

### Chapter 1 : How to Obtain Residency in Asian Countries (Part 2) - International Man

*Countries And Their National Dishes - Part 2 What are the national dishes in countries around the world? In this second part, you can see another 10 countries and their national dishes.*

**Civil Law Jurisdictions** The training and selection of judges and prosecutors is similar in most Civil law countries and is characterized by a combination of legal and focused professional training. In most Civil law countries, judges and prosecutors are trained, selected, and appointed by the national government and then assigned to a jurisdiction or region. Judges are often trained for specific types of courts. Training to become a judge or prosecutor follows legal training and is generally a function of government-run schools, equivalent to specialization in medicine in the U. A judge position is by appointment and similar to a civil service position in the U. Appointments, depending on the level of court, may be for short periods of time two to four years up to lifetime. Exceptions to these requirements include many limited jurisdiction courts in most countries that may not require judges to have legal training and provide only limited civil service training. Examples of these types of courts include industrial and agricultural tribunals in France that appoint lay judges from local businesses or associations.

**Common Law** U. Jurisdictions The training and selection of judges and prosecutors in the U. States have varying requirements for years of experience as an attorney, prior to qualifying to become a judge. Following election or appointment to a judge position, the amount of required new judge training substantially differs from state to state, but is typically about two weeks of focused seminars, classes, and group activities. Terms, whether by appointment or election, may be, depending on the state and jurisdiction, from four years many state courts to fifteen years Maryland, general jurisdiction , up to lifetime federal courts. Exceptions to the above process and requirements include a very few states that have limited jurisdiction courts that do not require a judge to be a licensed attorney. In many states, limited jurisdiction courts have nominal or no formal training for new judges. Acceptance to the ENM is by competitive application and includes a psychological aptitude evaluation. Most applicants have completed a three-year baccalaureate degree and a one-year masters in law at one of 15 law schools across the country. Similar to many professions in the U. Judges, prosecutors, and registrars are civil servants and, except for selected regional tribunals, lifetime appointments. Approximately new judges and prosecutors are trained each year. The training includes the following in sequence: All prosecutor candidates become deputy prosecutors.

**Continuing Education** In Service Training Continuing education is voluntary but funded and includes up to five days every year at the Ministry of Justice [ix] in Paris. Training subjects include the following: Court Administration Training and Preparation in France [x] The French judicial system under the Ministry of Justice includes a separate administrative function that supervises personnel, organizational policies, and performance and work methods, similar to state or federal administrative offices in U. Court and regional administrators are the highest level clerks and are often referred to as registrars. Training for clerks is a separate specialty and does not require a law degree, but does require a three-year baccalaureate or equivalent civil service experience, followed by a competitive exam for admission, and 18 months of legal and administrative training at the ENG, including apprenticeships at local courts. Candidates must commit to at least five years of service. Categories of clerks include: Continuing education is also provided at the ENG.

**Japan** Judicial and Administrative Training The Japanese judicial system has arguably the most competitive and restrictive process to become a lawyer, prosecutor, or judge in the world. The judicial system is highly centralized under the Supreme Court of Japan and administers a unified training system for judges, prosecutors, and practicing attorneys. University students may enroll in a four-year baccalaureate with a law degree. Following reform of the Japanese legal system, the government permitted the certification of two and three-year graduate law school programs that have since been accredited at over 90 universities. The law school curriculum was adapted to some degree from U. As of , fewer than 5, are students are admitted to law schools from over 70, applicants from both undergraduate law and other degree programs. At the completion of law school, approximately 2, students are permitted to pass the bar exam and are enrolled as legal apprentices in the JTRI. Tuition is not paid by the government. The legal apprenticeship training is a one-year

course that is required for all lawyer, judge, and prosecutor certification in Japan. Lawyers are trained in similar courses as judges and prosecutors in trial practice, advocacy, and legal writing. Tensions in the legal profession continue between highly restrictive government policies, concern about the increasing numbers of lawyers, and advocacy for full de-regulation. Following completion of the JTRI and a competitive appointment process, judges and prosecutors must undertake two years as assistant judges or prosecutors, followed by lifetime appointments. Administrative judges also receive additional specialized training. Continuing Education Judges are required to enroll in annual continuing education. The programs are based on independent development that have some minimum, basic requirements that must be met over multi-year cycles. Programs include the following: Basic field workshops – civil, criminal, domestic, juvenile Specialized field workshops – administrative, labor, intellectual property rights Comprehensive workshops – human rights, urban problems, and mental and physical health Dispatch training – private corporations, media, intellectual property rights Japan Clerk and Administrator Training and Preparation The Training and Research Institute for Court Officials TRICF is also under the administrative authority of the Supreme Court. Requirements for clerks and court officials of any type begin with a restrictive entrance exam with successful candidates limited to court needs for each year. The exam is limited to candidates with a baccalaureate degree. Training programs take 18 months and include the following: Links will be provided below and featured in our bimonthly newsletter when the next portion of the series is available. Part 1 – Legal Systems and Culture, the previous section, compared the structure of civil and common law legal systems and assessed their impact on the rate of civil litigation, numbers of judges and lawyers, doing business rankings, and intangible cultural factors in each of the four countries. Part 2 – Judges, Lawyers, and Clerks, the next section, will feature comparative analysis of the U. Part 3 – Procedure, will return to the procedural differences between Civil and Common law legal systems and the ways in which they have evolved in the four countries and by cross-fertilization between each of the countries. In limited jurisdiction courts, one judge presides on each case.

### Chapter 2 : Least Visited Countries Tour “ Part 2 “ Young Pioneer Tours

*Where Are You From? is a simple song for kids to learn countries. This video includes Russia, Egypt, Singapore, Kenya, The U.K., Tibet, Norway, Cambodia, Finland.*

Also I listed some up and coming gay friendly countries that have the potential to becoming future gay friendly destinations. Gay Friendly Countries yet to Travel This is an opinion based rating of the most gay friendly countries in the world that I have yet to visit. All countries have acceptance towards gays but some still need a little work! Iceland Of all the countries that are gay friendly, I would say that I want to visit Iceland the most. Iceland is on par with other Scandinavian countries and one of the most progressive in the world with all rights given to gays as for straights. Iceland also is the country of ice and fire and is known for exploring its mountains, volcanoes, glaciers and awe-inspiring landscapes. Denmark Denmark is another very gay friendly country in the Scandinavian region. Like Iceland and Sweden all rights are given to Denmark except for donating blood for men who have sex with men. Denmark is known for its sense of design, architecture, its well-kept heritage and for the many islands that make Denmark visually striking. Norway Norway is both a beautiful country and one of the most gay friendly countries in the world. Like all Nordic countries Norway has advanced laws giving full rights to gay as they would to straights. Majority of tourists come to hike or see the wonderful fjords as well as see the wildlife and the many little cities that lie in the valleys. New Zealand Far down south lies the land with some of the most iconic scenery. New Zealand, like Australia, is one of the most gay friendly countries in the world and gives almost every right to gays as it would to heterosexuals. Tourists should come to New Zealand if they love rolling hills, mountains, fjords, sheep, and some of the most dramatic scenery known to man. I hope to come by a cruise to see some of the fjords and explore the surrounding waters. Australia Just west of New Zealand lies the land down under and is known to be one of the most livable country in the world as well as one of the most gay friendly. Like New Zealand, Australia has very progressive laws and gives almost every right to gays as straights. The population also has a very positive view towards homosexuality. Thailand No same-sex marriage laws but this country is generally pretty accepting towards gays. Argentina First country in South America to legalize gay marriage in Portugal Able to have a same-sex marriage and a country where the population generally approves. Brazil Probably one of the better South American countries to be gay; overall approved by most of the country. Israel One of the few Middle Eastern countries where gay life is visible and generally approved. Costa Rica One of the few latin countries where attitudes are shifting to more positive. Nepal Taking the steps to consider whether there should be same-sex marriage although generally disliked. South Africa Gay marriage is legal in South Africa but many people still find it sinful but hopefully views change slowly. Venezuela They do ban same-sex discrimination and this country is changing their attitudes towards homosexual.

### Chapter 3 : List of transcontinental countries - Wikipedia

*Part 2 compares and contrasts the training, selection, and retention of professional staff that work in the courts. The legal system for each of the four countries is closely tied to each approach, although cultural differences impact the way the public views these professions and their role in government and society.*

Hines , an educator living in Bangkok. Then it becomes much easier to pursue residency. Today, Michael continues his tour of Southeast Asia as he covers the basic requirements needed to get residency in Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Vietnam. Its urban settings are modern and cosmopolitan while its countryside contains some of the richest flora and fauna in the world. To become a permanent resident in Malaysia , a foreigner must meet the following qualifications: At least five years of continuous residency in the country via a legal Entry Permit. Foreign men who marry Malaysian citizens need to reside in Malaysia for at least 10 years before they can acquire permanent residency status. The following documents are required for permanent residency applications, and must be submitted to the Visa, Permit and Pass Division for processing: Passport Two ID photographs 3. It is also home to a welcoming people, known for their warmth and hospitality. Any native English speaker who wishes to teach in the Philippines may apply for permanent residency status. You may obtain residency if you are: Married to a Filipino citizen, or 2. A Returning former Filipino citizen Or, you may apply for one of the following visas: The pay is good and the fringe benefits “ including a wide array of tourist spots and ultra-modern amenities ” are quite compelling. However, becoming a permanent resident is a steep climb over a mountain of strict immigration laws. The following people may apply for permanent residency: Overseas Koreans with F4 visas Applicants belonging to this category have to meet specific salary and property tax requirements. They also need to reside in Korea for more than two years. This is because it offers a rich blend of culture, natural charm and highly affordable cost of living. As a result, its immigration laws are some of the most attractive anywhere in the region. If you intend to work and stay in Thailand indefinitely, it is best to secure permanent residency status. These are the qualifications you must meet: You must be a holder of a Thai non-immigrant visa for the last three years or more You must be a holder of a Thai non-immigrant visa at the time of the application You must belong to one of the following categories: Eligible foreigners may apply for permanent residency status at the Department of Immigration Control if they meet any of these criteria: This will allow them to work for longer periods without constantly worrying about their immigration status, in addition to enjoying most of the rights and privileges of full citizens. You decide which path is right for you. The author, Michael G. He is also the owner of Icon Group Thailand, a group of ESL websites offering a wealth of teaching abroad information for English teachers, schools and students around the world, with a focus on Asia:

### Chapter 4 : World War II by country - Wikipedia

*An education system in Finland. Finland has the finest education system in the world. www.nxgvision.com offers free and equal opportunities to all irrespective of the differences.*

The Recession in Central Europe, Part 1: Central Europe is at the epicenter of the global financial crisis. The region founded its growth largely on the influx of foreign loans that are now in danger of appreciating in real value as domestic currencies depreciate. Part 1 of this two-part analysis looked at the problems and policy options faced by Central Europe as a whole; Part 2 examines the economic and political situations unique to each country. We exclude Austria, Slovakia and Greece because those countries are in the eurozone. The IMF requires 10 percent cuts in social welfare programs and governmental salaries, and considering that government expenditures in Bosnia total 44 percent of GDP, the IMF cuts will be substantial and have significant social impact. Indeed, the financial crisis already has threatened to reignite old ethnic and political tensions in the country, which has never truly recovered from its brutal civil war. Bulgaria Bulgarian GDP is set to contract by around 6 percent in 2009. This, combined with an expected budget deficit of 2. However, Bulgaria does not have sufficient foreign currency reserves to cover its extremely high external debt coming to maturity in 2010. The problem for Bulgaria is not necessarily foreign currency-denominated lending household-sector foreign currency-denominated lending is actually quite low, but rather years of high current-account deficits that required trade financing and corporate lending. Therefore, despite recent assertions by newly elected Prime Minister Boyko Borisov that no IMF loan will be necessary, Sofia may be forced to consider outside funding as the second half of gets under way. This will put political pressure on the new administration very early on. This will present new Prime Minister Jadranka Kosor with the unenviable task of picking up the pieces left by her predecessor, Ivo Sanader, who resigned unexpectedly in July. Most pressing is the need to cut social welfare expenditures, which actually increased more than 10 percent year-on-year in the first quarter of 2009 due to an absolute increase in unemployment benefits. Also worrisome for Croatia is the high percent of foreign currency-denominated lending, which at 62 percent of total lending is one of the highest percentages in the region. Czech Republic Throughout the 1990s, the Czech Republic has been prudent enough to contain external debt, keep inflation low and maintain low interest rates. This has meant that foreign currency lending has not been as popular in the Czech Republic as it has been in other countries in Europe. In fact, lending to Czech households in foreign currency is nonexistent, with consumers perfectly content to borrow cheap koruna instead of euros. Nonetheless, the Czech Republic will be hit by the economic crisis just as the rest of Central Europe will be hit, with an expected 3. The key issue for the Czech Republic is the return of external demand for its manufactured products, particularly automobiles, which account for 30 percent of its GDP. With 76 percent of its GDP dependent on exports, the Czech Republic is at the mercy of its export markets in Western Europe particularly Germany, to which it exports more than 30 percent of its goods. Click image to enlarge Meanwhile, the imbroglio that is Czech politics continues following the March 24 resignation of Prime Minister Mirek Topolanek, with elections called for October. The Czech Republic has a tendency to produce extremely weak governments that depend on minor parties for a majority in the parliament. Such an arrangement during a recession would severely impair the government from making the difficult decisions that are needed to get the economy back on its feet. However, in terms of macroeconomic indicators, Estonia is not much different than Latvia. Furthermore, Estonia and Latvia both have a very high percentage of foreign currency-denominated loans in their loan portfolios 86 percent and 90 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, unemployment in Latvia is soaring, reaching 18.5 percent in February 2009. With one prime minister ousted in February, the current four-party coalition is looking shaky, especially as it attempts to implement the rigid austerity measures of the IMF. Lithuania is not doing any better, with a 12.5 percent unemployment rate. Lithuania does have less of a reliance on foreign currency lending 66 percent of total lending is in foreign currency but it still has enough that a serious currency depreciation caused by a devaluation in Latvia would hurt many consumers and businesses. The Baltics remain the most volatile region in Central Europe and the most likely flash point for social angst over austerity measures and the effects of the recession. One should not discount the possibility that Lithuania and Estonia could ask for an IMF loan or that

further political changes are in store. Hungary Hungary is the only country in the region, aside from Poland, with a considerable amount of external public debt. This is in addition to a considerable level of private debt. The ruling Socialists are attempting to hold on to power following the resignation of Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsany, with the center-right party Fidesz looking to capitalize on the crisis and come to power in the parliamentary elections or earlier if elections could be forced sooner. Much as other countries in the region, Hungary is struggling to protect its currency from depreciation so as not to appreciate the value of foreign currency loans and stimulate growth at the same time. Poland Despite its high public and private indebtedness, Poland has thus far been remarkably resilient during the crisis. In 2009, Poland has actually experienced positive GDP growth 0. Poland can therefore depend on consumption to spur growth and is not so much at the mercy of demand from neighboring Western Europe for its recovery. While high levels of foreign debt are definitely a cause of concern, Poland serves as an instructive example of a Central European country that has not had to depend on Western Europe for both capital and export markets. Two quarters of minimal growth in 2009 at a time when most countries in the region are far worse will also provide Poland relative political stability. Romania Romania is another Central European economy that is far too indebted abroad, has relied on foreign currency lending for too much of its domestic credit and is looking at a serious budget deficit. Unlike Poland, which is an example of a Central European economy with a robust local market, Romania is the exact opposite. Its trade deficit in 2008 stood at 14 percent of GDP, indicating that not only did it borrow foreign money but also that it used the money mainly to buy foreign products. Serbia The Serbian economy is forecast to contract by nearly 5 percent in 2009, with unemployment crossing 20 percent from around 18 percent in both 2008 and 2007. The fundamental problem with Serbia is that, because of political instability and tenuous governments that have plagued the post-Slobodan Milosevic era, the country has never been able to cut its expenditures, particularly in public-sector employment. Numerous multiparty coalitions have had to cater to parties looking to advance their interests, while the government essentially raises money through the privatization of state-owned enterprises. Furthermore, the fundamental Central European problem of borrowing abroad to finance expensive Western imports is true of Serbia as well. Foreign currency-denominated loans have made up 68 percent of total loans in 2008, mainly due to the traditional instability and high inflation of the dinar.

**Chapter 5 : Thailand: Part 2**

*Note about Parts 1 and 2: If you have not taken our Part 1 water MOOC, you are still very welcome to start with this Part 2. However Part 2 uses a conceptual framework for policy analysis, and a detailed overview of existing water and sanitation conditions worldwide, that is presented in Part 1.*

While touring you must take note of absolutely everything you see because everything has some cultural, environmental, spiritual or historic importance. This is an island that values its culture and it is apparent if you pay attention to the public art, architecture and physical features. No physical feature was a greater determinant of its history and culture than St. It was these pans that produced the salt that was of significant value to early settlers from with the industry dying out in the s. The Great Salt Pond, originally a circular square mile in size, was the most important. The earliest written record regarding the pond that remains is a Dutch petition requesting that the Dutch West India Company not sell any portion of the pond to a private owner. The sharp chunks of salt were plucked from the pond bottom and placed in baskets for washing. Each slave was required to pick about 10 barrels daily. With slave labor the three largest salt pans were capable of producing enough salt to fill more than four boats annually. Prior to emancipation other crops were introduced to the island. In the mids the French began to cultivate indigo for use as a blue dye. At the turn of the 18th-century cotton supplanted other crops to become the most important. Along with the growth in the cotton industry came a corresponding need for more slaves. When sugar cane became the biggest crop in the late s there were nearly sugar mills, the largest of which had 31 slaves and by more than half a million-pounds of sugar was produced annually. The last sugar mill ceased operation in Ruins and remnants of many of these plantations are visible today. Many of the trees you pass are regarded as cultural monuments and symbols. It is said that the sandbox tree should never be cut down because it was the tree under which the slaves rested, sheltered beneath its leaves and the leaves of the sandbox tree are depicted on the National Flag of St. The baobab and silk cotton trees have spiritual significance. Jumbies, spirits, are believed to live in the silk cotton tree and baobab trees, honored by the slaves, were said to house the souls of the griots, African recounters of legends, and other good people. Tamarind trees were imported from Africa in the early s for their many practical uses and their fruit. Maarten they were also used as markers of plantation property. Louis was constructed in the s to protect the French colony at Marigot. A trip to the fort provides an outstanding panoramic view after an invigorating walk. Remnants of the walls and a few cannons remain. Marigot, the capital of the French side, is nestled at the bottom of the hill leading to the fort. On a small street near the harbor is the Saint Martin Museum an important stop on the island tour. The museum interprets the history of the island for the past 4,years. The slavery era is also featured. Souvenirs can be purchased in the gift shop and there is a second-floor art gallery. The museum is open daily and guided tours are offered. This is a good place to begin your tour. It was felt that strong defenses were needed to defend the salt shipments leaving the island. The Bel-Air and St. Fort Willem stands in ruins atop Fort Hill. The fort, originally called Fort Trigge by the British, underwent three name changes prior to being known as Fort Willem. The walk to the fort can be challenging but the view is superior. The Spanish took control shortly after the fort was built and held it until A few of the original walls still remain and the view of Philipsburg is unparalleled. John Philips, a Scot, founded it in The city has two main thoroughfares, Back Street and Front Street, and a number of enchanting small side streets connect the two and are filled with trendy shops that offer all the major designer labels, luxurious jewelry items, cutting edge electronics and an array of eclectic restaurants. The Philipsburg Courthouse is one of the most recognizable historic monuments in Philipsburg. A two-story building was constructed in but suffered significant hurricane damage in The structure was built originally for John Philips, island commander, and has served other functions, a jail, weigh station, trade center, etc. When it was reconstructed in it was without the 2nd-level but with the addition of a bell tower. In the 2nd-level was once again added and in the pineapple, a symbol of hospitality, was replaced on the tower. Kangaroo Court Restaurant, situated a short walk from the Courthouse, is rated one of the top eateries on the island. It is open for breakfast and lunch. The Crossroads, a wonderful place for a photo op, is located on the street outside of

the Guavaberry Emporium. It is a large signpost that gives the mileage from St. Maarten to numerous countries around the world. It has the effect of making you feel you are at the center of the world as St. Guavaberry is the national drink and a folk liqueur with a long history. For hundreds of years it has been the drink of choice for home brewers and in the s demijohns of the liqueur were exported. The liqueur is made of a combination of guavaberries, sugarcane and oak-aged rum. The Guavaberry Emporium is situated inside a historic Dutch Creole cedar townhouse. At the emporium visitors can taste the various liqueurs and purchase any number of unique related items. When slavery was abolished on the French side of St. Maarten in the Dutch found it increasingly difficult to enforce in their territory and the owners vacated many already difficult to manage estates. They left them to trusted slaves or in some cases former slaves were able to purchase the plantations. Several of these plantations continue to be owned by their heirs. Loterie Farm, in Pic Paradis, is an outstanding example of this historical process and one of the most exciting destinations on the island. Architectural remnants are scattered around the property and hikes through the reserve reveal slave built stonewalls from the s used to terrace the land, 11 wells and the ruins of a sugary. The name is a result of the plantation being won in a lottery held in England in by Richard Bailey. An added bonus is one of the few remaining houses in St. Maarten built by architect Ali Tur. He renovated the Palais de Justice and was the first to use reinforced concrete on the island. The extreme adventure is 1. These activities are considered the most awesome on the island. Hikes of the area can be guided or self-guided and are moderate to difficult. No matter which activity you select you must include a dip in the Jacuzzi situated at the top of a free form river. The food is a fusion of Caribbean and Asian cuisine using fresh ingredients. Loterie Farm has become a culinary destination. All import and export taxes were removed in making St. Maarten a percent free port offering the best shopping in the Caribbean with prices quoted in US dollars to avoid confusion. Martin and detailed planning information is available on the web. Be aware that the French side is spelled St. Martin while the Dutch side is St. Either country makes a memorable getaway, wedding destination or romantic hideaway. The difference is only the color. When the stone, a corundum, is red it is a ruby. Any other color is classified as a sapphire. What are you doing New Years Eve? If you want something a little left of traditional you can find it in Pennsylvania. Lebanon drops a ft.

**Chapter 6 : Other Countries | HDmovie - Part 2**

*The Danube Part 2: Five countries and four capitals Our last few weeks have been somewhat of a whirlwind as we've passed through five countries and four capital cities in twelve days of non-stop paddling on the Danube.*

Any more and it will be rude to our Intelligence Bureau. More or less it might be over the top. Then first it will be necessary to make some temporary decisions regarding this job. The painting of Sulshana was left on the tabletop. The avatar of death was drawn with a skull as a base. And a figure with very little skin stuck to it. Its jet black robe was like a large body of darkness, and held a sparkling staff in its hand. That was the figure of the strongest god that everyone in the Theocracy knew. By the time the various countries had made their move, Ainz had already left the village for 50 days. Let us return to the present, and continue the story— As it had rained the previous day, the road the man was walking on made a splashing sound. As there were not many stone pavements in this town, if it rained, the ground would turn muddy, various places would have puddles. The man avoided the puddles, and silently walked along the road. Everytime he stepped over a puddle, the dirty sack on his back would jump slightly, and a sound of metal could be heard. Passing through the front of several stores, the man stopped in front of store with quite a large structure. The man climbed the multiple steps lining the front of the store, and pushed open the door that was made of wood. Dangerous occasions often happened. There were no new requests. There were also no adventurers. She had finished organising the request book two hours ago. Leaving her seat was the same as quitting her job, there was no way she would do so. She also had just went to the toilet 30 minutes ago. To comfort herself, she read the sheepskin parchment spread out on the counter. She had already read this six times, and had most of it memorised. Lined up behind her seat, were shelves of books—Her brain was wondering whether should she kill some time by reading the adventurer records, or should she do something else. At the peak of her boredom, the door creaked, and slowly opened. On the contrary, one man stepped into the Guild. The man slowly raised his frayed hood. And then he removed the dirty sack from his back. While it was unclear what was inside, the sack rattled. When he removed it, a metal sound had made its way to Ishpen. To become her lover something about 60 would not be enough. This was out of points. There was a man who could not be described as anything but slightly below average. Looks were 3rd, maybe 4th rate. Black hair and eyes. He seemed to have just entered his twenties. The clothes he was wearing was also not of a good quality. They were like the uncouth cotton clothes that villagers wore. It was something far from what the typical adventurer wore. Or maybe an application to be an adventurer? But, the quietly observing Ishpen slightly widened her eyes. And every time his body moved, there was a sound that would remind one of chains. That was proof that he was wearing chainmail. And the sword hanging from his waist—The broadsword was a good item. Magic might have even been casted on it. And so he gave off the air of a merchant. He had probably noticed Ishpen. He closed the distance, and stood in front of Ishpen. The commonplace stench of the countryside—The smell of animals or manure was not there. He was unexpectedly clean. While thinking that, Ishpen gazed at the man. He was not well built. And his sword did not seem that special. You can perform that here. It was not rare. The story where a commoner picked up a sword and armour on the battlefield, and aimed for the rank of an adventurer was quite common. The job of an adventurer with money and fame from swinging a sword to kill monsters from the perspective of an average villager. And it would put a dull life to an end and replace it with a life of adventure. Will that be fine? Putting his hand inside, he took out five silver coins and placed them on the counter. Ishpen took one and looked at the faces. Slightly scratched, but the imprint of a wheel was properly engraved on it. Then there was no problem. Then firstly we have to write quite a bit—Would you like me to write for you? Or would you prefer to write for yourself? If you would like me to it will cost an additional five copper coins. This too was not rare. Ishpen returned five coppers to the man, dipped the feathered quill in ink and spread out a sheepskin parchment. It was a weird scene, but Ishpen did not really think much. When one became an adventurer, it was not rare for people to hide their names. No matter what name they change to, as long as they worked as a proper adventurer then there was no problem. Of course, stuff like wanted lists and police bulletins would be examined. But talking out loud would be bad. The man

finally decided on a name, and opened his mouth.

### Chapter 7 : What Countries Involved in the Vietnam War? - Part 2 - The Vietnam War

*Rating Gay Friendly Countries - Part 2 This is the second part of my personal rating of gay friendly countries around the world. In this post I wanted to focus on the rating of gay friendly countries in which I haven't visited yet.*

It offers free and equal opportunities to all irrespective of the differences. The basic education mechanism comprises of early education followed by 1-year compulsory pre-primary education and 9 years of basic compulsory education. After that, it has loads of opportunities for upper secondary and higher education. Being a bilingual country, Finnish or Swedish is commonly used as a language of instructions but English is widely used in higher education institutions which make it open to the students from all around the world. Finland is becoming an ultimate destination for foreign students because: They value cooperation more than a competition. There are no private schools in Finland and every single academic institution is publically funded which leaves no or less provision for competition. Teachers are trained to impart values and manners. For them, the behaviour matters more than the grades. Finland is a great place to live and offers a very high quality of life. Students can enjoy living in this place and make the most of their life while studying. It follows very high quality of the higher education system which is equipped with innovative teaching methods and the latest technology. A lot of stress is given on research and development. This promotes the practical application of the learned theories. Government is always willing to invest in the research and development if they see some value in the data which promotes the students to do something constructive. The teachers in Finland are highly trained and valued. The Universities in Finland are divided into Universities and Universities of applied sciences. The main focus of the education system over here in Finland is to prepare the students for the future. Along with that the vibrant environment, rich culture and connectivity to other fascinating countries make it the best option to earn a degree from. The higher education system over here is constantly improving to provide students with the best. While choosing Sweden, you are not just choosing a country but a successful career. It is the home to some of the most prestigious Universities and offers world-class education along with a great geographical location and heart taking beaches and sites. Some of the reasons why you must consider Sweden as your ultimate destination to study are: They give an entirely new perspective to think and act. Creativity, independence and critical thinking are the main pillars of education in Sweden and focus is given on new and innovative ideas and opinions. It invests considerably in research and development which means students get loads of opportunity to conduct research. Sweden is the home to innovators and trendsetters. Sweden has the best education system in the world and their coursework is challenging which promotes better learning. Rationality and reasoning are stressed upon over here and rote learning is highly discouraged. The students are not just required to take the information provided rather they are encouraged to contribute and speak their mind. English is widely accepted and spoken over here. It is ranked amongst the top three nations for English proficiency which makes it a perfect destination for the international students. Sweden is the most sustainable country in the world and they work to preserve the environment. Inclusive education and equality are the two main pillars of Swedish education and it is one of the most progressive nations of the world. It teaches international students how to value different cultures and learn teamwork. It focuses on imparting practical knowledge and real-world experience for which internships are also incorporated in the coursework. The life in Sweden is an international student friendly with a great network of public transport for easy commutation, easy work permits, ease of language and beautiful land clean infrastructures with good quality of life. Sweden offers a lot of scholarships to deserving students. All these factors make Sweden the best choice for studying abroad. Kanav Started abroad Shiksha to ensure standardized ethical guidance is available for all students, helping them make an informed decision in choosing the right career path.

### Chapter 8 : Treaty Countries

*This is a list of countries located on more than one continent, known as transcontinental states or intercontinental www.nxgvision.com there are many countries with non-contiguous overseas territories fitting this definition, only a limited number of countries have territory straddling an overland continental boundary, most commonly the line that separates Europe and Asia.*

Support Us Donate In part one of What Countries Involved in the Vietnam War, we look at the number of nations who involved and supported North and South Vietnam in the entire ten thousand day war in Vietnam from to In part two of What Countries Involved in the Vietnam War, we are going to explore the involvement of anti-communist side in the conflict – how the Free World nations under the leadership of the United States helped its ally in its war against communism. Johnson hoped to enlist its allies to send military aid and troops to support American cause in South Vietnam. In addition, 38 nations sent further aid and assistance to the South Vietnam. Under Cold War concern, communist spread and alliance obligations, New Zealand also sent its ground troops into Vietnam together with its allies. However, unlike the U. Instead, in April , New Zealand confined its commitment to a civilian surgical team which comprised of 7 men and later extended to 16 men who would stay until the end of the Vietnam War in The Battery involved in a number of key battles such as Battle of Long Tan in and Tet Offensive in until being withdrawn in May Their operations were mainly cordon and search. They had 37 killed and wounded. Two civilians serving in Red Cross teams lost their lives as well. In the aftermath of the war, Canada, together with India and Poland, was a member of the International Control Commission ICC which was supposed to oversee the implementation of the Geneva Agreements. Thus, they attempted to maintain a neutral involvement in Vietnam although their negotiators favored the U. On the home front, Canadian industry benefited a lot from American war effort in Southeast Asia. S during the conflict. Canada was replaced by Iran after its departure from the Commission. Overall, among roughly 30, Canadian volunteers in U. After the fall of South Vietnam in , Canada accepted thousands of Vietnamese boat people to reside in the country. South Korea sent a total of , soldiers between and to fight alongside the U. Together with communist spread concern, their participation was strongly rooted in the commitment of American forces in the earlier Korean War – and this was seen as returning the favor. Having said that, there were financial incentives for South Korean involvement as well. The first South Korean personnel headed to Vietnam in September were non-combatant, consisting of 10 Taekwondo instructors and Korean Army hospital unit. Although not as well organized as their American counterparts together with reports of war atrocities, South Korean forces were considered highly effective especially with their counter-insurgency operations that created areas deemed safest. South Korean contingent peaked at approximately 50, in Its last troops left Vietnam in March ending its 8-year and 6-month involvement in the conflict. Altogether, South Korea had around 4, killed and 17, wounded while claimed to kill over 41, Viet Cong during the conflict.

### Chapter 9 : The Royal Order of Sartorial Splendor: Royal Splendor Sashes and Stuff, Part 2

*The second part of my 2 months long Thailand experience including my yoga retreat in Hua Hin, Bangkok, Chiang Mai and Pai Filter your search by Category: Tag: Date Category Other Things Recipes Stories Countries.*

Conventions used for the boundary between Europe and Asia during the 18th and 19th centuries. The red line shows the modern convention, in use since c. 1800. Europe and Asia historically placed in either continent. The conventional Europe-Asia boundary was subject to considerable variation during the 18th and 19th centuries, indicated anywhere between the Don River and the Caucasus to the south or the Ural Mountains to the east. Since the later 19th century, the Caucasus-Urals boundary has become almost universally accepted. The Russian Federation includes substantial territory in Northern Asia, historically incorporated into the Tsardom of Russia in the 17th century. The territory of Turkey is a remnant of that of the Ottoman Empire, which had replaced the transcontinental Byzantine Empire with the Sack of Constantinople in 1453. The Turkish city Istanbul ancient Constantinople lies on both sides of the Bosphorus, making it a "transcontinental city". Georgia is in Transcaucasia, and thus geographically in Asia, except for a small area in the upper reaches of the Terek River, corresponding to Kazbegi Municipality population 3, as of 2002, ca. 100,000. Non-contiguous Asia and Europe For more details about the geographical border between Europe and Asia, see borders of the continents. Europe and North America Greenland: Greenland is a country within the Kingdom of Denmark, fully located on the North American tectonic plate and close to the mainland, and is considered to be geographically part of North America. Although it is politically associated with Europe and internationally represented by a European country including in the Council of Europe, it is autonomous. Historically and ethnically, its native population is of American tradition, although it also shares cultural links with other native peoples bordering the Arctic Sea in Northern Europe and Asia today in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia, as well as in North America Alaska in the U.S. Greenland was part of Danish territory and within the territory of the European Union, but voted for more autonomy and is now excluded from Union. Continental Portugal is in Europe, while the Azores archipelago also associated with Europe has two islands Corvo and Flores that are part of the North American plate. This might make Portugal a "tricontinental country" geologically with Madeira on the African plate except that continents, as already noted, are not defined by tectonic plates. Europe and South America The Netherlands: Since the dissolution of the Dutch Antilles in 2010, the sovereign Kingdom of the Netherlands has been administratively divided into four non-sovereign constituent "countries": Eustatius and Saba collectively known as the BES islands or the Caribbean Netherlands in the Caribbean area as "special municipalities", making it a non-sovereign transcontinental country within the kingdom. Metropolitan France is in Europe, while the five Overseas Departments and six Overseas Collectivities are in other continents. Africa and Europe For more details about the geographical border between Africa and Europe, see borders of the continents. Italy has a number of small islands south of Sicily which, geographically can be considered part of the African continent, due to their proximity to Tunisia. If we consider that the Azores autonomous region of Portugal has two islands Flores and Corvo that are part of North American tectonic plate see Europe and North America section above, Portugal would be a transcontinental country geologically except for the fact these plates are not defined as continents. Although its mainland is in Europe, Spain has territory including two provinces and two autonomous cities in Africa. Asia and Africa Yemen: Although mainland Yemen is in the southern Arabian Peninsula and thus part of Asia, and its Hanish Islands and Perim in the Red Sea are associated with Asia, Yemen controls the archipelago of Socotra, which lies east of the horn of Somalia and is much closer to Africa than to Asia. Socotra and the Mahra region constitute the transcontinental Mahra Governorate. Asia and Australasia Australia: The Commonwealth of Australia consists of its namesake continent and island possessions associated with Oceania, Asia, and Antarctica. Depending on the interpretation of the border, the Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea can be considered transcontinental countries and East Timor, Brunei and Singapore can be on either side. Papua New Guinea anthropologically is a part of Melanesia and is sometimes included in the Malay Archipelago. The sea islands division of South America and North America is complicated. What complicates it even further is that

the islands of Trinidad and Tobago lie on two continental shelves. The southern half of Trinidad lies in South America and the northern half of Trinidad, and Tobago , lie on the Caribbean plate. All these islands have closer cultural ties with North America. This archipelago is coterminous with the department of the same name. North American Caribbean islands belonging to South American countries: