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Mr. Lee’s Commentary and Dairy



Inside C2

Southern DAILY

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As U.S., China squabble at U.N., a plea - and warning - from one of world’s smallest states



FILE PHOTO: Chinese and U.S. flags flutter near the Bund in Shanghai, China July 30, 2019. REUTERS/ Aly Song/File Photo

NEW YORK (Reuters) - As China and the United States feuded at the United Nations this week over COVID-19 and climate, one of the world’s smallest states pleaded for detente.

“Micronesia asks our American and Chinese friends to reinforce their cooperation and friendship with each other ... to achieve what is best for our global community,” the Federated States of Micronesia President David Panuelo told the U.N. General Assembly in a video address.

Micronesia - with a population of about 113,000 - and its Pacific Island neighbors have long been stuck in a diplomatic tug-of-war between the world’s biggest economic powers as China takes on U.S. influence in a region Washington has considered its backyard since World War Two.

During his Friday address to the gathering of world leaders - pre-recorded due to the pandemic - Panuelo acknowledged that competition had been beneficial for some people in the Pacific.

But he warned that the efforts “also potentially threaten to fracture long-standing alliances within our Pacific community, and could become counterproductive to our collective desire for regional solidarity, security, and stability.”

The U.S.-Chinese showdown is now playing out at the 193-member United Nations, where Beijing has pushed for greater multilateral influence in a challenge to traditional

U.S. leadership. Tensions between the two superpowers have hit boiling point at the world body over the deadly coronavirus pandemic.

Micronesia’s plea stood out during the annual - yet virtual - gathering of world leaders at the United Nations this week because while most countries called for unity to combat COVID-19, other references to U.S. and Chinese frictions were generally oblique.

International Crisis Group U.N. director Richard Gowan said most leaders want to avoid getting entangled in the tensions.

“A lot of the U.N.’s members think the U.S. is destructive and China is power-hungry. They don’t find either very appealing,” he said. “Ambitious Europeans like (French President Emmanuel) Macron see a chance to fill the leadership gap, so they are willing to challenge Beijing and Washington.”

RIVALRY
Macron addressed the General Assembly on Tuesday after U.S. President Donald Trump demanded that China be held accountable for having “unleashed” COVID-19 on the world, prompting Beijing to accuse him of “lies” and abusing the U.N. platform to provoke a confrontation. [nL5N2GJ4P2]
“The world as it is today cannot come down to simple rivalry between China and the United States, no matter the global weight of these two great powers, no matter the history that binds us together,” Macron said.

U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres also warned the world is heading in a dangerous direction and “cannot afford a future

where the two largest economies split the globe in a Great Fracture — each with its own trade and financial rules and internet and artificial intelligence capacities.”

In the Pacific, China has been forging stronger economic ties with small island nations, and drawing countries out of their long-term alliances with Taiwan, winning over Kiribati and the Solomon Islands in the past year.

China considers Taiwan its own territory with no right to state-to-state ties. Four of Taiwan’s remaining 15 diplomatic allies are in the Pacific - Palau, Nauru, Tuvalu and the Marshall Islands. All four states spoke in support of Taiwan during their leaders’ addresses to the United Nations.

Though tiny in land mass, Pacific nations control vast swaths of highly strategic waters, forming a boundary between the Americas and Asia. As oceans warm and sea level rises, they are also on the frontlines of the global climate crisis.

“It is my hope ... that the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China jointly champion global causes for global solidarity and cooperation, from climate change to COVID-19,” Panuelo said.

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U.S. loses Iran arms embargo bid as Putin pushes summit to avoid nuclear deal showdown



NEW YORK/MOSCOW (Reuters) - The United States lost a bid on Friday to extend a U.N. arms embargo on Iran as Russian President Vladimir Putin proposed a summit of world leaders to avoid “confrontation” over a U.S. threat to trigger a return of all U.N. sanctions on Tehran.

FILE PHOTO: A sign marks the seat of Iran’s ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ahead of a board of governors meeting at the IAEA headquarters in Vienna, Austria March 9, 2020. REUTERS/Lisi Niesner/File Photo
In a U.N. Security Council vote, Russia and China opposed extending the weapons ban, which is due to expire in October under a 2015 nuclear deal between Iran and world powers. Eleven members abstained, including France, Germany and Britain, while Washington and the Dominican Republic were the only yes votes.

“The Security Council’s failure to act decisively in defense of international peace and security is inexcusable,” U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said in a statement.

RELATED COVERAGE
Failure to extend arms embargo on Iran a serious mistake: Pompeo
Iran says U.S. humiliated by rejection of U.N. arms embargo extension
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China’s U.N. Ambassador Zhang Jun said in a statement after the vote that the result “once again shows that unilateralism receives no support and bullying will fail.”

The United States could now follow through on a threat to trigger a return of all U.N.

sanctions on Iran using a provision in the nuclear deal, known as snapback, even though President Donald Trump abandoned the accord in 2018. Diplomats have said the United States could do this as early as next week, but would face a tough, messy battle.

“In the coming days, the United States will follow through on that promise to stop at nothing to extend the arms embargo,” U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Kelly Craft said in a statement.

Diplomats have said such a move would put the fragile nuclear deal further at risk because Iran would lose a major incentive for limiting its nuclear activities. Iran already has breached parts of the nuclear deal in response to the U.S. withdrawal from the pact and unilateral sanctions.

Iran’s U.N. Ambassador Majid Takht Ravanchi warned the United States against trying to trigger a return of sanctions.

“Imposition of any sanctions or restrictions on Iran by the Security Council will be met severely by Iran and our options are not limited. And the United States and any entity which may assist it or acquiesce in its illegal behavior will bear the full responsibility,” he said in a statement
‘THE ISSUE IS URGENT’
Putin on Friday proposed a video summit with the United States and the remaining parties to the nuclear deal - Britain, France, China, Germany and Iran - to try to avoid further “confrontation and escalation” at the United Nations over Iran.

“The issue is urgent,” Putin said in a statement, adding that the alternative was “only further escalation of tensions, increasing risk of conflict - such a scenario must be avoided.”
Asked if he would take part, Trump told reporters, “I hear there’s something, but I haven’t been told of it yet.”
French President Emmanuel Macron is open to taking part in a video summit, the Elysee palace said.

The United States has argued that it can trigger a sanctions snapback because a U.N. Security Council resolution enshrining the nuclear deal named Washington as a participant. But the remaining parties to the deal are opposed to the move.
FILE PHOTO: Russian President Vladimir Putin chairs a meeting with members of the government via video link at the Novo-Ogaryovo state residence outside Moscow, Russia August 11, 2020. Sputnik/Aleksey Nikolskiy/Kremlin via REUTERS
Putin said Russia, an ally of Iran in the Syrian civil war, remained fully committed to the nuclear deal and that the aim of a summit would be to outline steps aimed at avoiding “confrontation and escalation of the situation in the Security Council.”
Trump has said he wants to negotiate a new deal with Iran that would prevent it from developing nuclear weapons and also curb its activities in the region and elsewhere. Trump, who has walked away from a series of international agreements, has dubbed the 2015 nuclear deal - reached under his predecessor Barack Obama - “the worst deal ever.”

Stay Home!

BUSINESS

Wear Mask!

How Do We Deal With This Unthinkable Loss?

U.S. Reaches 200,000 Coronavirus Deaths



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

The coronavirus has now killed 200,000 Americans, according to Johns Hopkins data.
The big picture: Whatever context you try to put this in, it is a catastrophe of historic proportions — and is yet another reminder of America’s horrific failure to contain the virus.
• The coronavirus has killed a bigger share of the American population than it has in almost any other wealthy country.
• The death toll here is equivalent to roughly 65 Sept. 11 attacks. Three times more Americans have died from COVID than died in the Vietnam war — in only a fraction of the time.
This crisis has hit people of color especially hard.
• Black and Latino Americans are dying at about three times the rate of white Americans.
• They have also suffered far more from the economic fallout, which has fallen largely on lower-wage, service-industry workers.
And deaths keep coming — we’re averaging roughly 830 per day — even as the country increasingly sees the pandemic as background noise, as live sports resume and schools reopen and interest in news about the pandemic wanes.

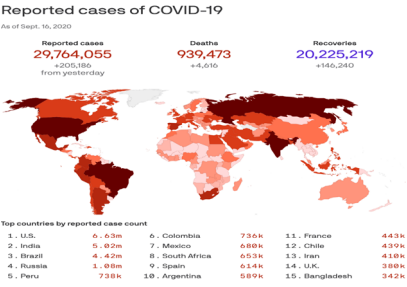
U.S. COVID-19 deaths

Date	Deaths
Feb 20	1
March 20	5,000
April 15	52,000
May 15	100,000
July 15	150,000
Sept 20	200,000

Data: The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins;
Chart: Axios Visuals
Between the lines: The percentage of infected people who ultimately die from the coronavirus is lower now than it was in the outbreak’s earliest months, partly because doctors have gotten better at treating the virus and partly because outbreaks are now occurring within younger and lower-risk groups.
• Overall cases are on a downward trajectory right now, following an enormous spike over the summer.
• But the U.S. has never managed to get the virus firmly under control. Cases and deaths could get worse again as the weather gets colder and people move indoors, and the onset of flu season could make treatment more difficult.

World Coronavirus Updates
1. **Global:** Total confirmed cases as of 11 a.m. ET: 31,937,244 — Total deaths:

- 977,624 — Total recoveries: 22,013,874 — Map.
2. **U.S.:** Total confirmed cases as of 11 a.m ET: 6,937,145 — Total deaths: 201,959 — Total recoveries: 2,670,256 — Total tests: 97,459,742 — Map.
3. **Health:** The coronavirus is surging again — Johnson & Johnson begins large phase 3 trial — The FDA plans to toughen standards.
4. **Media:** Pandemic spurs journalists to go it alone via email.
5. **Technology:** The tech solutions of 2020 may be sapping our resolve to beat the coronavirus



Data: The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins; **Map:** Axios Visuals Illustration: Sarah Grillo/Axios
The number of deaths from COVID-19 surpassed 976,000 worldwide last Thursday morning.
By the numbers: Globally, more than 31.8 million people have tested positive for the novel coronavirus, Johns Hopkins data shows.
• The U.S. has reported the highest death toll and case count from the virus, with over 201,000 fatalities and over 6.9 million infections.
• Brazil has reported the second-highest number of deaths from COVID-19 — over 138,100. India has the second-highest number of cases — over 5.7 million.
What’s happening:
• Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced plans for a “full lockdown” after the country reported a new daily coronavirus cases record of 6,923 infections Wednesday.
• Canada’s Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said Wednesday that for the country’s four biggest provinces, the second coronavirus wave “isn’t just starting, it’s already under way.”

ready under way.”

• New Zealand lifted a mandatory order for face masks on public transport for all of the country except Auckland, where restrictions eased late Wednesday, after days of reporting single-digit or zero cases.
• Saudi Arabia’s residents will be permitted to go on the Umrah pilgrimage at a reduced capacity from Oct. 4 after a seven-month suspension imposed because of the pandemic, Reuters reported Tuesday.
• U.K. Prime Minister Boris Johnson said Tuesday it’s likely coronavirus restrictions will remain for six months and to expect “tougher measures” if needed. From Thursday, U.K. bars and restaurants must offer table service only and close by 10 p.m.
Between the lines: Policy responses to the crisis have been every-country-for-itself and — in the case of the U.S. and China — tinged with geopolitical rivalry. But the scientific work to understand the virus and develop a vaccine has been globalized on an unprecedented scale.
Coronavirus symptoms include: Fever, cough, shortness of breath, repeated shaking with chills, muscle pain, headaches, sore throat and a loss of taste or smell.
Viral Load Is A Puzzle In COVID-19
How sick a person gets from a virus can depend on how much of the pathogen that person was exposed to and how much virus is replicating in their body — questions that are still open for the novel coronavirus.
Why it matters: As people try to balance resuming parts of their daily lives with controlling their risk of COVID-19, understanding the role of viral load could help tailor public health measures and patient care.

Driving the news: An analysis of 5,000 genomic sequences of the coronavirus from patients found those infected with a now-dominant strain with a specific mutation “had higher loads of virus in their upper respiratory tracts, a potential factor in making the strain spread more effectively,” the Washington Post reports.
• Viruses typically mutate as they spread through a population, and the mutation that is accumulating wasn’t linked to the virus becoming deadlier, according to the study, which hasn’t yet been peer-reviewed.
• But the research underscores open questions about COVID-19: How does the amount of virus in someone affect transmission to others, and the severity of the disease?
How it works: Viral dose is how much virus someone is exposed to when they are infected. Viral load is the amount of virus produced in someone’s body after they are infected.
• A higher infectious dose of a virus and a higher viral load are linked to more severe disease from influenza, poxviruses and other viruses.
For SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, “there’s accumulating data on both sides of the equation,” Monica Gandhi, a professor of medicine and an infectious disease doctor at UCSF, tells Axios.
• In a study of Syrian hamsters, for example, those infected with a higher dose of SARS-CoV-2 had worse outcomes than those with smaller amounts, supporting an earlier study on hamsters checking if “masks” helped prevent transmission, she points out.
• Outbreak investigations show that where there’s universal masking of a population, the severity of disease goes down.
• Some researchers suggest a decline in death rate and the rise in asymptomatic cases in the U.S. this summer — both coming at a time when mask-wearing became more common — indicate reducing the dose of the virus may reduce the severity of disease. (Courtesy axios.com)

Editor's Choice



Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's flag-draped casket lies in state in Statuary Hall at the Capitol, Washington, September 25, 2020. Erin Schaff/Pool via REUTERS



Women of Congress line the steps of the U.S. Capitol as the casket of the late Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg is carried following ceremonies at the U.S. Capitol in Washington, September 25, 2020. REUTERS/Jonathan Ernst/Pool



Former vice president and Democratic presidential nominee Joe Biden and his wife Jill Biden pay their respects to the late Ruth Bader Ginsburg as her casket lies in state during a memorial service in her honor in the Statuary Hall of the U.S



The casket of the late Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg is carried as it arrives at the U.S. Capitol, where it will lie in state in Statuary Hall in Washington, September 25, 2020. REUTERS/Joshua Roberts



Congresswomen pay their respects to the late Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg as her casket lies in state during a memorial service in her honor at the U.S. Capitol, in Washington, September 25, 2020. Olivier Douliery/Pool via REUTERS



Senator Kamala Harris arrives for a ceremony before Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg lies in state in Statuary Hall of the Capitol in Washington, September 25, 2020. Erin Schaff/Pool via REUTERS



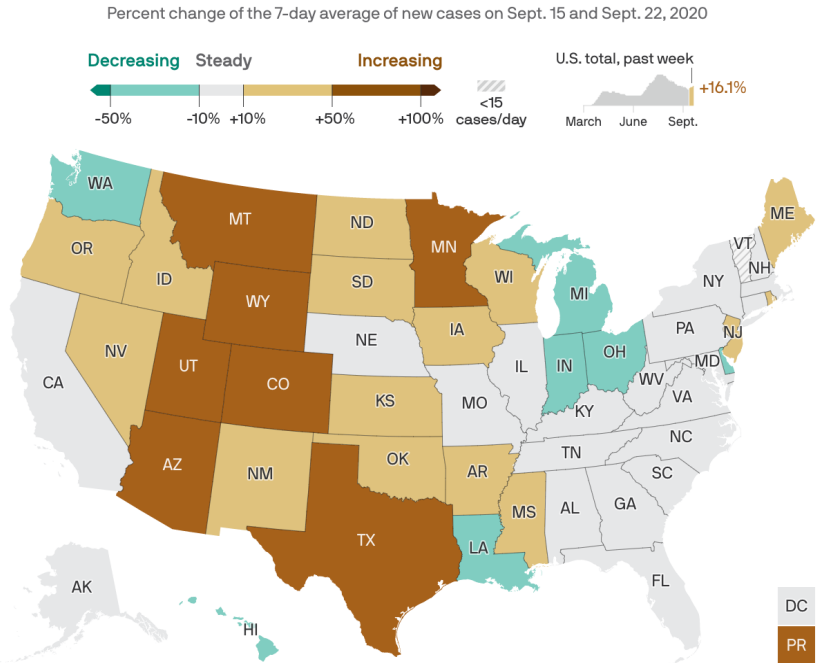
Female members of Congress stand on the steps of the U.S. Capitol as the flag-draped casket of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg is carried by a joint services military honor guard after Ginsburg lied in state at the U.S. Capitol, in Washington



House Speaker Nancy Pelosi pays her respects to the late Ruth Bader Ginsburg as her casket lies in state during a memorial service in her honor in the Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol, in Washington, September 25, 2020. Erin Schaff/Pool via REUTERS

Coronavirus Cases Rise In 22 States

Change in new COVID-19 cases in the past week



Data: The COVID Tracking Project, state health departments; **Note:** Texas added a backlog of cases on Sept. 22, removing that from the 7-day average Texas' cases increased 28.3%; **Map:** Andrew Witherspoon, Sara Wise/Axios

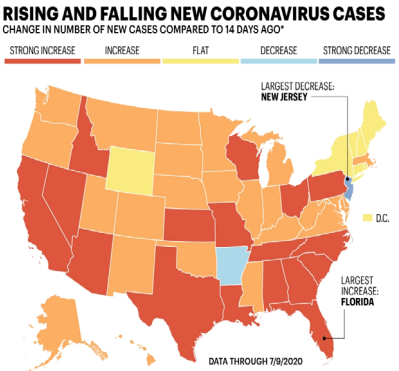
Compiled And Edited By John T. Robbins, Southern Daily Editor

The coronavirus is surging once again across the U.S., with cases rising in 22 states over the past week.

The big picture: There isn't one big event or sudden occurrence that explains this increase. We simply have never done a very good job containing the virus, despite losing 200,000 lives in just the past six months, and this is what that persistent failure looks like.

By the numbers: The U.S. is now averaging roughly 43,000 new cases per day, a 16% increase from a week ago.

- The biggest increases are largely concentrated in the West and Midwest, though Maine and New Jersey also saw their new infections tick up over the past week.
- Seven states — Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, Montana, Texas, Utah and Wyoming — saw their daily infections rise by at least 60% over the past week.



Testing was up by almost 22% over the same period. The U.S. is now conducting about 860,000 coronavirus tests per day.

What's next: There's every reason to believe the next several months will be a particularly high-risk period.

- Colder weather will cause people to move indoors, where the virus spreads more easily. People will travel and see friends and family over the holidays. Mask adherence is already only so-so. And flu season will set in at the same time.
- The best way to manage that risk is to enter into it with a low number of cases.
- The NIH's Anthony Fauci has said cases should ideally be below 10,000 per day heading into the fall. But we haven't been able to consistently keep them under 40,000.

The bottom line: The U.S. is racing toward a vaccine, and doctors are getting better at treating the virus. But Americans, overall, are pretty bad at doing the simple things necessary to contain the virus, save lives and make us all safer.

Is A Quick Rebound Even Possible?

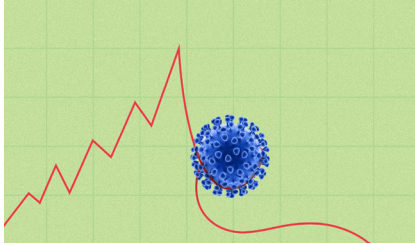


Illustration: Aida Amer/Axios

The coronavirus seems increasingly likely to plunge the world into economic times worse than anything we've seen in decades.

- In the U.S., layoffs have already started. As many as 2 million people could file for unemployment aid next week—and we're barely two weeks into a widespread societal shutdown that could stretch on for weeks or months.

- Deutsche Bank economists said this week that they foresee a "severe global recession occurring in the first half of 2020," and other banks have echoed those dire warnings, per Axios' Dion Rabouin.

What's next: The White House and congressional leaders are working to hammer out another stimulus bill, likely worth about \$1 trillion and containing a mix of direct cash assistance to workers as well as bailouts for shell-shocked industries.



Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell

- **Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell** wants to vote as early as Monday.
- **Many senators hope** the plan is big enough that they can stay away from Washington for a while, Axios' Alayna Treene reports.

The silver lining: It may be a while, but there's reason to believe the U.S. economy can rebound pretty quickly once this is all over, Axios' Felix Salmon writes.

- **The immediate pain of layoffs** in service industries will be very real. But once Americans can travel and go to restaurants again, there will be demand to refill those jobs.

- **And our physical economic infrastructure** — buildings, production plants, intellectual property, internet backbones, and the like — is not being harmed at all.

Testing Is Getting Better, But It's Not Fixed Yet

Coronavirus testing in the U.S. has improved from rock bottom but is still terrible, Axios' Caitlin Owens writes. That's a big part of the reason the number of confirmed cases is surging.

- **Officials are still encouraging** only the sickest patients to seek tests — which is not an ideal public health approach.



Why it matters: Containing the virus requires us to know where and how bad

outbreaks are. The only way to get that information is through widespread testing, which the U.S. can't do right now.

Where it stands: The U.S. has been playing catch-up on testing this whole time, largely because of early decisions from the Trump administration that severely limited the number of available tests.

- **Capacity has improved** as private companies have come into the process, but even that incomplete progress is threatened by shortages of medical supplies, like test ingredients and the swabs used to collect samples from patients.

- **Academic labs told** Caitlin that even after they develop a successful coronavirus test, they're turning right around and beginning to rework them, to try to stay ahead of these shortages.

The bottom line: It's impossible to know exactly how things would have played out differently if the Trump administration had moved more quickly to make more testing available, but the situation would almost certainly be better. (Courtesy axios.com)



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面试中：千万别做这6个小动作！



(来源:搜狐教育)

美国大学面试是美国本科申请的一个重要阶段,在准备美国大学面试前我们要了解一些在面试中万万不可以做的动作,这些不起眼的小动作,有

可能会毁了我们的美国本科留学面试,下面为大家详细介绍一下,供大家参考。

准备美国本科留学的同学,在为美国本科申请面试时,可以参考下面的美国大学面试万万不可做的六个动作。

1、切忌夸张的肢体动作

美国大学面试时适当的手势能帮助你更好地阐释自己的观点,不过动作太过活泼、夸张则会给人留下不稳重的印象。因此,面试时应以平稳、平实的态度为原则。

2、切忌跷二郎腿或两手交叉于胸前

不停地轮换交叉双腿,是不耐烦的表现,而一直跷着二郎腿则会让面

试官觉得你没有礼貌。如果再把两手交叉放在胸前,那就表达出了拒绝或否决的心情。因此,参加面试时一定要坐姿端正,双脚平放,放松心情。

3、切忌边说话边拽衣角

留学申请者在面谈时,由于紧张或不适应,无意间会拽衣角或摆弄纽扣。这个小动作很容易让美国留学面试官看出你的紧张焦虑,给人留下不成熟、浮躁的印象。

4、切忌拨弄头发

频繁用手拂拭额前的头发,会透露出你的敏感和神经质,还会令人产生不被尊重的感觉。为避免这种习惯影响到面试的结果,建议申请者最好将长发扎起来,或将头发梳理整齐,这样既显得精神又能避免不经意间拨弄头发。

5、切忌不停地看表

不论是在面谈或与人交谈时,不



停地看时间,会让人产生压迫感。因此,申请者要把握好时间,千万不要频繁看表。

6、切忌眼神飘忽

美国大学面试时两眼到处乱瞄,容易让面试官觉得这是一位没有安全感、对任何事都不抱有信任感的应试者。最好的方法是面带微笑,眼睛看著谈话者,同时头微微倾斜。

八大热门国家打工政策

美国:打工要有“工卡”

签证允许打工时间:来美留学的学生一般持两种签证,即J1公派学生签证和F1私人学生签证。根据美国移民局规定,持J1签证的正式学生每周可工作20小时,但工作性质必须跟其学业有关;持F1签证的学生每周也可以工作20小时,但工作范围必须在校园之内。

美国移民局关于每周20小时的规定只是对正式学期而言,在夏天是可以工作40小时的,而且不必限制在校园内。但在找工作之前,必须去学校的国际学生办公室办理工作许可手续。之后,再去移民局办“工作许可证”,即“工卡”。

许多留学生都把夏天看成是“挣钱”的好机会,而且一般首选中餐馆。在美国小费一般是饭菜费的15%至20%。

毕业滞留时间:美国的F1学生签证允许外国学生在完成学业后取得一个一年校外的许可OPT,理工科学生最多可延长至29个月。

法国:第一年不许打工

签证允许打工时间:法国教育部规定,留学生第一年学习期间禁止打工,以便学生们有足够的精力学习。所以,大家在出国前一定要准备好起码一年的生活费用。在法国,有了各种对学

生的优惠政策,可以把这个数字估算在7000至9000欧元上下。第二年,也只有已开始专业学习的同学才有资格领工卡。没有这张工卡,你就是“黑工”。在法国,工作一天能拿到45欧元。

毕业滞留时间:所有赴法学习硕士或硕士以上并持有长期学生签证的外国学生,在留法第一年自动获得有效期为一年“临时居留证”。

英国:每周20小时

签证允许打工时间:可合法打工并与英国国民一样享受最低工资保障待遇,打工期间享受除药费外的医疗全额保险。每周20个小时,未满18岁者禁止打工。

毕业滞留时间:在英国取得学位的毕业生在完成学业后,可以申请留在英国达两年的时间。这一政策为在英国学习并希望获工作经验。

加拿大:打工只能在校内

签证允许打工时间:按规定,外国留学生是不可在校外打工的,但在学校可以打工,只是不能超过一定的小时数,不能影响学习。留学生在校园内的岗位主要有图书馆、学生食堂、留学生服务中心,另外还可看管实验室,为教授做一些收集资料的工作等等。有的学生在城里加拿大人开的店里偷偷打工,老板给现金,不扣税。加移民法还规定,任何雇主聘请没有移民身份

的外国人工作,须上报移民局,并按规定申请工作签证,否则雇主要受到经济处罚,甚至被吊销营业执照或判刑。

毕业滞留时间:在加拿大毕业前至少全职就读8个月,可取得从事任何工作的签证,期限最长可达3年。

澳大利亚:每周不超过25小时

签证允许打工时间:必须在18周岁以上,持有允许打工学生签证。违者取消学籍。具体手续是这样:留学生可凭入境时持有的571类学生签证,在学校或移民部领取允许打工的学生签证申请表,然后到移民部申请更换允许打工学生签证。如得到批准,即可打工。但学校的规定是:学生每周打工不得超过25小时,假期可适当放宽。最低工资10澳币/小时。

毕业滞留时间:485签证是面向澳大利亚留学的留学生的一个18个月的临时签证,允许那些毕业不符合技术移民签证的留学生停留。

新西兰:配偶可打工

签证允许打工时间:每周15小时的打工时间延长至每周20小时,部分学生配偶可获无限制性工作许可,即签证写“你可以为任何雇主做任何工作”。

毕业滞留时间:新西兰毕业的留学生可以

直接申请到12个月的开放式工作签证,不受限制地在新西兰境内工作、学习或者旅游等等。

意大利:符合条件可转居留

签证允许打工时间:外国留学生可以每周打工20小时。按意大利劳工工资标准60元人民币每小时,留学生每月约可赚4-5千人民币。

毕业滞留时间:意大利内政部发出了一份通报,将扩大学习居留转换成工作居留的范围,只要是符合条件者均可以转换为居留。

日本:须大学同意

签证允许打工时间:本来对留学生的打工并没有什么规定,但随著以学习的名义来日,实际上是为了打工赚钱的人大量增加,日本政府出台了一个法规,规定需要打工的留学生,须首先取得大学的同意,然后凭学校的证明、雇佣单位的契约书,注明工作内容和时间等、外国人登录证,到相关部门申请一份“资格外活动许可”,之后才可以开始打工,同时也在时间上也做了详细规定。在日留学生中主要分两种,即持“留学”和“就学”签证的外国学生。

毕业滞留时间:新规定将留日学生毕业后在日本停留时间由原来的半年延长至一年。