largely passed over from the region Trentino-South Tyrol to the two autonomous provinces Trient and Bolzano. But it was to take another 20 years until Rome eventually

implemented most of the measures agreed on. The dispute between Austria and Italy was officially ended with the adoption of the “Streitbeilegungserklärung” (dispute resolution statement) in 1992.

unquote

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Interessante video's om van nader te bekyk waar niks afgebrand word nie.

Video oor van die kastele wat in Suid-Tirol voorkom. Let op die hoë geboue bo in die berge met omringde mure vir beveiliging, asemrowende uitsigte en steeds die afgronde wat diens as verdere beveiliging vorm 'n eenheid met die natuur. Die kleur van geboue/mure is baie aardse kleure. Die pragtige uitsig saam die bevroëre mere is indrukwekkend. Landbou gewasse is toe onder 'n sneekombers.

South Tyrol / Suid-Tirol / Sud Tirolo

A compilation of Sud Tirolo / South Tyrol, Italy points of interest. The video features several castles, frozen lakes, vineyards, an abandoned hotel with a shady history during World War II (WWII) called the Hotel Paradiso in Cevedale, also featured in a recent documentary series about ways that German was criminals managed to flee to South America. Also featuring the stunning Castel Beseno. Recently renovated, Castel Beseno is the largest feudal fortress all over the Trentino region. Those travelling from Rovereto to the city of Trento across the Vallagarina valley, will be immediately attracted by the majestic fortress on the hill near to Folgaria. Here on this strategically oh-so important place towers Trentino's largest fortress, referred to as Castel Beseno. First written documents date back to the 12th century, when the castle still belonged to the counts of Appiano and served as a residence to the aristocratic family Da Beseno. Also featured the Lago di Gioveretto (Zufrittsee), currently frozen and the adjacent dam, as well as local vineyards focused on Chardonnay and Pinot Noir – used for the production of the traditional method – Lagrain, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon as red wines and Sauvignon as a white wine. We also flew over and around the Forst beer factory. Just outside Merano, on the way to the Val Venosta, a complex of buildings perfectly in keeping with their surroundings catches the eye. They are decorated in a graceful, highly tasteful manner and almost blend in with the flourishing local vegetation. Anyone who is curious enough to ask the name of this “village” – because that is what it looks like at first sight – will simply receive the answer “That's FORST”. It is not called the “beer factory” or the “brewery”, but “FORST”. The name is inherently linked with the local area. It stands for tradition and love for nature, but also striving to ensure that the quality of its products remains consistently high. Traditional and modern values go hand in hand, making positive contributions to each other: this is the guiding concept of FORST. The HD video also features gorgeous mountains such as the Cima Venezia or Veneziaspitze and the Castle of Montani di Sopra in Laces. South Tyrol, an autonomous Italian province created in 1948, was part of the Austro-Hungarian County of Tyrol until 1918 (then known as Deutschsüdtirol and occasionally Mitteltirol. It was annexed by Italy following the defeat of the Central Powers in World War I. It has been part of a cross-border joint entity, the Euroregion Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino, since 2001. South Tyrol is granted a considerable level of self-government, consisting of a large range of exclusive legislative and executive powers and a fiscal regime that allows the province to retain a large part of most levied taxes, while nevertheless remaining a net contributor to the national budget. As of 2011, South Tyrol is among the wealthiest regions in Italy and the European Union.

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Video van hoe berge en riviere mekaar ontmoet – dis baie waterryk en mere. Dit is so botsend en teenstrydig met wat in Suid-Afrika ervaar word: besoedelde water, rewolusie, geweld.

South Tyrol – Water – Mountains – Snow – Ski

The Dolomites, a stunning and unique Italian mountain range in South Tyrol (Sud Tirolo). The Dolomiti are part of Unesco's World Heritage Sites. They are a mountain range located in NE Italy. They form a part of the Southern Limestone Alps. The Dolomites are nearly equally shared between the provinces of Belluno, South Tyrol and Trentino. There are also mountain groups of similar geological structure that spread over the River Piave to the east – Dolomiti d'Oltrepieve; and far away over the Adige River to the west – Dolomiti di Brenta (Western Dolomites). There is also another smaller group called Piccole Dolomiti (Little Dolomites) located between the provinces of Trentino, Verona and Vicenza (see map). The Dolomiti Bellunesi National Park and many other regional parks are located in the Dolomite.