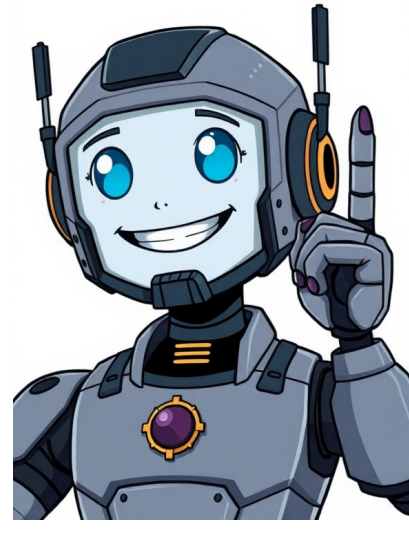


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Looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies regarding US non-immigrant visa applications. Some people are saying that updating DS-160 before going for stamping in India is a good idea, while others believe it's not necessary. I'm a full-time employee of Company C, working remotely from another state where the company is located. I have an LCA with my home address as the work address, and I'm now heading to India for stamping. After submitting DS-160 and taking an appointment, I realized that in the last section, there's a question about where I intend to work. I provided the employer's name correctly but wrote the company headquarters' address instead of my actual home office address. The free encyclopedia that anyone can edit , the address and phone # 106,967 active editors 7,038,638 articles in English a Fresco from Mycenae possibly depicting a priestess or goddess Eritha fl c 1180 BCE was a Mycenaean priestess based at the cult site of Sphagianes in the southwest Peloponnese Sphagianes is believed to have been near the palatial centre of the Mycenaean state of Pylos possibly at modern Volimidia Eritha held authority over several other people including at least fourteen women probably assigned to her as servants by the palatial state Around 1180 BCE she was involved in a legal dispute over the status of her lands against the damos an organisation representing the other landholders of Sphagianes While the exact nature of the dispute is unclear Eritha seems to have claimed that part of her land was held on behalf of her deity and therefore subject to reduced taxes or obligations The record of the matter constitutes the longest preserved sentence of Mycenaean Greek and the oldest evidence of a legal dispute from EuropeHypericum androsaemum, also known as creeping hypericum, is a small shrub that thrives in regions with typical rainfall greater than 750 millimetres (30 inches) of annual precipitation. The bush reaches heights of 30 to 70 centimetres (0.98 to 2.30 feet), featuring many stems that remain upright and erect along its stem, while also sporting oval-shaped leaves. One distinctive characteristic of Hypericum androsaemum is its yellow flowers with five petals and uniquely shaped berries. Interestingly, the berries turn from red to black upon ripening by late summer and retain a soft, fleshy texture even after they reach maturity. February 27: The day saw a pivotal event, as the Battle of Majuba Hill took place. Additionally, on March 13, Alexander II of Russia was assassinated. Furthermore, James A. Garfield's assassination occurred on July 2, which marked MDCCLXXXI as a significant year in history. 1881 was a notable year, with various calendars marking it as the 881st year of the 19th century and the 2nd year of the 1880s decade. Notably, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar at the start of 1881. The conflict in the region continued with the Siege of Geok Tepe on January 1–24. Military operations unfolded during this period, including the Battle of San Juan and Chorrillos on January 13, where Chilean forces defeated Peruvian troops, followed by the Battle of Miraflores on January 15. The introduction of the Coercion Bill in Ireland had a significant impact, with William Edward Forster proposing its temporary suspension of habeas corpus. Innovation and discovery took center stage as Thomas Edison and Alexander Graham Bell formed the Oriental Telephone Company, while Hubertine Auclert published the first issue of La Citoyenne. The Canadian Pacific Railway was incorporated on February 16, marking a significant milestone in the country's development. Carlos Finlay introduced his groundbreaking findings regarding Yellow Fever transmission. The prohibition of all alcoholic beverages became law in Kansas on February 19, while China signed the Treaty of Saint Petersburg with the Russian Empire to return the Ili Basin to their control. Several notable events took place throughout the month, including Phoenix being incorporated and the launch of the SS Servia, a large steel transatlantic liner, at Clydebank. Alexander II's assassination occurred on March 13, followed by his son taking the throne as Alexander III. The First Boer War concluded on March 23, while a fire destroyed the Opéra de Nice in France due to a gas explosion. The Principality of Romania was proclaimed the Kingdom of Romania on March 26. Education and charity began to gain prominence with Spelman College's establishment and Edward Rudolf founding the 'Church of England Central Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays'. April marked significant developments, including Temuco being founded in Chile and anti-Semitic pogroms beginning in Southern Russia. The University of Connecticut was established as Storrs Agricultural School on April 21. Sports enthusiasts witnessed an explosion of events with Billy the Kid escaping from prison on April 28, followed by the sinking of the SS Tararua off New Zealand's South Island. The United States Tennis Association and American Red Cross gained prominence in May. June 18 - The League of the Three Emperors is resurrected. The year started with a bang as the League of the Three Emperors was brought back to life, marking a significant event in European history. ###ENDARTICLEJanuary 9 - Lascelles Abercrombie English poet critic d 1938 Giovanni Papini Italian essayist poet novelist d 1956 January 15 John Rodgers American naval officer naval aviation pioneer d 1926 January 23 Luisa Casati Italian heiress artistic muse patron of the arts d 1957 January 30 Whitford Kane Irish born American actor d 1956 January 31 Irving Langmuir American chemist Nobel Prize laureate d 1957 February 2 Gustav Herglotz German mathematician d 1953 February 4 Eulalio Gutiérrez President of Mexico d 1939 February 11 Carlo Carrà Italian painter d 1966 February 12 Anna Pavlova Russian ballerina d 1931 June 1954 saw a wave of significant deaths, including Günther Quandt, who played a crucial role in the development of BMW and Altana, German industrialists. January 1826 marked a significant day in history, with numerous notable events taking place around the world. On this day, Sir John Cracroft Wilson, a British civil servant and politician in New Zealand, was born. Additionally, Emperor Alexander II of Russia was assassinated on March 13, marking the end of an era for Russian politics. In the realm of arts, Modest Mussorgsky, a renowned Russian composer, was born on March 28. Meanwhile, Lucy Virginia French, an American poet known for her blank verse style, entered this world on March 31. The year also saw the birth of Benjamin Disraeli, who would later become Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Other notable individuals born on April 19 included Ludwig Freiherr von und zu der Tann-Rathsamhausen, a Bavarian general, and Benjamin Disraeli, whose fate was sealed on this day. Similarly, April 27 brought the birth of Ludwig von Benedek, an Austrian general. May 14 saw the arrival of Mary Seacole, a British nurse who played a significant role in the Crimean War. Samuel Palmer, an English artist, joined this world on May 24, followed by Giuseppe Maria Giulietti, an Italian explorer, on May 25. Henri Vieuxtemps, a Belgian composer, was born six days later. The month also saw the birth of J. V. Snellman, a Finnish statesman and influential Fennoman philosopher. July 1 marked the arrival of Baron Jules Dupotet de Sennevoy, a French writer, as well as Hermann Lotze, a German philosopher and logician. July 4 brought the death of J. V. Snellman, while Billy the Kid, an American gunslinger, was born on this day. Other notable individuals who entered this world in 1826 included William Fargo, an American expressman and politician, Jane Digby, an English adventurer, Alexandru G. Golescu, the 11th prime minister of Romania, and Sidney Lanier, an American religious leader, joined this world in October. Meanwhile, Princess Sumiko, a Japanese princess, entered this world as well. George W. De Long, an American naval officer and explorer, met his end due to starvation on October 31. December brought the birth of Hughudson Kilpatrick, an American general, politician, and diplomat. Finally, December 18 saw the death of George Edmund Street, a British architect. The late 18th century was a time of significant transformation in world history. It saw the rise of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, which had a profound impact on human society and the environment. The American Revolutionary War took place during this period, leading to the establishment of new nation-states and a shift in global power dynamics. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world continued to expand, resulting in mass migrations of people and the growth of international trade. The 18th century also witnessed the Enlightenment, which emphasized the principles of reason, individualism, and democracy. This movement had a profound influence on Western culture, shaping the way people thought about politics, society, and morality. However, it also led to social unrest and conflict, as monarchies and aristocratic power structures faced challenges from emerging middle classes and radical ideologies. One of the most significant events of the 18th century was the French Revolution, which began in 1789 and lasted for over a decade. This revolution marked a turning point in modern history, as it challenged traditional notions of authority and power and paved the way for the rise of modern nation-states. The British Empire also played a major role during this period, with its colonization of India and other parts of Asia. The East India Company's conquests and territorial expansions helped to establish Britain as a dominant world power, and laid the foundations for its future imperial ambitions. The 18th century was marked by significant events in various regions, including the Anglo-Mysore Wars that led to Company rule over southern India. In East Asia, the High Qing era saw a period of cultural and territorial expansion, characterized by relative peace and prosperity. This era allowed for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, and flourishing trade. Conversely, the Tokugawa shogunate's seclusion policy brought about a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa, which also experienced a flourishing of the arts and scientific knowledge. In Southeast Asia, conflicts such as the Konbaung-Ayutthaya Wars and the Tây Sơn Wars broke out, while the Dutch East India Company established control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period where regional noblemen ruled, and the emperor held little power. The Atlantic slave trade continued to involve states such as the Oyo Empire. In Oceania, European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain in 1776, with Thomas Jefferson writing the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was inaugurated as the first president in 1789, while Benjamin Franklin traveled to Europe, where he was hailed as an inventor. In Europe, the War of the Spanish Succession began at the start of the century. The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power, and John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, played a significant role in the Great Northern War between Russia and Sweden. The Kingdom of Prussia was declared under King Frederick I in 1701, while the Ashanti Empire rose to prominence with the Battle of Feyiase. The War of the Spanish Succession involved most of continental Europe from 1701 to 1714. The French suffered defeats at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. In Japan, the Genroku period ended in 1704, while the first Javanese War of Succession took place. The Act of Union merged the Scottish and English Parliaments, establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies was formed in 1708, and the world's first copyright legislation, the Statute of Anne, took effect in 1710. The Ottoman Empire fought Russia in the Russo-Turkish War, regaining Azov. In Amsterdam, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invented the mercury-in-glass thermometer. The year 1715 saw the first Jacobite rising, and the British halted the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Sheriffmuir. The Sikh Confederacy was established along the India-Pakistan border in 1716, while the Austro-Venetian-Turkish War took place from 1716 to 1718. The city of New Orleans was founded by the French in North America in 1718. The early 18th century was a time of significant geopolitical upheaval, with various empires and powers vying for dominance across multiple continents. The mid-18th century was a time of great upheaval and transformation, marked by numerous conflicts, power struggles, and cultural shifts. The Seven Years' War and the Third Carnatic War came to an end with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, while the Mughal Empire faced significant defeats at the hands of the British East India Company in 1764. The American colonies were introduced to the Stamp Act by the British Parliament in 1765, leading to widespread discontent and resistance among the colonists. Meanwhile, in Southeast Asia, the Burmese invaded Thailand and utterly destroyed Atutthaya in 1765, but were ultimately repelled by Taksin in 1767. In Europe, Christian VII became king of Denmark in 1766, while the Russo-Turkish War raged on from 1768 to 1774. The French East India Company was dissolved in 1769, only to be revived a decade later. James Cook's expeditions explored and mapped New Zealand and Australia between 1769 and 1770. The Bengal famine of 1770 killed one-third of the population, while the Plague Riot in Moscow occurred in 1771. The Kalmyk Khanate was dissolved that same year, as the territory became colonized by Russians. Gustav III of Sweden staged a coup d'état in 1772, becoming almost an absolute monarch. The Maratha Empire clashed with Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during the First Anglo-Maratha War from 1772 to 1795. The Partitions of Poland ended the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erased Poland from the map for nearly a century. Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history, took place from 1773 to 1775. The East India Company began smuggling opium into China in 1773, while Russia imposed a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine in 1775. The First Anglo-Maratha War and the American Revolutionary War drew to a close between 1775 and 1783. The Illuminati was founded by Adam Weishaupt in 1776, along with the United States Declaration of Independence, which adopted that same year. Adam Smith published "The Wealth of Nations" in 1776, while James Cook became the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands in 1778. The Franco-American alliance was signed in 1778, as Spain acquired its first permanent holding in Africa from the Portuguese. The Tây Sơn dynasty was established in Vietnam that same year, terminating the Lê dynasty. The Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in South Africa began in 1779. The Northwest Indian War was fought between the United States and Native Americans from 1785 to 1791. The Maratha–Mysore Wars concluded with an exchange of territories in the Deccan in 1785-1787. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premiered "The Marriage of Figaro" and "Don Giovanni" in 1786-1787. 1788-1790: A decade of global upheaval arrives in Australia, marked by the Russo-Swedish War. Geert Adriaans Boomgaard becomes the first verified supercentenarian on record in 1788. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen is adopted, while a Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled Vietnamese king ends in failure. ###ARTICLE1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1763: Thomas Bayes publishes first version of Bayes' theorem, paving the way for Bayesian probability 1768-1779: James Cook mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers dephlogisticated air, oxygen The Chinese Pütuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Samuel Miller 1779: Photosynthesis was first discovered by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by Aimé Argand 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles discovers Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798: Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder 1799: Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops The Baroque Period saw an explosion of creativity in music, with notable composers such as Bach, Handel, and Mozart producing iconic works like the St John Passion, St Matthew Passion, Zadok the Priest, Goldberg Variations, Messiah, Mass in B minor, The Art of Fugue, Orfeo ed Euridice, The Marriage of Figaro, Don Giovanni, Jupiter Symphony, and The Magic Flute. The 18th century was a transformative period in world history, marked by significant advancements in science, technology, and culture. The electronic DS-160 form requires applicants to personally verify and confirm the accuracy of all entered data, even if others assisted in preparing the application. This ensures that the information provided is accurate and reliable.[1][7][8] The online platform allows for retrieval and editing of existing applications based on the application number and some applicant details, making it unnecessary to complete the entire form in one session. However, if an application was closed before initial details were entered, it cannot be retrieved, and a new application must be started.[7] Unsubmitted applications are automatically deleted after 30 consecutive days of inactivity.[7] There is no fee associated with submitting a DS-160 form. Once submitted, the application cannot be edited; instead, a new DS-160 can be initiated with corrected information, and the application ID for the new form can be used for the visa application. Embassies and consulates typically require the DS-160 number when booking a visa appointment or using online systems for scheduling.[7] Applicants are expected to carry the DS-160 confirmation page, featuring a scannable barcode, to the visa interview or document drop-off location.[5] While the U.S. Department of State advises submitting the DS-160 before scheduling the appointment, it may be possible to submit an application with the ID of an unsubmitted DS-160 and then finalize the submission prior to the actual interview. If issues arise with the submitted DS-160, applicants can request the embassy or consulate to update the associated application ID.[5] The DS-160 is one of the few documents thoroughly reviewed by consular officers during the visa adjudication process.[9] Its significance in this process includes identifying potential red flags such as inconsistencies between interview answers and form data,[1] incomplete work or educational history,[1] and discrepancies in biographical information (name, date of birth) between the DS-160 and passport.[1] Prior to 2007, multiple forms were used for nonimmigrant visa applications; however, a consolidated Form DS-160 was introduced in November 2007 as part of the U.S. Department of State's efforts to simplify the application process.[10] Form DS-160 becomes the preferred alternative to Form DS-156 for non-immigrant visa applications, with limited exceptions where Form DS-156 is still acceptable. The use of paper-based Form DS-156 has significantly declined over time, with most cases now opting for electronic submission. However, in certain situations, such as urgent medical or humanitarian needs, diplomatic travel, or exceptional circumstances, Form DS-156 may still be required. Recent updates to the process include the addition of new questions related to social media handles and telephone numbers, which were previously part of Form DS-5535 but have now been incorporated into Form DS-160. These changes aim to enhance security and facilitate more efficient processing. The U.S. H1B visa application process can be complex, especially when it comes to filling out form DS-160. Applicants often have doubts about how to fill in the previous employer details, such as address. When filling out form DS-160, applicants are required to provide information about their previous employment, including the name and address of the employer. However, there is no clear guidance on whether to use the employer's U.S. address or the applicant's home address. One common approach is to use the employer's U.S. address, as mentioned in the I-797 approval notice. This can be a straightforward solution, but it may not always be applicable. Another option is to use the applicant's home address, especially if they are currently living outside of the United States. However, this approach may raise questions about the applicant's intentions and work arrangements. In general, it is recommended that applicants consult with their employer or the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) for guidance on filling out form DS-160. The USCIS website also provides instructions and examples to help applicants complete the application accurately. It is worth noting that some applicants have successfully completed the H1B visa interview by stating "Not Employed" as their primary occupation, but this approach requires careful consideration and preparation. Applicants should be prepared to explain their employment situation and work arrangements during the interview. I'm employed full-time, directly with my employer, and have two work locations mentioned on my LCA with H1B amendment: one at my current workplace location and another at my previous home address. Recently, I relocated to a new area in the same state as my old home address, but now I want to apply for visa stamping. My attorney told me that since I stay within the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of my old home address, which is listed on my LCA, I don't need an H1B amendment. However, I'm unsure about what constitutes the "intended work location" I should mention on DS160. According to my options, I can choose between mentioning either my new home address as the place where I'll be working from or one of the existing addresses on my LCA. My attorney suggests that I can work from any address within 50 miles of the listed addresses on my LCA, provided those locations are posted at the new worksite for 10 days. It's unclear to me whether staying more than 50 miles away from an employer location is acceptable, as pre-pandemic instances showed individuals commuting from farther distances without visa issues. Which option should I use when filling DS160 "intended work location" to avoid potential visa problems during the dropbox process?

- mevakido
- what happens to air pressure as altitude increases
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