

ECNU CIRCLE

華東師範大學 | 英文校園刊物

No. 21 Dec., 2019

PROFILE

*Pottery: An Aesthetic Way
to Embrace Life*

COLUMN

*"A Moveable Feast": My
Fulbright Year at
Harvard*

ECNU LIFE

*Cultivating Culture and
Nourishing Civilization:
The ECNU Library's
Orientation Programs*

读 华彩篇章
品 东西文化
感 师大生活
悟 大学真谛

Circle in Hand English in Mind
ECNU CIRCLE
华东师范大学英文校园刊物

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语 者歌章

简介

ECNU CIRCLE 刊物自 2013 年春季起，每学年三期。作为华东师范大学英文校园刊物在中北、闵行校区内发行。每期发行 1000-1500 册。

宗旨

在华东师大党委宣传部、校团委、外语学院大学英语教学部的指导下，面向全校本科生、研究生以及留学生，组织对英语刊物感兴趣、英语水平较高学生，创办知识性、实用性、趣味性并重的英语刊物。旨在坚守师大传媒人的责任，在缤纷的英语刊物中融入师大人自己的特色，力图打造属于新一代大学生自己的“英语氧吧”，展现一个真实的，活力四射的华师大校园英语世界。

内容

每期有 11 个固定栏目，范围涵盖校园、社会、文化、艺术、文学、潮流等各个方面：

Profile（人物）：展现师大师生和校友的风采

Spotlight（校园热点）：聚焦师大热点新闻

ECNU Life（校园生活）：记录校园生活点点滴滴

On the Road（人生驿站）：面向师大学生征稿，倾听他们的心路历程

Literature（美文荟萃）：介绍优美的英文诗歌、散文和小说

Movie（电影）：推荐和评论当前最流行的电影

Culture（文化）：探讨文化的冲突、交流与融合

Study Abroad（他山之石）：分享师大人的海外学习经历

Column（专栏）：邀请师生撰写专栏，发表独到见解

English Workshop（英语加油站）：传授英语学习的最新资讯、策略和方法

Love in ECNU（爱在华师）：师大校友的真情故事

特色

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目标

打造华东师范大学校园文化的新标杆。

投稿

来稿要求：1. 内容体现大学校园生活特色 2. 行文有深度有创新有感悟有情感皆可 3. 英语语法无错误，英文地道者优先 4. 文体形式不限，字数为 400 字以上（诗歌字数不限）。

欢迎同学踊跃投稿。优秀佳作刊登于 ECNU CIRCLE 刊物上，并有相应稿费酬劳。本刊一般不退稿，未见回复者即可视为未获采用。投稿请注明投稿字样，写上年级、院系、姓名、联系方式。

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You Are In Your Time Zone

New York is 3 hours ahead of California, but it does not make California slow.
Someone graduated at the age of 22, but waited 5 years before securing a good job!

Someone became a CEO at 25, and died at 50.

While another became a CEO at 50, and lived to 90 years.

Someone is still single, while someone else got married.

Obama retires at 55, but Trump starts at 70.

Absolutely everyone in this world works based on their Time Zone.
People around you might seem to go ahead of you; some might seem to be behind you.
But everyone is running their own RACE, in their own TIME.

Don't envy them or mock them.

They are in their TIME ZONE, and you are in yours!

Life is about waiting for the right moment to act.

So, RELAX.

You're not LATE.

You're not EARLY.

You are very much ON TIME, and in your TIME ZONE Destiny set up for you.

http://www.sohu.com/a/200310454_407743

美编 / 彭佳 审稿 / 卫华

12/2019

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Pottery:

An Aesthetic Way to Embrace Life

■文 / 曾傲唯 尹智化 ■美编 / 李超然

In this fast-paced world, fewer and fewer people are able to enjoy themselves immensely in their daily routines whereas our interviewee Guo Ling knows how to slow down and appreciate every little thing in life by teaching and doing pottery. Let's find out Guo Ling's comprehension and passion for ceramics through this interview conducted by ECNU Circle.



ECNU Circle: We heard about your *Art and Visual Aesthetics* class for non-art majors at ECNU. How is it going so far?

Guo Ling: A team is responsible for the content of this course and I mainly cover the part about teaching pottery. The course is geared towards students with no prior background in art, so we want to focus on improving their fundamentals and visual aesthetic literacy. Most of the students find that they are more familiar with ceramics than they thought; they just do not realize how often they use pottery in their daily lives.

It does not make sense to teach them like professionals. Instead, I aim to get them more intrigued in the artistic experience by sharing some pottery-related videos in the teaching process, such as the clips of throwing¹ in classical movies. I believe with these kinds of thumbnail sketches²

we can give students the general comprehension of pottery they need to complete tasks later on. Sometimes I will bring some of my own pottery works to the classroom and let them feel the ceramics. If students can understand that different techniques will stimulate different tactile and visual senses, they will have a more intuitional³ sense of involvement.

E: Will students learn how to make ceramics in the Pottery course?

G: This course was originally designed as a specialized course, divided into aesthetics literacy and practice. Since the Department of Fine Arts has a classroom designated for specialized pottery, equipped with a furnace, then these students can observe how to produce ceramics—this involves a pile of mud being shaped into a green body⁴ and then put into the heating furnace at a temperature of

more than 1200 degrees. This allows them to get a true sense of the multisensory experience.

Remember that they are non-art majors, with minimal experience in working on ceramics, so introducing them to the ceramic culture is significant for them to develop any theoretical understanding. Ideally, we plan for sufficient time in order to put those theories into practice. After explaining the theories and demonstrating the corresponding techniques, the students are required to learn the basic features of ceramics, like shape and glaze⁵. We hope they will gradually become familiar with ceramic culture and using the relevant materials.

E: What are some of the difficulties that students encountered in making porcelains?

G: These students do not specialize in any aspect of pottery, so probably the hardest part for

them is developing a sense of craftsmanship⁶ and the complexity of its techniques. Pottery and sculpture are dissimilar. Sculpture has a strong plasticity whereas the nature of pottery materials will limit the freedom of operators. Pottery also requires producers to have a good grasp of those materials. For non-art majors, learning pottery is more of a training on metaphysical⁷ awareness. We often say, "Ideology outweighs practice." It is more essential to have a basic concept in mind before you practice it.

E: Are there any works of students that impress you in the course of "the Art and Demonstration of Watercolor"?

G: This course has just been offered to students majoring in art education for the past two years. Most of the time, after graduation, these students will become teachers in primary and secondary schools, and the permeability and flexibility of watercolor make it easier for primary and secondary school students to operate. Hence, the orientation of the course is primarily to develop students' creative thinking and the use of watercolor through the combination of oil pastels⁸, markers and other mediums. Since no matter what major students are studying, Chinese students have experienced exam-oriented education for a long time, I hope that students can get rid of such rigid education mode in this course. In effect, the process of teaching is learning as well, and that is why I adore my students' works. For instance, there was a project called "Inspiration from Music". This topic required students to choose one of their favorite songs and then draw a picture while listening to it in order to express their understanding of that song through lines and blocks. The whole picture reflects the authentic sense of painting. Despite the fact that their skills are immature to some extent, their works still have a lot of highlights, providing materials and sources for their future artistic creation.



Modern vs. Classical

E: In your dissertation, you have conducted an in-depth discussion on the modern ceramic art. What is your opinion on the



relationship between the modern ceramic art and the traditional form of it?

G: I think they are not conflicting, but co-prosperous. China has thousands of years of ceramic culture, therefore whether it is modern pottery or traditional pottery, the traditional basis is valuable, otherwise the works would be rootless. Although China has a greater say in ceramics in history, pottery in China has gone through a period of downfall from the Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China. Albeit modern art goes against tradition, I believe traditional ceramics and modern ceramics can go hand in hand with each other.

E: Modern Chinese pottery can be found in the trends from Western art. How will these trends move forward in the future?

G: Modern pottery belongs to the history of Western civilization, so if we involve the history of Eastern civilization into it, they will seem incompatible due to distinctive cultures. In fact, the ceramics industry has been considering this issue that if we always tend to copy, imitate or take example by Western works, there would be no artistic language of our own. Nevertheless, in recent decades, many artists have tried to create very outstanding works, and I am personally in favor of the idea that oriental culture should take root in the modern pottery. We can all learn more about Chinese ceramics if we promote the traditional culture.

E: What's the most proper way to balance practicality with artistry in making pottery?

G: In real life, everyone seems to draw a clear distinction between the practicality and artistry of pottery, such as household utensils. But this is actually a very deplorable phenomenon. Just like when you eat out in the restaurant, you will find that the teapots are exactly the same across the country. The same teapots have no artistic functions except for pouring water. The reason for this phenomenon is not far to seek. Household utensils, such as commodities, apparently involve interests of multiple parties. If we intend to enhance the artistry of the goods, the intermediate production process will be cumbersome, and

the cost will increase accordingly.

That is how profit becomes one element of concern.

In addition, if we want to perfectly combine practicality with artistry, it is necessary to improve the overall visual literacy of the general public. A case in point is to place an artistic as well as practical tableware at home, then your mood would obviously be different while dining.

Another example is that the early British ceramist Lucie Rie raised the value of the utensils to an artistic level, which had a great impact on future generations.

E: *What efforts do you think you would make to promote the ceramics and make it more common in our life?*

G: We can understand the ceramics of our everyday lives as home decorations. For example, we can place some artwork in our living room or bedrooms. In foreign countries, the general public pay a respect to artworks and even if students are not art majors, they will have good aesthetics literacy, even if they are not art majors. We need to constantly improve our taste in art. We can pay a visit to some ceramic exhibitions to improve our

artistic literacy.

E: *What do you think is the difference between ceramic art and other art forms (such as engraving, painting, calligraphy and etc.)? How does its uniqueness manifest itself?*

G: People need to understand how ceramics change from one substance to another through burning. For example, a mass of soft mud—after being fired—becomes a hard ceramic in its final form. Other differences are the forms of water and the uncertainty and variability of fire. For other materials, such as the oil painting, what color to use or what effect people want to achieve can be intuitively controlled during the process, while ceramics will encounter many emergencies during the firing process. Although the venation⁹ and the basic rules of art are similar, the materials in every field are utterly different. The command and the use of materials will lead to variations as well.



Artistic Creation

E: *You created “Stylite”¹⁰ in 2015. Could you please introduce those techniques of expression and significance to us?*

G: It all started after I became a mother in 2015. I wanted to create works about humans to express my feelings. My personal interests in Zen and Buddhism also helped create “Stylite”. Although it experienced many twists and turns¹¹, “Stylite” was made by turning over the formwork¹² for countless times. The template remained the same, but after flipping it, each work had some subtle changes. And the same applied to a “Stylite” whose life is different at every stage.

E: *What is process of producing this*

work?

G: It was made by moulding and turning over the formwork. Because the center of gravity was difficult to handle, in the process of overturning the mold, sometimes it would teeter¹³, or sometimes the legs would break, as they were very thin, resulting in the high failure rate of approximately 50%. I kept on trying though, and every effort to turn it over gradually worked. I owe the success of this work to major changes in my own life—a brand-new understanding on everything. I never had access to the field of humans before, but after I became a mother, I wanted to do something different.

E: *Where does your inspiration usually come from?*

G: Truth be told, I am a comparatively life-oriented person. The plants, flowers and small fruits in nature are the sources of my inspiration. And the small objects in life often bring me creative ideas.

E: *The word “crossover” is now absolutely popular. Have you ever considered the cooperation between ceramics and other fields?*

G: A group of works I have done recently is combined with Acryl. Contemporary art must be a combination of various materials. There is no specific definition of a ceramist or a sculptor. Everyone is an artist. Aside from it, I am thinking of a new set of works, attempting to integrate “The Great Compassion Mantra in Sanskrit¹⁴” with the acrylic material and engrave them on the porcelain plate. But it is still at the stage of imagination.

E: *What kind of role does ceramics play*

in your personal life?

G: I consider that ceramics as parcel and part of my life. I am over the moon and dedicated when I am doing ceramics. If I have sufficient time, I will create something big, otherwise, I will only do throwing, or draw some paintings and other craft activities at home. Since the creation of a work demands a continuous process, if I am interrupted, the flow of the idea will also be broken. However, I do not have a strong purpose in the process of creation as ceramic art is a recreational activity.

1. throwing: n. 拉坯

2. thumbnail sketches: 简略的概括

3. intuitional: adj. 直观的

4. green body: 坯体

5. glaze: n. 釉色

6. craftsmanship: n. 技艺

7. metaphysical: adj. 形而上的

8. oil pastels: n. 油画棒

9. venation: n. 脉络

10. stylite: n. 修行者

11. twists and turns: 迂回曲折

12. turn over the formwork: 翻模

13. teeter: v. 摇晃

14. The Great Compassion Mantra in Sanskrit: 梵文的大悲咒

(审稿 / 余睿)



Overcome Pressure and Be Content with Yourself

文 / 邢伟林 陈佳琳 美编 / 李超然

Noting her achievements in both academics and extra-curricular activities, Li Yaqi, who majors in Broadcasting & Hosting Arts at ECNU, continues to amaze ECNUers with her exceptional talents. We knew about her splendid¹ performances, and sought to learn more about her life and work at ECNU—like how does she balance her studies with her other work? These kinds of questions led us to explore the background and current life of ECNU's beloved Li Yaqi.

ECNU Circle: *Can we know more about your family background?*

Li Yaqi: Alright. I was born in Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province. I lived there with my family who always supported me with warmth and happiness in their hearts. In contrast to my father's free-range education, my mother was pretty strict on me. This was due to her strong character in urging

me to study hard, and to always perform to the best of my abilities, like when I was in primary school, she was only content with me when I won first place. Now, my parents have learned to understand me, to the extent that I feel more freedom in my study when compared to the days of my strict schooling. Our love for each other is stronger than ever.

E: *Why did you choose broadcasting and hosting for your major?*

L: I always had a passion for this major since I began to watch TV series in my childhood. I believe that being an actress enables me to experience many parts of life that I wouldn't know otherwise. Though at that time, my mother advised me to be a hostess instead of an actress, and it was the first time I thought about this profession.

Later on, I was lucky to have been selected as hostess in my elementary school—and many other times after that. As for choosing this major, it goes back to when I was in senior high school in Shanxi. Although my satisfying academic performance enabled me to enter the best senior high school there, my grade was far from satisfactory due to my weakness in natural sciences. I'd say the combination of my interest in hosting and my academic strengths persuaded me to choose this major.

E: *Now could you introduce more details about this major including the department at ECNU?*

L: One thing I like about the major of Broadcasting and Hosting Arts is that it puts emphasis on practice. In other words, the theories learned in class simply lay a foundation for what's to be carried out through practice. That's why, apart from what our teachers have taught us in class, it's very important for us to practice after class every day—studying current events, watching daily news broadcasting and improvised² speaking require

tedious³ training on a daily basis.

In my opinion, this major tests the students' all-round abilities rather than learning specifically how to speak. And since ECNU is a comprehensive university, it contains several excellent features for us like a series of basic courses to improve students' theoretical competence with lessons concerned with the aspects of developing students' practical skills as well. Take the course News Anchor⁴ Skills Training as an example. It covers two parts: theories and practice. The former directs student to broadcast news while the latter simulates the real environment dedicated to broadcasting. I hope that our school can offer us more opportunities for practice, such as making an independent program to enhance our professional training.

E: *What platforms does ECNU provide for your study or practice?*

L: There are countless opportunities at ECNU for everyone in our class to get experience in hosting. I love that because all of us have gained the chances to improve ourselves. In addition, various competitions fit for us were available, such as those featuring recitation and speech. Looking back to the period when I was a freshman, there was something a just-graduated ECNUer said to us that left a deep impression on me: 'If you have no idea about your future, you could try everything. The period of when you are in the university is the time when the cost of trial and error is the lowest in our life.' I couldn't agree with her more, so it led me to take part in the Students' Union along with participation in the Yangzhishui, the Chinese Drama Association. Meanwhile, I also participated in a wide range of hosting activities at ECNU.

E: *You were the winner of the Miss ECNU Competition. Could you please give a brief account of this experience?*

L: In 2018, I signed up for the Miss ECNU

competition highlighting personal talents. Ten girls were selected from competitors recommended by different colleges to enter the final, which was composed of the group opening dance, the individual talent show, the game session and the intelligence test. The final result from on-site voting was determined by five judges in which the most critical part for me was the talent show. My inspiration was derived from a TV series called *The Biography of Zhen Huan*. Beginning with a recitation, my performance integrated slow-paced Water Sleeve Dance into dynamic Dai Dance. Thanks to my passion for dancing, not to mention my seven years' dancing experience, I had my opportunity to stand out among the other contestants.

E: *You have taken part in activities such as Let Daxia Hear Your Voice and Psychological Dramas for College Students where you also won first place. What do you think are your primary advantages in being able to balance everything?*

L: My major attaches great importance to students' artistic capabilities. Therefore, it's no wonder that I gained an edge over others with my stage performance and voice professionalism. Moreover, my physical

training, body control and dancing experience added to my chances in winning those competitions and activities.

Now for the preparation, if there are too many things to do, you should solve them in order of importance and urgency—focus on what's most important and then squeeze time for the other things later. For example, in my freshman year, I participated in a popular play of the Yangzhishui Drama Club. We had 45 days to rehearse it, and we had to rehearse until after midnight.

I remember it was so cold during winter. My hands and feet went numb when we rehearsed on the outdoor rooftop: but everyone kept on working hard, repeating the same lines and movements over and over again, until we finally had it done perfectly. I also had lots of homework, and I had to prepare for many competitions, interviews and hosts while sacrificing my sleep and meal time to complete one task after another.

Fortunately, I had more energy than the average person, and so eating less and sleeping less would not affect my life too much. But I remember that by the time the formal performance had approached, I was completely exhausted—and just sick and tired of trying to juggle everything. Said that, I think doing school and extracurricular activities are both a process of self-improvement; the classroom learning gives me theoretical knowledge, while extracurricular activities provide me with practical opportunities.

E: *You also traveled to the United States before, could you share that experience with us?*

L: I chose to go to the United States because I wanted to live with a host family and experience the local culture and life. The host family was very kind to us. Every night they would talk with me about politics, economy, gun laws, education and the environment. I also talked to them about China, such as Alipay, wide usage of QR code, high-speed railway and much more.

Those twenty days I spent abroad completely

changed my mindset. For a long time after I returned to China, I have been thinking about the fact that the young generations live under such a fast-paced life. We need to constantly update ourselves and learn to adapt to the rapid changes in the media industry, and at the same time, we have to face huge pressure in a highly competitive environment. Take our broadcasting major as an example, although the physical appearance is important, it is obviously not enough to support us in the rapidly-changing industry. Only by exploring our own potential and finding our own characteristics can we understand what is suitable for us.

E: *What do broadcasting majors do after graduation?*

L: Right now the hosting industry is relatively saturated⁵ so we have little chance to enter the mainstream media, and local media may not be a desirable choice. It is difficult to do hosting as a career. At present, actors, singers and we-media are the future some students will choose. Many other students will choose to work in companies to do public relations, or teach in educational institutions.

There is great uncertainty for those who choose this career. Now there are two choices in front of me: one is recommended for the postgraduate study, the other is to study in the United States. If I choose the former one, I would like to major in journalism and communication. If I choose the latter one, I want to study media marketing or media planning as a major. During the two years in college, I devoted most of my energy to study and I recently entered some new clubs and tried we-media while hoping to make a decision about my future plan soon.

E: *Do you have any suggestions on how to plan study and life for upcoming university students?*

L: Learning in college is more like a game of concentration. You have to beat inertia⁶ and find the way of getting along with yourself. Learning methods may vary from person to person, but



one thing is for sure: there are no shortcuts. That's why we must focus on our work, think critically about our choices, and be down-to-earth at all times.

I also want to encourage others to find their own path in life. Take myself for an example, although I got good grades in college, my grades in high school were not very good because I majored in natural sciences in high school when my actual strengths were in liberal arts. Then my life in high school was coming under some intense pressure, like I did poorly in the college entrance examination. This was a bitter lesson. But later when I was admitted to ECNU, I was able to take up my passion in broadcasting. I'm very happy and content with what I'm learning now, and the obstacles are fewer than before when it comes to writing papers.

- 1.splendid: adj. 辉煌的
- 2.improvise: v. 即兴创作
- 3.tedious: adj. 沉闷的
- 4.anchor: n. 新闻节目主播
- 5.saturated: adj. 饱和的
- 6.inertia: n. 惰性

(审稿 / 余睿)

The Beautiful Voices on Air in Minhang

—How VOE Got Started at ECNU

文 / 孙琬琰 岳冰洁 美编 / 叶子芊

The Voice of ECNU is an English radio program for teachers and students, which aimed at creating an English-learning atmosphere, providing English learners with an opportunity to demonstrate their language skills, and putting their voices on the air for the entertainment of other ECNUers on campus. VOE has broadcasted nearly one hundred of its programs since officially starting in September 2013 with lively and creative forms of content for its listeners, to which ECNUers have responded with delightful remarks. *ECNU Circle* journalists interviewed two of the professors who are in charge of VOE, Ms. Guo Wenting and Ms. Xu Ling—both of them are teachers in the College English Teaching Department at ECNU. Let's see how it all got started.

ECNU Circle: We already know a little bit about VOE from what we've heard on campus². Can you give us a brief introduction of the program in your own words?

Guo Wenting: VOE—the Voice of ECNU—is an English radio program, the target audience of which are teachers and students of ECNU. Most of the VOE members are non-English majors who are responsible for everything about the program, including drafting, broadcasting, editing, etc. We now have over twenty members. VOE comes on the air at the ECNU Minhang campus every Wednesday, starting at 12:00 and lasting 30 to 40 minutes. We normally cover three to four columns for each program.

E: How do you make preparations for the program?

G: We need to make lots of preparations in advance. At the beginning of each new semester, we usually make an overall schedule, then we make preparations for each broadcast fifteen days ahead of time. The members responsible for the program must choose the topics and write articles about it, and then submit the materials for us to review and revise for final completion. Afterwards, they will

practice reading aloud until they feel confident to speak on air. They make earlier recordings on the cellphone and send the soundtracks³ to us so that we can review them online, at which point we outline our detailed feedback, such as their pronunciation and intonation, in order for them to practice and make necessary improvements. Finally, all members of VOE will gather at the English studio and make the integrated radio program—that includes the opening music at the beginning of every program.

ECNU Circle: Now, please tell us how VOE got started. Is there an interesting backstory?

Xu Ling: Yes, certainly there is. It was the former headmaster of ECNU Chen Qun, who originally came up with the idea of an English radio program in 2012, as a way to improve the status of ECNU on a national basis. He also thought that it could give the university more international clout. VOE also came at a time when the English Teaching Department was undergoing a major reform in several features, like changes in curriculum and various extracurricular programs including *ECNU Circle*, English-Chinese Corner, and VOE. And that's how it all got started. These

programs have all prospered in the last seven years thanks to the dedicated efforts from both teachers and students.

E: Being a relatively new program at ECNU, we would like to know more about the obstacles that you encountered in getting it off the ground. Were there lots of challenges at first?

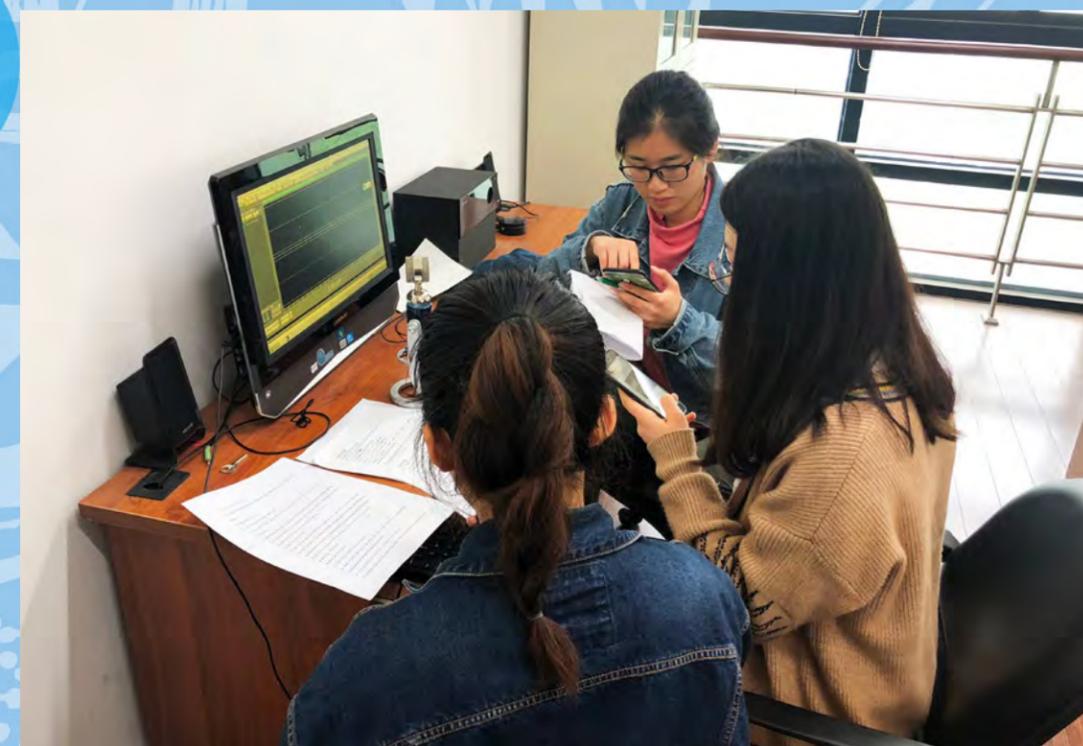
X: There were two major difficulties for VOE. One is that we don't have a professional recording studio. We can only record in our office, with a microphone and a computer in the room, which means we have no way to shield the noises from outside of the room. Additionally, the distance between Minhang and Zhongbei means considerable traveling time for students and teachers in Zhongbei. Another thing is the constant change of staff members, as there are always members who will leave as they get into higher grades or graduate from ECNU. As a result, we need to recruit⁴ and train new members each semester to ensure that VOE continues to run smoothly.

E: What kind of ideas do you have now about VOE?

G: Initially, we just wanted an English radio program to let students speak out about ECNU and their lives as ECNUers. Then as time goes on, we gradually realize that VOE effectively provides a stage for students—especially non-English majors—to demonstrate their abilities in using the English language. We also know that many of those students have done excellent work at VOE, and it has greatly boosted their interest and confidence to use the English language. Through the experience they also learn about cooperation and the importance of teamwork, which in itself is a precious memory that they will treasure for their life after graduation.

E: Can you introduce some of the special topics in VOE?

X: We go through ten topics in VOE: *In The News*, *English On Screen*, *Learn From Classics*, *Rhyme On Air*, *Wednesday Focus*, *Cultural Express*, *Nature and Science*, *Study Abroad*, *Imitation Show*, and *Learn from TED*. *In The News* is about what is currently happening on the campus. *English On Screen* is a program on movies, including the introduction and analysis of characters, plots, and meanings. Proverbs and slang are discussed in





Learn From Classics, and you can hear beautiful proses and poems in *Rhyme On Air*. Imitation Show offers students chances to imitate famous speeches of celebrities or popular movies. Some students even played parts of three roles in one movie. Finally, *Wednesday Focus* are interviews with teachers and students in English. For one program, We invited Mr. Tong Shijun, University Council Chairman of ECNU, who joined in our broadcasting. We had a wonderful chat in English.

E: How did these ten columns become the official choices for the VOE program?

G: Originally, we only had four columns, which were decided by the four original founding members after a series of heated discussions. Then some new members brought in more ideas, and we also learned about new programs from the mainstream⁵ media. For instance, some of the students from natural-science majors proposed *Nature and Science*. Other students who were interested in BBC News produced *In The News*. Then some movie lovers suggested the dubbing

of classic movie episodes, hence the creation of *Imitation Show*.

E: As for the listeners, what can teachers and students of ECNU gain from VOE's broadcast?

X: I think the listeners can learn a lot from our programs because the content is related to our campus life. For example, through *Wednesday Focus*, you can hear the latest reports of major events on campus, and opinions from teachers and students. If you love literature, you don't want to miss *Rhyme On Air*. You will definitely be charmed by the classic poems and proses⁶ read in beautiful voices.

E: Are there any certain qualifications for becoming a member of VOE?

G: In addition to excellent oral English, various abilities such as writing scripts, editing materials, broadcasting, and post-production are required because our members often need to handle multiple tasks at the same time.

X: Firstly, all of our candidates should

meet strict requirements during the interview to become VOE members. Then we will hold several training sessions for new members to learn about writing, how to search for materials, how to do the recording, and how to edit programs with certain software. Our members are usually quick learners who are good at searching online resources and finding solutions by themselves.

E: What do you think the members will benefit from their work at ECNU?

G: Our members not only make improvements in English at VOE, but also have the opportunity to acquire related skills for broadcasting. In addition to these, they learn how to get along with each other and develop teamwork. They feel the constant urge for self-improvement with peer pressure from their partners at VOE. Above all, their work here may even make a change in their future plan. For instance, *Study Abroad* introduces the experiences of overseas exchange students, which inspires some of our members to make their own plans for overseas study.

E: How are the relationships among group members?

X: Our members have formed a tight bond through their work, especially for the pioneer members who founded this radio station. Many of them became sort of like companions after working together for the VOE program. Overall, we feel like a big, harmonious⁷ family where all members—teachers and students alike—enjoy our work and make improvements together.

E: Please share with us some of the future

plans that VOE has in mind.

G: We would like to strengthen our cooperation with other English workshops⁸, like *ECNU Circle* and English-Chinese Corner. I know *ECNU Circle* has a Literature column which introduces poems to readers, and we are thinking about introducing the background of poems that has already been published in *ECNU Circle*, while focusing more on expressing the emotions from those poems on air. We also plan to hold some events like English Dubbing Competition and English Reciting Competition. There is a lot more we can do at VOE, but our ultimate goal is to provide a way for English learners to show off their voices—that part of it won't change.

(审稿 / 汪燕)

1. in charge of: 负责
2. campus: n. (大学、学院的) 校园, 校园
3. soundtrack: n. 声带
4. recruit: v. 吸收 (新成员)
5. mainstream: n. (思想或行为的) 主流, 主要倾向
6. prose: n. 散文
7. harmonious: adj. 和谐的
8. workshop: n. 创作室



ECNU Team Wins Computing Competition with Artificial Intelligence for Calligraphy¹ Teaching

文 / 钱广桦 陈熠煊 美编 / 叶子芊

Three undergraduates from East China Normal University won the first prize of *12th Chinese Collegiate Computing Competition* in 2019. They named their work the “Smart Tutoring System for Calligraphy”, which applies Artificial Intelligence (AI) to the curricula of calligraphy teaching and practice. *ECNU Circle* journalists got an inside look at how the project began and in what ways it developed into an award-winning application.

Smart Tutoring System for Calligraphy Interviewee: Liu Hang, Team Leader, Electronic Engineering

ECNU Circle: How did the team decide on the “Smart Tutoring System for Calligraphy” project?

Liu Hang: After establishing our goal to participate in *The 12th Chinese Collegiate Computing Competition*, we spent considerable time discussing which project to initiate for the competition. We came up with several ideas such as smart firefighters, smart GPS, etc., but found that similar products already existed in the electronics market. I’ve always had a strong interest in the traditional Chinese culture, and began learning calligraphy in

my childhood. Then I got an idea that we could put AI and calligraphy together.

After consulting my teammates and teachers, they agreed that even though there were AI products related to calligraphy, most of them used electronic screens and pens. That’s how we decided to develop a product that preserves the traditional features of calligraphy, one that enables the users to write with real brush, pen and paper.

E: Can you tell us what we need to know about the overall structure and functions of the system?

L: This system consists of two parts: the calligraphy teaching software and the intelligent calligraphy platform. The intelligent calligraphy platform is a table that can automatically move up and down according to the writer’s height and position. For instance, some people like to write while standing up, others may like to sit down, so we want the table to position itself for the convenience of all users. Our writing desk can judge how tall the learner is, and whether he/she is standing or sitting, before adjusting itself to the appropriate height by automatically moving into position.

After identifying the position, the calligraphy teaching software will then assess whether the user is holding the brush properly and make corrections if necessary. More importantly, this software can evaluate and analyze the writing homework, marking the right parts in green and problems in red, with an overall score for the work. This process involves a certain type of conversion algorithm from Augmented Reality (AR)² technology which can accurately report on the merits and demerits of the user’s handwriting techniques, analyze the features of the user’s handwriting and compare them to other models simultaneously.



E: Can you give us some additional information about the software applications of the project?

L: This software includes thousands of calligraphy samples, from ancient calligraphers, like Yan Zhenqing, to modern forms of calligraphy mainly collected from the Internet. We also developed several samples by ourselves as a way to upgrade the existing catalogue.

There are two steps to evaluate the user’s handwriting. The first step is feature extraction, with all discernible details such as shape, thickness, ink use, etc. The second step involves a mathematical model which collects data that compares the user’s handwriting features with the original models. The overall layout, consistency and space between characters are also included in the evaluation criteria.

E: As there are many different styles in calligraphy, how does the system evaluate the style in addition to performance or writing techniques?

L: Our algorithm has been developed more for the purpose of handwriting itself and less on the style. That means whether you write in the Yan (Zhengqing) style or the Liu (Gong Quan) style, as long as the scripts are square and upright, they can all be evaluated by our machine. Because of the massive diversity of fonts that were collected into the dataset, our system is adept at recognizing the users’ written characters. It can find the closest match between the user’s words and the corresponding model, and then evaluate the handwriting accordingly.

E: Calligraphy is an art form. If people’s subjective views on calligraphy aren’t met by these

software applications and evaluation criteria, then how can you be sure that this project is applicable to all?

L: There are certain standards for calligraphy, especially for beginners. Like when I first started learning calligraphy, I had to imitate a certain font style for a long time: the closer I got to the original font, the more effectively I had been trained. The target users of our teaching system are beginners, so the evaluation criteria is based on complying to the norms of stroke order—an important first step for learning calligraphy, and our system is well developed in this aspect. Meanwhile, the timely feedback being provided by the machine helps users avoid their most basic problems and thus improve at a faster pace. The users are supposed to reach the point when they don’t need to use this system any more, and we believe that lies in getting over the stage of imitation. I want to be clear that we agree calligraphy is an aesthetic³ art so there shouldn’t be any fixed boundary for so-called good or bad calligraphy. Our system does not promote replacing humans with AI, especially in the event of calligraphy evaluation, practice and teaching.



E: What do you think of the pros and cons of this AI system compared to the traditional calligraphy teaching?

L: The traditional teaching consists of teachers evaluating students' work and then giving them advice for improvement. This interpersonal form of providing feedback contains some flaws: there's time constraints, because usually the teachers can only point out one or two of the major problems in one setting; then the quality of teaching, proficiency and experience cannot be guaranteed for each class. Now that calligraphy is becoming a required course in elementary and high schools, there is a lack of qualified calligraphy teachers in many schools. These are all barriers in the interpersonal scenario of calligraphy teaching. Our system intends to supplement the traditional aspects of learning by allowing the users to practice calligraphy with flexible schedules, instant feedback and comprehensive development.

undertake the design of the hardware. Gu Junjie and I were responsible for the software design. We often adjusted roles to play to our different strengths. Liu Hang was to build the calligraphy identification system as he was more efficient with order and logic. Gu Junjie was the most patient of us all, and that's why he was chosen for the interface design, which demanded meticulous details and a short time-frame. My job was finally shifted to the construction of the calligraphy table and the debugging of the hardware system. During the process, we shifted our roles several times to make the best use of everyone's advantages—that is how we became a powerful team.

E: How did the team solve the inevitable difficulties while preparing for the competition?

W: As students, we were all very busy with our academic work. Meanwhile, we were also members of several other competitions, so we had to strike a proper balance with proper timing and planning for all of the tasks.

We considered the immediate task-at-hand to be the hardware; it was the core of our project, and we designed a whole set of equipment, including the calligraphy table, the brush pen machine and other automatic parts. Afterwards we realized that the next big task was to start over on the calligraphy analysis. Fortunately we were able to adjust the design, reallocate⁴ the tasks, and by then we were already back on the right track.



Teamwork

Interviewee: Wang Xi, Undergraduate of 2016, Electronic Engineering

E: How did this team initially come together and what about your division of labor?

Wangxi: It started when a senior student who participated in *The 11th Chinese Collegiate Computing Competition* in 2018 recommended Liu Hang to participate in this year's competition. Liu Hang took his advice and set about building a team. After I learned about this, I felt interested in the competition and joined the team. I also invited my classmate Gu Junjie.

The division of labor changed many times. At first, because Liu Hang had done some robot-related work before, he took the initiative to

Since the competition was held in Changchun, Jilin Province, we had to disassemble the system in Shanghai for transport, and because it was such a complicated system, we needed to test each part again to make sure everything would function properly on site in Changchun. We stayed up until 3 a.m. on that night.



Future

Interviewee: Gu Junjie, Undergraduate of 2016, Electronic Engineering

E: What are the main roles that you think Artificial Intelligence currently plays in our society? How about in the future?

Gu Junjie: Artificial Intelligence embodies most of the technological innovations in our society today. Its main function is to assist human beings, instead of substituting our roles. Take the Industrial Age as an example, when machines dramatically changed the way of production, many people were concerned that human beings would be left with nothing to do. Looking back now, we can see the emergence of machines actually created more jobs, and enhanced the values of work-ethic. AI is the same in this sense. It will do a lot of work that was originally done by humans, but in the end it will serve people and improve our work-efficiency.

There are also new security concerns about AI that cannot be ignored, for example, the issues of data privacy. Usually mass data is required for the proper functioning of AI, which brings data and cybersecurity⁵ to the forefront of any discussion on its role in the future. We are now in the age of AI, and I hope there will be more AI products to

improve our life and make it more convenient for everyone—in a word, to serve society and people more efficiently.

B: Have you thought about how to launch your product to the market?

G: I think this system can be applied to schools or other education institutes. Let's imagine that the teacher demonstrates the writing in class, then the students practice on our system. The teacher can judge how well the students are doing from the feedback of the AI system, such as their scores or the common problems in their writing, and adjust the teaching strategy accordingly. This effectively improves the teacher's training methods. Besides that, it is very useful to those interested in independent learning. For those who do not have the time or opportunity to sign up for a calligraphy course, they can study by themselves with the help of this system.

(审稿 / 汪燕)

1. calligraphy: n. 书法; 书法艺术
2. augmented reality: 计算机增强现实技术
3. aesthetic: adj. 审美的; 美的
4. reallocate: v. 重新分配; 再分配
5. cybersecurity: n. 网络安全



Cultivating Culture and Nourishing Civilization: The ECNU Library's Orientation Programs

文 / 孙辰阳 杨鸿玺 美编 / 叶思齐

The ECNU library has long been a unique cultural symbol associated with the academic life of every ECNUer, playing a part in two critical aspects of academics: knowledge diffusion and resource sharing. To provide newcomers with practical guidance and enrich their learning experiences, the ECNU library has hosted a series of orientation programs this year. *ECNU Circle* was lucky to hold an exclusive interview with the library curator Professor Hu Xiaoming to learn more about these initiatives and how the library plays a role in shaping ECNU campus culture.



A Glimpse at Orientation Activities Held by ECNU Library

ECNU Circle: It has been a long-held tradition for our library to host a variety of orientation activities for the newcomers every year. What are the highlights this year?

Professor Hu Xiaoming: The "Freshman Theme Book Fair" provides newcomers with both ancient and modern literary classics containing Chinese and foreign languages. The exhibition hall displays a variety of bibliographies in literature, history, politics, economics and other fields. These books cover a wide range of subjects, including the review of the academic history of modern China, the analysis of modern Chinese thoughts, the appreciation of Tang and Song poetry, and many of western literature.

Another interesting activity is the "Freshman Treasure Hunt", which enables the new ECNUers to get familiar with the layout of the library and trains them on how to access electronic resources—one activity incorporates interactive games as a way to help them learn about the library. Students who participate in the activity will also be rewarded with some nice gifts for completing the trial.

The "Professors' Bookshelf" invites well-known ECNU alumni and professors to recommend books for students. Each book series—mainly from the humanities—is accompanied by a recommendation from professors. For example, *Outline of Chinese History*¹ contains rich content about Chinese culture and history. *The Crowd*² observes and analyzes the collective mentality of society and encourages young people to form their independent opinions while growing up in the digital age. *Alone Together*³ throws some light on interpersonal relationships in line with the dominance of the World Wide Web. In the future the proportion of natural science books will increase correspondingly.



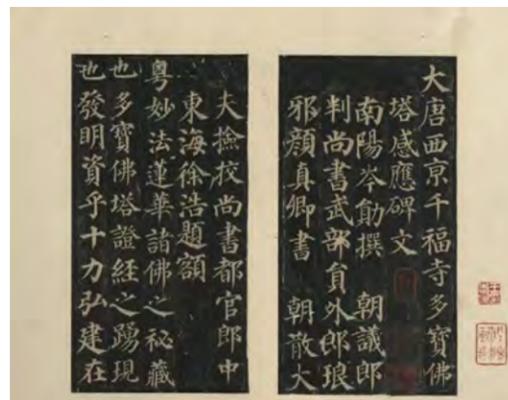
E: What cultural activities did the library hold to celebrate China's 70th birthday?

H: To celebrate the 70th birthday of China, ECNU Library, ECNU Museum, Chinese Excellent Traditional Culture Inheritance and Innovation Research Institute and the Sea Wind Folk Museum held an exhibition together named "Jing Wei Hua Zhang" on September 25th. The theme of this exhibition—a narrative



exhibition of Shanghai's handwoven cloth—is the inheritance and innovation of skills in making Shanghai's traditional handmade cotton cloth. Focusing on the history and folk customs being upheld in Shanghai's traditional handwoven cloth in different periods, the exhibition presented the culture of handwoven cloth and promoted the awareness of promoting traditional handicraft among younger generations.

Besides, the *Stele of Abundant Treasure Pagoda*⁴, put together by Yan Zhenqing, could be considered the most precious part of the library experience, and it will be exhibited on October 17th along with the release of the high-def (HD) version. The exhibition of *Stele of Abundant Treasure Pagoda* strives to bring the cultural relics to life letting more people feel the beauty and charm of Chinese calligraphy and culture. The dissemination of traditional Chinese culture is a gift we present for the 70th birthday of our motherland.



How to Make Better Use of the Library and its Resources?

E: How well do ECNU students make use of the current library resources?

H: The average number of students entering the library on the two campuses is about 6,000 per day and the total number of books borrowed and renewed in 2018 was about 560,000. When it comes to the most preferred study environment, ECNU students tend to prefer libraries rather than classrooms or laboratories. I think the reason is that the library has an elegant design and relaxing atmosphere, where students find it easier to eliminate distractions and focus on their learning.

E: What is your suggestion for the newcomers in terms of exploring the library resources?

H: A well-equipped library is what characterizes any prestigious university. Libraries play an indispensable part in knowledge dissemination, and my first suggestion for the newcomers is that they should make full use of the spacious learning space in the ECNU library. Our library has been called the university without walls in that it creates an ideal learning atmosphere for students so that they can concentrate on their academic work.

Meanwhile, I recommend that ECNU students take full advantage of the digital resources in our library. To keep pace with the information age, every year our library invests a lot in introducing and managing a variety of database engines, such as foreign periodical databases, classical music databases, and so on. It is worth mentioning that the classical music database introduced by ECNU library is one of the largest databases for classical music in the world. In the library, headphones and other affiliated devices of the database are accessible to students, too. Even when they are off-campus, they can have easy access to the database through VPN. This complements a "waterfall style" book borrowing



machine that has recently been put into use on Minhang campus. By scanning the QR code on the screen, students can read their favorite books and attend a lecture online, making it possible for them to read and study anytime and anywhere.

I sincerely hope that our students can retain their passion for paperback books in a time when E-books are becoming more prevalent. Shanghai Book Fair, known as a holiday for book lovers, is apparently attributed to the irresistible charm that those paperback books possess. The ECNU library holds a series of thematic activities such as reading workshops, cultural heritage symposiums and book fairs, which aim at encouraging ECNU students to improve their academic literacy.

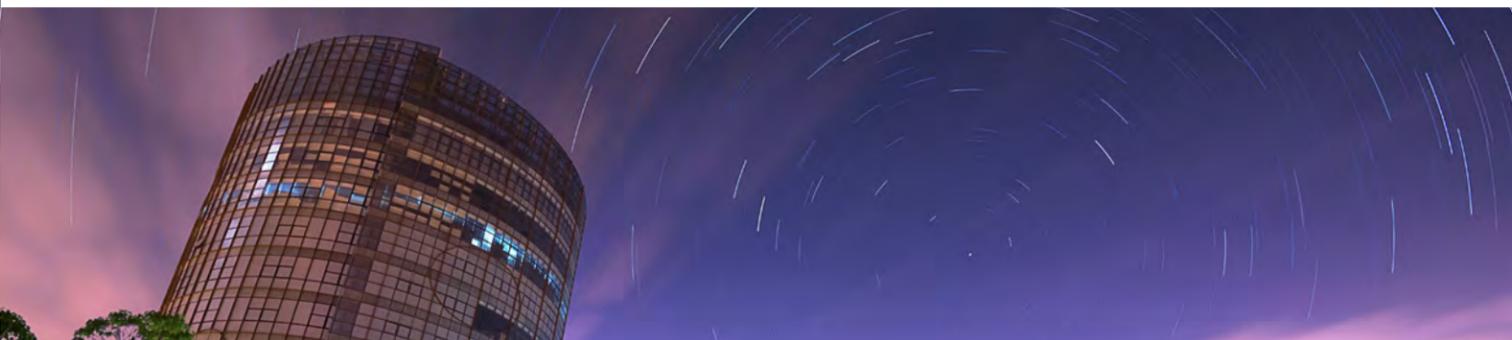
The Role of Promoting Culture through the Library

E: What role do you think the library plays in promoting the aspects of Chinese culture?

H: As an eternal mission of any library, cultural inheritance should always be given the top priority. China has played an increasingly important role as a pioneer and promotor in global development. Under the circumstance that China is striding towards the center of the world stage, it's essential that we equip China's young generation with an understanding and insight into the Chinese culture. For this duty, the ECNU library proudly hosts a series of activities including reading workshops and cultural exhibitions. We hope students will come to realize that the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is based on the revitalization of traditional Chinese culture.

E: What do you think of the future development of our library?

H: The future of the library is unpredictable. With the rapid development of information technologies, some existing functions of the library may be partially replaced by artificial intelligence or other innovative technologies in the future. On the other hand, in promoting creativity and learning, it will continue to inspire the great human minds that are coming out of ECNU. The mission of the ECNU library is to serve as a bridge—a bridge with cultural inheritance as its foundation—connecting those human civilizations of the past with those of the future.



1. *Outline of Chinese History*: 《国史大纲》
2. *The Crowd*: 《乌合之众》

3. *Alone Together*: 《群体性孤独》
4. *Stele of Abundant Treasure Pagoda*: 《多宝塔碑》

(审稿 / 王志宏)

History as a Mirror for the Reflection of Humanity: An Interview with ECNU History Youth Club

文 / 张子琰 潘窈窈 美编 / 叶思齐



Founded in 1980, the History Youth Club is one of the oldest clubs in East China Normal University. It has won the honor of Five-star Club for 15 consecutive years and was awarded the Shanghai Star Club twice. *ECNU Circle* will take you on a tour with the Club Chair, Zhao Ruishuang, who tells us everything we need to know about this influential club, as well as unveiling one of their inspiring historical dramas.

ECNU Circle: Could you give us a brief introduction about the History Youth Club at ECNU?

Zhao Ruishuang: The ECNU Youth History Club was founded in 1980 by the Department of History. In December 2017, the club was awarded the title of the 2017 Excellent University Student Community in Theory Learning by the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee¹ and the Municipal Academic Union². The Youth History Club inspires those who are lovers of history to exchange their thoughts and in this way has been promoting the inheritance and development of the historical science in ECNU. So far, the club has been regarded as a supplement to the history course-curriculum and provides professors and students a way to interact with each other.

E: What are the Club's regular activities?

Z: Our club has a lot of activities. We have Shi Ji Salon, in which we invite the renowned³ professors to talk with students on chosen academic topics. We also have Si Wen Reading Club, an initiative starting from 2017, where we can share our thoughts on books. Compared to Shi Ji Salon, the reading club is on a smaller scale, and brings the participants closer into the discussions. We also set up a mini theatre called "1980 Projection Room" where we show some historical films. Through this activity we are able to explore the historical elements of popular culture and discuss the significance of public history on modern society.

Chengzhi Lecture Hall is named after the most famous professor of our department: Lv Simian. We invite reputable professors and young outstanding scholars to keep us updated with the newest academic research findings in history. For instance, we had lectures such as *the Namban Art⁴ of Japan in the 17th century*, *Where the land ends and the sea begins — a History of Portugal Ocean Empire* and *From Imperial Court (Miaotang) to all Corners of the Country (Jianghu) — the Spiritual Path of Ancient Chinese Literati*.



In May 2018, we participated in the "Book Recommender" initiative sponsored by Hanfen Building and the "April Book Day" of ECNU. So far we have had several interviews with many experts and scholars, and posted our articles along with book lists on our official Wechat account. Some of them include *the Politics of Ancient Rome*, *Contemporary Chinese Society and Life* and *the Academic Life of Mr. Chen Xulu*.

Additionally, academic forums are organized annually, such as The Shanghai History Undergraduate Forum organized by the combined History Departments of four universities: Fudan University, East China Normal University, Shanghai University and Shanghai Normal University. In 2018, we successfully hosted this forum, attracting 30 candidates from the four universities. They had a fruitful academic exchange with each other.

In 2009, the first National History Undergraduate Forum was initiated by the Youth History Club and has been successfully held for eleven sessions since it began. In August 2019, 36 undergraduate students from 19 universities from all over the country attended this forum and spent three days sharing their research findings. I am quite glad to be a part of this event as a volunteer or organizer. Above all, the most interesting event of our club is our portrayal⁵ of historical drama. In the 4th Historical Drama Festival, I was lucky to be the director of the play *Search for the Missing Husband* and was there throughout the whole production process. It is my pleasure to share my experience with you.

E: What are the main steps of staging a chronicle play?

Z: At first, we choose the best scripts from the Drama Script Competition of Youth History Cup. This competition is jointly organized by Department of History and Youth History Club. We will pick up several outstanding works from the competition and then adapt them to a play. We barely make any changes about the plot. Instead, we work on the scripts to make it suitable for the stage performance, especially on making them more vivid and intelligible for the audience.

We are responsible for the whole rehearsing process, serving as directors, floor managers, dressing/making-up artists and actors. When the script is ready, we recruit and interview the voluntary actors and actresses from the whole school. Then we start buying costumes and making the decoration props. During the rehearsal, we always exchange our opinions and learn something from each other to create a wonderful stage effect. If we find anything discordant⁶ during the process, we will make adjustment until we find a satisfactory answer.

A successful drama performance is really time-consuming; it takes at least one and half months to get prepared. We have to squeeze out some spare time for rehearsal, mostly in the evening. The good thing is that everyone treats the rehearsal whole-heartedly, which makes for a cohesive teamwork environment.

E: Which of the performances has impressed you the most so far?

Z: I have to say the play *Search for the Missing Husband*, a play I fully participated in. The story happened during the Tianbao Years of Tang Dynasty, when the Anshi Rebellion broke out and people lived in despair. The war separated the heroine Qiao from her husband, and she embarked on a journey in search of him.



The story consists of four sections. The first section presents Qiao's separation from her husband. In the second, Qiao is rescued by Chen, an old woman. Chen's son is seriously sick but is forced to join the army. The third one shows Qiao's encounter with Yao (a guy from her neighbourhood), a young woman, an old woman and a runaway soldier. The young woman loses her son and husband because of the war. And the runaway soldier complains that if he didn't flee from the front line, he would be killed undoubtedly. The final section is a dream, in which the war is over and the villagers are blessed with a harvest. However, Qiao later finds that it is just a dream so she continues on the trip searching for her husband. According to the words of the people Qiao encountered in the story, much of the suffering was caused by the Anshi Rebellion. At the end the story still reveals a glimmer⁷ of hope—the war will eventually cease and the vision of hope for peace will never be obliterated⁸.

The rehearsal mainly took place in the Law and Business Building or in the activity room of our department building. During the rehearsal, we burst into laughter on seeing Mrs Zhang's fake fall and Mr. Yao's attempting a northeast accent. We are also upset by the challenge of remembering walking position and wearing the shabby⁹ costumes. We can be really disheartened by the poor rehearsal effect. With a lot of narrations in the script, we have tried many ways to achieve the best performance. I'm really grateful to all the cast members and staff for their dedication¹⁰ and hard work.

E: What difficulties have you encountered during the rehearsal?

Z: During the rehearsal of *Search for the Missing Husband* the heroine had to memorize lots of challenging lines for every scene. Our actress had lots of experience in acting, so she adapted well to the role. Another point is that most of us hadn't been exposed to this kind of drama before. We had no fundamental training in how to stand, how to perform or any other performance skills. We had no choice but to invite Li Huihui from the Yang Zhishui Drama Club, who is also the director of *Letter*, another work of our drama club, to give us some guidance and training. Thanks to her help, we made evident progress in our rehearsal routine.

E: What are the achievements of this play so far?

Z: I think the obvious achievement lies in the growing audience. Our fourth show was supported by the Academic Affairs Office of ECNU, the Ministry of Education of ECNU, the Youth League Committee of ECNU and the Wujing Town Cultural Center. Our performance venue was also transferred from Zizhu Basic Education Park to Wujing Town Community Cultural Activity Centre where more people are able to attend. It also allows ECNU students to go out of the school and into the community to promote Chinese culture. Our performance is covered by People's Central Broadcasting Station, Shanghai News Network, China Social Science Network and many other online social media networks.

1. Municipal Party Committee: 上海市团委
 2. Municipal Academic Union: 上海市学联
 3. renowned: adj. 著名的
 4. the Namban Art: 南蛮艺术
 5. portrayal: n. 描绘
 6. discordant: adj. 不协调的
 7. glimmer: n. 少许
 8. obliterate: v. 使消失
 9. shabby: adj. 破旧的
 10. dedication: n. 奉献

(审稿 / 王志宏)

It is the meaningless things that create the meaning of my life

文 / 董可 美编 / 高焱

How often do you look up at the starry sky pondering on the meaning of life? What on earth is it? Indeed, it is this question about humanity's existence that has been with us since the dawn of time. It is also a question that ultimately each individual has to figure out on their own. As for me, at nineteen years old, it might be a joke for me to discuss such deep topics. I could make a humble comment based on my own experiences.

Like most Chinese students, before entering college I spared no effort to study all day and night. The only difference is that I always avoided talking to my classmates or joining in any school activities—totally isolating myself from others. Now when I look back on that time—having no close friends, no leisure time, no social life—that life wasn't so meaningful. I couldn't get a glimpse of anything meaningful in life as I was only focusing on my academic performance.

It was my mom who, after the college entrance examination, shared her understanding of the meaning of life with me. She said: "It is the meaningless things that create the meaning of life." At that moment it was beyond my comprehension; my idea was that things are meaningful only when they are useful in building up individual competitiveness and thus contributing to one's future development. Things like extracurricular activities, entertainment and social interaction, failed to get my attention as they lacked pragmatic value. That's what I thought until my understanding of life began to change at ECNU.

I joined the ECNU Students Union. The work there was pretty basic and I didn't get a chance to learn any new skills, which I thought was necessary to my personal development. But as time went by I gradually learned something new: all these so-called meaningless things actually reshaped me in important ways, for instance, superior social skills and connecting with my peers. The

meaningless things also served to help me regain my own values. I joined in the volleyball team. I definitely wasn't born with any talent for volleyball. But I realized that we were not only a sports team; we were a group of enthusiastic teenagers now stepping into life as adults. I enjoyed this socializing and found a new kind of happiness through the experience of getting to know my teammates. I'm truly grateful that after so many years I could finally enjoy my leisure time.

I also got a job for ECNU's WeChat official account. During this time, I suffered from such boring and meaningless jobs, where I had to interact with various professors or teachers from the Party Committee. Though one time when I was burning the midnight oil while revising the typesetting of a piece of Wechat news, along with a supervising professor, I came to the conclusion that it should be the genuine meaning of my boring job. I found I got a place where I'm needed by someone somehow, and I can contribute my own value here. It's the fact that people need my contribution that made me more devoted to the job. I have no regrets about that.

Now looking back on the year I spent at ECNU, while seeking for meaning from those meaningless trifles I encountered in life, I found that I've smiled more than ever before. And I have to admit, my mom was right, it is the things I once thought meaningless that helped me go through it all. I believe it is through those meaningless things that I interact with all sorts of people and, most importantly, gain my own sense of the meaning of life. My mom's words always persuade me to seek for meaning within a mundane life. I'm convinced that all those people I encountered, who collaborated with me, interacted with me and chitchatted with me, will definitely help reshape me into a better version of myself.

审稿 / 王志宏

Since ancient time, charity, as a basic virtue—a barometer of the economy and a balancer of the wealth gap—has always been highly praised by people throughout the world. However, when people are scrambling to become part of philanthropy, it is habitual for them only to care about how much effort they have put in instead of how many differences they have brought about, which is actually of paramount importance. More often than not, the commendation people place on charity far exceeds the benefits it brings to mankind, based on the following two aspects: the influence on charity recipients and on social climate.

For the poor who accept philanthropic aid, charity aggravates poverty under certain circumstances—our donating 'fish' cannot help the local 'fishermen' to be capable of fishing—thus leading to continuous poverty. For example, for remote villages in western mountainous areas, charity organizations donate packages laden with used or outdated items now and then, but in fact they are just giving away piles of junk in the name of Jesus, which of course cannot uproot the problem of poverty. Having access to good education and improvement of infrastructure are what can fundamentally and effectively help them. Nevertheless, not many donors are aware of this. Ignorant good deeds can only deal with the trouble of charity recipients superficially, so that this so-called charity doesn't live up to what we think it should be.

When it comes to social climate, the original intention of helping others may be lost because of a growing trend of bogus charity in today's society, which might corrupt people's inner compassion and undermine effective help for the people in need. It's often reported in news that some charitarians are seeking worldly fame or propaganda by cheating in donating or getting rid of items of poor quality. When people do charity with a utilitarian view of getting rid of garbage, the virtue of charity starts to collapse. Furthermore, giving alms with a sense of superiority can not only hurt the feelings of the charity recipients, but also debase the standards of social conducts.

Henry David Thoreau once said in *Walden*, "there are a thousand hacking at the branches of evil to one who is striking at the root, and it may be that he, who bestows the largest amount of time and money on the needy, is doing the most by his mode of life to produce the misery which he strives in vain to relieve." What is now called charity, but just a form showing people's ignorant kindness, is still inducing the public to rejoice and applaud for it. People get accustomed to calling charity a fabulous virtue, but they are unconscious that charity is now becoming less and less meaningful, and even brings about severe consequences to charity recipients and social atmosphere.

The problem of overrated virtue of charity isn't likely to be solved overnight for the value itself isn't developed overnight. The deep-rooted misunderstanding of traditional virtue 'charity' and today's philanthropy is hard to be corrected. Charity, being colored by the characteristics of our age, is worthy of people's attention and thinking. The way to ease the situation is undoubtedly complicated. In simple terms, just as Thoreau said "If thy hand has plenty, be liberal as the date tree; but if it affords nothing to give away, be an azad, or free man, like a cypress."

Charity: the Most Overrated Virtue

文 / 周楚原
美编 / 高焱
指导老师 / 曹艳艳

Gift

By Czeslaw Milosz (Czesław Miłosz)

A day so happy.
Fog lifted early, I worked in the garden.
Hummingbirds were stopping over honeysuckle flowers.
There was no thing on earth I wanted to possess.
I knew no one worth envying him.
Whatever evil I had suffered, I forgot.
To think that once I was the same man did not embarrass me.
In my body I felt no pain.
When straightening up, I saw the blue sea and sails.

《礼物》

今天很开心。
雾一早散了，我在花园干活。
蜂鸟停在金银花上。
世上万物，我一无所求。
认识的人，也没有谁值得羡慕。
我所遭受的苦难，我已释怀。
想到我始终如一，并不觉得羞愧。
我的身体无病无痛，
直起腰来，我看见了蓝色的大海和风帆。

No Man Is An Island

By John Donne

No man is an island,
Entire of itself,
Every man is a piece of the continent,
A part of the main.
If a clod be washed away by the sea,
Europe is the less.
As well as if a promontory were.
As well as if a manor of thy friend's
Or of thine own were:
Any man's death diminishes me,
Because I am involved in mankind,
And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls;
It tolls for thee.

《谁都不是一座孤岛》

谁都不是一座孤岛，
完全自给自足。
人人都是一片土地，
连成了欧洲大陆。
如果被大海冲走一块，
欧洲就会减少。
正如被侵蚀的海角，
正如你朋友的庄园，
亦或是你自己的，
任何人的死亡都削弱我，
由于我是人类一分子，
因此别去问丧钟为谁而鸣，
它为你我。

译者 / 卫华

(美编 / 高焱 审稿 / 王志宏)

BEHIND THE MELODIES: MUSIC IN THE MOVIES (II)

文 / 唐郁琪 美编 / 李晶瑾



In our last issue, we visited Conor in *Sing Street*, a boy who channeled his frustrations through music to save himself from the hardships of reality. However, music itself could have different meanings of expression for different people. In this issue, we want to continue the theme of music by bringing you the story of an influential rock star: Freddie Mercury of Queen.

Bohemian Rhapsody (2018)

Bohemian Rhapsody is a biographical drama about the life of British singer and songwriter, Freddie Mercury. The title “Bohemian Rhapsody” is also one of Queen’s classic songs. The movie starts from the formation of the band up until the famous Live Aid performance in 1985—it reveals the passion and drama the band experienced during those years.

The audience gets a first glimpse of Freddie’s life as a baggage handler at Heathrow Airport. One day after work, he goes to a pub where he happens to meet Mary Austin, who later becomes his girlfriend, and at the same time meets Brian and Roger from the band. After learning that the band’s singer had quit, Freddie offers to join the band as the new lead singer and is accepted into the band with demonstration of his exceptional vocal talent. Now that the band is formed with Freddie, Roger, Brian, and the new bassist John, they begin to perform all across Great Britain. Soon after, they begin to make demos for albums to make their music accessible to more people. Eventually, their talents get them a contract with EMI, a hot record label, and the album they release under the name Queen becomes an instant hit. In the



following years, Queen keeps chasing their dreams of playing, producing and promoting the music they love.

While Freddie enjoys the fame and fortune that their music brings to him, he begins to feel lost and confused about the direction of his life. He cheats on his fiancée Mary by having an affair with Paul, the band manager. Freddie questions his own sexuality, and is torn apart by mixed feelings. He feels guilty for hurting Mary and doesn’t know how to

come clean to her; he is perplexed of being judged by the society because homosexuality is still illegal. The audience begins to get a sense that this identity crisis is driving him crazy. During that time, Freddie wrote the famous song *Bohemian Rhapsody*. This 6-minute masterpiece incorporates a variety of music genres, including ballad, rock, and opera. The song hits the audience like a bullet – the listeners are deeply moved by the strong emotions embodied in it. Finally, Freddie gathers the courage to come clean to Mary. They end the engagement, but remain friends.

But Freddie is still lost: his affair with Paul continues on a downward spiral; his desires to try other genres of music conflict with the band’s direction; his relationship with bandmates worsens with each passing day. Eventually, he dissolves the band and begins his solo career. Ever since he left Queen, he found himself consumed by a life of alcohol, drugs, and an unhealthy relationship with his manipulative boyfriend, Paul. He is also bombarded with questions and critics from the public about his personal life. Then, Freddie finds out he has AIDS.

The devastating news comes at a time when Freddie is at the lowest point of his life, yet Mary

comes along and urges him to participate at a benefit concert called Live Aid. It was then that Freddie realized that Paul withheld the news of the concert and was lying to him all along. Freddie is furious and cuts ties with Paul, and returns to London to reconcile with his bandmates, who forgive him and reassemble the band in preparation for Live Aid performance.

Freddie also reveals to his bandmates that he has contracted AIDS. The members are shocked and sad, but Freddie tells them that pitying him is only a waste of time. He says he’s going to be what he was born to be—a performer. The band takes the performance very seriously and rehearses for three days straight. On the day of Live Aid, Queen played their greatest hits. Their sensational performance set them apart from the whole concert, and the passion they carried onto the stage leaves the audience stunned and crazed. In the end, they successfully made the donations, and the whole concert goes down as a legend in music history.

Like most of us, Freddie isn’t perfect. He’s made bad decisions. It is music that makes him who he is and helps to pour out his repressed emotions—this



is how he keeps himself together from falling apart. Freddie also finds his redemption in music. He proves himself with his talents and passion to silence the public critics. When he was on the stage of Live Aid that day, he was already very ill. But music sparked him, and he used it as medium to transmit power and hope to more people all over the world. He rocks!

As Freddie Mercury says, people should listen to music, think about music, and then make up their own minds as to what it says to them. In *Bohemian Rhapsody*, we can see how Freddie uses music as a

way to save himself and make a difference in the lives of others. What does music do for you?

(To be continued in the next issue.)

1. perplex: v. 困惑, 迷惑
2. ballad: n. 民谣, 叙事歌谣
3. contract: v. 感染
4. spiral: n. 螺旋, 漩涡
5. repressed: adj. 被压抑的
6. reconcile: v. 和好, 和解

(审稿 / 卫华)

The University of Queensland, located in the city of Brisbane, is the biggest and most prestigious university in Australia. This university is also among the top 50 of world class universities. When I heard about the exchange programs organized by ECNU and the University of Queensland, I was so happy to sign up – and what do you know! – now I have the opportunity to live and study here for one semester. In addition to the education experience, I'm looking forward to experiencing the local culture. Afterwards, I want to share my feelings about Australia and provide some advice for my peers on cultural and education differences.

I am Ziyang Shangguan of the English Department at ECNU, and I am studying English Literature at The University of Queensland. The university has a strong academic atmosphere demonstrated by the lit-up libraries at midnight. The study environment is quite different from that in China, though, with the first obstacle being communication in English. It's the mother-tongue in Australia so I must have the courage to speak more and not to rely on body language. Besides this, only English language is permitted in the classroom, so the requirements for English proficiency are exceptionally high. For homework, our teacher requires us to read a book of at least 300-400 pages per week and submit an essay about our overall thoughts and inferences from each book. It's interesting that in China teachers may require this type of essay once in every term while I am asked to submit one per week in Australia.

The MLA and APA formatting are also mandatory when writing essays here. At first, it cost me a lot of time to figure out how to format properly, so I was thrilled when I finally got it down. Since most of us have to study on our own, it's great to have teachers who always give examples and references according to the course material; otherwise I don't think many of the students would know what they're supposed to do. That's why it's important to talk to teachers in person after the class.

The University

of Queensland

文 / 王啸坤 美编 / 彭佳



It is a precious opportunity for me to study abroad. So I was determined to make the best use of it the moment I arrived there. What impressed me most at the very beginning was the green grass and blue skies when I landed on campus, which reminded me of “Min Da Huang”, my ECNU campus in the suburban area of Minhang District, Shanghai. I’ve learned that almost 30% of Australians are born overseas. So most students and teachers are very friendly to foreigners. As a multicultural society with respect for others no matter who they are or where they come from, they place great importance on equipping students with practical skills and knowledge to inspire thought-leading creativity and to help them succeed in their chosen industry. It is easy to make friends there with my schoolmates and professors because of my curiosity about everything and their willingness to communicate with foreign students.

I want to share one of the most interesting things I learned while in Australia. When getting on the bus, people there always say ‘Hey mate, how are you?’ and when getting off the bus, they will say “Thank you” to the driver. Everyone in this city follows this kind of politeness to others, and it indeed creates a wonderful atmosphere. It feels good to be kind to other people.

(审稿 / 卫华)

Here’s what I would say to my peers who intend to go abroad: imagine all of the worst-case scenarios, make full preparations for whatever you intend to study and consider every single day an opportunity to learn and use English. IELTS is a priority for getting into this university in which a grade above 6.5 will rapidly increase your chances to be admitted. Be sure to study hard in school from the onset, because grades from the original transcript are also considered in the admission process. After that, make sure the passport is valid and confirm the timetable for your trip.



“A Moveable Feast”: My Fulbright Year at Harvard (2018-2019)



文 / 陈俊松 美编 / 高焱

“If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man, then wherever you go for the rest of your life it stays with you, for Paris is a moveable feast,” wrote Ernest Hemingway to a friend about his time in Paris in the 1920s. To some extent, this past year of mine at Harvard University as a Fulbright visiting research scholar may also be called a “moveable feast” for me. The rich academic atmosphere, superb research resources, and exciting enrichment events that I have enjoyed so much will definitely stay with me for a long time.

Academic Atmosphere

As a world-renowned private research university, Harvard University is known for its competitive admission, academic reputation, and leadership in cutting-edge research. Apart from regular classes, there are numerous other opportunities to engage in academic explorations and intellectual inquiry. Except for the summer intersession, on bulletin boards across the entire campus you can always find information about lectures, talks, and seminars, which constitute an active academic calendar. Among other things, the Mahindra Humanities Center (with Prof. Homi Bhabha as the founding director) seminars, the speeches and conversations at Harvard Kennedy School’s John F. Kennedy Forum, and the events hosted by Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies are my favorites. Academics, media professionals, and former politicians and diplomats are brought to campus to share their latest research, personal experiences, and firsthand insights into various issues, including the most pressing challenge facing us today. Sitting in these events, you will no longer confine yourself within the narrow field that you are specialized in but tend to reach out and find other disciplines equally, if not more, exciting.

Located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard is also close to other institutions in the historic cities of Cambridge and Boston, such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts University, Boston University, Boston College, etc. So, students and scholars at Harvard can also benefit from many nearby institutions on both banks of the Charles River.

Research Resources

At Harvard, you also have easy access to numerous valuable research resources housed at Harvard libraries, museums, and other research facilities. As a memorial to Harry Elkins Widener, Class of 1907, who perished aboard the Titanic in 1912, Widener

Library is Harvard’s flagship library, holding over three million volumes, including the Gutenberg Bible (the first major work printed in Europe with movable metal type). Another popular library is Lamont Library which houses the primary undergraduate collection in humanities and social sciences. While at Widener you can be easily overwhelmed for its huge collections, at Lamont you will enjoy the easy accessibility and the spacious tables and carrels. Here, you can certainly bury yourself for a presentation, a course paper, or the exams, but you can also hang out with your friends at the café.

Situated between Widener and Lamont, the Houghton Library is Harvard’s counterpart of Yale University’s Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library. It is Harvard’s principal repository for rare books, manuscripts, archives and other primary sources. As a literary scholar, I had great pleasure to visit and check out the collection of medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, The Dickinson Room, John Keats Collection, the first edition of Walt Whitman’s *Leaves of Grass* (1855), to name only a few.

Holding 900,000 Chinese volumes, the Harvard-Yenching Library is the largest university library for East Asian research outside of Asia and one of the largest East Asian libraries in the Western world. If you are interested in the history of modern and contemporary China, then the Harvard-Yenching Library has so much to offer.

Besides, the Harvard Art Museum, Harvard Museum of Natural History, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, are all excellent resources. During the 2019 spring break, when the days were cold and the campus was deserted, when the majestic Widener and cozy Lamont operated at reduced hours, I roamed around these museums on campus and reignited my interest in art and sciences.

Scholars are always keen on buying books related to their research. From required textbooks to new arrival nonfiction bestsellers, Harvard Book Store and Harvard Coop will never disappoint you. For book lovers and bargain hunters in the greater Boston area, the Harvard Book Store semiannual warehouse sale is a major festival.

Enrichment Events

Harvard not only offers great research resources to students and scholars, but also provides unique opportunities for recreation and enrichment. As the cradle of American history, New England

also produced many enduring literary giants. When I first arrived at Harvard in early August 2018, I made several literary excursions to four satellite towns in Massachusetts around Boston: Salem (Nathaniel Hawthorn), Amhurst (Emily Dickinson), New Bedford (Herman Melville), Concord (Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Louisa May Alcott). And before I left the U.S., I also visited the Mark Twain House and Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Hartford, Connecticut. As an Americanist, these literary pilgrimages meant a great deal to me and will enable me to teach American literature in a better position upon returning home.

Even if you are not a lover of literature, you don't need to go to New York for fun. Across the Charles River, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (MFA), Boston Ballet, Boston Symphony Orchestra, The Boston Opera House, and the Berklee Performance Center provide wonderful opportunities to appreciate modernist art, Christmas revels, classical music, and contemporary pop music. Besides, the Harvard Arts First Festival, the Harvard vs. Yale Game, the annual Boston Dragon Boat Festival, are important showcases of students' passion for arts and sports. As for regular recreation, the places that I used to go most frequently are the Blodgett Pool and the Malkin Athletic Center (MAC), which hold a wealth of options for exercise and relaxation.

For many people, the Fulbright Program is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. I have had the honor to be part of this prestigious program twice. About ten years ago, I participated in the Fulbright FLTA Program in the American South during 2008-2009, and I still have fond memory of my first year in the U.S. While my first Fulbright grant brought me to the U.S. at the beginning of my career as a literary scholar, this second grant brought me to Harvard in the middle of my career. These two Fulbright years mean a great deal for my study and research, as they enabled me to work with American academics and students. Over the past year, I came to know some of the leading scholars in my field at Harvard. In addition, with its enrichment events, the Fulbright Program also brought me in close contact with the ordinary American people and their culture. From the 17th century English village at Plymouth to the great Mansion of the Vanderbilt family in the Gilded Age, from the Berklee International music festival to the Joyful Noise with the Harlem Gospel Choir (honoring Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.), the Fulbright enrichment events serve as a time machine and a kaleidoscope through which I come to appreciate the rich history and multi-cultural dimension of the American society.

Living abroad is never an easy job: away from home, separated from family, dealing with the time differences between Boston and home, and above all, adjusting to the American sandwich and hamburger. However, as



the pop singer Bernice Johnson Reagon said: "Life's challenges are not supposed to paralyze you, they're supposed to help you discover who you are." Having witnessed the inauguration of the 29th President of Harvard University Lawrence S. Bacow, and German Chancellor Angela D. Merkel's well-received speech at the 368th Commencement, both in Tercentenary Theatre, Harvard Yard, I was so fortunate to spend my Fulbright year at Harvard. Actually, the 2018-2019 year is a transformative experience for me, and it certainly enriched my life in many ways. "Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country," John F. Kennedy's famous question still holds resonance for today. Now I am ready to work with my own students to make a difference to our immediate reality.

Ode on the River under My Balcony

Chen Junsong

Great the scene, clear sky and calm tide.
A pleasant walk along the stream,
Suffice to restore the hurt pride,
And steadfast dream.

When streets are deserted, and lights dim,
When snow decorates my way home,
When chill beats off my every whim,
With you I roam.

Aah! That afternoon we encounter.
You greet me when I first arrive.
Bit slimmer than I thought you were,
Hope we both thrive.

Across the river lights pierce my curtain,
Low beams mingle with stars overhead.
Unquiet mind flows where uncertain,
Like your way ahead.

Thus, let me hear, and be near thee;
I take this companion alone
The highlight of this year overseas,
All on my own.



(审稿 / 汪燕)



I entered ECNU in autumn 1981 from ECNU No. 2 High School with some of my high school mates, and soon I made many new friends from all over the six provinces in Eastern China. Four years of friendship with my classmates and schoolmates became one of the most important and memorable part of my life. Besides keeping high academic records, I participated in various extracurricular activities as the class commissary in charge of organization in the 1st and 2nd year, and the committee member of ECNU Student Association in the 3rd and 4th year. Through performance hosting, sports games engagements, travel arrangements, debate club activity and ECNU newspaper contributions, I gained many leadership opportunities as a college student. Organizational skills learned in my 17-20 age have contributed to my academy and career in China, Japan and the United States for decades now.

Since my graduation in July 1985, I have met numerous ECNU alumni in China, Japan and the United States from time to time, including my wife (Foreign Languages Department, 1990) who I met at Waseda University in Japan. While having all kinds of occupations and living in different places in the world today, we are

Profile:

1985 East China Normal University, BA in Library & Information Science
 1995 Waseda University, BA in Political Science
 2002 Baruch College, CUNY, MS in Business Computer Information Systems
 2015-2016 Nachi Robotics, Inc. Executive General Manager
 2017-Present Hitachi Kokusai America, Ltd. Manager of Accounting/Finance/HR/IT

Dao Yin: The Difference

文 / 尹导 美编 / 高焱

ECNU Ever Made to My Life

always connected by ECNU tradition as “seek the truth, be creative and be a model for others”. While you can tell an ECNU alumnus’ usually gentle and cultivated low-tone style compared with those from other prestige universities, our alumni are thriving in all the aspects of society with leadership skills that benefited from ECNU culture. Personally at work, I have formed my managerial style as calm with more diplomacy and less enforcement. On the other hand, I believe that being a role model for others is a very important part of management. For example, through working at different companies, I have continued my office arrival time punctual for decades now.

Thanks to the social media such as WeChat, from two years ago, I have been able to connect to ECNU alumni in the United States especially in the New York area. Through my participation in alumni gathering and other ECNU related events, I made ECNU friends including former ECNU President Yu, Lizhong (Geography, 82), Ren, Songgao (Education, 83), Wei, Guoping (Chemistry, 68), Zhou Xiaoxia (Foreign Language, 86) and many others.

Just like we learned about each other as classmates or schoolmates during our school years in ECNU, now we are exchanging our

knowledge and experience as alumni with joy and happiness. When we meet, everyone has saying and listening as a proud member of ECNU family. I am always glad to see ECNU alumni live in every corner of the world and to hear their different stories of life. I value our friendship in school years in ECNU as well as in alumni society now, which is as important as our personal achievement in both academy and occupation. In other words, if we ever made a difference as the ECNU alumni, it was our university that ever made us do so. I believe what I learned in ECNU beyond academy, or say its tradition and culture, will penetrate my life with value unmeasurable.

Last but never the least, then ECNU President Liu, Funan and all professors and teachers who taught me became my mentors forever. They not only instructed me with knowledge and skills, but also guided me to later study, work and live in different countries with a learning and teaching mindset.

In the beginning of November 2019, Dao Yin and his campaign team started his running for New York City Queens Borough President special election that will be held in February 2020.

(审稿 / 汪燕)

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CIRCLE IN HAND , ENGLISH IN MIND



ECNU CIRCLE

华东师范大学 | 英文校园刊物

Photo by Pan Chenhua
PS by Zhong Wangyang