

LNU NEWSLETTER-



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LNU Hosts the 2026 International Conference on Geohazard Mechanics



The 2026 International Conference on Geohazard Mechanics was held in Shenyang, Liaoning Province a few days ago. Guided by the Chinese Society for Rock Mechanics and Engineering and the China Coal Society, hosted by the Geohazard Mechanics journal, the conference was coorganised by Liaoning University, Liaoning Technical University, the Mine Rockburst Professional Committee of the Chinese Society for Rock Mechanics and Engineering, the Professional Committee for Coal Mine Dynamic Disaster Prevention and Control of the China Coal Society, the Key Laboratory of Mine Safety Supervision Bureau for Coal Mine Rockburst Mechanism and Preventioncontrol Technology, the Provincial Ministerial Coconstruction

Collaborative Innovation Center for Major Mine Disaster Preventioncontrol and Environmental Restoration, the Special Committee for Ultradeep Rock Mass Mechanics and Engineering of the International Society for Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering, and Xiongan Higher Research Institute of University of Science and Technology Beijing. More than 60 institutions including Northeastern University, University of Science and Technology Beijing, China Coal Energy Group Co., Ltd., and Shandong Energy Group Co., Ltd. cosponsored the event. Over 60 mainstream academic journals specialising in geohazard mechanics and related fields participated as supporting journals.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Professor Pan Yishan, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and conference chair. Professor Derek Elsworth, Member of the US National Academy of Engineering and Foreign Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering from The Pennsylvania State University, Zhang Zaiqun, Secondlevel Inspector of the Department of Science and Technology of Liaoning Province, and Professor Lu Anhui, Vice President of Liaoning University, delivered speeches at the opening ceremony.

In his address, Lu Anhui extended a warm welcome to scholars at home and abroad. He noted that the conference theme “Integration and Challenges of Geohazard Mechanics Driven by Both Data and Mechanism” closely follows disciplinary frontiers, aiming to advance the shift from passive response to active prevention and control. As a national “Double FirstClass” university, Liaoning University has vigorously implemented its strategy for revitalizing science and engineering disciplines and promoted interdisciplinary integration in recent years. The university stands ready to work with global scholars to uncover laws within complex systems, seek certainty amid uncertainties, and contribute Liaoning University’s insight and input to geohazard prevention and mitigation.

Ten academicians from home and abroad attended this international conference, namely Derek Elsworth (Member of the US National Academy of Engineering, Foreign Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering); Yuan Liang (Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, President of Anhui University of Science and Technology); Cui Peng (Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences); Feng Xiating (Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, President of Northeastern University); Yin Yueping (Member of the

Chinese Academy of Engineering); Pan Yishan (Member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering); Chen Guangqi (Member of the Japan Academy of Engineering); Zhou Yingxin (Member of the Singapore Academy of Engineering); Andrian S. Batugin (Member of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences); and Pytalev Ivan Alekseevich (Member of the Russian Academy of Mining Sciences). Delegates from ten countries including the United States, Australia, Russia, Singapore, Japan, Germany, Austria, Pakistan, Senegal and China gathered at the event, demonstrating its extensive international participation and academic influence.

The conference set up one main venue and three parallel subvenues, covering two Youth Scholar Forums and one Postgraduate Forum. A total of 54 highlevel invited keynote presentations were delivered in the main venue, while the three subvenues ran concurrently with 206 academic presentations in total. More than 500 experts, scholars and young researchers from over 80 universities, research institutes, government agencies and industrial enterprises across five continents and ten countries gathered in Shenyang. They conducted indepth and productive academic exchanges on 13 types of geohazards: earthquake, landslide, debris flow, rock burst, mine rockburst, mine earthquake, coalgas outburst, water/mud inrush, roof fall, collapse, ground subsidence, avalanche and volcanic eruption. Online academic livestreaming platforms including the Geohazard Mechanics journal and the Chinese Society for Rock Mechanics and Engineering recorded a cumulative viewership of 57,000. On August 5, some participating experts visited the Fushun Coal Mine Museum in Liaoning Province for onsite visits and technical exchanges.

Yu Miaojie Attends 2026 CES China Annual Conference and Interprets High-Quality Economic Development of China



On July 5, the 2026 China Annual Conference of the China Economic Society (CES) was held at Southwestern University of Finance and Economics. Founded in 1985, the China Economic Society is a globally influential academic organization for Chinese economists and an authoritative international platform for research on China's economic issues. Its annual China conference, hosted on a rotating basis by top-tier universities across China, has evolved into a flagship annual event in the global economics community.

Centered on the theme of "Technology-Driven Growth Amid Global Economic Changes: Artificial Intelligence, Green Transition and the Rebalancing of China's Macroeconomy", this year's conference invited Yu Miaojie, President of Liaoning University, to attend the forum themed "China's Development and Micro Evidence" and deliver a keynote speech titled "Understanding China's High-Quality Development". Yu Miaojie systematically elaborated on the core manifestations of China's high-quality economic development, pointing out that it is mainly reflected in six dimensions: improved product added

value, upgraded product quality, higher total factor productivity of enterprises, the establishment of advantages in industrial chains, industrial agglomeration, and the optimization of the structure of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries. In terms of the proportion of the three major industries in China's economy (the primary industry accounts for 6.7 percent, the secondary industry 35.6 percent, and the tertiary industry 57.7 percent), the tertiary industry occupies a dominant position. Yu Miaojie specially emphasized that the tertiary industry serves as the key driver of employment creation.

Focusing on how the five new development philosophies empower high-quality development, Yu Miaojie stated that innovation acts as the fundamental driving force for high-quality development. In 2025, China's research and development (R&D) intensity reached 2.8 percent, exceeding the average level of OECD member countries. Nevertheless, there remains a gap in investment in basic research between China and the United States. In interpreting new quality productive forces, Yu Miaojie noted that their connotation differs from traditional total factor productivity, and is mainly embodied in three aspects: the iterative upgrading of product technology, the innovative allocation of production factors, and the in-depth transformation and upgrading of industries.

He further pointed out that the most vibrant innovation is not generated by leading enterprises, but by mid-tier enterprises facing

fierce market competition. This phenomenon reflects the profound impact of market competition patterns on innovation incentives.

In terms of green development, Yu Miaojie pointed out that the United States has contributed 29 percent of the world's cumulative carbon emissions since the Second Industrial Revolution. As a late-developing country, China has been actively shouldering its responsibilities as a major global power. In accordance with the goals of the 15th Five-Year Plan, the share of non-fossil energy consumption is expected to reach 25 percent by 2030. The proportion stood at 21.07 percent in 2025, a notable increase from 15 percent in 2019, yet an annual growth of approximately one percentage point is still required to meet the target. He particularly stressed that policy implementation must adhere to the principle of "establishing the new before phasing out the old". It is essential to develop new energy sources first and then gradually reduce the proportion of traditional energy to avert the risk of energy shortages.

In terms of coordinated development, Yu Miaojie argued that the core lies in the synchronized advancement of industrialization and urbanization. At present, urbanization development lags behind industrialization in China, making it urgent to shore up weak links in urbanization. He suggested prioritizing the development of five major urban agglomerations, with the Yangtze River Delta serving as the leading engine. Meanwhile, China should vigorously develop county-level economies and promote coordinated development of regions, urban and rural areas as well as synergized policy implementation in light of local conditions.

In terms of shared development, Yu

Miaojie systematically elaborated on the principle of "raising low incomes, expanding middle-income groups, and regulating high incomes" for common prosperity. Specifically, "raising low incomes" refers to boosting the earnings of low-income groups and preventing large-scale return to poverty among people who have been lifted out of poverty. "Expanding middle-income groups" means enlarging the size of the middle-income population, while "regulating high incomes" refers to standardizing and adjusting the income of high-income groups.

In terms of open development, Yu Miaojie stated that globalization remains an ongoing trend with two unchanged core features: regionalized product production and multilateralized trade. Nevertheless, the WTO framework is facing severe challenges, and the effectiveness of the multilateral trading system has been weakened. The global economic and trade landscape has formed a tripartite pattern, consisting of the US-centered USMCA system, the RCEP with in-depth Chinese participation, and the integrated regional bloc of the European Union. In this context, China continues to advance high-level opening-up.

Yu Miaojie clarified the specific paths for China's independent opening-up. First, diversify export destinations to reduce reliance



on the U.S. market. Second, expand service trade and enhance export competitiveness in deficit sectors including education, tourism and transportation. Third, drive the transformation of enterprises' "going global" strategy, shifting focus from large-scale infrastructure projects to small yet high-quality livelihood-oriented projects. Fourth, improve the quality of foreign investment introduction and optimize the regional layout of foreign capital. Fifth, promote differentiated development of the Belt and Road Initiative. Expand land-based cooperation toward the Russian Far East, deepen maritime cooperation with the Middle East and North Africa, and accelerate the formation of an opening-up pattern featuring coordinated land and sea development as well as interconnected eastern and western regions.

At the closing ceremony of the annual conference, President Yu Miaojie gave a detailed introduction to all delegates regarding Liaoning University's profound historical heritage and major achievements. Together with Professor Ge Suqin, President of the Chinese Economists Society (CES), he received the conference flag, marking Liaoning University as the official host institution for the 2027 CES China Annual Conference. Meanwhile, President Yu extended an invitation to economists at home and abroad, expressing his anticipation that scholars will gather at Liaoning University for next year's grand conference to jointly contribute to developing an independent knowledge system of Chinese economics.

LNU Hosts First Interdisciplinary Conference on Psychology and Discipline Inspection and Supervision Studies, Together with 2026 Academic Conference of Anti-Corruption Psychology Research Committee

On July 4, the First Interdisciplinary Conference on Psychology and Discipline Inspection and Supervision Studies, and the 2026 Academic Conference of the Anti-corruption Psychology Research Committee of the Chinese Association of Social Psychology, was held at Liaoning University's Puhe Campus. Aimed at promoting the integrated development of psychology and discipline inspection and supervision studies and supporting the high-quality development of discipline inspection and supervision work, the

conference was jointly hosted by the Liaoning Provincial Discipline Inspection and Supervision Association, the Anti-corruption Psychology Research Committee of the Chinese Association of Social Psychology, and Liaoning University, and organized by the Liaoning Provincial Key Laboratory of Psychological Testing and Behavior Analysis (Liaoning University). More than 150 experts and scholars from universities, research institutions, and practical discipline inspection and supervision departments attended. Yu Miaojie, Deputy Secretary of the



CPC Committee and President of Liaoning University; Cui Lijuan, Vice President of the Chinese Association of Social Psychology and Chair of its Anti-corruption Psychology Research Committee; and Li Feng, Member of the Standing Committee and Secretary-General of the CPC Liaoning Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection, attended and delivered remarks. The opening ceremony was chaired by Wang Peng, Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Committee of Liaoning University and Secretary of the University Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Wang Peng chairs the opening ceremony and the first keynote session.

Yu Miaojie noted in his remarks that the development of Discipline Inspection and Supervision Studies requires multidisciplinary support. The conference, he said, built a platform for exchanges between psychology and Discipline Inspection and Supervision Studies, thereby helping serve the Party's self-reform. With a long and rich academic tradition, Liaoning University has drawn on the Liaoning Provincial Key Laboratory of Psychological Testing and Behavior Analysis to deepen research on anti-corruption psychology. By bringing together scholars from different fields for in-depth discussions, the conference helped promote interdisciplinary innovation and empower the high-quality development

of discipline inspection and supervision.

During the first keynote session, Yu Miaojie gave a systematic presentation on "Research on the Economics of Anti-Corruption." Guo Weilu, Convener of the Discipline Inspection and Supervision Discipline Appraisal Group of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council and former Secretary of the CPC Committee of East China University of Political Science and Law, discussed "Mental Health Education and the Training of Discipline Inspection and Supervision Professionals."

The conference built a high-quality platform for in-depth exchange between discipline inspection and supervision practitioners and the psychology community, opening a two-way channel between theoretical research and anti-corruption practice. It set a clear direction for the interdisciplinary development of anti-corruption psychology and fully reflected Liaoning University's academic commitment to responding to the trends of the times, shouldering its responsibilities, upholding principles through diligent practice, and serving the country through scholarship.

Looking ahead, government, industry, universities, and research institutions will continue to deepen interdisciplinary collaboration, improve the anti-corruption psychology research system, and use the professional strengths of psychology to strengthen the ideological bulwark against the desire to be corrupt. These efforts will inject solid disciplinary momentum into advancing the Party's self-reform and achieving long-term governance in the fight against corruption.

Professor Dong Baomin's Single-Authored Article Published in Business History

BUSINESS HISTORY
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Doomed to fail? Legitimacy crisis and the fiscal-military state in Republican China

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines how the persistent legitimacy crisis in Republican China (1912–1949) prevented a sustainable fiscal-military system. During the National Period, a legitimacy vacuum fostered coercive, high-risk bank lending. While the Nanjing Government's nascent legitimacy initially attracted bank capacity for state-building, this support proved fragile, collapsing as the regime's own legitimacy eroded. Through a comparative analysis of the politically-connected Kinchong Bank and the commercially-oriented Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, this study presents a failure narrative for the classic fiscal-military state theory. It contends that without a foundation of political legitimacy, the interplay of coercion and capital does not build state capacity but instead creates a destructive cycle of predatory extraction and financial instability.

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1. Introduction

In the canonical narrative of European state formation, the crucible of war forged the modern state. This process, famously encapsulated by Charles Tilly's (1992) aphorism, 'war made the state and the state made war', posits a synergistic relationship between military competition (coercion) and financial mobilization (capital). As articulated in the foundational works of Tilly (1992) and John Brewer (1989), the relentless pressures of interstate warfare compelled European rulers to expand their fiscal reach, leading to the creation of sophisticated bureaucracies for taxation, resource extraction, and, crucially, the management of public debt. This 'fiscal-military state' was not merely an extractive machine; it was an engine of institutional innovation. The need to borrow vast sums for military campaigns fostered the growth of capital markets and parliamentary institutions that could credibly commit the state to repaying its debts, thereby unlocking unprecedented financial resources. The concept of 'credible commitment' – pioneered by North and Weingast (1989) to explain England's post-Glorious Revolution fiscal stability – highlights the need for representative institutions to constrain arbitrary state power. This institutional foundation, critical to European state-building, was conspicuously absent in Republican China.

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fiscal collapse and ultimate institutional disintegration.

Through a detailed comparative analysis of Kinchong Bank, which maintained close political ties, and the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, which adhered to a strategy of

"political insulation", this paper elaborates the foundational role of political legitimacy in state-building. Without legitimacy as the bedrock, the interaction between coercive power and financial capital will inevitably descend into a destructive cycle, spurring unconstrained predatory extraction and financial turbulence.

This historical evidence revises the narrative logic of the fiscal-military state theory. It also offers an invaluable theoretical perspective for deeper understanding of political capacity building, commercial evolution and the dynamic interactions between government and business in modern China. Brief Introduction to the Author

Brief Introduction to the Author

Dong Baomin is a professor at the School of Economics and Deputy Director of the Faculty of Economics, Liaoning University. He also serves as an Adjunct

Professor at Northwest University, Distinguished Guest Professor at Hainan University, Associate Editor of Industrial Economic Review, Economic Consultant of the Asian Development Bank, and Member of the Chinese Game Theory Society.

His main research areas include Chinese economic history, history of economic thought, international economics, industrial economics and development economics.

He has published more than forty academic papers in leading domestic and international journals such as Economic History Review, Explorations in Economic History, The World Economy, Review of International Economics, Economic Research Journal and China Economic Quarterly, alongside numerous monographs, translated works and textbooks.

He presided over a major research project in philosophy and social sciences funded by the Ministry of Education: "Early Confucian Thought and the Modernization of National Governance System and Governance Capacity".

Li Bing of the Faculty of History Publishes Paper in Technological Forecasting and Social Change



interdisciplinary research and technological change

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ABSTRACT
This study investigates the relationship between interdisciplinary research and technological change, using patent citation data. Technological change is defined as the extent to which a technology consolidates or disrupts existing technologies, patents can be categorized into three types: consolidating, moderating, and destabilizing. Drawing on all patent articles published in 2002 and indexed in the Web of Science database and of patents from the USPTO, our study reveals that research papers have a relatively minor impact on destabilizing patents compared to moderating and consolidating patents. Particularly noteworthy is the significant contribution of papers in the field of biomedical research to technological advancements. Analyzing distinct dimensions of interdisciplinary research—namely, balance, disparity, and the two-field index—we find that destabilizing patent citations decrease with both variety and the two-field index increase. The correlation with balance exhibits a U-shaped relationship, but we observe no significant relationship with disparity. Moreover, consolidating patent citations demonstrate an increase with disparity and the two-field index, while showing a decrease in relation to balance, but no significant association is found with variety. Moderate patent citations increase with both variety and balance, and decrease with both disparity and the two-field index.

Introduction
Interdisciplinarity is considered by many to have a high potential for generating ground-breaking scientific contributions and meeting society's demands (National Academy of Sciences, 2010; Paine et al., 2004; Lounsbury and Martin, 2016; Rybin, 2013). This is evidenced by the establishment of interdisciplinary centers (Graham et al., 2011) and of interdisciplinary training programs (Chen et al., 2009). Several studies are required to the scientific impact of interdisciplinary research from these perspectives, including disciplinary citation analyses of interdisciplinary papers (Larivière and Gingras, 2010; Larivière et al., 2012), as well as investigations into the roles of interdisciplinary variety, balance, and disparity (Gingras et al., 2012; Larivière et al., 2012; Chen et al., 2013). Interdisciplinary research not only generates novel perspectives across through cross-domain knowledge integration but also propels technological innovation, as evidenced by recent breakthroughs in nanotechnology that strategically synthesize insights from diverse disciplines (Ulrich and Eppner, 1996; Porter and Van der Ven, 2010). Such integrative dynamics prove particularly useful in addressing complex contemporary challenges—exemplified by new energy technology development (Gingras, 2012)—that inherently transcend the epistemological boundaries of singular disciplines.

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Recently, Li Bing of the Faculty of History published “Interdisciplinary research and technological change” as first author in Technological Forecasting and Social Change, a leading management journal (CAS Zone 1 Top journal, ABS 3-star, impact factor 13.5).

About the Paper

This paper argues that interdisciplinary research does not drive technological innovation in a single way. Rather, it produces different effects on different types of technological change through several mechanisms: the variety of knowledge sources, the balance of knowledge distribution, and the cognitive distance between disciplines. From a science – technology linkage perspective, the study

uses paper-patent citations and dynamic patent citation networks. It applies the CD index to classify patents into three types: consolidating, destabilizing, and moderating, and examines how scientific papers, particularly interdisciplinary ones, function in different processes of technological change. Drawing on journal articles indexed in Web of Science and patents from the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the study finds that scientific papers have a relatively minor impact on destabilizing patents compared to moderating and consolidating patents. Particularly noteworthy is the significant contribution of papers in the field of Biomedical Research to technological advancements, which shows a strong potential for turning scientific knowledge into technology. Moreover, interdisciplinary research is more likely than non-interdisciplinary research to influence technological change, but its different dimensions do not all work in the same direction. Notably, a higher degree of interdisciplinarity does not necessarily lead to a stronger destabilizing impact. Knowledge

integration that is too complex or spans too far across disciplines may instead reinforce and extend existing technological paths. These findings offer new insights into how scientific knowledge enters technological systems, how to tell apart the kinds of technological contributions that research can make, and how to assess the technological value of interdisciplinary research.

About the Author

Li Bing holds a PhD in Management and is a lecturer at the School of Information Resource Management, Faculty of History. He earned his doctorate through a joint program between Dalian University of Technology and Université de Montréal, Canada. His research centers on scientific and technical intelligence and scientometrics. He has published over ten papers in major journals such as the Journal of the China Society for Scientific and Technical Information, Information Studies: Theory & Application, and Scientometrics, and has taken part in several projects funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China and the National Social Science Fund of China.

LNU Faculty and Students Conduct Comprehensive Biology Field Practice

Recently, the School of Life Sciences at Liaoning University organized students from the Class of 2024 majoring in Biotechnology and Bioinformatics to travel to Xianrendong National Nature Reserve in Zhuanghe, Dalian, for a week-long field practice program.

Full-time teachers worked alongside the School of Life Science's Party-Member Teacher Guidance Team to coordinate and lead the field teaching. Party-member teachers took the lead by example and shouldered responsibilities proactively, while full-time teachers shared their expertise generously and accompanied students throughout the program. Using the real-world setting of the nature reserve, the program created an immersive nature classroom. Centered on practical topics such as native species surveys and regional ecological restoration, it integrated standardized research paradigms into field-based learning, guiding students beyond textbooks and into the mountains and forests. The program helped bridge theoretical learning and ecological practice, strengthen students'

professional foundations, and deepen their commitment to serving the country through scientific research.

Faculty and students went deep into the reserve for systematic field-based practical training. Working in groups, students completed a full set of professional practice tasks, including bird behavior observation, wild insect collection, identification of native plants, ecological quadrat surveys, and preparation of animal and plant specimens. Under the guidance of their teachers, students conscientiously followed the regulations governing the management of national nature reserves and carried out sample collection,

specimen fixation and setting, mounting, and archiving in a standardized manner. The animal and plant specimens produced were fully labeled and properly formed, and a set of authentic and systematic field ecological survey data was compiled. Through field reconnaissance and hands-on practice, students cultivated a rigorous and truth-seeking research ethos, enhanced their practical, collaborative, and data-analysis competencies, and achieved a deep integration of classroom theory and field research practice, applying what they had learned in real-world settings.



LNU Claims National First Prize in the 13th New-Gen ICT Competition

Recently, the National Finals of the 13th New-Gen ICT Competition (formerly known as the Datang Cup National Undergraduate New Generation Information and Communication Technology Competition) were held at Wuhan University of Science and Technology. The event drew participants from nearly 800 universities and over 60,000 students across China. The team formed by Chen Derong and Zhang Yan, two students from the School of Cyber Science and Engineering at Liaoning University (LNU), remained composed and delivered a steady performance. With their solid professional foundation and excellent engineering practice skills, they won the National First Prize. Associate Professor Tai Yingying and Professor Wang Yan were named Outstanding Advisors. It marks the first time that students from LNU have claimed the top national award in this competition, representing a historic breakthrough.

Faced with fierce competition in the National Finals, Chen Derong and Zhang Yan leveraged the School of Cyber Science and Engineering's quality teaching resources and research platforms

in electronic information. Their strong professional expertise and steady on-site performance enabled them to overcome several key technical challenges and outperform tough rivals across the country.

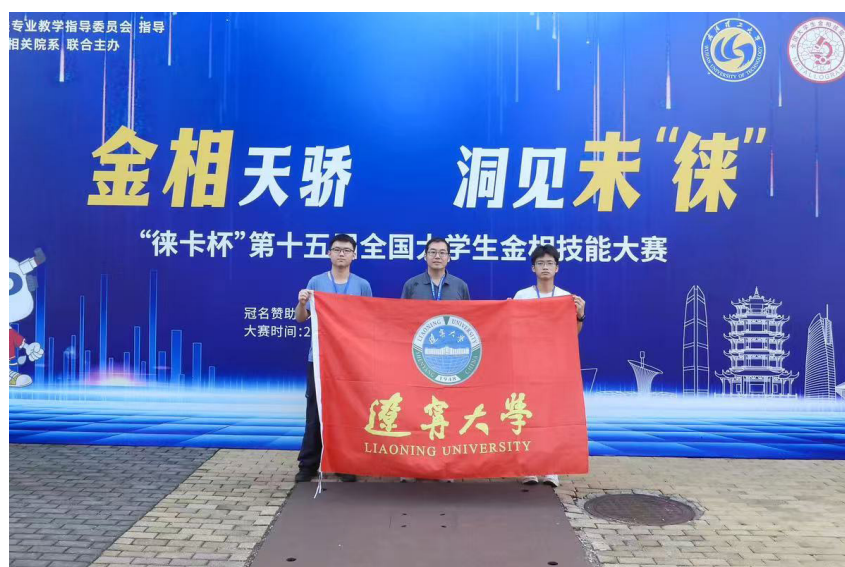
In the earlier provincial competition, students from the College of Information at LNU also performed well, winning one first prize, two second prizes, and one third prize in the ICT General Knowledge Track. During the preparation period, the faculty attached great importance to the competition, assembled a high-level team of instructors to guide students throughout the process, and organized training sessions and mock drills, thereby effectively improving their

practical abilities.

Winning the national award this time showcases the College of Information's long-standing commitment to promoting learning and teaching through competitions. Taking this breakthrough as an opportunity, the College will continue to deepen the integration of disciplinary and program development with the frontier demands of the industry, encourage more students to engage in technological innovation practice, and cultivate more top-notch innovative talents for the high-quality development of the national and regional information and communication industry.



LNU Student Achieves Success at the 15th National Collegiate Metallographic Skills Competition



Recently, the 15th “Leica Cup” National Collegiate Metallographic Skills Competition, hosted by the Teaching Steering Committee for Materials Programs of the Ministry of Education and organized by Wuhan University of Technology, was held in Wuhan. The competition attracted more than 39,795 contestants from 673 universities, including Tsinghua University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and Zhejiang University. Zhang Jingtian, a student from LNU’ s College of Light Industry, advanced to the national finals after progressing through the university-level and provincial-level selection rounds, and ultimately won the Third Prize.

Since the launch of the university-level metallographic selection competition, Wang Shiming and Lin Junliang from the College of Light Industry have served as the faculty coaching team. Over the course of six months, they provided targeted hands-on training for participating students throughout the preparation process, helping them strengthen core professional skills such as metallographic sample preparation. After the university-level selection and provincial competition, Zhang Jingtian and Li Zan successfully qualified for the national competition. In the national finals, Zhang Jingtian delivered a steady performance and won the Third

Prize. Liaoning University has always placed great emphasis on cultivating students’ practical abilities, integrating hands-on training into all aspects of daily teaching, continuously improving talent cultivation methods, and steadily enhancing the quality of education. This achievement in the national competition reflects the university’ s educational outcomes in valuing practical teaching and strengthening hands-on skills. It also fully demonstrates the university’ s teaching philosophy of “promoting teaching and learning through competitions,” and has accumulated valuable experience for the university’ s practical teaching work.



Oriental Impressions: Chinese Language and Culture Experience Camp for Russian Students Successfully Held



The Oriental Impressions: Chinese Language and Culture Experience Camp, a summer camp for Russian students visiting China, was successfully held in Shenyang. Twenty-eight teachers and students from the "Hao" Chinese Language Center in Russia gathered at the School of International Education, Liaoning University (LNU), embarking on a cross-cultural exchange journey that combined Chinese language learning with cultural experiences.

The camp was held against the backdrop of deepening the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era and boosting the cooperation under the China-Russia Years 15 of Education. It served as an important practice by LNU

and the "Hao" Chinese Language Center to implement the bilateral consensus on education cooperation, deepen youth exchanges, and promote cultural mutual learning. It also explored pathways for establishing a long-term, stable cooperation mechanism and expanding exchange channels in Chinese language education. More importantly, it provided Russian teenagers with a valuable opportunity to get closer to China and experience Shenyang, sowing the seeds of youth to carry forward the China-Russia friendship.

Under the theme "Oriental Impressions", the 15-day summer camp offered systematic Chinese language courses, improving campers'

foundational knowledge and language application skills. At the same time, a wide variety of cultural practice activities enabled them to have an immersive experience of the extensive and profound traditional Chinese culture. They got hands-on experience with traditional crafts and personally felt the unique charm of the oriental culture.

During the event, the campers also went on historical and cultural field trips. At the Shenyang Imperial Palace and the Beishi (North Market), they explored the city's historical and cultural lineage; At the Liaoning Provincial Museum and the Liaoning Science and Technology Museum, they immersed themselves in the historical heritage and the charm of science and technology; At the 1905 Re-creative Space, they experienced the vitality of modern art.