

華風

HUAFENG

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CONTENTS



目录

漫谈电影《老炮儿》中的规矩	06
引力波时代	08
世界文化的杂烩——记大都博物馆	10
说话	11
与回忆说再见	12
Say Farewell to Memories	13
华风之夜	14
The UO's Brightest Star	16
Senior Recommandations	21
女权主义	24
Feminist	26
笔杆如秤杆	28
"绝圣弃知"终置弃	31
新医疗保险101	32



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特别鸣谢
封面手绘
作品的作
者周静雅



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 Magazine sends its best wishes to everyone! ☺

在经历了一季的寒风与冷雨后，终于迎来了春天。发芽的心情是喜悦的，在初春的早晨走在校园里，借着树上的叶、草上的花能真切地感受到春天的来临。原来冬天与春天不像是天上的两颗星那样遥远，而是同一株树上的两片叶子紧密的相连，密结着地跨着步。在这个万物新生的季节，华风杂志社祝大家在自己生活的诗和远方越走越好。☺

漫談電影《老炮兒》中的規矩

作者：張弛
設計：周靜雅

2015年底管虎導演的新作《老炮兒》一炮走紅，票房口碑雙丰收。引發了對老北京文化的諸多討論，著實讓“老炮兒”這一老北京土話火了一把。一時間圍繞着“老炮兒”的話題層出不窮，可背後蘊藏著老北京人的品行、作風和規矩却鮮為人知。筆者生於九十年代的北京，兒時也曾滿胡同跑，但對那個長輩們口中的黃金年代，夜不閉戶，路不拾遺，人人身穿藍板兒綠的老北京早已模糊，逐漸塵封在上一代人的記憶中。只是茶余飯後，偶爾聽長輩們拿來調侃，吹吹牛逼，感叹江湖不在，唏噓不已。而電影中兩個年輕九零后的代表，一個是李易峰扮演的胡同里四處惹事生非的曉波，另一個是吳亦凡扮演的“官二代”小飛。兩個看似不同成長背景的兩個人物，實際上都具有年輕人我行我素，玩世不恭，桀骜不馴的態度。電影中馮小剛扮演六爺的“老炮兒”先後與二人發生矛盾衝突：一方面從得知兒子曉波出事，教訓兒子，替兒子筹錢，得到兒子諒解；另一方面與“官二代”小飛飄車結識、车库茬架，野湖碼架，最終獲得小飛的敬重。“老炮兒”為人處世的規矩講究一個大寫的“理”字。凡事以理服人，講道理，守規矩。



“規矩”一詞由荀子在《荀子·禮論》中提出：“規矩誠設矣，則不可欺以方圓。”規所以正圓，矩所以正方。意思是設定的規矩，便要去遵守，不可以隨意更改。規矩可解釋為禮法、法度和一定的標準或成規。古代律法不完善，大部分靠民間自治，久而久之，衍生出種種約定俗成的行為規範。民間百姓有矛盾，彼此按規矩辦事，各讓一步，和諧共處。

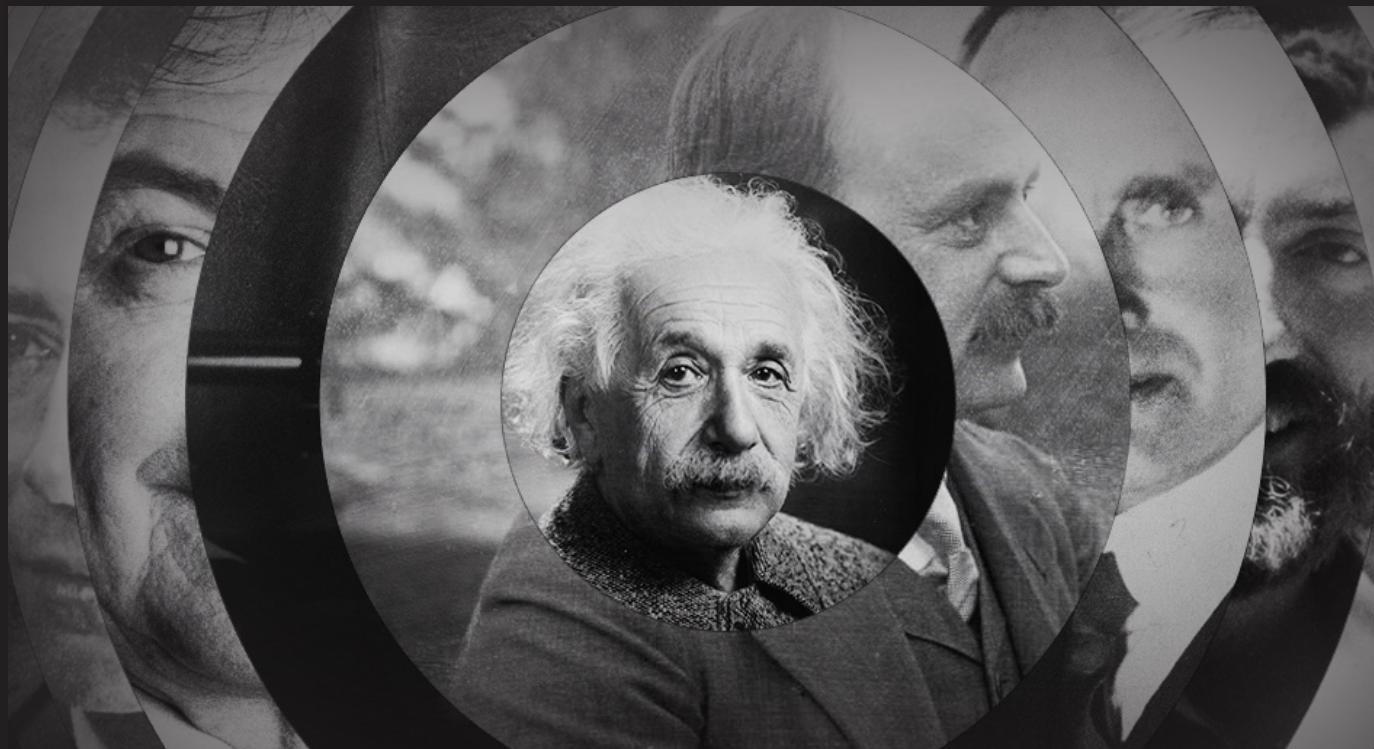
百姓有百姓的規矩，江湖有江湖的規矩。盜亦有道，自古以來，視為盜賊的行為規範，一些大盜的故事仍廣為流傳。從古代殺富濟貧的大俠，水滸梁山好漢的“替天行道”，到九十年代的香港黑幫電影，无不強調道義的重要。电影片頭，六爺跟偷錢包的小偷對峙，論的就是盜亦有道的規矩。小偷，老北京話又叫“佛(fu)手”。六爺作為胡同“老炮兒”專門懲治這幫“佛手”。聽老人講，過去錢包被偷了，轉天收到個信封，打開裏面除了錢身價證件齊全。還有，冬天胡同里賣的白菜或者葱少了几根，不用挨家挨戶找，沒幾天准能還回來。年輕人在外面跟人打架，把人打傷了，溜之前定給傷者留些去醫院看傷的錢。再對比今日社會，做事不講規矩，人與人之間的情味越來越冷淡。來到美國之後，感覺美國的人情味反而比國內更濃。也許是美國人的純真、直率、樂于助人和遵守規則的精神強烈地衝擊着我們長期在國內形成的防備心，使我們逐漸瓦解與他人的隔閡。所以才會每次放假回國，感覺自己的行為習慣與旁人格格不入。

老北京的規矩多，禮節繁複。在人與人之間打招呼這方面，更是讲究。與美國人見面打招呼方式不同，老北京人見面問候更務實一點，喜歡套近乎，顯得親切，不疏遠。陌生人之間，一個眼神，一個動作。熟人之間，一兩句問候，兩三句六爺與外地問路的小情侶的對話，教的是叫人的規矩。見到比自己長的，要懂禮貌，多用敬語打招呼。胡同里，遇到歲數大一點的，一般叫“哥或大哥、姐或大姐”；年齡更長一點，輩分高一點的老者，稱“爺或大爷”，女性一般稱“大妈”。注意這時候您千萬可別把“大”字省了，不然就鬧笑話。老北京話里，一個“大”字透着禮貌尊敬，給足了對方面子。如果不能確定這人的年齡或輩分，那麼話里帶個“您”，也能看出這人知禮節。使用敬語是北京話的特色，老舍的文學作品尤為典型代表。

老北京人為人仗義，好打抱不平。打的就是一個“理”字。在“道哥”劉桦扮演的燈罩兒與城管發生爭執時，六爺及时出頭，化解矛盾，雙方各讓一步。無照經營的煎餅攤违法在先，板車沒收被城管沒收合理合法，但城管為此打人，也有過錯。在“老炮兒”眼里，親人犯了錯要認，兄弟遇了難要幫，社會上的理不清要辨。六爺的仗義始終貫穿着整部電影。仗義源于信任，而目前國內社會出現信任危機，人人信奉利益為上，在此之下，人與人之間的交情顯得極為淡泊。表面上衣冠楚楚，實際却暗藏禍心。也偏偏是這個時代，有一群“老炮兒”在黑暗中繼續前行，堅守着自己的規矩。引用馮小剛在微博的話“老炮兒是孤独的夜行者，即使是在黑暗中心里也有方向。天亮時人們發現了他，從旁觀變成了伴隨，越來越多的人加入進來，浩浩蕩蕩陪伴着老炮兒往前走。沒人問還要走多久，沒人問還要走多遠。只見隊伍中，旌旗招展，寫滿了兩個字，人心。”

心隨境轉，作為美國求學的留學生，筆者体会到不同國家不同江湖。信守的道義，準則和規矩都不一樣，原樣照搬自己國家那一套作風，還真不是那麼管用。初入美國的留學生就像那對兒電影裡被六爺數落的外地人，初來乍到，不懂規矩，以為來到自由之地，可以无视規則和法律。結果却遭旁人非議，甚至會受到嚴重的法律懲罰。去年几名加州的留學生暴力群毆同伴事件依然歷歷在目，兩名主犯被判終身監禁，保釋金累計高达六百萬美元。目前是美國歷史上留學生犯罪保釋金最高紀錄。教训之慘痛，影響之惡劣，震驚了在美的華人圈。做自己固然重要，但別貪圖一時痛快，忽略規矩和法律，給他人造成傷害，最終吃亏的還是自己。■





引力波时代

文章：熊楚芊 设计：薛涵

前些日，“激光干涉引力波天文台”（LIGO）官方宣布：在爱因斯坦提出引力波概念一百年后，引力波被直接观测到。LIGO项目的发言人表示他们同时在美国华盛顿州和路易斯安那州的观测台探测到了两个黑洞合并所产生的引力波。这也是人类第一次直接观测到一个“双黑洞”系统。引力波的发现与证实毫无疑问为探寻宇宙的奥秘开辟了全新的道路。

什么是引力波呢？美其名曰，引力波是时空的涟漪。爱因斯坦在提出广义相对论的时候曾指出空间与质量存在着相互牵制的关系。两个质量物体的相对运动会各自为对方施加一个加速度，这一过程将造就空间结构的改变，并释放出一种特殊的辐射：引力辐射。

我们身边的一切事物都满足这个理论。想象一对跳拉丁舞的舞蹈演员，他们在做出舞蹈动作的同时其实造成了一定程度的空间扭曲，只是这种变化微不足道，我们无法用任何仪器探测到从中释放的波纹。可是宇宙中的天体足够庞大，这次观测到的两个黑洞质量分别为29个和36个太阳质量；合并过程中相当于3倍太阳质量的能量以引力波的形式发射了出去。但由于距离遥远以及传播过程中的消耗，直接观测到引力波并不是一件容易的事。

观测到引力波的仪器所采用的原理是十分通俗易懂的，他充分利用了引力波的辐射的性质。引力波会造成空间的拉伸或者压缩，利用光的传播可以很好地探测出这种距离的细微变化。比如距离的增加会导致光抵达的时间更长。LIGO的仪器很好地利用了光的干涉来收集引力波的各种信息，从这些信息中，科学家们可以推测出两个互相干扰的天体各自的质量，它们之间的距离以及它们与地球之间的距离等丰富的信息。

那么引力波的发现究竟对天文物理界有着怎样的意义？这项发现不仅是对爱因斯坦的广义相对论的又一次佐证，它为科学家们对宇宙谜团的探索开启了新的大门。这好比我们在看到一个令人震撼的现象同时听到了它的“声音”，来自宇宙真实的叙述。

一. 黑洞真的存在吗？

美国普林斯顿大学的广义相对论研究专家Frans Pretorius指出：“整个科学界，包括我自己，都已经对黑洞的话题感到厌倦，我们习以为常了大家对与黑洞永无止息的讨论。然而如果你想要宣布一项激动人心的预言，你就得拿出非常扎实的证据。”之前对于黑洞的存在均来自于间接的推测，比如对于围绕黑洞周围存在的恒星以及高温气体行为的观测。引力波的发现是对于爱因斯坦的所言的空间扭曲，时空封闭预言的直接证明。黑洞即是这种空间变化的载体，它们的合并行为正是这样一种过程。

二. 引力波是以光速传播的吗？

引力波以引力子的单位形式传播，它就像构成光线的光子一样。如果这些粒子也像光子那样不具备质量，那么引力波就将以光速传播，从而与广义相对论中提出的假设相吻合。然而另外有一种猜测是：引力子拥有极小的质量，如果是这样，它们的速度将无法达到光速。通过比对LIGO天文台和其它天文望远镜对于信号抵达的时间的记录，如果信号抵达时间相同，那么就能证明引力波是以光速传播的。

三. 时空是由宇宙弦组成的吗？

宇宙弦是一种假象的存在于宇宙时空扭曲中的缺陷，这种“弦”无限薄，但是能拉扯到宇宙的长度。这种弦相互连接汇聚，如果其中的一根断裂，则会产生引力波涟漪，这种信号应该是可以被LIGO设备检测到的。

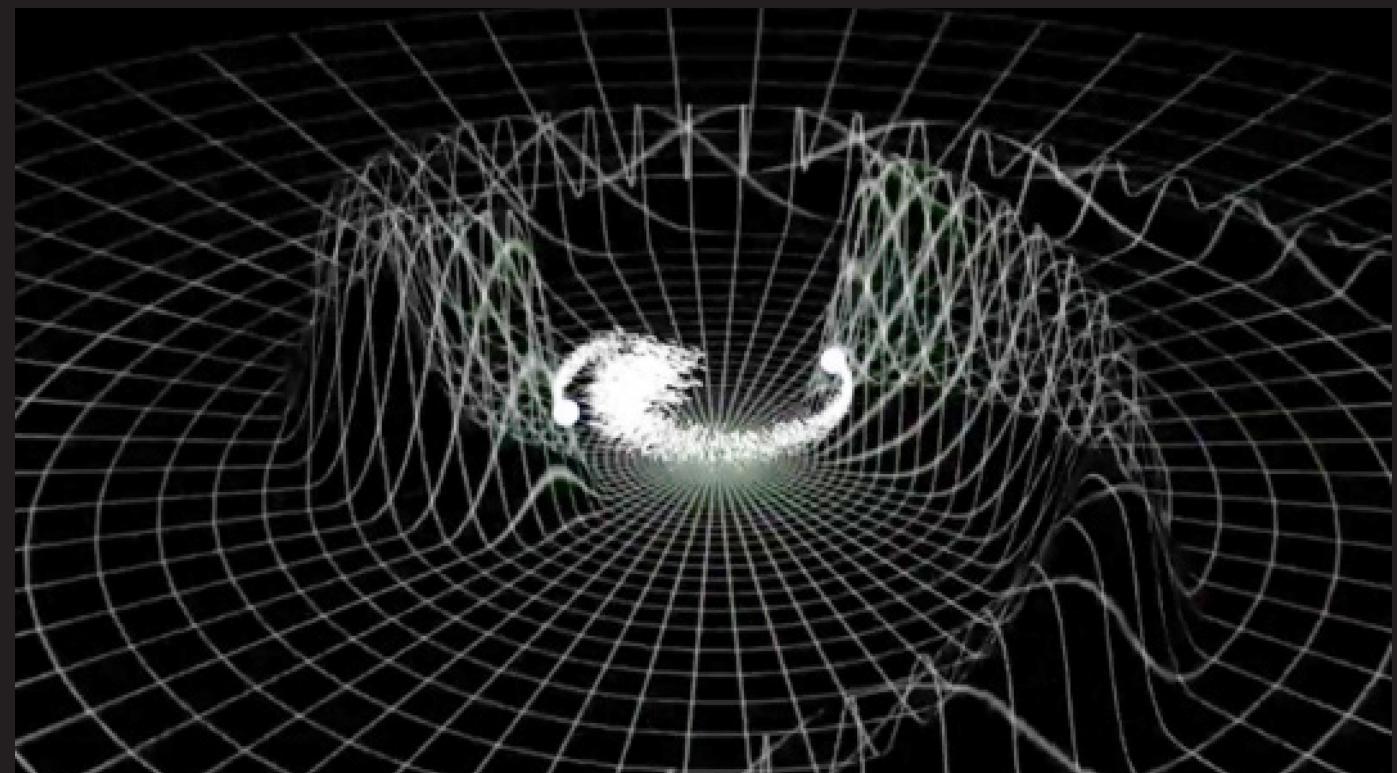
四. 中子星是完美的球体吗？

中子星指的是大质量恒星能量耗尽死亡时形成的残骸，它密度极高，以至于原先存在于原子中的电子被压入进了原子核形成了中子。科学家们对于中子星的了解少之又少。理论曾推断中子星内部超强的引力场会使整个星球成为完美的球体，但有些学者认为这些星球表面也会存在一些凸起。因为中子星自转的速度非常迅速，所以任何微小的凸起都能造成时空的扭曲从而发射引力波。这种引力辐射过程将造成能量消耗继而使其自转速度减慢。

相互绕转的两个中子星也会产生连续的引力波信号，与黑洞相似，它们可以互相合并形成一个更大的中子星，或者合并之后在巨大的压力之下塌陷，形成一个黑洞。

引力波能潜在解释的问题还有：恒星爆炸的原因，宇宙膨胀的速度等。它的发现无疑是天文物理界具有里程碑意义的一次突破。然而新的天文时代仍需要时间的投入，科技的完善以探索这个世界更多未知，神秘的谜团。（引用自新浪科技）

——我们学校的两位物理教授Robert Schofield, Raymond Frey也参与了LIGO项目的工作，为他们的工作感到骄傲。■





与回忆说再见

作者：晓寒
设计：喻祖瑞

夜深，还在赶作业的我惊讶的接到了好友子洵的电话，他无奈的对我说：“我又梦到她了”。又是和以前一样辛苦的梦，梦里的一切除了他和他心仪的姑娘之外都是陌生的，但他无力修改梦的走向，就像是在演一出早已写好的剧本，不论经历什么，结局都早已注定，残酷、无情。姑娘叫做梓兮，是那种不管在哪里，都会引人瞩目的女孩子，五官精致，身材高挑，钢琴弹的极好，是不少人的女神。梦始于一家小小的电影院，电影开始时梓兮就坐在好友的旁边。他在心里百转千回终于鼓起勇气，轻轻的搂住了她的腰，梓兮回头看她一眼，冲他微微一笑。子洵说：“他多么希望梦截止在这里，只留下无限美好”。可梦终究是梦难以预测，他还未来得及享受这片刻的宁静，梓兮的一个朋友突然出现拉着她走出影厅，不知道去哪了。子洵还未来得及反应，接着场景转换，来到了一个很大的体育场，是他和梓兮的学校在开运动会，梓兮穿了一件卡其色的风衣，站在观众席的最后一排。非常的显眼，子洵说他总是一遍遍的回头去看，生怕弄丢了她。在一次回头间，梓兮不见了。如轻烟般无影无踪，他赶忙像后排奔去，第一排到最后一排的距离却在此刻突然被无限拉长，本来短短几步的台阶变得直通天际。子洵在电话里沮丧的道：“最后我还是弄丢了她，她还是走了！”

子洵和梓兮的故事像旧社会里老太婆的裹脚布一样，又臭又长，毫无新意。他们初识于初中，那时我们三个是同班同学。碰巧他俩坐了同桌，放学回家子洵说：“我同桌名字里，有一个字跟我读音一样，你说我们是不是有缘啊”。“怎么着，喜欢啊？”我笑问道。他答道：“没有，只是觉得名字一个字读音相同挺巧的”。那时的我没想到，一句戏言竟真的一语成谶，之后八年他就像一条搁浅的鱼，一直陷在这个小水坑里，不断挣扎却难以自拔。

子洵说他是属牛的，喜欢像牛一样默默的坚持着一件事情，默默的守护着一个人。梓兮在他手机的个人收藏名单里，不论何时梓兮的电话，都能第一时间打断子洵在做的任何事情包括睡觉。子洵说在他对梓兮的字典里，没有拒绝这两个字，不懂得拒绝便意味着没有底线。他不敢也不愿给梓兮一点点失望。他怕因这一点失望，绝了和梓兮的联系，可惜他不知他越这样，

梓兮眼里的他就越廉价。

有段时间子洵热衷于找寻梓兮和他的共同点，喜欢在各种莫名其妙的缘分测试中，写下他与梓兮的名字，答案自然有好有坏。好的答案他便说测试真准，不好的随手一扔不屑于顾。我想他心里知道这种测试当不得真，只是难以控制自己不去想梓兮。子洵无聊的时候，喜欢在纸上一遍遍写下梓兮的名字，认认真真，一笔一划，边写边回忆他和梓兮间发生的事情。子洵总喜欢在我面前回忆他和梓兮的一些事，一些他认为的幸福的回忆比如梓兮哪天帮他弹掉了衣领的灰尘，梓兮昨晚对他讲了晚安。就是这些微乎其微的事情给了他无限的愉悦。子洵不知道的是，无休止的回忆会一点点的剔除记忆中那些关于梓兮的不好，留下的只是他主观想留下的那些快乐的片段。他心里的梓兮毫无缺点，跟我认识的完全不是一个人，亦或不是一个人，只是一段回忆而已。

梓兮前段时间新交了一个男朋友，这件事情对子洵来说如遭雷击。他嘴上说，没关系他不在乎。可若不在乎，又怎会不断的梦到梓兮。回到了开头，好友开始不断的梦到梓兮，日复一日然而不管梦到什么，结局都是一样的，他弄丢了梓兮，再也找不回来了。我去质问梓兮，子洵怎么办。她说子洵是她最好的朋友之一，但朋友之上，恋人未满。

我复制了梓兮的原话给子洵看，他沉默了很久直到凌晨回给我一段话：“以朋友的名义爱着一个人，这条路永远没有尽头，看不见结局，亦没有希望。我不知道还能守护梓兮多久。对我来说梓兮就像是一瓶充满诱惑的毒药，明知有毒却无法拒绝，每见她一次毒就重一分。可作为一个以朋友名义爱着一个人的人，我能做的也只是默默坚持着，等待着。也许下个转角，就是光明”。

可是我的傻哥们啊，再没有什么比幸福的回忆更妨碍幸福的了，梦里的人醒来若是见不到，就好好忘记吧。不管对过去有多不舍，过去的终究是过去了，时光蹂躏记忆，再怎么努力的挽留也无济于事，就让时间慢慢治愈这道伤口，与回忆好好地说声再见，再也不见！

Say Farewell to Memories

see was that the more he thought like this, the less he was in Zi Xi's eyes.

There was a period of time where Zhang Xun was keen to find similarities between Zi Xi and himself, and went to great lengths to point out how fated they were to be together. Naturally there was some good and bad examples. He clutched onto the good ones and cast the bad ones away. I think that in his heart, he knew this was no way to get closer to her, but it was hard for him to control himself around Zi Xi. Whenever he was bored, he would write her name over and over on a piece of paper, diligently, absorbed in every stroke. While he did so he would think about all the moments they shared together, what he saw as happy memories. For example that one time he helped her dust her shoulder, or when he told her goodnight. These insignificant moments they shared would bring him limitless joy. What Zhang Xun didn't know was that he repressed any bad memories and held on to only the happy ones. Zhang Xun formed a flawless image of Zi Xi, and saw her as a completely different person from what I saw. She became less and less of a person, and more and more of a reflection of a memory.

Zi Xi found a boyfriend recently, and this shocked Zhang Xun to the core. His lips read “it's fine; I don't care.” But if he didn't care, why would he have constant dreams about her? Returning to the beginning of the whole story, my friend kept on having dreams about this girl. Every day, no matter what he dreamt of, the ending would still remain the same. He would lose Zi Xi, never to get her back. I even went and asked her what to do about Zhang Xun, and she replied that he was one of her best friends, but no more.

I copied Zi Xi's reply and showed it to Zhang Xun, and he looked crestfallen. Taking his time to reply, he said at dawn, “To love a person in the name of friendship is a long road with no end or hope. I don't know how long I can do this anymore. To me Zi Xi is like a tempting poison. I know what she does to me, but I still can't resist it. Every time I see her the poison only spreads further. But to stand by loving her as a friend is the only thing I can do, and I will continue to look over her. Maybe around the corner is the light that will give me strength to move on.”

But my fellow readers, there is nothing that prevents happiness more than fond memories. Dreams are meant to be forgotten. No matter what happened in the past, what's in the past has passed. The ravages of time and memory, no matter how hard we may want to retain them, should be let go as we allow time to heal our wounds. We must bid our memories farewell, and hope to never see them again!

Author: Xiaohan
Designer: Zurui Yu

世界文化的杂烩

记大都会博物馆

作者：胡建哲
设计：张凌舒

“你们打算在华盛顿住半个月？不需要玩这么久吧”华盛顿特区的房东对我说。

“听说华盛顿有一整条街的博物馆。我想一家一家的看过去。”

就这样，整个寒假我们逛了华盛顿特区十几家博物馆。作为首都，华盛顿博物馆种类繁多，各种展品层出不穷。无论是展品数量，精致程度，珍贵程度，还是观赏感受。华盛顿的那些博物馆都能全面超越西雅图和洛杉矶的博物馆。让人不得不感慨华盛顿的文化建设做的非常不错，能够让市民近距离的感受世界各地文化的魅力，提升人的素养和眼界。意犹未尽的我不仅逛完了华盛顿大大小小的博物馆，还在准备纽约继续欣赏其他博物馆。

准确点说，我在纽约只看了大都会博物馆这一家。而这一家博物馆，抵得过华盛顿一整条街的博物馆。这家博物馆恢宏大气，气势磅礴，笔者从开馆马不停蹄的走到闭馆，也仅仅看过一半的展厅。想看完这博物馆起码要准备三天以上的时间。如果认真欣赏每一件展品，至少也需要七到十天。

有一种说法，叫“别的博物馆的镇馆之宝，拿到大都会博物馆也只能做一般的展品。”只消走近馆里五分钟，你就能感受到馆藏的大手笔，更能完全相信这种说法。打个比方，我在云冈石窟见到的“千佛袈裟”（就是一尊身披袈裟的大佛，袈裟上每一个方块里都雕刻一个小佛像），可谓是云冈石窟的镇馆之宝。可在大都会博物馆，类似的佛像并没有多少特殊标注。因为它周围的佛像，对比于这“千佛袈裟”，可谓是毫不逊色。

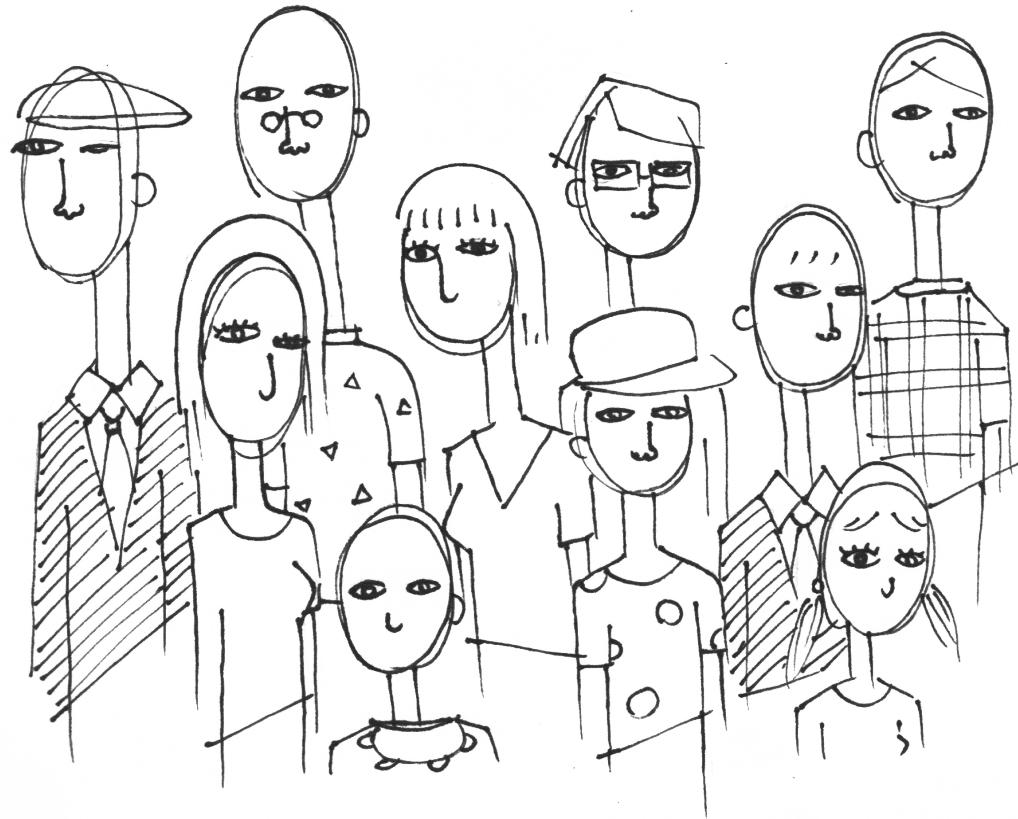
在这里，你能看到的绝不是一个个小家子气的展览柜。在这里，你能看到横跨整个天花板，近百平方米如鲸鱼般的大型文物；你能看到一整座真正的神庙，都是从埃及一个个拆开运到这里重新组装而成；更不用说中

THE MET

国区那七米高的壁画，一片片从中国获得，拆卸，空运，重新拼贴成这叹为观止的艺术杰作。大量这样震撼的大展品汇聚于同一座博物馆内是笔者前所未见的。

即便是有些时候无法获得真正的文物，大都会博物馆也会竭尽所能的仿制出逼真的景观。在这里，你能看到中世纪法国的卧室或者明朝时期的园林。漫步在博物馆里，你上一秒钟还在埃及取水，向前走几步后，你似乎觉得自己在英国喝茶。在不断游览的过程中，身边的景色会让你感觉你所处的时间和位置都在不断的变化。抬脚半世纪，落步一国家。

如果说世上大多数博物馆都是将世界缩影在一间屋子里，用每一件展品作为一个窗口，使游览者能够透过这些窗口感受异国的风土人情；那么大都会博物馆就是在搬山移海，想看世界，就将世界搬过来给你看。不需要任何想象，不再听任何人转述。你所见的每一个展品，都是货真价实的某处文物。这样气魄的收藏，举世难寻。■



童言无忌

文/郭子铭 设计/康逸夫

当一个人会说话给别人听的时候，他就算是会说话了。这样对说话的一个定义无疑是比“会发音，会吐词，即是会说话”的要求要高了不少。不过反念一想，从人类的进化之路开始，说话的目的不正是要让别人听见吗？孩子饿了，大喊“妈妈”，是想要吃奶；将军大喊“杀”，是想让士兵都充满杀气，是想让敌人闻之丧胆；阿Q被闲人打了之后也常常在人前说：“我总算被儿子打了，现在的世界真不像样……”，来为自卑的内心挽回最后一丝残破不堪的尊严。假设在所有这些情况里一个听众也没有，那说话的意义便消失殆尽了。

记得曾经一个饭局上，一个叔叔的几岁大的孩子不停地对着大家说话。最开始大家还会仔细听听这个孩子说的话，过了一会，大家便自己聊起天来。那个小孩一看没有人听他讲话，便不停地拉他爸爸，让他爸爸好好听他讲。再后来他爸爸也不耐烦了，不理他，最后急得他大哭了起来。当时觉得这小孩实在是有意思，不过后来在细细想想，当一个人周围所有的人都不听他讲话的时候，估计不只是小孩会哭吧。

俗话说，童言无忌。不管小孩说了什么不该说的话，即使是直接或间接的把你给骂了，你都不能生气，否者就会落下一个“和小孩都过不去，没气度”的美名。确实如此，一个小孩的见识和想

法，难免不够成熟，太片面，要是说得有道理，便可赞赏几句，若是说得不对，一笑而过便可罢了。当然，这得是在所谓“大人”和“小孩”得到完美区分的条件下才会发生。但不幸的是，很多时候，人们并不能将所谓“大人”和“小孩”的区分弄明白。

刘信达，当今社会少有的一个不靠写作而出了名的作家。当时重庆东方之星沉没，他发了一篇微博：“这次重庆的#东方之星沉船事故#，又将四百多老人的性命，断送在滚滚长江之中，让素以孝老闻名的刘信达肝肠寸断。一条船都管不好，还要这座城干什么？刘信达提议撤消重庆的直辖市资格，将它打回原形，重新设为重庆县。”假如我们把刘信达换成一个属于“童言无忌”范围内的小孩，就算说出这样一番话，“大人们”听了后也不过叹一声气，之后便不必再理会，哪里还需要和一个不懂事的小孩动怒呢？这样岂不美哉？

这里不得不说一个奇怪的理论：当由你的思想产生的内容完全无法吸引周围的人的时候，说一些敏感的话题也可以博取大家的眼球。比如某个人因为一个女星举个小旗子，便一句话激起了两岸风波的事。这样的人说话和小孩并无区别，而听众却没有意识到。以至于最后受伤的是所有人都想保护的东西。

其实，说话远没有那么重要。卓别林靠哑剧，走到了喜剧的巅峰。美丽心灵里的纳什，在被所有人不理解甚至嘲笑的情况下，专注于自己的研究，最终取得了举世瞩目的成就。所以，并不是每个人都靠说话却得胜利。

如果真的有这么一个时候，周围所有的人都不再在乎你说什么了，那你应该怎么办？

“闭嘴。”■



一年一度的盛会

作者：耿瑞
设计：马林

当中国的大街小巷里鞭炮声开始此起彼伏，当家家户户门口贴起火红的对联，当春晚里李谷一老师的“难忘今宵”又一次被唱响，留学的你却依旧身在异乡。不过，没关系，华风大家庭带领你感受浓浓的年味。

美食 年味之美食

一个舌尖上的中国，让多少海外游子口水飞流三千尺。华风night圆你这个

美梦！华风night历时四小时，全程都有美食相伴哦。今年不仅仅有香锅，

肉串，还有兔子洞奶茶等尤金知名小吃！华风night不仅让你玩好，更要让你吃好！嗯，就是这个味儿！

书法 年味之写对联

秦汉时期人们就有挂桃符的习俗，诗曰“总把新桃换旧符”就指的这个。然而

经过几百年的演变，而如今桃符慢慢的转换为了对联。每每临近春节，大街

小巷里叫卖春联的声音就不绝于耳。剪裁，书写或打印，一派热火朝天的景

象好不热闹。华风也将这个传统漂洋过海带到了中国，火红的对联纸，各式

的字体游走于上，映衬着人们的笑脸，这才是中国年的风味！

游艺 年味之套圈

与舞狮舞龙一样，套圈是所有中国传统集会必不可少的一项活动。人们将不

同的礼品放在地上，用小圈去扔，套中，便可以领到相应的奖品。华风今年

就准备了大小不同的多种奖品，其中神情可爱的小猴子尤其引人注目。尤其

在猴年，奖品里更是添加了金箍棒等应景的小玩意。如果这让你心动的话，

不要错过明年的华风night哦！

繪畫 年味之画脸谱

“白脸的曹操，黑脸的张飞，叫喳喳……”听那慢腾腾的咿咿呀呀，藏着多少

中国文化。名著里的善恶，百姓的喜恶都在那飞扬的眼角眉梢里，都在那手

眼身法下。所以华风特地从中国买回来了格式的空白脸谱，供大家着色赏玩

。也许你并不爱戏曲，对那咿咿呀呀不知所言，然而你肯定乐于创造一个你

自己的定制脸谱。在新年里一边绘制鲜艳的脸谱，一边领会戏曲里的中国历史与传统文化，何乐而不为呢？

手工 年味之剪纸

印象里的年必不可少的就是剪纸了。满是皱纹的婆婆操着黑的红的王麻子剪

刀，手指上下翻飞，不一会各种的花鸟虫鱼，飞禽走兽就栩栩如生的出现在

人们的视线里。冬日，印着朝阳，就着那些许的水汽把那张张刻着美好希冀

的红纸铺在在蒙着薄雾的玻璃上方。待到万家灯火时，满屋红色温馨的光，

那种感觉，便是说不出来的幸福与美好！华风的成员们也是精于此道哦，如

果你也想学学，那么华风night是你的绝佳选择！

琴瑟 年味之古筝吉他和奏

诗云：“佳人当窗弄白日，弦将手语弹鸣筝”古文里的佳人才子总是那样多情

与风雅，而筝又是助兴的必需品。犹抱琵琶半遮面的美女低眉信手续续弹着

，这样的景致美得连时光也想停下来一般。华风在古筝的基础上又新加了其

他，一古一新，一中一西，这两者仿佛没有什么关联，却在新年里为华风

night画上了完美的句号。佳音犹如在耳，绕梁三日而不绝，一如华风全体

成员对大家的祝福一样！

茶道 年味之茶道

还记得那首：“爷爷泡的茶，有一种味道叫做家，没法挑剔他，口感味觉还不

差。”身为中国人，看到杯子里墨绿蜷缩的茶尖在沸水里翻腾，舒展，香气

霎时混着水蒸气的烟波盘卷而上，总是牵动着我们无以言说的情愫。也许这

就是郑板桥“一枝一叶总关情”所言的吧。西湖龙井，信阳毛尖，洞庭碧螺春

，黄山毛峰。。。这些虽然都只是小小茶叶，但是哪个不是孕育了一方水土

的灵气与精华。华风愿茶香与你同渡新春，茶韵伴你共贺佳年。

古韵 年味之梦回古中国

记得洛神赋里面“飘飘兮若流风之回雪”那样绝美的诗句吗，身着如今没有

领、襟、衽、袖、袂、带、被的衣服，再见那样彩衣飘飘的景象已是不易了

。然而，华风让你梦回“越罗衫袂迎春风，玉刻麒麟腰带红”的年月。华风助你

领略千年之前的你的那一世是什么模样。

棋艺 年味之以棋会友

作为一个拥有漫长历史的大国，中国文化源远流长，棋牌的历史也同样长远

。以棋会友也是一个不错的交友方式，华风night此次就新增了棋牌类游戏

供大家娱乐。围棋，中国象棋，五子棋，飞行棋，只要你想得到，这里全都有！

一年一度的华风night降下了帷幕，但是我们的祝福和大家的欢乐仍在继续。华风night，明年我们不见不散！

“女权主义” 辨析

作者 SIMON

设计 丁艾瑪

微信公众平台“北美留学生日报”曾发表文章《愿天下的直男癌都能娶到女权婊》。该文作者持绝对中立态度，对所谓的“直男癌”与“女权婊”各打五十大板，指出两种人的共同问题是“不能正确认识自己”、“不懂换位思考”、“不愿付出”、“不愿承担责任”。

抛开“直男癌”的部分不谈，单看文中对“女权婊”的批判。文章作者举出的是这样一个例子：

男女是平等的，我不是你的附属品。我也有权利做我喜欢的事，请你不要干涉我的自由让我来迎合你的品位和爱好。但是你要是想娶我必须要有房有车有存款，房产证上还要加我的名字，我爸我妈我弟弟妹妹七大姑八大姨家你都要养着。

对于不了解女权主义，或是对女权主义本身带有偏见的人，这一事例看来似乎十分有理；然而，若是稍了解些女权主义知识的人，便会发现这其中的漏洞。

作者所举的这一例子中，女方要求男方从经济方面照顾自己全家，这显然不符合女权主义的作风，因为女权主义者若是选择走入婚姻，一般会选择与丈夫独立而居。同时，这一例中的女方将自己的婚姻视为获取利益的手段、将自己作为利益交换的筹码，本质上是一种将自己（作为一个女性）物化的观念。这其实也正是女权主义所批判的对象。既然这一例子中的女方连“女权”二字都算不上，又何以称得上“癌”？作者这一标签贴得有问题。

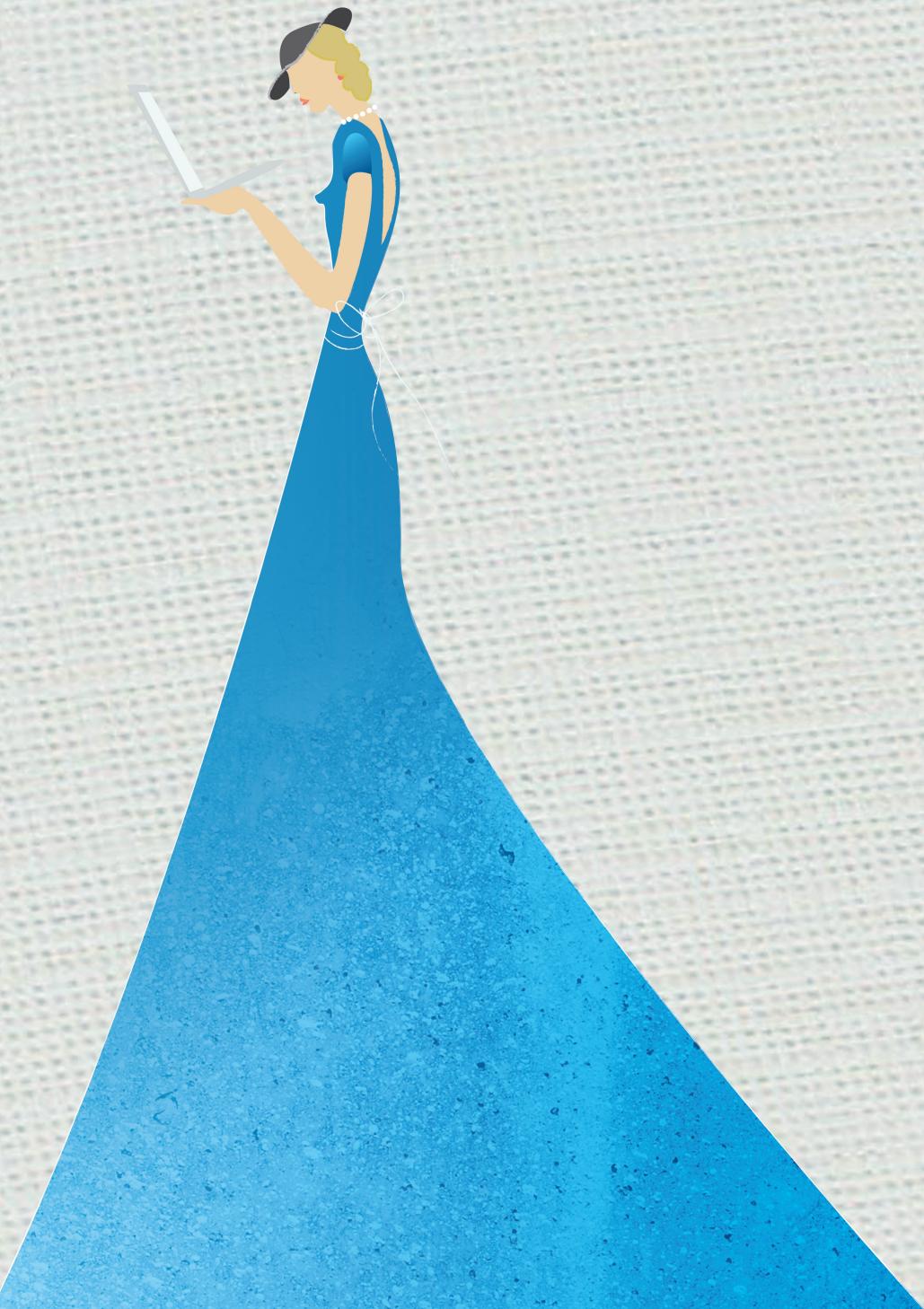
那么，“女权主义”这一理念究竟是怎样的？

首先承认，早期女权主义者确有激进的特点，比如说，她们将男性完全视为对立面、以反对男权为第一任务，手段也多是绝食、砸玻璃等较为极端的行为。然而这样思想的出现也有它的历史因素：毕竟那是19世纪，当时女性（主要指西方女性）地位实在太低。因此，以暴力、激进的手段争取权利，也是无奈之举。而女权主义发展至今，事实上早已摈弃了激进一面。当代女权主义的一大转变，是将男女两性的对立，转变为对性别“自由选择”的支持。

这一转变与另一理论——酷儿理论——的诞生有紧密联系。酷儿理论是上世纪八十年代在美国兴起的一种文化理论，这一理论本质上是对性别意识与性别形成的一种反思：在酷儿理论家看来，所谓性别角色并非是先天生理构造决定的，而是由后天的社会文化塑造而成的。举一简单例子：若一个人出生时生理性别为男，身边的家人、亲戚、朋友便从他小的时候开始就不断用言语、行为规范、教导他作为一个男性应该如何、不应该如何；久而久之，他就成长为一个社会所认为正确的“男性”；同样，一个生理性别为“女”的人也可以通过教导成为一个符合社会规范的“女”人。这，便是性别的塑造过程。

当代女权主义批判的，正是这种后天的性别构造。在女权主义者看来，所谓“温柔”、“敏感”、“狭隘”等一系列用来形容女性的词汇，以及所谓“阳刚”、“勇敢”等用来形容男性的词汇，都是源于社会文化对性别的规范与约束，并非人们与生俱来。因此，他们提出了“自由选择”的概念，即男性或女性都不一定要遵从这些社会文化加诸于的规范。男性也可温柔、敏感，女性也可阳刚、勇敢，一切都遵从个人的选择。

回到开头那篇文章，我们不难看出，那位“北美留学生日报”的作者其实并不了解何为女权主义，他只是简单地将女权主义当做了社会规范的倒置。其实，上面的介绍已经表明得很清楚：当代女权主义本质上也是一种平权运动，它所争取的不仅是女性生存的权利，也为男性扩大了生存的空间、减少了生存的压力。对其持反对意见者，或是不了解、或是思想保守一时难以接受；对其视为洪水猛兽并加以批判、甚至以阴暗心理揣测的，恐怕只能是担心自己地位不保的既得利益者了。■



“Feminist”

Editor
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Recently, the WeChat channel “North American Exchange Students Daily Report” published an article entitled “May all the Male Chauvinist Pigs Marry all of the Feminist Bitches.” The author of the article maintains a neutral attitude, and strikes equally severe blows towards both the so-called “Male Chauvinist Pig” and the “Feminist Bitch,” shedding light on the shared problems of both types of people, such as “unwillingness to admit things to themselves,” “lack of understanding of others,” “unwillingness to invest time or effort” and “unwillingness to take responsibility.”

Aside from the part of the “Male Chauvinist Pig,” let’s simply look at the text’s portrayal of the “Feminist Bitch.” The article gives us this example:

“Men and women are equal; I’m not your accessory. I also have the ability to do as I please, so please don’t interfere with my freedom by making me embrace your tastes and hobbies. But if you want to marry me, you must have a house, car, financial stability, add me to your investment registry, and also support my entire family, including my mother, father, brother, sister, all my aunties and distant relations.”

To those who don’t understand feminism, or those who have a problem with the idea itself, this example looks like it has its basis in truth. However, to the few who understand a bit about feminist ideology, they will find more flaws in the story above.

In the author’s example, the woman requires the man to use his own economic standing to support her entire family. This is clearly inconsistent with the values of feminism. The example features a woman who is not adhering to the values of feminism, because feminists would usually choose to have independent economics when they enter into marriage. Simultaneously, the type of woman in this example will use her marriage as a means to gain profit, which is an essentially materialistic concept, but only if employed by a woman. This double-standard is actually also a feminist’s object of criticism. Since in this case the woman is not even a “feminist,” how can she be called a “feminist bitch”? The label that the author has used has some inaccuracies.

What does feminism really mean then?

Initially, the early periods of feminism had a radical side to them. For example, they would completely oppose men and masculinity, and treat the destruction of the patriarchy as their primary task. Their means to this end included mostly hunger strikes, and in more extreme behavior the destruction of public facilities. But the appearance of this kind of thinking has historical reasons. After all, it was the 19th century, when women (mainly Western women) had an extremely low status. Therefore, the violent means and radical methods used to fight for rights were somewhat unavoidable. The development of feminism to what it is today has actually long ago rejected that radical streak. Since then, feminism has gone through major changes to become what it is today. Now instead of the opposition of two genders, feminism shows support for the “freedom of choice” for either sex.

This shift in theory is closely linked with the birth of another theory: Queer Theory. In the 1980’s in America, the essence of queer theory is a result of the reflection of the formation of gender-consciousness. From the view of queer theorists, the aforementioned gender-consciousness is not an innately decided by some physical construction or feature, but rather is shaped by social and cultural components. In a simple example, if a person is born as a male biologically, their family members, relatives and friends start teaching him from very early on how to use language, conduct himself, and everything he should and shouldn’t do as a man. As time passes, he has become what society has decided a true “man” should be. Similarly, a person who is physically female can go through the same process to comply with societal norms expected of women. This is the essence of the gender-shaping process.

In contemporary feminist critique, the mainstream view is that gender is something that is acquired. From the point of view of feminists, adjectives such as “meek” “sensitive” and “narrow” are used to describe a woman, and words like “masculine” and “brave” are typically used to describe a man. According to feminist principle, these are due to societal and cultural gender norms and constraints, and people are not born with these traits. Therefore, the proposed “freedom of choice” concept means that neither women nor men have to comply with the social norms that have been imposed upon them. While men can be soft and sensitive, women can also be manly and brave, everything depends on the individual’s choice.



Looking back at that article from the WeChat channel, it’s not hard for us to see that the author from “North American Exchange Student Daily Report” doesn’t understand anything about feminism at all. He simply took societal gender norms and inverted them. From his viewpoint, feminism initiates the oppression and exploitation of males by females. Actually, the above description is very clear: in that era, feminism was essentially a type of affirmative action, and it fought not only for women’s basic rights, and also for the broadening of living space for men, reducing their pressure and the expectations placed on them. Those who oppose it, or don’t understand it, or those who have a more conservative ideology find it more difficult to accept. A deeper analysis further adds scourging critique, and after deep speculation into the darkest places of their psychology, I’m afraid that in the end, they are only worried about their own benefits and any change to their own status in society. ■

不管是葱油饼与PIZZA或是火锅与CLAM CHOWDER,这些不同地域里的美食都有着取悦人民味蕾的相同目的,却呈现出迥异的制作风格。很难评判两种不同食物的优劣,他们代表着东西方文化的差异。



对比不同文化的过程有趣且奇妙。在此华风杂志社向大家征集关于对比文化差异的素材,可以简单说一说你的想法或者写一小段精美的文字,我们来者不拒。优秀作品将会刊登在下一期的华风杂志中。有兴趣的同学,请通过华风微信公众号与我们联系。





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The Pen at the Tipping Balance of Equality

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女权，妇女权益，性别平等，老生常谈的社会话题充斥着我们的视野。从小女娃的出世到小姑娘上学的路到少女的升学，毕业与工作，每每都能看到事不公却无从下手。18世纪初的五四运动中，女权作家庐隐在其作品中提到“女权的学说尽管像海潮般涌了起来，其实只是为人类的历史装着好看的幌子”。13亿人泱泱大国，注定在有些事情上不能跳出传统重男轻女的思维局限，而在潜移默化中，我们仿佛也学会了顺从与屈服。随着网络世界的发展，我们接触到了更多世界各地的新闻，不得不感叹同在一个世界，女性地位高低竟可以比财富差距更大。升学就业，结婚生子，放到每一个女性身上不过是街坊妯娌之间闲言的故事，放到整个群体上，便代表了所有女性都面对的舆论压力。在中国，女性权益从封建时期的闭口不提，到现在各种媒体上的各抒己见，都在告诉每一个人世界对女性的改观和女性对于自己的重新定位。但是，这样的过程却并不是平滑的提高，而是无数次上上下下的反复争取。

古代

老子要求道教尊重女性，提升女性意识，这是起了理论上的先导作用。女性对于其地位并非不反抗。《孔雀东南飞》中的刘兰芝就是一例，在焦母逐其出门时的不卑不亢，对于兄长决定的婚姻以死抵抗。甚至从《西厢记》、《牡丹亭》、《红楼梦》中可能看出元明清时，女性意识也初步觉醒。反派言论倡导女德，例如《易经》，试图用冠冕堂皇的句子解释资源分配的不均，局限女性视野同时更限制她们的选择权。

近代

战争时期常能见到女性奋斗的身影，巾帼枭雄从古至今都不乏例子。女性不仅身体力行投身于历史洪流中，也用笔尖记录着她们思想的转变。梁启超的《论女学》，提出“治天下之大本二：曰正人心；广人才。而二者之本，必自蒙养始；蒙养之本，必自母教始；母教之本，必自妇学始。故妇学实天下存亡强弱之大原也”。这位改革的先驱者提出了“母教”的重要性，以此“智民”进而“兴国”。同时，他也认同目前社会上对于女学认知的不足，认为深藏闺阁、侍弄文字的女性“终身未尝见一通人，履一都会，独学无友，孤陋寡闻，以此从事于批风抹月、拈花弄草之学”，“本不能目之为学”；而真正可以称之为“学”的东西，必须能够“内之以拓其心胸，外之以助其生计”。讲求实学、以期致用是这位维新思想家倡兴女学的唯一宗旨，也是才女应有的真正的衡量标准。在文中，梁启超把女性的实学、视野和能力与国家兴亡联系起来了一起，打破了“女子无才便是德”的传统意识，同时也使女性的能力实体化。这样的变化也归功于历史变迁，当时的国际竞争形势给中国造成的极大压力，当国权大于父权时，社会对于女性的征召就变得理所应当了。

现代

常常翻阅微博与知乎，便能看见很多关于女性权利倒退的感慨。与近代历史相反，我们生活在和平的年代，但同时是不是也伴随着社会对于女性重要性的忽视呢。建国初期，全国人民都被鼓励参与劳动，来提高国家的生产力。毛泽东以“妇女能顶半边天”这句名言，宣告了他致力于性别平等的决心。例如1954年的共产党宣传海报口号是把消除男女不平等作为重要的革命目标；直至70年代初，宣传海报口号更是“晚婚是革命的需要”。

而转眼看2007年，中国妇联创造了“剩女”一词，特指27岁以上没结婚的女性，对晚婚女性的舆论瞬间倾倒，各个媒体近乎泛滥的用“剩女”一词给无数女性贴上了标签。况且“剩”一字贬大于褒，多用于弃而不用，多余的东西。当这个形容词和女性相连时，媒体情感上的指向就更为明显。

Feminism, women's rights, gender equality -- these words frequently bombard us and our society. Ever since I came into this world as a little baby girl, progressed through the various levels of school and higher education as a young lady, and later towards graduation and work, inequality was everywhere, so much so that I don't know where to begin. During Beijing's May Fourth Feminist Movement of the mid 18th century, the feminist author "Jia Lu Yin" brought up in many of her works that "Despite the rising tide of feminist doctrine, in actuality it is only a good-looking guise on the front of human history." In a great country of 13 billion people, there are inevitably some situations that cannot leap from the traditional, limited way of thinking that considers the male to be more important than the female. Similarly, we also learned obedience and yielding. However, with the development of internet, we come into contact with news from

various places all over the world. These articles have lamented about the very same world we live in, where the inequality of the status of women is actually even greater than the wealth inequality gap. Going through school, work, marriage and raising children were just pieces of gossip between neighboring wives, but when presented to society, it represents the pressure that all women face. Since China's feudal period, women's rights hadn't been mentioned, but media has recently begun to express their views by telling the women of the world that they should change their status once more. However, this kind of process isn't and was never a smooth ascent, but an unsteady battle with countless ups and downs.

Ancient times

Lao Tsu's Daoist teachings commanded respect of femininity, raised feminine awareness and played a leading role in feminist theory. Due to development of such theory, a woman's view of her own position in society was not met passively without any resistance. In literary works of the Han Dynasty, the character Liu Lan in the narrative poem "Peacocks Fly Southeast" is such an example: When Liu is made to leave her love, Jiao, she is neither haughty nor humble, but she ultimately resisted her brother's decision to marry her to another man with her own death. Even "The West Chamber" "Peony Pavilion" or "Dream of Red Mansions" show the late Ming dynasty's initial awakening of the female consciousness. Subversive negativity often laces discussions of ideal female virtue. For example, "The Book of Changes" tries to use lofty and dignified sentences to explain an uneven allocation of resources, but simultaneously further limits women's horizons and their right to choose.

Recent Times

During war time, females are always actively involved and there are countless examples of great female heroes. Throughout history, women have been changing history not only physically but also mentally by using their words to convey changes in thought that led to social movement. In Qichao Liang's feminism article, he stated the importance of mothers teaching gender equality from an early age could be fundamental. Therefore, educated females are crucial for a developing country. Liang is the first person in a group of people that linked "female education" (not only educated females but also education given by female) to "country development". At the same time, he recognizes the lack of awareness of "female education" and how the traditional ideal image of a female will not broaden horizons for the next generation. In traditional culture, females must stay at home until they get married and they barely have friends and access to practical knowledge. To be considered "educated", one must have the knowledge that broadens their horizon as well as supports one's living. Instead of memorizing a lot of big words, practical knowledge that allows one to live independently is the key to education. The linkage between educated females and a powerful country substantiated the feminism movement. During this period of time, the lack of human resources during war period diminished the male-dominated society and equalized gender.

Modern Times

Often times on Weibo or Zhi hu more lamentations about the regression of women's rights can be seen. In contrast with other periods of history, we live in a peaceful era, but at the same time, doesn't this societal state of peace also accompany the neglect of women's rights? When China as we know it was founded, all people were encouraged to participate in labor, and to improve the country's productivity. Mao Ze Dong's slogan "Women hold up half of the sky" was a declaration of his commitment towards gender equality. In this way, the 1954 communist propaganda slogan made the decline of gender inequality an important goal of the cultural revolution. Until the mid 70's, the slogan became closer to, "Later marriages are necessary for the cultural reform."

In the blink of an eye the year 2007 arrives, and with it China created the term "leftover woman," to describe a female over the age of 27 who has not yet married. To describe women who marry late, media constantly uses this word "leftover woman" to label countless girls. Moreover, the word "left behind" or "leftover" is more derogatory, usually used to describe disuse, discarded or extra things. When this adjective is connected with femininity, the media's direction behind its perception of women is even more apparent.

新医疗保险101

作者：张弛
设计：Kenny Wu

学费上涨也许是作为学生最关注的事。学费当中的保险费用更是直接关系到学生在校期间健康安全的重要部分。特别是留学生，出门在外，健康和安全向来都是学生以及家长最担心最关注的问题。自2015年秋季起，学校与安泰保险公司(Aetna)订立的学生医疗保险合同正式到期，并未计划续约。美国另一家医疗保险公司：Pacific Source(以下简称PS)成功与我校签订学生健康医疗保险合同，成为我校新的代理学生医疗保险公司。学生手中的保险卡从白色换成米色，保险费由原先的每学期445美金上涨到534美金，涨幅约20%。

PS是一家拥有83年历史的医疗保险公司，始于1933年，致力于帮助人们挑选最适合的健康保险，提供优质的各种医疗保险计划服务。该公司服务范围主要集中在西北太平洋地区，包括爱达荷州，蒙大拿州，俄勒冈州，以及部分华盛顿州的城市。服务对象包括个人、企业，以及大型社区。

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三、牙齿护理服务

跟之前的安泰(Aetna)医疗保险公司一样，PS也提供了在校检查和洗牙的免费服务，只要带好保险卡和学生证到学校医务中心预约即可免费洗牙。

四、手机Apps

PS医疗健康保险公司还提供了对应的手机应用软件，可以在苹果商店下载“myPacificSource”随时随地查询自己账户信息和具体医疗保险条款。

除此之外，学校医务中心很多服务是保险公司完全报销的，对学生完全免费。例如，定期常规体检、女性检查、注射疫苗、上门问诊，以及部分的医疗用具设备等。学校医务中心网站上面有一份更加详细的PS健康保险计划明细，有兴趣的同学可以登录下面的网址，自行查询。

<http://healthcenter.uoregon.edu/Portals/0/UO Health Plan Summary International Students.pdf>

对于有意愿在外面自行上保险的同学，需登录UO医务中心

网站或直接起医务中心填一张放弃UO保险的表格，并上传购入的保险凭证。以下是自行购买保险赔付需达到要求：

1. 保险期限需涵盖整个学期
2. 无最高赔付限制
3. 需包含至少50,000美金的医疗运送
4. 需含有至少25,000美金的伤后运送回国条款
5. 无预存情况(Pre-existing conditions)，保留额外条款
6. 必须含有医疗住院、紧急治疗、药房配药以及怀孕看护的服务，且共同保险额度不超过20%。
7. 保险必须购买于联邦政府认可的机构或在学生本国享有信誉的机构。



小记：

据学校医务中心保险办公室的杰西卡(Jessica)称，之所以更换保险公司是由于与安泰保险公司就某些条款未达成一致，而PS医疗保险公司提供健康保险计划中的各种福利条款与安泰医疗保险计划最类似，但略高于安泰提供的价格。几番权衡之后，学校考虑保障学生的安全健康是首要任务，最终选择了PS。而对于留学生来说，因为距离，家人多一分担心；因为牵挂，我们多一份责任。购买一份保险，也是购买一份平安。

“绝圣弃知”终置弃

除儒道释三家思想外，对中国文化影响最大最深远的莫过于法家。这种流传于殿堂智商的学说成为列帝君王的必修课。韩非作为集法家之大成的人，说出了一句影响中国几千年的话：“民智之不可用，犹婴儿之心也。”这话源自于老子的“民多智慧，而邪事滋起。”大意就是不要让百姓有智慧，这不是什么好事。还是像对待婴儿一样对待他们，骗一骗就行了。

这里的禁绝智慧不是指不让百姓变得聪明。中国人民一直很聪明，他们在艺术上的造诣是世界公认的；这禁绝智慧也不是指扼杀创造力，秦朝以后中国的各种发明创造依然层出不穷。相比于水稻和科举，这话对于中国创造力的影响微乎其微。个人觉得，这智慧指的是主动分析信息来源和不盲从于某一种观点，也就是所谓的独立思考能力。可以说历代王君“愚民术”，本质就是为了扼杀这种思想。

民众由于出生阶级，角度，接触的人和受教育程度的不同，很多时候他们不能了解国家决策的深意。在不了解大环境的情况下，他们很容易为了维护自己的利益变成所谓的“暴民”或“刁民”。这些“暴民”和“刁民”有能力颠覆整个社会。解释国家灭亡，白骨森森，耕地荒废，饥荒横陈。这是个谁都不愿意看到的结果，即使是那“暴民”和“刁民”大部分也会受到巨大的损失。想要制止这种结果，方法有两种。一种是教化万民，笔者称为“智民术”。让人们了解为何要遵守国家政令以及相关好处，民众才能在对与错之间做出合理的选择。这需要开设课堂，让人们从耕地的时间里抽出一部分来学习政令。再加上一大批能读懂政策深意，下能深入浅出分享于民众的有识之士。这么才能一定程度上让民众拥有辨识能力，能够理解未来的长远利益，并愿意忍受短期苦难。

这种方式要钱要时间，麻烦的紧。所以历代君王都选择了第二条路“愚民术”。民众不需要知道为什么选择这条路，国家让你选你就选，只需要必上嘴服从就好。这种方法极大的提高了执行效率和控制的稳定，而且成功率高得多。就好像考试时，给人解释一道题远不及直接告诉他选C来得省事。故曰：“民可使由之，不可使知之”。这种方法只需要扼杀质疑能力，强调皇家威严即可。容易执行，容易把控，执行力极高，因此是历届帝王首要选择。

这套方案的正确与否，闭着不好妄下推断。但个人认为随着时代的发展，这套愚民术肯定会逐渐消失。因为它根本留不住！互联网的存在将会全面碾压愚民术，是后者最终退出历史舞台。愚民术本质就是让民众变成墙头草，国家控制言论的风往哪边吹，民众就会往那边倒。但这种墙头草能吹过来，也能吹回去。他们没有独立思考能力，所以太容易被摆布了。在过去，一个政令下来，民众可能在数月甚至数年内不会听到不同的声音。一个国家颁布政令，反对者究竟是少数。比方说胡家村三百口人，反对者可能只有十几个人。这么点声音能做什么？有几个声音敢跟全村唱反调。想要形成一种响亮的声音，这几个人唯一的办法就是去戈壁王家村，李家村，周家村看看，聚集一群人来宣传不同的声音。这才能形成一种力量，一般无

论他们说什么，是好是坏，都会对国家造成影响的力量。这时候国家会使用底牌“诛九族”。凡事跟这力量有关的人，无法训练他们服从，那就直接杀掉。清除掉一切可能跟他们交流，可能受到传播的人。

说到这里“愚民术”在现代无法使用的原因也就是呼之欲出了。那就是信息传递速度和传递方式。国家一个政令上午才颁布，下午就可以进行激烈的讨论。一个村可能有几个人反对，但是互联网能让他们迅速的联系上别的村的反对者，甚至是其他省份的反对者。中国十几亿人口哪怕只有十万人反对，那都绝对不是一个小小数字。一段言论发出来，几万个咱，几千条转帖。“诛九族”毫无作用，总不能把几万点赞、转帖的人都杀干光吧。就算屏蔽这些信息，电话，视频，甚至坐飞机去别的城市。想要传递信息的方法太多太多了。国家除非完全闭关锁国，否则不可能禁绝信息的传递。不过有清朝前车之鉴摆着，完全闭关锁国也不可行。愚民术这流传千年的手段，基本走到了尽头。

那么维持国家安定的道路，只剩下“智民术”了。虽然教化万民很麻烦，但国家一定会尽力去实现稳定。所幸拜互联网所赐，教育方法多变，教育难度下降。民智剪开的这一目标终将实现。人们也会跟多的学会分析信息真伪，理性看待时间独立思考问题。也许那一天，朋友圈里不会有那么多不转不是中国人，微博上不会有出国的富二代死得好，贴吧里也没有那么多骂两句中国就觉得自己是革命斗士的人。

笔者静静等待这一天的到来。

作者：胡建哲
设计：宁怡瀛



The UO's Brightest Stars

Getting into a University is said to be easier than graduating from a University, but the knowledge one gains throughout his or her college career could unquestionably contribute to the individual's success. As a junior majoring in Sports Business and minoring in Media Studies here at the U of O, I have come to appreciate everything the school has done for me and provided me with. Touched by the works of so many UO students, I am determined to show the readers some of the brightest among many who are mastering their success during their time here.



Name: Cherish Lee
Year: Senior
From: Singapore
Major: Advertising

Q What made you choose the University of Oregon?

A I chose the University of Oregon because I heard they had a really good Journalism and Communication school. I knew nothing about Oregon or Eugene and went out on a limb when I decided to apply for the school. I was lucky to have been offered two scholarships, the IDEA and General University Scholarship, which also helped in my decision to come here. The biggest surprise when I first came here was the large amount of international students. Despite being from the city, I have grown to love the small town that is Eugene.

Q What has the school provided you with? Or equipped you with?

A The school has provided me with incredible opportunities in my chosen career field. The advertising program here is one of the most well connected in the nation. We speak to industry professionals all the time and get connected on personal levels with people in agencies. This really helps us get a foot in the door in a highly competitive industry. The school has also provided me with a robust cultural environment, I love how there are so many people from so many different countries here. It has given me the opportunity to make friends from all over the world. It's one that is not as common in other colleges in America.

Q What is one regret that you have about your college career?

A I wish I was more involved with things outside of the J-School! With that said though, I love the work I do here and would work longer if I could.

Q Tell me about one organization on campus that has tremendously impacted you.

A I am not involved in organizations on campus but I see the work that ISA (International Student Association) does, and as an international student I can really appreciate the activities they do to foster friendship and provide a sense of home. Also, the other student organizations from other countries like Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, etc. all do a great job of this.

Q What are your plans after graduation?

A I am planning on working in New York after graduation and hopefully returning home after spending a couple of years .



Name: Malea
Year: Senior
From: Menlo Park, California
Major: Sports Business

Q What made you choose the University of Oregon?

A I chose UO because I have always wanted to pursue a career in sports and they have one of the best programs in the nation.

Q What has the school provided you with? Or equipped you with?

A The school provides resources to learn and network with successful sports professionals and others that are in the business.

Q Tell me one organization on campus that has tremendously impacted you.

A Alpha Kappa Psi!!

Q What are your plans after graduation?

A I want to move down to LA to launch my sports management company and become a sports agent!



Name: Alexander White
From: Oakland, CA
Major: Advertising

Q What made you choose the University of Oregon?

A I chose Oregon initially because I wanted to do the sports business program. When I was in high school I had a mentor who was here and he told me about the program. I also visited and loved the campus.

Q What have the school provided you?

A I think something I have taken away from being here at Oregon is the cool classes and opportunities the J school has provided me and so many others. I feel I will use what I'm learning as I prepare to start my career.

Q What is one regret that you have about your college career?

A I regret not finding the J school earlier. I was originally a business major and did not switch over until spring of my junior year.

Q Tell me about one organization on campus that has tremendously impacted you.

A One organization on campus that has impacted me tremendously is the Warsaw Sports Business Club. The people I have met through the club and the opportunities they have exposed me to I feel lucky to be part of a group like that.

Q What are your plans after graduation?

A After graduation I plan to work in the creative industry.



Name: April Yuan
Year: Graduated in December 2015
From: China
Major: Family and Human Services

Q What made you choose the university of Oregon?

A It is close to where I went to high school (Lebanon, OR). I wanted to stay in Oregon, and I really like the UO campus, compared to OSU.

Q What has the school provided you with? Or equipped you with?

A A cohort for my major where students have supervision and the opportunity to connect with each other; Opportunities like different internships and volunteers where I can learn and practice skills.

Q What is one regret that you have about your college career?

A I regret not participating in as many social events as I hoped.

Q What are your plans after graduation?

A I am now applying to graduate school for couples and marriage therapy. So we'll see how that goes!



Name: Catherine Li
From: Taiwan
Graduating Class: June 2014
Major in UO: Communication Disorders and Sciences
Minor in UO: Special Education and Music

Q What are you doing now?

A Teaching kids with autism as a behavior therapist and continuing grad school in behavior analysis.

Q What has the UO provided you with?

A UO taught me more than just subjects, it helped me learn relationship skills, taught me how to respect authority, and encouraged me to be an everyday worker.

Q What are some words of advice you have for fellow students:

A Give yourself a reasonable workload and read the textbook. You bought and paid for it, so read it.

What are Alumi Ducks doing now...



Name: Iris Tian
From: China
Graduating class: June 2015
Major in UO: Advertising

Q What are you doing now?

A I am a Video Producer at Buzzfeed.

Q What has the UO provided you with?

A The UO has provided me a good program to study advertising!

Q What do you miss about UO the most?

The time that to learn new skills without having pressure.

Q What are some words of advice you have for fellow students?

A Treasure the time in school when you can still make mistakes without taking serious responsibility, practice your skills and your ability as much as you can, make good friends who can last for a lifetime.



Name: Lily Chen
From: Canada
Graduating year from UO: 2015
Major in UO: Economics
What are you doing now: Manager at Cosmetics Company

Q What has the UO provided you with?

A UO has provided me with many wonderful opportunities that I became involved in, which allowed me to understand what skills I excel at and what skills I lack of. Aside from that, UO has provided me with many great and lifelong friends from all over the U.S. and around the globe which has brought many different perspectives to our campus. Not only has this has allowed me to keep an open mind but it also reminded myself to see things from different aspects more often.

Q Word of advice to fellow undergraduates.

A Time at the University passes by really fast. Enjoy your time, have fun but remember to take opportunities and get involved! Also, don't be afraid to try new things, otherwise, you'll just end up regretting that you didn't accomplish more while you had these opportunities right in front of you. I learned the most about myself during my time involved in student associations rather than just sitting in the classrooms.



Name: Hassan Almumen
Year: Junior
From: Saudi Arabia
Major: Business Administration focusing in Finance, Entrepreneurship, and Business Analysis

What made you choose the University of Oregon?

The UO business program is one of the best nationwide. Before coming to UO, I got accepted to four other colleges in big cities. However, coming from a big city, I was seeking change and a different atmosphere, culture, and style of living. Since UO is Eugene and Eugene is UO, combining that with its strong program, it was the perfect fit to my criteria.

What has the school provided you with? Or equipped you?

When we think of UO, we don't think about the campus and the buildings themselves, it is the whole city, the whole experience, the people, and the nature that surrounds it, not the school I am attending. I have traveled to many places by myself, with friends, and with family. But in the last 4 years, I was able to discover myself, form a lot of friendships, and create my own family, not in blood but in values and common goals. You might ask, how is that related? Well, because of my independence, I am more than 100% sure that no matter where I go, where I live, I will be able to adapt, survive and conquer whether I live in New York or in the north pole. UO didn't equip me with tools to survive, it provided me with something far more important; the ability to recognize the right tools for whatever situation I might find myself stuck into.

What is one regret you have about your college career?

My regret is not getting involved, and not giving myself the opportunity to learn in the past 4 years compare to the last year. There is too much learn and even 4 years is not long enough to learn it all; it is the time I wasted that I regret the most. College is the best place to not be afraid of your mistakes. I have learned not to fear instead go high and fall, as long as I am still in college.

Tell me about one organization on campus that has tremendously impacted you.

Working with Saudi Student Association. The people in the team have impacted me the most; they made me realize what I was missing, what I could have been. And that made me realize that it is never too late once you realize what you need to do. It is only too late to bring back the past, but it is never too late to change the future, because it is in your own hands.

What are your plans after graduation?

I would like to keep that to myself at the moment, because you never graduate from the school called life. But if my dream is considered a plan, then my ultimate plan is to build a school that runs different teaching techniques and systems from what we are familiar with. Education, the way I see it, is not enhanced nor fast enough for the students to keep up with the pace of life. It is not utilizing the student's abilities to perform at their maximum capacity, it is making the students slower and more stupid in some senses. If we imagine that life is a game, all games have rules you either live by them or use them. School teaches us those rules, but it is more complicated than that. In reality, these rules are constantly changing by certain people and certain courses of actions, and my goal is to build a school that helps students to understand this game and be those game changers. ■

Author: Amy
Designer: Lin Ma

Senior Recommendations



马上又要到毕业季了，很多同学都即将毕业，去更广阔的天地施展自己的才能，那我们即将毕业的学长学姐们对于刚刚开始大学学习的同学们又有什么中肯的建议呢，华风很高兴邀请到几位大四的同学，来听一听他们大学四年里的经历和对于新生同学对于UO的Academic life有什么样的建议吧！



Jing Li
Background:
Senior of University of Oregon, major in Accounting and Economics.
Economics Honor Students.
Experience:
President of Alpha Kappa Psi;
Vice President of Finance of Golden Key International Honor Society;
Financial Analyst Intern in Amazon Inc;
Tax Summer and Winter 16' Intern in PricewaterhouseCoopers;
Senior Analyst in UO investment Group, etc.

Q1: How's your intern going in PWC?
在PWC实习的如何呢？

因为我所在的Office位于San Jose 相当于硅谷的首都，所以顾客群体是非常多，比如说Google. 这个季度也是核算季，很多公司需要核算公司税，所以这个季度一般会比较忙。

Q2: Do you have some advices for our international student when they intend to apply US company's internship, what are preparations should they do?

你会给我们想要申请美国公司实习的国际学生哪些建议呢，哪些是他们需要提前准备的？

我觉得与其说回到国内实习不如选择多在学校参加一些学生社团活动，比如说AKPsi, 还有我们学校的investment group, 美国公司比较看重学生的合作和社交能力，通过参加这些社团和作出一些accomplishments能在申请intern的时候更突出一些。还有就是平时成绩不能忽略，我觉得美国公司在招intern的时候一般GPA 3.5是底线，最好的是能保持在3.7以上。

Q3: what are your advices for student who will start internship in US Company?
你会给即将进入美国公司实习的同学哪些建议呢？

首先我觉得学习好专业知识很重要，另外在公司社交也很重要，如何处理好和同事，上司，客户之间的关系，其实不管是在美国还是中国公司，社交都是一个非常需要锻炼的技巧，首先口语肯定是要过关的，还有就是要学习如何与同事，上司，客户保持良好的社交和professional relationship。

Q4: What are some academic resource do you think is useful for student to used up to help them pursue academic success and accomplishment?
可以推荐我们学校一些有利于商科学生的学习资源吗？

其实学校提供的资源很多，但我在里面提几个被很多人忽略但很强大的资源吧，第一个是教授，其实美国的教授拥有很强大的人脉资源，像我当时申请PWC Intern的时候，我当时的一个教授向DTT内推了我，让我直接拿到了首轮面试。第二个就是学校的学生社团，我的第一个实习是在Amazon 当Analyst Intern, 这个实习是当时AKPsi的同学正好在Amazon实习，然后把我推荐给Amazon 的HR。

Q5: What is your advice for you to recommend to freshmen year international student who intend to enter business school? 你会给想要进入商学院的大一新生们哪些建议呢?

我的建议是，第一大三之前多参与校园社团活动，学习怎样跟人打交道，学会处理人际关系。在社团里不仅能学习到社交技巧，也能学到做事的方法，每个人都有自己处理事情的一套方法，如何用自己的方法把一件事做到一百分，也是需要锻炼的。第二就是GPA要保持在一定的水准，还有专业课不能忽略。



Sijia Chen

Background:
Graduated from University of Oregon, Major in Journalism of School of Journalism and Communication.

Experience:
Currently work as TA and PR at Engineering for kids Portland. Editing Director at Huafeng Magazine, etc.

Q1: How are you at your currently position?
在美国工作和在国内实习有什么不一样吗?

首先是做的工作不太一样吧，因为在国内实习的时候学的是自己专业方面的，但在这边工作是跟专业没有特别大的联系，大概是一半一半，感觉自己尝试了一点不一样的东西。

Q2: Would it be some difficulty for you as an employee work in a foreign environment?
在外语环境中工作有什么困难吗?

感觉国内的时候和同事领导交流起来还是容易一些的，因为毕竟是在国内。这里的话，同事一般都是蛮nice的，但因为可能同事都是有家庭的，所以工作上和生活上的交集不是很多，下了班不会说出去玩出去吃饭，大家都会比较忙自己的事情。

Q3: what motivates you to choose journalism major? What are the difficulties for you as international student studies journalism major? 是什么让你选择了新闻工作呢？对于国际学生而言，在学习新闻专业的时候有什么困难吗？

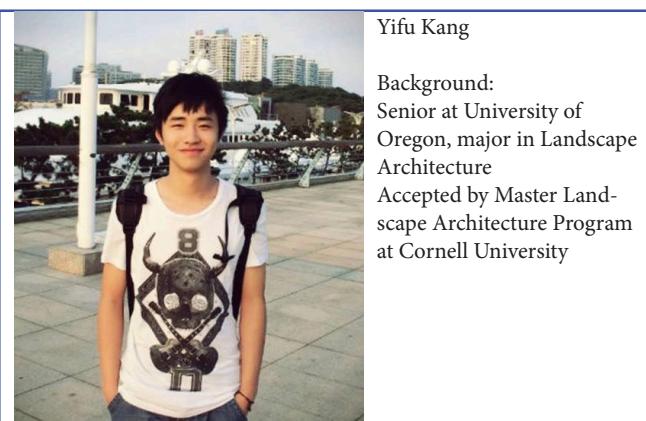
我觉得我学新闻首先因为比较喜欢吧，而且本来我是学文科的，所以当时就觉得学新闻应该比较符合我的专业爱好，还有我是比较倾向于制作一类的专业，就希望可以做一些比较有意思的片子。

我觉得可能对于国际学生而言，写作是个比较大的问题吧。我是那种还挺愿意写东西的所以要写很多paper的时候也没有觉得写得非常痛苦，但有些时候也会觉得写的挺累的，而且语法，用词还有感觉写出来和美国人还是不一样的，所以当时上专业课的时候，我的每一篇稿子老师都要改很多遍才会保证没有一点错误。因为写Report 语法和用词是要求不可以有一点错误，所以老师会检查的特别仔细。

其他的困难还可以，因为我们学院的学生还是挺给力的，到专业最后会有很多小组活动，大家一起做Project，不靠谱的组员比较少，大家一起做Project还是很好玩的。

Q4: What are your recommendations to the student who intend to major in SOJC journalism?
你会给我们想要申请新闻专业的同学哪些建议呢？

我觉得学新闻首先就是要喜欢这个专业吧，因为学新闻会碰到很多新鲜的，有趣的，有时候可能会比较难过的时事，这是学新闻很明显的一个收获，新闻还会让你更多的去发现身边一些比较细微的或者以前没有注意过的事情。我觉得现在传统的新闻比如说像纸媒，杂志的确不如以前那么流行。现在更倾向于网络，手机，电视等传媒平台，但只要每天有时事发生新闻肯定都是有的，所以说如果有这个热情的话，大家一定可以学好。



Yifu Kang

Background:
Senior at University of Oregon, major in Landscape Architecture
Accepted by Master Landscape Architecture Program at Cornell University

Q1: 你在申请MLA program的时候做了哪些准备呢，一般申请这个program要什么特别的材料能让Admission committee觉得申请者很特别呢？

这4年的努力学习应该都算是在为申请MLA做准备，因为好的MLA Program对硬件要求很高，所以必须拼命学习保持GPA。同时在平时做studio的时候也很认真的对待每个项目，因为它们都有可能最终进入到portfolio中，成为别人考核的参照。然后就是去年申请了学院的奖学金，参加了一个欧洲景观设计竞赛，并于暑假在北京一个房地产公司实习了2个月，这些经历对于丰富resume都至关重要。准备GRE的时候很辛苦，由于准备时间有限只有20多天又是自学，所以每天至少学了7个小时。申请设计类专业时portfolio是展示个人强项的最好平台，所以我放了大量手绘来展现艺术功底，并放了一些富有创意性的小作品（非景观）来展现创造力。最后在个人陈述中，应该显示出丰富的学术经历和对专业的独到理解，让committee觉得你是真心的热爱这个专业并愿意为之奋斗一生。

Q2: 能不能简单介绍一下我们学校的这个program，让大家更加了解这个专业

我们学校的建筑系在美国还算靠前，学院里有许多很牛的老师，许多来自哈佛、斯坦福、宾大和康奈尔，所以教学资源和质量是很有保证的。景观建筑专业虽然字面上是建筑的一个分支，但却很少接触建筑本身。我们设计的重心更多的是在建筑以外的部分，项目的规模和种类都很广：小到园林、城市广场、道路，大到机场、度假村、小镇和一些大型的生态环境保护。景观建筑系的学生需要具备美学、生态学、植物学、地理学、社会科学和施工等专业知识，并会熟练运用多种建模和图形处理软件。

Q3: 你在学习景观设计的过程中哪些是你觉得比较困难的？

做设计时，从无到有的过程是最有趣，也是最折磨人的。因为要从无限种可能性中不断打磨筛选出最让自己和客户满意的那一种方案需要耗费大量的分析、试验和时间。个人而言，我觉得当面对一块空地但是找不到任何想法，无从下手的时候是最痛苦的时候。在真实的职业中，和客户沟通，说服并让他们购买你的想法也是比较困难的。

Q4: 你认为哪些技巧是申请景观设计的同学必须掌握的？你会给我们想要申请这个专业的同学哪些建议呢？

不一定要有美术基础，但一定要有创造潜力。除此之外，不管是景观，都应该热爱你所选择的专业并为之努力学习。学会合理安排时间，多交朋友，并通过参与实践和实习不断丰富自己的经历，总有一天你会感谢曾经努力的自己。祝所有同学都能够学有所成，完成自己的梦想！

不知道大家有没有从学长学姐的经历中获得什么收获呢。留学的意义是认知自己的一个过程，坚定自己的信念，要相信没有到不了的远方。希望大家都能坚守最初留学时的梦想，不断努力，锻炼，成为那个闪闪发光的自己。

Q1: Congratulations! You must be so excited by this acceptance!

Thank you. Being accepted by an Ivy League school is certainly the biggest gratification I have ever had in my academic career. I literally couldn't feel my face when I received the offer. It is like a dream come true.

Q2: When you applied for the MLA program, what did you do to prepare? Are there any specific materials for the admission committee that will make you stand out?

I regard it as a long-term preparation. Every little bit that I have obtained and learned in my life, including art skills and professional knowledge, adds up to this final result. To prepare for the MLA program, I have worked quite hard in school over the past 4 years to maintain a good GPA, and have done all my studio projects diligently to enrich my portfolio. I also participated in landscape design competition, applied for scholarship and internships, and spent a month preparing for the GRE test. Other than that, the whole application process took me about 2 months.

Q3: What exactly do Landscape Architecture students study? Is there a lot of specialized knowledge needed in this program?

Architects mainly work on the structure and façade of the building, interior architects design the inside of the building, and landscape architects basically deal with anything that happens outside of the building. We work on a wide variety of projects, anywhere from cottage gardens, urban plazas and airports to large-scale environmental restorations. Landscape architecture students need to have knowledge of design principles, ecology, geography, plants, and construction techniques. We are also required to be capable of operating various computer programs, such as AutoCAD, Photoshop, Illustrator, InDesign and other modeling programs.

Q4: What would you recommend to students who intend to apply our school's Landscape Architecture program? What are the preparations this program requires or you think they need to equip as a Landscape Architecture student?

The department suggests an applicant to have a 3.0+ GPA and a 90+ TOEFL, but these are not cut-off scores. A portfolio (which in my opinion is weighted the most) that expresses applicant's creative potential and passion for design is needed, but it doesn't really matter if he/she has strong art skills or not. An applicant will also need 3 letters of recommendation and 1 personal statement. I recommend students applying for the LA program to have a good sense of space and aesthetics. Do not worry about having lack of knowledge of ecological theories or design principles, that's what you will learn when you get in. ■



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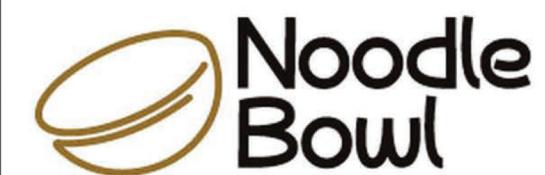
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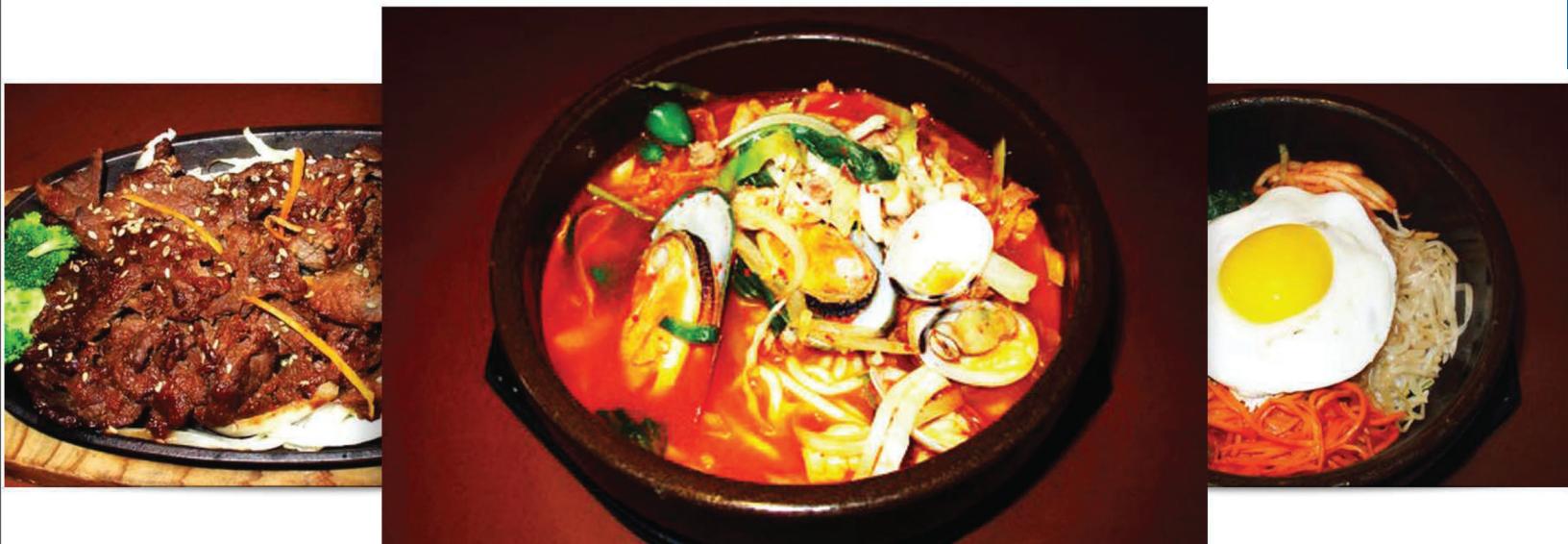
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