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心若为城

Wanderlust in Hokkaido

Chinese Ghost Towns

外婆桥

台湾

A Poetic Town



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大家应该都熟悉这样一句温暖的歌词吧：“还记得你说家是唯一的城堡，随着稻香河流继续奔跑…回家吧，回到最初的的美好。”

在每个人的心里，都藏一个叫做家的地方。它也许是一片小小的静谧的村庄，也许是一个充满人情味的小城，也或许是一座川流不息的繁华大都市。人们心中的家乡，可以不是我们出生的地方，但一定是我们生活过的、最爱的那片土地。爱一座城市就和爱一个人一样简单，她有着我们熟悉的气息和味道。在她的怀里，我们不用担心走失：每一条街巷，每一座建筑，都是亲切的存在。我们可以轻车熟路的找到最喜欢去的那个公园，找到数不清的好吃的小店，更可以轻而易举地找到家的方向。

不知不觉的，“回家”这个词语对于出国留学的我们有种独特的珍贵的意义。一张薄薄的机票，包含了无数对于家的思念。而当我们久别回家之后，往往也能发现在我们离开的日子里，熟知的地方悄悄发生了许多变化。从四面八方飘来的亲切温暖的气息，参杂了一些新鲜的感觉。

藏在你心里的那个地方，那座城市，又是哪里呢？HF

家乡 >>>
Hometown

作者：陈思佳 设计：赵璟瑶



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外婆桥

■ 作者 陈思佳
设计 闫启峰

小时候流行这么一首童谣，“摇啊摇，摇到外婆桥，外婆喊我好宝宝。糖一包，果一包，吃的囡囡咪咪笑。”大概就是写的是外婆对我们的宠爱和疼爱。这童谣于我而言，却也是十分贴近现实生活的——去外婆家的路上要经过好几座桥；外婆很爱我。

小学的时候，放假的大部分时间都是在外婆那里度过的。记得那时候，我总是攥着一块钱硬币坐公交去外婆家。外公外婆各有一辆银色的小自行车。车站和小区之间大概还有好几百米的路要走，每次我坐着公交车摇摇晃晃到站的时候，外公外婆都会推着小自行车在车站等我，塞给我一包点心，然后载着我慢慢骑回家。这一个习惯一等就是好多年。后来我渐渐长大了，走路的速度甚至超过了他们骑车的速度，就变成了我们一起推着车走回家。再后来，我变重了，他们变老了，自行车生锈了，车站到外婆家的路也就变成了独自一人行走。

在外婆家是从来不会觉得饿的。记得之前在微博上看到过段子：奶奶对孙女说，我给你准备了吃的在桌子上，你一会儿可以吃。孙女说，我不饿。奶奶回答到，我又没问你饿不饿。孙女：…（我竟无言以对）。这个段子着实贴切。每天睡前，外婆总是会操着一口吴侬软语问：“徐明朝想吃撒个？”（你明天想吃什么）。于是待我第二天醒来的时候，总会有各式各样美味的点心等着我。外婆也烧的一手好菜。每每我们从菜场大包小包的回家时，外公便接过手开始洗洗弄做准备工作，给外婆“打下手”。我就搬过小板凳坐在一旁看他们忙活，偶尔还会帮帮倒忙。外婆手中的锅铲就像是能变出美食的魔法棒，挥一挥就能有满桌的佳肴：红烧肉，狮子头，油爆虾，炒素，青菜，腌笃鲜…在我的印象中，这些早已不算是家常便饭，而的的确确是一桌子山珍海味了。

外婆喜欢带我坐着公交去邻里中心喂鸽子、溜冰。那时候68路那一线的公交车是双层的，外婆总是拉着我上到第二层去找座位。那时候觉得双层的公交简直比火箭还要炫酷帅气；而带我领略这“新大陆”公交的外婆，自然也是颇得我的崇拜。因为常常去喂鸽子，导致我和鸽子混了个“脸熟”：常常是手中空无粮食，身边也能围上一大群，手臂上肩上都能站上好多只，看的旁边的小朋友直羡慕，我的心里自然是暗暗得意。更棒的是，每次溜冰结束以后，总是能蹭到一顿洋快餐肯德基。对于当年的我来说，简直没什么词语可以形容这种幸福。

时间却一转眼就过去。如今的邻里中心早已建设的高端洋气，变成了娱乐消费一体的购物中心，似乎也没有再养鸽子了。以前常坐的68路公交车也早已变成了普通的巴士，不再有二层美好的风景，淹没在“芸芸众生”中平淡无奇。

如今的外公外婆也老了。外公已经年近九十，外婆也是满头银发、弯下了腰。而我却也不能常常在他们身边欢闹了。之前有句话流行得很：离家之后，故乡便只有冬夏，再无春秋。到如今，漂泊在外的我们，每年回去的时间都只有短短几个月，陪伴在老人身边的日子也变得愈发珍贵起来。相比起小时候整个寒暑假都能窝在外婆家的时光来说，这长途跋涉舟车劳顿换来的几周实在太微不足道。

只愿你们身体健康，长命百岁，等着我漂洋过海给你们带回最好的礼物——陪伴。HF

Grandma Bridge

Author: Sijia Chen
Designer: Qifeng Yan

When I was young, there was a famous nursery rhyme, "Row, row, row to Grandma Bridge. Grandma calls me a good baby. A bag of sweets and candy makes the baby smile". This shows how much our grandparents love us. This nursery rhyme means a lot to me and is reflected in my life --In reality I do pass several bridges on the way to Grandma's home, and my Grandma loves me very much.

I spent most of my holidays at Grandma's house when I was in primary school. I still remember that I went to Grandma's house by bus with only a one yuan coin. I had to walk several miles from the bus station to her house. Every time I got off the bus staggering, Grandpa and Grandma rode their silver bicycles to wait at the bus station for me. They would give me a dessert and take me back home. It has been several years since they waited at the bus station for me. I gradually grew up, and was able to walk faster than them even when they rode their bikes. We eventually just pushed the bike together while walking back home. Later, I became too heavy to push and they became older. Their bicycles became rusty. I walked alone from the bus station to Grandma's house.

I would never get hungry at Grandma's house. I watched a video on a blog explaining this. In the video, Granny said to her granddaughter, "I made some food for you to eat, on the table. You can have it later." Her granddaughter said, "I am not hungry," to which Granny replied, "I didn't asking whether you were hungry or not." The granddaughter is speechless. This episode really captures reality. Every day before going to bed, Grandma would ask me in that soft Suzhou dialect, "What would you like to eat tomorrow?" So when I woke up the next day morning, a variety of delicious desserts would be waiting for me. My Grandma is also a good cook. When we went home from the market with arms full of groceries, Grandpa would take over and get ready to prepare to cook. He always acted as an assistant for Grandma. All I did was move a small bench, sitting there and watching them while they worked. Sometimes, I felt like I was only in the way. The spatula in Grandma's hand was just like a magic wand, conjuring up delicious food. There would be a table full

of dishes like bouilli (stewed meat), large meatballs, sautéed shrimps, green vegetables, and bamboo shoot soup with fresh and pickled pork belly. For me, these were not mere humble dishes but a table of delicacies.

Grandma took me to the neighborhood center by bus to feed the doves and go skating. At that time, the No. 68 bus was a double-decker. Grandma always pulled me up to the second floor to find a seat. I thought this double-decker bus was way cooler than even a rocket. Naturally, I adored my Grandma who had introduced me to a new world. Because I always went to feed the doves, they took a liking to me. There would be a large crowd of doves around me, on my arms and shoulders, even if I was empty-handed. I felt pleased when other small kids looked at me with admiring eyes. Furthermore, I always looked forward to the treat of Western fast food after skating. Words could hardly describe my happiness at that time.

How time flies! The neighborhood center has already been changed to one of the popular entertainment shopping centers, built to reflect a high-end Western style. It is no longer a place where doves can flock to. What was once a magnificent double-decker No. 68 bus has been changed into an ordinary bus with no beautiful scenery on the second floor. It appeared trite and insignificant as it blended in with the variety of cars.

Grandpa and Grandma have now grown old. Grandpa is nearly 90 years old. Grandma has grey hair and a bent waist, and I cannot play around them. There is a popular saying: "There is only winter and summer and no spring or autumn when you are far away from home..." Up to now, we only have a few months to stay at home and the time spent together with our elders becomes more and more precious. A few weeks with my grandparents after a long journey do not seem as significant and exciting when compared with the summer and winter vacations at Grandma's house in my childhood.

To my grandma: Your granddaughter on the other side of the ocean wishes you good health and longevity. Wait for me to travel across this vast sea and bring you the best present I can offer --- companionship. **HF**



家乡的意义

作者：李逸凡 设计：牛雅

友一起坐到那家已经开了很多年的KTV，点上一首《来生是否还能把你手牵》。

希望还能在另一个站台看着对面依旧生意兴隆的酒店，然后在后面的某个站台，等到一个惊喜的到来。

希望还能去到初中对面的那家小店听同伴和老板絮絮叨叨，顺便再看那所离开多年的学校一眼。

希望还能在某个阴天走到河边的狐狸家喝上一杯奶茶，或者奔到铁笼子里，看着那几个熟悉或者陌生的身影挥汗如雨。

希望还能在某个烈日笼罩的午后毅然决然冲到人烟稀少的东太湖看水波流动，享受一份自然的自由。

希望还能走在桥上看着断掉的垂虹桥，默念着“曲终过尽松陵路，回首烟波十四桥”，然后又漫步到幼时常去的公园。

希望能在某个夜晚，从中学到万亚走一趟。这是我欠他们的陪伴，也是我自己的遗憾。

即使那些都在，我现在的这颗心，到那个时候还会在吗？我自己也不知道，但是，我希望它能存在。

很少能找到一个比我更加安定的人了。从小，就没有离开过松陵。即使是高中，也是距离家只有4.4公里的地方。也是这样的一份安定与平缓，让我有了一个坚定的意念——除非不可抗力，我，不会离开江浙沪。高考的这个成绩，似乎也在帮我验证这一点。为什么要踩着最低线冒着被四处甩的危险去一个完全陌生的城市呢，只为了一个所谓的颜面，所谓的虚名？人各有志，但是，这种闯荡，不适合我。但，我永远把最好的祝福献给背井离乡的人。你们，比我要更有勇气。

曾经和人交流过，很多人毕业后都不打算回到自己的家乡。有一种魅力，叫北上广。当然，海外的世界更加精彩。大城市意味着有更多大展宏图的机会。很多时候，回归并不是最好的选择，可是对于我来说，我却无比渴望能够留在家乡，至少是苏州市。或许，只有在这片土地上，那些美好的记忆，才会那么鲜活。我才有一种真正的归属感。**HF**



水墨江南

作者
陈智杰
设计
田小莉

水墨江南

诗意烟雨，水墨江南，青石板路黑白居，流水小桥纸伞过，伊人独步，何处是江南？

--题记

梦中又来到江南，在小桥、流水、人家，听拨弦如仙乐之琵琶，嗅朦胧烟雨气，触水墨骚客风。江南，一直是我为之神往的地方。在这过去的千载岁月中，她承载了太多的故事、太多的感动、太多的美丽与哀愁。也正因为此，我爱上了她，爱上了这常年笼罩在朦胧烟雨中的水墨江南。

细雨秀江南。每逢春天，雨落新绿，草长莺飞。润物细无声的春雨就如同那柔柔的吴侬软语，直润到了心里。元宵节前后的叫做灯花雨，往往是初春的第一场雨，之后是杏花雨、梨花雨，过了暮春便是连绵的黄梅雨。朦胧间，江南水乡就像一幅水墨画。山水间，动人的不止是秦淮河畔，熙熙攘攘的桨声灯影。更是在幽深小巷间的那份难得的宁静。坐在乌篷船上，穿行于白墙灰瓦之中，任清水滑过指尖，清凉入心。前方的石拱桥斜映在清澈的水面上，桥上已有些破碎的雕栏，映照着岁月的痕迹。临水而建的屋宅，水水相连。忘情于古镇之中，心中再无都市的尘嚣与浮躁。

江南的美，是朦胧且古朴的，是“闲敲棋子落灯花”，是“暮春夜雨初歇时，烹酒煮茶话春秋”，也是“净几横琴晓寒，梅花落在弦间”。绿水萦绕着白墙，红花洒落于青瓦，蜿蜒曲回的小河在清晨和夕阳中浅吟低唱。乘一叶扁舟撑一支蒿，穿行在青山绿水中，两岸是历经风浪的班驳和亘古柔情的飘零。一泓清水所承载的，是似水流年的痕迹和沧桑。

说起江南，总会想到那个像丁香一样的姑娘，撑着油纸伞彷徨在悠长悠长又寂寥的雨巷，鞋子与青石板街相撞，发出嗒！嗒！的跫音。只可惜，我不是归人，只是过客。

自古，江南大地就始终弥漫着离情的味道：“杨花落尽子规啼，闻道龙标过五溪”，李白为之心痛；“一杯愁绪，几年离索，错，错，错”，陆游为之倾心；“今宵酒醒何处？杨柳岸，晓风残月”，柳永为之沉醉。

千载江南，留下了太多文人墨客的感怀，诸多的名胜，常年的烟雨，再加上一缕诗意的惆怅，便成就了这水墨江南。**HF**

Chinese Watercolor of Jiangnan

Rain poetically falls. A Chinese watercolor of Jiangnan. A blue stone path leads to a black and white cottage. A lady walks alone. She crosses the flowing water on a small bridge with a piece of paper and umbrella in hand. Where is Jiangnan?

-- Preface

Author: Zhijie Chen
Designer: Shirley Tian

I have come back to Jiangnan once more in my dreams. Near the small bridge, bubbling water and simple cottage, I hear the notes of a lute that sound as if they were plucked straight from heaven. I inhale the misty air from the falling rains and touch the ink with a scholarly air. Jiangnan has always been the place I long for. Over thousands of years, she has carried the weight of too many stories, too much affection, and too much beauty mixed with sorrow. Because of this I fell in love with her and I still find myself falling again for this watercolor painting of Jiangnan that is forever shrouded in a rainy haze.

The feathery rain makes Jiangnan elegant. Every spring, rain falls and brings new life, the grass sprouts and nightingales fly. The sleek and silent spring rain is just like a soft murmur of the Suzhou dialect that melts my heart. The rain surrounding the Lantern Festival is called spark rain, which is also spring's first rainfall. Following the initial rain, apricot blossom rain and pear blossom rain follow. After late spring comes the peaceful intermittent drizzles. Amidst the haze, the Jiangnan canal town is just like a Chinese watercolor painting. In the middle of mountains and water, what moves us are not just the sounds of paddling boats and lights from the lanterns coming from the Qinhua River. Instead we find ourselves affected by the rare sense of peace in deep and serene alleys. Sitting in a black bamboo boat, passing through white walls and gray tiles and allowing water to slip through fingertips bring my heart peace. A stone arch bridge reflects onto the crystal clear water. On the bridge there are already some broken rails, reflecting the mark left by age. The cottage on the waterfront interconnects with the purified water. Intoxicated within this ancient town, my heart became free from the uproar and unrest of the city.

The beauty of Jiangnan is misty and quaint. There is beauty in idle games of chess and spark rain, the rain at dusk in late spring, or in a chat over wine or tea. There is beauty in a clean tea table, a coldness at dawn and about plum blossoms falling on the stringed instrument. Green water trickles along white walls, red flowers shower the grey roof tiles. The winding river hums in low tones, whispering in the early morning sunset. Riding on a tiny skiff, I push off with a paddle and pass through the green mountains and water. On both shores are the worn patterns created by storms and the everlasting river wanders tenderly. The vast clear water bears the fluid traces of time and change, swiftly flowing together as one. When I speak of Jiangnan, I will always remember the girl who smells like cloves, strolling on a long and lonely lane, holding a parasol. Her shoes hit the blue stone path, making a light tapping noise on the street. Unfortunately, I am not returning, I am only a visitor.

Since ancient times, a taste of parting has always pervaded Jiangnan. Li Bai was heartbroken over it: "All poplar blossoms fall and cuckoo cries. Word comes that you are demoted to Longbiao and will pass through five brooks". Lu You admired it: "Only melancholy has been left over the past few years of separation. Wrong, wrong, wrong!" Liu Yong was enraptured with it: "Who knows where I will wake up from a drunken sleep tonight? On the shore lined with willows in morning breeze and underneath the waning moon!"

The thousand-year old Jiangnan leaves too many sentiments of poets and literary men, with so many wonders and perennial rain. It comes together with a sort of profound sorrow which accumulate in a Chinese watercolor painting of Jiangnan. **HF**

无梦到徽州

“安得岁月静，徽溪待人归。”

作者 张思锐
设计 马林

小时常常和外婆爸妈舅舅驱车去徽州休宁老家看望家中的老太太，老太太直到快九十行动不便才从休宁搬到芜湖来，之前一直不愿离开徽州。还记得小时候我们一听去休宁就欢乐的不行，去休宁的路总是要沿着环绕的大山，一条河溪一直蜿蜒缠绕在公路旁，景致很美，天气也总是晴朗。路上大人们在前面聊天，我们小孩在后座玩的不亦乐乎。每次到路过一座拱形的大石桥就知道太姥姥家快到了，后来知道那座桥也有一百多年的历史。妈妈总是称那座桥叫外婆桥，小时候妈妈在休宁长大，是太姥姥带大，对休宁有很深的感情。太姥姥的家靠着桥头，背靠一条很宽的河。街坊们每次看我们来总会拿出点心来招待我们这些不懂事儿的小孩，最难忘的当属那一块块香甜的酥糖了，酥糖是徽州的传统糕点，就着茶也是一口一小块，徽州当地的酥糖不是很硬的那种花生酥，也是酥酥的，但入口即化，松软香甜而不腻，是记忆中香甜的味道。街坊们的小孩每次一看到我们来就围在我们旁边，小孩总是熟的很快，没一会就玩作一团，男孩儿们疯跑一整条街，我和女孩儿们一阵玩作坊，也下河捉鱼爬树，那时总是一玩玩一下午，后来才知道那是爸妈们都刻意让我们玩的久一点，不忍心让我们回去。儿时记忆中的徽州是一块块香甜的酥糖，晴朗的天气和一溜烟的撒野。

直到长大之后才知道徽州独特的韵味，如果用颜色来形容徽州，那应该是水墨色的吧。无水不成徽，没有了水的环绕便没有徽州的空灵和婉约。一直很喜欢“徽”这个字，他代表着有着千年历史的徽文化。在古老的黄山山脉和皖南的青山秀水中，山是青黛一抹，水是碧绿一缕，天是黛灰的，飘着细雨霏霏萧萧，白雾袅袅绕指山间，远处山青色一片，映衬山脚白墙黑瓦的古老村落，和着早春的夹竹桃和一点新柳的嫩绿，以为走进了水墨画里，不似那般真切。走在徽州窄窄的青石街巷中，两旁几百年的砖瓦楼阁风雅依然，山水还是那样灵动清澈。人们也分明走在这百年山水建筑中，让你完全忘了过去与现在，在时光的流水上凝望着眼前这片景象，如同凝望一幅被时代凝固的历史画卷。

早在 1700 多年前中原的第一次南下迁徙，皖南封闭的天然屏障张开臂膀为躲避战乱的北方大族提供了避乱的世外桃源。虽然在之后的千年时光中那份帝皇之后的高贵渐行渐远，但中原望族的迁徙不仅带来了先进的生产力，也带来了中原文化和耕读礼俗。儒家礼教思想浓墨重彩的在皖南生根发芽，一脉传承。深受儒家思想影响的徽州人十分重视文化教育，读书在徽州蔚然成风，文风昌盛的徽州可谓是人才辈出。“远山深谷，居民之处，莫不有学有师、有书史之藏”。在古时科举考试中第者中，徽州人居首列，更涌现出朱熹、程大位、胡适、陶行知等杰出大家。徽州大地上那一个个气势恢宏，雕刻精美的牌坊。

说到徽州也就不得不提称霸中国经济近百年的徽商。由太湖进入清弋江，顺着清弋江到芜湖再进入长江，对徽商来说，这是一条黄金水道。“七山一水一分田”说的就是山萦水绕的徽州，古往今来，徽商们由着那条水道上至武汉，下至扬州，在外辛苦打拼家业，而那白墙黑瓦正是他们挥之不去游子归根的故园。对于耳濡目染儒家思想的徽商来说，落叶归根的特性使他们无一例外的在外创立家业，等到功成名就之后回到家乡修缮祠堂，建设家园。徽派建筑也是在一代代徽商建设故里的家乡情怀中发扬光大。

简单纯粹的黑与白是徽派建筑外观仅有的两种颜色，外观的白墙黑瓦雅致古朴，而那一座座白墙高耸的马头墙与家族的建筑群连成一体表情骄傲睥睨，仿佛是带领着墙壁象征家族向前奔腾，跃进广阔天空。而走近建筑内，眼前一片天井使得眼前一亮。天井也正是徽派建筑中独特的建筑格式，水在徽州人眼里蕴含着财富及源远流长福荫后代的吉祥寓意，所以徽派建筑马头墙与屋檐的交汇处通常都是一片天井，露出一片长方形的空白天际，讲究四水归堂。与外部黑白的简洁纯粹不一样，屋内则繁复精致古雅，徽派建筑中的三雕是一绝，砖雕，木雕和石雕是徽派建筑中的点睛之作。屋内高悬的木雕，窗，门帘，那些徽州建筑内处处布着精美雕刻，这些精美的装饰显示出屋主儒雅的品味，儒雅的书香之气和富丽堂皇的构造相得益彰。或是造型古朴的木雕，或是精美的砖石雕。这些精美绝伦的雕

刻是与徽州工匠相伴的杰出工艺，“福禄寿”，“渔樵耕读”“荷花”，在这些栩栩如生的精美雕刻中能看到徽州人的文化底蕴与人生哲学及崇尚读书的精神，他们用雕刻的形式将耕读传家的精神永久的留在和他们朝夕相处的老屋里。

“无梦到徽州”，徽州是道不尽的含蓄温婉及内敛，它诗情画意的山水美景，依山而筑天人合一的田园，儒雅深远的文化底蕴陶冶着徽州人的性情，涵养着一代代徽州人的品格。再走近那一片片宁静的皖南村庄，一座座高低错落的马头墙，一个个白墙黑瓦散发着被时间浸润过的温暖。“读书在涵养，涉事无停滞”，“砚以静方寿，诗乃心之声”“世事让三分天宽地阔，心田存一点子种孙耕”听着那朗朗读书声，仿佛走进了梦中的故园，回到过往的淳朴岁月。HF

Poetic Town

Author: Sirui Zhang
Designer: Lin Ma

When I was young, we often drove to our hometown, Xiuning Huizhou, with my uncle, grandmother and parents to visit our grandma. She was almost 90 and had problems walking when she reluctantly decided to move from Xiuning to Wuhu. I still remember when I was younger; we would have so much fun in Xiuning. We journeyed along a winding path parallel to a twisting river. The scenery was beautiful and the air was always fresh. The adults chatted while the kids amused themselves in the backseat. Passing the huge stone bridge meant that we were almost at our grandmother's house. Only later did I realize that the bridge held a century's worth of history. My mom always lovingly called it 'Grandma Bridge'. She was raised by my grandmother in Xiuning, so she had deep sentimental attachments to the place as well. In front of Grandma's house was the bridge, while behind it there was a wide river. Every time our neighbors saw us come, they would always bring desserts to welcome us spoiled kids.

The most memorable thing were those pieces of fragrant halva (which is a traditional pastry from Huizhou) accompanied with tea. Huizhou's halva was not the hard peanut crisp, but instead a soft and sweet candy which would melt in your mouth with the taste of nostalgic memories. Every time the neighbors' kids saw us they would surround us. We got to know each other quickly and the boys would sprint across the streets while the girls pretended to run workshops. I stayed with the girls and we would spend entire afternoons down at the river catching fish and climbing trees. Later we learned that our parents would let us play longer because they couldn't bear to call us away. My childhood memories to me are like a sweet piece of candy, clear skies and wilderness.

Only when I was older did I learn about Huizhou's unique charm. If Huizhou was represented by a color, it would be the color of ink. I always liked the word "hui", it represents thousands of years' worth of culture such as the Huang Mountains and Anhui's misty mountains and emerald rivers underneath the swirling mist. The sky is a sort of murky gray with feather-like rain drifting through it. Fog covers the tips of the mountains while in the distance there is a clear patch of sky revealing the white walls and black tiles of the ancient town. Paired with the sprouts of bamboo and fresh green willows, the scenic view looks like it came straight from a painting. Walking through the narrow streets of Huizhou, you can see old brick houses on both sides. It is easy to forget the past and present when you witness these hundred year old structures. It is as if you are staring at a snapshot of history frozen in time.

Huizhou captivates me with its undying and poetic beauty. Its landscapes are full of mountains and rivers, creating a quaint pastoral atmosphere. It has a profound cultural heritage, with generations of Huizhou residents. As I approach a silent village, tall walls decorated with white and black tiles surround me, filling me with warm familiarity. Reading aloud the poets that describe my beautiful scene in Huizhou, I enter my hometowns in my dreams, returning to the simplicity of my past. **HT**



每次暑假一下飛機回台灣，第一個要來的地方就是50嵐。來到台灣就是要來一杯好喝的50嵐珍珠奶茶！依照個人的喜好，您可以選擇樣樣新奇的奶茶讓您讚不絕口。埤杭豆漿也是我一下飛機一定要吃的東西。點了一桌好吃的東西和接機的爸媽聊著以後三個月要做的好玩事情。去年的暑假很特殊因為找了實習，咖啡廳跟補習班的工作！儘管我的行程已經排滿滿，我還不服輸的找好玩的活動讓我可以更充實的過2014年的暑假。

以下是我跟家人朋友排出來一定要去的地方跟做的事情：於是我就這樣開始過了我忙碌的暑假生活。

1. 台北車站南陽街的補習班上班順便看看我只前補習班的老師跟朋友們
2. 淡水老街吃個阿給鐵蛋看著夜晚的漁人碼頭
3. 忠孝東路走逛著有名的潮店
4. 台北101實習，偶爾吃個台灣有名的鼎泰豐
5. 台灣大學約約朋友在戶外打個籃球
6. 士林夜市吃有名的豪大雞排
7. 西門町逛現在年輕人喜台灣的衣物，買老天路的滷味
8. 南陽街買個超級好的伴手禮：佳德鳳梨酥
9. 座高鐵時一定要買的鐵路便當
10. 永康街的芒果冰
11. 木柵動物園看看動物（因為離我家很近）
12. 有名的故宮博物館增長我的知識

除了排了滿滿的台北行程，因為剛好朋友都有空，所以我們又抽空了許多時間往其他地方走走：

1. 墾丁的鯤嶺鼻公園
2. 綠島騎著摩托車曬曬太陽
3. 桃園的拉拉山採水蜜桃
4. 台中的逢甲夜市吃大腸包小腸
5. 跑到高雄喝個木瓜牛奶，再來份臭豆腐
6. 九份老街的芋圓逛金礦博物館
7. 屏東的萬寧豬腳跟黑珍珠蓮霧
8. 七股鹽山看台灣面積最大的鹽場古蹟

每年暑假回去看著每年都在成長的台灣，心裡總是會有莫名的感動。國小畢業就移民到了美國的我，對台北的種種都是非常的陌生，只能靠偶爾回去短短的旅程來增廣見聞。

2014年的暑假讓我見了許多我從來都沒接觸的事物。加上實習跟補習班和咖啡廳的工作，我的暑假過的非常充實。我可愛的寶島，咱們下次見囉！HF

Taiwan







Day 2

第二天一早8点老板娘送我到网走旅游中心，拖着我的大箱子走到门前才发现明明是9点才开门。不过正好，刚刚在车上还想行李应该先寄存到网走车站。结果，巴士没来，也没有的士，拖着35kg行李走过去也不可能。于是我鼓起勇气竖起了大拇指，想搭个便车去网走车站。屡次被无视后，一辆小卡车被红灯拦在了我面前，我想也没想走过去拍窗户，渔民伯伯听懂了我的日语，勉强点点头，眼神里藏着不情愿。我也不知道哪来的力气硬是把箱子翻上了他的后箱，钻进卡车前座，满嘴招ねがいします（拜托了）。

经过周折的搭车之旅，9点多一点，租好一辆可靠的山地车，我毅然决然朝能取岬骑去，骑单车13公里应该需要1-2个小时。我决定骑到11点还没到达就返回。大概4km以后就离开了网走市区，开始上坡进入山岭。沿途车辆稀少，头顶是垂直指下的红黄箭头，右手边海潮时隐时现，左手边丛林和麦田交替着擦身而过。有时遇到比较陡的坡要下车推，有时很长一段下坡又带来速度的刺激。一路虽然寂静，却不觉得害怕。指示牌很清晰，每过一两公里，头顶路牌上减少的数字都在发出鼓励的声音。就这样我孤身沿着北海道的寂静的海岸线，不断蹬着踏板。终于，不到10点半，一直延伸的主干道右边分出一条支路，我知道我做到了。支路微微下倾，于是可

以不踩踏板，顺势释放所有的疲劳，掠过右手边的是海角牧场，视野也变得开阔，前方的路仿佛一直延伸到愈见清晰的海里，我可以放开双手，任自己飞向大地尽头。能取岬吸引我之处在于他是很多著名电影的取景地，如60年代由高仓健主演的《网走番外地》；在冯小刚的《非诚勿扰》中，女主角就是从这里纵身一跃试图结束自己的生命。路的尽头是停车场，把单车停在“能取岬国定公园”牌子面前，无暇上锁，我奔走向灯塔、悬崖。海角的魅力就是余光所及都是海，加上高的海拔，能呈现出弧形的海平线。这天云很密，天空很低，绝望和感动的极端情绪交杂，世界都被抛在脑后，另一方面，我也忽然理解这里为何是一个自杀圣地了。

下午2点半，到达上川火车站，要转巴士去层云峡温泉区。和唯一一起等车的英语还不错的背包大叔聊了起来。他是自发义务来做登山清洁队的，这样的人在爬山途中也遇到了很多。他介绍了很

多层云峡景区的东西给我，出乎我的意料。他说天空中可以看到银河，幸运的话可以看到流星，这样的消息让我更加向往了。

巴士到达层云峡温泉区，青年旅馆坐落在山腰。这一间青年旅馆比较大人气也很旺，但除了我们都是来登山的老婆婆们了。晚上美美地泡完一汤温泉，每年夏天都有的烟火大会就开始了。炫目的烟花后，我找到足够黑暗的地方，好好看看星空。看了很久才认定，那条淡淡的光雾就是银河。正当望得呆滞了，一条微弱的光轻轻划过一群密集的星星，天空更深邃了。我使劲眨眼再瞪大，果然过了不一会，又有一颗更亮的流星划过。很快，又有一颗。那晚大概看到了七颗流星，接连不断的出现，想起在广州上大学时为了追流星，所有人都聚集在宿舍天台，每当一颗流星出现，一栋栋的宿舍楼就开始此起彼伏的惊叫。仰望星空已成为一种习惯，感受着自己的渺小，是一种平静的慰藉。

第三天早上7点半下楼吃早餐，睡饱吃好，准备奋力去爬山。层云峡其实是一个温泉村，往北是连绵的群山，黑岳是最远的也是较高的一座。有两节缆车送你到半山腰。来到黑岳山脚，我选择了坐第一节缆车到达黑岳五合目，海拔约1300米，有个观景台风景不错，总海拔是1984米，感觉不太远，就没有坐第二节缆车，开始爬。由于很早，人还不多。同一趟缆车上来的有一个老伯，也是一个人，会不少英语，我们就聊起来，开始一起爬。爬了好久好久才到第二节缆车的终点黑岳七合目，1520米，感觉已经很累，一路看着左边的缆车线觉得后悔。但是我不甘心啊，还是决定往上爬尽量到山顶。老伯气喘吁吁地说不爬了，我就鼓励他说不爬会后悔的，他犹犹豫豫，我连哄带骗，他最后也决定试试看。七合目这里有一个登山登记本，给登山者登记出发和到达时间。我以前其实没有爬山这个爱好，在美国好山好水的地方读书平时没什么好玩的只好去爬山才慢慢体会到其中的乐趣。我跟老伯一起爬了一段，他开始有点跟不上我的节奏，他见我身手矫健平步青云，不忍看我一直等他，叫我自己先走。北海道的山很特别的是没有大树遮挡，最多就是千岛樱花，和寥寥几颗枫树松树，所以一直可以眺望到远处，往下看也会有恐高。但雾气时而凝结，狭窄的道路两边是低矮的高山植物，形态各异颜色缤纷，这时就感觉自己走在西游记的天宫。爬过八合目后找了个树根坐下来休息，一坐下来就休息了很久，直到顺回条气。看着刚才为我让路的老年登山队又超了过去。然后我再以快节奏奋力出发，结果不久居然看到老伯在我前面。我还以为他被我甩在后面，原来这就是龟兔赛跑的真人版。终于来到山顶，山的另一边风景才秒杀全场。八月初，积雪还没有融化，过了黑岳这个高点，北面是众山连绵。我们在山顶逗留了很久，还往观星小屋走了一段。如果还有时间我是有力气可以迈过众山去更高的旭岳。

晚上到达旭川，没有计划的吃到了火头山拉面！超级满足！旭川的背包旅馆很温馨装修特别温馨。同住的有三名东京来的日本大学生。老板很热情要把我们灌醉。和他们聊起我骑车去了能取岬，感觉是在讲很久以前的事情，直到他们问起我什么时候去的，我想了良久，才意识到才是昨天发生的事情.....然后他们邀请我次日一起自驾游，我原本计划第二天乘火车前往薰衣草花田，当晚决定改变计划，与这几位偶遇自驾游美瑛富良野。

第四天一早，我们四人在旭川火车站拿车出发，年纪最小的骏介担任司机，我在副驾驶位导航，先来到苹果产品预设墙纸上的景点青池。沿着池边狭窄的步道漫步，这片澄清的蓝色湖泊由于氢氧化铝等化学微粒的富集，在枯木的树影里，像一块巨大的蓝宝石。继续我们的北海道公路片，我们一路欣赏着盛夏中的拼布之路，分享着日本和美国的大学的生活，聊得太开心结果超速了，被一个交警拦下来罚了两万日元。我们坐在车内幸灾乐祸地看着骏介跟交警交涉。日本的警察态度还是很亲和的，也许是日本的司机更谦和。遥想对日本的印象，就是这样，处处都让人感到舒服，感到清新，无比怀念。

前面四天的美景与事物叫人流连忘返，第五天与第六天时间已经比较紧迫。最后小樽与函馆都是匆匆到访。电影情书令小樽又成了一个有故事的城市，而函馆位于北海道与日本本州岛隔海相望的南端。两座城市途中的登别地狱谷是景如其名，它是一个邻近洞爷湖的火山口遗迹，由火山熔岩形成的一个形状诡异的谷地。地狱谷常年弥漫着炙热的火山气体，沿着栈道可以看到一片沸腾的山谷。游览一遍就如在地狱走完一遭。

六天的旅程还远远不足看完北海道所有的美景，我只看到了她最美好的第一印象。留下一点遗憾，不久后，一定还会再来。HF

- Day1-Sapporo
- Day2-Abashiri
- Day3-Sounkyo
- Day4-Asahikawa
- Day5-Otaru
- Day6-Hakodate

There is one place in this world where you can comfortably backpack alone and encounter the most incredible landscapes. This perfect destination is Hokkaido, Japan.

In the summer of 2013 after my study abroad program for landscape architecture, I headed off to the Northern Island of Japan. It was my first time traveling completely alone with no family, friends or even a connection on my cell phone. There was no planning whatsoever but I was determined to go through with it. My only possessions were 77 pounds of luggage, 10 phrases of basic Japanese and a heart full of wanderlust.

Day 1

1

I arrived in New Chitose Airport in the biggest city in Hokkaido, Sapporo. It may sound familiar because of its famous beer! The city looked like it was straight out of a movie with dense streets lined with everything you could imagine, making exploring very easy. Just to name a few landmarks, I saw Odori Park (大通公园), Sapporo TV Tower (札幌电视塔), Tanuki Koji Street (狸小路) and Nijo Market (二条市场) are at the heart of Sapporo. While you are sightseeing, the red bean pastries and other delicacies are a must try! Although I did numerous things that day, I highly recommend Junichi Watanabe Museum of Literature (渡边淳一文学馆) located beside Nakajima park (中岛公园). It was designed by renowned architect Tadao ando and compliments the natural surroundings of the park (seesapporo.com). Inside, there is a three story wall entirely filled with books with tall ladder scaling up, making it a wonderful place for any book fanatic.

Tip of the day: It is a good idea to get the JR Pass for however many days you are going to travel by train in Hokkaido to reduce costs. A one-way JR ticket can easily cost over 100 dollars.



Wanderlust in Hokkaido

Author: Yue Fan
Designer: Jue Wang



2

Day 2

After a 5 hours train ride, I arrived in the Northern coastal town, Abashiri. The main reason I wanted to go was to see the Cape Notoro (能取岬). Even though the Youth Hostel owner did not believe it was possible, I proved her wrong rode a bike there from downtown Abashiri. It took me a little more than an hour to bike 13km. It was a serene and beautiful path to get there and when I finally arrived, the misty scene that greeted me felt so surreal. The cliffs of Cape Notoro overlooked the Okhotsk Sea with a curved horizon line. On the other side, you can see the Shiretoko Mountain Range. There were only a few visitors at the time and the atmosphere at the cape was so peaceful and calming.

Tip of the day: Remember to try the fresh Abashiri king crab with a bottle of drift ice beer. They have them at the visitor center.

3

Day 3

Hiking is another popular activity in Hokkaido. The Sounkyo Gorges Range and hot spring resorts are located in Kamikawa. During the day, I hiked the Kurodake (黒岳) and visited the Waterfall of Ginga and Meteor (銀河流星瀑布) using bike rented from the Youth Hostel. Kurodake is the closest summit from the hot spring resort. I set off on the hike thinking it wasn't going to be too long, but I started regretting it once I had walked several miles. But with me was one person and our conversations eased the long hike. Along the trail were summer blossoms, truly a gorgeous sight. As we hiked, many seasoned hikers passed, pushing us to go further. We motivated each other to get to the top and at last we stopped to rest at the top, taking in the scenery from the frightening high vantage point. From the top of Kurodake, I could see the winding mountains still covered in snow. If I had more time, I would have kept going and hiked to the next mountain to see more breathtaking scenery.

At night I relaxed in a hot spring and watched the annual firework show. The rest of the night I gazed at the starlit sky, which was occasionally pierced by a shooting star. By the end, I think I saw about seven of them. It made me reminisce back to college when everyone gathered on the dorm's balcony in anticipation, shouting when a star flew by. Searching the sky has become a habit and each time I am reminded by our insignificance; it is a kind of quiet comfort.

Tip of the day: you can take the cable car to get to a third way to the top of Kurodake in case you want to save time.



4

Day 4

Hokkaido is also famous for its lavender fields and the trip across the agricultural land near Asahikawa. I checked the train schedule but it seemed like the farms were too spread out to visit within the same day. However I met three other college students from Tokyo who were on a road trip in Hokkaido. They asked me where I wanted to go and invited me to join them the next day. I seized this opportunity to cancel my train trip and travel with them instead! We went to see the Blue Pond and drove through the grand Patchwork Road in Biei (美瑛) all the way to Furano lavender farm. Somehow the conversation got either too funny or too ridiculous because we got pulled over by the police and got a speeding ticket.

Tip of the day: In the Furano area, Yubari King Melon (夕张蜜瓜) and lavender ice cream are the best snakes in a summer day.

5

Day 5 & 6

The last two days in Hokkaido, I went to Otaru (小樽) and all the way down south to Hakodate (函馆). These two towns are both important ports of Hokkaido. The Otaru Canal, Victorian-style lamps and historic warehouses reflect the passed prosperity of Otaru's industry. Between Otaru and Hakodate, there are a lot of volcanoes and lakes. Noboribetsu (登别) is one of the valleys that are formed with lava and geothermal power. The mist and heat on the surface gave it the name "Hell Valley".

The six days that I spent was definitely not enough to discover all the beauty of Hokkaido. I had the best first impression of this northern island and I will definitely make my way back here again!

心 若 爲 城

BROKEN BRIDGE
STORY OF HANGZHOU

作 設
者 計
歸 李
邪 嘉
齊

Though the name of the bridge dates back to poems in Tang Dynasty, the bridge became famous because on it takes place one of the best-known love stories in Chinese folklore.

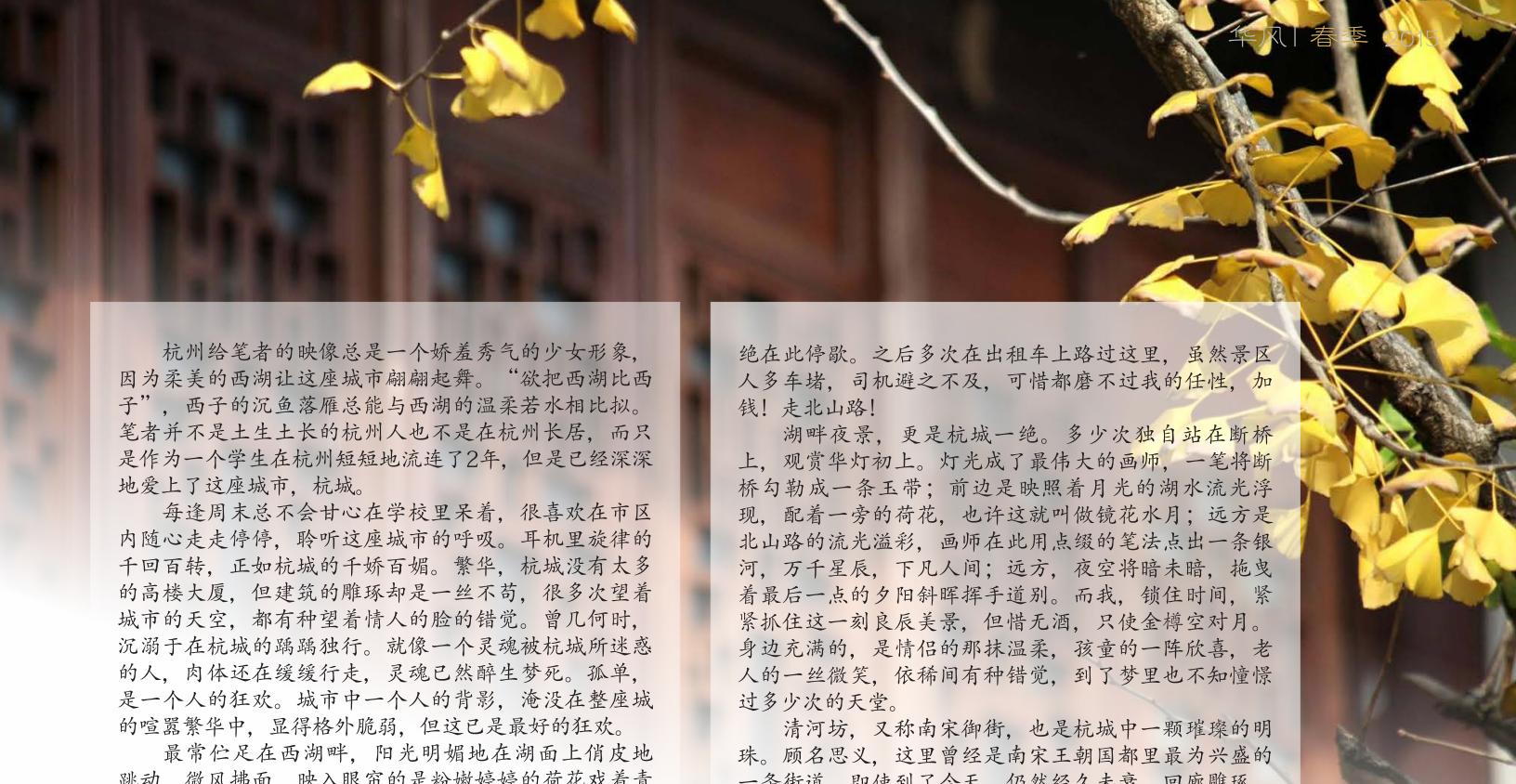
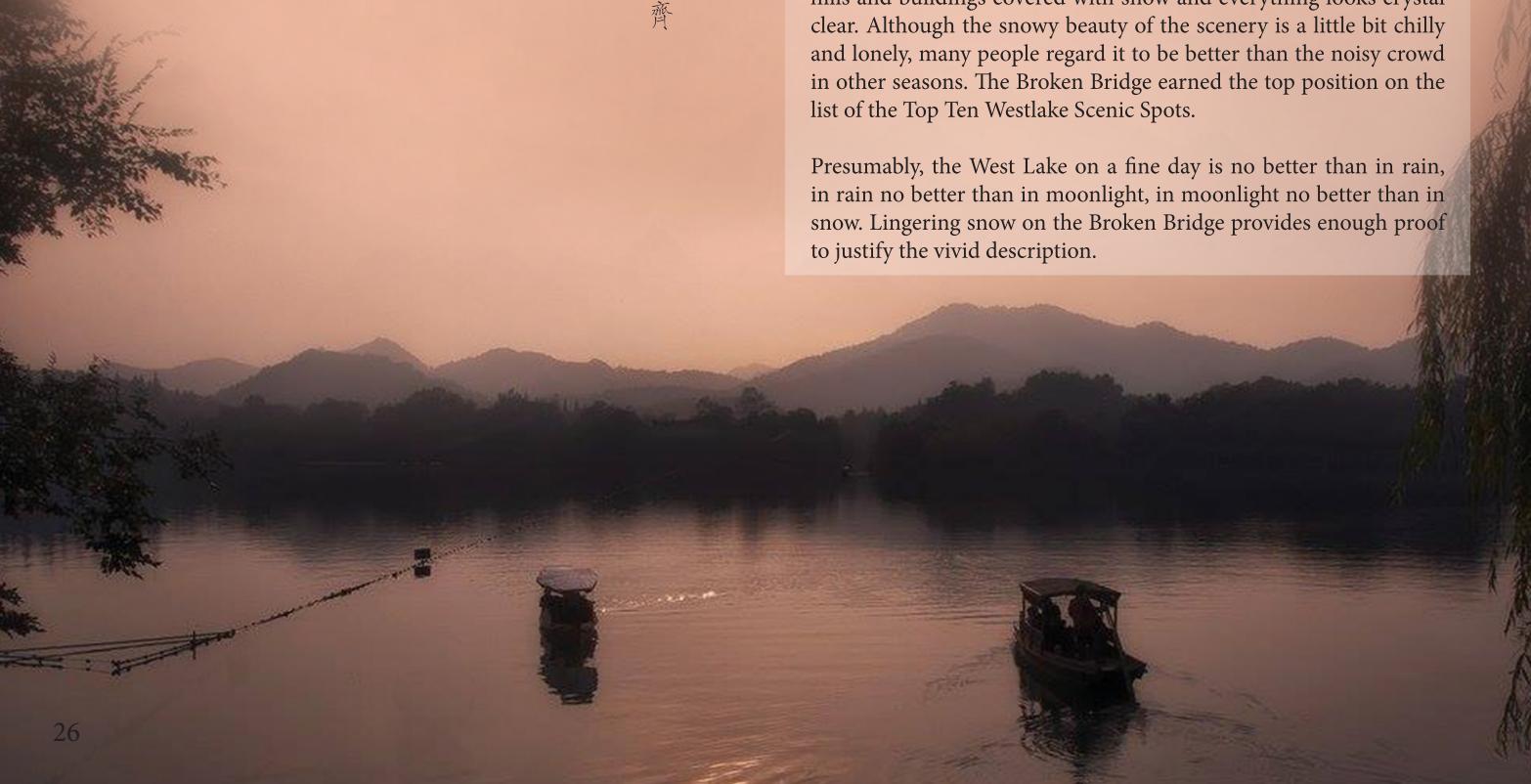
According to the Legend of White Snake, a beautiful girl who was actually a white snake met Xu Xian on the bridge in the rain and they fell in love with each other. The umbrella they used became the symbol of their love. The bridge was also in the last scene of their love story after a long series of ups and downs.

Thanks to the love story between a human and an immortal, the broken bridge attracts numerous visitors and has its legendary reputation all over China. Many people believe the bridge is the spiritual place for couples to bless their relationship.

Rain or sun, you can enjoy the lake views from the bridge in all seasons; an especially beautiful time to be there is when the snow begins melting under the shining sun during the winter.

On a fine day after a snowfall, standing on the bridge and looking toward the northwest at the Solitary Hill and Ge Hill, one can see the hills and buildings covered with snow and everything looks crystal clear. Although the snowy beauty of the scenery is a little bit chilly and lonely, many people regard it to be better than the noisy crowd in other seasons. The Broken Bridge earned the top position on the list of the Top Ten Westlake Scenic Spots.

Presumably, the West Lake on a fine day is no better than in rain, in rain no better than in moonlight, in moonlight no better than in snow. Lingering snow on the Broken Bridge provides enough proof to justify the vivid description.



杭州给笔者的映像总是一个娇羞秀气的少女形象，因为柔美的西湖让这座城市翩翩起舞。“欲把西湖比西子”，西子的沉鱼落雁总能与西湖的温柔若水相比拟。笔者并不是土生土长的杭州人也不是在杭州长居，而只是作为一个学生在杭州短短地流连了2年，但是已经深深地爱上了这座城市，杭城。

每逢周末总不会甘心在学校里呆着，很喜欢在市区内随心走走停停，聆听这座城市的呼吸。耳机里旋律的千回百转，正如杭城的千娇百媚。繁华，杭城没有太多的高楼大厦，但建筑的雕琢却是一丝不苟，很多次望着城市的天空，都有种望着情人的脸的错觉。曾几何时，沉溺于在杭城的踽踽独行。就像一个灵魂被杭城所迷惑的人，肉体还在缓缓行走，灵魂已然醉生梦死。孤单，是一个人的狂欢。城市中一个人的背影，淹没在整座城的喧嚣繁华中，显得格外脆弱，但这已是最好的狂欢。

最常伫足在西湖畔，阳光明媚地在湖面上俏皮地跳动，微风拂面，映入眼帘的是粉嫩婷婷的荷花戏着青叶，轻弄晚霞。踱步断桥，这里见证了一段千年的爱情，但最终这段古老的爱情成为了一曲断章，唯美而遗憾，所幸的是这份爱情没有随着沧海桑田逐渐泯灭，它越过时空来到千年后的今天，分散给了来到此处的每一对情侣，点滴积蓄浓缩成结晶，为千年的遗憾补写一个完美。北山路，环绕着，轻轻地呵护着西湖。在湖畔抬头就可以看到一家店铺，“西冷印社”（没错！就是《盗墓笔记》里三叔写的吴邪，天真同学开的那家店，据说经常有不知情的访客来问，吴邪在吗？小哥在吗？），精美古玩散发着浓郁的历史气息。路边种满了梧桐，最爱雨天触摸这淅淅沥沥的雨滴漫步梧桐下，拥抱这一片梧桐落雨。更有数家经知道任性的咖啡店，午后轻啜咖啡，梧桐将阳光剪得细碎，肆意抛洒在窗台上，窗外可以看到舟漾西湖，充分体会到有种闲适，叫做慵懒。五脏六腑内期年沉淀的忧惧永远地留在了这里。无法拒

绝在此停歇。之后多次在出租车上路过这里，虽然景区人多车堵，司机避之不及，可惜都磨不过我的任性，加钱！走北山路！

湖畔夜景，更是杭城一绝。多少次独自站在断桥上，观赏华灯初上。灯光成了最伟大的画师，一笔将断桥勾勒成一条玉带；前边是映照着月光的湖水流光浮现，配着一旁的荷花，也许这就叫做镜花水月；远方是北山路的流光溢彩，画师在此用点缀的笔法点出一条银河，万千星辰，下凡人间；远方，夜空将暗未暗，拖曳着最后一点的夕阳斜晖挥手道别。而我，锁住时间，紧紧抓住这一刻良辰美景，但惜无酒，只使金樽空对月。身边充满的，是情侣的那抹温柔，孩童的一阵欣喜，老人的一丝微笑，依稀间有种错觉，到了梦里也不知憧憬过多少次的天堂。

清河坊，又称南宋御街，也是杭城中一颗璀璨的明珠。顾名思义，这里曾经是南宋王朝国都里最为兴盛的一条街道，即使到了今天，仍然经久未衰。回廊雕琢，走在这里，和古朴风撞个满怀。玲琅满目的精美手工艺品陈列地天花乱坠，眼花缭乱中不知不觉发现自己患上了选择困难。老字号龙须糖从不低调，当街众目睽睽之下制作龙须糖，一股甘甜顺着风钻进心扉，不一会儿，热气腾腾的刚出炉龙须糖就被抢购一空。鼻子突然开始陶醉，哦，是让人欲仙欲死的当地特色小吃街，玲琅满目的小吃死死抓住眼睛的焦点，每个人都展现出长久以来压抑在心底的饕餮，“老板，来10份，吃不完打包。”

可惜更多亮点难以一一叙述，偌大的一座杭城让笔墨的挥毫显得如此苍白无力。这是一座城拥有魔力的城，让人如痴如醉。虽然对杭城就像老朋友，但每次在城里漫步总能找到新的惊喜，老朋友总能将一阵新风吹入心底。倾听着杭城的呼吸，心底的尘埃也随之飞逝。HF

清河坊 · 南宋御街
Southern Song Imperial Street



京杭大运河
The Grand Canal of China



杭州西溪国家湿地公园
Xixi National Wetland Park



澳门
你也没想到回国后的生会是这样。
教书的累、工作的苦，都可以忍，受不了的是这闭塞的环境！在这小城市的师专，你的能力、水平根本不算数，只有论资排辈、‘武大郎开店’，更何况这里的学生——与其教他们说英语，不如先教会他们说普通话。你想到回国前那段日子。其实你是有机会留美的，可是这么多年寂寞、无聊已经让你难以忍受，你觉得在那里多呆一天都是一种折磨。那个时候，你的心里只有家乡、亲人，只想回到他们身边、回到你熟悉的地方。
于是，你选择了回国，选择在家乡的这所师专院校教英文……难道这一辈子就这样注定了么？你不禁问自己。想到当年考上大学、出国深造，一直是天之骄子。如今这样，确实心有不甘。
你忽然想到，前几天有一所上海的学校正在招聘教师……对！这就是个机会，为何不试试看？
你拿起了电话。

中国大陸／某小城

哎，她哪儿知道，这一去就不回来。

走出校园，虽然早上九点却已艳阳高照。澳门夏天的热，跟上海到底不同：整个大地仿佛一个蒸炉，带着水汽的热量从地面上升腾起来，煎熬着皮肤。车站在望德圣母湾，那是一片天然的湿地。难以想象在威尼斯人、银河等大型娱乐中心的包围下，还有这么一片原生态的自然保护区。记得每次晚上散步回家，总能看到一群白鹭飞来休憩。

现在是上午，水面上反射着刺眼的日光，热气折磨着人的皮肤。

一辆公交车来了。

上海
茂荣把几个青年教师的讲义审完，冲了杯咖啡坐在窗前看书。他忽然想到自己上上届的学生李凌，前几天回学校看老师，告诉他自己就要去美国了。他还记得刚高考结束时李凌求他帮忙说：“老师，我现在不想出国，我想用一年的时间考虑考虑。”他打电话劝李凌的父母；他还对李凌说，这一年去澳门读书可以，但一定要提升自己。那么，李凌做到了么？为什么昨天看到他，还是一副战战兢兢、沉默不语的样子，这个样子出国能行么？
茂荣看向窗外。他住的地方在上海东北部，离黄浦江北岸不远，天气好时可以看到陆家嘴的东方明珠和金茂大厦。虽不是什么高端住宅区，也算是中上的水平。他这些年事业发展得顺风顺水，依然是学校英语教学的中流砥柱。取得今天这一切确实不容易，他想到自己年轻时，出国，回国，在老家一所院校教书，几经波折又来到上海……现在活到四十多岁，当年耽误的那一年两年又算得了什么呢？李凌不过才二十出头，他的人生不过刚刚开启篇章，他还有那么多的时间、那么多的机会。手机短信提醒的声音。是李凌的来信：我登机了。
茂荣回复：一切顺利。

澳门

公交车绕过大潭山，穿过花城公园，离开了氹仔，驶上了澳门大桥。他看到，澳门塔矗立岸边；他可以想见，远处山上的妈阁庙必定是香烟缭绕、人头攒动。桥下，波光粼粼的濠江水缓缓流淌，注入大海，绝不回头。

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三城記

设计 马林



临沂的昨天今日

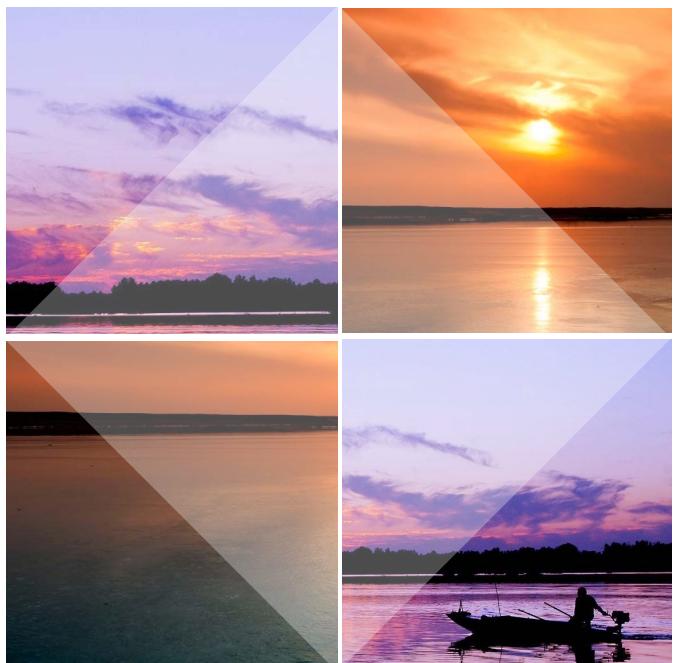
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城市变化，这个曾经的高高在上的，距离许多生活在中小城市人们很遥远的词语，俨然变成了中国近20年来被官方与民间权威统计组织的最热门词之一。每当人们提起城市变化这四个字的时候，北京，上海，广州就会不自觉的浮现在眼前。事实确实如此，大城市的翻天覆地的改变确实令人眼前一亮，也尤其让外国人印象深刻。就像一提起美国，没去过的人都知道纽约，洛杉矶和旧金山。各位一定也都有被一脸呆萌的美国同学问起过是否是北京、上海或者广州人。正是这些城市巨大的变化，使它们一跃成为国际大都市。它们也确实因为自身的改变，成为了国家的名片。不过，在这里我更想介绍一下我的家乡临沂——一个二三线的小城市，让所有人都能感受一下中国成百上千之一的小城市的改变，来反应中国发展最真实的一面。

临沂，这个名不见经传的小城市，在外省同学眼里一度被误认为是东北的某小城，或者成为本省人民眼里的革命老区，然而事实却并非如此。临沂最为著名的就是母亲河——沂河。正所谓一方水土养一方人，沂河在我小时候的记忆里，就是我们孩子们玩乐的唯一胜地。夏天在沂河边玩水，清澈的河水为我们祛暑；冬天沂河上结着厚厚的冰，我们这些大胆的孩子就踩在冰上，想象着自己像滑冰一般溜到河对岸；春暖花开的时候，总有带着斗笠，带着鱼篓的老人来沂河边上钓鱼，虽然一天也不会有多少收获，但是那种恬静的惬意是千金都不肯换的。

等我再长大一些，母亲周末就会带我到沂河边上看一看。那时候的沂河已经不是之前的小河了，她的沿岸开始有了一些零星的建筑，人们也逐渐开始往沂河的上游、下游跑，不断的有新的沙滩被发现。这些天然的沙滩虽然远不及一些海滨城市的人工沙滩，有细细的沙子，漂亮的鹅卵石。沂河沙滩有的是粗糙的河岸和有些硌人的沙粒，但是仍然无法阻止我在沙滩上玩上一个又一个下午。从沙滩上跑来跑去，偶尔到河里趟水，那种盛夏酷热的天气和凉爽的河水形成的鲜明对比，让沂河成了我每周必做的功课。

到了现在，临沂发生了翻天覆地的变化，城市化进度很快，让这个小城市变得有一丝大都市的气息。沂河作为临沂的母亲河，也从以前的素颜淡妆，变成如今的浓妆艳抹。现在的沂河，长度是以前的几倍，有了大坝用来蓄水防洪，河岸也全部变由水泥砌筑，坚若磐石。河岸上也修了一些专供人们休闲娱乐的设施，沿岸绿柳遥相辉映，河上还有小船供人们娱乐。如今的沂河已经从当年的为临沂提供交通、用水的年轻母亲河，变成了暮年但仍为儿女们尽一份力的老母亲，让人们周末、假期有一个绝佳的避暑、休闲胜地。沂河的改变，也正体现临沂城市的改变。



抛开城市面积，GDP等等官方数据不说，下面我们就从最直观的角度来感受一下临沂的城市变化。其实每个城市宣传本地的时候，所用的主题，其实是最具有当地特色，也最为人们所骄傲的事物。观察宣传的主题，也能很好的体现城市变化。在六七十年代，临沂一直对外的宣传，都是具有优良传统的革命老区，感人至深的革命故事，宏伟的革命纪念馆。也是从那时候起，革命老区，贫困山区成了临沂的名片。因为无论是领导，学者还是其他各种形式的参观，都无一例外的和红色、革命息息相关。而现在，临沂的名片早已不是依靠单一的红色历史来博人眼球了。书圣故居，书法名城，蒙山旅行等等，都成为了临沂吸引人们前来的因素。从贫穷落后的革命山区到地理位置优越，历史悠久，文化底蕴深厚的现代化新城市。

临沂的转变不可谓不大。它也很好地反映了当今中国绝大多数中小城市发展的进程。我相信，中国的未来不单单取决于大城市的高度，更是和无数临沂一样的充满生机的小城市的发展息息相关。HF



PAST PRESENT FUTURE

Author: Chi Zhang
Designer: Jingyao Zhao



Urbanization: this official-sounding word used to be a vague concept to our daily lives. Now it has become a very popular word for both officials and civilians. When referring to this word, Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou are classic examples of places in China that have “urbanization” at the forefront of their minds. To be honest, these famous cities are great examples of urbanization, and they also especially impress foreigners with this very characteristic. These places mirror cities of the United States such as New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. I think that foreigners should ask Chinese students where they are from (Beijing, Shanghai or Guangzhou) instead of labelling them as “Chinese” or sometimes even just “Asian”. Urbanization is what makes cities what they are today-- famous and recognized by all. This is also the reason why they become parts of the image that make up the central identity of their country. Here in this article, I want to introduce my hometown, Linyi: a small, generic city that is not as well known, because I think it is the true representation of the real development that goes on in modern-day Chinese cities.

Linyi, a small and lesser-known city in Northeastern China is seen by many Chinese and foreigners as just a small town or a old revolutionary base, however they are mistaken. It has famous historical sites such as the Yi River. To me this river was every child’s summer resort and amusement park. In the summer, children liked to frolic in the river, while during the winter thick ice would form over the river, allowing children to skate on it. In the spring when the flowers started to bloom, elderly folks would go fishing there. Even though they may not have brought home many fish, it provided the priceless feelings of serenity and comfort.

After growing up a little, my mom still would often take me to the river. At that time the river wasn’t like the small river it was before and there were some buildings along the sides of the riverbank. People slowly started to explore upriver and downriver with constant discoveries of new beaches. These natural beaches couldn’t compare to man-made beaches with their smooth sand and polished stones. The coarse sand of the natural beaches



couldn’t keep me away from the river’s shore though. I would run along it and occasionally just lie in the water. On the insanely hot days the refreshing chilly water made it impossible for me not to go down to the river every week.

Now, with urban development, Linyi has gone through enormous changes, causing this city to have the same elements of other larger and more famous cities. As the mother river of Linyi, the Yi has also undergone a big change. Now the distance of the river is several times longer than before. There is also a huge dam that helps the city retain water and prevent flooding. The riverbank is now made of cement, a vast contrast to the smooth sands that met the water in the past. Entertainment devices have also been constructed to make people’s lives more colorful and interesting. What’s more, there are some boats on the river now-- even more evidence of the river being used by the locals for enjoyment. In a way, the changes that the river has undergone reflect the changes of Linyi.

If we don’t pay attention to the area and GDP of a city, the characteristics of a city are what defines it and makes it unique from one another. In the 1970s, Linyi’s revolution history was always the theme that people thought of when this city was mentioned. At that time the only impression of Linyi was its revolution history. Now Linyi is famous for its historical sites, traveling; sites such as the former home of Xizhi Wang and the Meng Mountain have become new characteristics of Linyi. In this way, Linyi has even changed to become more attractive and well-known to foreigners too. HF

Challenges Facing Urbanization

Author: Ava Jamerson
Designer: Zhiying Duan

Urbanization. We all have a vague idea of what it is, but to China is it one of the biggest goals to strive towards. Within the past decades rapid change has taken over, creating cosmopolitan cities, world record builds (such as the 340 football field long bullet train) and advancement in sustainable energy. However, for China to achieve this kind of remarkable progress, several sacrifices have also been made.

Just off the top of your head, the first thing that comes to mind is probably pollution. And you are absolutely right. Having visited Beijing myself, it is clear that smog has crept into everyone's daily lives and the extent of the contamination is no joke. Almost 92% of China's cities do not reach the national standard and seven out of the ten worst polluted cities are located in China's Hebei Province. Hebei is known for its steel industry and surrounds Beijing, making clean air even more difficult. Due to the pollution many citizens wear masks and sometimes experience "white-outs" or "airpocalypses". This is when the haze is so thick that it becomes hard to see. Last year, to expose the inaction of the government, Li Yan (a man from Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei province) actually sued the local environmental protection bureau for not being able to reduce air pollution. This is a powerful instance of one citizen,

voicing the concerns of billions, taking on the government.

In response, the Chinese government has been taking several steps to improve the pollution. Just last December, a climate conference in Peru met to discuss the effect of urbanization on the climate. In their report they include several good examples of Chinese cities that have put their environment first and aim to follow their example. The three main reasons for pollution are cars, coal and heavy industry. The solutions to these problems are fairly unique and innovative. For example, the Chinese government has changed the way cars are distributed. Now they have to either enter an auction to buy a license plate or win a car lottery. As for coal, China is shifting towards using different forms of energy such as hydropower and wind power, and centering new city development around the idea of conservation. As for heavy industry, the simple solution is to relocate polluting companies out of Beijing. These measures are the right step towards reducing pollution--Hopefully China can continue to advance solutions to protect the health of citizens and the natural environment.

Another increasingly apparent problem with urbanization is the growing divide between the middle class citizens and the migrant workers

who are looked down upon. Outside of China this may be a lesser known issue, but much like the United States, China has its own immigration problems. When industrialization first started to rapidly expand, many citizens living in more rural parts of China naturally wanted to move to larger cities to earn higher wages. However, most of these people did not obtain "hukou," which means that they did not register with the new city they moved into. As a result, the migrants did not receive all the benefits a regular citizen would, such as education and insurance. These migrants may come from low-income backgrounds, and so many middle class citizens look down upon them and treat them unfairly. Originally the Hukou system was implemented to prevent shanty towns but it has also led to many workers leaving their parents and children at home while they earn money in the city.

To combat the mistreatment migrant workers face, the Chinese government has been thinking of solutions. The most recent idea that is being implemented is the recent reform announced in August, where the government is going to provide around 100 million migrants with Hukou. This would provide the migrants with urban services; however it does leave a staggering 200 million still unregistered. Although this is a

good first step, the best case scenario would be to get rid of the Hukou system altogether. What is holding local authorities back? They would have to pay for the quarter billion of the unregistered migrants' insurance, retirement etc. Hopefully the government is working slowly towards removing the system and providing the benefits of economic development to all classes of the population, not just the more wealthy citizens.

Another group of people who have been subjected to urbanization are farmers. It is important to note that some farmers were part of the immigration movement. Farmers have had a long history of having little control over their land and unfortunately the new urbanization plan only continues this. In the past, the Communist Party has given small plots to farmers, taken them back and returned the land again. Now they are taking away farmer's land once more in order to build new cities in their place. The new plan hopes to relocate farmers to high-rises in order to promote growth, despite the slowing economy. One of the more obvious problems this reform has raised is that people simply do not want to move. They worry for their future--Although they receive a lot of money for their land; it is not enough to support them until they are old.

In order to calm the unrest, measures are being taken by the government in order to reassure these farmers. Farmers will be receiving Hukou and in turn the services that come with it. Furthermore the government is going to pay the farmers in the form of shares from their land. This income will be consistent over the years and ensure that farmers will have income even in old age. Not only are they receiving money from their land being sold and shares from the land's future earnings, but farmers will also have new jobs arranged for them. Some farmers are happy with the changes because they find that farming other people's land is more stable and they feel less pressured. Many farmers enjoy the notion that they can pursue hobbies and interests that the urban environment provides.

The social and environmental effects of urbanization may lead some to question if the progress is worth all of the other problems that come along with it. However, the Chinese government is definitely trying to come up with solutions for all the issues and so far they seem to have a clear idea of what needs to happen to ensure successful urbanization. With these key plans in mind, we hope to see China achieve its goal of shifting the entire population into experiencing the advancements of the 21st century. 

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我眼中的中国城市化

设计者
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城市化，这是一个大家都耳熟能详的词，但确实中国在发展过程中终将面对的挑战。在过去的几十年中国有了翻天覆地的变化，八街九陌，高楼林立。而这样的发展和成就也伴随着很多牺牲。

迫在眉睫的便是快速城市化带来的污染，我前几年亲自去了北京一趟去的时候已是雾霾四起。污染的程度不是一件可以开玩笑的事情。看过雾霾调查之后我发现有将近百分之九十二的城市没有达到国家标准，而其中十分之七最严重的污染都在河北省。河北围着北京，它的空气情况和北京几百万的人口息息相关。无数烟囱耸立给了钢铁厂发展的机会，但却让很多没有经过处理的废气直入云霄。这些污染也改变了每个居民的生活，很多人选择带口罩出门作为防范。为了暴露政府的不作为，Li Yan (一个来自河北的首都-石家庄省的人) 去年控告了当地保护局。他是中国第一个为了空气污染而奋起控告的公民代表了所有人都有的意愿和控诉。

中国政府最近采取了一些措施来改善污染。去年十二月份世界各国在秘鲁举行环境大会。此次大会着重讨论了城市化对气候的

影响。在他们的报告中，提到了一些治理良好的城市范例。而减缓空气污染的三个重要部分就是汽车，煤炭还有重工业。面对这些无法回避的问题，中国政府改变了分配车牌的方式。摇牌或者抽号都是新一代车主要面临的重要关卡，也是减少私有机动车增长的好方法。更多情况下运输火车，长途汽车等才是空气污染的“主犯”。在雾霾调查中，这类车辆的排放检测大部分都不过关，相比起配备高昂的废气进化装置，接受罚款相对来说还好接受以一点。惩罚制度的轻重也是治理污染的关键，而中国在这方面还没有什么头绪。至于煤炭，中国正在进行能源转型，从石化类转向可持续的风能水能地热等等。特别是在有些地区气候条件比较极端，更应该利用大自然的力量将之转化为能源。同时新的城市规划也尽量围绕着这些新能源来发展。至于重工业，目前的缓兵之计是把污染企业都从集中的地区分散出去，希望中国能继续推进解决方案，以保护公民的健康和自然环境。

另外一个越来越明显的问题就是贫富差距。于此同时也产生的偏见、歧视、等社会问题。这样特殊的社会矛盾就如同美国的移

民问题。当地人会对外来人有偏见，一方面是因为就业岗位的竞争增加了，另一方面也因为地域不同所产生的文化差异。当城市化开始迅速扩大时，不少居住在中国的乡村的人都希望搬到更大的城市，不仅为了赚取更高的工资，也为了更高的生活标准。但是“户口”的限制让地域化所带来的不公平愈发凸显，某些人口大省没有足够多的就业岗位来满足所有人。“移民”到外地的人也无法享受相同的社会福利。他们大多来自低收入家庭，而大多数是“城里人”的老板也给了他们很多生活上的压力。“地图炮”这个网络流行词就是用来形容人们对于不同地域的偏见的。本来户籍制度的初衷是为了防止棚户区增生，但留守儿童和空巢老人却成了这一制度的牺牲品。

为了保证外来务工人员的权利，中国政府一直努力寻找解决办法。去年八月份公布了新的草案，预计中国政府要提供大约100万“移民”资格与有效户籍。这将为外来人口提供一定机会，但除去这100万，依然有2亿左右无法获得户口。如果按照百分比来想的话，这样的数字微乎其微，仍然会有很多人会冒着风险为了多一些佣金到陌生的城

市打拼。这只能算是一个良好的开端，真的希望未来的外来人口能摆脱户籍制度的束缚。希望政府逐渐的取消这个模式，同时经济也能得到更好的发展。

也有一类人他们恨不得离城市化远远的，那些人就是农民。在中国，农民有从很久以前就无法完全控制自己的土地。现在的新型城镇化规划有些时候也剥夺了耕地面积。中国的土地承包制给了政府收回土地建立新城市的权利，却夺走了一部分农民的权利。尽管近年来政府出台了许多帮助农民提高生活水平的计划，但是正在农村出生长大的新一代却心心念的想到城市里去。城市化在一定程度上也影响了农民们对未来生活的气态，城市面积的入侵让他们对前景的规划并不乐观。快速城市化带来的城乡差距是不能用金钱衡量的。尽管多数农民温饱满足，但是在教育，医疗等问题上仍然和城市居民有很大的差距。

城市化进程带来了一些担忧，无论是环境或社会的问题。目前为止，大部分的问题都似乎都有了清晰的思路。考虑到这些关键的计划，我们都希望看到中国取得的全部人口能够全面步入小康的目标。**HF**

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CHINESE GHOST TOWNS

Author: Gwyn Snider
Designer: Xiaonan Ma



The world's largest mall stands empty. Grand plazas are deserted and eerily silent. Rows and rows of apartment blocks do not have a sole tenant. It could be the setting for a post-apocalyptic video game, but all of these are the actual results of China's urban growth.

But why?

It's hard to grasp because of the sheer scale of China's urbanization. The country has been racing to accommodate for its population faster than any country on earth. As someone from the relatively sparsely populated American West, I can't help but be shocked when my Chinese friends describe a city with a population of 11 million as "small," or when I realize that the same "small" city has a population greater than the entire Pacific Northwest.

Certainly from an American perspective, the changes seen in Chinese cities are startling, and the developments happen at a pace faster than other countries can imagine. A strict "top-down" planning approach from the government means that big changes happen without warning. When preparing for the Beijing 2008 Olympics, over a million citizens were forcibly displaced—their homes were bulldozed to build the new facilities, and their livelihoods shattered. These displaced Chinese people struggled to find new housing for many reasons, but primarily it was due to the fact that the housing prices are soaring at an unbelievable rate. Additionally, houses simply aren't being built quickly enough.

So in the country with the largest population in the world and the most dramatic transition to urbanization, how can it be that entire cities still stand empty?

The city of Ordos, in the province of Inner Mongolia, is possibly the most famous example of the Chinese ghost city—in response to a mining boom in the early 2000s, the government created a new district called Kangbashi to house an estimated 1 million people, but the district currently holds only 20,000-30,000 people. It's an eerie scene, especially from a foreigner's perspective—street lights without traffic to monitor, lavishly designed apartments with few

residents, and monuments to Ghengis Khan that stand without spectators.

To the south stands another empty monument to China's urbanization projects—the New South China Mall of Dongguan is the world's largest mall, in terms of sheer size, yet it is completely empty. The few vendors are lucky to encounter one customer a day, and rows of storefronts and escalators stand boarded up. For a visitor, it's just spooky—for the local government though, it's incredibly embarrassing. Even the locals by and large don't know how to get there.

Kangbashi, Dongguan, Chenggong, Jingjin—the examples are not isolated, but fall into a long list of Chinese empty developments cities and the failure to construct in response to actual demand. The reasons for these costly oddities? Unsurprisingly, much of these are a result of poor decision-making and corruption on the part of local officials. In the case of Ordos and other western locations, the government simply underestimated the difficulty of actually getting people to move there.

Is it fair to write these off as mistakes of China's urbanization? Despite the disappointment of residents and disdain of news reporters, there is an underrepresented group actually benefiting from these mistakes: Hundreds of millions of migrant workers themselves are finding not only a limitless labor source

in construction, but also affordable housing in a large city, as the rent prices of the empty buildings are now unbelievably low. Given the extraordinary difficulties that migrant workers and ethnic minorities have when they try to enter the larger cities to increase their social status, this is a noticeable plus.

It is also important to look at these issues in a global context, particularly comparing them to North America. It's well known that we in United States and Canada have huge areas of sparsely populated land, and vast, sprawling and inefficient cities.

China straining to confront their urbanization problem may be unique but certainly not solitary, and should be a signal for North America to return to their own failures and limitations as well. [\[H\]](#)

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“中国特色”

DE 网购

作者: 黄秋洁 设计: 张凌舒

美国电子商务公司的制度很多在中国是无法实行的。比如网上交易的安全问题,人口基数大引申的客户服务问题,还有商家与买家不直接联系的买卖方式。比起亚马逊或者易贝网,淘宝的付款环节显得比较繁琐,习惯在国外输卡号就能把心仪物品收入囊中的我们,在国内总会烦心严谨繁琐的付款过程。手机认证,身份认证,实名认证,还有银行验证码,包括银行卡信息的验证,层层相扣。阿里巴巴也跃升为全球瞩目的大型公司,而在2012年淘宝和天猫的营业综合就已经超过亚马逊和易贝网的总和了。阿里巴巴旗下购物网站独特的付款方式和额外的金融服务给了这个中国特色的在线交易平台更多的发展空间。随着人们网络购物的数量的频率越来越高,人们发现将现金存进银行里并没有存在淘宝里来得方便。阿里巴巴旗下的支付宝给予大众更多浅显易懂的理财服务。人们足不出户也可以处理以前必须去银行才能办成的事情。另一方面,淘宝在线大量的交易都存在资金中转的间隔。在顾客打钱到店家收钱的环节有少之半天多则十五天的周转时间。支付宝内存的钱,还有周转中的流动资金,这些巨款给阿里巴巴在各个领域投资盈利都打下经济基础。



关于购物



关于个人

我也是在几年前才开始网络购物的,期初是因为可以不动一步就货比三家。后来渐渐发现网络交易中的货物比实体店铺里的货物要齐全得多。妈妈曾经挺反对我在网上买东西的,一方面不是一手交钱一手交货的交易方式让她不信任,另一方面妈妈觉得东西不能看到实物信不过质量。在我多次尝试并且展示给她看之后,妈妈也渐渐迷上了网购。小到厨房里的一个小工具,大到数码器材,墙饰瓷器,百花缭乱的网购平台给了妈妈很多的乐趣。

我们这代,我们下一代,人们可能会觉得网络购物越来越稀松平常,而中国的网络购物体制也会越来越切合中国人文社会的特色,并且能给我们今后的生活带来更多的便利和惊喜。**HF**

CHINESE UNIQUE ONLINE SHOPPING

Author: Qijie Huang Designer: Lingshu Zhang

There was a booming e-commerce era in the United States at the beginning of the 21st century. Although there was certain harm that subsequent e-commerce bubbles brought to the U.S. economy, at least the capitalists' spirit of adventure and optimistic pursuit of success are worth learning. However, the business trend at the beginning of the 21st century didn't come into vogue in China until a few years later. Amazon didn't make efficient use of its resources when entering the Asian market and Yahoo online shopping chose to gain a firm foothold in Japan first. However, Chinese entrepreneurs, who draw lessons from others' mistakes, were able to build an online shopping system with Chinese characteristics on their own.

关于创业



去年阿里巴巴在美交所正式上市的消息振奋了全世界,而其貌不扬的马云也成为了中国首富。在很多采访报道中马云都描述了他成功的艰苦历程,而有一个报道里的总结我非常中意:“时势造英雄,而马云造时势”。不仅仅是经济发展中的中国给了马云这样一个创业的平台,马云的阿里巴巴和旗下所有的交易公司都给了普通老百姓白手起家的机会;平等的而充满机遇。在阿里巴巴上市时的宣传视频里,展示了很多来自不同背景的人在淘宝,天猫等交易平台中打出一片天的故事。有海外归来的学子,辞掉繁忙的白领工作,开网店倒卖茶叶的故事。也有交通不便的山区,借助一台电脑就能将自己的手工制品销往全国的乡村妇女。更全面的看,还有辛勤负责的快递员,中转站里忙碌认真的配货员,制作发货的工厂工人。。。。。我不知道这样的时势造就了多少英雄,只知道,和电子商务刚起步时对比,和西方国家的网络购物对比,中国特色的网络交易,真的是一片独特而肥沃的创业土地。

ABOUT SHOPPING

Most of the e-commerce companies system in the United States are not feasible in China, due to issues such as the security problem of online transaction, customer services for a large population base, as well as the trading method between merchants and buyers, which involves no direct contact. Compared with Amazon or eBay, the payment steps of Taobao seem complicated. We, who have been used to shopping favorite items simply by entering card numbers in foreign countries, will always feel upset for the domestic payment process. Here, mobile phone authentication, identity authentication, and bank verification codes, including card information verification are interconnected. But the numerous steps of verification cannot block the online shopping enthusiasm of hundreds of millions of netizens. Alibaba has also become a large-scale company attracting global attention. In 2012, the total business turnover of Taobao and T-mall surpassed the sum of Amazon and eBay.

The unique way of payment and additional financial services provided by Alibaba's shopping websites give this online trading platform with Chinese characteristics more space for development. As the frequency of people's online shopping is increasing, people find that depositing cash in a bank is not as convenient as depositing cash in Taobao. Alibaba's Alipay application gives the public more understandable financial services. People can handle things that they used to handle in a bank, without leaving their own home. On the other hand, a large number of Taobao online transactions have intervals for capital turnover which means that there is an interval for turnover ranging from half a day to 15 days for customers to pay the merchants. These vast sums, including Alipay customers' deposit and the liquid capital in turnover, lay an economic foundation for Alibaba's investment and profit-making in various fields.

ABOUT ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Last year, the news that Alibaba was formally listed on New York Stock Exchange inspired the whole world. Jack Ma, who has an unattractive appearance, became the richest man in China. In many interview reports, Ma described his arduous odyssey to success, but the summary of one report interested me most: “Heroes are not born, they are made products of their time; Ma produces his time.”



Not only has an economically developing China gave Jack Ma such a business platform, Jack Ma's Alibaba and all of its subordinate trading companies also gave ordinary people an opportunity to start from scratch with equal opportunity. The promotion video on Alibaba's listing showed stories about how a lot of people from different backgrounds came to find success on Taobao, Tmall and other trading platforms. There were stories about a returned overseas student quitting a white-collar job and opening an online store to sell tea leaves, or a feature about a rural woman living in inaccessible mountains selling her handmade products throughout the country with the aid of a computer.

On a larger scale I don't know how many success stories this industry has produced. I only know that compared with the beginning of e-commerce and shopping in western countries, online trading with Chinese characteristics is really a unique and opportunity-filled platform for entrepreneurship.

ABOUT MYSELF

I began to shop online a few years ago. At the beginning, my interest was only because I could shop around without moving a step outside of my room. Gradually, I found goods in online trading had more variety than those in retail stores. My mom used to oppose to buying things on the Internet. One reason was that she distrusted the trading method, for it was not the traditional “no goods, no payment”. She also felt that without seeing the real objects, the quality of the products might be untrustworthy. After I showed her my many purchases, my mom also gradually fell in love with online shopping. From a small appliance in the kitchen to a refrigerator, we bought everything the market had to offer. These online shopping platforms provided easy access to her favorite things such as wall decorations and porcelains, adding a lot more variety and excitement to her life as well.

In our generation and the next, people may feel online shopping is becoming more and more commonplace, while the characteristics of Chinese online shopping system has adapted to fill the needs of everyday lives of the people, bringing convenience and surprise to our consumeristic future. **HF**



之

笑谈网吧



当我第一次踏进网吧的时候，感觉和亚当夏娃偷吃禁果无异。网吧是什么，网吧就是一个计算机图书馆，不过所有电脑都是用来玩游戏的。同时，也是大部分中国高中生的娱乐天堂，一个充满禁忌，却有着无比吸引力的地方。中国的法律规定，十八岁以下，不得进入网吧，正如同在美国 21 岁以下不能喝酒一样。可是在压力极大的学习环境和十分有限的休息时间下，网吧奇特地成为了很多人放松的圣地。

记得高一的时候，英雄联盟公测，瞬间成为了中国最受欢迎的网络游戏。作为我们班第一个接触 lol 的人，非但自己深深的迷恋起这款游戏，还将这款游戏带到了班里。从那时起，一节课与一节课之间的十分钟休息时间，都会用来讨论这款游戏，其中的欢乐不言而喻。

我们学校是在市中心，与俄勒冈大学不同，学校是封闭的，只有一个大门和一个后门可以进出，不过都有老师把守。当我们第一次准备在晚上去网吧的时候，我和 4 个最好的哥们精心的策划着如何越过围墙逃出学校。现在仍清楚地记得当时心里那种既激动又害怕的心情。

那时候去一个叫“梦想成真”的网吧，那网吧比较旧，进去后四周暗暗的，给人一种黑社会交易的感觉。我们没有十八岁，但在向老板求情之后，我们还是顺利的开始了 LOL。其实那种感觉真的很奇妙，网吧外面是非常繁华的市中心，处处霓虹，高楼耸立，而网吧里面却是黑漆漆的。感觉我们身处在繁华的巴黎，却呆在一间乡间破旧的小屋里。不过“以中有足乐者，不知口体之奉不若人也”。

有了第一次，第二次，第三次紧跟着就来了。每逢周末，几个队友便约着去网吧战斗一番，甚至有时候晚上也会悄悄翻墙外出，去玩一玩。无疑，最刺激且最快乐的事偏偏是那些家长与老师不允许做的事。

在有了足够的机会去玩英雄联盟之后，我们组建了一只英雄联盟队伍，我们在学习之外有了别的梦想。我们想去挑战别的队，想去打比赛，想获得荣誉。很多人认为中国学生只会埋头学习，其实不然。我们也有很多的爱好。不过在高中阶段来说，学习对将来发展非常重要，我们不得不做出一些取舍。对的，正因如此，我们的队伍在高二开始的时候解散了。不是受到学校或者父母的反对，而是我们在高考来临之前，已经不再允许自己将注意力放在除了学习的别的地方了。

那是每一个中国学生学生生涯最重要的一件事，高考。曾近的队友在高考来临前都踏上了自己的学习之路，我也开始为来美国读大学努力学习着英语。也不知道有多久没再去过“梦想成真”网吧了，因为要想真的梦想成真，我们必须做自己该做的事。只记得很多次路过网吧的时候，里面一直在装修，我们都很期待“梦想成真”装修之后会变成什么样子。

时间飞逝，高考结束，我拿到了俄勒冈大学的录取书，曾近的队友也顺利通过高考，即将奔赴另外的城市去上大学。我们在临行前又去了一次“梦想成真”网吧。这一次可让我们大吃一惊，曾近破旧黯淡的网吧，如今装修得与五星级酒店大厅无异，门前的水景，里面明亮的光线，苹果一体机电脑等等。曾近与周围环境格格不入的网吧，如今与这城市竟没有一点隔阂。

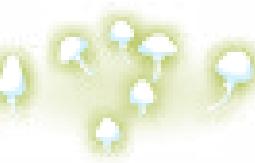
在这承载了无数快乐回忆，熟悉又陌生的“梦想成真”里，我们五个人在即将各奔东西的不舍中，18 分钟，打爆了对方的大水晶……



作者：郭子铭
设计：吴俊成

Chinese Element:

A Comic Tale about an Internet Cafe



Author: Ziming Guo
Designer: Juncheng Wu

café. Sometimes, we even climbed over the wall at night secretly to have some fun. The most exciting and happiest things are often the things that parents and teachers don't allow us to do.

After having enough opportunities to play LOL, our class formed a LOL team. We had other dreams besides learning. We wanted to challenge other teams, compete against them and win honors. Many people think that Chinese students are just immersed in studies. Actually, this was not the case for us. We also had a lot of hobbies. But in high school, learning was very important for our future development, so we had to make some sacrifices for our future. Indeed, because of this, our team was dissolved at the beginning of sophomore year. It was not because of the opposition of the school or our parents, but because we were not allowed to focus on anything else but learning before the arrival of college entrance exam.

It was the most important thing for every Chinese student in his student career- the college entrance exam. My former teammates had set foot on their journey to learning before the arrival of college entrance exam. I also began to take English seriously, to be admitted to a college in the United States. I had no idea how long it had been since I had went to "Dreams Come True". We all knew that realizing our dreams would take all our efforts. I just remember when I passed the Internet bar several times, the inside was always being decorated. We were all looking forward to the appearance of "Dreams Come True" after decoration.



I remember in high school, when League of Legends ("LOL" for short) quickly became the most popular online game in China. As the first person in our class to come into contact with LOL, I was not only deeply obsessed with the game myself, but also shared this game with my classmates. From then on, things got out of hand. Every ten minute break was used to discuss LOL progress and skills. The joys in it were simply not worth explaining to outsiders.

Our school was in the heart of city. As opposed to the open campus of the University of Oregon, our school was closed. There was only a front door and a back door to pass in and out, guarded by doorkeepers. I still vividly remember the excited and terrified feeling in my heart the first time I planned carefully to climb over the wall and leave school with four buddies.



At that time, we went to an Internet café called "Dreams Come True." This Internet café was quite old. It was dark inside, giving people a wonderful feeling as if they were part of a secret underground black-market. As several buddies and I were under 18 years old, we were not allowed to begin our great LOL journey until after pleading with the boss repeatedly. In fact, the atmosphere was really wonderful. Outside the Internet café was the very prosperous city center, with neon lights and high-rises everywhere. The Internet café was dark, and only the light of displays shone on our young faces, like we were staying in a shabby hut amid the bustling Paris. It was like being a martial art master living in real reclusion. In the LOL world, "I had happy things in my heart, I didn't feel inferior to others in food and clothing."



Soon these secretive visits became regular. Every weekend, several buddies made appointments to battle in the Internet



As time went by, the college entrance exam ended in the twinkling of an eye. I was accepted at the University of Oregon, as I had hoped. My former teammates also passed the college entrance exam and headed for strange cities to continue their studies. Before leaving, we went to "Dreams Come True" again. This time, we were really taken aback. The once shabby and dim Internet café was now decorated fabulously, with an artificial fountain in front of the gate, it was brightly lit and had iMacs, etc. The previous Internet café which had been so out of tune with the environment was not a bit estranged from this city anymore.

Inside the familiar and strange "Dreams Come True", which carried our numerous happy memories, the five of us, in a sense of reluctance to part and companionship, played one final round. Old habits die hard—we destroyed the other team within 18 minutes... ■

话便捷生活



作者：耿瑞
设计：连怡婧

又是一年新春佳节，乡愁对于独在异乡的留学生们是街角一抹不经意的中国红，或是夹杂在英语里一声亲切的普通话，那一丝丝淡淡的牵挂便这般逗留在心底久久的融成最深刻的思念。在异国，我们无时无刻不在对比着两国，思念着家园。外国人眼里的中国是千变万化的中餐，是精美绝伦的瓷器，而在我们的眼中又是另外的一番模样。

在国内，我们的生活是如此的方便。记得毛主席的那首诗，坐地日行八万里，巡天遥看一千河。有了高铁这样的感觉不再是梦想。北京到上海1200多千米，乘坐高铁4个小时就可以达到，只比坐飞机多2个小时，而其中更是省去了无数过安检，排队等待的烦恼。远方的游子更不必辛苦等待假期才能回家探望年迈的双亲，只要抽出一个周末就可以轻松在两地来回。

对于我们这种爱网购的人来说，最思念的还是便捷的快递。在家时，最爱“逛”淘宝，打开网页，那三个橘黄的字体即刻带来扑面而来的亲切感，那是对新鲜事物的好奇，是对精美物件的由衷赞叹。手指翻飞，一件件衣服鞋子打开时尚的大门，这里无所不包，又好像这里无所不能。不仅仅是爱美的女孩子，爸爸妈妈爷爷奶奶也参与进来。无数的小物品就这样悄然飞进千家万户。淘宝的便捷又不仅仅体现在商品的多样性，更在于它的高效。当日订购的物品不出2、3日便可送货到家。拆开纸箱包裹的一个个小邮件时，那种满满的盈溢于心头的满足感恐怕只有美食从口腔滑落可以与之媲美。于我这种小市民而言，这样点点的小确幸装点了生活的每一天。

在家方便，出门更是方便。且不提天朝四通八达，曾经两块钱游遍北京城的地铁，就算是在我的家乡这种小城，出了门省钱可坐公交，几分钟一趟几乎涵盖了城市里所有的点。而在公交上少不了司机与乘客家长里短的寒暄，少不了熟人不期而遇的喜悦，少不了对老人孩子的谦让，满满的是市井的温情。而若想舒适又自己没有车，随便在蓝色临时停车牌子下等待一会，就会有竖着空车牌子的出租车停在你的身前。若是遇见好客的司机和热情的乘客，那更是一路的畅聊，从柴米油盐到经济政治无所不包，无所不有。

方便更在于日常的娱乐，雅俗皆通。烦心了三五朋友约上一起逛街，走几步路到了繁华的购物商厦一楼是珠宝美玉，二楼是时装箱包，一路下来收获颇丰，几个人也是聊了一路的饥肠辘辘。转身底下就是各色小吃美食城，或者走几步就是一条条美食街，酒足饭饱还可以在临街小店买上一杯热奶茶，接续未完的话题。冬日，奶茶的腾腾热气渺渺而上，映着热火朝天的话题暖着一颗颗跳动的中国心。

这样便捷的生活，这样温情的画面构成了我们的生活，我们的思乡情。**HF**



Hua Feng

HUA FENG'S LEAGUE OF LEGENDS BRIDGE

AUTHOR: ROBERT WERY
DESIGNER: LINGSHU ZHANG



The University of Oregon League of Legends club has been around for about two years as a solid entity. At the moment we have 441 people in the Facebook group, which is cool, but only a small portion of them are actively involved in the community and events. Our difficulties centered around funding and priority when requesting space. Because we have yet to go through the lengthy process of being recognized by the university and student government as an official club, we've had to scrounge up what we could through raffles of second hand merchandise acquired at big gaming events, and reserving meeting rooms under the name of classes. One time when I specifically reserved the room for the purpose of the 'LoL Club', a lady responded asking if it was a joke.

I was first approached by Wendy through Facebook. She said that she was a part of a Chinese magazine here at the University of Oregon looking to put on a League of Legends tournament. I had never heard of the organization before, so I was a little skeptical at first. But after she sent me a document full of information that they had already planned out, I passed it on to the rest of the team at the League club. She had messaged me November 2, saying that the tournament would start November 14, which was the first thing that both organizations learned about putting together events. We both quickly realized that less than two weeks was not nearly enough time to organize an event let alone bring in people.

After those preliminary chats, we finally met in person, with a couple representatives from each group to try and get some details down. We met in the Fishbowl of the EMU, talking of acquiring the large ballroom upstairs for the event. Little did we know that we were sitting in the room that would host the finals.

By the end of the meeting, details were hashed out and set. It would start out online for the first few rounds, but teams would need to have at least one player play the game in person, so that if there were any issues with the team, they could be easily relayed to the officials monitoring it. Some thought the process a little arduous, and it ended

up causing some confusion, but it worked out.

From the perspective of the League club, we were eager to go along with the plans of HuaFeng. The ability to request legitimate spaces for events was a huge resources we wanted to latch on to. People and departments treated them seriously when they breached the subject of hosting a video game tournament, something that we'd been struggling with in the past.

The League club executive team wasn't directly involved in the administration of the tourney, either online or in person, but one of the rules that we both came up with gave us some trouble. In every tournament, no matter the location, we knew we were bound to have some technical issues. To preemptively stop the problem, we required at least one member of the team play in person, to help communicate any issues if they arise. It worked out for the most part, but of course there's something that doesn't go as planned.

If there's anything being a part of the tournament has taught me (and we barely shouldered any of the weight), it's that you need to be flexible in any situation, and that having some sort of backup helps. Planning ahead for simple things like outlets and wifi can make or break a League tourney, and the organizers did a good job in a tight situation. Rather than have the players and the spectators all be on the same wifi in the Erb Memorial Union (EMU) Fishbowl, they were able to bring the players to a separate building to have steady, reliable connections.

The language barrier was a bit difficult when it came to planning and logistics, but when it came to the actual event, it was a memorable experience. Even if my shoutcasting (for the first time) was terrible, everyone in the room came together around the screens to watch something they loved. There were laughs at misplays and cheers for big plays, but it's awesome to see that as different as two people might be in culture or language, they're never more the same than when cheering for the Pentakill. **HF**



LEAGUE
of
LEGENDS



华风
之夜

作者：黄秋洁
设计：闫启峰

快乐，记忆

红

二月二十日，大年初一下午，LLC的大厅里早就出现了华风的身影，一切都井井有条的进行着。张罗着的人们，华风这几个学期的杂志，张贴的对联剪纸和窗花，以及穿梭着的身着旗袍的美女。随着天色渐渐暗淡，周围的活力和色彩仿佛都集中在了这个大厅里。嬉笑游戏，多彩活动，阵阵茶香，腾腾蒸汽仿佛把整个场地转化成了一个小小的新年庙会。

套环区最先排起了队，远处陈列的年货奖品让大家跃跃欲试，几个套环，几听可乐，不需多言的大家都套了起来。看着容易操控的塑料圈一直难为大家，而几步远的可乐瓶怎么也飘忽了起来。游戏规则非常简单，只要套中一个就有奖品，不论远近多套多得。有些人执着的一次一次排队，最后拿着心仪的奖品去其他活动区探究竟去了。我在远处看着也想去试试身手，可惜人流渐渐多了拥挤起来也无暇了。

大厅的正中心便是“中流砥柱”的食物区了，冷热酸甜，色香味俱全，连橘子苹果也被贴上了喜庆的倒“福”。紫米粥，麻辣烫，蒸包子，甜品，卤味，瓜果花生张罗着一条小吃街。民以食为天，而春节更是家人团聚共享美食的环节，虽然家人并不在身边，但空气中传播着的幸福气味确实大家都

共享的。不光是在校学生循声而至，也有很多带着孩子的家庭一同前来。

要说到小朋友，他们最爱的便是画脸谱了，彩色的水笔，白色的脸谱底儿，或按照范例，或自由发挥。那几个小人儿一座就是大半个小时，一丝不苟的给自己的脸谱上色。小小的作品既好看又好玩，戴在头上活像一个个小京剧演员。也不乏有家长加入，其乐融融。

整个会场也是琴棋书画齐全了，耳边飘动着喜庆的旋律，围棋象棋五子棋，书法水墨画脸谱，中国风十足。最“神乎其神”的莫过于我们拥有专业装备的算命部了，道袍浮沉小帽子，竹签手相运势本。虽然很多运势啊什么的专业词很难解释，但是大家图开心都愿意坐下一算。我们的道士们也一本正经的努力解释什么是上上卦什么是宜与不宜。

门外走廊里的服装组架起了设备，一个专业的室内摄影部成立了。红红的幕布，树立的红柱，服装，道具，灯光，相机，穿上各朝各代汉服的人们做着各种各样的动作表情，而相机将这一切定格！

几个小时的夜晚过得很快，人潮散去后留下的是快乐的记忆，羊年的我们一定会洋洋得意，顺顺利利，同时也希望下一年的春节我们不见不散！HF

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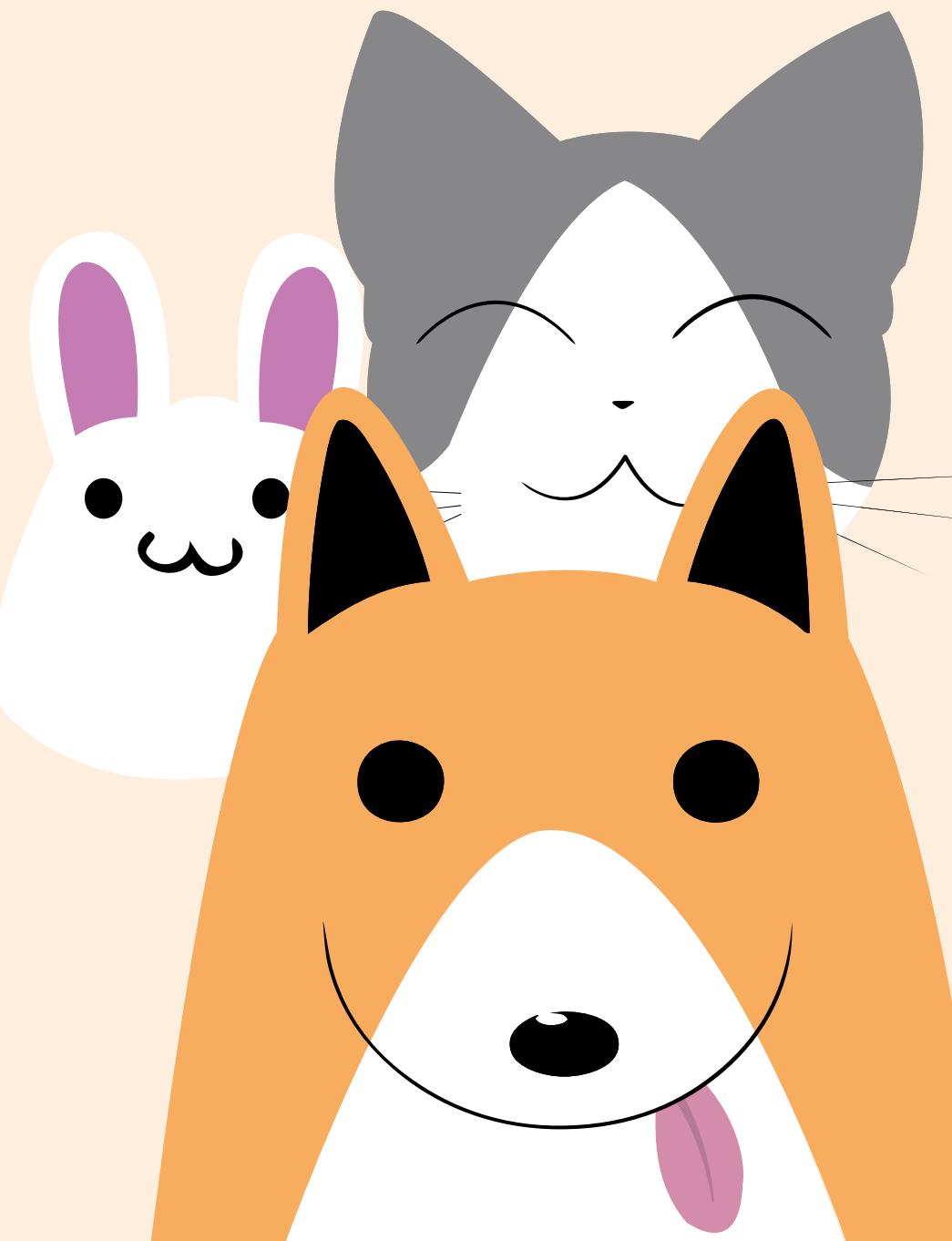
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- Beauty contest/选美竞赛
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- Pet Scent contest/嗅觉竞赛

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