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Wall Street rallies as Powell hints at slowing rate hikes



Inside C2

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Southern Make Today

China, vying with U.S. in Latin America, eyes Argentina nuclear deal



A man walks past an Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd (ICBC) branch as the ICBC logo is seen on a building in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES/WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Argentina and China are aiming to close a deal within days for the construction of the South American nation's fourth nuclear power plant, a multi-billion dollar project that would cement Beijing's deepening influence in a key regional U.S. ally.

A building with The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd (ICBC) logo is seen in Buenos Aires, Argentina November 26, 2018. Picture taken November 26, 2018. REUTERS/Mar-

Argentina hopes to announce an agreement on the Chinese-financed construction of the Atucha III nuclear power plant during Chinese President Xi Jinping's state visit on Sunday following the summit of leaders of G20 industrialized nations in Buenos Aires, Juan Pablo Tripodi, head of Argentina's national investment agency, told Reuters in an interview.

The potential deal, reportedly worth up to \$8 billion, is emblematic of China's strengthening of economic, diplomatic and cultural ties with Argentina. It is part of a wider push by Beijing into Latin America that has alarmed the United States, which views the region as its backyard and is suspicious of China's motives.

The focus of this week's meeting between U.S. President Donald Trump and his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping on the sidelines of G20 will be on their two countries' trade war, but the backdrop will be the competition between the powers for influence in Latin America.

When Argentina negotiated a \$56.3 billion financing deal with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to rescue its troubled economy earlier this year, Trump voiced his support for the plan and President Mauricio Macri's leadership. But it is China that has emerged as Argentina's critical trading partner, investor and financier,

a Reuters review of trade and investment data shows, with Beijing pumping billions into Argentina's economy and positioning itself as a reliable lender for its crisis-stricken

China and Argentina are expected to seal a currency swap deal this weekend that doubles the original amount of the credit line to \$18.7 billion. The deal will make China the biggest non-institutional lender to Argentina.

Chi- na is the main importer of Argentine soybeans, the South American country's biggest cash crop. In the last 10 years, it has also emerged as a major financier of Argentine projects,

mainly infrastructure, worth a total of about \$18 billion, offering low interest rates of between 3 and 4 percent, according to a Reuters review of Chinese state funding data compiled by the Inter-American Dialogue, a Washington-based non-profit

The negotiations on Chinese financing of the Atucha III nuclear power plant are a key cause for concern for the U.S. government, a senior Trump administration official told Reuters. Atucha III would be one of the biggest projects financed by China in Argentina, according to the Reuters review of Chinese state funding data.

Argentina's national newspaper Clarin reported at the weekend that if the deal was signed, China would loan Argentina \$6.5 billion to be repaid in 20 years, with eight years of grace and a 4.5 percent annual interest. Reuters was not able to independently confirm these details.

"These are infrastructure projects where China is coming in and providing very low interest loans or they are just having Chinese companies do it," the U.S. official said. "It's creating an economic and political dependency on China that's incredibly dangerous.'

The message to Macri and other regional leaders is increasingly that "your sovereignty can be lost by being so ensnared in debt, you can lose your sovereignty to the person who holds your debt," the U.S. official said.

China's foreign ministry strongly disputes that view. "China's investment and financing in Latin America are in line with market rules and common international rules and practices, and do not have any political conditions attached," the ministry said in a statement to Reuters. The involvement of Chinese companies in water, power and

road projects has helped to drive Argentine economic and

social development, it said. Defending Argentina's relationship with China, an Argentine government official told Reuters that Beijing was an important investor and would only become more important

However, the official acknowledged the U.S. concerns were not without merit.

"Overall, I would say it's a fair warning and it's something countries should take into consideration. I think Argentina takes it into consideration very seriously," the official said. RECALIBRATING TIES

China's attraction to Argentina can be attributed to three factors: natural resources, weak institutions, and the country's lack of other financing options, according to Juan Uriburu, an Argentine lawyer who has worked on two major Argentina-China joint ventures.







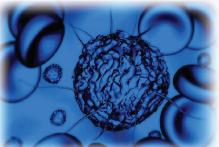
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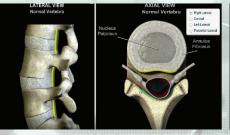


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LOCAL NEWS

Wall Street rallies as Powell hints at slowing

rate hikes

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Wall Street extended its gains on Wednesday after Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell said that the central bank's policy rate was "just below" neutral, hinting at a potential moderation in the pace of policy tightening.

The S&P 500 was up 1.9 percent, while the Dow and the Nasdaq each advanced more than 2 percent following Powell's speech to the Economic Club of New York. In his remarks, Powell said that while "there was a great deal to like" about U.S. prospects, "our gradual pace of raising interest rates has been an exercise in balancing risks." Earlier in the day, in its first-ever financial stability report, the Fed cautioned that trade tensions, Brexit, and troubled emerging markets could rock a U.S. financial system where asset prices are "elevated." This comes on the heels of President Donald Trump's latest attack on the central bank, saying in an interview on Tuesday that the

"(Powell) gave the market, and presumably President Trump, exactly what he wanted, which was an admission that the previously proposed path of future rate hikes was probably too aggressive," said Oliver Pursche, chief market strategist at Bruderman Asset Management in New York.

Fed "is way off-base with what they're do-

"Powell saying we're 'close to neutral' is a pretty good indication of what's to come," Pursche added.

The U.S. Commerce Department affirmed that U.S. GDP USGDPP=ECI grew in the third quarter at a 3.5-percent annual rate, but the goods trade deficit widened, consumer spending was revised lower and sales of new homes tumbled, suggesting clouds are gathering over what is now the second-longest economic expansion on record.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average .DJI rose 539.18 points, or 2.18 percent, to 25,287.91, the S&P 500 .SPX gained 49.69 points, or 1.85 percent, to 2,731.86 and the Nasdaq Composite .IXIC added 165.49 points, or 2.34 percent, to 7,248.19.

Of the 11 major sectors in the S&P 500, all but utilities .SPLRCU were positive. Technology .SPLRCT, consumer discretionary .SPLRCD healthcare .SPXHC and industrials .SPLRCI were the biggest percentage gainers, each up more than 2 percent.

The S&P 500 Automobile & Components index .SPLRCAU was up 0.9 percent after President Trump said he was studying new auto tariffs in the wake of General Motors Co's (GM.N) announcement that it would close plants and cut its workforce.

Meanwhile, GM stock has given up its gains since announcing its restructuring. Health insurer Humana Inc (HUM.N) cut its 2019 forecast for Medicare drug plan enrollment, but upped its estimated enrollment



in the company's Medicare Advantage plan. Its stock was up 5.9 percent.

Salesforce.com Inc (CRM.N) beat analysts' earnings estimates and forecast better-than-expected 2020 revenue, sending its shares up 8.4 percent. Other cloud software makers rose on the news, with the ISE Cloud Index .CPQ gaining 2.9 percent.

Microsoft Corp (MSFT.O) surpassed Apple Inc (AAPL.O) in market cap, its shares rising 3.2 percent, as the Windows software maker benefited from optimism about demand for cloud computing services.

Among losers, Tiffany & Co (TIF.N) shares dropped 11.3 percent after the luxury retailer missed quarterly sales estimates on slowing Chinese demand.

Advancing issues outnumbered declining ones on the NYSE by a 3.96-to-1 ratio; on Nasdaq, a 3.57-to-1 ratio favored advancers.

The S&P 500 posted 15 new 52-week highs and 5 new lows; the Nasdaq Composite recorded 29 new highs and 113 new lows. Benchmark U.S. crude reversed an early loss and rose 0.5 percent to \$56.76 a barrel in New York. U.S. crude prices have dropped for six weeks in a row and are trading around their lowest level in about nine months.

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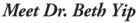
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-Beth Yip, M.D., co-managing physician, Pearland Clinic

Dr. Yip is a board-certified pediatrician who completed her medical degree, internship and residency at Baylor College of Medicine. She is a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics and member of the American Medical Association, Texas Medical Association, Harris County Medical Society and Texas Pediatric Society.

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Editor's Choice



A man prepares a typical local dish called "Choripan", a grilled sausage on a bread, at a street stand in Buenos Aires, Argentina November 28, 2018. REUTERS/Agustin Marcarian



Migrants, part of a caravan of thousands from Central America trying to reach the United States, are seen in a temporary shelter in Tijuana



Migrants, part of a caravan of thousands from Central America trying to reach the United States, eat breakfast on the roadside outside of a temporary shelter in Tijuana



Champions League - Group Stage - Group C - Paris St Germain v Liverpool



Rep. James Clyburn (D-SC) arrives for a House Democratic Caucus meeting to choose leaders for the 116th Congress on Capitol Hill in Washington



A migrant, part of a caravan of thousands from Central America trying to reach the United States, steps across mud after taking a shower at a temporary shelter in Tijuana



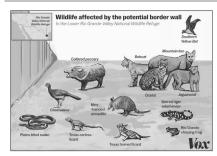
A migrant, part of a caravan of thousands from Central America trying to reach the United States, steps across mud after taking a shower at a temporary shelter in Tijuana



Senator Bob Corker (R-TN) speaks to the media after a closed briefing for senators about the latest developments related to the death of Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi on Capitol Hill in Washington, U.S., November 28, 2018. REUTERS/Joshua Roberts



COMMUNITY



The area where the wall is proposed to be built is a refuge for 19 federally threatened and endangered species and 57 state protected species, including the ocelot and other species. A wall could have a serious, and possibly deadly, impact on these species.

The prospect of a border wall between Mexico and the U.S. is now real. President Trump has requested \$1.6 billion for fiscal year 2018 to build three segments totaling 74 miles. The Department of Homeland Security is planning to test the eight prototypes it built this summer in San Diego over the next 30 to 60 days.

There's a long debate over whether physical barriers on the border actually curb the illicit flow of people and drugs. The Border Patrol, which is backing Trump's plan, says they're a "vital tool" in their operation. Migration experts say they're more symbolic than effective.

But what is undeniable is that the 654 miles of walls and fences already on the US-Mexico border have made a mess out of the environment there. They've cut off, isolated, and reduced populations of some of the rarest and most amazing animals in North America, like the jaguar and ocelot (also known as the dwarf jaguar). They've led to the creation of miles of roads through pristine wilderness areas. They've even exacerbated flooding, becoming dams when rivers have overflowed.

Now, DHS is eyeing unfenced areas in two Texas wildlife refuges that conservationists consider some of the most ecologically valuable areas on the border — home to armadillos and bobcats. If a wall were to slice through these ecosystems, it could cause irreversible damage to plants and animals already under serious threat

"We've been dealing with all these negative environmental impacts of fences on the border for more than a decade," says Dan Millis of the Sierra Club Borderlands project. "And Trump's proposal would make it worse."

The border region is ecologically rich because a lot of it has been federally protected The political boundary between the US and

Wall Could Cut Off A Texas Wildlife Refuge And The Habitat Of Big, Beautiful Cats Trump's Border Wall Could Be An Ecological Disaster

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

Mexico stretches 2,000 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. Along the way, there are three mountain chains, the two largest deserts in North America, vast cattle ranches, a handful of cities and their sprawling suburbs, and the Southern section of the mighty Rio Grande river.



Much of the region has never been he avily populated, and over the years, several

large swaths of land have been designated as protected areas. Today there are 25 million acres of protected US public lands within 100 miles of the line. That includes six wildlife refuges, six national parks, tribal lands, wilderness areas, and conservation areas — all of them managed by various federal agencies and tribal governments.

On the Mexican side, meanwhile, sit protected areas like El Pinacate y Gran Desierto Altar, which abuts the US Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge and parts of the Organ Pipe National Monument and Barry M. Goldwater Range in Arizona.

These protected areas have been established, in part, to protect wildlife and plants that span both countries. In the case of the El Pinacate and Cabeza Prieta, desert species like the Sonoran pronghorn (an antelope relative) have been able to migrate back and forth. But in recent years, that's gotten harder with the construction of long sections of vehicle barriers and fences, as you can see from the map.

"People think of deserts as barren lands and flat sand dunes with nothing there," Sergio Avila, a conservation scientist at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, says. "But deserts are very diverse and rich in life."



Saguaro cacti, or "giant cacti," and ocotillo cactus (in bloom)

in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument park in the Sonoran Desert. (Photo Urterra / UIG via Getty Images) The protected areas on the border harbor an incredible array of wild-life and plants

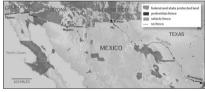
When you trace the border from west to east (as this Story Map project by Krista Schlyer did), you find shrinking pockets of remarkable biological abundance. At the far west is the Tijuana Estuary, a key salt marsh habitat for some 400 species of migrating birds. At the far east, birds and butterflies stop through the Lower Rio Grande Valley, which is also a permanent home for colorful mammals, reptiles, and amphibians.

"There are tropical animal species in some of

these canyons that are not found anywhere else," says Jesse Lasky, a biologist at Penn State who has studied the impact of border fences on border species. "They inhabit these little slices of tropical ecosystem that creep up into the US near the Gulf coast." Not many scientists have measured the border's biodiversity in its totality — or the full impact of fences. One of the few studies to tackle these questions was written by Lasky and co-authors in 2011. They estimated that 134 mammal, 178 reptile, and 57 amphibian species live within about 30 miles of the line. Of those, 50 species and three subspecies are globally or federally threatened in Mexico or the United States. And they survive only because people on both sides have worked hard to conserve them.

Border fences have been terrible for wildlife and plants

Since 1994, the US government has been erecting barriers to keep people and drugs from Mexico and beyond out. By 2010, about one-third of the border had been fenced with materials ranging from barbed wire to steel, bollard to wire mesh, and chain link. In addition, the Department of Homeland Security has built hundreds of miles of roads to allow the Border Patrol to access remote regions, both fenced and unfenced.



All of this construction has sliced and diced a lot of protected land along the border. And ever since the passage of the Real ID Act of 2005, DHS has had the power to waive

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most environmental reviews in the name of national security.

So, unlike most federal infrastructure projects, these fences have received little or no input from the public, land managers, conservation groups, or other agencies. Experts had no chance to assess beforehand what impact the fence might have on wildlife, plants, and rivers. Only after the fact have researchers documented instances where fences have interrupted wildlife corridors, and caused erosion and other damage to fragile ecosystems, as well as flooding.

But what evidence we do have is alarming. For instance, Lasky and his co-authors found that the biggest risk comes when fences bisect the range of a small population of a species with a specialized habitat, leaving the majority of the population on one side and the others adrift. His paper found 45 species and three subspecies that the current fence has affected this way.

Cutting off animal populations in this fashion leads to reduced gene flow and inbreeding—leading to a greater risk of extinction. Conservation groups are particularly worried about the Mexican gray wolf; in 2016, there were just 113 in the US and about three dozen south of the border. A wall between them could make the recovery of the population unsurmountable.



ican gray wolves are the most endan-

Mex-

gered wolf in the world. In 2016, there were just 113 in the US and about three dozen south of the border. Don Bartletti / Los Angeles Times via Getty Images

Fences also can also restrict animals' access to water sources — particularly problematic in the drought-prone Southwest. And they can make it harder for animals to adapt to climate change. "A lot of species do best in Northern Mexico, but with changes in precipitation patterns, they would need to disperse across the border," says Lasky. "This is something we should be thinking about a lot more — how fast organisms are

responding to climate change."

The wall structures hurt animals and insects in other ways too. Some sections have lights that attract and zap pollinators, like the monarch butterfly, that migrate across the border. And the taller the fence, the more impassable it is for some bats and birds, like the cactus ferruginous pygmy owl.

Trump's proposed wall could have a big impact on still-pristine areas

About two-thirds, or 1,350 miles, of the border remains unfenced. Trump said on July 13 that he intends to build a total 700 to 900 miles of new wall, which will be exceedingly difficult to do. (Cost estimates for walling off the entire border range from \$21 billion to \$40 billion, and 700 miles would cost at least \$12 billion)

But it's plausible that Congress will give US Customs and Border Patrol, the division of DHS in charge of border security, at least some of the \$1.6 billion that Trump requested to build three segments totaling 74 miles for fiscal year 2018. That would reportedly include "28 miles of new levee wall system in Rio Grande Valley, 32 new miles of border wall system in the Rio Grande Valley, and 14 miles of replacement secondary barrier in San Diego," according to a DHS spokesperson.



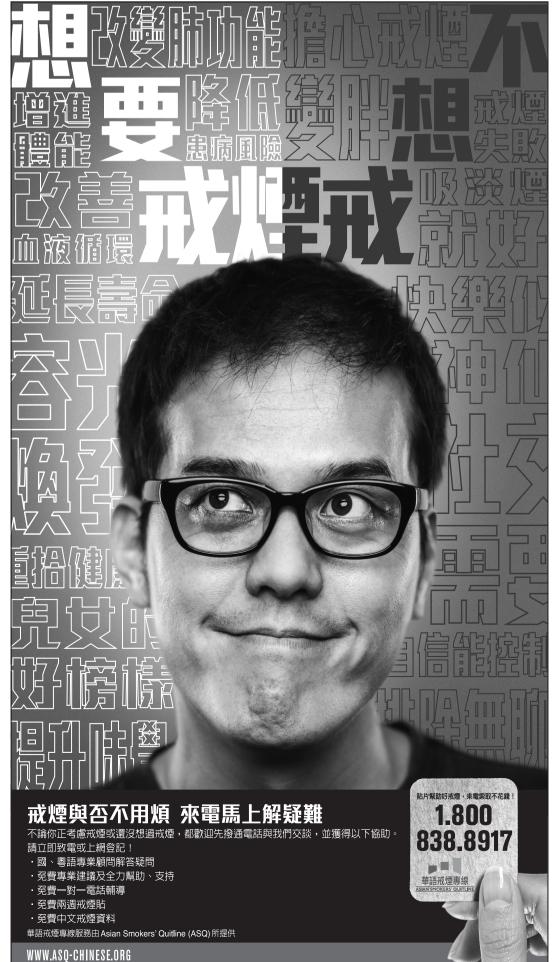
San Diego is a sprawling urban center, but just south of it is the Tijuana Estuary, where the Tijuana River meets the Pacific Ocean. It's one of the most biodiverse areas in

Millis of the Sierra Club, and has already been impacted by fences. Replacing the fences there could mean more habitat destruction in the estuary.

the entire state of California, according to

Activists in Texas who've been tracking fence construction over the years say they think part of the new levee walls CPB would build if Congress allocates the money for them will bisect the Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge — a collection of dozens of tracts of habitat stretching from Brownsville by the Gulf of Mexico to Rio Grande City, about 100 miles west.

This area is a refuge for 19 federally threatened and endangered species and 57 state protected species, including the ocelot and other species in the illustration below. And a wall could have a serious, in some cases deadly, impact on these species: (Courtesy https://www.vox.com)



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BUSINESS

The World Health Organization has recognized "gaming disorder" as a diagnosable condition.

But the organization's decision to include the new term in the 11th edition of its International Classification of Diseases (ICD), which it released Monday, has sparked controversy among psychiatric experts who question whether there's enough research to call it a true disorder. According to the American Psychological Association, an estimated 160 million American adults play video games, but the percentage of people that could qualify for the disorder is extremely small. Players' ages range from under 18 to over 50, and the male-to-female ratio is almost equal.

The WHO's official definition of "gaming disorder" includes:

1. A pattern of behavior for at least 12 months in which gaming is out of control 2. The pattern of behavior must show an "increased priority given to gaming" to the point that gaming "takes precedence over other interests and daily activities." 3. A "continuation or escalation of gaming despite the occurrence of negative consequences," or behavior that affects one's relationships, education, or occupation. This could mean that a teenager may play video games instead of doing homework and end up failing a test.

Child and adolescent psychiatrist Victor Fornari, MD, sees many families who struggle to control the amount of time their children spend in front of a screen. "A family usually has rules about TV time. Here, a child wouldn't stop, despite the promise of negative consequences," he says.



An estimated 160 million American adults play video games

Fornari says aggressive games involving

WHO Calls 'Gaming Disorder' A Mental Health Condition

Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor



teamwork and killing enemies tend to be the most addictive for young people. He also says some games have become so popular that schools around the world are warning parents to monitor their child's access to them.

Including gaming disorder in the ICD-11 could mean health insurancecoverage for people seeking treatment.

"I think the ICD-11 category will give us a chance to learn how to identify and diagnose the disorder. Now that there's an ICD-11 code, health care providers will be able to ask for reimbursement from health insurance companies," Fornari says.

People who do seek help right now likely find it difficult. Fornari says that there are few treatment programs around because mental healthprofessionals really don't know how to treat the disorder yet. Rehab centers and wilderness camps exist, but there is little proof of how well they work, and they are often expensive. He says it is unclear if gaming disorder will require treatment similar to other mental disorders or addictions.



"You always have to wonder when someone's behavior is obsessive. It's possible that someone with obsessive-compulsive disorder would compulsively play the game, but they would likely show other compulsions as well, like checking things, counting things, and washing hands," Fornari says.

Doubts About Defining the ConditionSome experts are reluctant to include gaming disorder in the ICD.

The Society for Media Psychology and Technology, a division of the American Psychological Association, said in a statement that the "current research base is not sufficient" enough to classify the disorder.

It argues that although video game addiction research has been going on for nearly 30 years, it's not clear how to define the condition, the symptoms, how common it is, or if it is an independent disorder or a symptom of a pre-existing disorder.

The European Games Developer Federation (EGDF) also criticized the move. The group said in a statement it was "concerned" by the WHO's action to include it, "despite significant opposition from the medical and scientific community. The evidence for its inclusion remains highly contested and inconclusive."

In the U.S., the American Psychological

Association has proposed adding gaming disorder to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders(DSM-5). Although it's not yet an official condition, the association recognizes the following symptoms:

- Heavy focus on Internet gaming
- Withdrawal symptoms when Internet gaming is taken away (sadness, anxiety, irritability)
- Tolerance, the need to spend more time gaming
- Not being able to play less, unsuccessful attempts to quit playing
- Giving up other activities, and loss of interest in activities that were once enjoyed
- Continuing to play despite problemsDeceiving family members or others
- Deceiving family members or others about the amount of time spent on Internet gaming
- The use of Internet gaming to relieve negative moods, such as guilt or hopelessness
- Risk, having jeopardized or lost a job or relationship due to Internet gaming



To be diagnosed with gaming disorder, a patient must have at least five of the listed symptoms.

In a 2017 study done in the U.S., United Kingdom, Canada, and Germany, close to 19,000 gamers completed a survey about symptoms of gaming disorder. More than 65% of participants did not report any symptoms of gaming disorder. Only 2.4% of the sample endorsed at least five of the symptoms needed to

ha dinanagad

In a commentary on that study, Patrick M. Markey, PhD, a psychologyprofessor at Villanova University, and Christopher J. Ferguson, PhD, department chairman of psychology at Stetson University, questioned gaming disorder as a condition.

"Current data suggest that the proposed Internet gaming disorder category is a poor indicator of actual problems," they wrote. "Therefore, its use in clinical settings, as presently delineated, may ultimately cause more harm than good."

They also asked why the DSM-5 singles out gaming disorder as a proposed category, but not other things that could be addictive, including working, exercising, or eating.



In a 2017 study of gamers, only 2.4% of the participants had at least five of the symptoms needed to be diagnosed with a gaming disorder.

"This important study suggests that video game addiction might be a real thing, but it is not the epidemic that some have made it out to be."

Fornari says the WHO action will bring about research on diagnosed cases that will help doctors understand more about the condition.

"I think any time changes like this occur, an initial period of time will be needed to test it out," he says. "How often the diagnosis is made and the range of clinical cases, like in any other mental disorder, will have to be studied. When a new disorder is proposed, we need to see if it will survive the test of time." (Courtesy webmd.com)



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德国加速推出《移民法》 中国移民的新选择?

对于德国这样一个至今还没有真正 意义的移民法的国家来说,新的移民法 草案可谓迈出了历史性的一步。德国联 盟党和社民党组成的大联合政府如今就 移民法草案的具体内容达成一致,并已 经通过了劳动部、经济部和内政部的认 可,预计将于2018年12月19日由德国 内阁正式推出。

常年关注德国移民法规的移民律师 卡艺(Katrin Kunst)认为,这是德国第一 部真正顾及了经济界对专业人才需求的 法律条款。与现有的法规政策不同,第 一部移民法草案取消了对申请人行业和 教育背景的严格限制。规定在德国能够 找到职位的外国专业人员或高校毕业生 ,有权在德国的各个领域就职。前提是 申请人具有相关资质。到目前为止,这 种资质通常来说至少必须是大学毕业文 凭。而新的移民法则向有行业经验或职 业教育背景的人打开了移民德国的大门

对于德国陆德律师事务所的资深法 律顾问沈媛来说,这也是德国新推出的 《移民法》草案与现有的《外国人法》 相比最突出的不同之处。这意味着,德 国扩大了引进人才的范围。除了大学毕 业生以及短缺人才之外,德国将吸引移 民的范围扩大到了有专业技能的人才。 "说的通俗一点,中国的技校和专科院

校的毕业生以前很难到德国工作",新 的《移民法》草案则为这类人群提供了 工作移民至德国的可能性,沈媛称。

亮点多多的新《移民法》

到目前为止,德国在向申请工作永 久居留的申请者发放"蓝卡"时,对申 请者的年收入有一定的要求。据现有标 准,所有非欧盟申请者的最低工资不得 低于每年5.2万欧元,对于自然科学、 数学、工程、IT领域和医生等人才短缺 领域的申请者来说,这一标准可以降至 每年4.056万欧元。政策制定者希望通 过这种设定最低工资的方式吸引高级专 业人才进入。

如今,德国新的《移民法》草案没 有对最低工资作出硬性规定。在德国从 事海外资产配置业务的投资移民高级顾 问Selina Wang认为,这是新《移民法》



的最大亮点。因为对于有技术移民意愿 的中国申请者来说,他们不用必须找到 工资丰厚的职位就可以实现技术移民。 但Selina Wang也指出,到目前为止,德 国各地的移民局在审批投资者签证及永 久居留申请时,都没有一个具体量化和 统一的标准。很多时候要看地方移民局 的办事人员自身对政策的解读。她希望 ,新《移民法》可以结束这种凡事要看 移民审查官员心情的现状。

德国《移民法》草案的另一大亮点 是:取消了目前针对非欧盟国家就业申 请者的所谓"优先审核"限制。到目前 为止,一个非欧盟地区申请者在德国哪 怕找到了雇主,签署了工作合同,仍然 需要得到德国劳工局的认可。劳工局会 审查在欧盟以及德国范围内有没有类似 的人才或待业人员能够从事相关工作。 只有在欧盟范围内无法找到合适从业者

的情况下,德国劳工局才会向非欧盟国 家申请者发放工作许可。新的《移民法 》取消了这一审核制度。

沈媛律师认为,这是德国移民政策 思维的一种转变。以前的思路是官方需 要先审核德国经济是否需要申请者进入 就业市场。而新草案的思路则是只要申 请者能找到工作,就证明德国经济是需 要他们的。但新的《移民法》也为重新 引入"优先审核"制度留下了余地。其 中规定,在某一地区的就业市场确实有 所需要的情况下,政府有权保留或重新 启动"优先审核"制度。所以说,新的 《移民法》所具备的另一大功能就是在 保障本地人就业以及吸引第三国人才之 间做到良性平衡。

为求职者降低门槛

德国新《移民法》也大大降低了非

欧盟国家就业者进入德国寻找就业机会 的门槛。规定有专业背景的人才或高校 毕业生,可以在没有得到具体就职邀请 的情况下,进入德国半年寻找工作。但 前提是他们在此期间不能申请领取社会 福利,而且具备从事其专业背景职业所 必须的德语水平。

Thursday, November 29, 2018

在进入德国之前,申请者必须证明 其有足够的经济实力支付在德国寻找就 业岗位期间的生活费用。德国劳工部有 权推出规定,限制不给予发放求职签证 的就业领域。但对于25岁以下的在校或 正在接受培训的年轻人来说,他们可以 申请为期半年的签证,在德国寻找接受 职业教育或高等教育的机会。移民律师 卡艺指出,虽然德国目前在这一领域已 经向年轻民众开放了一些培训机会,但 总的来说还是少之又少。

此外,到目前为止,德国虽然已经 职机会。

为非欧盟国家从业资格认证打开了一定 的通道,但过程仍然十分冗长而复杂。 新的《移民法》规定,那些拥有职业教 育学历,但其学历还没有得到德国官方 认证机构承认的申请者"在特定的情况 下",可以先进入德国之后再"有限制 "地申请从业资格认证。同时,申请者 仍然可以利用德国现有的机制,在进入 德国后申请获得相关行业的从业资质。 如果申请者已经获得了具体的就业岗位 ,而且只差一小部分从业资质,雇主应 该向就业者提供补充获取相关资质的可 能性。

专家:新法将掀起中国移民潮

包括Selina Wang、沈媛律师、移民 律师卡艺在内的专业人士相信,如果德 国《移民法》的草案内容最终具备法律 效力,而且其辅助性条款都能够保障实 施的话,会引发从中国申请赴德求职以 及工作移民的人数大幅增加。

移民律师卡艺认为,从法律的角度 上来说,新的《移民法》的实际操作性 很高,很多规定都可以迅速实施。这在 德国有关外国人法的立法历史上"是很 少见的"。她认为,德国技术人才缺乏 的困境其实早就存在,推出《移民法》 是德国"早就该走出的一步"

沈媛律师指出,新的《移民法》允 许申请者在德国就业的前提,是他们能 够在德国找到工作岗位。而对于生活在 中国的普通民众来说,目前还很缺乏提 供德国就业信息的平台。而且如果想让 新的政策能够吸引中国专业人士申请, 就必须扩大现有的在中国学习德语的可

沈媛律师建议,现在有意向工作移 民至德国的中国民众,可以开始关注德 国各大官方网站公布的就业信息,比如 德国劳工局提供的就业信息或者像德国 国际合作机构(GIZ)这类组织推出的德国 双轨制就业培训信息。

另外,德国联邦政府也已经为吸引 专业人才进入德国建立了专门的网站, 里面提供了与在德国学习、就业、以及 申请家庭团聚等方面的各种信息。申请 者还可以通过该网页提供的信息寻找就

美国EB5中国投资人诉讼案 法院要美国国务院作回复

日前,450 名美国 EB-5 项目中国 投资人状告美国国务院排期诉讼案传 来最新进展消息。据悉,华盛顿联邦 区级法院已经向被告美国国务院发出 法庭令,要求美国国务院回复投资行 业协会IIUSA(Invest In the USA)作为相 关第三方提交的意见陈述(Amicus Brief)

根据排期诉讼代理律师,美国移民 律师协会前任主席及前任法律顾问柯资 博(Ira Kurzban)日前释出的信息,联邦 法院要求被告美国国务院就投资行业协 会IIUSA为支持本次排期诉讼案提交的 "利害关系第三方陈述",在10月26 日前务必做出回复。此举被业内人士认 为,预示着法庭可能几周内对临时禁令 (Preliminary Injunction)作出判决。意味 着,联邦法院一旦批准临时禁令,美国 国务院必须立即停止当前EB-5签证发放

的错误原则,直到排期诉讼案结案。

今年7月,450名美国EB-5投资移 民项目中国投资人及唯一被投资人认可 的区域中心"美国借贷中心"(ALC: American Lending Center)共同委托代理 律师柯资博,向华盛顿联邦区级法院递 交EB-5签证排期集体诉讼,质疑美国国 务院的现行EB-5政策错误将投资人和配 偶子女一同计入年度EB-5签证配额,造 成中国投资人绿卡申请排期漫长,一些 投资人子女超龄或即将超龄,失去获取 绿卡的机会,陷入可能的家庭分离的困 境。投资人希望争取排期诉讼成功,达 到消除EB-5绿卡排期,挽救超龄子女获 取绿卡的目的。ALC作为投资人唯一认 可的区域中心参与诉讼,为众多EB-5投 资人作证,也为申请临时禁令提供行业 证据

根据排期诉讼书内容及相关信息,

1990年由美国国会通过《拨款法案》投 票通过EB-5投资移民项目。根据这一项 目的签证规定,美国每年为那些向美国 的开发项目投资至少50万美金,并创造 10个就业机会的外国投资人提供每年限 定10000个EB-5签证名额。

原告代理律师方认为,原本只有投 资人本人计入签证配额的EB-5项目计划 ,但美国国务院错误地将副申请人配偶 子女一同计入10000个签证配额中,意 味着每年10000个投资人名额,仅允许 少于3500个投资人家庭获得。如此,每 年EB-5实际签证名额减少近三分之二, 造成排期无限延长,对于必须等待15年 或更久方能获得绿卡的中国投资人造成 严重损失,申请子女超龄或导致投资人 家庭分离。同时,EB-5投资人在美国的 投资金额减少,创造就业的人数同样减 少,事实上损害美国经济。

'外劳政策"第一个五年 拟引进34.5万人

"外劳政策" 刀阔斧改革其 正案。由于外劳政策将对日本全社会带来 的深刻影响,入管法修正案的任何一举一 动都牵动相关各方的心。执政党自民党在 与各在野党论战之中相关政策的轮廓渐开 始明朗,迟迟未能公布的预计外劳引进人 数终于出炉。

11月14日,日本政府在众议院法务 委员会理事交流会上表示,目前日本全国 劳动力短缺问题严峻,缺口达586400人; 5年后缺口将扩大至145.5万人,并首次公 开了各行业所需引进外国人劳动者人数。 政府公布的数据显示,从2019年起实施外 劳政策的第一个五年期内,累计需要引进 介护行业人才6万人、餐饮行业5.3万人、 建设行业4万人等,14个行业将共引进34 万5150名外国劳动者。

在"外劳政策"实施的第一年,也就 是2019至2020年度,日本政府计划接纳 32800人至47550人。其中,农业领域接纳 7300人,大楼保洁行业接纳7000人,饮料 食品生产行业接纳6800人。首相安倍晋三 曾在11月13日的众议院会议上表示,如

据《日本新华侨报》报道,日本正大 果经济形势没有大的变化,这组预测数据 将会作为接纳外国劳动力的人数上限

> 据悉,本次的预测数据仅限定于"特 定技能1号",而"特定技能2号"目前 尚且没有广泛的适用行业。日本内阁官房 长官菅义伟在11月14日的记者发布会上 表示,"特定技能2号"适用的行业目前 仅有"建筑业"和"造船业"。

然而,由于安倍政府在公示数据时并 未提及任何的统计计算方法,在野党议员对 如此模棱两可而无根据的数据深表质疑

自民党干事长二阶俊博和公明党干事 长齐藤铁夫在11月14日和16日在众议院 法务委员会上进行政策说明并回答质疑: 并计划在12月10日的临时国会会期末尾 时促成入管法修正案通过。对此,野党则 表示将在国会做最后一搏,极力阻止。

尽管上限人数的计算方法不透明,但 执政党在众议院所拥有过半席位似乎已让 该法案的成立毫无悬念。今后,关于入管 法修正案的讨论重点将转向评估各行业接 纳外劳对本国劳动者的具体影响,以及如 何整备法律政策减少外劳进入日本社会后 可能出现的社会问题



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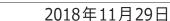
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Daily News





遗产,国家5A级的收费景区之后,你 生长在这里面的人们而言,日升而作 觉得这座古村落还会有原来的质朴无 日落而息的乡村日子并不会有所改变 华的山野炊烟袅袅的气息吗?在我看 来,黄山脚下的西递村还算是未完全 商业化,尽管村落的街巷里有一些小 店,许多客栈,但每逢清朝与傍晚, 古村落原有的风貌并没有因为游客而

粉墙黛瓦的建筑群外围,袅袅炊烟随 着秋冬晨雾,或者是日落余晖而升起 的时候,你发现田边的小路上出现了 这么一些身影,有早起去上学的孩子 ,有暮归的农户,他们是地地道道的 西递村人。

当一座山野里的古村落成为世界 么样子,有着怎样的身份地位,对于

尽管有些人将老房子租出去或卖 出去,但仍有许多人还是留了下来。 虽然每天会有大量游客走街串巷的熙 熙攘攘,甚至是进入祖宅进行参观, 但对于他们而言,生活的改变无非是 沿着后边溪或者是明经湖,走在 多了一种嘈杂与闹腾,但山野田地的 农活并非因此有所变化,仍是春天播 种,秋天收获。

而我们在西递村内所见到的油菜 花或者是向日葵,已然是景区使然, 令其来吸引游客和摄影师。但在这之 外的真正农田里,却是我们看不见的 不论这个古老的徽州村落变成什 辛勤劳作。唯有清晨或傍晚,才能见

到他们出门或暮归的身影。

当然,也不排除一些当地人利用 老宅之便,将其院落或者大堂改造为 古董杂货店,但生活各有所需,不论 是追寻商业化还是秉承传统化,西递 古村在山野之间仍是升起了袅袅炊烟

而这古老的马头墙建筑群虽是明 清时代的民居,但村落的建立却远在 北宋年间,距今已有950多年。

第一次见到马头墙,是在爷爷的 ·本书中,黑白色彩的建筑令我眼前 一亮。它跟我生活中的场景完全不一 样,我问爷爷哪里才能看到这建筑? 爷爷说去山里。山里的马头墙很完整 ,没有什么破坏性。

当我第一次来到黄山西递村,是

林尽染的山里完整的存在着 ,恍若是水墨画里的世界。

被看作是风水宝地,这些保 ,朴素淡雅。

虽在清咸丰同治年间,因战乱, 全村1700多幢房子被烧过半,但徽骆 驼的精神和能力使一切重新燃起希望 ,并形成今天我们所看到的世界文化 遗产西递古村落。在黄山脚下,黟县 的西递和宏村最为名气,也同为世界 文化遗产。

但宏村如画,西递似书,自古就 出了许多官吏、文人,包括商人。村 口最醒目的就是古老的胡文光刺史牌 坊,建立于明万历六年,皇帝为表彰 胡文光下令建造。 随后走向村内的时 候,便是错综复杂的99条高墙深巷, 令人仿佛置身迷宫。

从后山上遥望整个西递村,密密麻 在一旁守护着我,她问我要不要喝水 麻的白墙灰瓦教人产生错觉,"进去

令人想起了诗与远方。

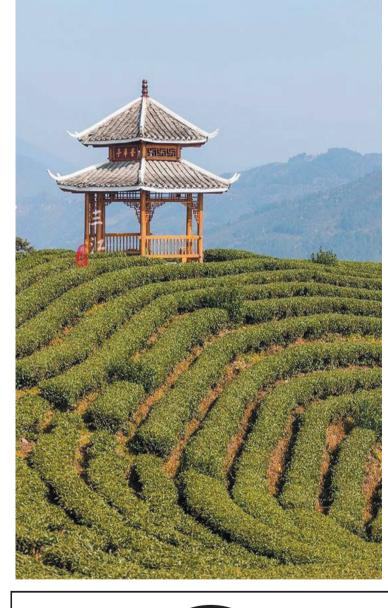
这几乎是所有生活在城市里的人 而村落位置自古以来就 所憧憬的山林之所,但让我意外的是 ,生长在这里的村民们大多并不向往 留完整的徽派民居不论山外 远方的城市,尽管许多人在县城或市 的世界发生翻天覆地的怎样 区买了房子,落了户,但那基本是给 变化,它们依旧是白墙灰瓦 子女的安排。他们自己倒是认为山里 的生活十分惬意,也很清闲自在。

> 大概正是如此,村里来了不少画 家、艺术家在此租房生活,甚至是有 外地人来这开客栈做生意的,不论大 家最终目的的是什么,但不能否认的 是西递确实令人感到惬意。

> 以至于我时隔三四年再来的时候 ,也在这里买房种地过着"与世隔绝 "的山野生活:春在鸟语花香中醒来 ,夏于山林田野间散步,秋看朝阳落 日里柿子红了,冬食竹笋腊肉杀猪饭

住在村子的最后一天,于黄昏日 落下,我拿着相机走在乡间的小路上 ,突然想起六岁那年的某一天: 当我 村落东西长700米,南北宽300米 醒来的时候已经从手术室出来,奶奶 ,我告诉她想吃小青菜

刘三姐的故乡 云海之上的绝美茶园



时代中国人就开始饮茶,到今天少说也 有四千多年了。宋元时期,斗茶、插花 、挂画与品香甚至并称为上流社会怡情 养性的"四般闲事"。如今很多时候, 我们在饭桌上还能见到以茶代酒的风俗

且将新火试新茶,诗酒趁年华。在 如我一般爱茶之人的眼中,茶是待客最 好的礼物。因茶相会的友人,从远方风 尘仆仆的赶来。我便煮上一壶水,边聊 等到壶口咕嘟咕嘟蒸腾起一团团 白气,我和友人的洽谈正好欢愉。投茶 、润茶、冲泡、奉茶、品茶……茶让我 们静下来,也让我们清醒。

我喜欢品茶,在慢悠悠的啜品中感 知生活的禅理。不过我们对茶的喜爱还 是浅薄了几分,远不及那些高山上的茶 农。他们对茶的虔诚在于那里的每一块 石头、每一片土壤、每一滴清泉,他们 都爱的真挚。

有幸去了一次布央茶场,那层层叠 叠的绿让我震撼。布央茶场位于仙人山 ,也就是在湘、滇、桂三省交界的柳州 市三江县八江乡境内。这里是广西壮族 自治区的主要茶叶产地,盛产三江茶。

提起柳州,你们一定知道这是壮族 歌仙刘三姐的传歌圣地。传说刘三姐在 鱼峰山唱歌感动上天而得道成仙,山歌 世代在鱼峰山脚下缭绕。还有柳州一绝 螺蛳粉,不知从什么时候起,全世界好 山上住着两位仙人,他们经常在一块大 美融合,真是让人赞叹! 像都开始疯狂迷上了螺蛳粉。

不过你们肯定不知道,三江茶也是

中国文化十分推崇茶。据说从神农 柳州的象征,还是中国国家地理标志产

为什么叫三江茶呢?自然是因为境 内汇聚寻江、都柳江、融江三条江而得 名。这里属丘陵山地地貌,素有"九山 半水半分田"之称。海拔不算高,一般 在600~900米之间,有着"高山出好茶 "的有利自然生态环境,所以能产出品 选择在这里居住。成垄成行的茶园碧绿 质优良的三江茶也就不足为奇了。

三江县有着悠久的种茶和饮茶历史 横亘在群山之上。 , 最早三江茶在唐代就已有生产, 人工 栽培茶树有2000多年历史,并形成了自 己独特的饮茶文化。从1988年开始,三 江县将布央村作为茶叶种植试点。近20 年来, 布央村的茶园面积已达3600多亩

仙人山茶场距离三江县城23公里, 交通很便利。从县城开车一个小时左右 就能到,一路上都是迷雾重重。窗外的 风景时隐时现,我隐隐有几分担心,怕 央村仙人山茶场便天朗气清,阳光把一 切都照的透亮,连茶叶也更翠绿了几分 。看来我们刚才是在云雾中穿行,现在 上到山顶,云雾就被踩到了脚下了。

颇具侗族特色的建筑在一排排低矮 的茶树旁边甚是惹眼,红和绿形成了最 鲜明的对比

石头上下棋、谈仙论道,十分自在。有

一股香气,于是寻路找去。终于,他见 到了两位神仙,香气正是从两位神仙身 边的茶杯里飘出来的。神仙见到来了凡 人,匆匆遁去,不小心碰到了身边的茶 杯,于是茶叶就在山上扎了根。 如今你再看这仙人山茶场,山顶终

年云雾缭绕、恍如仙境。难怪有仙人会 如茵,线条交错,如一条条绿色的波浪 漫步茶园中,满目苍翠让你心旷神

,流连忘返。仍不住弯腰抚摸茶树 叶子肥厚,顶上的新叶却十分娇嫩,用 些力都能掐出水来

走累了,在亭子里坐着休息。山风 吹过,不知是不是心理作用,我总觉得 能闻到阵阵茶叶的清香。就永远留在这 一刻吧,放松、安逸。

继续前行,头上的天空蓝得纯粹。 偶尔有三两茶农穿着特色的服饰, -会上了山什么都看不到。好在到了布 在采摘新叶。那银饰闪闪发亮,每一个 细节都精致让人移不开眼

三江茶以绿茶和红茶为主。绿茶泡 出的茶汤色泽绿亮、香味幽兰、口感清 甜;红茶则滋味醇厚甘爽,汤色红亮。

身处此地,眼前的自然之景,让人

若你登高远眺,漫山遍野的绿排列 说来这里之所以叫做仙人山,还有 得整整齐齐。茶树是依山势而植的,整 个神奇的传说呢。当地人告诉我,之前 体线条流畅起伏,这是人工与自然的完

来茶园走一走,嗅一嗅清香,你定 一天,一个樵夫到山上砍柴,忽然闻到 能寻回一个安宁的本心。

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UCA (美国华人联合会)主席 薛海培先生致词。



州议员吴元之(Gene Wu)在大 会上讲话。



休大教授李坚強致词。



UCA(美国华人联合会)主席薛海培 (右)与休大教授李坚強(左)在大 会上。



休市市议员关振鹏(立者)在大会 上致词。



国会议员 AI Green 代表谭秋晴女士(右一)在大会上致词



庆祝会召集人施慧伦女士(右一立者)在大 会上致词



休大白先慎教授(右)在大会上致词。(左) 为主持人施慧伦女士。



(左起)图为庆祝会召集人Sri Kulkarni 竞选团 队的施慧伦女士、黄登陆、UCA(美国华人联 合会)主席薛海培先生在大会上。



张琦(左一)、李程天(右一)向黄施蔓颁发最佳人气奖



左谷兰(左一)、华盛顿州参议员长谷川 Bob Hasegawa (右二)向黄施蔓(左二)颁发华盛顿州华裔小姐亚军称号



禤伟雄(左一)、华州众议员葛素玲 Mia Gregerson(右一) 向赵卓君颁发华盛顿州华裔小姐季军称号)

由世界华裔小姐组委会 主办, 西雅图中文电台承办 大赛的三位艺术顾问的大力 的 2018 年华盛顿州华裔小 协助,她们分别是世界小姐 姐大赛,11月18日晚在西 雅图中国海景大酒楼圆满落。裔小姐第一公主田乐乐、国 幕,17岁的 Mercer Island 际形象专家左谷兰、以及东 高中学生施柯亦夺得冠军, 同样是17岁的Issaquah高 中学生学生黄施蔓获得亚军 获季军。

华州参议员长谷川 众议员葛素玲(Mia Gregerson)、贝尔维优市议员梁浩 婷(Janice Zahn)等当选官员 、西雅图社区学院总校长潘 寿安、华盛顿州广州同乡会 席了本次大赛并在比赛开始 前致辞。大赛负责人之一的 西雅图中文电台的台长苏小 元表示这次大赛的筹备时间 只有大约一周时间,在西雅 图华人社区堪称是一个奇迹 School 的学生黄施蔓兴趣

中国赛区评委、前西雅图华 方舞蹈学院院长王丹。何苓 、田乐乐、左谷兰、徐夏秋 、禤伟雄、张琦等六名专业 , 华盛顿大学学生赵卓君荣 人士担任了本次大赛的评委

(Bob Hasegawa)、华州 是 Mercer Island High 山东济南武术世家,5岁开 阔。 始习武,目前是美国国家武 及诚信地产公司总裁李程天 术队队员,中国武协太极拳 、505集团公司总裁来辉武 四段。她多次获得世界武术 冠军,2016年代表高中校 队获得女子摔跤第一名。施 会长萧鸣等社会各界人士出 柯亦是个有天赋的姑娘,能 左右手同时写字,擅长背诵 多篇古诗词,她15岁考取 中国音乐家协会琵琶十级, 是琵琶浦东派的传人。

17岁的 Issaquah High

,这个奇迹的创造,离不开 爱好广泛,包括古筝、唱歌 、游泳、摄影、旅游等, 曾 在CCTV星光才艺大赛钢琴 比赛中获得金奖。20岁的 华盛顿大学大二学生赵卓君 热爱中国文化,从小开始学 习古筝,现在师从西雅图王 晶古筝艺术中心校长王晶老 师,每年都持续活跃于大西 雅图的表演,曾参加西雅图 中文电台主办的"西雅图华 17岁的高中生施柯亦 人春晚"以及微软亚洲春晚 等。她希望能把传统的东方 School 的学生,她出生于 美在国际舞台上传播得更广

> 黄施蔓和赵卓君是 2018年华盛顿州华裔小姐 的"最佳人气奖"和"最佳 才艺奖"的得主。2018华 盛顿州华裔小姐大赛是大西 雅图地区三年来首次华裔小 姐的评选,获得前三名的选 手将受邀参加今年12月2 日在中国广州举行的世界华 裔小姐大赛的总决赛。



前三甲与评委张琦(中)、中文电台台长苏



大赛的评委,何苓、以及左起:禤伟雄、左谷 兰、田乐乐、张琦、徐夏秋



2018年华盛顿州华裔小姐冠军施柯亦(中),亚 军黄施蔓(左一),季军赵卓君(右一)



2018年华盛顿州华裔小姐总决赛全体选手与主办 方、评委、嘉宾、以及部分赞助商合影