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Research Shows That Returning to China Can Cause a Period of Confusion. Shy About Studying Abroad?

In August, when overseas students were returning home, we found that returnees who have just returned to China have expressed concerns about readjusting and may lack information about domestic job hunting.

Students return to China to enter the work unit or ambitiously start their own business. However, many of the interviewees we contacted will confide in the stage of confusion that they have just returned to in China. Originally thought to be back to their familiar home stories, it was found that the connections, the rhythm of the work, and the even surrounding streetscape environment have changed. Due to differences in social environment and education system between China and foreign countries, it is possible that an international student would be overwhelmed when returning to China to find a job. If there is no clear plan for personal career development, it can be even more confusing.

However, this ubiquitous confusion is often overlooked.

Inquiries on the Internet can find many examples of it being confusing, but there is little research on this. This kind of depression, which lasts for an unspecified period of time brings trouble to the returnees and wastes personal and social resources.

There are several reasons we must analyze sentiment of returnees: First, the returnees who graduated from an internationality university, do not have obvious employment advantages while some companies even prefer domestic graduates. Second, entrepreneurial returnees will face the difficulties encountered by all entrepreneurs in the early stage of their business. All kinds of unfamiliar daily affairs can make them feel overwhelmed and deal with hardships, thus generating depression and self-doubt. Third, some returnees do not have clear enough personal career goals. If the work is not fulfilling, the individual expects a gap with the reality that establish and operate a platform, to help others under the premise of ensuring their own development. This is the way I live and work.

In fact, during his study in Australia, Zhong Hanbin used to be a new “mental mentor”. After returning home, he is still willing to help more returnees integrate into the domestic work and living environment. “Some Australian schoolmates and schoolgirls often worry that they can not integrate into the new environment when they return to China. I often ask if there is any way to improve me. Adapt quickly. I will tell them at this time, don’t be afraid to face problems, bravely try, your ability to adapt is far stronger than you think.”

Q: Can I adapt to the domestic social environment?

A: Persistently work into the circle.

“My high school went to study in Australia, and I stayed for 9 years. When I returned to China last year, I felt that I was a blank canvas. It felt very strange adjusting to the domestic living environment and the social circle was very narrow.” Zhong Hanbin, who is pursuing a master’s degree in marketing and business law, just graduated from The University of Western Australia and returned to China for just one year. During this year, he gradually overcame the confusion after returning to China and found a clearer plan for his future.

“After less than one year from the master’s degree, I was thinking about how to go back to Congress. In the meantime, I was entangled in my decision to return to China. On one hand, I was not sure if I could adapt to the social circle in China. In addition, he has a little hope and expectation for the challenges that will be faced after returning to China. “Recalling it now, what makes me stick to it is a belief - since this decision has been made, it is difficult to overcome it.”

As a native of Shenzhen, taking into account the opportunities and platforms for development, Zhong Hanbin chose to go home to find opportunities after graduating. To his surprise, “After returning to China, I found that I was not so out of touch with my imagination. When I first started working, I would definitely encounter many unsatisfactory situations, but I just needed to take a moment to understand the work behaviors of my colleagues. By the way, you will find yourself adaptable to the new environment.”

After a year of hard work, Zhong Hanbin said with pride: “Now, I am the secretary general of the Shenzhen Guangming New Area Overseas Students Association. This position has given me a lot of opportunities to learn, and I also like to do my best to help others. More returnees are coming. Step by step. I am learning about future development paths that establish and operate a platform, to help others under the premise of ensuring their own development. This is the way I live and work.”

Q: What industry should I work in?

A: Try new things and really research different roles and positions.

“When I graduated, I was under a lot of pressure. Many of my classmates had already completed recruitment and accepted offers from domestic employers. In contrast, my actions were slow. Many feel that they don’t know where my future is going, and my heart is getting more and more panic. On the other hand, my parents’ expectations have brought me a lot of pressure and anxiety. They think that because I graduated from a prestigious school, I can find a good job.” Lu Yizhen, a graduate of Business Analysis and Strategic Management at the University of Manchester in the UK, returned to China in 2016.

For the first time, Lu Yizhen always had a sense of alienation felt incompatible with the surrounding environment. Haitou’s resume and job change, it is always difficult to integrate into the domestic environment. “Later I came into contact with a HR senior employee. He asked me three questions: first, what do you like to do; second, what are you good at; third, what career has a future. If I find the three intersections of the points, I can find the best opportunity for personal development. After this sort of combing, I found the direction.”

Lu Yizhen gave up floating around. “I like to deal with people. It is suitable for communication work. My previous internships are also related to sales. I can use my own advantages to enter the headhunting industry and help employers. Find the talent they want and help people match the jobs they want.”

Lu Yizhen believes that it is very important to find out how to truly integrate into the domestic environment and workplace. “Many Chinese companies have to open up overseas markets, and many foreign companies think of China’s development. Both sides are very fond of returnees with a background in studying abroad. The label “Haigui” can help us get this job in the early stage. Of course, after going to work we need to learn relevant professional knowledge and combine our overseas study and life experience to help the company develop.”

Q: How can I minimize the pressure business?

A: Build a platform and show its value.

Lin Guimin, a master of computational data science at Carnegie Mellon University in the United States, decided to return to China after graduation in 2012. “When I was a senior, I started my business with my classmates. I have some experience and I always wanted to have the opportunity to do something myself. So I decided to continue this path after I returned to China. I like reading books and I am happy to help others. The online platform of education has effectively used my professional skills and found the way I work.”

However, due to the lack of social communication skills and marketing experience, Lin Guimin repeatedly hit the wall at the beginning of his business.

Lin Guimin recalled the initial stage of his career. “At the time, I had only a vague and macro concept for what it took to start a company. Many details still need to be polished. Therefore, the product has not yet come out, and my own money will be spent. My classmates in the United States heard about my entrepreneurial ideas and situation. After discussing with me in detail, he invested in my company with his savings. This kind of trust sent me a sense of empowerment.”

As a “technical man” with an engineering background, Lin Guimin said, “It is a very enjoyable process to develop tools that can improve efficiency.” He not only creates a platform for providing children’s English education, but also shows his self-worth. The entrepreneurial platform.
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Cahokia was built beginning around A.D. 1050, Pauketat said.

Archaeological evidence found at the Cahokia site, who share stories of their culture passed down through descendants of the people who lived at Cahokia and cutting-edge science and indigenous knowledge. It looks at Cahokia and other early cities through both historians and abroad.

The documentary takes an alternative view of early urbanization in the Americas and considers how looking at ancient people engaging with the landscape on which they lived, Pauketat said. Archaeologists are increasingly interested in looking at how ancient people engaged with the landscape on which they lived, Pauketat said.

During recent work at Cahokia’s East St. Louis precinct – which Pauketat believes to be the largest archaeological excavation in the Americas – ISAS scientists found that buildings in the city and surrounding shrines align with the position of the sun or moon at different times. This is consistent with urban complexes built in Mesoamerica, he said.

“We’re realizing that the basis of urbanism is religious. Things were done in concert with the movement of the moon and stars and sun. By aligning themselves with celestial movements, (the people at Cahokia) were living an urban and a religious life simultaneously,” Pauketat said.

In the episode, Hedman discusses evidence of human sacrifice that was part of the religious rituals at Cahokia and other early cities, including those in Mesoamerica. Archaeologists have uncovered thousands of buildings at the Cahokia site and its surrounding outliers.

“We can see history unfolding on multiple scales – households and how they were changing over time and interacting; precincts, which were civil and ceremonial; and neighborhoods within precincts,” Pauketat said. “We can see these through time. All that minutia tells you this really interesting story based on our understanding of the Cahokians’ thick social history.”

Animation and 3D computer modelling in the documentary help bring the cities to life. Pauketat hopes the documentary will help draw more attention to the site and help preserve it.

“Most people in the U.S. and in Illinois and Missouri do not even know this place exists. As an archaeologist who works down there, I see it being destroyed. It’s going away,” mostly as a result of development, he said.

“We need to save it because we have a lot to learn from it,” Pauketat said. “There were many Mesoamerican cities. There’s just one here, and it had a huge historical impact. It mattered, and we need to understand how it mattered.”

Source: Illinois News Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Two University of Illinois anthropologists talk about their work at the ancient city of Cahokia in a new, four-part documentary about the cities built by Native Americans prior to European colonization and their sophisticated cultures.

“Native America” will premiere on PBS beginning Oct. 23. The episode featuring U. of I. researchers, “Native America: Cities of the Sky,” will be screened at 7 p.m. Oct. 10 at Spurlock Museum, 600 S. Gregory St., Urbana. A panel discussion will follow. The Illinois Prairie Research Institute, WILL Radio TV Online and Spurlock Museum are co-hosting the event, which is free and open to the public.

The episode features Timothy Pauketat, a professor of anthropology and of medieval studies and a visiting research scientist at the Illinois State Archaeological Survey, and Kristin Hedman, the assistant director of bio-archaeological research for the survey. Both study Cahokia and its people through evidence uncovered by excavations at the pre-Columbian city in Illinois, near present-day St. Louis.

The documentary takes an alternative view of early urbanism in the Americas and considers how looking at history from different perspectives changes what scientists think they know about the civilizations that lived in early urban centers, Pauketat said.

It looks at Cahokia and other early cities through both cutting-edge science and indigenous knowledge. It includes Native American tribal members who are descendants of the people who lived at Cahokia and who share stories of their culture passed down through oral storytelling traditions. Their stories complement archaeological evidence found at the Cahokia site, Pauketat said.

Cahokia was built beginning around A.D. 1050, following a time when the social order in the region was more chaotic, he said. The city reached a population of about 20,000 by 1100, drawing people from outside the immediate area. Its population quickly declined after 1200 and the city was abandoned by the late 1300s, perhaps as a result of a megadrought.

Archaeologists are increasingly interested in looking at how ancient people engaged with the landscape on which they lived, Pauketat said.

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Source: Illinois News Bureau
Deciphering The History of a Chinese Vase

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — I hold my breath as Walter Wilson, one of our technicians, carefully moves an antique Chinese porcelain vase from its pedestal at Krannert Art Museum to a nearby table. Now, it sits next to an electronic scanning tool and a laptop computer. Wilson positions the vase on its side, using bean bags to support it and hold it in place.

The vase is the centerpiece in a new exhibition, “Blue and White Ceramics: An Enduring Global Obsession,” that I’ve prepared. With the help of these scientists at the University of Illinois, I’m taking the opportunity to discover more about its age.

Krannert Art Museum purchased the vase in the early 1960s with money from the Class of 1908, given on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. The vase is 17.5 inches tall, with a shape and pattern – a backward-facing dragon surrounded by lotus flowers – reminiscent of vases made in the Ming Dynasty that were given as diplomatic gifts from the emperor. These vases are among the most refined expressions of Chinese artistry.

KAM’s dragon vase may be from the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644) or from the later Qing Dynasty (A.D. 1644-1912). To help determine its age, I’ve asked the Illinois State Geological Survey and the Illinois State Archaeological Survey to assist me in using some of their equipment to scan the vase for the presence of different elements.

Scientists used a hand-held scanning tool to scan several areas on the vase’s surface. Its size, shape and pattern featuring a backward-facing dragon surrounded by lotus flowers are consistent with vases produced during the Ming Dynasty. Photo by Natalie Fiol

Chinese potters used both imported and local cobalt to produce the blue color that decorates their porcelain. They obtained the cobalt from different sources over the centuries, and each contains different mineral impurities. Determining the mineral impurities that are present in our vase can give us a more accurate idea of the window of time in which it was made.

This summer, Morgan Bailey, a geochemist at the ISGS, used energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy to scan a small tea caddy that we know came from the Qing Dynasty. The instrument bombards the surface of an object with an X-ray beam. By measuring the energy emitted, it creates a spectrum showing the different elements that are present – like a fingerprint for that object.

The dragon vase is too large to fit inside the instrument, so we examine it with a hand-held X-ray fluorescence tool provided by ISAS and calibrated for accuracy. Madeleine Evans, a senior lithic analyst at ISAS, and Bailey aim the scanner at an area of blue glaze. They scan the vase in four places. Later, an expert will analyze the spectra we get from the scans.

Just looking at the porcelain vase and noting the subtle differences in the shades of blue, as well as the manner in which it was painted, will also help to determine when it was made. The blue porcelain from the Ming Dynasty often looks blotchy because the cobalt clumped together, making dark spots that penetrate the surface of the glaze. Porcelain made in the later Qing Dynasty often has a brighter blue hue, and modern porcelain can have a vivid, perfectly even blue color.

Stacey Pierson, an internationally renowned expert in Chinese porcelain, will visit the museum for a Feb. 15 lecture. She will examine this vase then, looking at its color and brush strokes to help determine when it was made.

Even if we learn the dragon vase is not from the Ming Dynasty, it’s still an incredibly fine piece of Chinese porcelain, made by Chinese artists who revered and knew much about the Ming dynasty. Visitors to Krannert Art Museum can see the dragon vase in the “Blue and White Ceramics” exhibition through May 12.

Source: Illinois News Bureau
October Events

Anita Purves Nature Center

Stewardship Saturday – FREE!
Oct. 13; Busey Woods 9-11am; Weaver Park 1-3pm
Oct. 27; Meadowbrook Park 9-11am; Perkins Road Wet Prairie 1-3pm
Take advantage of this rare chance to experience the nighttime sights, sounds and smells of the prairie during this hike after sunset. The route will be 2.5 miles along the paved path at Meadowbrook. Strollers and wheelchairs permitted. Call 217-384-4062 for more information.

Heartland Maker Fest
Saturday, October 13, 9am to 2pm
Lincoln Square Mall in downtown Urbana
Designed to feature both established and local “makers”, the Heartland Maker Fest is a family-friendly celebration featuring rockets and robots, DIY science and technology, alternative energy, bicycles, unique hand-made crafts, music, art, and educational workshop installations. That being said, we would like all projects to be accessible for all ages.
The Fest’s mission is laid out in these three goals:
Inspire – by searching for creative and unique ways to exhibit at the festival. We hope the creative process of others inspires our attendees.
Empower – by focusing on hands-on experience, we hope people feel empowered to make their own project a reality.
Connect – by creating a free and open public festival we hope to connect attendees to the local resources they need to help make their ideas come to life.
For more info, please visit http://www.heartlandmakerfest.org

AsianLENS

Art In Smog

Directed by Lydia Chen.
2018. 75 minutes.
Post-screening discussion with filmmaker Lydia Chen.
Description:
Vivid art merges with intimate interviews to evoke the human pursuit of meaning. This film illustrates the rise of China over 25 years as experienced by international artists Su Xinping and Xia Xiaowan, painter and antiques expert Mushi, fearless curator Cui Cancan, and painter Chen Hui. The pursuit of art takes them from quiet lives in the 1990s to the extremes of the 2000s, as documented in footage shot in 1991 and 2016.

Mrs. B., A North Korean Woman

Thursday, November 8, 2018 - 7pm
Spurlock Museum, Knight Auditorium, 600 S. Gregory Street, Urbana, IL
Directed by Jero Yun.
2016. 71 minutes.
Introduction and post-screening discussion TBD
Description:
In 2003, Mrs. B. left her husband and two sons behind in North Korea and was sold into marriage. A decade later, she’s running a robust trafficking business from a small farm in northern China. This film is a closely observed verite portrait of a world-weary woman who finds herself between countries, worlds, and families. The result is a powerful look at the mundane realities of life for both trafficker and trafficked, overturning cliched notions about a mysterious trade.

For more events, visit AsianCampusTribune.com
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509 E. Healey Street

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Source: champaigncenter.com

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Larry Hedges Named 2018 Yidan Prize Winner

Northwestern University Professor Larry Hedges, a preeminent scholar and global heavyweight in education research, has been awarded the 2018 Yidan Prize, the world’s largest prize in education research.

The 2018 Yidan Prize for Education Research, which comes with $3.9 million in support, was announced by the Yidan Prize Foundation on Saturday, recognizing Hedges for his ground-breaking statistical methods for meta-analysis, which serve as a foundation for much of the rigorous, evidence-based education policy across the country and the globe.

Hedges is chairman of the department of statistics at Northwestern and a professor of education and social policy, psychology, and medical social science. Among the most influential applied statisticians in the world, Hedges’ work allows policymakers, educators and the general public to see the evidence for “what works” in the field of education, and makes it possible to take a scientific approach to improving education for future generations.

As a first-generation college student, Hedges’ accomplishments and contributions are particularly inspiring.

“I was a kid from a poor family. We didn’t know anybody who went to college,” Hedges said. “The reason I am passionate about education is precisely that it was a life-changing thing for me in terms of mobility, and I would like everybody else to have that chance.”

Hedges’ father worked for minimum wage until he retired, and his mother was a dishwasher at the local college.

“As an 11-year-old boy wandering about the Fresno State College campus, where his mother worked as a dishwasher at the college’s cafeteria, Larry literally saw an open door and stepped inside a chemistry lab,” said Northwestern President Morton Schapiro, who nominated Hedges for the Yidan Prize. “He encountered a talkative graduate student testing food samples for pesticides and they had a conversation. For the first time, Larry could see the possibilities for a future unknown to his parents, neither of whom attended college.”

“Larry’s vision and commitment to education as a vehicle to promote opportunity have boosted the prospects for a generation of students, and his impact on the field of education research is absolutely immeasurable,” Schapiro added. “In fact, his life’s work is informed by his own experience of the power of education to change lives.”

Hedges would go on to earn a Regents Scholarship at the University of California, San Diego, where he studied mathematics and physics. He became deeply involved in peer tutoring and mentoring of minority students.

Hedges discovered his path and passion, making such an impact that the university invited him to continue his work after graduation. In the three years that followed, Hedges put together a summer bridge program for underrepresented students and a mathematics clinic.

When Hedges entered graduate school in 1976, education research was in a state of disarray. While much research had been done, it lacked standards and rigor. He saw an opportunity to develop more rigorous methods for synthesizing research findings across studies through meta-analysis. This work would occupy much of Hedges’ early career, and ultimately redefine the concept of evidence in education and psychology.

By 1980, when he left graduate school for his first academic job in the department of education at the University of Chicago, he was traveling to apartheid South Africa, where he helped start supplementary academic preparation programs — illegal, under South African law at the time — to help non-white students gain admission to white universities.

More recently, at Northwestern, Hedges turned his attention to the smallest scale of educational research studies, so called “single case” designs involving a single individual. Such studies are crucially important in areas like the study of rare disabilities, where it is unrealistic to assemble a large sample.

The Yidan Prize is named for its founder, Charles Chen Yidan, who established the prize in 2016 with a mission to make the world a better place through education.

“I congratulate the laureates and nominees alike for their outstanding contribution and achievements.” Yidan said. “Education should be an area of interest that goes beyond race, religion, economic status or country of origin. I hope every country and region can share the results of education research and development, facilitating more international cooperation in order to create a better world through education.”

Yidan co-founded Chinese Internet giant Tencent in 1998. In 2007, he launched the Chinese Internet industry’s first charity foundation with his partners — the Tencent Charity Foundation — of which he remains honorary chairman. Apart from his charity work with the Tencent network, Yidan undertakes other education philanthropy.

He is recognized as China’s Internet philanthropy pioneer, and topped the Forbes China Charity List 2017.

Hedges shares the honor this year with Professor Anant Agarwal, the founder and CEO of edX, an online learning destination founded by Harvard and MIT to provide access to high-quality education at scale, to learners around the world, regardless of geographic location, financial resources, prior academic qualifications, gender or race. Agarwal is the recipient of the Yidan Prize for Education Development.

This year’s laureates were selected from almost 1,000 nominees working in 92 countries by an independent committee over the course of a six-month selection process.

Hedges’ Northwestern colleagues, collaborators and his students are celebrating the award as well-deserved praise for a scholar who has dedicated his life to a shared objective.

“Larry Hedges has made extraordinary contributions to education research and policy in the United States and around the world,” said David Figlio, dean of the School of Education and Social Policy. “Few, if any, scholars have been as influential in introducing rigorous evidence in education policy. I have learned a lot from Larry, and it’s a privilege to have him as a colleague.”

“The Yidan prize honors a researcher who has made outstanding accomplishments in education research, with an ultimate goal of creating long-lasting impacts on the entire world,” said Diane Schanzenbach, director of the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern, where Hedges is a faculty fellow. “I can think of no one who better reflects these values than our own Larry Hedges.”

About the Yidan Prize

Founded in 2016 by Charles CHEN Yidan, a core founder of Tencent, the Yidan Prize has a mission of creating a better world through education. It consists of two awards, the Yidan Prize for Education Research and the Yidan Prize for Education Development. Yidan Prize Laureates each receive a gold medal and a total sum of $3.9 million, including a cash prize of roughly $1.9 million and a project fund of roughly $1.9 million.

To ensure transparency and sustainability, the prize is managed by Yidan Prize Foundation and governed by an independent trust with an endowment of $323 million. Through a series of initiatives, the prize aims to establish a platform for the global community to engage in conversation around education and to play a role in education philanthropy.

About Hedges

Hedges is chairman of the department of statistics, Board of Trustees Professor of Statistics; Education and Social Policy; Psychology; and Medical Social Sciences, and a faculty fellow of the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University.

Hedges has authored or co-authored 10 books and numerous journal articles, including the seminal “Statistical Methods for Meta-Analysis” and “The Handbook of Research Synthesis and Meta-Analysis.”

He is an elected member of the National Academy of Education and is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Statistical Association, the American Psychological Association, and the American Educational Research Association. He is also a member of the Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness, which established an annual endowed lecture in his honor. He gave the inaugural Hedges Lecture in 2016.

Hedges was nominated by President Barack Obama to the Board of Directors of the National Board for Education Sciences, was confirmed by the U.S. Senate in June 2012 and was elected chair of the board in 2016.

He was elected “Statistician of the Year” by the Chicago chapter of the American Statistical Association for 2013-14.

In 2018, he became the third American to be elected an Honorary Member of the European Association of Methodology.

Source: Northwestern Now
The U.S. Department of Energy has awarded more than $22 million to scientists at the University of Chicago, Argonne National Laboratory and Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory for quantum science research, spanning the search for dark matter to more powerful computing. 

The funding for more than a dozen projects will help scientists explore quantum engineering, which is rapidly becoming reality after decades consigned to theory.

“These are exciting new research programs aimed at creating the foundations of a new technology grounded in the laws of quantum mechanics,” said David Awschalom, the Liew Family Professor at the Institute for Molecular Engineering at the University of Chicago and a scientist at Argonne. “The projects offer a unique opportunity to not only deepen our knowledge of quantum science and what it has to offer across many fields, but also to continue building a framework of collaboration for quantum science between academic institutions and the national laboratories.”

Awschalom heads the Chicago Quantum Exchange—a partnership between all three institutions to foster an emerging Chicago-area ecosystem of quantum research and commercialization.

Among the projects funded:

At UChicago, Prof. Cheng Chin will build a system called a “quantum matter synthesizer,” designed to achieve a dream long held by quantum physicists: To fully control individual atoms in a quantum system. This system will help scientists understand and harness the physics of quantum materials, as well as offer promising ways to process information using quantum technology.

Argonne scientists will explore how to achieve a quantum entanglement, test long-distance entanglement, search for bosonic dark matter—a possible explanation for the mysterious phenomenon known as dark matter—and partner with the National Institute of Standards and Technology to tap quantum to improve scientists’ ability to measure very tiny effects, a field called quantum metrology.

At Fermilab, scientists will explore applications and theory behind quantum computing, particularly for use in particle physics and accelerators, and use superconducting qubits to search for two other hypothetical particles proposed as explanations for dark matter: axions, extremely tiny particles with no spin, and dark photons, the dark “twins” of regular light particles.

“Scientists have understood the practical potential of quantum physics for decades, but only recently has the technology advanced to the point that we could tap into it,” said Joe Lykken, Fermilab chief research officer and deputy director. “Quantum physics has been Fermilab’s bread and butter for a half-century. With that accumulation of expertise and technological innovation that comes with it, there’s hardly a place better positioned to explore—as a focused, dedicated program—the ways we can take full advantage of nature’s quantum behavior.”

“This is an opportunity to respond to a major emerging scientific challenge, which the national laboratories are uniquely positioned to do,” said Supratik Guha, a professor in UChicago’s Institute for Molecular Engineering and director of the Center for Nanoscale Materials at Argonne. “By delving into the fundamental science and then building devices and systems that exploit quantum mechanics, we expect enormous advantages in many fields.”

Source: UChicago News

Source: Purdue Today

$22 Million for Quantum Research at UChicago and National Labs

UChicago, Argonne, Fermilab to explore quantum computing, dark matter, imaging

Purdue University will celebrate a century and a half of life sciences research and its ambitions for the future at an open house Friday (Oct. 5) in the newly renovated Hall for Discovery and Learning Research.

The event is part of Purdue’s Sesquicentennial, 150 Years of Giant Leaps, a yearlong celebration of Purdue’s past, present and future contributions to solving the world’s challenges.

The open house will begin at 3:30 p.m. in the main floor atrium with remarks from Suresh Garimella, executive vice president for research and partnerships; Donna Fekete, the John and Donna Krenkki Director of Integrative Neuroscience; and Richard Kuhn, the Krenkki Family Director of the Purdue Institute of Inflammation, Immunology and Infectious Disease.

Tours of the third and fourth floors will follow the opening remarks. Light hors d’oeuvres will be served.

The renovation of the Hall for Discovery and Learning Research, or DLR, is part of the university’s five-year, $250 million plan announced in 2016 to advance research that improves the quality of life for people around the globe.

“Life sciences research has been woven into the University’s fabric since its founding in 1869,” Garimella said. “We have an ambitious goal of expanding the impact of our research by bringing together people across disciplines such as engineering and biology to study some of the most pressing medical challenges of our time, including Alzheimer’s disease, autism, Ebola and Zika.”

Shared instrumentation, spaces, ideas

Along with the creation of four new life sciences institutes, the University is supporting the purchase of advanced instrumentation and the development of shared research facilities in buildings such as DLR, whose renovation was completed in summer 2018. The four institutes are:

* Purdue Institute for Drug Discovery.
* Purdue Institute for Plant Sciences.
* Purdue Institute of Inflammation, Immunology and Infectious Disease (PI4D).
* Purdue Institute for Integrative Neuroscience (PIIN).

DLR’s fourth floor now houses offices and laboratories for PI4D. The first floor also features PI4D’s Molecular Evolution, Protein Engineering and Production Facility, or MEPEP, which provides protein discovery, engineering and design for Purdue researchers and partner institutions and organizations.

The third floor is similarly equipped for PIIN, with a new histology suite on the first floor and a neuroscience cell engineering core in Bindley Bioscience Center.

Sharing equipment not only saves money, but also promotes collaboration, says Kaethe Beck, director of operations for life sciences in Research and Partnerships: “In order to advance our life sciences research agenda, we need increased collaboration. Traditional, siloed methods won’t solve the world’s most challenging problems. You don’t come up with new ideas by being around people who think just like you, who are trained in the same manner in the same discipline; science needs the diversity of an interdisciplinary space.”

Grant opportunities gained

Even as faculty members were moving their labs into DLR, she says, they were receiving significant new grants that will benefit from the new state-of-the-art, shared resources.

Those grants include:

* A $201,524 grant from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases for PI4D member Robert Stahelin, the Retter Professor of Pharmacy and a professor of medicinal chemistry and molecular pharmacology, to study new methods for inhibiting the Ebola virus.
* A $318,584 R01 award from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences for PIIN member Aaron Bowman, professor and head of the School of Health Sciences, to study gene-neurotoxicant interactions in Huntington’s disease.
* A $336,582 R01 award, also from NIEHS, for PIIN member Jason Cannon, associate professor of health sciences, to study the possible effects of high-temperature meat cooking on the development of Alzheimer’s disease.

While Stahelin specializes in studying Ebola and Marburg viruses, other Purdue researchers on DLR’s fourth floor focus on Zika, West Nile and Dengu viruses. All of them will have access to PI4D’s new MEPEP lab and can benefit from each other’s expertise in protein studies, Beck says. Similarly, Bowman and Cannon will share advanced cell culture facilities as well as experimental knowledge in studying neurological damage at the cellular level.

“Placing these faculty members in close proximity to each other and with joint access to innovative equipment is bound to produce synergies that have never been possible before,” she says.

Writer: Angela Roberts, 765-494-2629, akroberts@purdue.edu

Sources: Suresh Garimella, garimell@purdue.edu, and Kaethe Beck, kaethe@purdue.edu

Open House to Celebrate Past, Future of Life Sciences Research at Purdue

Sources: Asian Campus Tribune | October 2018 p10
Asian Campus Tribune
Pick Up Locations

Campus:
- Asian American Cultural Center, 1210 W Nevada St, Urbana, IL 61801
- Foreign Languages Building, 707 S Mathews Ave, Urbana, IL 61801
- Illini Union, 1401 W Green St, Urbana, IL 61801
- Campus Recreation Center East, 1102 W Gregory Dr, Urbana, IL 61801

Champaign:
- Fresh International Market, 505 S Neil St, Champaign, IL 61820
- Golden Harbor Authentic Chinese Cuisine, 505 S Neil St, Champaign, IL 61820
- Illinois Terminal (Platform A), 45 E University Ave, Champaign, IL 61820

Urbana:
- Urbana Adult Education Center, 211 N Race St, Urbana, IL 61801
- Urbana-Lincoln Hotel-Lincoln Square Mall, 201 Lincoln Square, Urbana, IL 61801
- Tang Dynasty at Lincoln Square Mall, 140 Lincoln Square, Urbana, IL 61801
- The Courier Cafe, 111 N Race St, Urbana, IL 61801

Savoy:
- Winfield Village Office & Community Room, 425 Paddock Dr E, Savoy, IL 61874
- Star Karaoke, 1503 Lyndhurst Alley, Savoy, IL 61874

Chicago:
- H Mart at Niles, Civic Center Plaza, 801 Civic Center Dr, Niles, IL 60714
- Joong Boo Market Glenview, 670 Milwaukee Ave, Glenview, IL 60025
Student Learning Goes Up When Devices Shut Down

Glass looked at 118 Rutgers students taking the same psychology class at different times. The students were permitted to use electronic devices on some days of class but not others.

The students took a short test every day, longer tests every few weeks, and a final exam covering the semester’s material. The daily quiz showed no impact from technology in the classroom. But the results of the longer tests and final exam told a different story: All students performed poorly on material taught while they used technology in the classroom.

Devices divert students

Glass said this shows that electronic devices divert students from processing what’s being taught at the front of the classroom. While students might hear what is taught, if they are shopping or emailing online, they are not really thinking about the subject matter.

And that, Glass said, makes it harder for the information to lodge in their long-term memory.

“Even though a few minutes later they know what the professor said; a week later, if you ask them, all they remember is that they were in class a week ago,” he told VOA. “They no longer remember what the professor said because they eliminated the opportunity.”

When students started bringing laptops to class about 10 years ago, University of Michigan professor Kentaro Toyama, who teaches information technology, thought it was a good idea. He said it could help students take notes or quickly provide information during class discussions.

But then he started noticing troubling behavior.

“Students would be looking at their laptop and they would suddenly smile, and it wasn’t because … there was anything funny happening in the class,” Toyama noted. “What I realized very quickly was … these students … were on social media … and that’s what they were smiling about. And over time, as … this increased, I just felt like I no longer had the attention of my students.”

Deals are an opportunity often pursued by firms because businesses continuously need to grow. By acquiring a business as a subsidiary or its assets, the acquiring company can extend its roots into a foreign industry or obtain deeper market penetration in its operations. Deals are a strategy.

2018 is a vibrant year for M&A. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act Bill (TCJA), approved last November, brought changes in ways that motivate deals. Observing the recent upswing of M&A, the cause is found attributable to the TCJA.

Business combination typically takes place for expanding a business, improving efficiency, or reducing market competition. In the language of business, acquisition serves the purpose of “increasing shareholder value”.

Companies acquire foreign, unrelated companies to diversify. By obtaining deeper market penetration, firms can expand customer base and market share. Some businesses buy their competitor’s business, which is known as a horizontal merger. A horizontal merger allows more time- and cost-efficiency than having to produce separately. Some firms acquire their suppliers because intercompany transfer pricing (agreeing on a cost, between divisions under the same company, that is lower than that of purchasing externally) can be cost-efficient. Buying a supplier is referred to as a vertical merger. From the perspective of the company being acquired, selling itself to a larger company may seem ideal for network growth and better productivity. Being acquired may also serve as an honorable exit for firms that do not quite meet their goals. All of the above are actions businesses take to increase shareholder value.

With the enactment of TCJA, it may be an ideal time to opt into M&A. Under TCJA, acquired qualifying assets can be 100% expensed under the updated Section 179 depreciation deduction rules. The cap amount of business expense doubled to $1M. The corporate tax rate dropped from 35 to 21 percent, making the U.S. firms more attractive for inbound deals. The reduced tax costs on an asset transaction could lead to lower demands for tax “gross-up” payments (when the buyer or employer is liable for paying the additional amount of tax withheld). The lower tax on operating income reduces the amortization deductions in an asset acquisition. In addition to the layer of Section 179 deduction, a second layer, of 100% first-year bonus depreciation, will be an option for companies to claim until 2022. Buyers would be attracted to asset purchases because they can immediately deduct equipment costs and depreciable assets. This deduction now applies to both new and used property. The full, 100% bonus depreciation also increases the chances of acquiring part of assets with big allocations of purchase price to assets.

The fast-changing trend of M&A is creditable to the rising demand for deals and tax professionals in the economy today. Businesses react to changing tax regulations. It is what makes being in the accounting profession so interesting—helping businesses adapt to dynamics and capturing their shareholder values.

In Dynarski’s study, even students who could see the screen of a classmate — but not on a device themselves — scored 17 percent lower on comprehension than those who were not distracted.

“It’s hard to stay focused when a field of laptops open to Facebook, Snapchat, and email lies between you and the lecturer,” Dynarski wrote.

So Toyama barred laptops in his classes during lectures. Students could still use technology, but not when he needed their full attention.

After reading Dynarski’s report, Distinguished Professor of Economics at Ohio State University Trevor Logan instituted a ban on devices in his classrooms.

“No laptops, tablets, phones, nothing,” Logan tweeted. “I was curious to see what would happen.”

Student performance improved, especially on the earliest midterms, Logan reported. Average scores improved significantly. But more telling was student reaction.

‘Very encouraged’

The policy “encouraged them to focus,” Logan said his students reported to him in class evaluations. It helped them take better notes. Kept them engaged. And they enjoyed the course more.

“I did not expect this at all…. Everyone who talked about it enthusiastically endorsed it.”

“I thought I would get much more pushback on this from students, and I didn’t think student outcomes would be so significant. Given these results, I’m very encouraged to continue with the policy.”

“As more universities (including @OhioState) roll out iPads and tablets to all students, we need to think long and hard about whether and how this technology will be beneficial. It does work in some settings, it doesn’t work in others.”

Kathleen Struck, Pete Musto/ VOA Student Union

TACS Team Column

TCJA’s Presence in the 2018 M&A

Glass of Rutgers University, who published a study with students Mengxue Kang in July 2018 in the journal Educational Psychology.
Data Show Asians, Not Latinos, Are Typical US Immigrants Now

The typical immigrant to the United States now is a college-educated Asian.

That is a change from recent decades, when most new arrivals came from Latin America, according to government statistics.

While Europeans dominated immigration in the 1910s, as Latin Americans did after 1970, Asians are now the latest and largest wave of newcomers to the United States, the Brookings Institution reported.

“The top three countries where immigrants migrated from [since 2000] were China, India, and the Philippines,” wrote William H. Frey, a senior fellow in metropolitan policy at the nonprofit public policy organization based in Washington. Brookings Institution experts reviewed statistics from the Census Bureau and found immigration from Latin America has waned since 2010. The widespread impression that Latin America is still the source of most immigrants may be because Latinos constitute more than 50 percent of all foreign-born Americans.

“Mexico, a long-term leader in U.S. immigrant gains and still the greatest country of origin of all U.S. foreign-born residents, had its number of immigrants diminished by 440,000 between 2010 and 2017,” Frey wrote.

Issues of importance

In July 2016, Americans ranked immigration sixth in issues they considered important, after the economy, terrorism, foreign policy, health care and gun policy, according to the Pew Research Center. This July, 38 percent said legal immigration into the United States should be kept at its current level, while 32 percent said it should be increased, and 24 percent said it should be decreased.

Additionally, the new arrivals are well-schooled. Of those Asians arriving since 2010, 62 percent have come with college degrees, according to the Migration Policy Institute (MPI). That contrasts with the figure from previous decades, when college-educated people made up 30 percent or less of new arrivals, Brookings reported.

“This increase in the share of college graduates, accompanied by greater levels of English language proficiency and bilingualism, is correlated in part with a shift in flows to Asia,” MPI wrote in June 2017. It is also reflective of increasing educational attainment across the world; a rise in secondary and postsecondary education offered in English; and the fact that English has become the global lingua franca, especially in business, international trade, science, education and entertainment.

College graduates, including those with bachelor’s as well as more advanced degrees, made up 45 percent of 2010-17 foreign-born arrivals, Brookings reported. Only 32 percent of native-born Americans had degrees during the same time period.

Immigration from India, Germany and Poland tapered off after legislation in the 1920s introduced restrictions. In 1970, it was at its lowest with 9.6 million immigrants entering the United States, accounting for 4.7 percent of the general population. Latino immigration dominated the 1970s after the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 reopened borders.

The highest percentage of foreign-born Americans in a hundred years hit 13.7 percent in 2016, Brookings said.

“Although gains have been somewhat more modest in recent years, the 2017 foreign-born population stood at 44.5 million, more than double the size in 1990 and greater than four times the low point in 1970,” Brookings wrote.

“It is also a consequence of shifting economic pulls in the United States, new attractions for students, and industry demands for both permanent and temporary workers.”

Source: VOA Student Union

For more articles, visit AsianCampusTribune.com
Thousands Could be Deported as Government Targets Asylum Mills’ Clients

Lawrence says his disappearance will make it much harder for immigration officials to possibly deport thousands more people back to China, a country that he says does not treat people who had sought asylum kindly.

An unprecedented review

In a written statement, USCIS confirmed the substance of Lawrence’s story — that immigration officials are now reviewing 3,500 asylum cases handled years ago by the people convicted during Operation Fiction Writer. Immigration authorities also confirmed that they are reviewing the asylum cases of more than 10,000 family members who were granted what is called “derivative asylum status.”

Therefore, in total, more than 13,500 immigrants who were granted asylum before December 2012 could lose it.

At the time the prosecution was announced in 2012, officials in the Obama administration decided for the Southern District of New York Preet Bharara, decided not to criminally prosecute any clients.

Today, “USCIS, ICE Office of the Principal Legal Advisor and the Executive Office of Immigration Review are reviewing these cases to maintain the integrity in our nation’s asylum system and to ensure that the original asylum grant was lawfully obtained,” says Katherine Tichacek, a spokeswoman for USCIS, in a written statement.

It isn’t unusual for immigration officials to review the case of a former client whose lawyer has been convicted of asylum fraud. But immigration lawyers say they have never seen officials systematically review old asylum cases on a scale like this in ICE’s history.

It is hard to say exactly how many of the cases handled by the guilty lawyers were in fact fraudulent. Fact-checking each requires confirming claims and stories that allegedly happened years ago, in other countries with separate legal systems.

Tichacek explained that when an old asylum case is flagged during this review for potential fraud, lawyers at ICE will file a motion to reopen the case with the Executive Office of Immigration Review. If an immigration judge grants the motion, the asylee is granted a hearing. The judge will then reaffirm the grant of asylum or terminate asylum status.

“The agencies are reviewing each case file and making lawful determinations in accordance with due process of law,” says Tichacek.

Someone whose case is “reopened” can pay thousands of dollars in legal fees to defend against the allegations, even if there was no fraud.

An immigrant’s struggle in New York — and an opportunity

In July 2005, Lawrence boarded a plane from China to New York City. In his mind back then, there was no question how his new life in America would turn out. “I think I would become millionaire ... or something like that,” he says. “I always quite have a lot of confidence in myself.”

But Lawrence remembers his first year in the U.S. as a horrible year. He fell into a miserable string of odd jobs working illegally in the Flushing area — at a window and door company, at a glass factory and elsewhere.

Then in January 2007, he saw an ad in the paper: An immigration law office next to Chinatown needed a Chinese translator. He faxed his résumé over, and they called him up immediately to ask him when he could start.

It turned out that the tiny law office specialized in asylum cases. Lawrence soon learned that he had dropped into a world with huge stakes.

Asylum is a fast, direct path to staying in the country. It is hard to win, but if you do, you get immediate permission to stay, and then citizenship five years after that.

For years, the Chinese have won more asylum cases than immigrants from any other country. About 22 percent of the 20,455 individuals granted asylum in 2016 were Chinese immigrants, according to the most recent figures from USCIS. The next largest group is immigrants from El Salvador (10 percent) and then immigrants from Guatemala (about 9 percent).

The lawyer who ran the immigration office Lawrence joined back in 2007 was named Ken Giles. Lawrence says Giles’ law office had only three desks, crammed into a tiny room. Everything that happened, Lawrence says, happened out in the open.

“I realized this is open secret in Chinese immigrant community ... many Chinese people making asylum fraud,” he says.

According to Lawrence, a client would walk in and tell the office manager that he or she would like to try for asylum because that is what a friend or relative suggested.

“The office manager would talk to the client about what kind of claim they should pursue and what kind of story they should make up, what kind of fake document they should provide,” says Lawrence. “And [the manager] made up those stories. She wrote them down and asked those client to copy it in their own words.”

One reason Chinese immigrants have been successful at winning asylum is because the most common stories submitted by Chinese applicants fit neatly into the criteria asylum officers and immigration judges use to grant asylum.

In the U.S., before you can get asylum, the government wants to hear a story from you — a story about “a well-founded fear of persecution.” That persecution has to be based on your race, religion or political opinion, or on some “particular social group” you belong to — and it has to have been targeted specifically against you.

Central American immigrants have had a tougher time for years getting asylum based on claims that they are fleeing criminal gang violence because it’s harder to prove that a threat is targeted or that the government is doing nothing to stop it. Chinese immigrants don’t have that problem — their most common asylum stories involve being targeted by the government.

The claims have fallen into three buckets: persecution under the country’s family planning policies, persecution by the government based on the person’s religion — usually Christianity or their membership in the spiritual sect Falun Gong — or persecution by the government based on the person’s activism in favor of democracy.
sively on asylum cases. Lawrence compared the office to a factory, with each worker having a designated task, whether it be translating, coaching or story-writing.

Lawrence says he started as a story writer at Feng Ling Liu’s firm. He would begin with certain details about a client that were actually true and weave them into a larger drama of government persecution. Lawrence learned that the stories had to be vivid and tell tales of great suffering. And only certain kinds of suffering, the kind that checked off the correct boxes, would do: targeted persecution, by the government, that was based on religion, politics or China’s family planning policy.

Lawrence estimates he wrote 500 to 600 fake stories for clients over the course of a couple of years. He compiled a massive study guide for coaches to use with clients. And he made the law firm’s interpreters collect field data for the guide—profliling asylum officers by what the kinds of questions they tended to ask and the answers they seemed to prefer.

Lawrence says he started rationalizing his behavior at this point: “Sometime I justify in this way: I say, ‘Okay, I’m helping people. I’m helping those lower-class Chinese people to get their status in United States. They don’t really commit crime. ... What they want, just find a job here and work in the Chinese restaurant.’”

Around November 2010, Feng Ling Liu’s office fired Lawrence. He says they were tired of dealing with his part-time schedule. So a few months later, Lawrence found himself back at Ken Giles’ office, helping out with a few asylum cases.

It was spring 2011. That was when Lawrence met Zhenyi Li, an immigrant who had run out of ways to stay in the U.S. when her aunt told her, “go do asylum.”

“It felt like people all around me were doing it — people I worked with, people in my circles,” says Li. “From what I could tell, applying for asylum to stay in this country was just a normal thing to do.”

To Lawrence, Li was like a jackpot client. She was young, 29, and college-educated. Also Li had chosen to get an abortion back in China and had gone to church occasionally while growing up.

These were useful facts Lawrence could play with in her application. Within days, he had crafted a lurid asylum story for Li, recounting a brutal abortion forced by the Chinese government persecution. Lawrence learned that the stories had been actually true and weave them into a larger drama of government trickery.

To Lawrence, this is how he views the situation.

“I wrote so many ridiculous cases on daily basis,” he says. “For those asylum officers and those immigration judge, they are buried by this kind of fake story every day, so they don’t know what real story should be looking like.”

When Li first read the story, she wanted to laugh. “I thought, ‘This isn’t my story. It was not me.’” she says. “It was so exaggerated. So made-up. This was not my life.”

Li was granted asylum on June 28, 2011, on her first try.

Investigators make their pitch

Two weeks before Thanksgiving, Lawrence got a phone call from the FBI. He would soon learn, he says, that the FBI had been tailing him for more than a year. The agents told him that a big raid was coming and that there was nothing Lawrence could do to stop it. They told him he could either join his colleagues in prison, or he could help the FBI.

He says he agreed to cooperate immediately.

“I just felt so depressed for what I did for the last couple years,” he says. “And then I all of sudden find, find a chance to tell everything. To outburst it.”

He gave the bureau a detailed picture of all the people involved in pumping out fraudulent asylum applications in China, and that investigation would form the basis of Operation Fiction Writer.

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The James Beard Awards gala is held in Chicago in May, and we have our fair share of award winners to back it up. The city also boasts 25 Michelin-starred restaurants, including the world’s only brewpub with a Michelin star (Band of Bohemia). See our food-lover’s weekend guide to create your own foodie getaway.

SKYSCRAPER EXPERIENCES

Are you a daredevil? Then go up to the 104th floor and step out onto The Ledge at SkyDeck, a glass box that extends four feet from the Willis Tower facade. For more stunning views, go north to 360CHICAGO at 875 N Michigan (formerly the John Hancock Building). Try out TILT, a glass pane that tilts you out over the city from 96 floors up.

Here's a hot tip: If you want to try both attractions (and skip the lines), grab a CityPASS Chicago. You'll also gain access to the Field Museum of Natural History, Shedd Aquarium, Adler Planetarium, Art Institute of Chicago and Museum of Science & Industry for a huge discount.

TOURS OF THE CITY

Touring Chicago’s waterways is breathtaking, but there are so many other ways to experience the city. Try different modes of transportation, like bikes, buses or segway. History buffs will love the city’s storied past, and there are all kinds of tours for food and beer experiences.

We highly recommend the free Chicago Greeter service, where volunteer locals will walk you through their favorite spots. Scheduled tours throughout the summer will take you on tours through Millennium Park and different Chicago neighborhoods. And you can choose which neighborhood you want to see and language you want the tour conducted in with advance notice.

SHOP, SHOP, SHOP

The Magnificent Mile is one of Chicago’s most famous shopping districts, and you’ll find flagship stores — from high street favorites to haute couture legends — along the stretch of shops. Nearby, wander along State Street, where you can visit the original Marshall Field’s, now Macy’s.

For boutique shopping, head to Chicago’s 77 neighborhoods,
LIFE & CULTURE

Building Your Resume? Sometimes less Is More

ANN ARBOR—You pad your resume with every job experience, hoping to capture an employer’s attention. But recent research shows that, sometimes, this might not be a good idea.

By listing an additional major with a lower grade point average alongside a first major with a high GPA, you might, surprisingly, decrease the overall impressiveness of your achievements, say researchers at the University of Michigan and University of Haifa.

In other words, when a package of information is presented by itself, adding mildly favorable information to highly favorable information detracts from the desired impression, they say. However, when the same package is presented side-by-side with another package of information, the same mildly favorable information now helps the desired impression.

“It sounds counterintuitive, but less is actually more under some circumstances,” said Stephen Garcia, U-M associate professor of psychology.

In their research, Garcia and Kimberly Weaver Livnat of the University of Haifa showed that people “average” the information in a package (such as a resume) when it is by itself and “add” the information when it is side-by-side other packages (such as other resumes). Consequently, mildly favorable information hurts evaluations in the former, but helps them in the latter.

Livnat, the study’s lead author, said understanding how to manage impressions is important at multiple levels of organizational decision-making, from providing incentives to employees to evaluating job applicants.

People assess information in two modes: 1) by evaluating the bundle by itself in separate evaluation, as when a human resources representative decides whether or not to hire one particular applicant; or 2) by evaluating it side-by-side with another alternative in joint evaluation mode, as when a person compares the qualifications of multiple applicants before choosing which one to hire.

Interestingly, this effect is not just about resumes but applies to all sorts of other packages of information, the researchers say. For example, when writing a paper, should one include mildly strong arguments or just stick to the strongest argument? When listing a reason why people should buy your product, should you include mildly favorable reasons or just the strongest reasons? The answer depends on whether the package of information is evaluated under a separate or joint evaluation.

Garcia and Livnat say that people’s everyday decisions often utilize separate evaluations and joint evaluations at different stages in the decision sequence.

For instance, in the context of job applications, there may be an initial stage where a large number of candidates are evaluated in joint evaluation. Afterward, a much smaller number of individuals may be “short listed” and be invited for individual interviews, and the uniqueness of those visits may foster something more akin to separate evaluation mode, the researchers say.

The study appears in the current issue of the Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied.

Source: Michigan News

When is the Best Time to Get a Flu Shot?

“We know that antibodies peak four to six weeks after getting a vaccine, then slowly go down over the next six months,” says Ann Falsey, MD, professor of medicine in the infectious diseases unit at the University of Rochester Medical Center. Theoretically, you could be less protected during flu season’s winter peak if you get your vaccination too early.

So why are schools and pharmacies pushing those flu vaccines now? It’s possible that schools are trying to get ahead of the game to avoid a potential wave of sick kids early in the year. Maybe they’re trying to spread appointments out to avoid an onslaught in October. Or maybe, pharmacies recognize our procrastinator tendencies and are just trying to give us a heads up.

Whatever the reason, the core message is the same: unless you have a specific, medical reason not to get vaccinated (like a history of allergic reactions), it is vital that you do so, for your health and for the health of your community.

Where to get your flu shot:
Your primary doctor’s office
Local pharmacy (i.e., Safeway, Rite Aid, Target, Walgreens, Walmart, CVS)
Urgent-care clinic (find one here)
Your workplace or college
Mobile medical unit (more common in big cities)

Source: Lauren Bowen Care2.com

The Art Institute of Chicago houses the largest collection of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist art outside the Louvre. Chicago’s Museum of Science & Industry is the largest science museum in the Western Hemisphere (stand in the midst of a tornado, climb into a U-boat, explore a mine — and that’s just for starters). The Field Museum is home to the largest dinosaur to roam the Earth. Feed sharks, encounter penguins and be a Trainer for a Day at The Shedd Aquarium, as you overlook the waters of Lake Michigan.

MUSEUMS

CHICAGO SUMMER FESTIVALS

From music festivals (many of which are free), to food festivals and craft beer festivals, Chicago is a city that pulses with activity throughout the year, and especially over the summer months.

source: ChooseChicago.com

For more articles, visit AsianCampusTribune.com

Illustration credit: Kaitlyn Beukema

where you’ll find unique, one-of-a-kind items you simply won’t want to leave without.

Building Your Resume? Sometimes less Is More

When is the Best Time to Get a Flu Shot?
Ten Books to Read in October

From the story of a utopian community to a cyber-terrorism thriller, here are some reading ideas for this month.

**Barbara Kingsolver, Unsheltered**

Kingsolver sets her engrossing ninth novel in Vineland, New Jersey, which was founded as a utopian community in the 19th Century. She alternates chapters told by inhabitants of the same brick house more than a century apart. Trump-era journalist Willa Knox struggles with the crumbling house, dwindling funds and a family tragedy, her daughter-in-law’s suicide after giving birth to a son. In the 1880s, Thatcher Greenwood, a science teacher, finds his marriage challenged by the house’s structural instability. Caught up in the volatile conflict between Creationism and Darwinism, Greenwood finds support from his scientist neighbour Mary Treat. Willa discovers her house’s connection to Thatcher and Treat, and hopes for a historic preservation grant to finance repairs. Kingsolver’s portrayals of the complicated generational interactions of families from two eras is nuanced and convincing.

**Gohnaz Hasemzadeh Bonde, What We Owe**

Our time was always borrowed…we should have died in the revolution.” Nahid muses when she gets the fatal diagnosis of stage-four ovarian cancer. She recalls university days in Iran 30 years before, when her younger sister Noora disappeared during a police crackdown on a demonstration and many others died. Leaving her family behind, she follows Masood, her husband, into exile, even though he beats her mercilessly. Then he is gone, too. “Everything disappears.” Bonded as Nahid undergoes treatment, she works to fix her troubled relationship with her daughter Aram. Then Aram announces she’s expecting a daughter. Nahid is transfixed, imagining she’s expecting a daughter. Nahid is transfixed, imagining she's expecting a daughter. Nahid is transfixed, imagining she's expecting a daughter. Nahid is transfixed, imagining she's expecting a daughter.

**Cristina Rivera Garza, The Taiga Syndrome**

A translator. A detective. A fugitive couple. The sound of a wolf prowling beside them.” The unnamed ex-detective who narrates Mexican author Rivera Garza’s dazzling speculative noir novel takes on the role of a mad couple of the Taiga”, fascinated by the syndrome in which “inhabitants of the Taiga begin to suffer terrible anxiety attacks and make suicidal attempts to escape”. The man who hires her wants his second wife back. As she tracks a mysterious couple back to a hovel in a village over snow-covered trails, the universe becomes eerie and unpredictable. She encounters a feral boy, a ferocious wolf, earthy villagers and wild lumberjacks. Rivera Garza invokes Hansel and Gretel as she spins her own marvellous, beautifully written (and translated) tale. Translated from the Spanish by Suzanne Jill Levine and Aviva Kana.

**Edward Carey, Little**

Carey creates a quirky, indelible character in “Little”, Anne Marie Grosholz, born “undersized” in 1761 in a small village in Alsace, and destined to become the artist known as Madame Tussaud. Orphaned at six, she is apprenticed to Curtius, a sculptor who develops a spectacular wax museum in Paris. Over time, Marie becomes an artist in her own right. Carey sprinkles idiosyncratic drawings throughout and folds his narrative in cunning ways, whisking Marie to Versailles as an art teacher for Princess Elisabeth, then back to Paris to witness revolutionary frenzy (under pressure, she makes a wax likeness from Louis XVI’s guillotined head). Later, as the public recoils at wax images of Marat and Robespierre, Curtius tells Marie: “Only mirrors. That’s what we do… They are ashamed of what’s in the looking-glass.”

**Claire Fuller, Bitter Orange**

In 1969 Frances is 38, a lonely awkward woman newly independent after caring for her ageing mother for a decade. She is hired by the new owner to survey the garden architecture in a dilapidated English country mansion known as Lynton, which is “beautiful on the surface… decaying, rotting, falling apart”. Once there, she is drawn into the orbit of Cara and Peter, a sexual couple living on the floor below. They explore the estate, and eat Cara’s elaborate meals. Frances spies on them through a judas hole in the floor of her bathroom. A bizarre love triangle evolves, played out by ghostly sightings. Fuller stretches the suspense to the end by setting the narrative 20 years in the future, when a dying Frances experiences “waves of memory, overlapping and merging.”

**David W Blight, Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom**

Born in Maryland to a mother he rarely saw and a father he never knew (likely his mother’s white owner), Douglass was 20 years a slave, nine years a fugitive, a charismatic public speaker and orator, and, after Mark Twain, probably the most widely travelled public figure of his century. Blight shows the contradictions and evolution of Douglass’s lifetime of anti-slavery activism; his relationship to Abraham Lincoln, his relationship to reformation to his death in 1895. A superlative biography of the “slave who became a lyrical prophet of freedom, natural rights and human equality”.

**Kirstin Allio, Buddhism for Western Children**

Daniel is 10 when his parents move him and his sister Violet from Hali-fax to Maine, where they become followers of Avadhow Master King Ivanovich. This religious cult requires tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community. The guru enjoys tithing, frequent fasts, and working long hours building the community.

**Haruki Murakami, Killing Commendatore**

Murakami’s latest is narrated by an artist who, in the opening prologue, is visited by a faceless man who wants him to draw his portrait. But his face “emanates the slow whiff of fog”. Separated from his wife, in a period of “chaos and confusion”, the artist lives in the mountains over a demo of the former studio of artist Tomohiko Amada. He encounters a mysterious neighbour who lives on a mountaintop across the valley, and has affairs with two female art students. In the attic he discovers Amada’s painting Killing Commendatore – an adaptation of a scene from Mozart’s opera Don Giovanni painted in the style of 7th-Century Japan – which changes his world forever. Murakami’s pace is leisurely as he traces transformative moments in an artist’s evolution. The book is translated by Philip Gabriel and Ted Goossen.

**Frederick Forsyth, The Fox**

Forsyth – the winner of three Edgar and a Diamond Dagger award, former M16 spy, Royal Air Force pilot and journalist – drew upon the cyber-terrorism cases of two real-life hackers, both of whom have Asperger’s, for his latest thriller. The former chief of the British Secret Intelligence Service, Adrian Weston, is called back into action when the Pentagon, NSA and CIA are hacked. The signal cracks back to a suburb outside London; intelligence teams move in to arrest 17-year-old Luke Jennings (code name: the Fox), who has a rare gift as well as Asperger’s. Rather than prosecute, Adrian suggests to the Prime Minister that they enlist Luke’s skills to work against enemies – Russia, Iran, North Korea, for starters. The Fox is essential reading for followers of geopolitical dramas unfolding in the world today.

**Allyson Hagy, Scribe**

“The world she lived in had become a gospel of disturbances.” Hagy writes in the opening lines to her fourth novel, ushering us into a disrupted time, post-Civil War, post-epidemic. Her narrator lives in the remote mountains of Appalachia, in the house built by her father’s slaves, and makes her way by bartering her otherworldly letter-writing skill. A ragtag group known as the Uninvited live in her fields. The equilibrium is fragile. The arrival of a stranger who wants her to write a letter – a man she assesses as a human weed like herself, tough, quick to find territory – may tip the balance. Hagy, who was raised in the Blue Ridge mountains, draws upon folk tales and history to create her eerie, artistically etched post-apocalyptic tale.
The Evolution of Dog Breeds Has Seriously Hurt Dogs

The Evolution of Dog Breeds

There’s still a lot to learn about the origin of dogs we know today — or canis lupus familiaris. Some research suggests dogs were domesticated more than once in different locations, making genomic data in modern dogs more difficult to decipher. But many researchers highlight Europe as the potential starting point for domestic dogs. “Europe has been a critically important region in the history and evolution of dogs, with most modern breeds sharing predominantly European ancestry,” according to a study published in Nature Communications. “Furthermore, the oldest remains that can be unequivocally attributed to domestic dogs … are found on this continent.” That study estimates dog domestication occurred approximately 20,000 to 40,000 years ago, as dogs diverged from their ancient wolf ancestors.

We don’t know exactly how or why primitive dogs and humans got together. It likely occurred when humans still were hunter-gatherers, and each species found advantages in hanging around the other. According to Discover Magazine, some researchers believe humans unintentionally attracted ancestral wolves with their food, and over time the people accepted and appreciated the animals’ presence. Others hypothesize that humans began to adopt and raise baby wolves, developing a familial bond and no longer viewing them as just predators. In return, the wolves realized humans meant food, protection and companionship.

Regardless of how it happened, dogs and humans have evolved into one of the strongest interspecies partnerships, each with a keen understanding of the other. But when humans started to take a more hands-on approach in creating their ideal canine companions, that’s when problems arose for the dogs.

MORE PUREBREDS, MORE PROBLEMS

That squishy little face of a French bulldog may be cute, but it also can cause deadly breathing problems. As humans began selectively breeding dogs for certain traits — bigger, smaller, shorter legs, longer ears, etc. — they created breeds synonymous with genetic issues.

“The vast number of modern breeds — and the roots of their genetically caused problems — came about over the past two centuries, as dog shows became popular and people began selectively inbreeding the animals to have specific physical features,” Scientific American says.

The breeders’ concern was to deliver dogs who looked like the breed standard, often regardless of whether they inherited health problems. They mated direct relatives or repeatedly bred one specific dog who had the “right look.” Yes, it sometimes resulted in dogs who were more suited to their work or had more desirable temperaments. But on the flip side, inherited diseases saturated the genetics.

According to the Canine Inherited Disorders Database, some issues that animal experts agree are directly related to the breed standard include:

- Basset hound: Eyelid problems, chronic eye irritation, intervertebral disk disease
- Cavalier King Charles spaniel: Breathing problems, chronic eye irritation, complications from skull malformation
- Dachshund: Intervertebral disk disease, alopecia
- English bulldog: Breathing problems, hip dysplasia, dry eye, heart issues
- Pug: Breathing problems, eye irritation, dermatitis

Sadly, that list is by no means comprehensive for all the health problems some breeds face. Veterinarian Karen Becker goes so far as to call selective breeding “disturbing.”

“As a veterinarian, I’ve seen first-hand the problems created when dogs are bred exclusively to achieve a certain look, without concern for their health, mobility, or quality of life,” she writes in a blog. “It is deeply disturbing to me, with all we know about the effects of these problems endure, that breeders persist in exaggerating their dogs’ physical characteristics, even if it means sacrificing their health.”

THE FUTURE OF DOG BREEDS

So what can we do to help these dogs? After all, if you have a purebred dog, you want it to live a long and healthy life, right?

According to The Institute of Canine Biology, it’s not just the backyard breeders and puppy mills that are causing more genetic disorders in dogs. It’s all breeders, who continue to perpetuate both the pros and cons of breed standards.

The solution is to change breeding strategies by strongly emphasizing healthy genetics above appearance, as well as furthering education and research on inherited disorders. Even if you’re not a breeder, you still can help break the cycle of inherited disorders by adopting dogs and educating others on the dangers of bad breeding.

DAK-DO-RI-TANG

Spicy Braised Chicken W/ Potatoes

Dakdoritang is a traditional braised chicken dish that is full of spices and flavors which is known to be quite spicy in taste. Succulent chicken pieces such as thighs, breasts and/or drumsticks are simmered in a base sauce where the meat tends to fall off the bones. It is marinated with hot pepper and soy sauce, containing assortments of vegetables such as green & red chili peppers, potatoes, onions and carrots. Some may include jalapeños to this dish in addition to gochujang (red chili pepper paste) in addition to gochugaru (red chili pepper flakes) which will surely wake up your taste buds. As it can get quite spicy, be sure to eat plenty of steamed rice to offset the heat.

RECIPE INGREDIENTS: YIELDS 4 SERVINGS

- 1-2 jalapenos (optional)
- 2 tbsp minced garlic
- 2 tbsp gochujang (red chili pepper paste)
- 2 tbsp gochugaru (red chili pepper flakes)
- 2 tbsp soy sauce
- 1 tsp sugar
- 2 tsp sesame oil
- 2 green onions
- 1 tbsp ginger
- 2 cups water
- Salt and pepper

COOKING DIRECTIONS
1. Peel potatoes and cut them into pieces (cut each potato in half and then cut each half into four quarters).
2. Chop and add green onions to simmer for 5 additional minutes.

Source: Mary Daly/ Care2.com

Source: Trifood.com
Chicagomaratinlon将予10月7日登场

芝加哥马拉松比赛执行主任Pinkowski（前排坐者右二）和华人社区人士合影。（温文清/大纪元）

【大纪元2018年09月29日讯】（大纪元记者谬文清芝加哥报道）第41届芝加哥国际马拉松比赛将于10月7日在市中心开跑，届时将有来自125个国家的4万多名选手参赛，盛况可期。

芝加哥马拉松主办单位及华埠特别活动委员会9月21日在中国城召开新闻发布会，大赛执行主任Pinkowski（Carey Pinkowski）表示，马拉松在中国日益成为热门运动项目，今年预计将有超过1500名中国选手参赛。

今年参赛的运动员中，除了来自美国50州的运动员外，排名第二多的是墨西哥2,225人，此外还有加拿大1,777人、英国1,741人、巴西1,209人等。今年选手的平均年龄为男子41.5岁，女子38.1岁。

芝加哥马拉松始于1977年，是世界马拉松系列的6大赛事之一。今年预计将有170万观众观看。第一名奖金10万美元，总奖金80.3万美元，男子组打破2小时3分45秒、女子组打破2小时17分18秒的纪录并可获75万美元奖金。

芝加哥马拉松全程长26.2英里，中国城位于第21至22英里处。通常第一轮选手会在早晨9点左右经过天下为公牌楼处，直到下午3点都陆续有参赛者经过。华埠特别活动委员会特别提醒民众，今年在中国城附近的跑步路线有所改变，从以往的“18街—Halsted—Archer—Cermak—Wentworth”改为“18街—Halsted—Canalport—Cermak—Wentworth”，不再经过亚珠街（Archer）。当天外出的民众可相应调整出行路线。

根据比赛官方资料，自1977年至今，已有78.4万选手参加过芝加哥马拉松比赛，从2002年起，为慈善机构捐款1.67亿美元，并为芝加哥带来2.82亿美元的经济效益。

Amazon再来芝加哥寻地 年底公布HQ2选址

有消息称，电商巨擘亚马逊（Amazon）8月份曾经再次来到芝加哥南环（South Loop），探询在此地建设第二总部（HQ2）的可能性。

8月中旬，亚马逊的公司代表仔细研究了称为“78号”，中国城以北的62英亩空地。这是亚马逊第二次来芝加哥寻地。第一次是今年3月，亚马逊参观了芝加哥河沿岸的5个可开发区域。

尚不清楚，亚马逊8月行是否还参观了芝加哥其它几处。但“78号”显然是他们中意的一处。

“78号”由中国城河、罗斯福大道（Roosevelt）、克拉克街（Clark）、中国城的谭继平公园（Ping Tom Park）所围。目前仍是一片杂草丛生的荒凉地带，是芝加哥市区最大一片未开发空地。如果开发成功，它将成为芝加哥第78个社区，因此被地产开发商Related命名为“The 78”。

亚马逊于2017年9月宣布将在西雅图之外建设第二总部，有望创造5万高薪工作。这一宣布，引起北美数个城市关注。去年就有238个城市递交申请，芝加哥也不例外。

今年1月，亚马逊宣布了20个城市入选，包括芝加哥，但包括华盛顿DC和其附近的两个郊区。这一消息令业界纷纷猜测，HQ2很可能将落户在大华盛顿地区，特别是亚马逊总裁贝佐斯（Jeff Bezos）买下了华盛顿邮报，让华盛顿的赢面大增。

亚马逊将在今年底宣布HQ2的城市。花落谁家，令人拭目以待。

（来源：大纪元 责任编辑：温文清）
留学

2017年，我国出国留学人数首次突破60万大关，持续保持世界最大留学生成源国地位。但，世界那么大，去哪儿留学呢？

教育部官网发布的《2017年我国出国留学人员统计数据报告》显示，2017年，我国出国留学人数首次突破60万大关，达60.84万人，同比增长11.74%，保持世界最大留学生成源国地位。我国留学人员目的地相对集中，多数前往欧美发达国家和地区求学。

值得注意的是，申请选择学校需要擦亮眼睛，辨别“野鸡大学”。最简单的辨别方法是选择去中国教育部公布认可的正规学校就读。

本文，笔者就全球热门留学国中的美国、英国、日本的留学申请流程进行梳理。

美国

美国是目前中国最主要的留学生输出国，2016-2017学年，美国110万国际留学生中，中国学生占比约1/3。同时，美国是大多数学生的意向留学国家。

但是，美国不是你想去就能去的。据悉，自今年6月11日起，美国领事馆官员将根据具体情况缩短部分中国人的签证有效期。如果中国研究生在机器人、航空或高科技制造等特定领域学习，其赴美签证有效期将只有1年。

签证政策的变化不止这一点。如果签证申请信息不全，可能不再会有补件的“温馨提示”了。而已经在美国工作学习又未获得合法移民身份的国际学生，需要额外注意：H-1B签证申请者如果签证延期申请被拒或签证到期，将无法选择到美国的公立或私立大学继续学习。

并且，去美国留学不仅手续繁琐，而且还更贵。美国留学不仅手续繁琐，而且更贵。申请去日本留学条件

由于日本大部分高等教育机构用日语授课，日语又是小语种，申请日本留学有以下途径：

* 高中毕业生或大学在读生，可以去日本日语教育机构学半年至两年的日语并参加日本的“外国人留学考试”，然后根据自身条件报考日本的国立大学、公立大学及私立大学。

* 大专毕业生或国内大学二、三年级生，日语能力达到二级及二级以上水平，也可以选择编入日本的大学三年级，但必须参加选考考试，竞争相对激烈。

* 如有条件考上国内较好的大学和理想的专业，最好先在国内读大学，毕业后可到日本的大学院（相当中国的研究生院）深造。一般情况下，正考进入日本的大学院需要有两年的大学院入学考试课程，并通过日本大学院的入学考试。

日本

日本是一个高度发达的资本主义国家，是世界第三大经济体。一直以来，日本都非常重视教育，教育质量在全球名列前茅，在机械工程、汽车制造、IT、电子、设计、建筑、经济等领域都处于世界领先水平。因此，日本以高教育水平的、相近的文化环境和广阔的就业前景吸引越来越多的中国学生选择去日本留学。

日本留学政策三大变化

一是变动记点积分制系统。这是日本现行的签证系统。对于普通学生申请签证而言，需要提供两方面的积分，一是CAS的30分，一是资格审查的10分，所需积分是40分。资格审查费用审核包括生活费和学费，其中生活费有所变动。之前东京地区计算是10000日元/月，非东京地区是8000日元/月，如今有所提高，东京为12650日元/月，非东京地区为10150日元/月。

二是奖学金变动。日本政府为中国学生新增加100万英镑的奖学金，共提供150个申请名额，其中涵盖了会计、管理、艺术、理工、法律等专业。其中单笔奖学金最高可达22000英镑。但是该笔奖学金只面向申请赴英攻读硕士及以上学位的中国学生。

三是23所院校加入Tier4 Pilot学生签证政策。根据此政策，如果你申请就读了加入此政策的学校的课程，课程时长不超过13个月（不包括pre-sessional course），将会具备获得Tier4 Pilot签证的资格。同学们在正课结束后，将会额外获得6个月的Tier4Pilot签证，此举有利于那些想在英国工作、留学的小伙伴们。

日本留学申请安排

4月-6月：前期准备。了解日本的院校、选定的意向学校的课程设置、入学要求及签证条件等情况；申请并准备好申请日本大学的材料；

5月-6月：办理在日居留资格后申请日本大学的材料；

6月-7月：准备材料并寄送；

7月-8月：准备材料并寄送；

8月-9月：获取和确定结果。若录取结果满意，可申请日本的大学。

日本留学申请流程

1月-7月：标准化考试和语言考试。考生需要按照日本各大高校的招生要求进行备考。

8月-9月：选择心仪的大专院校，进行申请材料的准备。

9月-10月：提交申请材料，等待录取结果。

日本留学申请条件

由于日本大部分高等教育机构用日语授课，日语又是小语种，申请日本留学需要满足以下条件：

* 高中毕业，日语能力达到二级或三级以上，有赴日留学意愿，可通过日本留学考试（JLPT）来申请日本的大学。

* 大专毕业生或国内大学二、三年级生，日语能力达到二级或三级以上，也可以选择参加日本的大学入学考试。

* 大学本科生或国内大学二、三年级生，日语能力达到二级或三级以上，也可以选择参加日本的大学入学考试。

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1月-7月：标准化考试和语言考试。考生需要按照日本各大高校的招生要求进行备考。

8月-9月：选择心仪的大专院校，进行申请材料的准备。

9月-10月：提交申请材料，等待录取结果。

日本留学申请条件

由于日本大部分高等教育机构用日语授课，日语又是小语种，申请日本留学需要满足以下条件：

* 高中毕业，日语能力达到二级或三级以上，有赴日留学意愿，可通过日本留学考试（JLPT）来申请日本的大学。

* 大专毕业生或国内大学二、三年级生，日语能力达到二级或三级以上，也可以选择参加日本的大学入学考试。

* 大学本科生或国内大学二、三年级生，日语能力达到二级或三级以上，也可以选择参加日本的大学入学考试。

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来自中领馆的攻略和提醒：来美留学新生如何避开租房陷阱？

【侨报网讯】据中国领事服务网消息，新生报到后，尽快找到安全便利、价格合理的住所安顿下来，是来美留学首先要面对的主要问题之一。中国驻纽约总领馆将留学生租房攻略总结如下：

一、房源哪里找？
从当地报纸的分类广告中查找，大一点的报纸还会对房源信息做分类，如分为带装修的和不带装修的。当地超市、邮局、图书馆、公交地铁站一般有免费的租房指南，其中列有当地社区的房源信息。找报纸上或认识的当地房屋中介介绍，会收取一定中介费。

比较方便的是网上寻找租房信息，以下网址供参考：
http://www.craigslist.org/ 是一个免费平台，一般都是个人发布的租房信息，主要倚赖客户反馈监控恶意信息。
http://www.apartments.com/ 内含全国公寓搜索，包括内部和外部的照片、平面图、市容和方向等信息。
http://www.zillow.com/ 提供免费房产信息，输入地址可查询房子历史售价、现估价及相关资料，还有卫星照片可查看房子及周围环境。

二、读懂租约
签合同前务必认真阅读合同条款，不要因为内容复杂、法律术语多而一扫而过。
租房前一定要弄清楚房租中包括的内容，租金是否包括水、电、煤气、暖气等各项费用，以及任何其他费用是否自付。房东或公寓管理方是否有权进入租赁房屋。

三、保障安全
租房前一定要调查一下住房周边环境，所在街区是否安全，避开隐患。要清楚你能要求房东为你做什么，有的州法或地方法律要求房屋必须具备一定的安全设施。要检查房屋防范歹人入室犯罪的可靠性，了解过去此处或其他附近的房屋是否有发生过犯罪案件。不要租住治安较差地区的房子。

四、保持沟通，依法维权
入住后，房东必须给租客提供适宜居住的基本条件，包括房屋要能防风挡雨，供暖、水、电、清洁卫生条件和安全条件。
出现问题应及时提醒房东解决。如房东修东西时拖拖拉拉，主动找房东谈话共同寻找解决办法，尽量避免令人挠头的官司。
如果你觉得房东一直没有尽到责任，可通知房检人员（building inspector），房检人员通常会勒令房东对房屋进行维修；也可向市政部门，如卫生、安全部门投诉，每个城市都有专门处理租房问题协调房东和房客关系的部门。
如寻求法律保护，可向当地的民事专门法庭起诉，学校一般有免费的法律顾问可供咨询。

五、保护隐私
租客与房东之间最常见的争端除了房租或押金，就是关于房东进入出租屋的权利和租客隐私权。一般情况下，房东是不可以进入租出的房子的。如房东因修理房屋等事由需进入房子，必须提前通知租客（通常要提前24小时），否则租客可向法庭控告房东擅闯民宅。更好地理解租约中有关隐私权的条款能帮你有效地保护自己的权利。

如果你与是房东合住，那就意味着你要“牺牲”一些自由，比如和房东共用卫生间和厨房，还要遵守房东的一些规定，诸如不能过多地邀请朋友，厨房禁油烟，不能高声喧哗等。
申请留学 你的推荐信准备好了吗？

“每封推荐信都有所侧重要，比如，我的第一封推荐信来自国际课程课程老师，因此就重点放在我的学术能力和实践能力上；第二封来自项目倡导者，就侧重于我所负责任和科研能力；第三封来自大学院长的推荐信，主要是对我综合学习能力的介绍。” 申屠名琛总结道。

需要特别注意的是，不论谁写的推荐信，都必须把握一个原则：真实，不要夸张的评价。

请行业中的“大牛” 积极表现，给对方留下深刻印象

“推荐信是通过他人对你的评价，给招生委员会提供一个可信赖的了解你的来源。有时候会有一些硬性条件，比如有的学校需要提交至少3封推荐信，或者最多提交5封；有的学校会要求至少一封来自申请人获得学位的学校，所以一般都有自己学校的老师来写推荐信。”就读于美国卡耐基梅隆大学计算机学院的正在攻读语言技术硕士的杨馨茹强调，一定要提醒老师推荐信的截止时间，确保及时提交。

杨馨茹提到了3位给她写推荐信的导师。在我大三在瑞典的德隆大学交流了半年，那时候我选修了一门博士难度的课程，最后拿了满分，也是班上的最高分。后来我看到自己的成绩不错，就给教授发邮件问他能不能帮我写推荐信。教授觉得我作为大三的学生表现很优秀，对我的印象也比较深刻，就欣然同意，我在申请的10所学校的推荐系统提交了推荐信。”杨馨茹至今对这3位教授的大力帮助十分感激。

杨馨茹的能力和积极主动的行事态度，帮助她获得了许多人的帮助。“申请学校的那段时间，我刚好在北大的微软亚洲研究院实习。我向当时带我的导师介绍了自己的留学申请情况，说明了自己的需求。他答应帮我写一封推荐信。”杨馨茹说，大多数学校都建议推荐信尽可能多元化。因此在准备时，她分别选择了有不同背景的导师帮助证明自己不同方面的能力。

“本科时我加入了CCF（中国计算机学会），他们每年都会评选一批全国优秀大学生，那年我获得了学校的推荐参加了CCF主办的会议，ACM（美国计算机协会）的主席到场给我们颁奖。会上我有一个临时的环节，让获奖学员上台发表感言，我就向主席勇的地上前，给了ACM主席留下了一个深刻的印象。会后我给他发邮件，询问他是否可以给我写推荐信，他同意了。他的认真负责和热心令我很感动。”杨馨茹认为，虽然准备推荐信的时候并不能确定某封推荐信能给自己带来多大的帮助，但只要有机会，就不要错过。

实事求是 体现个性特点

“我的第一种情况是推荐人主要是‘院长’。一定比熟悉自己的‘普通老师’的推荐信更有说服力。但海外学校要求申请者提供推荐信的目的是，推荐人与申请人有一个相对长期的共事过程，这样他们才对申请人的了解更具有针对性，写的推荐信也才更有说服力，更能帮助学校了解申请人。”

根据多年的从业经验，陈华认为，获得第一种推荐人的机会少之又少。“大多数学生的推荐信撰写的人都是一般情况，即推荐人只在自己大学或者国内某领域具有一定知名度。”

“我大四时在德国的柏林大学交流了一年，那个时候我选修了国际课程，给我教授发邮件问他能不能帮我写推荐信。教授觉得我作为大四的学生表现很优秀，对我的印象也比较深刻，就欣然同意，我在申请的10所学校的推荐系统提交了推荐信。”杨馨茹至今对这位教授的大忙大力十分感激。

杨馨茹在申请留学时，选择了一种有底线的推荐信。“每封推荐信都要有所侧重，比如，我的第一封推荐信来自专业课程的教授，因此就重点放在我的学术能力和实践能力上；第二封来自项目倡导者，就侧重于我所负责任和科研能力；第三封来自大学院长的推荐信，主要是对我综合学习能力的介绍。” 申屠名琛总结道。

推荐信作为几乎所有学校都必不可少的申请材料之一，却常常让许多申请者感到茫然。该如何联系老师，推荐信该从哪些方面着手？

准备推荐信时，有一条重要的底线：真实。

找熟悉自己的老师 有所侧重，体现多元

“学校要求3封推荐信，提交推荐信的截止日期比其他申请材料晚一些，所以我当时是一封一封地交，给自己留的时间比较充裕。在提交第二封推荐信之后，就收到了一所学校的录取通知。” 申屠名琛将推荐信看作是履历中能够“锦上添花”的一部分。

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陈华认为，推荐信作为留学申请中必备的材料之一，其作用不可小觑。尽管如此，她仍将推荐信的重要性排在个人陈述和简介之后。“总体来说，推荐信写人分两种，第一种是推荐人本身在国际上具有相当的知名度、专业性、认可度非常高，获得这样的推荐信，申请留学当然是一个不小的助力。”

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艺术留学如何选专业？这些建议值得收藏

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当今，“艺术教学”需要双向选择与沟通。这也正是“艺术教学”在本质上尤为彰显的特点。目前，SAF工作室已经成功辅导超过80位留学学，荣获全球美院专业排名前三的12位艺术顾问。学生们申请比较多的专业是纯艺、策展、服装设计、插画、交互设计、平面设计、建筑。他们异口同声而又不约而同地谈到，时代会选出某种点面结合的“热”趋势，SAF艺术留学工作室的的艺术指导师会活跃在艺术设计领域的佼佼者。我来自国际顶尖名校，且都拥有教学成功案例多达2000多以上学生的经验；SAF的数学没有所谓“创作舞台”“魔镜”是全程与学生一对一，多对一，量身设计。只为学生与艺术更贴近的优质传导方式；SAF为让他们在学术领域中，即充分体验并高度契合将至的国际修学历程，利用资源优势开设了“周末工坊课”，目前我们涵盖了与国外院校相同的十余个门类。如丝网印、铜版印、木雕、书籍装订等。

有的还有孩子的家长，发自父母之心，表示担忧，“艺术留学毕业后到底能做些什么？能赚钱吗？不要让孩子作品太不接地气，将来不好就业……”但当家长目睹孩子们创作时的全身心投入状态，看到他们超越既往的作品，及至拿到理想院校的offer时，家长的神情一扫往日种种忧心，广发“朋友圈”尽享自己孩子奉上的欣慰与骄傲。然而，很多家长和学生对于英美顶尖院校的优势专业还不是特别清楚，没有在专业上做好充分准备。那么，现在我们从艺术专业的客观角度和经验上给学生和家长们普及一下英美Top3院校的优势专业。

英国排名第一位的是皇家艺术学院，它在2017-2018 QS世界大学排名艺术与设计类全球第一名，它在2014 英国科研水平评估（RAE）获得最高级荣誉。皇家艺术学院的纯艺，产品与工业设计专业，还有汽车设计专业，还有服装专业与面料是非常值得学生去申请的，但是皇家艺术只招收硕士学位的申请。每年的学费大概在25w人民币左右。

另外要推荐的学校是伦敦艺术大学，它在2017-2018 QS世界大学排名艺术与设计类全球第一名，在2014 英国科研水平评估（RAE）获得最高级荣誉。伦敦艺术学院的纯艺，产品与工业设计专业，还有汽车设计专业，还有服装专业与面料是非常值得学生去申请的，但是伦敦艺术只招收本科生的申请。每年的学费大概在25w人民币左右。

芝加哥中留学生涉嫌商业间谍活动被捕

根据芝加哥联邦检察官办公室的一份声明，住在芝加哥的中国公民纪超群（Ji Chaoqun，音译）因涉嫌商业间谍活动被捕，检方对该中国男子的控罪包括非法招募美国工程师、涉及国防承包计划和侵占知识产权等。

据美联社9月25日消息，27岁的纪超群被指控在没有事先通知司法部的情况下，故意违法，作为外国政府代理人。据报道，纪超群在中国高级情报官员指导下工作，而这项计划允许一些居住在美国的移民通过自身的技能为美军提供所需的技术，以合法身份留在美国服役。

据悉，纪超群在芝加哥市中心的联邦法院已经完成了首次过堂，庭审期间，他神情疲惫，在中文翻译的陪同下，芝加哥地方法官迈克尔•梅森（Michael T. Mason）面前进行15分钟的听证。当法官问他是否了解自己的权利时，他只是抬起头简单地回答：“我明白了。”

助理检察官毕雷（Shoba Pillay）在听证会上表示，如果罪名成立，纪超群将面临10年牢狱之灾。

芝加哥知名律师王志东针对此事件表示，一旦被联邦起诉，想要脱罪并全身而退相当困难，但当事人可以雇用有经验的律师团队，利用辩诉交易为自己争取较有利的判罚。

王志东还说，目前中美贸易战风声鹤唳，不仅贸易对峙，甚至波及中美民间文化、教育等各项交流，尤其对于间谍活动的定义以及为外国政府效劳而危及美国利益的定义尚有待厘清。目前中美局势紧张，王志东呼吁民众谨慎为上，切勿误触法网。
Asian Campus Tribune

Campus:

- Asian American Cultural Center, 1210 W Nevada St, Urbana, IL 61801
- Foreign Languages Building, 707 S Mathews Ave, Urbana, IL 61801
- Illini Union, 1401 W Green St, Urbana, IL 61801
- Campus Recreation Center East, 1102 W Gregory Dr, Urbana, IL 61801

Champaign:

- Fresh International Market, 505 S Neil St, Champaign, IL 61820
- Golden Harbor Authentic Chinese Cuisine, 505 S Neil St, Champaign, IL 61820
- Illinois Terminal (Platform A), 45 E University Ave, Champaign, IL 61820

Urbana:

- Urbana Adult Education Center, 211 N Race St, Urbana, IL 61801
- Urbana-Lincoln Hotel-Lincoln Square Mall, 201 Lincoln Square, Urbana, IL 61801
- Tang Dynasty at Lincoln Square Mall, 140 Lincoln Square, Urbana, IL 61801
- The Courier Cafe, 111 N Race St, Urbana, IL 61801

Savoy:

- Winfield Village Office & Community Room, 425 Paddock Dr E, Savoy, IL 61874
- Star Karaoke, 1503 Lyndhurst Alley, Savoy, IL 61874

Chicago:

- H Mart at Niles, Civic Center Plaza, 801 Civic Center Dr, Niles, IL 60714
- Joong Boo Market Glenview, 670 Milwaukee Ave, Glenview, IL 60025

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为期两天的欧盟非正式峰会20日在奥地利西部城市萨尔茨堡闭幕，会议重点讨论了移民和英国“脱欧”两大议题。

分析人士认为，此次峰会在移民问题上取得轻微进展，但难掩长期以来欧盟诸国内部矛盾；而在“脱欧”问题上，欧盟与英国分歧依然巨大。

移民问题：进展难掩分歧

本次峰会在移民问题上向前迈出了一小步，与会各国领导人同意加强外部边境管控并深化与第三国合作以阻止移民进入欧盟国家。

在20日峰会结束后的新闻发布会上，欧盟轮值主席国奥地利总理库尔茨表示，移民问题应主要通过保护欧盟外部边境和与过境国合作来解决，争论难民在欧盟内部如何分摊不是解决办法。他说，各国领导人在会议上同意支持与埃及等北非国家展开对话。

据奥地利新闻社20日报道，与会各国领导人同意深化与埃及等北非国家的密切合作，并在新的一年期间再次与埃及举行会谈。分析人士指出，这不是欧盟第一次寻求与第三国合作阻止移民流入。2016年，欧盟曾与土耳其就合作解决难民危机达成协议。而现在，欧盟将目光投向了北非。

与北非合作有望成为解决欧洲移民问题的救命稻草，但其效果有待时间检验。本次峰会并没有触碰欧盟成员国之间长期以来存在的错综复杂的分歧。比如德国、荷兰等欧盟内的富裕国家责怪意大利、希腊等前线国家没有阻止移民进入和鉴别清楚移民身份；匈牙利、捷克等一些东欧国家反对在欧盟内部按照配额强制分摊移民，引发其他成员国不满；部分国家因担心过多让渡主权而不支持欧盟委员会提出的加强欧洲边界及海岸警卫队的相关提议。

尽管图斯克在峰会结束后的新闻发布会上表示，尽管“契克斯计划”有一些积极元素，但其主张的经济合作框架行不通，理由是这将破坏欧盟的单一市场规则。德国总理默克尔在会后单独召开的新闻发布会上也强调，除英国以外的27个欧盟成员国对于单一市场不妥协的立场是一致的。她说，有关如何看待未来英国和欧盟贸易关系的问题，现在还有大量工作要做。

在作出这一决定时，国土安全部建议把目前和过去收到的超过某些限额的指定公共福利作为一个沉重的消极因素。该规定还将使那些获得或可能获得超过指定限额的指定公共福利的非移民一般不具备改变身份和延长逗留期限的资格。美国在人道主义保护方面依然是全球领先。在2017年，美国提供庇护的难民数量比加拿大、澳大利亚和英国提供的人数总和还要多。根据法令，难民等受伤害的群体属于“公共负担不予受理”的范围，因此不受这一规则的影响。国土安全部官员称，此新规不适用于进入美国的难民或寻求庇护者，不适用于通过军队服役获得身份的移民。此外，国土安全部不会考虑救灾、紧急医疗援助、外籍美国公民子女获得的福利，以及美国公民收养子女获得的医疗补助福利。

这项拟议中的规定将在未来几周正式公布在《联邦公报》上，公布后，公众将有60天时间表达各自看法。到时公布的官方版本将包含如何提交评论的信息。
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加州州长签署移民、家庭假等立法 否决禁止在法院逮捕移民提案

移民

加州州长布朗(Jerry Brown)周四对一系列法案作出决定，涉及移民、大麻、家庭假等议题。

移民权益

周四否决的法案包括拉拉(Ricardo Lara)提出的SB 349，该法案禁止对那些在法院进行司法程序的人执行任何民事逮捕。布朗在否决书中称，他支持该措施的意图，但担心其适得其反。相反，他希望在去年批准的“庇护州”法律下完善新准则。

移民支持者认为，在法院进行民事逮捕会产生寒蝉效应，导致无证移民拒绝作证或出庭。联邦移民和海关执法局的执法人员已经在全国各地进行法院逮捕。

拉拉在一份声明中表示，他希望司法部长的政策能够有助于保护“司法行政公平”。他表示：“当人们害怕成为证人或对案件进行上诉时，会使得我们法院的诚信处于危险之中。”

与此同时，州长还否决了另一项拉拉的法案SB 174，阻止非公民在州和地方董事会和委员会任职。布朗在否决书中写道，他认识现行的州法律仅允许公民在董事会和委员会任职，这是“更好的道路”。

布朗签署了拉拉的的SB 1194法案，法案称，除了加州治安人员外，它禁止酒店和公共汽车公司在没有法院签发的传票的情况下交出住客和旅客记录。

布朗同时签署的法案还有众议员邱信福(David Chiu)的AB 2185法案，旨在保护移民父母在法庭上的身份。他们可以向法官要求在上庭时和法律文件中以化名出现，以保护他们的个人信息。

家庭假福利扩展到军人家庭

周四否决的一系列法案还包括将加州的带薪家庭假计划扩展到军人家庭的法案。参议员杰克逊(Hannah-Beth Jackson)的新法律SB 1123将允许军人在配偶或子女即将被派往海外时请假照顾。

对于拥有50名以上员工的私营公司，联邦法律已允许合格雇员在休假期间等待6个月的休假。但除非他们使用休假时间，否则在休假期间将不会得到报酬。但在加州带薪家庭假计划下，这将使得在假期间将能收入获得60%至70%的工资。

该计划的资金来自联邦政府的员工职位，因此国家或雇主无需支付任何费用。该法律于2021年1月生效。

大麻使用限制

布朗周四还签署了两份与大麻相关的法案。这是一系列法案由民主党议员库尼(Ken Cooley)提出的AB 2914，禁止在食品和饮料中混入大麻和酒精。另一项法案涉及对宠物的药用大麻——民主党议员卡拉(Ash Karla)提出的AB 2215，法案禁止兽医向宠物提供医疗大麻产品，要求加州在2020年1月之前发布进一步指导方针。

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福利与绿卡捆绑造成新移民恐慌，团体提出抗议

这将直接影响到合法移民申请家人团聚，也是特朗普当局欲阻止“链式移民”的手段。

纽约移民联盟行政总监崔庆汉指出，国土安全部分已宣布了此计划，但还没有实施。当该计划公布在联邦公报(Federal Register)时，将有60天期限供民众评论，之后特朗普当局才能实施新的规定。崔庆汉指出，新规定迫使人们必须在供给孩子食物和绿卡之间做出选择，必须起来抗争，阻止新规定实施。

根据新规定，移民官将会考虑“总体情况”(totality of circumstances)，来决定签证申请人未来是否会依赖于政府补助。这些“情况”包括：收入、资源、年龄、家庭情况、健康。

根据联邦法律，某些移民人士豁免于公共负担的考量，包括难民、政治庇护申请人、家暴和儿童及其他严重犯罪的受害人(T或U)签证申请人、难民、某些正在调整身份的人。

合法永久居民，即便有绿卡者，申请入籍时不会被考虑为公共负担。无证移民和许多其他移民群体，目前已经被排除在联邦补助项目之外。

对于是否应该放弃政府福利，移民专家认为，因为新规还没实施，因此不必放弃应得的福利，同时也要鼓动在办身份的人咨询其律师。

纽约市议长王国臣办公室社区参与主任刘林剑指出，联邦政府试图迫使移民人士在赡养家庭和申请绿卡之间做出选择，这是残酷的，是对移民社区的又一次打击，市议会将会尽一切人道努力，与这些不公正的措施做斗争。

华人社区最大服务机构华策会，强烈反对新规定，指出所谓的“公共负担”其实是“排华法案”的前身，是针对移民社区最可耻的、破坏性最大的举措。
纽约的医管局辖下11所医院，经营状况一直不佳。原因众所周知：有太多的人免费医疗。卡茨说，在他年初接手纽约医管局的时候，医管局的赤字为18亿美元。即便这样，他对众移民媒体仍然表示，医管局将对移民一视同仁，不问病人的移民身份，为他们提供同样的医疗服务；而且，对于收入在美国贫困线139%以下的病人，无论是看病、住院都免费。

有人提出最近出台的联邦政府移民新规草案中关于“公共负担”的部分，卡茨说，其实这不是新概念。

“公共负担不是个新概念，早在1892年的联邦移民法就这么规定的。”卡茨在城市大学媒体研究生院曾说，“如果你是非法移民，你又向政府申请了某种财政上的补助，那么对于你的身份获得或者绿卡申请是不利的。不过在过去，这个政策从来不适用于医疗福利。”

但是今天，这个新法对于医疗福利也做了限制。卡茨说，与过去不同的是，新法中规定，如果移民使用了医疗福利中的白卡等项目，将在其申请绿卡时成为不利因素。

“这个政策对于那些混合身份的家庭特别不利，”他解释说，即夫妻双方—方是合法移民，另一方是非法移民，孩子是公民的家庭。“如果有资格的一方使用过白卡，不管另一方使用没使用，这个历史对于另一方获得身份都是起负面作用的。他们认为，这个家庭在享用福利，对公众造成负担。”

卡茨说，目前的这个社会氛围对于那些能够合法申请福利的人也造成了恐惧，移民们会因为不懂得详情而不敢申请福利。

卡茨建议，由于政策的复杂性，移民们应该多咨询各社区组织；此外，医管局的各个医院中都设立了住院律师，也可给移民提供医疗方面的法律援助。

移民用白卡对申请绿卡不利

纽约的医管局辖下11所医院，经营状况一直不佳。原因之一是：有太多的人免费医疗。卡茨说，在他年初接手纽约医管局的时候，医管局的赤字为18亿美元。即便这样，他对众移民媒体仍然表示，医管局将对移民一视同仁，不问病人的移民身份，为他们提供同样的医疗服务；而且，对于收入在美国贫困线139%以下的病人，无论是看病、住院都免费。

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美国NBC新闻19日报导说，美国移民和难民权益组织“新美国人全国伙伴关系”的数据指出，目前美国各地地的归化申请人数已经高达73.5万人，与2015年相比激增87%。许多已经在美合法居住几十年的人担心特朗普政府的移民政策导致自己被驱逐，扎堆申请入籍。该组织负责人霍伊说：“我们正在起诉美国公民及移民服务局，要求公开文件。特朗普政府筑起了阻止移民成为美国公民并获得选举权的‘第二道墙’”。

70万“新美国人”中，移民人数排在第三位

移民专家表示，如今渴望成为美国公民的外国人正面临更多障碍。
金,加上我和太太的个人退休基金,我们退休以后的综合收入应该不会低于我现在工作的收入。

我们为女儿建立了学费基金(另一种用税后收入建立的基金,只能用于子女及第三代子女的大学学费用),等她上大学时,应该足够支付任何大学的学费了。

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6.家乡在农村的移民美国后的生活

我就是从中国移民到美国,八九十年代洋插队的一员。到异国他乡拚搏,只有二种情况,一有英文基础,很容易融入美国社会,二是像我这样文化水平不高的人只能在美国干一些体力活,在美国以前有很多办法拿到身份,当兵是首选之一,但是有危险系数高。我在美国生活工作了几十年,穷的只剩下钱了。退休了,多年拚搏,以自己的生命为代价替儿女积累了财富,还要美国政府买单的家庭护理照顾生活,儿女年满十八周岁以后都独立拚搏了,美国没有啃老族,老年人不去养老院就独居生活。去公园溜达是每天唯一的休闲方式,汽车不开了,还要加满油,所有的年检证件齐全才能捐给慈善机构,不然的话连卖废铁都没人要,还要在后院占一个车位。

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中国移民在美国的生活到底怎么样?

【新唐人在莫斯科2018年09月28日讯】近日在美华人网站中,一篇描述中国移民在美国的生活现状引发网友热议,作者是来美的华人移民分享称,美国的生活是因人而异,但最主要还得靠自己,他并分享了在美国的几位好友的生活状况,由大家自己来判断。

1.朱先生。上海人,与自家兄弟三人以技术移民名义到了美国。虽说是专业的技术移民,到了美国后,却并没有从事自己的专业工作,而是四处打工。先是到了一个台湾开的酒店做经理。五年前同两个兄弟一起在洛杉矶附近承包了一家汽车旅馆,最后买了房子,结婚生子。日子过得不错。

2.孙先生。中国留学生。加州州立大学毕业后,花光了在学校的奖学金没拿到绿卡。回国后,用当地某个公司代为办理工作签证留下了,最后申请到了美国绿卡。到深圳后,自己开公司专门从事为国内想出国留学的人员办理出国留学手续。从中收钱也不少,买了房子,还回到沈阳娶了一个歌星做老婆。现在,他和妻子在深圳开了一家美容院,他的歌星也开了一家美容院,他们一家又有了两个孩子。

3.李先生。广东顺德人,以依亲家庭团聚来美的。在国内高中没毕业,到美国只能在一家潮州海鲜馆做服务员。餐馆生意不错,小费挺高,不过他做了五年,基本上没有存钱,因为他好赌,车也买不起,老婆也看不起。

4.金先生。来自杭州,留学签证赴美,到了美国也没上学,到处打黑工。工资都拿现金,也不断的换工作。后来去做了赌场拉斯维加斯的工作。

5.一个白领从移民到退休的生活描述:

在美国生活工作25年。我们属于技术移民。在纽约长岛的独立屋早已还清贷款,太太在华尔街工作16年后辞职“退休”,现在是自娱自乐的画家,我本人在德国公司在美国总部担任资深电气工程师。一个人的收入是本地家庭收入中位数的1.5倍,足够全家开销有余,每月自己承担大约250美金的医疗保险费用就可以覆盖全家人了。

唯一的女儿在私立高中,我和我太太可以在70岁时领取每人每月超过$3000美金的政府社会安全退休金,加上我和太太的个人退休基金,我们退休以后的综合收入应该不会低于我现在工作的收入。

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