Humanities, Science, Scimat
A New General-Education Course

Lui Lam
San Jose State University, San Jose, California
General Education
General Education

- An American invention in curriculum reform, in the 1930s
- **Liberal Education** (in US, starting late 19th century) looks to the past
- **General Education** looks to the present and future

Earl McGrath
- Commissioner of Education under Presidents Truman and Eisenhower
- Executive Editor, Institute of Higher Education, Columbia University

Gary Miller
- Executive Director
- International University Consortium
- University of Maryland
General Education in United States: Ideals

**Aim**

To develop in individual students the

- **attitude of inquiry;**
- **skills of problem solving;**
- **individual and community values in association with the society;**
- **knowledge needed to apply these attitudes, skills, and values—to**
  1. maintain a *lifetime learning* process,
  2. function as *self-fulfilled individuals*,
  3. *full participants* in society

**Characteristics**

- **comprehensive in scope;**
- **emphasize on specific and real problems faced by students/society;**
- **concern with future’s needs**
International Summer School 2015
Renmin University of China
Renmin University of China

- Founded by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1937
- Present name started in 1949
- Concentrated in humanities and social science (no engineering school)
• Broaden your views
• Enjoy excellent education
• Superb service
• Touch the future
Renda International Summer School (course number: SH1518)

**Humanities, Science, Scimat: A Trans-Disciplinary and Cross-Cultural Experience**

Summer 2015

**Lecture hours:** Tue., Thur., 2:00 pm-5:30 pm

**Prerequisite:** None

**Instructor:** Lui Lam. Email: lui2002lam@yahoo.com. Phone: 1355 2008 171. Office hour: by appointment.

**Course language:** English
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The Dao of Scimat
**Scimat** (Science Matters) is a new multidiscipline introduced by Lam in 2007/2008. In one sentence:

Everything in Nature is part of science!
Four Tenets and One Insight

**Conceptually**, scimat represents the four tenets:

1. **Science is humans’ effort to understand Nature without bringing in God or any supernatural.**
2. **Science covers everything in Nature.**
3. **Nature includes humans and all nonhuman systems.**
4. **All research on human matters, humanities in particular, are part of science.**

**Disciplinarily**, scimat represents the collection of research disciplines that deal with humans:

\[
\text{Scimat} = \text{Humanities} + \text{Social Science} + \text{Medical Science}
\]

**The 1-2-3 insight:**

One culture, two systems, three levels!

- There is only one culture—the scientific culture.
- All systems are simple or complex systems; the two are quite different.
- There are always three research levels in any discipline.
Basic Message 1: It All Started with the Big Bang

The cosmic timeline continues with fairly well-established events leading to the present day.

Earliest Moments of the Big Bang → Formation of Atoms

10^{-35} \text{ second}
Cosmic inflation creates a large, smooth patch of space filled with lumpy quark soup

10^{-30} \text{ s}
One potential type of dark matter (axions) is synthesized

10^{-11} \text{ s}
Matter gains the upper hand over antimatter

10^{-10} \text{ s}
A second potential type of dark matter (neutralinos) is synthesized

10^{-5} \text{ s}
Protons and neutrons form from quarks

0.01–300 \text{ s}
Helium, lithium, and heavy hydrogen nuclei form from protons and neutrons

380,000 \text{ years}
Atoms form from nuclei and electrons, releasing the cosmic microwave background radiation

Dark Ages → Modern Era

380,000–300 \text{ million yr}
Gravity continues to amplify density differences in the gas that fills space

300 \text{ million yr}
First stars and galaxies form

1 \text{ billion yr}
Limit of current observations (highest-redshift objects)

3 \text{ billion yr}
Clusters of galaxies form; star formation peaks

9 \text{ billion yr}
Solar system forms

10 \text{ billion yr}
Dark energy takes hold and expansion begins to accelerate

13.7 \text{ billion yr}
Today

Atoms formed in stars
Earth formed
Life began

Everything on Earth is made up of atoms (coming from the stars)!
Basic Message 2: We Are One Family

Our ancestor: Microbrachius
8 cm, 0.4 billion years ago

Darwin’s evolutionary theory (1859)

Family tree:
- Fish
  - Plato
  - Confucius
  - Laozi
  - Shakespeare
  - Obama
  - Lady Gaga
  - You
  - Me
Medical science does not fit into ‘Philosophy’ or “Natural Science”; it is part of Scimat (Science Matters, 人科) which includes all human matters.
The International Scimat Program
The biennial international scimat conference series

The First International Conference on
SCIENCE MATTERS: A UNIFIED PERSPECTIVE
MAY 28-30, 2007
Estoril, Portugal

``Everything in Nature is a part of science."

All earnest and honest human quests for knowledge are efforts to understand nature, which includes all human and nonhuman systems, the objects of study in science. Thus, broadly speaking, all these quests are science matters. The methods and tools used may be different, for example, the theory people use mainly their bodily senses and their brain as the information processor, while natural scientists may use, in addition, measuring instruments and computers. Yet, all these activities could be viewed in a unified perspective—they are scientific developments at varying stages of maturity and have the potential to learn from each other. In this conference, we invite experts from different disciplines worldwide to share their experiences and outlooks, and hopefully plan the future together.

Many of the topics included in this conference are under the name of science and culture, science and art, science and society, etc. We do not think these descriptions are useful. For example, by saying "science and culture," it implies that science and culture are two different things, which could be opposing each other. Indeed, we view them as different aspects of the same thing—the effort to understand nature—and a new word "science matters" is coined for.

Invited Speakers
Lionel Biltrán (Portugal, The nature of stance)
Paul Bunge (Portugal, Questions of modernity and science)
Maia Burogueda (Portugal, History of contemporary chemistry)
Paul Card (France), Culture through science: A new world of images and stories
Caro Vaz (Oman, Geology: Manipulation of scientific imagination)
António Ollis (Portugal, Animal consciousness and its theological consequences?)
Isabel Echeverría (Portugal, Psychology: The life of the soul)
Clara Foul (Belgium, Policy failure: Stop telling, do it)
Bernardo Hernández (Portugal, Science & society)
Bright Hopkins (England, The role of philosophy in science and art)
Lui Lamin (USA, History of physics: Integrating history with physics)
Caiqin Li (China, Science communication in China)
Bing Xu (China, Philosophy of science and science education)
Dun Xu (China, Science of science in the history of science)
José António Nunes (Portugal, Unified science or ecologies of paradigms?)
Mauricio Salazar (Italy, Sciences and ethics)
Nigel Scanlan (UK, The truth of science: Communication, philosophy and education)
Michael Shermer (USA, The science of good and evil)

Advisors
Paul Card (France)
Göran Paul (Germany)
Brigitte Hoops (Germany)
José António Nunes (Portugal)
Mauro De Santi (Italy)
Michael Shermer (USA)
Edward Wilson (USA)

Co-chairs
Maia Burogueda (Portugal)
Lui Lamin (USA, leonard19@gmail.com)

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Sponsors
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Further information: www.ces.uc.pt/science_matters_meeting

The Second International Conference on Science Matters
ARTS & SCIENCE
HUMANITIES AS SCIENCE MATTERS
October 5-7, 2009
Estoril, Portugal

``Everything in Nature is a part of science."

Science Matters (Scimat) is the new discipline that links all human-dependent systems to part of science. This includes all the topics covered in humanities and social sciences, arts in particular. This conference will bring together experts from the arts and sciences, to find out how each other's worlds can be performed and to exchange ideas. Hopefully, mutual understanding will be achieved and collaboration across disciplines will result, with the aim to raise the scientific level of all the disciplines. Contributed papers are most welcome and sought.

2007

2009
Third International Science Matters Conference

ALL ABOUT SCIENCE
PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY & COMMUNICATION

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, Lisbon, Portugal
November 21-23, 2011

“Everything in Nature is part of science.”

Science Matters (SciMat) is the new discipline that treats all human-dependent matters as part of science, wherein humans (the material system of Homo sapiens) are studied scientifically from the perspective of complex systems. Science is a subset of human activities aiming to understand how Nature (consisting of human and nonhuman systems) works. This Science process is a human-dependent matter and hence part of SciMat. This third international conference in the biennial series features discussions on human-dependent parts of science, emphasizing the philosophy, history, sociology and communication of science from the perspective of SciMat, while contributions from other topics of SciMat are welcome and encouraged. The conference is made up of review talks on all aspects of science by top experts around the world, and contributed papers. SciMat website: www.scimat.info/people/scimat

Invited Speakers

GINA FIERRO
DAVE PAPINEAU
Richard Hambrook
NIGEL SANITI
Mike O’Hare
John O’Hare
Brendan Meade
Brendan Meade
Porto - Portugal

Cohors

Paul Gell (France), David Franklin (Germany), Jesse Furlong (Britain), Diederik Hoppe (Germany), Don Lu (China), Nigel Sanitt (UK), Michael Shemer (USA), Edward O. Wilson (USA)

International Advisors

Maria Burguesa (Portugal), confisciencesmatters@gmail.com
Lux Lamb (USA), lux2012@gmail.com

Contact

Email: confisciencesmatters@gmail.com, Phone: 4-361-933-258, 303

Sponsors

FCT

Further Information: www.scimatterconferences.com

4th International Conference on Science Matters

Humanities as SCIENCE MATTERS
History, Philosophy & Arts

“Everything in Nature is part of science.”

Science Matters (SciMat) is the new discipline that treats all human-dependent matters as part of science, wherein humans (the material system of Homo sapiens) are studied scientifically from the perspective of complex systems. Humanities, the knowledge about humans, are thus a part of SciMat. Like in any other subject, humanities could be studied at three different levels or with three approaches - empirical, phenomenological and the bottom-up. This fourth international conference in the biennial series covers all three approaches with particular attention paid to the bottom-up approach. It will emphasize History, Philosophy, and Arts (including Literature). The conference will feature reviews by top experts from around the world, plus contributed papers.

Casa do Infante, O’Porto
PORTUGAL, 15th - 17th, October 2013

East Anglia University, United Kingdom: KAJSA BERG
Science history & philosophy professor: Portugal MARIA BURGUES
European Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters, France: JEAN COMMERDAGE
Maitre de conferences, France: ANNE-SOPHIE GODROY
Science & Gender
European Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters, France: FRANCOISE CARRAT
San Jose State University professor, United States: LIT LAM
Art professor, Portugal: MARTA DE MENEZES
Science Matters: Its Philosophy and History
Art and Biology: A Story about Art Research
Biography Professor Minho University, Portugal: ALEXANDRA NOBRE
Science & Technology
University College London, United Kingdom: REBECCA RIESCH
Biotechnology Instituto, Suzano - G-MAH, São Paulo, Brazil: E. BASTAS
Science from Fiction
Universidade de Pernambuco Via Domitila, France: DAVID SCHNOL
Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Science
Architect & Designer, Portugal: RITA ROQUETTE DE VAISCONCELOS
From Science to Fiction
European Academy of Sciences, Greece: GREGORY VASTANIDIS
Architecture & Form
Health and Wellbeing
Cochairs:
Maria Burguesa (Portugal), confisciencesmatters@gmail.com and Nigel Sanitt (UK, nigel@sanitt.com)

International Advisors:

Manuel Bicho (Portugal), João Carapuça (Portugal), Patrick Higan (USA), Diederik Hoppe (Germany), Lluís Lam (Spain), Michael Shemer (United States), Edward O. Wilson (USA), and Robin Warren (Australia).

This conference is under the auspices of the International Science Matters Committee members: Manuel Bicho, Portugal; Patrick Higan, USA; Joon Bong Kim, Busan, South Korea; Michael Shemer, United States; Edward O. Wilson, USA; and Robin Warren, Australia.

Further information: www.scimat-2013.com
International Science Matters Committee

ISMC (established May 30, 2007)

**Members**

1. Manuel **Bicho** (Portugal)
2. Peter **Broks** (UK)
3. Maria **Burguete** (Portugal)
4. João **Caraça** (Portugal)
5. Paul **Caro** (France)
6. Jean-Patrick **Connerade** (UK)
7. Patrick **Hogan** (USA)
8. Brigitte **Hoppe** (Germany)
9. **Lui Lam** (USA) – **Coordinator**
10. Bing **Liu** (China)
11. Dun **Liu** (China)
12. John **Onians** (UK)
13. David **Papineau** (UK)
14. Kok Khoo **Phua** (Singapore)
15. Nigel **Sanitt** (UK)
16. Ivo **Schneider** (Germany)
17. Michael **Shermer** (USA)
18. Robin **Warren** (Australia)

**Aim**

To promote the scimat idea and push the International Scimat Program.
Step 3

The scimat book series

Science Matters Series
Founder and Editor: Lui Lam

Science Matters (Science Matters) is the new discipline that treats all human-dependent matters as part of science, whereas, humanities (the material system of Homo sapiens) are studied scientifically from the perspective of complex systems. That “Everything in Nature is Part of Science” was well recognized by Aristotle and da Vinci and many others. Yet, it is only recently, with the advent of modern science and experience gathered in the study of evolutionary and cognitive sciences, neuroscience, statistical physics, complex systems and other disciplines, that we know how the human-related disciplines can be studied scientifically. Science Matters Series covers new developments in all the topics in humanities and social sciences from the Scimat perspective, with emphasis on the humanities.

Science Matters Series - No. 3
All About Science
Philosophy, History, Sociology & Communication
edited by Maria Burgos (Banco da Rocha Cultural Institute for Scientific Research) & Lui Lam (San Jose State University)

There is a lot of confusion and misconception concerning science. The nature and concerns of an issue is an unsettled problem. For example, Thales of 2,600 years ago is recognized as the father of science but the word science was introduced only in the 14th century: the definition of science is often avoided in books about philosophy of science. This book aims to clear up these confusions and present new developments in the philosophy, history, sociology and communication of science. It also aims to showcase the achievements of China’s top scholars in these areas. The 18 chapters, divided into the parts, are written by prominent scholars including the Nobel Laureate Robin Waterman, sociologist Harry Collins, and physicist-naturalist Lui Lam.

Contents:
- About Science: 1. Basics — Knowledge, Nature, Science and Scimat (Lui Lam); About Science 2. Philosophy, History, Sociology and Communication (Lui Lam); Philosophy of Science: Towards a Phenomenological Philosophy of Science (Gao-Sheng Wei); The Predicament of Scientific Culture in Ancient China (Hong-Sheng Wang); What Do Scientists Know? (Nigel Sanft); How to Deal with the Whole: Two Kinds of Holism in Methodology (Xu-Yong Liu); History of Science: Multicolour: The Easy and Difficultly of a New Discovery (Robin Waterman); Science in Victoria; Early Observations on Two Old Theories (Chen Li); Medical Studies in Portugal Around 1911 (Maria Burgos); The Founding of the International Liquid Crystal Society (Lui Lam); Sociology of Science: Three Waves in Science Studies (Harry Collins); Solutions and Resolution in China: 1978-1993 (Lui Lam); Scientific Culture in Contemporary China (Bing Li and Mei-Fang Zhang); Communication of Science: Science Communication: A History and Review (Peter Brookes); Popular Writing in Early Modern China (Lin Hsien); Other Science Matters: Understanding Art Through Science: From Socrates to the Continental Brain (Qiaxiang Li); Spy Video Games After W11: Narrative and Pleasure (Xiang Li); Statistical Physics for Humanities: A Tutorial (Lui Lam).

Readership: Humanities, social and “natural” scientists, and laypeople interested in science.

454pp: Oct 2014
978-0-8186-4272-9 (Hbk) $88.00
978-0-8186-4271-2 (Pbk) $25.00
978-981-4242-93-7 (Kobo) $11.75

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World Scientific
Connecting Great Minds

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Imperial College Press
Connecting Great Minds

Science Matters Series - No. 2
ARTS: A SCIENCE MATTER
edited by Maria Burgos (Banco da Rocha Cultural Institute for Scientific Research) & Lui Lam (San Jose State University, USA)

This book covers arts as part of science, from the unified perspective of Science Matters. It consists of 17 chapters, each contributed by professionals who are prominent humanities, professional artists or art historians. It consists of three parts:

Part 1: Philosophy and History of Arts; Part II: Arts in Action; Part III: Understanding Arts. The book is aimed at both research scholars and laypeople, and is unique in its approach.

Readership: Scientists, artists, humanities, and laypeople.

394pp: Apr 2011
978-0-8186-4224-3 (Hbk) $89.00
978-0-8186-283-549 (Hbk) $52.00

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ALL ABOUT SCIENCE
PHILOSOPHY, HISTORY, SOCIOLOGY & COMMUNICATION

MARIA BURGUETE AND LUI LAM
EDITORS
Ciência Humana
Uma Perspectiva Unificada em Humanidades e Ciências

Maria Burguete e Lui Lam
Editores

Instituto de Investigação Científica
Bento da Rocha Cabral
2015
Establish 100 scimat centers worldwide

The Center is:

• To do fundraising to support the Center financially.

• To organize international workshops/conferences and summer/winter schools.

• To give out an Award every two years (for an individual who contributes significantly in the advancement of scimat).

• To host short-term visiting scholars (who will give lectures/short courses, who will also collaborate with existing faculty members and students of any discipline, especially from the humanities).

• To help match faculty members from humanities and science departments, and give them release time to create new interdisciplinary courses such as a course on “Science of History”.

• To help spread the new, ultimate general-education course “Humanities, Science, Scimat” for undergrads of all majors, in all universities worldwide.
The HuSS Course
The Course Description

This is a trans-disciplinary and cross-cultural course, taught according to Confucius’ dictum of “instruction knows no social distinction; teach according to the student’s aptitude”.

The course consists of three parallel components:

1. The instructor will introduce the proper relationships between humanities and (natural) science, from the perspective of *scimat*.

2. The class (of maximum 30) students will be divided into five teams, with 5-6 persons per team. Each team will work on a (research) project of their choice and approved by the instructor, to investigate what had been done scientifically on that topic, with the help from the web, library and experts around the world. Students will present oral progress report in class, some with power-points. Each team will hand in a written report in English (in the form of a publishable paper) at end of course. Outside speakers could be used.

3. The teams will be treated and guided like research teams. They will learn how to do good research, do presentation and write research papers, both in English. (Some papers could be published in international research journals.)
Objective

At end of class, the students will learn

1. The proper definition of science
2. The proper relationships between humanities and science
3. The proper understanding of history, arts and philosophy
4. The new multidiscipline called Scimat
5. Use Excel to program, calculate and plot results of some stochastic systems (such as Random Walk)
6. How real research is done
7. Team work
8. Communicate efficiently and do professional presentations in MS power-point (ppt)
9. Write English papers in publishable form
### Schedule and Grades

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<td>7/7 First lecture (form teams, discuss possible topics)</td>
<td>7/9 Finalize team projects; start research in teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/14 Oral progress report from each team; continue research; teach Chaps 2-4</td>
<td>7/16 Oral progress report from each team; continue research; teach Chap 5 (History)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/21 Oral progress report from each team; continue research; teach Chap 6 (Arts)</td>
<td>7/23 Oral progress report from each team; continue research; teach Chap 7 (Philosophy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/28 <strong>Exam</strong> on Chaps 2-7 of text; oral presentation of draft of paper from each team; continue research; revise paper</td>
<td>7/30 <strong>Submit</strong> team paper; revise; submit final paper</td>
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**Exam:** There will be one (multiple-choice + fill-in answer) exam on July 28, 2015, to check that the students have actually read Chaps 2-7. No make-up exams will be given!

**Grades:**

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<tr>
<td>Oral presentation*</td>
<td>30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Written Exam</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Final paper</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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* Each student has to present at least 3 oral presentations in class, with at least one in ppt; asking questions after other students’ presentations is counted as an oral presentation. The top two grades of oral presentations will be chosen. You are welcome to give more than 3 if there is a chance to do so.
Important remarks:

• If you cheat in any form, you will be dropped from class and receive a zero grade, and will be reported to your department.

• Extra credit will be given to students who volunteer and are chosen to do extra work and present it in class.

• Debate and prepare to defend your own ideas! Be skeptical and critical to others’ ideas!

• Be responsible! Be courteous!

• Starting July 14, presentation from each team **at the beginning of class** will have to be given with ppt.

• Each team has a “contact” person (**not** a leader), nominated by the team.

• Each team has a “publisher” that works with me, after the summer school, to finalize the paper and submit it to the journal.
When the baby is upset, how could the father do?

There is a news about the TV show. The fathers come back. Recently, the super star Du Jiang and his wife Huo Siyan’s son becomes famous because he is the cutest. But in last time’s TV show, their baby become agry easily and the father didn’t know what to do to comfort him.

There is a question in this phenomenon. What should the parents do when they are facing an upset baby? The fathers

If parents ignore them → They may feel hurt and too

If parents care much about them → They may be dependent and not.

So, we can do some psychological research on whether the babies who are ignored feel become hurt, and become and if the ones who are cared very much become dependent.
(Q2) Why women cannot be in an initiative in a relationship?
Is there any "sexual discrimination"?
⇒ Is there enough equal between men and women in China? And why does this phenomenon appear?

C10: Why did Yu Hewei almost act in "Lost in" Tibet, Thailand?
If he had acted in this movie, what would happen?

Bob/Bob: What does B2B mean? What does it do?
What problems is B2B facing with now and how can it solve these problems?
What kind of future will B2B have?

AP/AP: What is "Yituo"? What's the damage?
How can they cheat others? Why people believe them?
How can we stop them or avoid being deceived?
1. What's the relationship between the stock market and housing price?

2. How to regard the phenomenon that women propose to men forwardly? Do that mean a popularity of feminism?

3. In today's society, we should choose which kind of lifestyle? Fast-paced according to the reality or being a slow person following our hearts?
Speaking Out in Class
July 29 Wednesday: The Jam Session
The Youth Image in Chinese and American Youth Films

Yue GUO¹, Wen-Jing LIU², Hong-Xian NIU³, Tong-Hui QU⁴ and Yu-Ting WANG⁵

¹ School of Journalism and Communication, Renmin University of China, Beijing 100872, China
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Relationships between Mobile-Phone/Internet Usage and Socioeconomic Development Level

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Sharing Economy Encountered Legal Quagmire: When Private Cars Entered the Taxi Market

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From Arranged Marriage to Autonomous Marriage: Marriage Liberalization in India, Ancient Rome, United Kingdom and China

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Teachers’ Awareness of Cross-Cultural Communication in Confucius Institute

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Feedback
严谨、细致、大方、坚持、顽固，这就是您给我的印象。在我眼中，您是一位坚持自己，投身研究，对学生相当相当相当负责的老师。如果用一个词来形容，那就是“特殊”。“特殊”每次上课都像签到热，不许我们迟到。只许您自己迟到（心）。为争权派教室的自习时间折腾了好大一番……

谢谢您，顽固的老师（老师尊重）。

莎晓丽

Sha Xiao-Li
"With an apple, I will astonish Paris."

To me, this class is like the apple which opens a new door during my college life. It's hard to imagine that I can learn so many things within just a few weeks. But it's true. I do have a special experience.

Firstly, I'm impressed with the new concept — "scimat." There are many misunderstandings about science. I think it's scimat that provides us with a new way and a correct way to define science and do research. I will adapt some of the research methods mentioned in our class.

Secondly, my presentation skill is getting better thanks to our professor. For example, how to beautify my PPT and...
Thank you for your guidance and the new points you presented. The ideas of scimat and trans-disciplinary methods really inspired me a lot.

The experience and knowledge I have obtained will be useful in the future. And the idea of scimat interests me, perhaps it will be beneficial for my further study.

Best Wishes.

Yun-Xuan Xia
I haven't touched with physics for almost 5 years or more before this class. So thank you for giving me another chance to experience the beauty of physics. And I also learned some skills about how to operate PPT and Word and Excel which I think it's helpful for my future study no matter in which field. Thank you!

Zhang Xi
July 30th, 2015

But today, when I stood there again, I felt good and confident. I think without this course, I will not have this amazing change!

Also, I think another thing I have learned in this class is on time. Doing research requires "awareness of time," I think through this process I understood one of the significant thing in researching is keeping time sense.

Thank you for teaching me so much!

Ivan Yan
July 30th, 2015

Professor Lam:

Thank you very much for teaching me how to do professional research in English. When I first gave a presentation before all classmates, I was very nervous.
Conclusion
• This is the only GE course that clarifies the connection between all the disciplines in a university, from a historical and unified perspective.

• This is the only course that systematically teaches all undergraduates to do research (by really doing it).

• The course provides the basic and core understanding about where we come from and why we are what we are, which should be shared by every living human being (in particular, the political leaders, present and future) in this world.

• This GE course can be taught by any instructor in any university worldwide.

• This course is cross-cultural and interdisciplinary, taught with everything recommended by the experts on how it should be done.