

Chapter 1 : Part 4: Africa “ BELFIORELAND ” AROUND THE WORLD

#7. Table Mountain (South Africa) The Table Mountain is one flat-topped mountain, which is known for its beauty. The mountain forms one prominent landmark that overlooks the beautiful Cape Town. The elevation of the Table Mountain is 3, feet.

African History African Origin of Modern Humans As for Africa, scientists have formerly concluded that it is the birthplace of mankind, as large numbers of human-like fossils discovered no where else were found on the continent, some dating back 3. They became aggressive hunters, lived in caves and used fire and their ability to create stone tools just to survive. The Neanderthals arose some , years ago and inhabited regions in northern Africa and across parts of southern Europe. There is also clear evidence that they had control of fire, lived in caves, as well as open-air structures of stone and vegetation. One of the most important developments of primitive man was the creation of stone tools. By BC farming was somewhat common in the northern areas of Africa, as people were growing crops and herding livestock. During that time the Sahara Desert was a fertile area. Ancient African History In BC the Egyptian culture emerged along the lower reaches of the Nile River; it was among the earliest civilizations and their tools and weapons were made of bronze. They also pioneered the building of massive pyramids and temples. Egyptians also developed mathematics, an innovative system of medicine, irrigation and agricultural production techniques, writing and the first ships. In short, the Egyptians left a lasting legacy upon the world. Around BC the use of metal tools spread across small population bases and farming groups in North Africa, and their use gradually spread south into what is now called South Africa. Meanwhile, the Egyptians continued to spread their culture across Northern Africa, and kingdoms were created in Ethiopia and Sudan. Before the Middle Ages began, the Roman Empire collapsed and the Arabs quickly took their place on the continent. In they invaded Tunis and Carthage and soon controlled all of coastal North Africa. Soon kingdoms emerged in Africa; they traded with the Arabs using gold plus a valuable commodity - slaves. One of the first kingdoms was Ghana, located in what is now southeastern Mauritania and western Mali. The empire grew rich from the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt, but then lost its power in the 11th century. Additional kingdoms developed across the continent, including those in Benin and Mali. Both became rich by trading in gold, horse salt, and of course, slaves. And like most kingdoms before them on any continent, they were invaded and in the end destroyed. Mogadishu, the now largest city in Somalia, was settled by Arabs who traveled and traded on the east coast of Africa. As other organized kingdoms were formed in central and southern Africa, the Portuguese began to explore the western coast of Africa. They even sailed around the Cape of Good Hope. African Colonization and the Slave Trade The continent-changing 16th Century began with Europeans transporting African slaves to the Americas for profit. A slave purchased on the African coast for the equivalent of 14 English pounds in bartered goods could sell for 45 pounds in the American market. The best-known method of commerce at the time was called the Triangular Trading System. At the same time, Barbary pirates along the North African coast captured thousands of ships. From the 16th to 19th century, an estimated , to 1. As tales of African riches spread north, the Europeans founded their first real colonies in the early 16th century, when the Portuguese settled in what is now Angola. Later, the Dutch founded a colony in what is now South Africa. Strong movements to end slavery began in the late 18th century. France became one of the first countries to abolish slavery in Britain banned slave trade in , but it was not officially abolished for good until In some parts of Africa, slave-like practices continue to this day and have proven difficult to eliminate. Carved up like a large pie, the Brits, Dutch, French, Germans and Portuguese grabbed all of the available pieces. By the end of the 19th century, from Algeria to Zimbabwe, and from Botswana to Niger, the continent was now all but controlled by European powers. In the early 20th century the land grab continued as the British took control of Egypt. By , the forced occupation of African lands began to sour in Europe, and change was in the wind. Africans were also driven by their passionate desire for independence and the movement for same became unstoppable. By mid-century most of the continent was independent, with Angola finally free in Significant economic and social gains have taken place over the last few years, with South Africa, Nigeria, Morocco and Egypt leading

the way. Manufacturing industries have grown large enough to ship products across the planet, and the oil export revenues of Angola, Libya and Nigeria have the potential to change the lives of millions. Today the 54 countries of Africa have great potential, but this question must be asked: Africa Geography Facts For additional geography details please use the yellow navigation bar at the top of this page. The Nile is a north-flowing river considered the longest river in the world at 6, km 4, mi long. It is shared by and benefits eleven countries. The White Nile and Blue Nile are its major tributaries. The Blue Nile is the source of most of the water and both rivers join near Khartoum, Sudan The northern section of the river flows almost entirely through desert, from Sudan into Egypt. The Nile ends in a large delta that empties into the Mediterranean Sea. Covering almost one-third of the continent, the Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world at approximately 3,, sq. Topography includes areas of rock-strewn plains, rolling sand dunes and numerous sand seas. It ranges in elevation from ft. Regional deserts include the Libyan, Nubian and the Western desert of Egypt, just to the west of the Nile. Almost completely without rainfall, a few underground rivers flow from the Atlas Mountains, helping to irrigate isolated oases. In the east, the waters of the Nile help fertilize smaller parts of the landscape.

Chapter 2 : South Africa – Part 4: Safari Adventure! | Amanda Around the World

Ghana (part 1): Villages, Cities, Rainforest and Awesome People by Joe We arrived in Ghana early in the morning and left on a long bus ride first thing in the morning.. but even at 9am the equatorial heat and humidity wringed the sweat out of bodies.

Budapest Last year we asked some of our favourite travel bloggers to contribute to a three part collaboration on Amazing Train Stations from around the world. Little did we know the interest this would bring, so we are adding another two posts to the series. It could be their local train station they commute from each day or an unfamiliar or beautiful station they came across when travelling. Keep reading to find out which ones they were and what it is that makes them amazing. Not even their railway station! My recent trip to Paris was from Belgium by train. When I got off, I was astounded by the beauty of this railway station. A vibe that beautifully represented the French capital. It had the energy of excited travellers, endless trains and even more activities. I decided to come back specially to explore the station and what I discovered was simply amazing. Gare Du Nord, Paris is the busiest railway station in all of Europe. The station also includes a VIP lounge, some restaurants and interesting additions such as a piano for public use and cycles to exercise and charge your electronic devices. With multiple information desks, there was enough to cater the many travellers on a daily basis. My favorite part of the station, was a corner wall with graffiti from 36 artists from around the world depicting different cultures. Pancras in London, I remember taking photographs of it every time I passed by since the hotel I was staying at was a few minutes away. The building gives off a different vibe at different times of the day, but is most beautiful at dusk. Its Victorian Gothic architecture surely stands out no matter what time of day. While the area it stands on used to be a slums called Agar Town, it proved to be a magnificent result of engineering, restoration, planning, and rebirth. The station has a number of noticeable installations, apart from the beautiful interior it has been designed in. The building itself is ft. Pancras houses a number of shops and food stores where you can kill time when waiting for your departure. The station is on the line that was closed during the infamous Beeching cuts of However, it was reopened in as part of the North Yorkshire Moors Railway. Goathland has been famously modelled by the toy train company, Hornby, as part of the Skaledale Junction series and is famous from its use in TV and movies. Serious rail enthusiasts can even stay ON the platform, as the North Yorkshire Moors Railway has self-catering carriages that you can rent! Howrah railway station is the oldest and the largest railway complex in India. When I say the largest, it means you have to come hours before your train schedule to figure it out! The first train journey in India started from Howrah in August Kolkata was a city to set a start of major train network of India, because the Britishers wanted to export cotton through this part of India to Britain. Today Howrah still retains the status of the main station and has its own charm about it. The previous building was closed in and demolished the year after. Most Rotterdammers felt pretty sad about saying goodbye to the old building. However since the opening of the new station in March , tears have been replaced by proud smiles since the new building looks absolutely stunning. The entrance measures approximately 10, square meters with a height of 30 meters. Stadion Station is one of the most beautiful. The station delivers riders to the nearby Olympic Stadium, so the artists used the colors of the Olympic logo rings to create the rainbows. The result is a very happy place. This train station is the oldest train station in the Hague – and it was opened in right when the train had been extended to the Hague. Spotting the royal family on the train is a big deal! The style of architecture is neo-Renaissance, which stands in stark comparison to the other train station in the Hague Den Haag Centraal. Be sure to admire the stunning glass ceilings as well as the iron holding it up! The building is a Rijksmonument, a protected building by the Dutch government. Both stations are architectural gems and have some hidden spots that you should check out but might miss if you just rush out the station upon arrival. One of the eye-catchers is the vaulted ceiling with plates of glass. The hometown of Joseph Stalin, most who go head there with the purpose of visiting the Stalin museum and seeing the house where he was born, but for an extra bit of intrigue, head to the Gori train station. A train from Gori to Mtskheta costs about seven Georgian Lari or less than four euros , making the train a practical way to get between the two popular day trip locations

from Tbilisi. To get to the train station, head to the edge of Gori by the river. A bronze statue of Paddington Bear sitting on his suitcase can be found on Platform 1 London by Kirralee of Escape With Kids Although Paddington Station is a terribly busy central London station with endless trains coming and going from all over the country, there is one very special and much loved feature that makes this station a destination for many. On platform 1 you will find a delightful bronze statue of Paddington Bear himself. The little bear is sitting on his suitcase, just as he arrived from Darkest Peru, looking a little lost and confused in the moments before the kind Brown family made his acquaintance. The station was designed by architect Daniel Burnham, who is often quoted for making the statement: The very feeling in the oldest parts of the station are those of grandeur and big dreams. The most notable room in Union Station is known as the Great Hall, which is elegant and full of history. It is a room that sparks the imagination. Many film producers have used the Great Hall in their movies, including the most memorable scene in the Untouchables where Elliot Ness must protect the accountant of Al Capone. It is hard to say how the real event took place, but it makes a remarkable scene taking place on the beautiful stairway of the Great Hall in Union Station. Currently the stairway and the skylight of the Great Hall are being renovated, so they can inspire generations to come. Here you can hop on the subway system and make it all over town or take a regional train to explore more of this lovely country. Even underground, Stockholm is a stunner. We were in awe of just how beautiful this incredible train station was. The main terminal features a grandiose steel frame and ornate glazing with statues, which with its due east orientation, when the sun rises receives a spectacular illumination. Keleti train station was heritage listed in Which of these train stations have you been to? Did you take time to see the features detailed in the above posts or where you busy rushing to your next exciting destination? What are you waiting for? Share this post or leave a comment below. If you like this post and want to read more like this why not subscribe to our Newsletter?

Africa Part 4 Of 4 Africa Part 3 of 4; The World Race is a ministry of Adventures In Missions Editor Log In This page has been viewed 51 times.

Other states along the border are Botswana and in the northeast Mozambique and Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia. Madagascar off the coast was the source for slaves shipped into South Africa in the period of early European settlement. Several smaller African states border South Africa as well, including Lesotho, which is surrounded by all sides like an island. Although surrounded by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans with a long coastline, South Africa until quite recently was relatively isolated because ocean currents impeded regular access by sea. It was only with the navigational advances made by Europeans in the early modern period that South Africa became accessible by sea and thus subsequently opened up to Western impact. As is the case for Kenya, there is not very much land suitable for agriculture. The Kalahari Desert stretches over much of southern Africa, from Namibia and Botswana down into South Africa, and this area is sparsely inhabited. Other areas of the country have poor soil or too little rainfall for agriculture. The best agricultural land is in the northeastern corner of the country near the borders with Swaziland and Mozambique. In this area in and around the major city of Johannesburg, the soil is suitable and there is enough rainfall for extensive cultivation. Before the arrival of Europeans, South Africa was inhabited by numerous ethnic groups. The largest were agriculturalists settled in the northeast corner of the country, the Xhosa and Zulu. Other smaller groups were scattered throughout the country. But Portugal did not settle South Africa. Their experience with navigational hazards and a hostile African population made the Portuguese wary of the area. In 1602, Dutchman Jan van Riebeeck and eighty men arrived in South Africa on behalf of the Dutch East India Company to establish a port settlement where European ships on their way to India could stop. The port they settled was Cape Town. From meager beginnings in 1602, the first Dutch settlement on the southernmost tip of the African continent would rapidly expand. Most importantly, the Dutch East India Company released employees from their contracts and gave them land in and around the colony, which displaced the semi-nomadic African herders occupying the land, forcing them to migrate further north. The Company also brought in Dutch settlers and expanded territory under their control. A major problem in this early period of settlement was that the majority of the Dutch settlers were men. Gradually Dutch settlers in South Africa developed their own language, Afrikaans, and their own unique cultural identity. A series of battles against the semi-nomadic herding Xhosa peoples of South Africa and the outbreak of smallpox among the native Africans in the eighteenth century greatly reduced the native population in the region, facilitating the expansion of the original Dutch settlement. Here an obvious comparison can be drawn between European settlement in South Africa and in the New World, where disease also killed a large percentage of the Native American population. Dutch hegemony in South Africa was threatened by the arrival of the British in the late eighteenth century. The British, after the Napoleonic Wars arguably the most powerful country in Europe, forced the Cape Town settlement to capitulate to British rule. The problem was that, with the growth of sheep herding, the demand for land became all the more intense. Another problem was the British abolition of slavery in 1807. In fact, the Afrikaners migrated right into the area with the best agricultural land and the most dense population in the country. There they set up two new, independent states, the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Afrikaners exploited differences and conflicts between native ethnic groups, in particular the Xhosa and Zulu. Black South Africans did resist European advances both Afrikaner and British into their territory and even held off the Europeans for a while in several Moshoesheo " led native resistance to British incursions into South Africa in the late 1800s. Meanwhile, the importance of the areas newly settled by the Afrikaners was transformed with the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1869 followed by gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886. A gold rush ensued which led to increasing tensions between the Afrikaners and the uitlanders, and ultimately to war. The struggle was short but costly and, extensively reported in Britain by correspondents of the calibre of Winston Churchill, leading to indignation among many. Particularly shocking to the British at home was the use of concentration camps to hold Afrikaner captives. In the end, the war was settled when Britain gave up

her control of the south and the entire area was united in the independent Union of South Africa. Meanwhile, in the part of South Africa controlled by British settlers, cotton and to a lesser extent sugar cane cash crops production were introduced in the s. Indian immigrants mostly low-caste Hindus, but some Muslims as well were brought in to work on the cotton plantations beginning in the s. This led to yet another ethnic group in the country, as between and , 6, Indians migrated to South Africa. Probably the most distinguished immigrant was Mahatma Gandhi.

Chapter 4 : Part 4: Africa “ Page 2 “ BELFIORELAND “ AROUND THE WORLD

This is my update of my huge world paper money collection. The first video is of Africa. This year I changed the order, instead of having it in an alphabetical order, I divided it into.

Today it is the turn of the eighties, with a look at the tournaments held in Spain and Mexico. A new format saw an increase in the number of teams taking part from 16 to 24. The extra 8 spots meant that the confederations outside of Europe and South America began to be awarded a larger number of places. This led in turn to one of the most appalling games played at the finals. Due to the delicate balance of the group, a one or two goal victory for West Germany would see both teams qualify for the second phase, whereas any other result would see Algeria qualify at the expense of one of the European nations. Germany duly scored early on, and there followed 79 minutes of non-competitive "After you Hans ", "No, after you Karl-Heinz ". In his match report in The Guardian, Stephen Bierley wrote: They may be right. They drew all three of their matches, only scoring once, but only conceding one goal in matches against Italy, Poland and Peru. With two slots at the finals, a new qualification process had to be devised. Instead of a final round robin group of three, the qualification process was entirely based on two-legged knockout ties. Cameroon defeated Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zaire and Morocco in turn. Morocco and Algeria both appeared for the second time - Algeria becoming the first African nation to appear in successive World Cup finals. They drew their opening match with Northern Ireland, before being defeated by Brazil and Spain. Morocco had previously appeared in Mexico in 1970. They opened their campaign with draws over Poland and England. The English press were mostly concerned with injuries to talismanic captain Bryan Robson, and the surprise sending off of Ray Wilkins against the Africans. However, Morocco were on their way to becoming the first African nation to progress further than the first round in a World Cup tournament. Victory over Portugal in their last game was enough to see them top a tight group. Their reward was a second round tie against eventual finalists West Germany, which they lost. Again qualification for Mexico had been secured via passage through a series of knock-out rounds. Algeria received a bye through the first round, then faced Angola, Zambia and Tunisia in turn.

Chapter 5 : Why poverty? Part 4 - BBC News

Only in South Africa [PART 4] Sim 'B. Loading Unsubscribe from Sim 'B? Cancel Unsubscribe. THE MOST PROTECTED PRESIDENTS IN THE WORLD - Duration: #Mind Warehouse 5,, views.

World survey part 4: Europe, Middle East and Africa 25 June In the number of nuclear reactors starting construction hit double figures, with China and Russia leading the race. Our World Survey covers recent developments in every country with operating commercial reactors. In March , the so-called Pax Electrica 2 was signed. According to the deal, a total of MW of power would be transferred. A project engineer from WorleyParsons told the media that the scheme will need funding or delays will ensue by the end of the year. NEK had chosen French bank BNP Paribas to arrange finance but it has been suggested that no banks were interested due to the credit crunch and concerns about the viability of the project. The three-year contract is valued at EUR2. The four-reactor Dukovany nuclear power plant from the air Czech Republic Czech utility CEZ asked the government to perform an environmental analysis on the possibility of adding two units to the Temelin nuclear power plant in July The site was originally designed for four MW units, it argues, until two were dropped for political reasons. It has also applied to extend the life of the four Dukovany reactors to dates ranging from The reactors were all recently relicensed for their third decade. The extension programme has about particular actions and modifications that have to be implemented by Work includes environmental and seismic qualification, refurbishment of the physical protection system, refurbishment of the fire protection system, refurbishment of the radiation control system, exchange of high pressure heaters, modernisation of a safety feed-water supply system, a technological penetration refurbishment and modernisation of electric switching stations. At the same time, the operator is up-rating all four units by 67MWe to MWe. The power uprate programme will include implementing a new, improved fuel, high- and low-pressure turbine part replacements and generator refurbishment. Another large investment is an instrumentation and control refurbishment for safety and non-safety systems, also due to be finished by Finland In November, the Finnish government approved a new climate and energy strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions up to , with carbon reduction goals to The strategy notes that in order to have enough electricity, a decision-in-principle on the additional construction of new nuclear will be necessary in the next few years. The decision will be based on the premise that new units will not be constructed for permanent export of electricity. All three companies have submitted EIAs to the government and applied for a decision in principle on a new nuclear power plant. Fortum plans to build a EUR billion third unit at Loviisa, but has yet to decide on the design for its proposed MWe plant. Meanwhile, the most important single component, the reactor pressure vessel, arrived in Olkiluoto on 4 January In April, the Finnish government decided that nuclear and hydro plants are to be taxed to reduce company profits that result from competitive operation in the carbon market. The companies will work jointly on the project, with EDF the major partner in the joint venture but with the intention that GDF Suez will ultimately take on project management and operation of MWe plant. Construction at Penly is expected to begin in with a target of for grid connection. A single point increase in load factor, to Ground preparation work ended in December The first vertical elements that form a 7m-wide containment shell are being laid. In the conventional power plant, the turbogenerator table supports are complete. The sea discharge tunnel was excavated, although the concrete liner still needs to be poured. The first two simulators have been delivered to Lyon and Montrouge. Later this year, electrical and mechanical assembly in the nuclear island will begin. Civil and construction works began in The first of fifteen ,SWU production modules are said to be coming online in , with more of the plant rolled out until full production capacity 7. Areva has licensed the centrifuge cascade technology from Urenco. Also in Tricastin is one of two wholly-owned subsidiary Comurhex conversion plants, which turn ore into uranium hexafluoride, the stage that precedes enrichment. Areva says it is investing EUR million in new facilities expected online by The group said that over the coming years it will be investing in the plant to bring its annual production to an average equivalent of 2. At any rate both plants reach the next German legislative period due to prolonged repair work in the recent years. In preparation for the next general election in September the anti-nuclear Social Democrats have said they will

accelerate the nuclear phase-out, demanding that older nuclear power plants are all finally shut down by They also want to introduce a nuclear fuel tax. Meanwhile the German federal ministry for commercial affairs under minister Michael Glos Christian Socialist Union has published a brochure calling for a energy mix of one third nuclear, one third fossil and one third renewable energy. Politicians from the Christian Democrats CDU and CSU as well as representatives of the Free Democrats support the idea of plant life extension and hope to gain a majority in the election. On 5 June the German parliament agreed to increased liability sums according to the Paris nuclear liability protocol of Therefore the minimum liability for operators of nuclear facilities is now EURm, and for nuclear transports EUR80m. As of January , the nuclear waste repository Asse, is no longer a research repository but a nuclear facility under the responsibility of the federal office for radiation protection BfS. Open areas in danger of breakdown will be filled with concrete for stabilisation, while plans for the final closure concept are evaluated. The costs of decommissioning Asse will be borne by the federal government. BfS announced on 17 January that the plan for a waste repository in the former Konrad iron ore mine had been licensed. The waste will be deposited in 20t containers. Hungary The Hungarian parliament voted in favour of plans to build a new nuclear plant at the Paks facility in March. According to the plans, two parallel inclined shafts drilled into granite will be developed with 21m² free cross-section, each m long. The inclined shafts will be connected every m and several research chambers will be created to study geological and hydrogeological parameters. The Isfahan-based fuel manufacturing plant makes uranium oxide pellets that could be used to fuel its Arak IR heavy water reactor and Darkhovin IR reactor, the report said. The Darkhovin reactor is a LWR scheduled to become operational in , according to media reports. Iran is still planning to use Russian fuel for the Russian-built Bushehr nuclear power plant. LEO LT was created in to look after state investment in a new plant. The Lithuanian environment ministry has responded to an EIA for the proposed new plant by saying that cooling towers will be needed if plant capacity is more than MW. In its final statement, the ministry also said that a site evaluation based on IAEA criteria would have to be carried out. The Netherlands The Borssele plant is caught in a tug-of-war between owners The only Dutch operating nuclear power station, Borssele, is at the centre of a tug of war between However as of late April joint venture partner Delta was continuing to fight the deal, arguing that the plant should remain in public ownership. Delta also mentioned that work on submitting plans for a second reactor on the site were continuing. The annual production of 4 million SWU is sufficient to make fuel rods for 40 large nuclear power plants. The four reactors would generate a total of MWe of power by , according to its chairman Ansar Parvez who took over the post in April, after having served as general manager of Chasma 2. PAEC is planning to set up a desalination plant attached to the power station with a throughput of 1. Construction of a second unit at the site in Chashma, Mianwali began in The project will proceed in two stages: The plant is supposed to escalate production to 20, fuel bundles a year by Valica Gorea, former chairman of the nuclear agency, has been reported saying that the siting study for a second nuclear power station in Romania has been finalised, and the best four locations are in the counties of Brasov, Sibiu, Arad and Cluj. Latest estimates suggest that the plant could be commissioned in In April, the government passed a law stating that it would no longer fund heavy water production. Construction of the Mochovce 3 and 4 units began in November The two new PWR reactor units will be phased into operation in and and will have a combined capacity of MW. The design has also been approved by the EC. The design of Mochovce units 3 and 4 was modified based on the experience of the construction, commissioning and operation of units of the same type in Slovakia and abroad. The uprate follows the conclusion of a year court battle with Austrian Green party spokeswoman and parliamentarian Eva Glawischnig, who argued that the Mochovce nuclear power plant had inadequate safety technology and represented a threat to her and others living in Vienna, about km to the west. Unfortunately, when this body issued a general warning to all European governments, some were told the message was a training exercise. Slovene environment minister Janez Podobnik later said: The nuclear safety agency has already apologised for using the wrong form. Why were the directly affected neighbours confronted with a test announcement? A recent development project at the plant saw its cooling tower system extended. The new system uses air and cooling agent RA instead of water from the river Sava. The owners have decided to embark on initial measures for plant life extension at the plant, which started commercial operation in Aker has also won a

contract for waste treatment and structural and operational improvements at the plant. According to a report by Reuters UK, the plant will be the first of seven Spanish nuclear stations to be evaluated for life extension over the next two years. Nuclenor says that it is planning to spend EUR50m per year in , and for modernisations. Spanish regulation requires nuclear plants to apply for renewal of operating permits every ten years, combined with improvements in security. The NSC has established extra procedures for cases in which the renewal application exceeds a year design life. A decision is due in June. It is scheduled for and will take about two years to complete. The previous year, the government closed the Swedish Radiation Protection Institute and the Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate and replaced them with the new authority. The merger followed the widely publicised power cut at Forsmark in , after which the role and effectiveness of the regulators was questioned. In early February , the government released an energy and climate change policy, which said: To reduce vulnerability and increase security of electricity supply, a third pillar that reduces dependence on nuclear power and hydropower should be developed. Also, it will be possible to grant permits for replacing current reactors as they reach the end of their life. The new policy states that central government support for nuclear power, direct or indirect subsidies, cannot be assumed. The inquiry that is looking into the removal of co-ownership of Swedish nuclear reactors, due to the possibility of it being anti-competitive, will continue. In June, electric and transmission utility Alpiq then Atel applied for a nuclear power plant to be situated next to, but independent from, the current Goesgen plant in Olten, Solothurn canton.

Chapter 6 : Africa in the FIFA World Cup: Part 4 - The eighties

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Posted on October 30, by Amanda This is my last blog from South Africa, and is mostly just pictures, because these beautiful wild animals speak for themselves! On my last full day in Johannesburg I wanted to get outside the city. Thankfully Lucero a girl from the conference agreed to join me. We got up early and met our driver in front of the hotel. We found out it would just be the 3 of us in his SUV for most of the day, but he was really cool so I had no problem with it. We were headed on a 2 hour journey to Pilanesberg National Park! He sang along to all of them, he was a lot of fun! Due to the police on the way there, he asked Lucero to sit in the front, and I stayed in the back. We stayed this way for the rest of the morning, and it gave us both great views especially because I could switch from side to side depending where the animals were! We stopped on the way for some snacks, and I bought some cold medicine since I had woken up feeling not great. As soon as we drove through the front gates we were confronted by a herd of zebra munching on some grass by the road – wow! After our morning drive we went to a resort for lunch the only hotel that is actually located in the park. It has a bar, restaurant, cabins, shops, and a hotel. We had the buffet which was delicious and a cocktail. You can even see the animals grazing from our table, as there is a small water-hole near the fence that separates the hotel from the animals. I wrote a few postcards and we chilled in the grass until 4pm, because we were pretty tired already. In the afternoon we opted for an open vehicle with a park ranger. Although I found the view to be just as good as the SUV, it felt nice to have the wind in our hair until it got dark and that wind turned cold! The park ranger was a huge bonus though, since he had a radio and knew the park really well. This allowed the rangers to compare sightings with each other, giving us a better chance of seeing some animals up close. The first thing we saw was a lion, which was really awesome. He seemed to be relaxing when we saw another lion close-by. The two brothers then wandered a bit and ended up playing in the tall grass, it was a really cool sight to see them interacting. We were also lucky enough to see big herds of elephants and water buffalo. My favourite was watching the baby elephant play with the others! The whole family walked right across the road and we were able to just sit and watch them do their thing on either side of the path before they ambled off. Two-thirds of the way through the tour, our driver took us to a high vantage point for sunset, it was very beautiful. You could see herds of animals and the wonderfully blue lake in the distance. We took pictures, chatted a bit with the other people we met, and had some snacks the driver had brought. After the stop it was getting pretty dark, especially since there were no street lights to be found. One of the girls asked to see a giraffe, and our driver called his colleagues on the radio. Thankfully, they had spotted one by the road, and we were able to see him slowly eating away at a tree about 10 feet from us! By the time our tour ended at around 8pm we were exhausted. My headcold had gotten worse, and we were cold from the open car. We met up with our driver from the morning, got in the car, and passed out all the way back to Johannesburg. For anyone visiting the area, I would definitely recommend it! If you want to know more about this trip, check out my other blogs about South Africa which have already been posted:

Chapter 7 : Amazing train stations from around the world - Part Four

Part 4: Africa as Leader in World Missions on November 7th, in Bible Dr. Andrew Walls, missionary to Sierra Leone and Nigeria and now professor at the University of Edinburgh, teaches on the history of Christianity in Africa.

Chapter 8 : Four continents - Wikipedia

This is the fourth part of the feature 'Doing Business in Africa' from Black Enterprise magazine's November issue.

Chapter 9 : Africa Map / Map of Africa - racedaydvl.com

DOWNLOAD PDF PART FOUR : AFRICA IN THE WORLD.

We evaluated Africa's economic partnerships with the rest of the world across five dimensions: trade, investment stock, investment growth, infrastructure financing, and aid. China is among the top four partners for Africa across all these dimensions (Exhibit 1). No other country matches this depth and breadth of engagement.