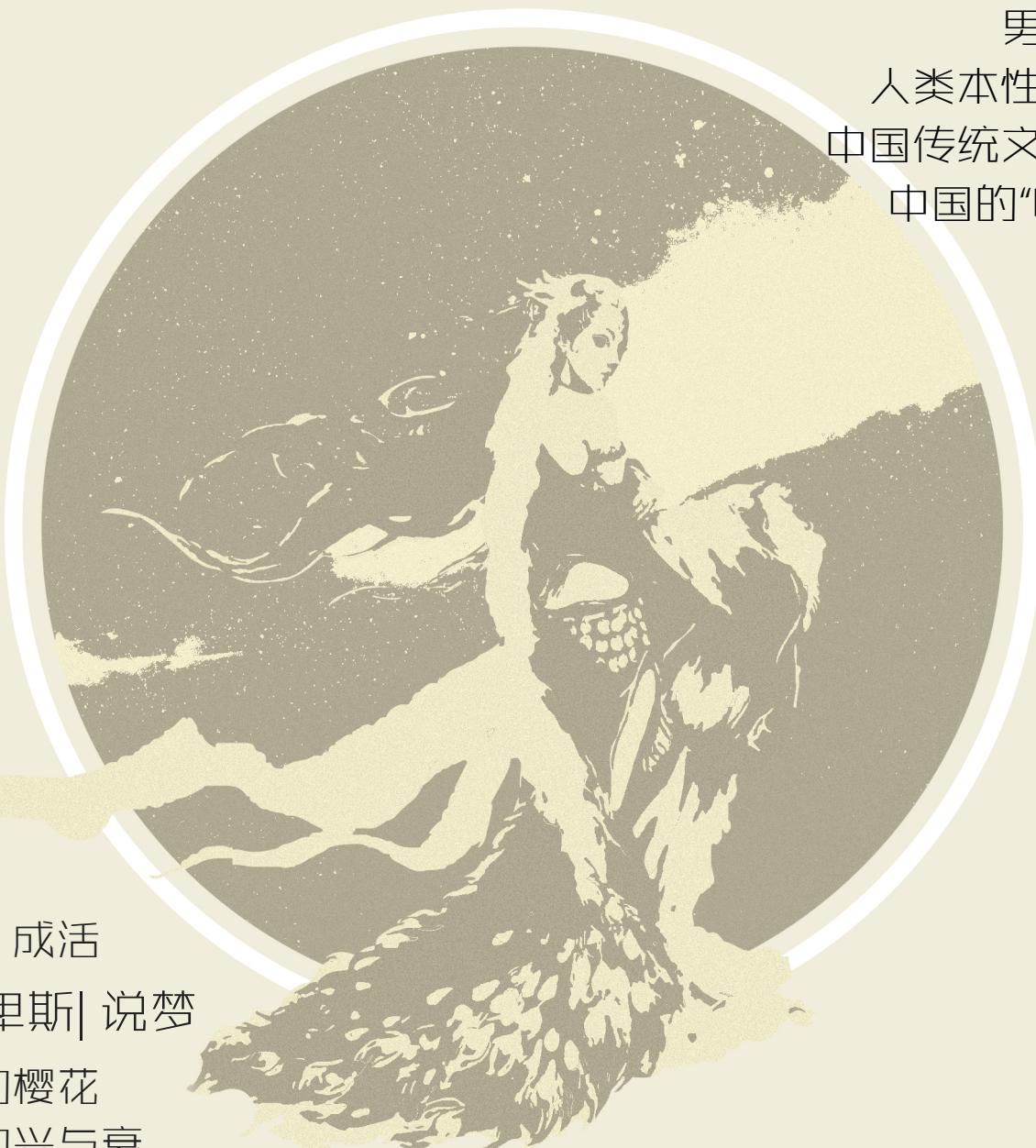


HUAFENG

華風

第三世界的光鲜与沉淀
男性安全
人类本性的冲动
中国传统文化图鉴
中国的“吃”文化



活着
成魔，成活
阿尔卑斯|说梦
散落的樱花
武士的兴与衰
消失的情怀

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After seasons of cold and rain, we finally welcome the feelings of spring. The blooming feelings of happiness arise from walking around our beautiful campus, the falling petals and sitting on the open fields under the sun. With the arrival of the new and refreshing season, Huafeng Magzine sends it's best wishes to everyone! Happy Chinese New year! ☺

走过橙黄橘绿的秋
迎来寒风冷雨的冬
愿，秋日里
橙红温暖的夕阳
四处纷飞的落叶
长存心中
化为一方春泥
用她的美
养护一朵名为心情的花
希望这期杂志能领你进入一个华美的梦
在梦中，
阿尔卑斯山下， 樱花飘落， 美人梨涡浅
春节将至， 华风预祝各位同学
新年快乐， 鸡年吉祥 ☺

活着

Author/作者：陳智杰
Design/設計：楊林嵐，李嘉齊
Translator/ 翻譯：海瑞 Henry Lawrence

清晨五点，我被苍蝇从硬如石的木板床上闹醒。厨房掌勺的大叔早已开始烹煮今日的早餐，说是烹煮不如说是将冰冷的食材折腾熟显得更为恰当。工人们陆陆续续从自己的简易活动板房走出，睡眼朦胧。用力的伸展一下蜷了一夜的四肢，缓解昨日上工遗留的酸痛。不管手是否洗过，抓起一个白面馒头，胡乱夹些菜进去，只消几口一个就嚼的没了踪影，揉揉肚子再一口气吞咽下一大碗稀饭，早餐就结束了。整理两下衣服就开始向工地走去。深夜将近凌晨，收工。一整日的工作消磨掉了他们所有的精气神，如一具具毫无意识的尸体，拖着沉重的身躯，走向一间间属于他们的板房。他们身上存着太多风沙，接盆水清洗一下只是个例行的仪式，对于工人们来说洗了就行了。临睡前，大多工人会蹲在房门口，点上一根香烟，在烟雾里结束漫长的一天，明日又是一个新的开始。

工地位于外蒙边境附近，离著名的胡杨林只有一百来公里，却与美丽的胡杨林是截然不同的两个世界。这里只有漫漫黄沙与戈壁，以及一条尚未修建完成的高速公路。唯一的通道就是与这条崭新的高速并行的一条窄窄的省道。若从高空看下去，这条年久失修的省道，定像条蛇般扭曲在这无尽的戈壁上。

多数时候，民工们去工地，路上都要耗上两三天。先坐火车到银川，再赶第二天清早的大巴到阿拉善盟左旗。到了左旗之后还要再等一天，从左旗到额济纳旗的班车一天只有一班，一班要开一天。第三日的早上坐上班车，在省道312上摇晃将近十小时才能到工地。中国中铁第五项目部第三工区，在省道312第476公里处。常跑省道312的司机们都知道476有一个工区，428是加油站，432是京新高速第五项目部等等。在这里对地理位置的唯一描述就只有简简单单的三个数字，除此之外别无他法。

刚到工地那天，是个大中午，太阳高高的挂在天上，炙烤着这片土地以及我的内心，整个人从脚底板到头发都像要燃烧一般，推开活动板房的那扇被风沙吹打的有些变形的房门，房顶上密密麻麻爬满了各种颜色大小的苍蝇。正对着门就是我的床，用了几块砖头垒起来，上面搭了一块木板。手机一直显示无服务更不提wifi。要想发微信，需要手脚并用爬到驻地边上的小山坡上，举起手机，寻找微弱的2G信号。一时觉得很是绝望，简单的收拾了一下就被带上了工地。还没到工地远的就看见那些大型工程机械所带起的热浪。后来才知道，这种新型的改性沥青的摊铺温度要求不低于一百七十五度，铺在路上至少也有一百五六十度，民工们就穿着双布鞋，头上顶着四十度的大太阳，脚底下被滚烫的沥青炙烤着，手里的活还不能

停。那天我在工地待了四个小时，只是跟着技术员测量沥青的平整度，离作业面很远。可重型机械所带起来的热浪仍令我窒息。一开口，嗓子里像有火要喷出一般，只有在水滑过喉咙的瞬间才能获得片刻的舒爽。短短四小时，我干掉了九瓶矿泉水，第一次深切的感觉水是生命之源。

去工地之前，父亲跟我说：“生活工地上，很容易让浮躁的心，安静下来，能帮你褪去一切伪装，放下所有的担心，找回那个层层包裹下的真实自己。”这里没人在乎穿着的好坏，长相的丑与否。不论以前是做什么工作，在这里都得脚踩黄沙头顶天，吃一样的饭喝一样的水。一个小小的工棚很像一个乌托邦社会的缩影。每日规律且无趣的生活可以轻松的让人忘记时间的流逝。每天早早起来，一日三餐都是按时送到工地，从早六点上工到晚十点下工，沉重的工作量，让人根本没有力气去纠结各种烦恼，每日留下的只有疲倦。

工人们吸烟是一种习惯。在极度的劳累后，点一根烟畅快的吸完基本上是他们苦涩生活的唯一慰藉。茫茫戈壁滩上，除了机器轰鸣，尘土飞扬之外剩下的就只有无尽的寂寞与枯燥。没有任何娱乐设施亦没有时间去娱乐，于是能得空好好享受一颗香烟，便是他们最后的乐土。

我不会抽烟，对于我来说每天最期待的便是中饭和晚饭了，不管饭的味道好与否，在几小时的劳累后，饭的气息本身便能让人满足。每次送饭车停在路边，隔好远就能闻到那股熟悉的味道，是大锅饭独有的味道。虽然每天的菜都不一样，可味道却恒久不变。也许这就是大锅饭独特的魅力所在吧！闻着那种独特的香味，总让我想到初中时代，中午下课后奔向食堂，争着打第一碗饭的场景。愣神间，民工们都已放下手里的工具，快步冲向送饭车，他们的饥饿程度不言而喻。在快速用饭菜装满自己的小盆之后，民工们通常会用一个标准老陕的蹲姿，蹲坐在路沿石上，就着风和沙子狼吞虎咽的吃完手中的饭。这时，他们被风沙一遍遍打磨过的脸上洋溢着幸福的笑容。是啊，吃本身就是一件愉悦的事情。

在我熟悉了建造高速公路的施工流程之后，异常震惊。京新高速在内蒙境内一共八百五十公里，双向四车道。从路基开始，一条合格的高速需要铺六层，三层水稳，三层沥青，再加上双向车道又是两倍。这条八百五十公里长的高速实际摊铺距离是一万两千公里。而民工们早下走了多少步，更是无法计算。难以想象在戈壁滩上一步步丈量出这条高速，所付出的又岂止是汗水那么简单。

对于这些民工来说，收入足够养家糊口是他们的幸福，亦或是说活着就是幸福。与他们相比，我所经历的这些所谓艰难困苦真的不算什么。总是身在福中不知福，羡慕别人的生活。不让幸福只存在在别人眼里，站在桥上看风景的同时，自己也成为楼上人眼里的风景。



To LIVE

Author: Zhijie Chen
Designer: Linlan Yang, Jiaqi Li
Translator: Henry Lawrence

This summer, I went to the building site of my home in Inner Mongolia, acting as the worker. The site is located near the Outer Mongolia border, but inconvenience traffic and only the endless Gobi and sand within the scope of vision, in addition to the construction of the straight Beijing-Urumchi High speed and a few solitary telephone poles.

To get to the building site, most migrant workers first take the train to Yinchuan, then the bus to Alxa Left Banner, again the bus to mesozoic-cenozoic, and finally get off at the 312,476 km of the provincial highway. In this almost depopulated Gobi Desert, the description of the geographical location has only three simple figures, such as 476 is on behalf of the five-project and the three-work area, 428 is the gas station.

When I got there, it was at noon, the sun hanging high up in the sky and baking the land and my heart, like burning from the soles of the feet to the hair. And I opened the residence door, filled with various colors and sizes of the flies on the roof. My bed faces the door, heaped up with a few blocks and a piece of wood above it. The phone has been showing no service, not to mention wifi. In order to send a message, I had to climb to the hillside near the residence using hands and feet, then raise his cell phone to look for the weak 2G signal. Suddenly I felt very desperate and went to the site after a simple clean up. Not to the site, but I felt the heat waves brought by those large-scale construction machinery. Later I learned that this new type modified asphalt paving temperature should be no less than one hundred and seventy-five degrees, at least one hundred and fifty or sixty degrees of the paved on the road. Migrant workers wore cloth shoes, under the sun with forty degrees, their feet were baked by hot asphalt, but they had to continue working. That afternoon I spent four hours at the site, drank nine bottles of mineral water, but still felt thirsty, like a fire to be ejected from the throat. I did the easiest work at the site, only measuring road surface roughness behind them. Even I was away from the highest temperature as far as possible from, heat waves brought by the heavy machinery still made me feel suffocated.

Before going to the site, my dad told me: "it is easy to make impetuous heart quiet down, help you fade all camouflage, put down all the worries and find the true you when living at the site." No one cares about your wearing and your look. No matter what you do in the past, here you have to foot in the sand, eating the same meal and drinking the same water. A small shed is like a Utopian society in miniature. The daily law and boring life can easily forget the passage of time. They get up early every day and three meals a day are sent to the site on time, heavy workload from six to ten makes people have no strength to handle all sorts of troubles, only leaving the daily tiredness.

Workers have a smoking smoking. During the extreme fatigue, a cigarette was almost the only consolation for their bitter life. In addition to the roar of the machine and the dust in the vast Gobi desert, but the endless lonely and boring. There was no recreational facilities and also no time to entertainment, so being free to enjoy a cigarette was their last paradise.

I do not smoke, so the most anticipated every day for me was lunch and dinner. Regardless of the taste, rice itself can make people satisfied after a few hours of working. Every time a meals truck parked on the roadside, you could feel the familiar taste from the distance, just a unique flavor of the pot. Although the dishes were not the same every day, the taste was constant. Perhaps this was the unique charm of big pot! The kind of unique flavor always reminded me of my life in junior high school. After the class at noon, we quickly ran to the canteen for the first bowl of rice. At that time, migrant workers have put down the tools and rushed to the meal truck, their degree of hunger were very evident. After filling the food in their boxes, migrant workers would usually squat down the stone like the standard Shaanxi squatting, wolf down his food with the wind and the sand. At this time, their faces blew by the sand have a happy smile. Yes, eating itself is a pleasant thing.

After I was familiar with the highway construction process, I was shocked. Beijing-Urumchi high-speed has a total of 850 kilometers in Inner Mongolia, two-way four-lane. Starting from the roadbed, a qualified high-speed needs to pave six layers, three water stability, three asphalt, coupled with two-way lane is twice. The actual paving distance of 850-kilometer high-speed is 12,000 kilometers. While the steps of migrant workers are impossible to calculate. It is difficult to imagine how much painstaking efforts they have made for measuring this high-speed step by step in the Gobi Desert.

Because time is limited, I only spent a week on the site. This week gave me a lasting and unforgettable impression. Compared to the migrant workers, the hard work and effort put in classroom seems like nothing. People always seem to take happiness for granted. Once it's gone, feelings turn into regret. It is better to look fondly back on the past and not leave it on the roadside. It's something that when lost, it can never really come back.



小黑

作者：庄昕瀛
设计：宁柏瀛

江苏。化工园区。

“终于到了！”我下车伸了个懒腰，打了个哈欠。坐了10个小时的私家车确实太累。然而呼进肺的空气却是化工园区特有的化学味儿，顿时就咳了起来。我爸也下了车说，这块儿还算是整个园区味儿最轻的，你在这里时间久了就习惯了。正说着一只黑色的狗跑了过来，也不来接近，就保持了一段距离，打量着我们。它体型较大，但显得高挑干瘦，说不出品种，是中华田园犬，然而一身油光发亮的皮毛显得它非常健康，伙食肯定不错。它一双圆溜溜的眼睛就盯着我们看，站在原地不动，不摇着尾巴过来讨好，也没有对我这个陌生人有明显的敌意。

“小黑！”我爸喊道。“过来”。它真的耷拉着脑袋凑了过来，我爸爸摸摸它的头，它眯着眼睛很不情愿的样子。我也伸出了手想摸摸它头，它忽然一下子灵活地一闪躲过了我的手，远远地跑到一边继续盯着我看。“这人谁啊？”我估计小黑是这么想的。看了一会儿它扭头慢慢走开了，有种围观群众觉得没啥看头慢慢散去的感觉。“爸，这狗怎么这么有个性？还摸不得了？”“小黑不喜欢别人摸它，一般人都靠近不了它，第一次见到你能走得这么近已经很不错了。”我一愣，不亲人的狗我还是第一次见。“明天吃饭的时候你看一下小黑是怎么向我们要吃的，哈哈，可好玩了！今天累了，先回去休息吧。”

真的是很累，在车里坐了10个小时感觉筋骨都要散架了，洗了个热水澡就上床了，累归累，夜猫子得而习性是改不了的，用被子蒙了头就在玩手机了。正迷迷糊糊时，听见窗外传来嘈杂的狗叫声。我想：怎么了？有小偷进来了？还是小黑和别的狗打起来了？

“小黑！半夜没事别瞎叫。”听到了我爸气愤的喊声，大半夜被吵醒肯定没好心情。顿时，窗外的狗叫声戛然而止。我心里一阵好笑，小黑这傻狗，半夜瞎叫，不吼它几句就难受。

“吃饭了！”“嗯……”一觉睡到中午的我仍处于迷糊状态，昨晚给小黑搅得没睡好。半眯着眼梦游一样来到了楼下吃饭的小房间。“爸，昨晚有小偷吗？怎么狗叫的这么凶。”厂里的大黄师傅接过话茬：“哈哈！经常的事，我们都习惯了！小黑有时候就喜欢没事半夜瞎叫。因为它是厂里一群狗的头头，和狼群里的狼王一样，它一叫，厂里的其他狗就跟着它起哄。”我一惊，小黑看着有点蠢啊，这样还能当头头？别的狗还能听它的？而且它还是带头乱叫的，这应该是属于元凶吧？正想着，突然感觉到了什么温热的湿湿的东西贴到了我的手肘上。我吓了一跳，猛地收回手肘扭头看去，发现小黑蹲在那里，乌黑发亮的眼睛直勾勾地盯着我的眼睛。大黄师傅笑了，“小黑问你要吃的呢。它看你没反应就用嘴拱你的手肘。”我想，我就不给，昨晚给我吵得没睡好。偏不给，我把手肘抬高，看你够不着了能怎么办。然后我看到，小黑走过来，伸出了前爪搭在我的大腿上摩擦摩擦，尖锐的狗爪子磨得牛仔裤“滋滋”作响。我爸爸笑得前仰后合。“小黑一开始只是用嘴拱一下，看你再不给就上爪子了！”没办法，小黑都做到了这个份上了，再不给不知道它还要用什么损招，我就挑了一块带有肥肉的炒肉给它。没想到的是，小黑仔细闻了闻，用嘴把肉拱到一边，继续看着我，一副“你不懂我”的表情。我爸爸继续在笑。“小黑是比我们先吃饭的，要是它吃饱了，现在你喂它什么都不吃，只吃红烧肉，它最喜欢了。今天我们有红烧肉，这狗鼻子老早就闻到了，现在守在这里等着吃红烧肉了。”

我觉得难以相信，还有这么会享受的狗，半信半疑地给小黑一块红烧肉，它还是小心翼翼地，先嗅了嗅，嗯，红烧肉，就是这个味道，然后慢条斯理地吃了下去，我看着就像一个绅士在吃牛排一样彬彬有礼，细嚼慢咽。我懂了，看小黑这样子，它是来吃下午茶而不是午饭的。“小黑，坐下，我给您倒杯茶好不？”也不知道它懂了我的话没有，蹲在一边一脸憧憬地看着我。我扭头问我爸：“小黑昨晚瞎叫感觉好傻啊！可是看它中午讨红烧肉吃的样子又觉得鬼精鬼精的。小黑到底是属于聪明狗还是笨狗一条？”“我从以前说起吧，

你自己判断一下。小黑是我捡来的，那时候它还是一条小狗，好像是被狗贩子追，逃到了我们这儿的墙角，受了伤身上有血，我当时正好路过，就把它抱回来了。后来它的伤好了，长大了，就认定这里是它的家了。它每天半夜都不睡觉，出来巡逻。上半夜的时候厂里还会有人在走动，下半夜就一个人都没了。这时小黑就带着它手下的狗出来在厂里不停地走来走去，我每次下半夜在厂里巡视的时候都能看到它们，第一次看到它们还吓了我一跳，一双双闪亮的狗眼我还以为有狼。半夜瞎叫嘛，我觉得像是它们的恶作剧，狗和人一样，也有调皮的。原来它们半夜瞎叫不是傻而是为了恶作剧好玩啊。我想，小黑是很懂报答很聪明嘛，我还以为它傻。来来来，小黑，红烧肉随便吃。小黑仍旧低着头吃的有条不紊。尾巴也不摇一下对我示好，但是它抬头看我的眼神倒是变得柔和了。

之后吃饭的时候也用不着小黑来舔我的手肘了，有事没事我就给它红烧肉吃。但它也偶尔会恶作剧，明明给了红烧肉了还会来舔我的手肘或挠我的大腿。真是，果然顽皮，难怪半夜会带头起哄，希望别的狗没有被它带坏。

几天下来我觉得很奇怪，为什么厂里的其他狗不来吃，只有小黑懒懒地在这里吃下午茶？我爸爸说，小黑是厂里所有狗的头领，就像狼群里的狼王一样，有吃食物的优先权，这个房间是属于它的私人小灶。其他的狗甚至不敢往这里看，不过它们吃饭倒是一起的，都是由食堂阿姨一起喂的。感慨一下，原来在一群狗之间，江湖也可以这么深啊。

渐渐地我发现小黑似乎愿意接近我了，至少没有排斥我。然而我伸出手，摸它头的时候，大多数时候它都是下意识的回避开了。不过现在偶尔它会顺从地让我摸，但是我也发现摸它头的时候，小黑是半眯着眼，头也在略微发抖，一副下一秒就会很痛的样子。我想：这算是童年被狗贩子追杀留下的阴影吗？哪怕面前坐着一个它信任的人，被他碰到的时候仍然会唤醒那段记忆触发疼痛感，下意识的害怕。我收回手，轻轻地唤道：“小黑。”

晚上吃饭的时候突然一阵喧闹。我出去看时发现小黑一脸怒目地注视着工人，小胖。小胖则痛苦地捂着小腿。我心里一惊，“小黑咬人了！？”刚好看过大黄师傅也在，我连忙问问大黄师傅是怎么回事。大黄师傅呵呵的笑着：“小胖这混小子太横，因为饭菜什么的和食堂阿姨吵了几句，走的时候不解气，还顺便把小黑的饭碗踢飞了。好家伙，本来我们就都不怎么敢和阿姨吵架，一吵小黑就带着其它狗来找麻烦了，小黑可护着阿姨了，更何况这小子把小黑的饭碗都踢飞了，这还得活该！我就看到小黑不声不响地跑了过去，逮着小胖就是一口。”我眼睛扫了扫，果然一边有4、5只狗蹲着给小黑壮壮声势。再看看围观群众，大多数人都对着小胖指指点点，似笑非笑，似乎可以看出来都在心里较好，小胖这混小子今天是栽在了一条狗的手里，哈哈哈哈！

之后就不了之了，也没听说小胖向厂里要什么赔偿。小黑也是照常，该巡逻时巡逻，该吃肉时吃肉。

下午吃完晚饭，看夕阳把半边天都映的通红，也心旷神怡起来，各种夕阳下散步的画面不断浮现出来。想出去散散步。走到厂门口的时候刚好看到了小黑蹲在那里对着夕阳发呆。“小黑，走，散步去！”它竟然真的跑过来了，明显不知道我说的话是什么意思，很纳闷但也跟着我走。我出了厂门口一回头，发现它站在门口不往外走了。“小黑，走啊，玩去！”它在原地愣了好一会儿，像是在想着什么，发出了几声似乎带着担忧的声音，一扭头走到一边看着我。猛然想起，我爸爸好像以前说过，以前小黑还不是统领，那时的统领是一只叫做小黄的狗，然而小黄有一次私自出了厂门口去外面玩，就再也没有回来，应该是被偷狗的人偷去吃了。之后小灰当了统领，也是悄悄出去玩了，最后浑身血淋淋的回来，被偷狗的人重伤。不久后，小灰伤重死了。小黑从此接任，成了统领。从此以后，厂里再也没有一只狗偷偷出厂门口，看样子是小黑下的命令，厂门口为界线，严禁外出。曾经有只叫做大黄的狗跃跃欲试的想出去都是被小黑用粗暴的吼声赶回来的。我想了想，对！还有小黑的童年阴影。它是被迫杀到墙角，被我爸爸抱进来的，从此它就认定围墙内是安全的区域。

那次阴影对它的伤害真的很大，再加上前几任统领出去一死一重伤，难怪它下了命令绝对不允许出去。我爸爸说有了小黑是省事多了，他没那么多时间管住那么多狗不出厂门口，以前小黄小灰的死都让他很心疼，现在好了，有小黑帮着管，没有一条狗出去过。哎哟，看来想带它出去溜溜是不可能了。回到厂里的时候，小黑仍然守在门口的那地儿，见到我回来很激动的跑了回来，对着我左嗅嗅右嗅嗅，像个医生给我做全身检查一样。我从没见过，小黑这么淡定的狗也有如此激动的时候。

假期临近尾声，我得回家了。这天早上，我收拾完行李，去吃早饭。突然小黑蹦了出来咬住我的裤腿不知道要把我往哪里拖。我顺着它走了几步，就听到了我爸爸的喊声，催我快点吃完早饭出发了，路上得开好久呢。我说：“小黑别闹了，我得吃早饭，吃完就走了。”小黑放开了我，低下了头，眼睛仍然看着我，似乎带着某种委屈。我也蹲下，伸手过去，这一次，它没有躲开，当然，我也没有摸它的头，而是搂住了它的后颈，和小黑对视了一会。小黑突然打破了沉默，头凑上来，用它湿漉漉的鼻尖，顶了我的鼻子一下，迅速跑开了。恰好，我知道这个举动意味着什么。狗的鼻子是最脆弱的部分，也是它们赖以生存的部分，一般情况狗和狗嬉闹都不会碰鼻子。而这一次小黑用鼻子碰我的鼻子，是代表对我的绝对信任的举动。想着这些，我非常舍不得小黑这条狗啊，完全没了心情吃早饭。象征性的扒了几口就上车了。我看到，小黑一直跟着我们的车到了厂门口，在上次等我出去散步的地方，看着车绝尘而去。

几个月后。美国。尤金。

终于考完了啊，晚上的化学 midterm 考的真是惊心动魄，但无论如何也可以偷懒一两天了。打了个电话给爸，聊了很多，把近况都一一汇报。话锋一转，现在厂里的狗有几条了？我爸爸说，多了去了，比以前多了4条狗！就在你走的前一晚，小黑生了5条狗呢。突然他说有事情，就挂掉了电话。我想，好可惜，有条小狗夭折了。厂里条件太差，大家也没有这个意识。我想起了什么，原来我走的那天，小黑是满心欢喜的拉我去看它生下的孩子，可是我是个笨蛋居然没有意识到它的意思！难怪它的样子那么委屈！

一年后。暑假。

这一次回来感觉有好多的变化，随着高速公路的修缮，现在到厂里只要开8个小时了。虽然服务区的食物没那么好吃，但没有以前那样折腾人了。最开心的是可以看到小黑了，明天就去问食堂阿姨要一碗红烧肉给小黑。

一下车，顿时几只黑色的狗围了过来，上窜下跳的，不过和小黑一样，不让我摸头。一伸手就躲开了，但是看得出它们很喜欢我。数了一下有五条，被五条狗围着可是件幸福的事。然而小黑始终都没有出现。我想，脾气挺大啊，一年前没去看它孩子生了一年的气，都躲着我了。

第二天吃晚饭，等着小黑的出现，发现进来的吃肉的狗是大黄。大黄师傅一直在乐呵呵地喂它肥肉，说让它长胖点，别太瘦。众人中还有一个长得黝黑的小伙子，叫小黑，在这里有几年了不过上个暑假休假所以我没见到。我忍着笑，怎么都和狗一样的名字，不知道有没有叫小黄小灰的。我总觉得叫他小黑怪怪的，改口道：小黑……哥，大黄师傅，是你们给狗取名的吗？他俩不回答，埋头吃饭，嘿嘿的笑着。话题又转到了狗贩子身上，我爸爸说他曾经看到过狗贩子偷狗，用尖锐的钩子把狗钩的鲜血淋漓，然后再挂在车子后面一路拖着，确保死透。有时候整条街都血。然后狗贩子拽住后腿仍在抽出的狗，甩上车，带回去洗干净了做成狗肉出来卖。看了这种场面，他这一辈子都不吃狗肉。反观大黄师傅和小黑哥，两个人还是在埋头吃饭，嘿嘿地笑着。

我沉思了一会儿，脑子里晃过一道闪电，我解开了疑问。勃然大怒，一行泪流了下来，滴在问食堂阿姨要来的红烧肉里，猛地把手里的碗砸在地上，红烧肉撒了一地，暗红的汤汁溅了一地。图

成魔， 成活

Wonders of A Madman



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如果妄图用传记来纪录改变世界的人是一件疯狂的事。那么更疯狂的是，这个狂人真的改变了世界。

《乔布斯》无疑是一部精心编写的传记，它语言简练、逻辑严密，令人印象深刻。然而，想更完美地了解乔布斯的所有，必定要像作者一样深入研究乔布斯的生平事迹，耐心整理大量复杂的资料，因此本篇读书报告，未必尽善尽美。

谈及乔布斯，自然会想到他一生的骄傲——苹果。诚然，苹果是一家伟大的公司。它不同于其它科技公司，苹果与乔布斯的故事，更像影视作品表现的一样，情节跌宕起伏。乔布斯创办苹果，推出一系列成功的产品，后来的危机导致乔布斯离开苹果。没过多久，苹果濒临破产之时，乔布斯再度挂帅，以一己之力让苹果重回巅峰。换句话说，只有乔布斯才让苹果站在舞台中最耀眼的位置。只有乔布斯能赋予苹果独特的生命，也只有苹果能彰显乔布斯的才能。他出众的才华和强硬的手腕让苹果注定成功。众所周知，苹果电脑的外观是其主要卖点，铝合金外壳和明亮简洁的标志，让消费者着迷；而苹果电脑的配置依然完美无瑕，各个零部件都严格按照美学标准布局合理、排列整齐。此外，乔布斯曾命令收回所有当年售出的苹果播放器附赠的耳塞，只因原本黑色的耳塞不符合其它产品的“气质”，而要更换为白色，要知道当时售出的播放器数以百万。

乔布斯的梦想，绝不只是创造出世界上最美好的产品，更是创造出空前绝后的艺术品。

乔布斯偏执的性格支撑着他的梦想。传记中讲到，乔布斯对产品外观不满意，那就上百次地推倒重来；演讲没有达到完美，那就不断修改，再不断排练；采购的硬件不是世界最

好，那就不计成本地把最好的公司收购。“疯子和天才只有一线之隔”这句话和乔布斯完美契合。虽然乔布斯在产品上的不懈追求，让苹果像夜空中绚烂的烟花夺目、闪耀，但是乔布斯同样对身边的人，就像随时爆发的火山危险、致命。

从乔布斯的身世中不难发现他的偏执从何而来。乔布斯自幼父母离婚，被抛弃后再被收养，养父养母不能支付乔布斯的大学花销，让乔布斯从学校辍学。这样的身世，催生了乔布斯偏执的性格。虽然比尔·盖茨也中途辍学，但是家庭的差异让乔布斯选择的人生完全不同。乔布斯倾心于艺术和美感。在里德学院学到的字体，被乔布斯改造并采纳，使用之后它们活跃在苹果各个产品里。如果说比尔·盖茨的微软提倡“工程师文化”，那么可以说苹果提倡的是“设计师文化”。苹果的特质，直接来自于乔布斯身上的宝贵财富。

多重的性格和复杂的人生组成了一个立体的乔布斯，他和他的苹果不只活在网络上和传言中，更是真真切切地进入了生活。苹果的产品就像乔布斯那样令人沉醉也使人疯狂。

这个世界上，虽然各式各样的狂人无时无刻不在尝试改变世界，但是像乔布斯一样真正地改变了世界的人却寥寥无几。很多人都有梦想，乔布斯也有梦想；很多人都很努力，乔布斯也很努力；更多人不断地努力，乔布斯也不断地努力。然而，当更多的人尝试到九千九百九十九次的时候放弃了努力，抛弃了梦想。此时乔布斯做出了第一万次尝试，正是他愿意尝试第一万次的偏执，让上天给了他好运，他也幸运地实现了努力一万次换来的梦想。NBA凯尔特人队的训练馆中，有这么一句话：“what hurts more, the pain of hard work or the pain of regret?”■

Wilder still is the one who records the madman who changes the world.

Undoubtedly, the biography Jobs is well-prepared with logical and concise statements. However, in order to fully understand Steve Jobs's life story, it takes patience to digest its complexity.

No matter where you go, striking up a conversation about Steve Jobs naturally connects to the pride of his life – Apple. Admittedly, Apple is an amazing company that differentiates itself with its iconic presence. But the story of Apple and Steve Jobs is hardly simple, resembling that of popular film and television – stories with a twist. Jobs originally founded Apple and launched several highly successful products, yet later was forced to leave the company. As Apple became on the verge of bankruptcy, Jobs sole handedly carried Apple back to the top. Only Jobs can bring Apple triumph and unique life; equally, only Apple can present his talent and strong hand. Apple emphasizes appearance as its main selling point; it fascinates with its aluminum alloy shell and simplistic yet bright logo, paired with its immaculate internals of rational components layout and order. All of which in accordance to strict aesthetic standards. Once Steve Jobs ordered to recall all complimentary earplugs shipped with iPod shuffles sold within the last years. The initial black earplugs did not comply with the standards, and were to be replaced with white ones. At the time, millions of iPod shuffles had been sold.

Job dreamed of not only creating the world's best products, but unprecedented works of art. His perfectionist personality allowed his dream to be realized. Whenever Jobs was unsatisfied with a product's appearance, he would scrap it and restart – hundreds of times. When a speech seemed lacking, he would continue modifying and rehearse over and over. When hardware procurement was not finest within the industry, he would purchase the best regardless of cost. “There is a thin line between genius and madness,” becomes quite fitting towards Steve Jobs. Apple's dazzling fireworks display is a product of a relentless pursuit, not without deadly episodes.

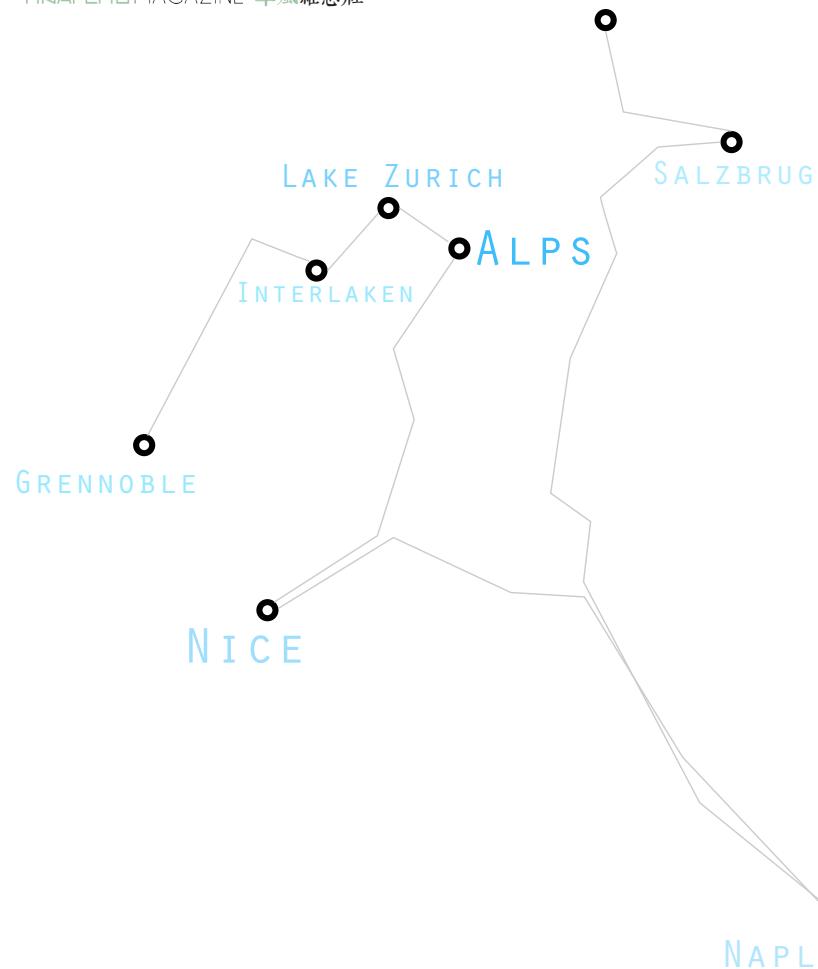
From Steve Job's life experiences, it is not difficult to trace the source of his paranoia. At an early age he faced his parents' divorce, was abandoned and adopted, then dropped out of college when his adoptive parents failed to afford his college expenses. Although the father of Microsoft, Bill Gates, also dropped out of school, Jobs chose a distinct life of his own, driven by his passion for art and beauty. The typeface Jobs learned in Reed College is adopted and modified and found in various Apple products. If Microsoft promotes an “engineer culture,” Apple then advocates a “designer culture.” Such characteristics directly derive from Steve Job's recognition for appearance.

Split personalities and complex life ordeals forge the multi-dimensional Steve Jobs and Apple, but our very lives as well. Apple's products are as attractive and crazy as the maker himself.

The world is filled with madmen, some attempt to change the world and fewer succeed in doing so. Many people have dreams. Many people are strict. Many people work hard. But where these people lose hope and abandon their dreams after trying nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine times, Steve Jobs makes the ten thousandth attempt. Steve Job's demand for excellence grants him God's favor and success. There is such a saying in the NBA Celtics training hall:

“What hurts more,
the pain of **hard work**
or the pain of **regret?**” ■





阿尔卑斯 | 说梦

作者: SJ
编辑: 陈智杰
设计: 薛涵

我终于决定与你们分享阿尔卑斯山，在这之前，它只属于我。

《小天使海蒂》这本书在一年级的时候进入我的生命，带着拼音。我用一个暑假，读了12遍。她让我意识到阿尔卑斯山脉的一切美好，山蓝草软，奶酪香醇。

六年级暑假，去了因特拉肯，少女峰的景色太明艳，顿时让童年所有的夏天黯然失色。

那时候就发现自己骨子里透出的自作多情。

回机场的路上，汽车行驶在乡间公路，看着夕阳下血色的草地，窗台上逐渐模糊的花影，悄悄抹起了眼泪。那时候我以为，阿尔卑斯山永远都只能被回忆。

可是我没有想到，六年之后我19岁，与阿尔卑斯山无数次相遇。

第一次，我在苏黎世湖，被圣诞节的灯光闪得恍惚，看到远处云开雾散的山峦，和苏黎世的午后景象和谐共生，湖里的天鹅融入雪峰的倒影，我意识到那是阿尔卑斯。

一时间就像踏入十恶莲花境，在天寒地冻里做了一场百鸟盘旋的梦。

直到后来，湖里几艘皮划艇训练船把我从幻境里唤醒。他们来来回回训练了三四次，想来也有好几十公里了，最后一次，船员跟我打招呼，我挥了手，定睛看了看金发碧眼的他们，记住了他们的面孔。

八月，我在里约奥运会实况转播里遇到他们。

一路向南是尼斯，阿尔卑斯跟着紫色的鸢尾花，蔓延到了那个被地中海风滋润的城市。我沿着阿尔卑斯山支脉前往摩纳哥，半山腰的公路，右边是碧蓝的大海，左边是岩石野花，白色的房子。

尼采走过的小路，我也走了，在尼斯，阿尔卑斯山映衬着山花烂漫，轻轻飘浮在温存的地中海上，是一首轻柔的诗。

去那不勒斯的早晨，我在法国荒郊野岭的公路上，拖着行李箱迎着露水暴走。当飞机总算平稳飞行，我从睡梦里醒来，随意打开窗，发现云层下面阿尔卑斯群山如梦如幻，白色的雪峰深蓝的谷底，绵延到世界尽头。

就这样，在全机乘客的鼾声中，静静飞越了清晨的阿尔卑斯。万物寂寥，只有机身摩擦云层的轰鸣。在我们几万米之下，白云悠悠，河水迢迢。

从那时起，我就觉得生命值得、生活精彩，因为俯瞰过整座阿尔卑斯，俯瞰过世界。

Yihan说要吃萨尔斯堡的软糖，要看《音乐之声》的花园，说盐矿里可以滑滑梯，我们就出发了。

萨尔斯堡有壮阔的草地，天蓝色的雪水，有莫扎特的童年，但也有四月天里的暴雪，吹落街边的樱花。

我们看不到满天繁星，看不到《音乐之声》里玛利亚弹吉他的山间草地，看不到阿尔卑斯山的蓝白相间，只有灰色的雪天，灰色的水潭倒映出灰色的单鞋。

暴雪把天空压得低沉灰暗，我们向导说的英语，带着浓重的奥地利口音。他灰色的商务车里放着《音乐之声》的电影原声大碟，窗外狂风呼啸，野花被冰雪覆盖。我们行驶在没有人的公路上，往深山里前进，如履薄冰。能见度不足10米。

我记得大雪天的奔跑，记得在空旷的教堂里瑟缩，不敢想象这座万年冰川般的教堂里，拍摄过《音乐之声》热闹的婚礼画面。

我记得莫扎特的故乡小镇，道路上空无一人，记得宫殿里蜷缩在一起的游客，一起望着窗外漫天飞雪，记得一起拿着没有信号的手机取暖。

总之，在萨尔斯堡的旅行就是极端天气的变换，对萨尔斯堡的印象，只剩下群山辽阔，大雪如盐。

格勒诺布尔是我和室友提前三个月就定好的行程。车票和住宿都不算便宜，却必须要去陪她圆梦。

室友说，格勒诺布尔有最美的雪山小镇，最普通的村民，最壮阔的滑雪跑道。于是我踏上红色的缆车，来到山顶，被阿尔卑斯山围绕。

“壮阔。”

在干燥的机舱内，回忆起北岛的诗：

“我调整时差，于是我穿过我的一生。”

每天早晨，我被雪山反射的阳光照耀，慢吞吞地在河堤上走路，赶上市中心集市的尾巴，挑几串葡萄，说几句不能入耳的法语。

下午，在当地最大的美术馆里，马蒂斯和夏加尔的作品数量惊人。看完画，转身，透过落地窗，雪峰又错落地耸立在眼前。

深夜，走进奶酪火锅店，和世界各地的滑雪爱好者一起，挤在狭小的店铺内，把一大块火腿放进臭臭的奶酪火锅，再和对面的室友探讨根本无法挽救的美国政治。

有几秒中，突然意识到自己在世界上最美的地方，在最美的群山脚下，做一些再普通不过的事情，聊着家长里短，无比幸福，觉得每一分钟都活得不真实。

整整三天，荡荡悠悠，抬头低头，看不尽的山峰。

之后，不再奢望与它相遇。

最后一次经过阿尔卑斯，是在回杭州的飞机上。

回想起巴伐利亚的慢速火车，静谧无声的早晨，阿尔卑斯山的圣光。

我猜测那时候云层之下一定是重峦叠嶂，牦牛与羊。





Scattered Cherry Blossoms and Holiday Season

作者/Author: 胡建哲 Jianzhe Hu
翻译/Translator: 海瑞 Henry Lawrence
设计/Designer: 胡文字 Zoey Hu

假期一放，就到了各位鴨子們漫天航行，旅游觀景的時節了。加州，西雅圖，黃石，阿拉斯加，拉斯維加斯，朋友圈裏遍布大家旅行的踪迹。若是假期長些，歸心似箭的學子們便會握着回家的車票，奔向親人的懷抱。

但在這回家的路上，大家有沒有考慮過在日本轉個機，買點特產，再體會一下日本當地的文化呢？

這個春季，小編就嘗試了一下這種路線。雖然只在日本待了七天，却有了前所未有的體驗。拋開狹隘的民族主義不談，日本是一個非常值得一去的地方。它有着完全不同於中國或美國的生活習慣和文化體驗。

When the holidays come, it is time for all of you to sail the sky and go sightseeing. California, Seattle, Yellowstone, Alaska, Las Vegas, our circle of friends truly travel all over the northwest. If the holiday is longer, students would anxiously hold their tickets to the time they return home and embrace their loved ones.

But on the way home, have you ever considered to transfer in Japan, buy specialty products, and then experience local Japanese culture?

This spring, I tried this route. While only staying in Japan for seven days, I had an unprecedented experience. Japan is a very worthwhile place to travel to. It has habits and a cultural experience completely different from China or the United States.

散在 櫻花 与度假的 季节

环保·洁净

對東京的第一印象是干净，真的是干净而整齊的街道。在99.9%的街道上根本看不到任何垃圾，甚至地上也没有大塊污垢。這并不是日本環衛工人清掃的好，而是日本人並不會選擇將垃圾扔在地上。最神奇的地方是，在街道上你幾乎見不到垃圾桶，每個人幾乎都會將自己的垃圾儲存好放進袋子裏，一路拎回家裏的垃圾桶。旅游的時候，一個公共垃圾桶幾乎可以等同于荒漠中的綠洲，一直要走三四個地鐵站才可能碰上一個。在絕望的看着手上垃圾袋越來越沉的時候，內心會不自覺傾佩他們究竟怎樣堅持下來的。其原因是日本石油資源並不發達，必須要回收利用各種垃圾。我聽說，日本人在回到家后，哪怕是一個礦泉水瓶，都要拆開成三分：瓶蓋，拆開并折疊好的包裝紙，以及洗干净并壓扁的塑料空瓶。對於每家每戶而言，處理垃圾都是個繁瑣復雜花

時間的工程。但正是因為他們家家戶戶都堅持下來了，日本回收利用率非常高。正是因為家家戶戶都堅持把垃圾掂在自己的手裏，才造就了日本干净整潔的街道。



忍耐·拥挤

日本是個很神奇的國度，它只有中國一個省的面積，却有着中國十分之一的人口。僅按平均人口密度而言，日本比中國更加擁擠。進入任何一家日本賓館，你都能看到它的面積除了一張床就不剩下什么了。要是住上個膠囊旅館，你就更能明白這個中滋味。就是在這麼擁擠的環境下，每個人都竭盡全力的壓縮自己的空間、音量、動作。每個人都在克制自己，絕對不給別人添麻煩！這是件好事，但另一方面，這份壓力一直過度的積壓在市民心裏，以至于很多人看起來心裏並不健康，這是小編在日本覺得最詭異的一個特點。這個特點，在日本很多西裝革履的上班族身上尤為體現。在我八點鐘剛起床買早餐的時候，他們早就穿戴整齊，排成一排站着吃早餐了。他們沒有任何交談，只是默默地蜷縮在自己的角落裏啃着早餐。每個人都面色愁苦，却又明顯看得出他們在壓制這種愁苦。他們沉默到讓人感覺陰森森的，一種死氣沉沉的壓抑感籠罩在整個餐廳裏。而窗外刺眼的陽光又在提醒你，這是清晨，而不是半夜的墓地。

飯後，如果你在地鐵站門口坐一會，你能聽到他們焦慮的步伐，不斷地加速！高跟鞋混着皮鞋在地板上不斷地敲擊。你能在他們的臉上看到憂愁，煩躁，苦悶，他們滿臉都寫着兩個字：好累！

可這才是早晨八點啊！休息了整整一夜，最應該神清氣爽的早晨啊！

也許，對於痛苦的他們來說，傍晚的居酒屋，可能才是他們心中唯一的期待吧。



Environmental Protection · Cleanliness

My first impression of Tokyo was based off how clean and tidy its streets were. You won't see a single piece of garbage on 99.9% of the streets, not even a piece of dirt on the ground. This is not due to Japanese cleaners, but due to Japanese citizens choosing not to throw garbage on the ground. The most amazing is that you almost can hardly see the trash on the streets because almost everyone will put their own garbage in a bag, and carry it all the way home to dispose of. When traveling, a public trash can be almost equivalent to an oasis found in the desert. They are so few and far between that you may have to go three or four subway stops before you can find one. Looking at the garbage bag and feel it get heavier, you will begin to admire them and want to know exactly how they stick with such a disciplined habit. The reason for this is that Japan's oil resources are not developed, therefore they must recycle all kinds of garbage. I heard that when Japanese people return home, even if it is a mineral water bottle, they will split recycling into three parts: cap, open and folded wrapping paper, and clean plastic bottle. For each household, the disposal of waste is a complicated and time-consuming project. But it is precisely because they have persisted, the recycling rates in Japan are very high. It is precisely because everyone puts rubbish in their own hands, they create clean and tidy streets in Japan.



Patience · Crowding

Japan is a very magical country and has the geographical area of a Chinese province, but with only ten percent of China's population. In terms of average population density, Japan is more crowded than China. Enter any Japanese hotel, there is nothing but a bed. If you have ever been in a capsule hotel, you would have a better understanding. In such a crowded environment, everyone does their best to compress their own space, volume and action. Everyone is restraining themselves in order to not cause trouble for others! This is a good thing, but on the other hand, the excessive public pressure makes many people unhealthy mentally. I believe this to be the strangest characteristic of Japanese culture. This feature can be reflected in several working class citizens dressing in western clothes and leather shoes. When I got up at eight o'clock to buy breakfast, they were dressed neatly, standing in a row for breakfast. They did not have any conversations, but quietly had breakfast and curled up in the corner. Everyone looks sad, but obviously they are suppressing sorrow. Their silence makes people feel gloomy, a sense of deadly repression enveloped in the restaurant. But the window glare of the sun reminds you that this is the morning, not the cemetery at the middle of the night.

After dinner, if you sit in front of the subway station for a while, you can hear people's anxious footsteps, continuing to accelerate! High heels mixed with leather shoes knock on the floor constantly. You can see sorrow, irritability, depression from their faces, and tiredness written in their faces.

But it is eight a.m. After resting for a whole night, it's suppose to be the most refreshing moment in a day!

Perhaps, for these depressed people, izakaya in the evening may be the only hope for finding peace in their hearts.

风俗 · 文化

抛开苦逼的上班族不谈，作为日本的游客，我们还是能欣赏到很多有趣的事情。多样和有趣的风俗也是日本有趣的特点。比如拜访各大寺庙，在这里，你能买到一本名为御朱印帳的小册子。每到一家寺庙，巫女会在上面用毛笔签上寺庙的名字。每一家的书法风格都独树一帜，将它们全都收纳在一本小册子里，绝对是日本之行非常有意义的纪念品。

再比如，观赏樱花也是重要节目。春天的樱花树遍地盛开，清风吹过，漫天的樱花瓣随风起舞。这就是所谓的“樱吹雪”。人们会把花瓣收集起来，制作成只有春季限定的团子和羊羹。看着祭典的花车和灯笼，遥望着远方的犬山城，再小酌一壶清酒。这是只有在日本才能感受到的风光和氛围。有兴趣的同学可以自己体会一二。



Customs · Culture

Aside from the hard-pressed office workers, as a Japanese tourist, we can still enjoy a lot of interesting things. Diverse and interesting customs are also interesting features of Japan. For example, when visiting temples, you can buy a booklet called [御朱印帳]. When getting to each temple, witches would sign the name of the temple with a brush on it. The calligraphy style of each temple is unique and all of them are included in a booklet, which is definitely a very meaningful souvenir for this trip to Japan.

Another example of an important cultural aspect for Japan is the cherry blossom viewing. In spring, cherry trees are in full bloom everywhere, when the breeze blows, the cherry petals dance with the wind. This is the so-called [cherry dancing like snow]. People will collect the petals and make into dumplings and jelly only for the spring. Watching the festival car and lanterns, looking out into the distance with Inuyama Castle on the horizon, and then drinking a pot of wine, this is the scenery and atmosphere you can only feel in Japan. Students having interest in it can experience on their own.



美食

最后，说点让大家开心的吧。虽说中餐必然是大家的最爱，但来到日本你会发现，日本菜的味道是有实力跟中餐分庭抗礼的。就像Panda Express不能代表中餐，尤金的日本菜跟日本本地做的日本菜根本不像一道菜。小编个人是非常讨厌喝味增汤的，一直觉得这是日本人的恶趣味。然而当我来到日本，喝到了店主熬制而成的味增汤的时候。对比用粉末冲成的味增汤，你会觉得这根本是两道不同的菜。更不用说海胆寿司了，入口即化这次根本是为它准备的吧。手卷呢？刺身呢？同样是一道菜，尤金的味道跟日本的味道完全是天壤之别。这还仅仅是在对比尤金买得到的食物。买不到的日本特产呢？神户牛肉呢？小伙伴们，旅行的路上，请大家记得一定要留好伙食费哦。

如此有趣有爱有滋味的国家，诸位有没有心动呢。盘算好行程，订好机票酒店，波特兰就有日本大使馆，两周就能拿到签证。这样便捷的手续后，大家就可以握紧机票，飞往这新奇的国度。再次，小编祝大家玩得开心，大饱口福哟~

Delicious Food

Finally, I would talk about something to make you happy. Although Finally, I would like to talk about something to make you happy. Although Chinese food tends to be everyone's favorite, when you come to Japan ,you will find that the taste of Japanese food is just as good. Much like how Panda Express does not do Chinese food justice, Eugene's Japanese food is totally different from local Japanese cuisine. I hate drinking miso soup, thinking this represents Japanese flavors. However, when I came to Japan and drank the soup made by the owner, I instantly noticed the difference between the two. Not to mention the sea urchin sushi, the manner of which they serve it is different. What about hand roll? Sashimi? Though they are categorized as the same dishes, Eugene style is completely different from the local Japanese cuisine. This is only in comparison with the dish in Eugene. What about the Japanese specialty? Kobe Beef? Guys, please remember to prepare enough board wages when traveling.

So has my interest and love for the nation moved you? Plan the trip, book the ticket and hotel. The Japanese Embassy is in Portland, and you can get the visa in two weeks. After completing these convenient procedures, we can hold air tickets and fly to this enchanting country. Again, I wish you all a good time, and have your fill ~

武士的兴与衰

电影《七武士》影评

作者、翻译：王福宁

设计：周静雅

英文校对：海瑞



五十年前，黑泽明的《七武士》被一代代的名家奉为经典。故事讲述了一个小山村面临着山贼的威胁，为了保护秋天的收成，农民请来七位武士保护村子的安全。此时的日本处于十六世纪战国时代末期，战火纷飞、盗匪横行、民不聊生。就是在这样的凋敝和荒凉中，走来了黑泽明的《七武士》。

1467年，是日本历史上一个里程碑式的年份。这一年，围绕着将军继承问题，室町幕府内部形成分裂，细川氏与山名氏两大名的倾轧日趋白热化。经过十一年的持久战，仍旧势均力敌。及至胜元、持丰两氏相继逝世，战事仍未止息。从应仁元年到文明九年，战乱波及日本全境，各地庄田荒芜，民不聊生。作为主战场的京都遭到严重破坏，百疮千孔。巨刹、邸宅多数为战火所毁，大批珍宝、卷宗化为乌有。公卿们不堪生命之危与经济之困，大多逃离出京都，避难于地方。至此，幕府威信与颜面完全扫地。

应仁之乱促使了将军幕府统治的没落，各地大名豪族互相征战兼并土地，不再听从幕府号令。日本的室町时代步入战乱期，时人称为“战国时代”。这一时期地方割据势力不断发展壮大，日本社会进入封建时代。由于封建庄园的普遍建立，庄园之间的矛盾斗争日益增多。庄园主为了扩大领地经常要去强占别人的土地；被强占土地的领主若要保护自己的利益唯有诉诸武力。于是，一部分庄民被武装起来，开始时还是亦农亦武、以农为主，后来则成了职业的武士。中央集权瓦解，地方封建势力发展直接导致了武士集团的兴盛的。可以说农民和武士维系了日本封建社会的稳定。

武士出现后，逐渐从分散走向集中，聚集在一地区最强大豪强贵族的旗下，形成武士集团。可见武士最初还是来源于中下阶层，是一个逐渐壮大和上升的阶层。名将丰臣秀吉著名的“刀狩令”收缴了农民的武器并规定只有武士才有佩刀的权利，完

成了农民和武士的分离；同时武士不能从事生产活动，逐渐与土地脱离，变成武士阶级，接受军事训练，参与战事，为现有的权威体制服务。以严格的纪律和绝对服从为第一要务，渐渐形成了尽忠、献身等所谓“武士道精神”的伦理观念：为荣誉而杀戮，为实现个人与集体、团体的价值，尽可能的发挥自己的能力。对武士来说，最重要的是背负责任和完成责任，死亡不过是尽责任的一种手段而已，倒在其次。如果没有完成责任所规定的事物，简直比死亡还要可怕。在此基础上形成了武士阶层的精神信仰：勇、仁、礼、诚、名誉、忠义、克己。

有兴盛就有衰亡，武士的衰亡与兴盛时相反。随着德川家康统一全日本，建立德川幕府，权力逐渐向中央集中，地方封建势力走向衰亡，武士赖以生存的土壤不复存在。从那时起，武士阶层就一直在没落。明治维新引入的各种西方制度更显得武士阶层落后于时代。然而武士阶层虽然消亡，但武士道精神作为日本封建社会中武士阶层的道德规范以及哲学却不会随之消亡，它影响了一代代日本人。武士作为特权阶层，在日本历史中长期存在，同样也对日本的文化产生了深远的影响。

通过黑泽明导演的《七武士》可以深切地体会到这一点。十六世纪战国时代末期，火铳已出现，武士阶层已走向没落。泥泞坎坷的路上，来来往往着沉默而骄傲的带刀人，脸上满是憔悴之色，饥肠辘辘，脚步虚浮。勘兵卫代表了黑泽明的武士理想，武艺高强足智多谋，谦逊稳重，当农民请他保护村庄时，他本可以作出更理性的选择，但他答应了，因为他“不会糟蹋这碗白饭”。对一个早已厌倦战争，明知这一战不仅无功无名，而且还会送命的人，他的平静和坦然可谓“侠之大者”。而久藏代表了武艺，作为武士，拥有高强的武艺是安身立命之本，他一击格毙挑衅者，单人杀贼夺铳。更为宝贵的是，他从不居功自傲，立下多大的功劳也立刻躲到一旁休息。对胜四郎的崇拜之词也只淡淡一

笑，这是武士境界的极高体现。还有七郎次对友谊的忠诚，平八的乐观平和，五郎兵卫的智慧，菊千代精彩滑稽，胜四郎的天真热情。七位武士各具优长，分别代表了武士优秀品质的七个方面，构成了《七武士》的英雄群像。

七武士生活在日本的战国时代，那是一个纲常沦丧、善恶不辨的时代。在这个时代，天皇和皇室只具有名义上的意义，幕府将军也丧失了实际权利。日本全国被数百个掌握地方权利的大名瓜分，群雄割据，攻伐无常。如果武士能够被主君雇佣，就要供人驱使，不断地杀伐；如果武士连工作都找不到，要么甘愿清贫保持气节，要么黑心为恶沦为盗贼。在武士的原则里没有为百姓服务的概念，相反武士甚至需要轻视百姓来表现自己的尊严。武士从根本上来说也是脱胎于百姓，但武士总是坚定的拒绝承认这个血脉。农民才是大地的主人，武士们应该为真正的主人服务。当武士没有认清这个道理时，他们的作为也就失去了意义。他们遭遇了过多的坎坷和异化，所以，武士的生命无法长久。

影片中与武士相对应的另一个群体是农民，官府压榨、山贼劫掠，他们愚昧、懦弱、自私，被压在社会的最底层，然而他们又是狡猾、狭隘、残忍。为了他们，七武士与山贼决战不

惜生命。但战事一过，农民们却继续沉浸在喜悦的生活中而丝毫不理会劫后余生的武士们。

从表面上看，农民为轻武士为重，可实则不然。武士像风，从大地上吹佛漫卷一扫而过之后便不见了踪迹；而农民像大地，他们是永远不动的，始终和大地在一起。

他们身处乱世，对他们而言与农民不属于同一阶层，也不存在君臣关系；对于雇佣关系来说，所得与付出也完全不能成正比。因此他们更多是基于人道、基于责任、基于对武士道的信仰，他们用生命捍卫着武士道的荣誉，他们是武士道最后的理想坚持者。

影片结尾饱含深意，勘兵卫和另外两名武士站在山坡下，凝望一片坟茔，在画面上部，四个插着武士刀的坟，是保护村民刚刚战死的四个武士。在他们身边农民们正头戴斗笠，挑着担向田野奔去，农民们开始耕种大声唱歌，一场轰轰烈烈的大战仿佛从来没有存在过。勘兵卫意味深长地说，这一战武士还是输了，他们战胜了山贼，却输给了农民，武士注定衰亡，而农民虽然麻木不仁，却像土地一样永远长存。此刻，仿佛隐约可以听见黑泽明亦敬亦憾的叹息。

RISE AND DECLINE OF THE *SAMURAI* SOCIETY

The Film review of the Seven Samurai

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In the sixteenth century, Japan's samurai began a dramatic passage. With the re-organization of the warrior society by Hojo family, warriors experienced many changes and challenges to their way of life. Behind this huge transition, was a fundamental redistribution of wealth and power. But this movement influenced both samurai and peasants. They were the primary victims under this transformation. Through the Akira Kurosawa's film Seven Samurai, we can deeply realize that point.

The story took place at the end of fifteenth century during the Warring States era. With advances in technology such as firearms and new policies aimed at their way of life, the samurai class was in decline. The reason for this being is that in the Muromachi period, the era before the Sengoku period, the whole society was overshadowed by the general problems of inheritance, such as the succession of shogun. Because of that, the Ashikaga Shogunate began to form an inside division. A dispute between Hosokawa Katsumoto and Yamana Sōzen escalated into a nationwide war involving the Ashikaga shogunate and a number of daimyo feudal lords in many regions of Japan. As time went by, their strife intensified rapidly. Since both of their armies were evenly matched, the Ônin War became a close race which protracted for eleven years. It spread almost throughout the whole country of Japan, which led to barren fields in every village and several people were left destitute. The main battlefield of the Ônin War, the city of Kyoto,

was heavily destroyed. Embarrassed by the possibility of defeat and economic downfall, warlords and vassals escaped Kyoto and sought refuge in other places. The Ônin War contributed to the decline of the Shogun rule. Daimyo feudal lords of various regions fought with each other repeatedly in attempts to seize control the other's land. They no longer obeyed orders from the shogun. Japan's Muromachi period then transformed into the Sengoku period, which is also known as the "Warring States era." After that, warlords such as the Hojo family began to control the power of samurai. And that is why the samurai class continued to decline during this time period.

In the beginning of the film, we see warriors carrying their katana swords, coming and going, walking silently along the muddy bumpy road. It seems like they were proud; however, their pride cannot overcome their exhaustion and starvation. Ronin has already become a big social problem of the time. In the aftermath of the Ônin War, there was fragmentation and a loss of a political center, which means many samurai lost their jobs and positions. Based on different personalities and aspirations, some of them chose to find new jobs while others became bandits. With major institutional developments such as the separation of warrior and peasant and the edict, "sword hunts" by Hideyoshi, bandits were only able to rob defenseless villagers' property. Therefore, peasants began to recruit starving samurai in order to protect them. In the film, the seven samurai are the people who preserved their moral integrities. Kambei Shimada is depicted as the ideal samurai. He is a nice man who is good at martial arts and very resourceful, with a humble personality. When the peasants asked him to protect the village, actually he could make a more rational choice like other samurai, but he did not refuse the request just because he "would not spoil the white rice." Tired of the persisting war, and knowing that there is no glory or fame that await him if he wins, only death, he promises to help peasants in need. He accepts his role for what it is and is regarded as a "great swordsman". As for Kyûzô, he represented through his military accomplishments. As a warrior, power and the strength of his martial arts serve as the foundations for his life pursuits. He used his prowess to defeat an assailant, and killed many bandits just by himself. His most valuable trait is his humility. He never claims credit for himself or grows arrogant. After making huge contributions to his team,

he doesn't demand respect, he instead looks for solitude. When Katsushirô Okamoto expressed admiration towards him, he only smiled about what he said but not felt complacent, which reflected the high realm of samurai. With Shichirôji's loyalty and friendship, Gorôbei Katabayama's optimism, Heihachi Hayashida's wisdom, Kikuchiyo's humor, and Katsushirô Okamoto's enthusiasm, each of them has their own superior quality, and all those different characters encompass the heroic images in the Seven Samurai.

They lived in an era where it was hard to distinguish between good and evil. The emperor and imperial family had little to do with how the country was ran. The Shogun also lost power. Peasants and samurai had virtually nothing in common. They did not belong to the same class, and also there was no loyal relationship between them. They predominantly had a boss-to-employee relationship. To villagers, the samurai's warrior mentality wasn't very different from that of bandits, so they were in constant fear of them even as they were protecting them. As the film shows, many samurai feel the act of serving villagers is beneath them. However, the service that the Seven Samurai did was based off humanity, responsibility, and their faith. They were the only samurais who were willing to sacrifice their own lives to guard the villagers and their honor.

Although in the film, serving villagers seems demeaning to samurai, as we can deduct from Bir's article, we can see that the social trend was to divide samurai into Kanto samurai and village samurai. The village samurai seemed more stable than the samurai who lived in castles. That's because the samurai who served villagers were not easy to become Ronin. Samurais gradually appeared from outer regions to meet and collaborate with in more concentrative regions under noble rule, and they formed the warrior group. That is, samurai initially rose from the middle and lower classes, and then rose fast to the upper class. And during the warring state period, even villagers could become samurai if they chose to. A good example was the famous edict issued by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. The famous edict, "sword hunt", basically meant that only samurai could wield swords and peasants did not have the right to possess any form of weapons, therefore completely separating the two classes; however, at the same time, it gave people a second chance to choose their identity. Therefore, serving villagers was actually not a bad choice. Meanwhile, the samurai were not allowed to engage in pro-

duction activities, and they were also separated from the agricultural fields. Samurais became the warrior class, attended to military training, participated in warfare, but they could no longer have their own lands. They killed people for honors and stipends. For Samurais, the most important thing is to complete missions and accept responsibilities. Death is just a method for them to finish their duty. If something is not completed under their responsibility, the repercussions would be more serious and terrible than death. Based on that, the faith of warrior class then formed: they believed that "courage, benevolence, courtesy, honesty, honor, loyalty, and self-denial" are the characters that one samurai should have.

But everything has two sides. If there is prosperity, there will surely be a decline to it. Among the flourishing of the warrior group, the Tokugawa military government unified all of Japan and established its regime. Local forces no longer flourished as the society for warriors was getting extinguished. The Organizing rule, issued by Tokugawa Ieyasu in order to reshape the samurai way of life, made a long-term effort to demobilize the warriors, limit their numbers and responsibilities, and define their function. Warriors were attached to daimyo families, and in principle are to remain with that daimyo family. Warriors become hereditary functionaries. Then the disadvantage appeared. When a daimyo house was abolished, the retainers became ronin. Ronin then became a major social problem. Since then, the warrior class had been in decline. This historical account helped make the Seven Samurai seem more accurate.

The end of the film very meaningful. Kambei Shimada and two other Samurais are standing in the hillside, staring at a tomb. In the scene, there are four samurai swords in four graves, swords of which belong to four samurai who just died protecting the villagers. But farmers around them seem like they don't feel particularly sad. They start to wear hats, carry shoulder poles and rush to their farmlands. They begin to cultivate with singing loudly, like the vigorous war never happened. I think that's why Kambei says to other samurais that no matter what, warriors still lose this war. The victory belongs to the peasants. Although they defeated the bandits, they still lost to farmers. The warrior class seemed destined to decline, while farmers and villagers remain. Their sacrifice is one of history's most overlooked sorrows.

消失的 情懷 Swallowed Feelings

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 翻译 / Translator: 蘇仁駿 Kevin So

“老板，2两牛肉铺盖面。”
 “好嘞！”

过去了这么多年，我又回到了这里，熟悉又陌生的这里，我家门口的小巷。房顶残破的一砖一瓦，记录着这家铺盖面的历史。那口冒着热气生了锈的大铁锅，一直在那里，站在锅边码料的老奶奶却不见了，现在的那里应该是她的女儿吧。

“啊，多么令人怀念的味道。”

软糯的老豌豆配合红烧牛肉的弹牙，加之铺盖面的劲道，望着大冬天人来人往的车道，我的心很温暖。

时光荏苒，值得庆幸，我还能在这家铺盖面馆找到童年的味道，那么其它关于童年的记忆去了哪里？我四处张望，没有，的确没有，到处都是发展过盛的痕迹，过去的一切毫无踪影。

原来的这条街，是我小学回家的必经之路。三两个同学在一起，谈论着《数码宝贝》，穿过破旧的电器市场，穿梭在梧桐荫蔽的街道里，盼望着回家香甜可口的饭菜。

过去的这条街上，有一个老爷爷，推着一辆木制的鸡公车，吆喝着，声音不算洪亮，但是那车上的油糕是诱人得不得了。表面的糯米被油炸得金黄酥脆，里面却是极致的松软。三两颗花椒的点

缀，画龙点睛，将我们这群好吃鬼治得服服帖帖的。老爷爷的背很驼了，总是穿着一套蓝色的“工作装”，本是洁白的围裙被炭火熏的焦黑。他总是微笑，那深深的帽沿藏不住那份快乐，但那时候的我们怎么懂得他挣钱的辛苦。每每看着他颤颤巍巍的背影，只是觉得“这个老头真可怜。”现在回想起来，竟然有一丝难以言表的苦涩。油糕如今已经永远消失在了街道上，那位老爷爷可能也不在这个世上了。这些故事和人物虽然停留在了我的记忆里，而这样的传统街头文化与情怀怕是永远地消失在了这个城市，无人问津。

坐在面馆的椅子上，那尖利刺耳的电瓶车刹车声，仿佛早已成了习惯。一群忙碌的人在眼前飞来飞去，原来这城市的节奏已是那么快，看着周遭的高楼大厦，我着实像一个从美国返乡的农民，不禁又想起了过去。

过去的这条街，虽然也车水马龙，但未曾像今日这番嘈杂混乱。三轮车师傅辛苦地劳作着，车铃叮叮当当，和梧桐叶随风窸窣的声响互相辉映。三轮车还分小三轮和大三轮，小三轮起价三块，大三轮五块，大三轮挡雨，小三轮兜风。坐在三轮车上，走在坑坑洼洼的水泥地上，吹着微风，屁股一颠一颠的，很是惬意。三轮不快，周围发生的一切都尽收眼底，那极速投胎的电瓶车估计连美女的脸都看不清吧。

想着想着，就进了回忆的套路，剩下的是无尽的叹息。路边卖蒸蒸糕的老爷爷没了，卖狼牙土豆的师傅没了，玩四驱车的孩子没了，收集数码宝贝卡的孩子没了，骑滑板车的孩子没了，拿皂角水泡面包虫的孩子没了，吃五角钱牛羊配的孩子也没了。他们都去哪儿了？怎么都是一群遛狗的人在我家楼下瞎转悠呢？

一碗面见了底，我即将离开这个地方。九块钱，多么便宜啊，真比两百块的自助餐吃得舒心。有些时候，人太过忙碌，未曾停下脚步细细思忖时光究竟带给了我们什么，拿走了我们什么。飞快发展的背后，失去的是传统文化，是情怀，这其实是非常重要的东西。只怕还来不及看清，就已经失去，这才是真正的悲哀。 ■

“Two beef broad noodles please.”
 “Alrighty!”

After many years I returned to this alleyway, now a place both familiar and foreign. The broken bricks and roof tiles illuminate its rich history. While the steaming large rusted iron pan sits indifferently, the grandmother attending it has gone, and in her place stands her daughter.

“Ah, a nostalgic taste.”

Soft, waxy old peas, braised beef, and the delicious broad noodles warm my stomach and heart as I watch the endless winter movement.

Time flies. Fortunately, I can still find my childhood tastes from these noodles, but the same cannot be said about other memories. Looking around the heavily developed streets and changed scenery, those places have disappeared without a trace.

The original street was the only path to and from my primary school. As my classmates and I walked past dilapidated markets, exchanging laughs and stories of digital monsters, we always looked forward to enjoying these hot, delicious meals.

On this street there was a grandfather pushing a rickety wooden cart, shouting towards passersby's. His voice was not loud, but we were drawn to his tempting rice cakes. The surface of glutinous rice were fried golden and crispy, the insides warm and soft. Two or three pepper embellishments made the cakes satisfying beyond comprehension. The grandfather's back was always hunched and adorned with blue "work clothes" and a discolored apron. His persistent smile seem to hide or ignore his difficulty in earning day to day funds, while us children blindly went about our lives. In retrospect, the grandfather's trembling back meant much more than our poverty-stricken surroundings. Rice cakes have completely disappeared from these streets, and so the grandfather. Although these stories and characters endure in my memories, the tradition and culture have left this street; few are interested.

From my chair within the noodle restaurant I hear the sharp shrill of car brakes, but no one else turns as if routine. A group of busy people fly past my eyes, the entire city's rhythm beats faster and heavier. Surrounded by unending high-rise buildings, I cannot help but reminisce of the past, like a rural farmer returning from the United States.

The streets have transformed. No more are the passenger tricycles, with their bells rattling as they rushed past the rustling firmiana leaves. The tricycles range from three person cruisers to larger five, six person transports. Sitting within these tricycles gave riders a truly unique experience. A slow paced ride gave people the opportunity to see everything around them as the soft breeze touched their faces.

Further disappointment strikes as I discover many other memories no longer to be found. The old man selling steam cakes along the roadside has gone. The individual selling Langya potatoes has gone. Children playing the four-wheeler, digital monster cards, or scooters have gone. Children using Gleditsia water for noodles, catching worms, and eating 50 -cents "meat flavored kernels" have gone. Where have they gone, and why do a group of people walking a dog wander into my home?

The bowl of noodles is gone, and I am ready to leave this place. Nine yuan, (less than two USD) how unbeatable it is – in comparison to a 200 yuan buffet. Often times, people are too busy and overlook what time has brought and taken away. Behind rapid development stands the loss of traditional culture, and moreover a vital feeling. To have it be lost before I, or others, see it clearly is a deep sorrow. ■

玛雅文化，瑰丽的海岸线，富饶的土地

贫富差距，毒枭的原产国，复杂的国情

鸡肉卷，玉米饼，蕃茄辣椒酱

没有接触墨西哥前，我对于这个国家的认知也只局限于以上几点。作为美帝政治家们都不太待见的邻居，北美洲唯一的第三世界国家，墨西哥却用他的独特魅力吸引着世界各地的游客。上个春假，我也来了一趟不算深入的墨西哥旅程。

坎昆是大部分旅行者的最爱，气候环境比得过waikiki和key west，人文风情透着异国特色，语言、交通和娱乐活动都给了游客全方位的照顾。酒店里的公共设施全都有英文标识。说是要来到墨西哥，仿佛又没有踏出美国国土。若是要长篇大论讲坎昆的景点那肯定是一半本杂志都说不完的。大部分景点都配有酒店接送，自助餐，洗浴设施，有浅海区的植物公园，错落在山野中的户外活动公园，还有可以看到野生鱼群的浮潜动物园。著名的奇琴伊察和古图鲁姆遗迹也坐落在坎昆附近。三到五天的活动必定让你既兴奋又略感疲乏。多数旅客一番尽兴便乘上了返回美帝的飞机，墨西哥游也完美画上句号。反观旅途经历，既有刺激冒险的户外运动，又有神秘莫测的玛雅文化。这样的旅途虽然完美，但却仿佛少了些光鲜背后的沉淀。

设身处地一想，若是有个老美同学想去中国玩，作为地主的我必定不只是会带他去看名胜古迹等一日游必看点，也同样会安利他一些旅行团不曾去确是最能反映民间百态的地方。就拿广州来说，小蛮腰CBD区，南越王墓、白云山就是广州的光鲜，而夜里的石牌街，清晨的茶餐厅就是这个城市真正的样子。

回到墨西哥的旅程，在经过毫无交流障碍的坎昆之旅后，转乘国内航线前往墨西哥城的我们在语言上就直接懵了。国内航线的英文标注“偷工减料”导致我们甚至连出站进站行李寄存都寸步难行。下了飞机后，瞬间感受到周围不再是旅游城市，在人群中的我们显得有些不知所措了。为了此次接地气的墨西哥城之旅，我们四人小组在Airbnb上订到了治安相对好的地区的青年公寓。第一项挑战便是从觅食开始。走走停停来到酒吧街的一家看起来美式的餐厅里，看着如同天书的菜单我们纷纷拿起了有道词典。搞了半天也没弄清楚要吃的是什么，店员的英语也是如同天书，最后只能随便点到什么我就选什么了。结果上来的东西，有好几样和脑补的完全不一样。插一句，Pollo是鸡肉，过了半年了这大概是我记住的唯一一个食物名字。第二个挑战便是交通和消费。地铁对我们来说并不陌生，可是能想象到比北京最老的地铁线还要老上几年的地铁长什么样。没有围栏的铁轨，泛着煤油味的地下通道，透着风的车厢和稀稀落落人群中投来的目光，让我们几个旅行者显得格格不入。更不要说地名不会说，比索算不清（到墨西哥城后，美刀直接从通用货币变成无人问津了），换乘转向更是一头雾水。还好总有好心路人用西班牙语加手语为我们指路，终于是把行程计划的小景点都跑到了。

市政大厅、大教堂、艺术博物馆等都是墨西哥市中心的地标建筑。周围街区的商贩大多喜欢在游客聚集的地方招揽客户，我们也被热情的店员引到了大楼里。坐在大教堂对面街区的顶楼小餐厅，喝一杯特色的茶，略微辛辣的茶味和特色的墨西哥馅饼quesadilla还是蛮搭调的。在市政大街附近有最接地气的街市，试想在市政府办公的门外，全是如何90年代中国二线城市的菜市场一样的集市。摩肩接踵的步行街让我这个中国人都觉得局促拥挤。人满为患的街道中偶尔空出一个缺口，走进去都是各式各样的博物馆，不比外面的喧杂，有保安镇守的博物馆仿佛突然安静了下来。从东欧历史，到中国古典艺术，到现代艺术雕塑再到政府历史博物馆，每个场馆都融入在这片久经风霜的老建筑内。从外望去不过是红棕砖瓦盖起来的大方块房子，里面竟也是庭院流水，楼廊小巷错落有致。不过，从幽静中再回到闹市大街却发生了一件惊心动魄的事情。同行的小伙伴在拥挤的人群中被扒手挤开，其同伙趁机去摸钱包，还好发现及时大声呵斥才吓跑了扒手。之后遇见广场保安解释清楚事件后，保安竟然已司空见惯，安全问题实在是这个城市最大的隐患。

作为一个不专业的旅者来说，要想做到真正的旅行，体会旅行的意义，还需要设身处地自己体会呢。■

第三世界的光鲜与沈澱

设计者 翻译
黄秋瑞
金海洁

The Prospects and Silence of the Third World

Author : Qiujie Huang
Designer: Shinyan Jin
Translator: Henry Lawrence

Mayan culture, magnificent coastline, fertile land

The gap between the rich and poor, the original drug trafficking country, the complex national conditions

Chicken burrito, Tortilla, Tomato Chili Sauce

Before I came to Mexico, my knowledge of the country was only limited to the terms above. Mexico, who is disliked by several of its neighboring United States politicians and the only third-world country in North America, attracts tourists from all over the world with its unique charm. Last spring break, I went to Mexico, which is not an in-depth tour.

Cancun is a favorite place among travelers, with better climate and environment than Waikiki and Key West. Its humanistic style with exotic features, language, transportation and recreation activities have given tourists a full range of care. Living in the hotel, service personnel speak English and all public facilities all have English instructions. I came to Mexico, but as it was as if I was still in the United States. If you only had a minute to list all the tourist attractions in Cancun, you probably would not be even list half of them. Most of the attractions are equipped with hotel shuttle, buffet, bathing facilities, etc. There was a plant park with a shallow area and an outdoor activities park in the mountains where one could go see wild fish in a snorkeling zoo. The famous Seven Star Tea and Gutulumu remains are also near Cancun. Three to five days of activities will make you both excited and slightly tired. Most passengers will return to America by air after enjoying and finishing the perfect Mexican tour. The travel experience had excitement, adventurous outdoor sports and mysterious Mayan culture involved. Though this journey seems perfect, it is lacking silence behind the brightness and prospects.

I put myself in other's position, if there is an American classmate wanting to visit China, not only will I have to take him / her to historical places, but also suggest him/her the most representative spot that full of local culture. Take Guangzhou as an example, the slim waist cbd District, Nanyue King's Tomb and the Baiyun Mountain are the glamorous scenes of Guangzhou, but the Shipai Street at night and traditional tea restaurants in the early morning are the city's real look.

Back to Mexico's journey, after going through Cancun without trouble, we transferred to Mexico City though the domestic routes but we faced a language communication obstacle. Domestic airlines' English signs did such a "wonderful" job on labeling and guiding, which caused a lot problem for us, even entering/exiting airport. After getting off the plane, we instantly felt that we were no longer in a tourist city and in the crowd, we seemed sort of lost in what we should do. For this wonderful Mexico City tour, the four of us booked a youth apartment on Airbnb with relatively good security. The first challenge was to look for food. After a while, we found an American-style restaurant. Looking at the menu, we all had to look up words in a dictionary. We couldn't decide what to eat and the waiter's English was so difficult to understand that we chose at random. Thus, some dishes are totally different and didn't complement one another taste wise. By the way, Pollo is Spanish for "chicken", this is probably the only food name I remember after a half year.

Municipal hall, the Metropolitan Cathedral and art museums are all landmarks in the center of Mexico City. Most of the vendors around the neighborhood like to attract customers in their gathering places, and we were also led on by them into buildings. We enjoyed sitting in a small restaurant on the top floor of the building opposite of the Cathedral and drinking tea. Tea with a little spicy Mexican quesadilla are a well-matched combination. Near the municipal area, there is a reliable downtown street. You can imagine outside the municipal hall: the festivities were similar to that of the farmer markets in Chinese second-tier cities in the 1990s. The number of pedestrians on the street made even this Chinese native feel cramped. Through the municipal streets, it is like you're playing a dangerous game, during which your wallet is almost stolen by pickpocket. Security is always something one must pay attention when travelling the world.

The title is grand, but I feel that it does not give the whole trip enough justice. As an unprofessional traveler, in order to fully appreciate a real trip and realize the significance of travel, you need to experience it by putting yourselves in other's position. ☺

WHEN MEN ARE

SEXUALLY
ASSAULTED

文/何一萌 | Author/ Yimeng He
编/雷逸程 | Designer/ Yicheng Lei
译/蘇仁駿 | Translator/ Kevin So

All incoming foreign students are often reminded of safety concerns whilst traveling at night. Yet, these reminders take different forms depending on the gender of the individual. Towards a female student, others commonly express concern, saying it is “too late, unsafe, and “I will accompany you.” Likewise, a similar male will receive a smirk: “going back too late, careful not getting attacked by criminals.”

While possibly intended to be harmless and even occasionally whimsical, such manner reflects the lack of equity regarding one similarly severe issue. Simply put, why do we tell such jokes to boys and never to girls?

Men too, are faced with sexual assault problems.

The term “rape” is defined as the “violent, threatening act, forcing victims to commit a sexual act.” The perpetrators and victims alike consist of both men and women. Statistically, 91% of rape victims are women, 9% of victims are males; while 99% of rape criminals are men.

The data above conveys two messages. Firstly, rape victims being male are a known but uncommon occurrence. And while there are instances in which the rape perpetrator is female – victim being male, such instances are even rarer. Thus, referencing sexual assaults happening to men generally refers to males being raped by other men.

Men hurt more.

Since victims of rape consist of both men and women, it can be assumed they suffer similar pain. The following excerpt is documented from a male rape victim:

Even after ten years, the individual is suffering from PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder). During the first few months, his mind fixated on the memory fragments of the attack, leading him deep into fear as the image flashed over and over as if the horror was happening again and again.

If the gender of the individual were omitted, many subconsciously assume the victim was women. But the physical and psychological trauma resulting from rape affect both men and women victims with similar gravity.

However, male victims of rape tend to suffer greater psychological damage. Many countries disregard sexually assaulted males within “rape” definitions, meaning they are unable to seek legal representation. The scarcity of sexually assaulted males combined with incredulous attitude towards it causes such victims to be further ignored and doubted. Male victims struggle finding support and comfort from family and friends.

Males therefore are prone to greater damage from sexual assaults. As feminist remark, a patriarchal society not only oppresses women, but also gives men stress and anxiety. Male rape victims suffer greater injury, and are the focus of this pressure. Traditionally, the male was seen as the dominant figure within the sexual relationship, and roles given to genders depended on such. Throughout time, this thinking eroded, in efforts to bring women equal footing to their male counterparts. Yet, the stigma that the dominant male person is active and on the offensive remains. Once the male enters the passive party, others including the victim believe it is absurd and impossible. Male rape challenges their masculinity, and lack of sternness revolving the issue only bring further humiliation and hurt to victims. Disbelief swallows male victims, turning their very identity towards deeper insult.

In summary, considering rape as solely the extreme, and violent embodiment of male culture causes immense damage for both men and women. The issue is deeply rooted within our society, and demands attention. It starts with how we think and remind friends and family of sexual assault. Regardless of gender, victims of rape need care and support. ■



当男性被性侵

文/何一萌 | Author/ Yimeng He
编/雷逸程 | Designer/ Yicheng Lei
译/蘇仁駿 | Translator/ Kevin So

每个留学生想必都被提醒过晚上出行的安全问题。然而，这“提醒”和“提醒”之间却有着很大的不同。假如被提醒的对象是一个女生，一般听到往往是“太晚了不安全”、“要不然我送你”一类，而如果对象性别为男，往往是收到坏坏的一笑：“回去太晚，小心路上被坏人爆*啊！”

虽然这种说法有开玩笑的成分，然而还是反映出在对待同一问题时性别差异导致的不同。举一最简单反例：为什么这种玩笑只能说给男生听，而没有人和女生说诸如“回去太晚，小心被强奸”一类的话？

· 男性也会遭遇性安全问题

字典上将“强奸”一词定义为“暴力、威胁等手段，强迫被害人进行性行为的犯罪”。可见强奸的实施者与受害者都是男女皆有。而统计数据也的确支持了这一观点：比如在美国，91%的强奸受害者为女性，9%的强奸受害者为男性；而强奸罪犯中，99%为男性。

上述的数据传递出这样两个信息：首先，男性作为强奸受害者，其实是一个存在而且并不罕见的现象；其次，女性强奸男性的事例虽然存在，但比较相当少见，因此，我们说到男性的性安全问题，一般是指男性被男性强奸。

· 男性会受到更大的伤害

既然强奸的受害者是男女皆有，那么在强奸案中，他们受到的伤害其实是同等的。以下是一位男性强奸受害者的遭遇：

即使事情已经过去了10年，但是他依然深受PTSD（创伤后精神紧张性精神障碍）的折磨。起初的几个月，他的脑袋里每天要闪出无数次被强奸的画面，这些片段让他深深的陷入恐惧之中，每一次闪过被强奸的画面，他都感觉自己好像又被强奸了一次一样。

如果阅读前不告知受害者的性别，或许我们会下意识地以为这里的受害者是一位女性。由此可见，作为强奸的受害者，男性与女性所遭遇的生理、心理创伤，几乎是一样严重的。

然而，男性作为强奸的受害人，在被强奸后往往会承受更大的心理压力。首先，很多国家并未将强奸男性列入“强奸罪”，这就导致男性作为强奸的受害者，有时甚至寻求不到法律的保护；其次，正如上文所说，人们对男性被强奸往往持一种戏谑的态度，将它当做一种可笑又不可思议的事，因此男性受害者无法在亲人、朋友身上找到支持和安慰，否则自尊心就会受到很大的挑战。

· 为什么会有更大的伤害

正如女权主义者所说，男权社会不仅压迫女性，也给男性带来压力和焦虑。男性强奸受害者受到的双重伤害，就是这种压力的集中体现。传统观念中，男性在两性关系中为主导的一方，而这种两性的角色分配往往通过性行为实现。或句话说，在人们的观念，作为主导的男性，在性行为只能是主动的一方、进攻的一方。一旦男性成了被动的一方、甚至受害的一方，人们往往会觉得荒诞、不可思，甚至认为这样的男性“不够男人”。正如生活中常常听到的对不够阳刚的男性的羞辱一样，那些拿男性强奸受害者开玩笑的说法其实反映了同样的思想观念。同时，很多受害者本人也受这种观念的影响，认为自己被强奸的事实使男性身份收到了极大的侮辱，因而难以走出阴影。

强奸作为男权文化最极端、最暴力的体现，对男性、女性均带来巨大的伤害。对于身处这样一个社会的我们，首先要做的就是改变自己的思想观念：不要再将男性被强奸当做一件可以取笑的事，因为不管受害者的性别如何，他/她都需要我们的关爱。■

人类本性的冲动， 对异性与同性， 都不值得羞耻

作者: SJ
编辑: 陈智杰
设计: 喻祖瑞
翻译: 王露

我曾就读于菲尼克斯的公立高中，那里有州长的儿子，成绩优异的非洲王子，毒贩的女儿，非法移民的墨西哥家庭。

然后我遇到了豁达的Nick，真心实意，热情好客。他和住家妹妹Danielle是好朋友，于是自然而然来到了Danielle的生日派对。我们吃pizza喝汽水，跟着当时流行的When I was your men跳舞，然后再沙漠阴凉的夜晚烤棉花糖。这时，朋友们问起Nick的两个妈妈近况如何，他说，都不错。我愣了一愣，迎着月光问，父母离婚了？他摇头，说自己是被收养的，从小就和她们生活。

当时，我不知道同性恋的英语怎么说，也不太好意思问，身边另一个朋友突然凑过来告诉我一句：“他的妈妈们特别有趣，他们在一起是上天注定。”看大家继续跳舞玩游戏，也就没再追问。

在这之前，我接触过许许多多同性恋，然而，这是我第一次接触一个在同性恋家庭长大的孩子，更准确的说，是一个风趣幽默有担当的好学生，他的性格里没有任何自卑的影子。

之后的日子里，我们总是聊天，有时也会聊起他的两个妈妈。Nick说，他爱他的两个妈妈，他们也互相爱着彼此，他理解她们经历的痛苦，看到过无数带着偏见的眼神。有一次，他啃着午餐三明治，问我，两个相爱的人，为什么得不到祝福？

美国这个大熔炉，让我可以在飞机着陆的一刹那，就开始汲取全新的只是，包括与同性恋的相遇、相知。Coreen告诉我，一个下雨的黄昏，当她在雨中亲吻自己的男友时，突然觉得索然无味，她奔跑着回家，在浴缸里问自己，我是不是更喜欢女生？David在音乐课上教我使用电子琴的伴奏功能，突然停下，眼神黯淡地告诉我，他和他的前男友就是在琴行相识的。

起初，我把遇到他们当做一件了不起的大事，在朋友圈里，用大惊小怪的口吻与国内的同学分享。后来，我意识到了自己的鲁莽无知，自己的小题大做，还有对他人的不尊重。当他们愿意坚定地审视自己内心，坦然分享自己的故事时，我却在万分惊艳中，用他们的与众不同换取地球另一端的关注度。当一个人愿意对你

敞开心扉，诉说自己的感情史，无论是异性恋还是同性恋，都应被呵护和尊重。

三年前，我读完了一本《金瓶梅》，感受到这部禁书的浮华辞藻，金碧辉煌，也就在那时，我突然意识到，人类本性的冲动，对异性与同性，都不值得羞耻。

一年前的冬天，在巴黎的寒风里，我瑟缩着看完了《蓝宇》。有情人无法相聚，相爱的人被世人诟病。

半个月前，《霸王别姬》让我从头到尾为之震撼，不仅是因张国荣出神入化的演技，还有边缘人物本身的悲凉，痛彻心扉的悲凉。

也许我懂得不多，但我感受到了爱情的困惑、无法被认同时的悲凉。

如果同性恋是人类的一种疾病，像麻风病、黑死病那样令人闻风丧胆，那么，它一定会在人类千百年文明长河里消亡，像天花那样，在很久很久以前就消失殆尽。然而，无论是苏格拉底在古希腊的明目张胆，还是曹雪芹在红楼梦里的暗流涌动，同性恋一直都在世界历史里深入浅出，从未中断。

“翩翩周生，婉娈幼童。年有十五，如日在东。香肤朱泽，素质参红。团转圆颤，菡萏芙蓉。”张翰写过周小史，那么淋漓尽致，那么风姿卓越。而到了21世纪，我们却要开始遮遮掩掩，欲说还休。

也许，在追求自由恋爱的今天，再鄙视肤浅的拜金女的今天，我们也开始自我膨胀，马不停蹄地为社会制定对与错的标尺。我们拒绝理解他人，拒绝换位思考，放弃了寻找真理与公平的权利，放弃了为弱者发声。

所以，这个秋天，我们决定用自己的力量发出声音，让这个故意被遗忘的话题再次被认真审视。■

There Is No Shame In Natural Attraction

Author: SJ
Editor: Zhijie Chen
Designer: Zurui Yu
Translator: Ava Jamerson

When I went to Phoenix's public high school, there were students from everywhere. There were governor's sons, bright African American princes, drug lord's daughters, and illegal immigrants.

Then I met Nick, who was optimistic, genuine, and friendly. He was good friends with Danielle, so I was naturally invited to Danielle's birthday party. We ate pizza and drank soda, dancing to the popular song back then—"When I was your man". Then in the cold desert night we roasted marshmallows over the fire. Then when friends asked about how Nick's two moms were doing, he replied that everything was good. I was shocked for a moment, and looked up to the moon to ask, "Are your parents divorced?" Nick shook his head and said that he was adopted, and has been living with them his whole life.

In this moment, I did not know how to say "homosexuality" in English, and I was embarrassed to ask. Suddenly the friend next to me moved close and said "Nick's moms are really interesting, their relationship was God's intention." Seeing that everyone had already continued to dance a play games, I didn't ask any further.

I have had many encounters with homosexuality in the past, but this was my first time meeting a whole family with same-gender parents and a grown-up kid. More accurately, a kid who was curious, witty, and ready to take on the world with no trace of feeling shameful.

In the next few days, we talked a lot, and sometimes we would talk about Nick's two moms. Nick said that he loved both his moms, and they loved him. He said he understood the pains they had to go through, and all the judgmental stares that they were met with. Once as he was eating a sandwich he asked me, "If two people are in love, why don't they deserve happiness?"

In this big melting pot called America, as soon as I landed I came to learn so many new things, such as homosexuality. Coreen told me once on a rainy night when she kissed her own boyfriend and felt nothing, she ran home and sat in the bathtub wondering if she liked girls. I remember when David taught me how to play duets on the

electric keyboard in music class and stopped suddenly, telling me that his boyfriend met through playing piano.

At the beginning, I didn't put any importance on meeting them. But, I would often excitedly report back to my group of friends in China about them. After, I learned that I was being recklessly ignorant, and that it was disrespectful. When someone willingly bares their heart to you, exposing vulnerability to share their story, he/she should fully deserve your attention and respect. Whether it's homosexual feeling or heterosexual feelings, we should always treat each other with dignity and respect. Three years ago, I read a book called "Jin Ping Mei", and felt that after reading it, realized that we should never be ashamed of our human emotions.

During the winter of last year in the harsh winds of Paris, I finished reading "Lan Yu". It spoke of lovers who could not be together, a love that was criticized by the whole world.

A month ago, "Farewell to my Concubine" shocked me to my core. Not only was it because of Leslie Chueng's acting, but it was also painfully sad.

Maybe it's because I am too naïve, but I also experienced the troubles of love and the cold feeling of not being accepted.

If homosexuality was marked some type of sickness such as the black plague, leprosy, or anything that instilled fear, then that would truly be a death in the long rivers of human civilization. But whether we look back on Socrates in Ancient Greece or Cao Xuqin in "Hong Lou Meng", homosexuality has always arisen throughout our history, and has never been broken.

That is why this fall, we have decided to use our voices, and thoroughly start a discussion on a topic that is purposefully forgotten or ignored. ☺





TFBoys

爱豆时代

Idol Times

Translator/ 翻译 : Henry Lawrence

有人说七零后聊天谈股票，八零后聊天谈时尚，九零后聊天谈网游和偶像。然而不仅是九零后，当前的中国大陆好像是个爱豆时代，上到大妈，下到小学生大家似乎都在谈论着自己的爱豆。而随着一个又一个韩剧的热播，女性口中的“老公”也是换了一个又一个。

在粉丝们的眼中，爱豆就是超越一切的所在。摘点当红网红 papi 酱在视频《没有钱怎么追星嘛！》中的话说：“赚钱是为了追星啊……爱豆出写真集了，买十本回来，九本铺在家里，还有一本藏起来。”粉丝对于明星的狂热也因此成了一股不可忽视的力量。电视连续剧和电影制作者们不得不顾及到粉丝们，在明星薪酬上的预算甚至可以超过总预算的一半。连冯小刚主演，管虎导演的《老炮儿》也要闪过 TFboys 的镜头以满足观众的

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需求（当然对于 TFboys 的粉丝来说这估计是最大的亮点吧）。

TFboys 对于绝大多数人来说并不会陌生，即使你不是那三小只的粉丝，也肯定听过他们的名字，最少也听过“左手右手慢动作”。三个阳光男孩捕获了无数妈妈粉、姐姐粉的心。微博上有个播放超过十五万的名叫《追星这件小事》的视频，讲述的就是一个 TFboys 脑残粉，熊呆的故事。镜头以她的生活出发，真实还原了粉丝们如何在凌晨疯狂接机送机；如何每日每日的向身边同事讲述小爱豆的故事。十几平米的出租小屋里堆满了各种关于三小只的物品。短短的视频用平凡的视角讲述了满满的感动。原来爱这种东西真的可以如此简单而又如此醇厚，仿佛让人想起了校园里那个微风拂过的初夏。



Bingbing Fan

对于大多数人来说有个自己喜欢的明星，可以看见他们闪闪发光的优点，学习他们的优点是再好不过了。记得有个关于追星的视频中看过，独自在北京打拼的熊呆双眼熠熠发光的说：“连那么小的孩子都可以那么努力，我怎么可以放弃”。没错来自爱豆的鼓励就是最好喝的鸡汤！而且这位粉丝因为追星自学了剪辑视频，还因为这个本领得到了领导的青睐。不过一些极端的网友因为追星而占用了自己的绝大多数时间，耽误了日常生活。网络上不同明星粉丝互骂的事件也经常发生。这样狂热的追星不得不让普通人退避三舍

也让明星不胜其扰。此前鹿晗就因为拍摄跑男行程泄露，在车站遭受粉丝围堵不得不改变行程而绕路前往拍摄地点。而媒体对于明星私生活的关注有时候也会对明星本人造成致命伤害。国外有戴安娜的惨例；国内白冰冰因媒体过度曝光而不能给绑架女儿的凶手交上赎金，16岁的女儿因此惨遭撕票香消玉殒。

正如金星老师所说的，每个粉丝都要与明星的作品近点，跟他们的私生活远一点。这才是真正的完美。■



Some (Previous) members in EXO

Now, it seems that every Chinese person has one idol. For some females, they even call their male idol “husband”.

For fans, their idol is everything in their lives. In Papi Jiang's famous video, she said that “We make money so that we can be fans.....My idol establishes a new songs collection. I will buy ten, and put nine of them in my house, hiding the last one.” Fans are powerful for producers of films and TV series. Sometimes, fans needed to be paid more than half of the total costs in the whole movie or TV series. Even the famous film, Mr. Six which is acted by Feng Xiaogang have to shot a side of TFboys.

Most people in China are familiar with TFboys. Their song is heard by most of Chinese people. Many sister and ants like them very much. There is a well-known video on microblog called “Be Your Super Fan”. This video tells the true story about TFboys' super fan, Xiong Dai. It includes the details of how they tracing their idols, such as meeting these idols at the airport, keeping talking about them to coworkers, and having every tiny thing printed idols' name or photos. From that

video, the audiences are moved by these fans.

Some Fans claim that they can learn a lot from their idols. For example, Xiong says when she feels tired, she thinks about TFboys. She feels that they are that young, and that tough, then she can do same things as her idols do. She also learns how to produce videos in her tracing stars experience, which is appreciated by her leader. On the other side, some fans spend too much time on that thing. Some fans even swear at others online for their idols. Many stars suffer from their crazy fans, too. One of the most popular Chinese star, Lu Han have to change his route for too much fans in the train station. While sometime that hurt can be fatal. Diana is a good example. Another actor whose name is Bai Bingbing had the same situation. Her 16 years old daughter was kidnapped. Whenever she wanted to give money to trade her daughter, there were many paparazzi. In that case, the kidnapper can receive money and killed her daughter.

As the famous Chinese talk show host said, let us be closer to idol's works, an be further from their personal life! ■

中国网络小说

Chinese Internet novels

Author/ 作者: 程珞迦 LuoJia Cheng
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近几年来中国网络小说产业飞速发展，而一些热门的网络小说也被改编成电影、电视剧、动画及游戏，这使得这些作品商业价值得到了更充分的挖掘。比如先前热播的电视剧《琅琊榜》、《花千骨》、《后宫甄嬛传》都曾是大热的网络小说。7月21日的《华尔街日报》刊文称，2015年中国网络小说吸引了超过2.97亿的读者，部分作家也由此得到了可观的收入，如笔名为唐家三少的张威，其版税收入由2008至2012年累积达3,300万元人民币。虽然网络小说由于其载体的原因使得小说质量良莠不齐，但它的兴起也自有其道理。对于读者而言网络小说更多是作为工作和学习之余的娱乐消遣。因此，大部分的人对小说的文笔与风格并没有很高的要求，反而，阅读的爽快感与代入感才是重点，可以说是一种快餐文学。这样一来，作者的更新速度，作品世界观的新颖程度，情节的精彩程度，以及一些三俗的感官刺激都能成为吸引读者的要素。



"Nirvana in Fire"



"The Journey of Flower"



"Empresses in the Palace"

网络文学所涉及的题材可以说十分广泛。玄幻、武侠、历史、都市、科幻、灵异、竞技、言情等等，但也可以说十分狭窄。因为网络小说十分依赖于读者的点击率，而其受众群体又注定其缺乏一定的深度与质量。正如天涯一位网友微崖所说“要么是个人完全服从与社会而产生的生生死死的言情、世情、历史小说，要么是完全抽离社会性只剩下一个个彻底的个体打拼的神魔志怪小说。”可以说现今流行的网络小说大多属于两类，描述人与人间感情的（大多是爱情）与描述一个人克服种种困难最终在某种程度上成为一个无敌的人（此种故事中感情多为点缀）。

中国的网络小说网站一开始是不向读者收取费用的，作者在网络发布自己的作品更多是作为一种实体出版以外的发表的渠道，吸引读者以期未来实体出版的手段，或是满足个人的写作兴趣。毕竟这些作品大部分都没有达到传统文学印刷出版的标准。自2003年起，起点中文网开始推出向读者收费的VIP作品，并且确立了每千字0.02元人民币的稿费制度。这也促使了其站点上许多网络小说完结后可以达到数百万字。这种收费方式也逐渐被诸多其它网站实行。然而，尽管这个价格已经可以说是十分实惠，仍然有许多读者是在盗版网站上看的小说。这一现象一方面是许多读者缺乏版权意识，一方面也是由于大量的盗文网站泛滥。

网络小说作为一个新兴产业飞速发展的同时也与其它的文化产业一起形成了产业链。我们可以看到近年来越来越多的电视剧以及电影是由网络小说改编。比如去年上映的两部由《鬼吹灯》改编的电影《九层妖塔》和《寻龙诀》，分别在中国大陆累积获得了6.79亿及16.67亿的票房。《从前有座灵剑山》于2014年由网络小说改编为漫画，又于2015年由中日合资制作为动画。《盗墓笔记》则有一部网播电视剧和一部即将上映的电影。言情小说《何以笙箫默》被改编为同名电视剧。尽管这些由小说改编而成的作品不一定能让原著粉丝满意，但这种由大热的网络小说改编的形式可以为改编作品吸引到更多的关注和制造更高的话题度，这也是热门网络小说受到影视文艺类公司的投资青睐的原因之一。

网络小说及其相关作品现如今已经成为许多人文化娱乐生活的一部分。尽管网络小说有良莠不齐的问题，但我认为作为一种消遣读物而言，只要能让人暂时脱离现实，体味不同的精彩又不会太耗费精力，网络小说就已经达到了其目的。毕竟如果人们想要寻找更深沉严肃的东西又何必选择网络小说呢？



"Chronicles of the Ghostly Tribe"



"Time Raiders"

A new industry has rapidly taken over the world of stories and pictures. Within the past few years, many popular Chinese internet novels have been adapted to movies, TV shows, animations, and games. Popular TV series: "Nirvana in Fire," "The Journey of Flower," and "Empresses in the Palace," all originated from hot internet novels. On July 21st, Wall Street Journal published an article showing that Chinese internet novels have attracted more than 297 million readers in 2015. Authors of these novels gained recognition as well as considerable income since this trend's eruption; Zhang Wei, pen name Tang Jia San Shao, obtained a total of 33 million yuan from royalty income between the years 2008 to 2012. Not all internet novels share the same fame or quality. Yet, for many readers, internet novels primarily serve as recesses from work and assignments. Therefore, readers generally do not have high demands for writing and style, and readily consume this "fast-food" literature. As result, exciting plot and even vulgar sensory stimuli become main attracting factors.

Chinese internet literature spans many subjects: fantasy, martial arts, history, urban, science fiction, supernatural, athletic, romance, and etcetera. Yet, often these novels are also narrow by nature, largely dependent on its reader's "click-through" rate and fated lack of depth and quality. As stated on the freelance blog Tianya, "either the individual completely follows humanity and generates romance from life and death, worldliness, historical novels, or the heroic novels exist in complete separation between society and reality. Most of today's internet novels fall into these two categories – describing human emotions (mostly love) and individuals overcoming challenges."

Online sites providing internet novels rarely charge readers initially. Authors often publish through both online and standard printed channels, attracting more readers. In addition, online works are far from the standardized practice of traditional publication and literature. However, in 2003 the Chinese Net launched the Rechargeable VIP, charging readers 0.02 yuan royalty per thousand words. The gradually implemented fee is currently mandated on many sites. Rather than paying a seemingly inexpensive fee, most readers resort to finding novels on pirated content sites. Overall lack of concern towards copyright and proliferation of pirate sites further push neglect.

The new era of internet novels bond the industrial chain with other cultural industries. More and more internet novels are adapted to television series and films. Two recent movies, "The

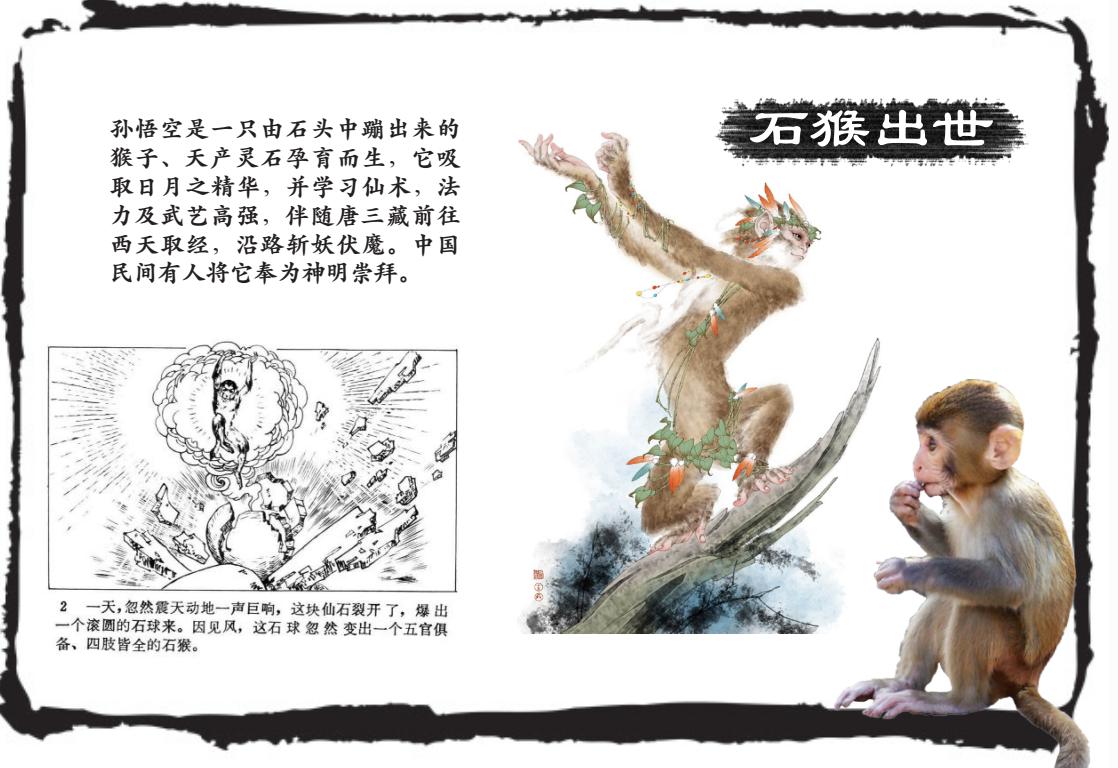
Chronicle of the Ghostly Tribe" and "The Ghouls," are adapted the novel "Ghost Blows the Lamp," respectively accumulating box office values of 679 million and 1.7 billion in mainland China. "Spirit Blade Mountain" was adapted to a cartoon in the year 2014, then produced as an animation by Sino-Japanese joint ventures in 2015. "Time Raiders" and romance novel "Silent Separation" have since been converted to television series. While these adaptions fails to satisfy all original fans, televised versions succeed in attracting copious attention, one, among many, incentive popular internet novels present to film companies.

Internet novels and related works are an important part of cultural and recreational life. Despite the varying quality on internet novels, their purpose is met as recreational reading – allowing readers to temporarily, and safely divorce from reality. After all, if individuals seek more serious things, there are other articles.



中國傳統文化圖鑑

西游記



圖文來源網絡設計周靜雅



中国的“吃”文化

在中国人的文化里，“吃”可是有十种境界，从色香味俱全，到讲究营养，再到吃出花样，甚至是吃出意境，真可谓是“城会玩”。接下来就让我们来看看这十种境界究竟是怎样的。

境界一“果腹”，俗话说就是填饱肚子。中国广大人民的胃口还是不挑剔的，每天能吃饱就是莫大的满足。

境界二“海吃”，在这个境界里，吃“爽”了才是首要目标。一个圆桌十盘菜，鸡鸭鱼肉飞禽走兽各种山珍海味一齐上，然后约上数个好友一起喝酒划拳，好不热闹。

境界三“聚餐”，很多时候，“吃”都只是种形式。有时约上三五个好友一起聚餐，聊聊近况，说说笑笑。碗筷之间，“人味”比佳肴更是美味。

境界四“设宴”，中国自古以来就有逢大事设宴的习惯。古时谁家的书生中了举，即使砸锅卖铁，亲家都要设宴数里，邀请亲朋好友街坊来一起庆祝好几天。到今天这个习惯也没变，金榜题名宴，婚礼，谢师宴等等，都是为了“吃”一个排场，一个喜庆的氛围。

境界五“养生”，中国从古就有食疗食补这一说法，而且滋补的食材还分季节，从这里开始，就是“吃”的境界的升华了，在后面我也会提几个在尤金也能找的到食补食材。

境界六“尝鲜”，我们有一个专有名词来形容到了这一境界的人，叫“吃货”。对于“吃货”而言，那些从没见过的美味佳肴有着致命的吸引力，单单是看图片就已经垂涎三尺。

境界七“觅食”，顾名思义，四处去“找”食物。握勺提筷的“走”遍大江南北，也从寻找中获得“吃”的乐趣，由欲望转换成行动力，也所谓是为了吃而活。

境界八“猎艳”，色香味不必说了，馆

子要奇，环境要雅，菜谱要新，烹制要绝。到了这一境界，“吃”才是真正升华到文化境界。

境界九“品情”，餐桌上谈事也是中国的一个老习惯，边吃边聊，反正嘴就是闲不住，但在这一境界里，反而是点的多，吃得少。因为这时品的已经不是“物”，而是“情”了，正因为有些东西是话语表达不出的，说出来又太俗，因此借着“吃”这个借口聚在一起，然后在碗筷之间慢慢的表达出来。

境界十“独酌”。无论在喧闹的馆子里，还是在空寂的家里，又或是身处凉亭之下，一碟小菜一壶酒，浅斟低酌，慢慢尝细细品，尝的是这酒菜，品的是这物我两忘的意境。

在这十个境界里，其中的食疗食补有必要拿出来细细说一下。从字面意思上来理解，食疗食补原理是利用食物特有的营养价值并结合自己身体情况，通过有规律的进补膳食来达到增强免疫力甚至治病的效果。比如大家都知道的吃大蒜降血脂，吃洋葱对大脑神经有帮助，连可乐配上生姜一起熬煮了以后也能起到驱寒的作用。因此在异国他乡的我们不妨利用这些随处可见的食材来增强自身体魄，然后从容的面对将来越来越繁重的学业。

玉米。在美国是个十分亲民的食物，上到白宫菜单，下到各家餐桌，因此在尤金弄到玉米还是不难的。煮玉米，这个在中国随处可见的小吃，好吃营养又方便，做法也是十分简单的：一般玉米煮8分钟左右即可。但是需切记的是待玉米煮好后，最好马上夹出沥干水分，否则玉米的味道就不浓郁了。另外，带着玉米皮和玉米须子煮的汤被称为“龙须汤”，适合糖尿病、高血压病人饮用。

境界八“猎艳”，色香味不必说了，馆

作者：杨华龙
设计者：宁柏瀛

洋葱，也是美国餐桌上的高频食材，超市里基本都会配置，而在中国，其也是具有许多有用的食疗偏方。将洋葱捣烂如泥，加适量红糖拌匀，蒸熟，每日服用三次，用于治疗胃酸过多等肠胃问题。也可以将其与葱白，和姜片用水煎服，每日一次，连续喝3~5天，用于缓解治疗咳嗽。有时甚至可以和蜂蜜和砂糖来搭配，其中葱头和蜂蜜适量，砂糖应多放，然后加根据材料的量度来加水用小火慢熬，出来的洋葱蜂蜜汤在每次咳嗽的厉害时都可以服用一点。

燕麦，为谷类食物，具有降低胆固醇、平稳血糖的功效，因此燕麦在健身减肥人群中十分受欢迎。燕麦牛奶粥：和燕麦最为经典的搭配就是牛奶了，将燕麦和牛奶一同放入沸水中，改用小火，熬成薄粥，最后根据个人喜好是否加入冰糖，溶化后当早餐食用。长期服用滋润肠胃，治疗便秘等问题。

榛子，其食用历史之悠久，营养物质含量之丰富，素有“坚果之王”的美誉。服用榛子，能够有效的降低血脂，也有很强的抗癌成分。别看榛子富含油脂，但都是对人体有益的，有助于降血压，保护视力甚至延缓衰老，另外榛子中富含的油脂对于那些体弱消化系统偏弱的人也是有很好的补养作用，不过要小心一次性吃太多会上火。油炸榛子仁，炸果仁这个点想必大家都很熟悉，平时没事扔两粒到嘴里嚼嚼，口感嘎嘣脆，其实做法也很简单：将榛子仁去杂质洗净然后晾干，再放入盐水中腌渍数小时，随后捞出沥干水，再入锅油炸至金黄色，即可出锅。油炸后的榛子仁有很丰富的蛋白质，脂肪和糖类等营养成分，因此肚子饿的厉害的时候可以嚼两颗缓解一下空腹感。

最后，希望这些“吃法”上的小妙招能够帮到大家，让在异国他乡的我们也能自己动手做出一顿营养又美味的饭菜，毕竟身体可是革命的本钱。





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