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TRAVEL TO NEW YORK



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New York

New York

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City Map

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New York

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Hello New York



A visit to New York

www.nycvisit.com

New York, or the Big Apple, epitomises the diversity, entrepreneurship and freedom generally associated with the USA.

When approaching the city from the seafront, the Statue of Liberty towers as a symbol of the hope and the opportunities that have continued to attract immigrants and tourists to the USA. The statue overlooks Manhattan with its numerous classic and modern skyscrapers and its hectic cosmopolitan life.

New York is a shoppers' haven with its big shopping malls, elegant shops on Fifth Avenue and the world's largest warehouse, Macy's. As a multicultural city, New York also has a fantastic range of restaurants with different cuisines.

The museums in New York are well worth a visit. The collections are world-class and the exhibitions are built vividly and with attention to detail.

Enjoy your holiday!

Historical outline

The Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano was the first European to travel the area now known as New York. This journey took place in 1524, but colonisation did not take off until Henry Hudson visited the area 1609 on his quest for a route to China.

In 1613 the Dutch founded a fur trading post in lower Manhattan, which, by 1624, had become known as Nieuw (New) Amsterdam. The settlement, however, only really began to develop when Peter Minuit in 1626 bought Manhattan Island from Native Americans of the Algonquin Tribe.

In 1664 British ships arrived at Nieuw Amsterdam and occupied the city, and formally the colony was transferred to Great Britain by the peace treaty of Breda in 1667 at the end of the second Anglo-Dutch war. The name was changed to New York, after the Duke of York, and in 1685 New York became a Crown Colony.

During the 18th Century the town expanded steadily with the construction of dwellings, churches, public buildings, harbours etc. The population grew considerably during this period and had reached 30,000 when the first census was taken in 1790.

The British troops remained in New York until 1783, when the withdrawal of their last soldiers coincided with George Washington's arrival to the town. New York became the USA's first capital in 1788, and the following year George Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the country at a ceremony in Federal Hall in Wall Street. In 1790 Philadelphia became the new capital.

The population in New York continued to grow, and in 1811 an ambitious town plan divided the entire Northern part of Manhattan into different urban areas. The building of the Erie Channel from 1819-1825 strengthened the town's strategic position. It created an important route between New York and both Canada and the large agricultural areas of the mid-west. New York blossomed as more and more people settled, and in 1835 the population exceeded 150,000, making New York the largest city in the USA. In 1835 the old Dutch district burned to the ground but was quickly rebuilt, and the growth was virtually unstoppable.

During the American Civil War, New York took a neutral stance and sympathised with both parties. Many people had ties to the Southern States in the form of family or business connections, causing great civilian unrest in 1863. However, peace returned with the restoration of the Union, and the booming development of New York continued.

The latter half of the 19th Century saw millions of European immigrants arriving in the USA. The majority initially arrived at the New York Harbour. When the Statue of Liberty was built in 1886, it therefore became many immigrants' first sight of their destination and new home. The Statue of Liberty was donated by France in celebration of the centenary of the USA.

At the turn of the century New York was still expanding geographically, as new neighbourhoods such as the Bronx were built. In 1898 Greater New York was formed with the fusion of Brooklyn, Manhattan and outlying areas. The population thereby grew to 3.5 million. The large population and the booming economy made Manhattan an increasingly busy city centre with ever closer and taller buildings. Skyscrapers were soon erected, and the subway opened in 1904.

New York's economic growth came to an end when the stock market crashed in 1929. During the depression of the 1930s, endless queues of poor, unemployed New Yorkers were common sight. Despite the situation, some major building projects still went ahead, such as the Empire State Building, which was opened in 1931.

After the Second World War the headquarters of the newly founded UN were set up in New York. The following years were characterised by recession, a rise in crime and friction amongst ethnic minorities. People moved to the suburbs, and many businesses moved along with them.

In 1975, the city almost went bankrupt and the 1980s were, at best, characterised by stagnation. The local budget did not enter surplus until the 1990s. Jobs were created and areas of social deprivation were regenerated.

When the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center were targeted by terrorists and hit by two passenger planes in 2001, the whole world was affected. The attack claimed several thousand casualties as the buildings collapsed. The enormous task of clearing the rubble and debris eventually left an empty site, now commonly known as Ground Zero. However, with true American willpower and drive, there are already plans of building new and even taller skyscrapers on the site.

Tour 1: New York

1. Battery Park



State Street

www.batteryparkcity.org

www.nps.gov/cacl

Subway: South Ferry

Battery Park is a beautiful oasis with a lovely view across both the sea and the skyscrapers of the financial district. It is named after the artillery battery that was stationed there to protect the harbour. In Battery Park stands a fort, Castle Clinton, which was built 1808-1811. The fort was originally constructed on a small island, but landfill soon connected the island to the Battery Park. In 1821, the fort was no longer used for military purposes, and over the years it came to house both a theatre and an aquarium. It is now a visitors' centre focusing on the history of New York.

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2. Cunard Building

25 Broadway

Subway: Bowling Green

Cunard Building is named after the shipping company, Cunard Line, formerly the world's leading operator of luxury liners. Their ships included the Titanic and the Lusitania. From 1919, tickets for the various journeys could be purchased in the Cunard Building. Inside the building, the golden age of shipping is easily discernible from the lavish style of the domed hall. Special attention should be paid to the beautiful ceiling and the large paintings telling the history of navigation.

3. Bowling Green

Bowling Green

Subway: Bowling Green

The small Bowling Green park is the oldest public park in New York. It is found at the lower part of Broadway, where the original Dutch fort of New Amsterdam was situated in the 17th Century.

The so-called Ticker-Tape-Parades start out from the Bowling Green, and American heroes and star guests are cheered as they pass the crowds.

Amongst the famous people who have made this journey are, for instance, the generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur, the crew of the Apollo 11 who landed on the moon in 1969, and the former president of South Africa, Nelson Mandela.

Inside the park stands the statue, Charging Bull. This bronze bull weighs 3,200 kg and symbolises the aggression, optimism and progression of the financial district.

4. New York Stock Exchange

20 Broad Street

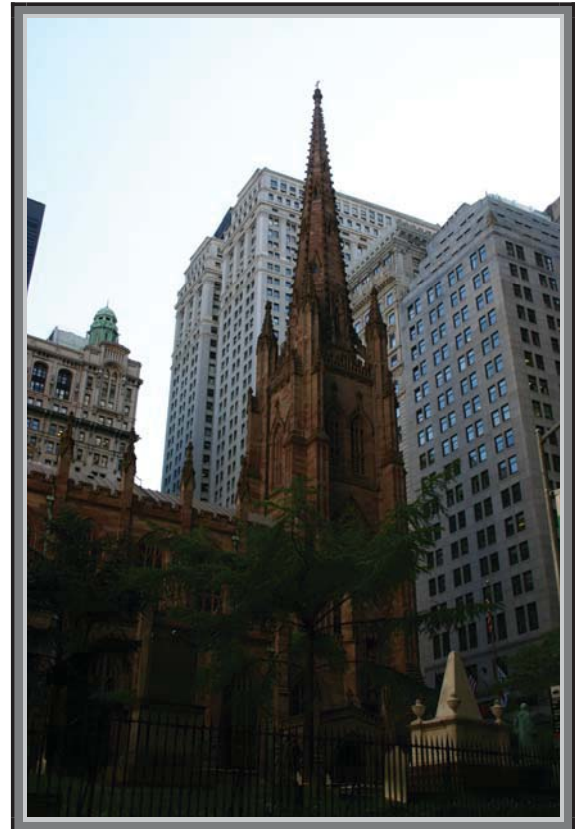
www.nyse.com

Subway: Rector St (gula linjen), Bowling Green or Wall St (gröna linjen)

The New York Stock Exchange was set up in 1903 and has become one of the most powerful

financial centres in the world. It was here that the stock market famously crashed in 1929, which resulted in the depression of the 1930s. Visiting the building gives an exciting insight into the hectic atmosphere of the Stock Exchange.

5. Wall Street



Wall Street

www.trinitywallstreet.org

www.nps.gov/feha

Subway: Rector St (gula linjen), Wall St

Wall Street is, literally and symbolically, the heart of New York's financial world. The Trinity Church stands at the western end of Wall Street. It was built in the Gothic Revival style by members of the Anglican Church in 1846. Its tower, which stands 26 metres (83 ft) high, made it the tallest building in the town at the time. At the corner between Wall Street and Broad Street stands the beautiful, neo-classic customs house, Federal Hall, which was built 1834-1842. Before that, the site was occupied by the town hall where George

Washington took his oath of office as the first president of the USA in 1789. Nowadays, the building houses an exhibition on the American Constitution.

6. Ground Zero



Church Street

Subway: World Trade Center or Cortlandt St

In 2001 two passenger planes crashed deliberately into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center. Both buildings collapsed and thousands of people were killed. The Twin Towers were 415 metres (1322 ft) tall, but plans for a new building, Freedom Tower, which is to be constructed in their place, boast of a height of more than 500 metres (1593 ft). The site, which is now known as Ground Zero, has become a place of commemoration of those who were lost in the attack.

7. Saint Paul's Chapel

Broadway 209

www.saintpaulschapel.org

Subway: Fulton St

When this charming church was built in 1766, it was situated outside the town. Its congregation has included famous names such as America's first president, George Washington, and the English King William IV, before he acceded to the throne. The building style is Georgian, with inspiration from London's architecture.

8. 195 Broadway Building/AT&T Building

195 Broadway

Subway: Fulton St

The former headquarters of the phone company AT&T were built in three stages during the period 1912-1923. Its neoclassic style makes it well worth a visit.

The building's frontage boasts, for instance, of 198 granite columns, and the lobby is almost a forest of large columns, clearly inspired by Greek architecture. It is truly an experience walking amongst these 50 Doric marble columns, with the chandeliers above and its wealth of ornamentations.



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A collage of four images: a person working at a computer, a man holding a document, a woman in a pink shirt holding a laptop, and a woman in a white turtleneck holding a document. The collage is overlaid with a blue and white wavy graphic.

www.job.oticon.dk

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Tour 2: New York

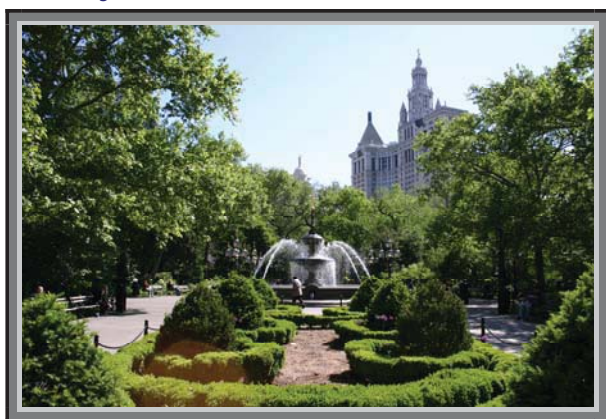
9. Woolworth Building

233 Broadway

Subway: City Hall or Fulton St

The Woolworth Building is one of New York's oldest, most beautiful and best known skyscrapers. It was built 1910-1913 as headquarters for Woolworth, which is mainly known for its warehouses. The building consists of 55 floors, stands 241 metres (768 ft) high, and has taken inspiration from European Gothic architecture.

10. City Hall



City Hall Park

www.nyc.gov

Subway: City Hall or Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall

Built in 1812, the City Hall of New York is one of the most elegant buildings in this city. It is situated in the City Hall Park, a lovely green area with trees and fountains in the midst of an otherwise urban landscape of tall buildings. The City Hall is built in the style of the great houses of the South. The beautiful lobby has a rotunda, columns and a grand marble staircase. Abraham Lincoln laid in state here, after his assassination in 1865.

11. Municipal Building



Centre Street 1

Subway: City Hall or Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall

Opposite the City Hall, the Municipal Building was built in 1914. The characteristic building resembles a castle and has a spired tower with columns and, at the very top, the statue of Civic Fame, made by Adolph Wienman. The Municipal Building has given inspiration to other buildings in modern style. There are, for example, similarities to the later Soviet Classicism, the Stalin Gothic.

12. The A.T. Stewart Company Store

280 Broadway

Subway: City Hall

The A.T. Stewart Company Store went into history for being the first American department store. The Irish-American businessman, Alexander Turney Stewart, opened his first shop in 1823 on 283 Broadway, and as business progressed, he opened the department store The Marble Palace. Later, the building was taken over by the New York Sun Newspaper before it eventually became a public office building.

13. African Burial Ground National Monument

Hörnet av Duane Street och Elk Street

www.africanburialground.com

Subway: Chambers St or Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall

In 1991 an African burial ground dating back to the 17th and 18th Century was discovered when the site was being prepared for development. The site was dug out, and the remains of more than 400 people were found.

The planned construction was stopped, and the place was turned into a memorial site.

14. United States Courthouse

Federal Plaza

Subway: Chambers St or Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall

The United States Courthouse was the last work by the architect who also drew the Woolworth Building, situated close by. The Courthouse is 31 storeys high with a frontage of columns in Classicist skyscraper style.

15. New York Supreme Court

Federal Plaza

www.courts.state.ny.us

Subway: Chambers St or Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall

Similar to the neighbouring Federal Court building, the New York Supreme Court is built with a Classicist frontage of tall columns.

The floor plan of the building is hexagonal with a beautiful rotunda at its centre. Marble ornamentations, Tiffany lamps and paintings create the perfect finish.

16. Chinatown

Kimlau Square (also called Chatham Square)

Subway: Chambers St

New York's Chinatown is an atmospheric piece of China established by Chinese immigrants. The Kimlau Square is at the centre of Chinatown, which is bordered by Delancey Street to the north, Rutgers Street to the east, Chambers Street to the south and Broadway to the west. In the Kimlau Square, the Chinese-inspired Kimlau Memorial Arch was built in remembrance of the Chinese Americans who fought and died for freedom and democracy. There is also a statue of Lin Zexu, who won fame during the Opium War of the 19th Century, for instance because of his high moral standards.

17. Manhattan Bridge

Manhattan Bridge

Subway: Chambers St or East Broadway

Manhattan Bridge is an impressive structure and one of the old bridges connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn across the East River. The suspension bridge, which opened in 1909, was constructed with two levels. It has vehicle lanes on the upper level, and on the lower level mixed traffic vehicle lanes, subway tracks, a bicycle paths and a footpath. The bridge is 2,090 metres (6659 ft) long, the main span between the pylons is 448 metres (1426 ft), and the distance between the banks of the river is 890 metres (2836 ft).

18. Empire-Fulton Ferry State Park

26 New Dock Street

www.nysparks.state.ny.us/parks/info.asp?parkID=70

Subway: High St or York St

The Empire-Fulton Ferry State Park is located next to the East River. It offers a spectacular view of Manhattan's skyscrapers and the impressive structures of Manhattan Bridge and Brooklyn Bridge. The park also has two old 19th Century buildings, which were used for tobacco storage.

19. Brooklyn Bridge



Brooklyn Bridge

Subway: Brooklyn Bridge-City Hall or High St

Brooklyn Bridge was the world's first suspension bridge to be built in steel. It was constructed 1869-1883. Its total length of 1,091 metres (3476 ft) was a huge engineering achievement at the time.

The bridge revolutionised the traffic between New York and Brooklyn, and it has become one of the best known landmarks in New York. You can cross the bridge by a foot path that is elevated 5.5 metres (18 ft) above the vehicle lanes. This offers an amazing impression of the bridge's construction and good views of the city.

20. South Street Seaport



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19 Fulton Street

www.southstreetseaport.com

www.southstseaport.org

Subway: Fulton St

South Street Seaport was a central part of New York's old dock area. It has now been renovated and Pier 17 has been converted into a centre containing a range of shops and restaurants. The centre is situated close to the seafront with its stunning view of Brooklyn Bridge, which can also be enjoyed during one of the boat trips available from here.

The South Street Seaport Museum is close by. The exhibition revolves around the history of New York Harbour and its collection of historical boats. At the entrance of South Street Seaport stands the Titanic Memorial Lighthouse, built in 1913 in memory of the victims of the Titanic disaster. In South Street Seaport stands also the Schermerhorn Row, a row of storage buildings dating back to 1811.



Tour 3: New York

21. Flatiron Building

175 5th Avenue

Subway: 23 St (yellow line)

The Flatiron Building was the tallest building in the world when it was constructed in 1903. It was one of the early modern skyscrapers to be raised around a steel framework. This innovation made it possible to build buildings of unprecedented heights. Opposite the building, in Madison Square, is a small park. It is a lovely green area with a range of 18th Century statues, and it is frequently visited.

22. Empire State Building



350 5th Avenue

www.esbnyc.com

Subway: 34 St (yellow and orange line)

The Empire State Building was built 1929-1931. Standing at 448 metres (1427 ft) high, it was the tallest skyscraper in the world at the time. It was only exceeded in 1970 when the Twin Towers of

the World Trade Center were built. The Empire State Building is constructed in art deco-style with lots of beautiful details, starting already in the lobby.

Even the antenna at the top is art deco. It was originally intended as a mooring mast for German Zeppelins. 320 metres (1020 ft) up, on the 86th floor, there is an observation deck. It can be reached by taking one of the building's 73 lifts or by ascending the building's 1860 steps. The reward is one of the most stunning views across New York.

23. Madison Square Garden

4 Pennsylvania Plaza

www.thegarden.com

Subway: 34 St Penn Station (red line)

Madison Square Garden is one of New York's major arenas for concerts, sporting events and other events for very large audiences. The arena has been rebuilt 4 times, but the name has always remained Madison Square Garden. The current arena opened in 1968. Although the original arena was situated in Madison Square, hence the name, the following arenas were built in other locations. Amongst the recurring events in Madison Square Garden are the matches of the basketball team New York Knicks, and the ice-hockey matches of New York Rangers, and the garden has attracted numerous sports stars, musicians and politicians over the years.

24. General Post Office

421 8th Avenue

Subway: 34 St Penn Station (red line)

New York's impressive General Post Office building from 1913 is a beautiful architectural achievement in the beaux-arts style. A broad stairway leads to the long frontage of the building with its 20 monumental Corinthian columns. It is one of the landmarks of the local area.

25. Times Square



Times Square

Subway: Times Square 42 St

Times Square is named after the newspaper, the New York Times, which built its headquarters here. In the 1920s, The Times began to display the world's first electric news ticker, and the square has since been covered in neon signs. Times Square, all lit up, has become one of the iconic images of New York.

26. Theatre District

Times Square/Broadway

www.newyorkcitytheatre.com

www.carnegiehall.org

Subway: Times Square 42 St

The district around Times Square and Broadway has a range of interesting theatre buildings from the turn of the 20th Century. The beautiful concert hall, Carnegie Hall, (West 57th Street 154) was built in 1891. The Lyceum Theatre (West 45th Street 149) and New Amsterdam Theatre (West 42nd Street 214) are both from 1903. The neighbouring theatres, Booth Theatre and Shubert Theatre (West 45th Street 222/221) were both built in 1913.

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27. New York Public Library



5th Avenue/42nd Street

www.nypl.org

Subway: 5th Av (purple line) or 42 St Bryant Pk

New York Public Library was completed in 1911 after 14 years of building work. It is a magnificent building in the beaux-arts style, and attention has been paid to detail throughout the many rooms. The library has great international reputation and is one of the leading research libraries in the USA. It holds a great collection of rare books, such as one of the few existing copies of the original Gutenberg Bibles, printed in the 15th Century by Johannes Gutenberg in Mainz, Germany.

28. Grand Central Station

42nd Street

www.grandcentralterminal.com

Subway: Grand Central 42 St

New York's Central Station is built in the beaux-arts style and was inaugurated in 1913. There had previously been a smaller station where Grand Central Station is now situated, but despite several expansion projects, it was eventually deemed incapable to deal with the traffic.

The Grand Central Station is huge and there are numerous underground platforms across different levels. Equally impressive is the large central hall where architectural details evoke pictures from the golden age of the railway.

29. Chrysler Building

405 Lexington Avenue

Subway: Grand Central 42 St

The Chrysler Building was built by the car manufacturer Walter P. Chrysler in 1930. At 319 metres (1016 ft) it was the tallest building in the world at the time, and although it was soon surpassed it is still widely admired for its architectural beauty. The style is art deco with lots of details that relate to Chrysler's background. The eagles on the 61st floor, for instance, were inspired by the 1929 Chrysler bonnet ornaments.

30. United Nations Building

United Nations Place

www.un.org

Subway: Grand Central 42 St

When the United Nations, UN, was founded in 1945, 45 countries signed up for membership. There are now 192 member states from all across the globe. The UN's headquarters in New York are on international territory.

The building was designed by the architect, Oscar Niemeyer, and it was inaugurated in 1951. The interior boasts of donations from various member countries, such as a bronze statue of a man who moulds a plough from a sword. Donated from the former Soviet Union, the statue visualises one of the key concepts of the UN.

The guided tours of the building take you through some beautiful rooms and give you an opportunity to learn more about the work of the UN.



Tour 4: New York

31. Saint Patrick's Cathedral



5th Avenue/50th Street

www.saintpatrickscathedral.org

Subway: 51 St or 5 Av/53 St

Saint Patrick's Cathedral is the largest Catholic Cathedral in the USA. It is a grand building in neo-gothic style. Although the foundations were constructed in 1858, the work came to a halt when the American Civil War broke out and it was only resumed in 1865. When the Cathedral was dedicated in 1878, the tall towers, which should later stand at 101 metres (322 ft) high, had not yet been built. They were only added in the years 1885-1888. The interior is exquisite and includes several beautiful altars.

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32. Rockefeller Center

Rockefeller Plaza

Subway: 47-50 Sts/Rockefeller Center

The wealthy John D. Rockefeller commissioned the construction of the 14 buildings that were erected 1931-1940. The style is art deco, and there is a very fine harmony between the buildings and the surrounding streets, which place is therefore much visited and very popular amongst New Yorkers. The Rockefeller Center is spectacular at Christmas time when it is lit up brightly, and a Christmas exhibition and a skating rink further heighten the atmosphere.

33. Radio City

1260 Avenue of the Americas

www.radiocity.com

Subway: 47-50 Sts/Rockefeller Center

The Rockefeller Center houses the famous Radio City Music Hall, where more than 700 films have premiered, including, for instance, the original King Kong movie.

Guided tours direct you through the Radio City Music Hall, which opened as a theatre and movie theatre with almost 6,000 seats in 1932.

34. Museum of Modern Art

11 West 53rd Street

www.moma.org

Subway: 5 Av/53 St

New York's Museum of Modern Art, MoMA, is one of the most influential art museums in the world. The extensive collection ranges from paintings and sculptures to industrial design, and covers the period from 1880 to present day. Since the museum was opened in 1929, the collection has grown to include numerous important works, such as Vincent van Gogh's 'The Starry Night', and Claude Monet's 'Reflections of Clouds on the Water-Lily Pond'.

35. Trump Tower

725 5th Avenue

Subway: 5 Av/59 St

Trump Tower is a 58-storey skyscraper named after its developer Donald Trump. The skyscraper, which was completed in 1983, has a glass facade with planted steps as well as an interior waterfall, which makes it an exciting departure from the rest of the skyscrapers of the city. Trump Tower includes a triplex penthouse, which is Donald Trump's private residence.

36. Frick Collection

1 East 70th Street

www.frick.org

Subway: 68 St Hunter College

The Frick Collection is an art museum, which has been set up in the former residence of the steel tycoon, Henry Clay Frick. He lived here 1913-1914.

Although modest in size, the collection includes works by masters such as van Dyck, El Greco, Frans Hals and Rembrandt.

37. Whitney Museum of American Art

945 Madison Avenue

www.whitney.org

Subway: 77 St

The Whitney Museum exhibits a fine collection of American art from the entire 20th Century and up to present day. The artists, their styles and materials are many and varied. The collection includes paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, photographs, videos and installations. It will therefore, with certainty, appeal to anybody with an interest in art.

38. Metropolitan Museum of Art

1000 5th Avenue

www.metmuseum.org

Subway: 77 St/86 St (green line)

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is one of the largest art museums in the world. Its extensive collection dates from prehistoric times to present day.

All major cultures and historic periods are represented, and visitors should allocate plenty of time to explore this museum. The highlights of the collection include the Roman Temple of Dendur from 15 BC, and Rembrandt's self-portrait from 1660.

39. Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

5th Avenue 1071

www.guggenheim.org

Subway: 77 St/86 St (green line)

The Guggenheim Museum was founded in 1937. Its collection of modern art includes works by Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso and Wassily Kandinsky.

The main building of the museum is an attraction in itself. It was inaugurated in 1959, and its distinctive spiral shape quickly made it a well-known landmark.



Tour 5: New York

40. American Museum of Natural History

Central Park West/79th Street

www.amnh.org

Subway: 81 St–Museum of Natural History

The American Museum of Natural History exceeds most other similar museums throughout the world. It excels in research, and the exhibitions are truly impressive. Visitors should allocate plenty of time to take it all in.

The many individually themed exhibitions within the museum all contribute towards conveying a wider understanding of the development of the earth from millions of years ago and up to modern times.

Architecturally, the building is in itself of interest. Towards Central Park West the style is imposing, including a statue of President Theodore Roosevelt. Elsewhere, the architecture varies from the very modern to styles from the medieval period.

The museum contains more than 40 permanent exhibitions, in addition to a range of temporary exhibitions on different themes. This place is a true haven for people with an interest in subjects such as astronomy, biology, geology and zoology.

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41. Central Park



Central Park

www.centralparknyc.org

Subway: From 59 St/Columbus Circle to Cathedral Pkwy (110 St) orange and blue lines

Central Park is the largest park in New York City, covering an area of 4,000 x 800 metres (843 acres). The city council designated the area for a park in 1853 and shortly after it was landscaped. At that time, the population grew explosively and the aim was to create a park comparable to London's Hyde Park or the Bois de Boulogne in Paris.

The long routes through the park are excellent for running, cycling or for taking time out, and they offer a lovely view of the beautiful properties buildings surrounding the park. Central Park displays a range of statues and sculptures, including the Literary Walk with authors, and also an ancient obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, which was a gift from Egypt.

The park is laid out with artificial lakes, wooded areas and the Belvedere Castle that was built in 1869 and is both a viewing platform and a weather station.

The park also has a zoo and several playgrounds for children. Due to its size, the park also has a varied bird life, which attracts a great deal of bird watchers. All in all, Central Park is a lovely oasis in the midst of the busy city of New York.

42. Cathedral of Saint John the Divine

Amsterdam Avenue 1047

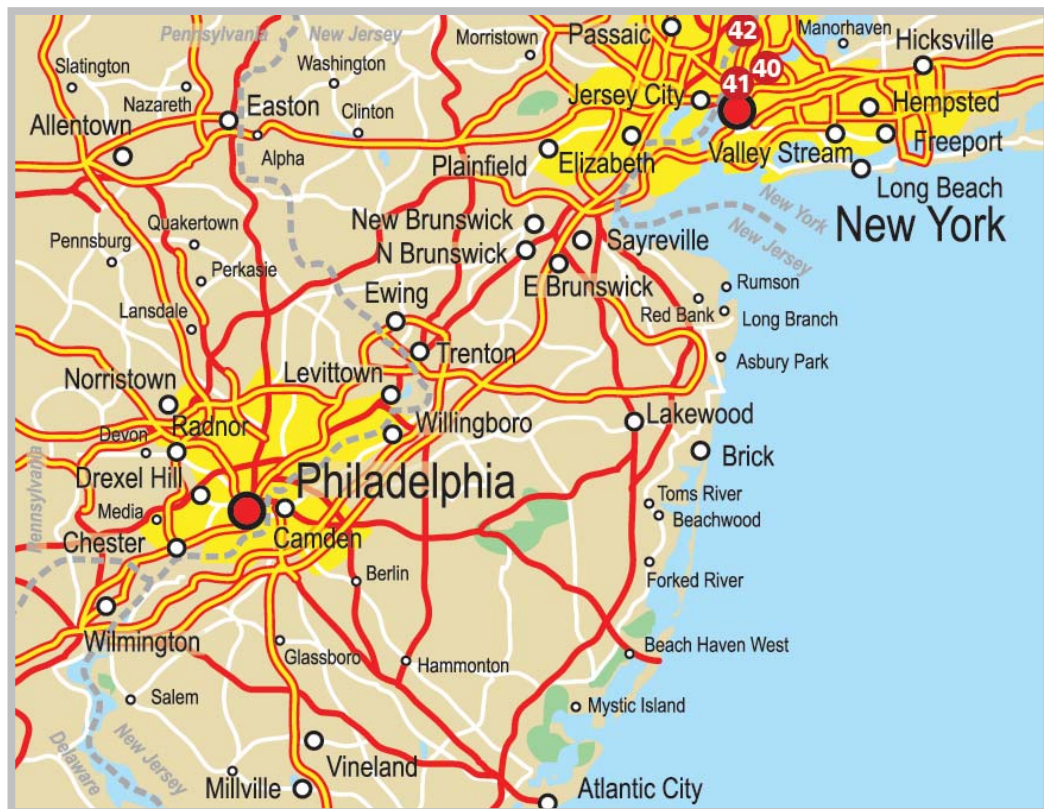
www.stjohndivine.org

Subway: Cathedral Pkwy (110 St)

In 1888 a competition was arranged for the building project of what was to become the Cathedral of Saint John the Divine. The aim was to make it the largest cathedral in the world. The winning drawings proposed a building in gothic style and inspired by French cathedrals, such as the Chartres Cathedral.

The foundations were laid in 1892, but the cathedral itself became an ongoing project. Following the Second World War, the work ceased for a long period of time, but it was eventually resumed. The interior measures 183 x 45 metres (583 ft x 143 ft), and the height to the vaulted roof is 38 metres (121 ft).

When a fire necessitated restoration work, new interesting details were added, such as stained glass ornamentations depicting modern life in the USA. The images relate to, for example, bowling and baseball, green issues and modern communication in the form of a TV. The long construction time of the Cathedral of John the Divine is built using the traditional methods which have been used in Europe during similar building projects, and which have caused the European cathedrals to survive for centuries.



Day Tours from New York

43. Ellis Island



Ellis Island

www.ellisland.com

Subway: South Ferry

Boat from Battery Park or Liberty State Park,
New Jersey

At the turn of the 20th Century, most immigrants coming to the USA first set foot on the small Ellis Island. In the period from 1892 to 1924 more than 22 million immigrants entered the country via this gateway.

The buildings in French renaissance style were inaugurated in 1900. They were designed to cope with up to 5,000 new arrivals a day, but, due to necessity the facilities were gradually expanded over the following few decades.

1907 saw an unprecedented amount of immigrants arriving. During that year, more than a million people arrived and entered the USA via Ellis Island. In one day alone, 11,747 new immigrants turned up. After 1924, the function of Ellis Island gradually declined when restrictions were imposed on immigration, and finally in 1954, Ellis Island was closed for immigration traffic.

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Inés Aréizaga Esteva (Spain), 25 years old
Education: Chemical Engineer

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In 1976, the island became a tourist attraction. In addition to the buildings and facilities, there is information about the island's history, including many accounts about individual immigrants. Ellis Island is named after Samuel Ellis, a merchant and the owner of the island at the end of the 18th Century. His heirs later sold it to the state of New York.

44. Statue of Liberty

Liberty Island

www.nps.gov/stli

Subway: South Ferry

Boat from Battery Park or Liberty State Park, New Jersey

The Statue of Liberty is 46 metres (151 ft) high, and stands on a small island at the entrance to the New York Harbour. It is widely regarded as a symbol of both New York and of the entire USA. Erected in 1886, the Statue of Liberty was a present from France in celebration of the centenary of the USA.

The original Statue of Liberty in fact stands on a small island in the Seine in central Paris.

Visitors used to have access to both the torch and the crown, but these are now both closed to the public. Instead, visitors can walk around the statue and enjoy the wonderful views from the top of the tall pedestal. This pedestal houses a museum for the Statue of Liberty.

45. Staten Island



Staten Island

www.statenislandusa.com

www.siferry.com

www.lighthousemuseum.org

Subway: South Ferry

Ferry from Battery Park

Although Staten Island is part of New York, it seems surprisingly idyllic in comparison. When arriving by the Staten Island Ferry, you are met by peaceful homes, parks and golf courses. The deck of the ferry offers perfect views of New York, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. The neighbourhoods on Staten Island are beautiful and atmospheric, and there is a good range of museums. The National Lighthouse Museum, for instance, is only a short walk from the ferry. This museum focuses on the history and impact of lighthouses.

46. Philadelphia

Philadelphia, 155 km/ 96 miles SW

www.gophila.com

www.constitutioncenter.org

www.longwoodgardens.org

www.philamuseum.org

Station: Philadelphia

Philadelphia is another great city to visit and it is relatively close to New York. Fast and regular trains connect the two cities.

Succeeding New York, Philadelphia served as the capital city of the USA for a short period of time. Amongst its wealth of cultural attractions, the National Constitution Center is recommendable. The exciting and interactive exhibition takes you through the National Constitution, major events and key figures in American history.

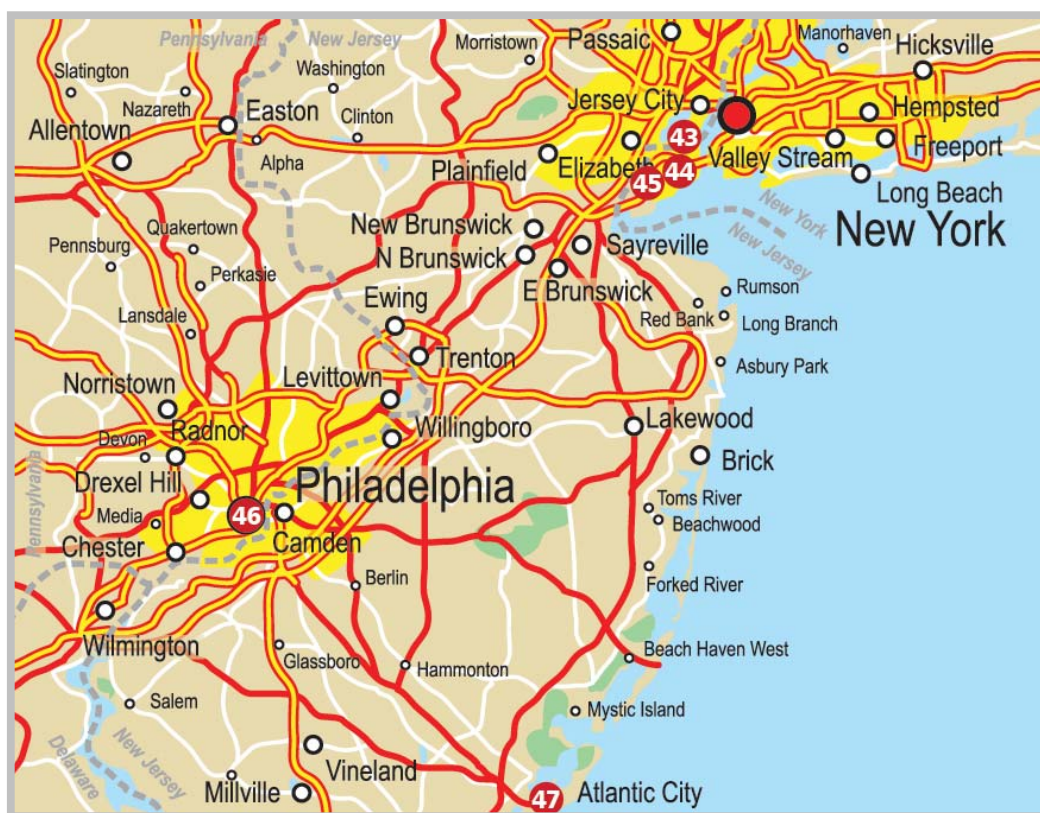
It is also worth visiting Longwood Gardens and the large Museum of Art, which holds the biggest national collection of Asian, European and American art.

47. Atlantic City

Atlantic City, 200 km/ 124 miles S

www.atlanticcitynj.com

Atlantic City is the East Coast version of the famous and infamous Las Vegas in the State of Nevada. It is a synonym for entertainment, obviously with the many famous casinos in the city centre, but also with grand shows and many other activities. The city offers entertainment 24/7 and a very different environment from the New York Metropolis.



Visiting New York with children

American Museum of Natural History (Central Park West/79th Street):

www.amnh.org

Astroland, Coney Island (1000 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn):

www.astroland.com

Bowcraft Amusement Park (Scotch Plains, New Jersey):

www.bowcraft.com

Bronx Zoo (2300 Southern Boulevard, Bronx):

www.bronxzoo.com

New York Aquarium (602 Surf Avenue, Brooklyn):

www.nyaquarium.com

New York Transit Museum (Grand Central Station):

www.mta.info/mta/museum

USS Intrepid (Pier 86, W46th Street & 12th Avenue):

www.intrepidmuseum.org

Shopping in New York

Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Orchard Street, South Street Seaport, Times Square

Bloomingdale's (1000 Third Avenue):

www.bloomingdales.com

Century21 (22 Cortlandt Street):

www.c21stores.com

Kings Plaza (5100 Kings Plaza):

www.kingsplaza.com

Lord & Taylor (424 Fifth Avenue):

www.lordandtaylor.com

Macy's (Herald Square):

www.macys.com

Manhattan Mall (6th Avenue/3rd Street):

www.manhattanmallny.com

Queens Center (90-15 Queens Boulevard):

www.shopqueenscenter.com

Saks Fifth Avenue (611 Fifth Avenue):

www.saksfifthavenue.com

Staten Island Mall (2655 Richmond Avenue):

www.statenisland-mall.com

Takashimaya (693 Fifth Avenue):

www.ny-takashimaya.com

Public transport in New York

Transport in New York City:

www.mta.info

New Jersey transport:

www.njtransit.com

Staten Island Ferry:

www.siferry.com

New York JFK Airport:

www.kennedyairport.com

New York La Guardia Airport:

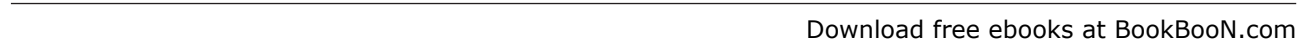
www.laguardiaairport.com

New York Newark Airport:

www.newarkairport.com

Trains across the USA:

www.amtrak.com



Facts about USA



Political

Official name	United States of America
Capital	Washington
Government	Federal republic
Head of State	President George W. Bush
Deputy Head of State	Vice President Richard B. Cheney
National day	July 4
Date of independence	July 4, 1776 from Great Britain
Primary religion	Christianity
Language	English
Area	9,631,420 km ²
Population (2000)	281,421,000

Borders on

North	Canada, The Arctic Sea
South	Mexico, Gulf of Mexico
East	The Atlantic Ocean
West	The Pacific Ocean, Bering's Sea, Bering's Strait

Highest Mountains

Mount McKinley	6,194 meters
Mount Saint Elias	5,489 meters
Mount Foraker	5,304 meters
Mount Bona	5,045 meters
Mount Blackburn	4,996 meters
Mount Sanford	4,949 meters
Mount Fairweather	4,671 meters
Mount Hubbard	4,557 meters
Mount Bear	4,520 meters
Mount Hunter	4,442 meters

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Largest islands

Hawaii	10,414 km ²
Kodiak Island	9,293 km ²
Prince of Wales Island	6,675 km ²
Chichagof Island	5,388 km ²
St. Lawrence Island	5,135 km ²
Admiralty Island	4,362 km ²
Nunivak Island	4,209 km ²
Unimak	4,119 km ²
Baranof Island	4,065 km ²
Long Island	3,629 km ²

Largest lakes

Lake Superior*	82,414 km ²
Lake Huron*	59,596 km ²
Lake Michigan	58,016 km ²
Lake Erie*	25,745 km ²
Lake Ontario*	18,529 km ²
Great Salt Lake	4,400 km ²
Lake of the Woods*	4,390 km ²
Lake Okeechobee	1,890 km ²
Lake Pontchartrain	1,630 km ²
Champlainsee*	1,130 km ²

* partly in Canada

Longest rivers*

Missouri	4,023 km
Mississippi	3,765 km
Yukon River	3,185 km
Rio Grande	3,034 km
St. Lawrence River	3,058 km
Arkansas River	2,364 km
Colorado	2,333 km

Red River	2,189 km
Snake River	1,965 km
Columbia River	1,857 km
Ohio River	1,579 km

* Some of the rivers run through other countries as well as the USA

Largest cities (2006)

New York-Jersey City	18,818,000
Los Angeles	12,950,000
Chicago	9,506,000
Dallas-Fort Worth	6,004,000
Philadelphia -Wilmington	5,827,000
Houston	5,540,000
Miami-Fort Lauderdale	5,464,000
Washington-Arlington	5,290,000
Atlanta	5,138,000
Detroit	4,469,000

Administrative regions

State	Capital	Area
Alabama	Montgomery	135,293 km ²
Alaska	Juneau	1,717,854 km ²
Arizona	Phoenix	295,276 km ²
Arkansas	Little Rock	137,732 km ²
California	Sacramento	411,912 km ²
Colorado	Denver	269,837 km ²
Connecticut	Hartford	14,371 km ²
Delaware	Dover	6,452 km ²
District of Columbia*	Washington	159 km ²
Florida	Tallahassee	170,451 km ²
Georgia	Atlanta	154,077 km ²
Hawaii	Honolulu	16,377 km ²
Idaho	Boise	216,632 km ²
Illinois	Springfield	149,998 km ²

Indiana	Indianapolis	94,321 km ²
Iowa	Des Moines	145,743 km ²
Kansas	Topeka	213,283 km ²
Kentucky	Frankfort	104,749 km ²
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	134,382 km ²
Maine	Augusta	86,542 km ²
Maryland	Annapolis	32,160 km ²
Massachusetts	Boston	27,360 km ²
Michigan	Lansing	250,941 km ²
Minnesota	Saint Paul	225,362 km ²
Mississippi	Jackson	125,546 km ²
Missouri	Jefferson City	180,693 km ²
Montana	Helena	381,156 km ²
Nebraska	Lincoln	200,520 km ²
Nevada	Carson City	286,367 km ²
New Hampshire	Concord	24,239 km ²
New Jersey	Trenton	22,608 km ²
New Mexico	Santa Fe	315,194 km ²
New York	Albany	141,205 km ²
North Carolina	Raleigh	139,509 km ²
North Dakota	Bismarck	183,272 km ²
Ohio	Columbus	116,096 km ²
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	181,196 km ²
Oregon	Salem	255,026 km ²
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	119,283 km ²
Rhode Island	Providence	4,005 km ²
South Carolina	Columbia	82,965 km ²
South Dakota	Pierre	199,905 km ²
Tennessee	Nashville	109,247 km ²
Texas	Austin	696,241 km ²
Utah	Salt Lake City	220,080 km ²
Vermont	Montpelier	24,923 km ²
Virginia	Richmond	110,862 km ²
Washington	Olympia	184,824 km ²

West Virginia	Charleston	62,809 km ²
Wisconsin	Madison	140,662 km ²
Wyoming	Cheyenne	253,554 km ²
American Samoa**	Pago Pago	199 km ²
Guam**	Hagåtña	541 km ²
Northern Mariana Islands**	Saipan	477 km ²
Puerto Rico**	San Juan	9.104 km ²
US Virgin Islands**	Charlotte Amalie	346 km ²

* Federal capital, is not considered a state

** Overseas territories

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George Washington	1789-1797
John Adams	1797-1801
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809
James Madison	1809-1817
James Monroe	1817-1825
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841
William H. Harrison	1841-1841
John Tyler	1841-1845
James K. Polk	1845-1849
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857
James Buchanan	1857-1861
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865
Jefferson Davis*	1861-1865
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869
Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
James Garfield	1881-1881
Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
William McKinley	1897-1901
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
William H. Taft	1909-1913
Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Warren G. Harding	1921-1923
Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
Herbert Hoover	1929-1933
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945

Harry S. Truman	1945-1953
Dwight D. Eisenhower	1953-1961
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969
Richard Nixon	1969-1974
Gerald Ford	1974-1977
Jimmy Carter	1977-1981
Ronald Reagan	1981-1989
George H. W. Bush	1989-1993
Bill Clinton	1993-2001
George W. Bush	2001-

* President of the Confederate States of America (The Southern States)

Vice Presidents since 1929

Charles Curtis	1929-1933
John Nance Garner	1933-1941
Henry A. Wallace	1941-1945
Harry Truman	1945-1945
Alben W. Barkley	1949-1953
Richard M. Nixon	1953-1961
Lyndon B. Johnson	1961-1963
Hubert H. Humphrey Jr.	1965-1969
Spiro T. Agnew	1969-1973
Gerald R. Ford	1973-1974
Nelson A. Rockefeller	1974-1977
Walter F. Mondale	1977-1981
George H. W. Bush	1981-1989
J. Danforth Quayle	1989-1993
Albert A. Gore Jr.	1993-2001
Richard B. Cheney	2001-

Holidays

January 1	New Years Day
Third Monday in January	Martin Luther King Day
January 20 every 4 years	Presidential inauguration
Third Monday in February	Washington's birthday
Last Monday in May	Memorial Day
July 4	Independence Day
First Monday in September	Labour Day
Second Monday in October	Columbus Day
November 11	Veterans Day
Fourth Thursday in November	Thanksgiving Day
December 25	Christmas Day

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Various facts

Currency	US dollar
Currency code	USD
Time zones	Eastern Standard Time/EST (UTC-5) Central Standard Time/CST (UTC-6) Mountain Standard Time/MST (UTC-7) Pacific Standard Time/PST (UTC-8) Alaska Standard Time/ASKT (UTC-9) Aleutian Standard Time/AST (UTC-10) Hawaii Standard Time/HST (UTC-10)
Postal Country code	USA
Internet domain	.com
Country calling code	+1

Climate – New York	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	-0.2	84
February	0.8	79
March	5.7	99
April	11.3	93
May	17.0	106
June	22.0	85
July	24.8	105
August	24.1	104
September	20.1	91
October	14.1	84
November	8.6	107
December	2.5	92

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Miami	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	6.9	53
February	9.1	45
March	11.9	46
April	16.1	19
May	20.8	10
June	26.2	9
July	28.4	65
August	27.1	77
September	24.3	40
October	18.3	33
November	11.7	35
December	7.6	59

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Denver	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	-1.2	14
February	0.7	16
March	3.8	34
April	9.0	45
May	14.0	63
June	19.3	43
July	23.0	47
August	21.8	38
September	16.8	28
October	10.7	26
November	3.8	23
December	-0.5	15

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

Climate – Los Angeles	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	13.5	67
February	14.1	59
March	14.8	46
April	16.0	22
May	17.4	3
June	19.5	1
July	22.0	0
August	22.4	3
September	21.6	5
October	19.5	8
November	17.0	40
December	14.4	40

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

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Climate – Seattle	Mean temperature °C	Precipitation millimetres
January	4.5	141
February	6.3	107
March	7.5	94
April	9.5	64
May	12.8	42
June	16.0	38
July	18.4	20
August	18.6	27
September	15.8	47
October	11.5	89
November	7.3	149
December	4.7	149

Source: WorldClimate (www.worldclimate.com)

A man wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a tropical print shirt, and shorts stands on a brick-paved platform next to a silver train car. The background is a clear blue sky. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to travelstig@gmail.com (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit www.stigalbeck.com.

Bonne Voyage!