



今日天津

T I A N J I N T O D A Y

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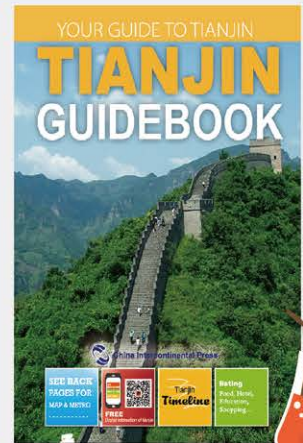
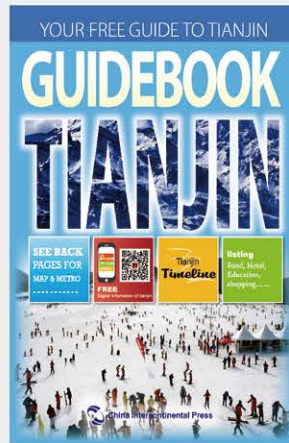
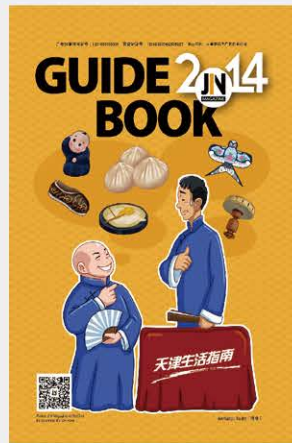
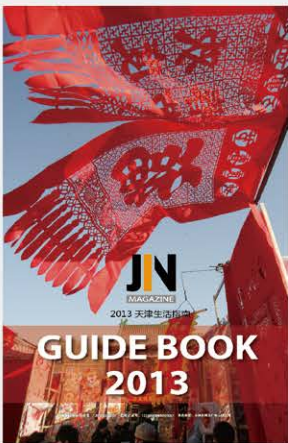
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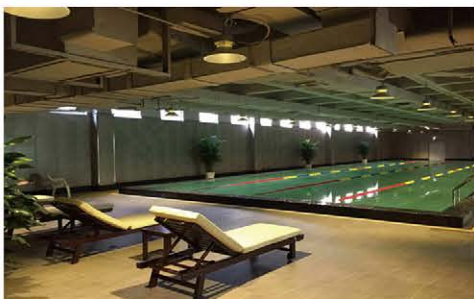
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Venue: Riviera, The St. Regis Tianjin

Date: Until May 31st, 2018

Time: 11:30 AM to 2:30 PM, from Monday to Friday

Price: RMB 228 per diner

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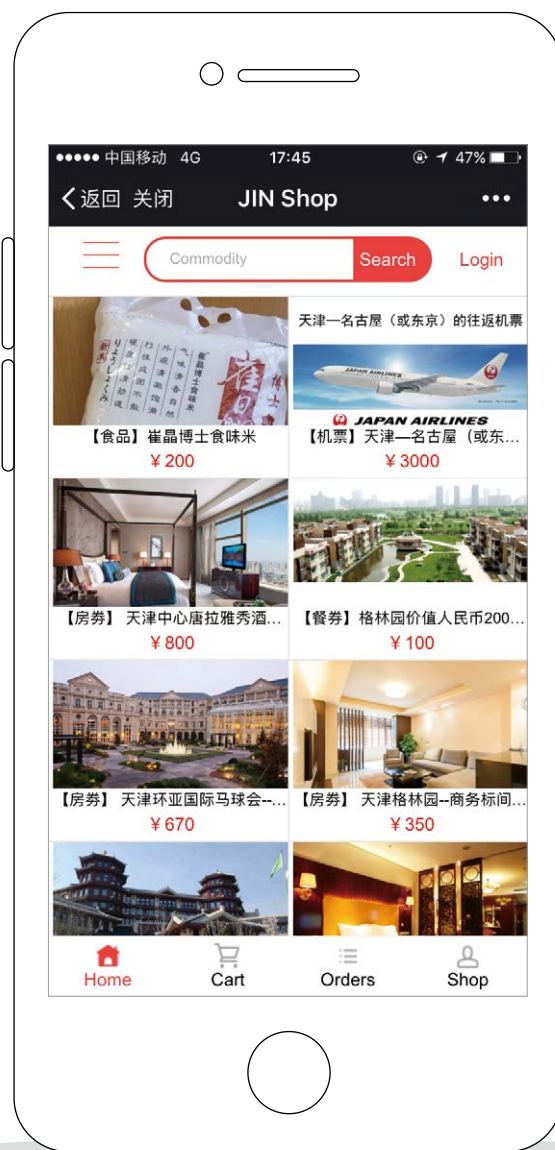
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JIN Shop

OPENS!

We are excited to announce that, after several trials and tests, the Jin Shop operated exclusively for and by JINMAGAZINE has been formally launched in our JINMAGAZINE wechat account. The Jin Shop mainly manages the magazine's peripheral products and services along with premium vouchers. The limited number of products are aimed at giving something back to our loyal fans who have been supporting us for a long time. We hope all our old and new friends will enjoy a happy shopping experience.

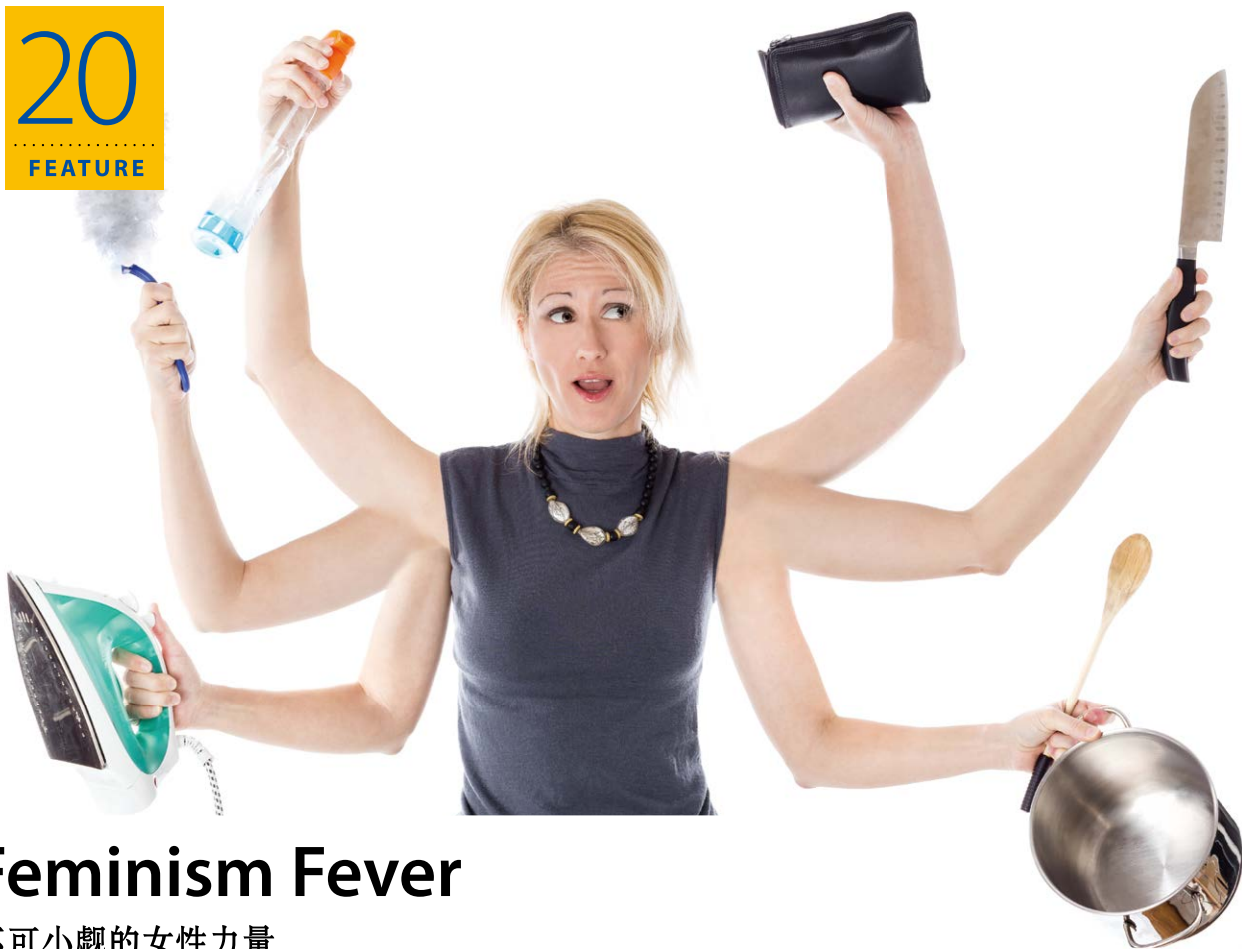


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Feminism Fever

不可小觑的女性力量



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Finding Fame In A Foreign Country

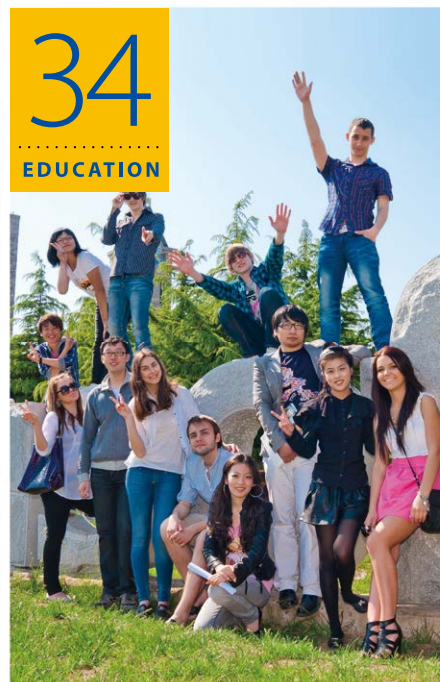
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Apartment

Green Park Villa

School 学校

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International School of Tianjin
TEDA International School
Wellington College International Tianjin

Restaurant 餐厅

YY Craft Beer House

Others 其他

SINOBO
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Kindle

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March 24!

▶▶▶ Tianjin Sports Center 天津体育中心(大馆)

Alan Tam Concert

谭咏麟银河岁月40载巡回演唱会2018·天津站

演出: 谭咏麟

Time: 19:30

Price: 380-1580 RMB

Alan Tam is a Hong Kong singer and actor. He played a major role in developing the Canton pop scene in the 1980s and was known for singing romantic ballads with modern arrangements. As of 2013, Alan Tam has launched a total of 115 solo albums and has sold over 35 million records worldwide. He also holds the record for having the most concerts in Hong Kong as a solo artist. On the 11th of January 2008, Tam was elected as president of the Hong Kong Performing Artistes Guild.



ADD: 393 Bin Shui Xi Dao, Nankai
天津市南开区滨水西道393号
Tel: 4006103721

March 28!

▶▶▶ Jin Wan Grand Theater 津湾大剧院

Drama: Jane Eyre by Chapterhouse Theatre Company

英国书屋剧院英伦经典原版英文话剧《简爱》

演出: 英国书屋剧院

Time: 19:30

Price: 80-600 RMB

Adapted from Charlotte Bronte's classic novel, Chapterhouse Theatre Company presents one of the greatest Gothic romances of English literature. Young governess Jane Eyre arrives at the mysterious Thornfield Hall deep in the Yorkshire moors and meets the enigmatic Mr Rochester. When a secret from the past returns to haunt them, can Jane and Rochester's passion survive the forces that might tear them apart forever?



ADD: 48 Jie Fang Bei Lu
解放北路48号
Tel: 4006103721

March 20!

▶▶▶ Tianjin Grand Theatre 天津大剧院

The Harp Recital by Sylvain Blassel

唯美竖琴·永恒哥德堡

法国著名竖琴家希万·布莱塞尔独奏音乐会

演出: 希万·布莱塞尔

Time: 19:30

Price: 50-380 RMB

As a harpist, Sylvain Blassel has played with numerous orchestras and conductors. His interest in contemporary repertoire has led him to premiere works by Jacques Lenot, Francesco Filidei, Pierre Jodlowsky, Vincent Carinola and Oliver Schneller. In a continual drive to widen his repertoire he has transcribed many works either for solo harp or for chamber ensemble including the harp. Sylvain Blassel teaches the harp at Lyon CNSMD along with Fabrice Pierre and delivers classes in musical analysis at the Rennes Conservatoire.



ADD: Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
河西区平江道文化中心
Tel: 83882000

March 7

▶▶▶ National Centre for the Performing Arts 国家大剧院

"From Mozart to Broadway" Concert

“从莫扎特到百老汇”女高音歌唱家达涅拉·德·尼兹与琉森节日弦乐团音乐会

演出: 达涅拉·德·尼兹

Time: 19:30

Price: 100-960 RMB

ADD: No.2 West Chang'an Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing
北京市西城区西长安街2号
Tel: 4006103721

March 8/9

▶▶▶ National Centre for the Performing Arts 国家大剧院

Fan Zhideng and the New York Philharmonic Concert

梵志登与纽约爱乐乐团音乐会

演出: 梵志登与纽约爱乐乐团

Time: 19:30

Price: 280-2592 RMB

ADD: No.2 West Chang'an Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing
北京市西城区西长安街2号
Tel: 4006103721

March 30

▶▶▶ AsiaWorld-Expo 亚洲国际博览馆

Katy Perry "WITNESS" The Tour Hong Kong Station

KATY PERRY "WITNESS" "世界巡回演唱会

2018 香港站

演出: Katy Perry

Time: 20:00

Price: 588-1780 RMB

ADD: Hong Kong International Airport Lantau, New Territories
香港新界离岛区赤鱘角香港国际机场北面
Tel: 4006103721

March 3/4

▶▶▶ Tianjin Grand Hall 天津大礼堂

Stage play: The World of Peter Rabbit

英国正版授权高端经典动画舞台剧

《比得兔-守护万圣节》

Time: 10:30/19:30

Price: 80-720 RMB

ADD: 1 Bin Shui Dao, Hexi
天津市河西区滨水道1号
Tel: 4006103721

March 10

▶▶▶ Tianjin Grand Theatre 天津大剧院

A Night of Mozart- A Piano Duo: Gabriele Kupfermagel & Huijing Han

莫扎特的光辉—德国著名钢琴家

嘉布丽埃尔·库弗娜格与韩卉菁双钢琴音乐会

演出: 嘉布丽埃尔·库弗娜格/韩卉菁

Time: 19:30

Price: 50-380 RMB

ADD: Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
河西区平江道文化中心
Tel: 83882000

March 25

▶▶▶ Tianjin Grand Theatre 天津大剧院

Piano Recital by Craig Sheppard

最美肖邦

—美国钢琴大师克雷格·谢帕德独奏音乐会

演出: 希万·布莱塞尔

Time: 19:30

Price: 50-380 RMB

ADD: Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
河西区平江道文化中心
Tel: 83882000



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March 2

Movie: Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri

Release Date: 2 March 2018 (China)
Genres: Crime, Drama
Director: Martin McDonagh
Stars: Frances McDormand, Woody Harrelson, Sam Rockwell

A mother personally challenges the local authorities to solve her daughter's murder when they fail to catch the culprit.



March 2

Movie: All the Money in the World

Release Date: 2 March 2018 (China)
Genres: Biography, Crime, Drama
Director: Ridley Scott
Stars: Michelle Williams, Christopher Plummer, Mark Wahlberg

The story of the kidnapping of 16-year-old John Paul Getty III and the desperate attempt by his devoted mother to convince his billionaire grandfather Jean Paul Getty to pay the ransom.

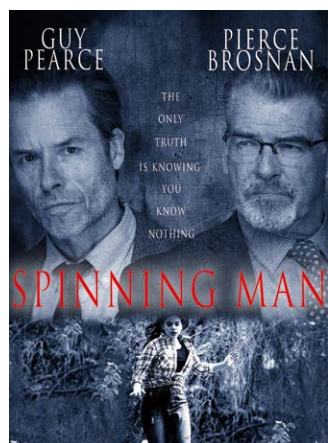


March

Movie: Spinning Man

Release Date: March 2018 (China)
Genres: Drama, Mystery, Thriller
Director: Simon Kaijser
Stars: Odeya Rush, Pierce Brosnan, Guy Pearce

Contemporary Thriller - A "happily married" professor, known for having many affairs with students, becomes the prime suspect when a young woman is found murdered.



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"A hundred years of flow" Exhibition Opens “百年流变”文献展览开幕

Recently, "A hundred years of flow--The footprints of contemporary art in Tianjin in a historical perspective" was opened at the Tianjin art museum. The exhibition is aimed at organizing and showing the major events and representative items in the history of the contemporary art history of Tianjin from the 1980s to the present.

“百年流变——历史视野下的天津当代艺术足迹”系列文献展览日前在天津美术馆开幕。此次展览旨在对上世纪八十年代至今发生和出现在天津当代美术史历程中的重大事件与代表人物进行相关梳理。

Visa-free stay in Beijing area numbers doubled 京津冀对53个国家外国人实施144小时过境免签政策

Nationals from 53 countries and regions became eligible for a 144-hour visa-free entry to Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei province starting from December 28, 2017 in a move linked to the Belt and Road Initiative and the integrated growth strategy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. Nationals from 53 countries with eligible travel identification and reserved tickets with a fixed date ticket to a third country or region within 144 hours are eligible for the new visa-free entry period. They include the United States, Australia and the Republic of Korea. Beijing and Tianjin previously allowed a 72-hour visa-free stay. The 72-hour stay has been allowed by Beijing since 2013.

经国务院批准,2017年12月28日起,北京首都国际机场、北京铁路西客站、天津滨海国际机场、天津国际邮轮母港、石家庄国际机场、秦皇岛海港等六口岸,对奥地利、俄罗斯、美国、澳大利亚、韩国等53个国家持有有效国际旅行证件和144小时内确定日期、座位前往第三国(地区)联程客票的外国人,实行过境免签政策。

Tianjin Build First Community Sponge Park 天津首个“海绵花园”开放

Tianjin's first sponge park has been built in Nankai district's Santan Xili community. All the materials used in the sponge park have outstanding water holding capacity and permeability, and the park uses a concave herbaceous field and grassed waterways to absorb water, as they say "like a sponge" on rainy days and it then seeps out its water on dry ones. It also uses a green ecology landscaping concept.

近期,天津市南开区三潭西里社区老旧街心花园提升改造展露新姿,利用“海绵城市”的绿色理念打造街心“海绵花园”。在花园建设中所运用的新型环保材料有着突出的用水、蓄水、渗水等性能,实现雨天吸水、蓄水,旱时存蓄的雨水自动渗出,为园内绿化及时补充水分,解决了以往老旧小区因地面坑洼不易存水等问题。



Black Technology Makes Tianjin Eco-city Intelligent 黑科技让天津更智能

Recently, an unmanned delivery car appeared in the Tianjin Sino-Singapore Eco-City which was the first time it had run in a complicated urban environment. On the same day, the first unmanned supermarket also opened in the Tianjin Sino-Singapore Eco-City. The unmanned delivery car can automatically maneuver around barriers and pedestrians. Consumers can use the code they received by text message to open the box on the unmanned delivery car when it arrives at the assigned place. The core of the unmanned delivery car is its automatic driving technology, but the vehicles also have many black technologies providing environmental perception, high-precision positioning and decision-making. Tianjin Sino-Singapore Eco-City is the first pilot of the intelligent city project in China, which is designed to make people's lives easier and more convenient.

近期, 京东无人超市在天津生态城开张纳客。超市通过物联网、人工智能、生物识别等多项技术, 帮助顾客实现全程自助无人购物。

Feng Jicai wins prize for Lifetime Achievement Award 冯骥才获誉“中国文联终身成就民间文艺家”

The awards ceremony of the 13th Mountain Flower Awards of Chinese Folk Literature and Art was held in Guangzhou on Jan 15. Feng Jicai, famous writer, literary expert, folk artist and Tianjin University professor won the Lifetime Achievement Award. Well-known folklorist Wu Bing'an also won a Lifetime Achievement Award. "I love culture too much. It's a new beginning for me to inherit culture," Feng Jicai said. In the last twenty years, Feng has engaged in historic culture protection and folk culture preservation, and also initiated and hosted a Chinese folk cultural heritage rescue project while promoting the protection of traditional villages. He has had a positive impact on society which has been recognised by this prestigious award.

第十三届中国民间文艺山花奖颁奖典礼1月13日晚在广州举办。著名作家、文学家、民间文艺家、天津大学教授冯骥才和著名民俗学家乌丙安同获“中国文联终身成就民间文艺家”荣誉称号。

Airbus global delivery reaches record high of 718 in 2017 空中客车民用飞机年度交付数量创新高

Airbus has seen a new company record of 718 commercial aircraft deliveries to 85 customers worldwide in 2017, according to Airbus China. The European aviation giant has seen its global deliveries increase more than 4 percent on its previous record of 688 in 2016. Its 2017 deliveries include 558 single aisle jets from the A320 Family, 67 A330s, 78 A350 XWBs and 15 A380s. Airbus has gained 1,109 net orders from 44 customers worldwide in 2017. By the end of 2017, Airbus' overall backlog stood at 7,265 aircraft, valued at \$1.059 trillion at list prices. Airbus has seen 15 consecutive years of production increases, and has four A320 Family plants in Hamburg, Tianjin, Mobile, and Toulouse. The company is on track to achieve a rate of 60 single-aisle aircraft per month by mid-2019.

2017年, 空中客车公司民用飞机交付数量连续15年增长, 全年共向85家客户交付了718架飞机, 创下公司历史纪录新高。

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LETTER

FROM THE EDITOR

March is the signal for spring (officially on March 20, when daylight hours equal night hours); we hope everyone was able to enjoy the Spring Festival and the long holiday. Although the official holiday period for the spring festival is over and most of us are back to work, the holiday culturally ends with the Lantern Festival, which falls on the 15th day of the first lunar month, this year it is March 2.

As suggested by its name, you will see the lighting of paper lanterns and the local temples will have hordes of people. It is the custom to eat a sweet dumpling called "Tang Yuan" 汤圆, if you are lucky, you will have a local friend who will give you some home made glutinous rice balls with a sesame, red bean or peanut filling. Otherwise you will need to buy them at your local supermarket, but go early before they sellout, because nowadays very few people will make them from scratch.

March has several holidays, March 8th is International Women's Day and coincides with our feature article providing a discussion on Feminism, Gender Parity and why the Chinese saying: "Women hold up half the sky". March 17th is St. Patrick's Day, an Irish holiday, so wear something green and have some fun at a local pub. March 30th is Good Friday or Easter, a time to celebrate and hunt for Easter eggs and chocolates.

This month's Business and Education articles looks at expats arriving in China and how there is a misconception of the term: "Free" and the pros and cons of prioritization based on academics. The Culture article discusses the different concepts of time.

Our Travel article goes to Kaifeng in Henan province, did you know that a group of Jews settled there over 1,000 years ago and it was one of China's ancient capitals? We also follow a student's trip to Harbin.

Finally our Parting Shot is more of a positive nature and we look at the "Golden Rule" and by following this rule, we can live a better and longer life. Thank you for your continued support and look forward to your comments and suggestions.

三月是春天的信号, 希望我们的新老朋友都度过了一个完美的春节假期。虽然我们都已复工, 但别忘记还有美好的3月2日元宵节等着我们。每逢这个节日, 大街小巷都会张灯结彩, 家家户户也都会煮上甜甜蜜蜜的汤圆, 围坐一起齐齐分享。需要采购汤圆的朋友, 记得赶早, 否则很快就会售罄。

三月有很多有意思的节日, 首先就是和我们主题非常应景的关于女权主义探讨的国际妇女节, 祝所有女性朋友节日快乐。为什么中国人常说“妇女能顶半边天”? 想知道答案, 别错过我们的精彩文章。

本期的商务文章讲的是外国朋友的固有思想究竟对他们在中国的的生活有着怎样的影响, 教育文章为我们介绍的是三种不同类型的留学生, 他们在海外求学的现状和生存压力都是怎样的。

除此之外, 旅游和留学生日记分别为我们介绍了古都开封以及哈尔滨的旅游情况, 想知道它们都有哪些有意思的景点吗? 赶紧翻看我们的文章。

春天是万物复苏的季节, 感谢大家长久以来的支持, 我们也将继续为大家奉献出精彩的文章, 当然, 如果您有任何建议和意见, 我们都欢迎您的真诚来信。

Monica Wang
Editor



MARCH

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An almighty woman

FEMINISM FEVER

By David Wong and Carmen King

Feminism (女权主义 Nǚquán zhǔyì) is defined as: “the advocacy of women’s rights on the grounds of political, social, and economic equality to men.” Not all might agree with that definition. According to www.merriam-webster.com the word feminism “was a top lookup throughout [2017]” and therefore considered word of the year on the site. The exact meaning of the word is a topic of discussion. Indeed, feminism can be a very complicated and sensitive issue. It has been around for a long time and has fostered many different viewpoints. It is not the purpose of this article to defend or support any particular stance, but rather to present and discuss the various views. We have interviewed several successful Chinese women. This allows females to represent females on the subject. They include, a

managing partner of an international law firm, an executive in a SOE (State Owned Enterprise) travel agency, a municipal government development agency director, a general manager of an international hotel chain and a vice dean of a major university. They were asked the following question: “Was it difficult to attain your position in comparison to men?”

Mao’s Mantra

Chairman Mao Zedong touched on where women stand with the statement: “Women hold up half the sky” (妇女能顶半边天 fù nǚ néng dī ng bàn biān tiān). This has been quoted by many people when referring to feminist movements. Since 1954, when the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China was enacted, it explicitly stated that women and men should have equal rights as reported

by Wikipedia. Prior to this, Chinese women had little rights and were subjugated to men. Polygamy was common and education for women, especially higher education was rare. Although the Chinese society is still mainly patriarchal, things are changing; more female entrepreneurs are becoming successful in business. Shanghai Expat via WeChat indicated that of the 88 worldwide self-made women billionaires in the world, 56 of them are Chinese businesswomen. Especially when it comes to financial accomplishments, women seem to be seeking to make their mark.

Subconscious

A number of countries are patriarchal, or male dominated societies. Some more so than others. Traditionally, it was the physically stronger male that went out of the home to gather food and work in the fields. The female



A working mom

some dictionaries carries with it a negative overture. Therefore, it might be required to reevaluate whether or not inequality between the sexes is really a bias after all. The most educated doctor and accredited scientist would likely admit procreation fundamentally depends on the differences between man and woman. Neither an all-male nor all-female society could ensure the continuance of the human race. Those exploring same sex relationships hit a dead end when it comes to producing offspring without medical intervention and resources harvested from the opposite sex. Thus, it might be reasonable to conclude, admission of the inequality of man and woman in some areas, is neither a bias, nor a license to treat the life of either with less respect.

Ultimately, equality in terms of the value of life, be it a male or female, may be more important than achieving any particular position in society. So-called man's work may describe what is nothing more than that which is physically beyond the natural limits inherent to a woman's body. Likewise, woman's work is that which suits her special and specific anatomical makeup. Work assignments must also take into consideration each gender's mental, emotional and

psychological differences. To appreciate and harness the unique capabilities of each sex does not necessarily need to be confused with inequality of life. A human life without question is of equal value be it male or female. Still, some may purport, equality in value of life can only be confirmed via absolute equality in position and power.

Double Burden

Women executives that were interviewed stated they thought it was more difficult to succeed in their chosen occupational fields. Ms. Gu is a successful Managing Partner in a large law firm. She said it was more difficult to be a successful lawyer because of the marketing demands of the job. It requires frequent evening dinners and after hour meetings. These work requirements combined with trying to maintain a family life, which often includes caring for children at home, result in a double burden for women.

Ms. Jiang, who is the General Manager of an international hotel chain in the Northeast, made similar comments. The added work responsibilities along with family obligations are burdensome. She also felt that being a mother and a wife requires multitasking, which was an attribute that helped her

become successful in the hospitality industry.

Ms. Zhou is a Vice Director of a large investment firm and said that most married men leave the family chores to their wife. This gives the men an advantage over women by having more time to devote solely to work. She added that her boss is a woman also, and is responsible for five separate companies. This helps her by having a female role model, although the boss is older and single. Ms. Zhou feels that women in business tend to be more emotional. However, this can be an advantage in the cold world of business when having some heart can be appreciated.

Ms. Xu is a Deputy Manager of a large SOE Travel Agency. The job requires a great deal of travel. This means spending time away from her family. She has a more traditional viewpoint. She feels women are more emotional than men when dealing with business decisions. Her feelings are that women in her business are expected to support the leadership roles of the male dominated management.

The burden of working a second shift after getting home definitely does not make for an equal playing field. In actuality, a woman who works both inside and outside the home may be putting in more total hours of work

IN FACT, PHYSICAL INEQUALITY BETWEEN MAN AND WOMAN CANNOT BE USED AS A VALID BASIS TO PROPOSE A DIFFERENCE IN VALUE OF LIFE

than the man. This is ironic. Why? Well even the most devout feminist will probably have to admit there is a difference in the physical capacity of man and woman. As will be discussed further in the subheading entitled "Sports" below, no one expects men and women to compete when it comes muscular power and stamina. In fact, the consciences of some are pricked if a man physically beats a woman. Why?

If man and woman were equal physically, why all the fuss over domestic abuse? After all it's a fair fight, right? Of course, we all know it isn't. In fact, no one would probably attempt to argue otherwise. A man beating a woman is wrong. Legal court systems accept it as basis for criminal charges. Even non-malicious athletic competition between the sexes is considered unfair. While these two situations are completely opposite, the core reason for rejection is the same. The innate sense of justice within all humans regardless of gender, screams "objection!" to men facing off against women. As if to say, all agree a man versus a woman, isn't a fair fight. Yet to make such a statement inherently indicates gender inequality and may trigger disapproval by some.

Actually, an admission of physical inequality between the genders, does not necessarily mean inequality of value. A life is a life. Male and female lives are equally valuable. In fact, physical inequality between man and woman cannot be used as a valid basis to propose a difference in value of life, any more so than trying to suggest a child's life is worth less than an adult's merely due to its obvious difference in physical strength. If we are able to accept that woman do in fact, generally speaking possess less physical strength and stamina than men, then the idea of women being expected to work a "second shift," or carry a "double burden" seems all the more unreasonable. Think about it, if anyone has the physical wherewithal to absorb the strain of

caring for the kids and all that house work after a long day at the office, isn't it the physically stronger male? Yet, somehow, sad to say in some cases it's the woman who is working overtime after getting home. This is where the issue of equality gets dicey. Why?

Frankly speaking, there is a job that needs to be done, and someone needs to do it. To take care of the house, which could include watching the children throughout the day is a full-time job. Cooking, cleaning, washing, drying, ironing, and shopping all takes real time and effort. That is hardly even an exhaustive list of everything that needs done too! These tasks while misrepresented as menial by some, are all very important. They directly affect the health and happiness of the entire family, male and female included. They require forethought, skill, attention to detail, and good planning to complete on time, on budget, and at a high level of quality. Why are such essential jobs considered demeaning to do? Why does the idea of a highly capable individual working full-time at home seem so distasteful? One thing is for sure, neither man nor woman functions at their optimum level when asked to do more than they can. The double burden of working secularly all day only to return home and work all night around the house, may be too much for either sex to bear. Aren't two better than one? Might not a reasonable allocation of the workload both inside and outside the home between mates be the best option? Instead of either party seeing one job as better, or more valuable

because of location and payrate, can't an honest evaluation of natural makeup and abilities lead to a sensible solution where the family as a whole succeeds?

Glass Ceiling

Some of those interviewed mentioned the proverbial "glass ceiling." This is an alleged invisible barrier that keeps a group (in this case, women) from rising above a certain level in a hierarchy. A similar term is used when describing barriers to Asian groups from reaching certain levels in a western organization, which is called the "bamboo ceiling."

On the reverse end of gender disparity is the term "glass escalator." This is used to describe men entering occupations that were traditionally the domain of women, such as nursing and teaching. More men are entering these occupations and once in, speed past the women to the top on the glass escalator. They may be awarded more pay and higher positions than women who have worked just as hard and longer than the men.

Other terms used when referring to women in the workplace are "sticky floor" and the "frozen middle." Both describe women who are hindered from climbing the corporate ladder and seem frozen in middle management positions. Women who have to labor at home after work to take care of family are said to have a "second shift." This is not easy. Ideally, they would have an understanding spouse who is willing to share the load. If



Woman athletes can create legend.



Feminists fight for equality with men.

married, great women outside the home likely have a great man behind the scenes supporting her. This isn't said to discount what some woman have achieved. As if to say, without a good man, a woman can't achieve anything on her own. Instead, the point carries equal force when reversed. If married, any great man would have to admit the invaluable role his capable wife played in his success. In fact, those that are married should see success as theirs, versus his or hers. Regardless of who may receive the public recognition, it really was the result of them working together. Depending on who is in the spotlight, it can appear the credit is going more to the man or woman. When in reality, those with a successful marriage are benefiting from the power of teamwork. Any accomplishment is a shared success.

"Mommy track" is a reference to women who choose family life over career. This might have happened in the early stages of a professional career. In the past, after marriage and the birth of a baby, thoughts of working and raising a family were incompatible. Employers may have had little leeway for accommodating mom's. Nowadays, attitudes have changed. Some companies provide generous maternity leaves and even day care

facilities for those with kids.

In 2017, the Economist updated their glass-ceiling index. It combines data on higher education, labor-force participation, pay, child-care costs, maternity and paternity rights, business-school applications and representation in senior jobs. The countries where inequality was the lowest, in order of most equality, Iceland, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Poland. United States is ranked 20th, which is below the OECD average but Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea ranked at the bottom of the list. This means they had the worst record for gender equality, with less than 15% of women making up their parliament and in South Korea, only 2% as corporate directors. Some may say these stats prove men get preferential treatment. While chauvinism may have been a factor in some cases, there also exists the possibility that after an impartial acknowledgement and evaluation of each gender's organic strengths and weaknesses when put in different roles, male candidates were the ideal choice.

Sports

Not many sports see men competing with women. Almost all competitions are gender specific. The most famous exception

was titled the "Battle of the Sexes." In 1973 Billy Jean King was 29 years old. The former No. 1 men's tennis champion, 55-year-old Bobby Riggs, challenged her to a match. The female King won the match in Houston, Texas. It is considered a turning point for feminism and also for women's tennis. Today all major tennis tournaments offer the same prize money to the winners of the men and women's championships. Although there are no official tennis competitions with men and women competing directly against each other, there are mixed doubles competitions. Golf tried having men and women competing head to head by allowing US golfer Michelle Wie to compete in the 2008 PGA alternate event but she did not make the second-round cut. Other than equestrian events, which involve horse and rider in various competitions. The horse competitions have no restrictions on gender or maximum age limits. Even male and female horses compete together. Generally speaking, it is difficult to find a sporting event which is not divided based on gender.

Appreciating the athletic inequality between male and female may be a key to solving other gender related disagreements. It is interesting to consider how universally

REGARDLESS OF WHO MAY RECEIVE THE PUBLIC RECOGNITION, IT REALLY WAS THE RESULT OF THEM WORKING TOGETHER.

acceptable men vs. men and women vs. women is in the sports arena. Who is marching against that arrangement claiming its biased and chauvinistic? The very nature of the situation surrounding virtually all sports explicitly implies gender inequality. Why is no one campaigning for a change? Could it be, the beauty lies in acknowledging, accepting, and working within the limits of each gender, rather than unfairly pitting them against each other? Think about it, a champion is a champion no matter the sex. A gold medalist is the same regardless of which gender wins it. All athletes, both men and women seem thrilled with a gender-based victory. Which Olympiad wins a gold and says afterward in the interview: "It would have been better if I could have competed against the opposite sex?" Conversely, who would be happy if every sporting event simply pits man vs. woman for the sake of absolute equality? Wouldn't this result in unnecessary frustration?

Conclusion

Feminism comes in many different forms. Its meaning and priority depend upon the local environment. It can't be classified by one simple label. Nor is it easy to exactly define. The issues related to women's rights in Canada and the USA are very different from those in China and Asia. Concerns can also vary intra-country, such as those faced in urban Tianjin versus rural Ninghe (宁河 níng hé). In some ways feminism is stronger in China, than the West, perhaps unknowingly. In China, both past and present, the norm is for Chinese women to retain their family name after marriage. This is not nearly as common in the west. Some western men may be highly offended if their wife refused to accept his surname. March 8th is International Women's Day. Those that choose to celebrate it, may try to give a gift that isn't interpreted as demeaning to the female recipient. Rather, seen as a token of respect for as Chairman Mao put it, those "holding up half the sky."

No one likes to feel devalued and

disrespected. Being loved is a basic need of every human. Looking at the composition and etymology of the English words used for each gender reveals an inseparable link between the two: man and woman, male and female. In both cases the latter word can not exist without the prior. Does acknowledging an interdependence, or even a hierarchal relationship (as is indicated linguistically in English) imply devaluation and disrespect to either party? Inequality in ability due to emotional, mental, psychological, and physical differences, does not mean inequality in value. Likewise, being the head of another does not mean one is worth more than another. We are not talking about a mere financial estimation, but of one's worth as an individual. If all involved focus on these facts, perhaps contention over who has what position becomes far less controversial.

不可小觑的女性力量

女权主义在字典上的解释是：在政治、社会和经济上要求与男性享有平等的权利。但对于这个定义，并不是所有人都认同。在韦氏字典的网站上，这个词被评为2017年最热词。“女性主义”也是一个复杂而敏感的社会问题，当然我们这篇文章的目的不是探讨其定义，而是讨论与其相关的一些话题。

毛泽东有句名言：妇女能顶半边天。新中国成立之后的1954年，男女平等被写进新中国的宪法，而在这之前的中国社会还实行一夫多妻制，人们认为女子无才便是德。时至今日，女性的社会地位已经发生了翻天覆地的变化，尤其在经济地位上。

长久以来，不论在哪个国家里，男人都是养家糊口的人，女人在家相夫教子。随着科技文明的进步，脑力劳动越来越多，女性也有了外出工作的机会。尽管如此，由于男女生理结构不同，只有女性可以生育孩子，所以人们潜意识里照顾孩子还是女人的职责，所以才会有所谓的“适合男人的工作”和“适合女人的工作”。但实际上，这不能被称为偏见。认同男女之间的差别既不是偏见，也不是可以区别对待的理由。

在当今社会，女人大都承担着职场和家庭的双重角色，不堪重负。男人可以专心为事业打拼，但女人回到家还要做家务带孩子。很多职场女性除了感受到兼顾事业家庭的压力，还会遭遇“玻璃天花板”。

无论是经营一家企业还是照顾一个家庭，这些事总要去人去做。身体能力的不对等不代表两种性别价值的不对等，做全职主妇这个工作并不比公司经理低贱，更何况很多女性还身兼二职，从公司下班之后回到家里继续上班，这么说来是不是女性在体力上还要强于男性？

女权主义的表现形式多种多样，女权状况在不同国家和不同地区也不尽相同。中国女性的地位甚至比西方女性还要高，其中一个体现在于女人在结婚后还可以保留自己原本的姓氏，三八妇女节这天，中国女人会非常幸福，因为男人要买礼物送给她们。

承认男女之间在力量、情感、心理上的差异并不是要贬低任何一方，阶层更高的一方也并不是比更低的那个更有价值。我们只有正视这些事实才能最终找准自己的位置，避免无休止的争论。

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Ruth partying with her Kenyan friends

FINDING FAME IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY

by **Carmen King**

Photo by **You Sihang**

Ruth (a.k.a. 金若曦 jīn ruò xī) from Kenya is twenty three years old and studying Chinese at Tianjin Normal University. The twist in her tale is having found fame in China. How did that come to happen? Find out by reading her story as shared in a recent interview with JIN.

Her father has been doing business with China for some time. As such he thought it would be a good idea for Ruth to study Chinese to set herself up for future success in the family business. He knows personally the pain associated with a language barrier, as he can't speak Chinese himself. Based on dad's suggestion, Ruth began studying Chinese at a Confucius Institute in Nairobi, Kenya about 3 years ago.

Ruth isn't alone in her attempt to learn

Chinese, as she reported that a number of other students are also studying it in Kenya. Before coming to China she had limited Chinese. Although having studied it for some time, she still found it particularly challenging to speak and understand Chinese after arrival. While the classes provided her with a basis for future learning, she didn't have much opportunity to hear or speak Chinese. There was limited instruction related to Chinese characters. The focus was on Pinyin (拼音 pīnyīn), the romanized representation of how each character is pronounced. Another issue which led to limited progress was the teacher although being Chinese mainly taught using English. The school she was studying at has a partnership with Tianjin Normal University. Therefore the opportunity to further study Chinese in Tianjin opened up.

Life in Tianjin

Life in Tianjin has meant adapting to a new environment. Particularly the cold and dry winters have been a challenge. Ruth has been to other cities, like Beijing, Changsha, and Guangzhou. She prefers Guangzhou because it reminds her of home as a number of fellow Kenyan's are there. Here in Tianjin, she studies at the Bailtai (八里台 bā lǐ tái) campus of Normal University. She shares her dorm room with another schoolmate from Kenya. When it comes to food, take out is preferred over the school cafeteria. Usually things like Kong Pao Chicken, lamb meat, and stir fry top the list. Her first year studying in Tianjin was very difficult because of not being able to understand a lot of what was being said. The course content was too complex for her level of Chinese and there was noticeable differences in teaching

styles.

The biggest difference in teaching method was at the Confucius Institute in Kenya, teachers taught in English. Whereas in Tianjin Normal University, the teachers teach using Chinese. A similar problem existed with writing. The teachers back home would write in English, Chinese and Pinyin, but here everything is written only in Chinese characters. The speed of speech was also an issue. It resulted in not understanding everything that was being said. To her the Confucius Institute taught at a much slower pace and was considerate of the language level of the students. Thus, it took her an entire semester to adjust to these new conditions.

Ruth has taken and passed the HSK 4 test. She prepared by reviewing content from previous HSKs. When it comes to ranking the four main areas of Chinese language, that of listening, speaking, reading and writing, she feels her listening skills are the best. After that is speaking, then reading and last writing. She laments that Chinese characters are hard to remember. From her perspective, listening and speaking are the most important. Her view is that to be able to speak, she must first know what is being said to her. This opinion has links back to her father. He feels that speaking Chinese is sufficient and had originally encouraged her mainly to focus on that. However, since her major is Chinese, Ruth is finding that learning the characters is more and more necessary, along with the history of China. When in school she wakes up around 6:30 or 7:00 am. Classes start at 8:30 am and end at 12:00 pm. After the mandatory classes are complete, she sometimes attends additional elective classes. Normally by about 4:00 pm she is free. Depending on the amount of homework given, it takes about 1-2 hours to complete. She takes her classes seriously. Changes in class schedule brought with it a



Ruth was at work in shooting a video.

number of challenges. After her first year of study, she was moved into a more advanced class which made it quite difficult to keep up. It included topics like ancient Chinese and complex grammar.

Outside of Class

Usually evenings and weekends are open for other activity. She loves to meet up with friends, chat and catch a coffee. Some of them are studying at other universities such as Tianjin University and Nankai University. Another hobby is participating in the production of short movies. The opportunity came after meeting a local Chinese producer called Liu Dongdong. He liked chatting with expats and met Ruth one day. They had a common bond, as she was also looking to talk to as many locals as possible to improve her Chinese. He has a media company and invited her to join in filming. Seeing it as a great opportunity to practice Chinese and better understand local culture, she accepted. It has been a very positive experience. The team writes a script and helps her prepare to go on camera. She is very appreciative for the opportunity as it seems to have helped improve her Chinese. The videos involve Ruth experiencing new and uncommon things to expats. For example, eating unique foods. In the past she was filming a new video at least once a week. Recently though she has taken a break from filming.

Ironically, she had never been involved with video production before coming to China. The goal in doing so at first wasn't even to get famous. She mainly saw it as an opportunity to learn Chinese and explore culture. The production process has been enjoyable, however the press that resulted was hard to accept. Especially early on, she didn't like all the extra attention around town and on campus. Another challenge is needing to always appear happy on camera regardless of what is going on at the time in real life. Not mention handling comments, criticism, and questions from fans via social media.

Conclusion

In many ways Ruth is similar to other expats studying in Tianjin. Dealing with a new culture, language and lifestyle are just a few of the initial challenges. She has also learned to live independently. With her parents in another country far away, from finances to loneliness, Ruth had to grow up and handle things on her own. Finding fame in a foreign country wasn't

HOWEVER, SINCE HER MAJOR IS CHINESE, RUTH IS FINDING THAT LEARNING THE CHARACTERS IS MORE AND MORE NECESSARY, ALONG WITH THE HISTORY OF CHINA.

her original plan. That experience stresses the need to count the costs before getting involved with a project. After all, especially when it comes to digital media, there's no real way to delete content. Likewise, there is a cost to fame. Loss of privacy probably tops the list. JIN thanks Ruth for sharing her story and hopes she enjoys the rest of her time in Tianjin.

请不要叫我“网红”

来自肯尼亚的女孩Ruth有个很时髦的中文名字“若曦”，据说是电视剧《步步惊心》女主角的名字，23岁的她目前在天津师范大学学习中文。若曦的父亲从事中非贸易，但自己不会说中文，所以他希望女儿学习中文之后能帮助他一起做生意。

在肯尼亚的时候，若曦在首都内罗毕的孔子学院学习过一段时间。来到天津之后，之前学习到的中文并没有太大的帮助，因为在孔子学院的学习着重于拼音，而且老师是用英语授课的，中文的听力和口语几乎是零。

若曦度过了漫长的适应过程。这里的授课风格和孔子学院完全不同，老师只说中文而且语速很快，所以一开始若曦完全听不懂。学写汉字也是个很大的挑战，因为总是学了又忘。若曦整整花了一个学期来适应这里的节奏。在听说读写这四种能力中，若曦觉得她的听力最好，她也认为听说最为重要。但随着学习的深入，作为一个汉语专业的学生，若曦逐渐意识到学好汉字的重要性，因为她想要了解更多的中国历史和文化，必须具备阅读专业书籍的能力。

学校的必修课都在上午，所以若曦还有很多业余时间。一个偶然的的机会，若曦认识了一位视频制作人刘冬冬，他邀请若曦一起制作一个关于外国人眼中的天津的系列视频。若曦觉得这是一个练习中文和了解中国文化的机会，所以欣然接受了。在视频里，若曦会体验各种在外国人眼里很新奇的中国物品，比如方便面。视频会定期传到视频网站，已经收获了许多粉丝。

这对若曦来说是个全新的体验，之前在肯尼亚她从来没有拍过视频。她很享受拍摄的过程，也非常投入，但在获得一些知名度之后，她觉得还是做个普通人比较好。被过多关注和评论让若曦感到一些压力，她还没有学会如何当一个“网红”。

若曦和其他留学生一样，都要面对适应新文化和新语言的压力，但她在努力学会独立生活，处理每天遇到的挑战，克服寂寞和想家的情绪，在这个过程中慢慢成长。在中国成为“网红”在她的预料之外，其中的压力让她有些退缩。所以在你体验一件新事物之前，还是要考虑一下自己是否能够胜任，评估会对自己生活产生的影响。



Learning Chinese culture.

TO ILLUSTRATE, IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT EVEN EXPATS WHO ARE SO-CALLED FLUENT IN CHINESE MAY STILL MISS OUT ON DESIRABLE JOBS DUE TO THE EMPLOYER HAVING CONCERNS OVER INCREASED RISK OF CULTURE CLASHES WITH COLLEAGUES AND CUSTOMERS.

make learning Chinese culture a specific area of study. It needs to be progressive and include real-life experience. Note, much of Chinese culture can not be fully appreciated until one has an advanced level of Chinese. Understanding Chinese culture is critical to business success.

Housing Is Available. When it comes to housing, culture is only one aspect that can affect the process. Apps like: Lianjia (链家 liànjiā), I Love My House (我爱我家 wǒ ài wǒjiā), Gangjiwang (赶集网 gǎnjí wǎng) and 58 Tongcheng (58同城 tóngchéng) make it appear that tons of houses are available. However, reality quickly sets in. Some ads are fake and nothing more than bait. Pictures can be outdated. A call or visit reveals the current condition is nothing as advertised.

Those used to life in a real house will find China “houses” cramped. Why? Because what is commonly called a “house” in Tianjin is usually what expats would actually refer to as an “apartment.” It is a dwelling within a multi-story building and lacks private property. No driveway, yard, garage or extra storage of any kind. Inside the unit, closets are virtually non-existent. Even more baffling is many apartments are rented “fully furnished.” There is virtually zero room for the tenant’s stuff. Requests to remove old, dirty, unusable junk is met with resistance or being told the landlord doesn’t have anywhere else to put it?! Hot water can be limited. Multiple people living together have to schedule showers and refrain from using water elsewhere when someone is showing. Depending on the model of the tank, it could take an hour or more for a refill. Landlords usually won’t agree to upgrade it. Built-in stoves are rare.

AVOID THINKING LIKE AN EXPAT

by Carmen King

It is all too easy to think like an expat in China and pay for it. Here are a few examples of how an expat may think, and why it won’t work in China.

Free Is Good. In the States, generally speaking free is considered good by consumers. Buy one get one free and free samples are well received. In China however, free can get freely abused. A vivid memory demonstrating this reality is seeing someone standing at a public restroom toilet paper dispenser unraveling the industrial sized roll around their forearms using a continuous circular motion. It was as if they intended to take the whole thing. Perhaps because of this trend to abuse anything free, items like condiments, disposable silverware, napkins, are toilet paper are not freely available in self-serve locations. Instead, customers must request these items from a worker or bring their own. It is common to carry one’s own supply of paper products at all times. The other problem with free in China is being perceived as cheap and common. These are negatives in the mind of Chinese consumers. They like things that appear expensive and limited. This is because of

face. Free items can be obtained freely. This not only doesn’t give face, but could cause a loss of face.

Culture Is Simple. Isn’t Chinese culture just the Great Wall, Tiananmen Square, drinking tea, eating rice and using chopsticks? Hardly. Chinese culture dictates nearly every area of life. See this month’s article for a discussion of how Chinese culture affects the view on time. Individuals who did not grow up in China are culturally challenged. If not abided by, even unknowing cultural blunders can be costly. The learning curve is steep. It takes significant time to truly understand and navigate Chinese culture. To illustrate, it has been reported that even expats who are so-called fluent in Chinese may still miss out on desirable jobs due to the employer having concerns over increased risk of culture clashes with colleagues and customers. Personally, making a cultural mistake may cause tension. Professionally, it could result in financial loss and legal liability.

Some landlords won’t rent to expats. Why? Concern over cultural differences has been cited. It is strongly encouraged to

Massive gas-powered burners that burn food in the blink of an eye are standard. Kitchens tend to be cold, cramped, and damp with little to no-counter space. The list of housing related anxieties is long. Expats underestimate how hard it is to find dwelling. Without a home base, forget about starting and running a business.

Chinese Isn't Necessary. Some expats mistakenly believe Chinese isn't needed to succeed in China or greatly underestimate how hard it is to learn. On the contrary, it will take a solid six to twelve months of daily structured study in a classroom to even begin to crack the ice. Consider attending four or more hours of class per weekday. Spend the other time self-studying. Before getting knee deep in business plan for at least a year or two of solid full-time Chinese study.

China is the Wild West. Again, quite the opposite is true. Legal issues are no joke in China. Chinese law exists and for expats is totally foreign and in Chinese. Even a contract that is translated into English as a courtesy probably isn't legally valid. Only the Chinese version is binding and admissible in arbitration. An expat is exposed and liable unless they can read and understand a contract written in Chinese. Do not come to China thinking it is "easier" to skirt the law. Know the law and follow it. Expats have been reported to be arrested, fined and even executed in China for violating the law, such as in drug trafficking.

Transportation is Easy. China has an

incredible transportation system moving a massive amount of people every day. Yes, there are countless cars on the road. Bikes, mopeds and scooters are also prolific. Despite all these transportation options, expats may have grown accustomed to life back home where getting around primarily involved hopping in a personal automobile and going anywhere, anytime. Not to mention, upon arrival easily finding a parking space near the destination. The majority of expats in China probably don't have a personal car. This requires learning a wide array of different public transportation systems. All of these are designed primarily for Chinese users. Didi, WeChat and AliPay have English UI's. Yet, this doesn't resolve communication issues when drivers and vendors call or text in Chinese; they rarely speak fluent English. In the real world, bus and subway stops are in Chinese characters. For the average expat, it will take far more time and effort to get around in China.

Coming to China for business means learning to endure and adapt to a new country, city, and district. Each of these represents a layer of change and requires learning a new set of ropes. Best case scenario, an expat has studied some Chinese before arriving. Still, they are a novice when it comes to functioning in China. Don't act like a know it all. Be humble. Having tremendous success in business abroad does not guarantee success in China. Avoid thinking like an expat. Remember that free may not be the

best policy, Chinese culture is complex, housing can be hard to find, learning Chinese is necessary, China isn't the Wild West, and transportation can be troublesome.



Making zongzi.

打破你的固有思维

在中国，你用传统的西方思维生存好像并不太可行。如下，便是一些实际案例。

免费的都是好的。在美国，人们喜欢免费的东西，比如买一送一，小样之类的物品都很受欢迎。但到了中国，免费似乎总是被人误解。人们总是习惯性的认为免费就是无限索取，以至于很多餐厅都停止了免费供应纸张服务。另一方面，免费常常被贴以廉价的标签，这深深打击了爱面子的中国人的心。因此，好面子的中国人是不会让免费丢了他们的脸面的。

文化简单。你要是觉得中国的文化仅仅是长城、天安门、茶、米饭和筷子，那你就大错特错了。中国的文化博大精深。说得一口流利的汉语，不代表你能深谙中国文化的精髓。尤其对于想在这边创业的人来说，不懂得中国的文化，很可能会造成严重损失。

房屋是关键。当你真的在中国找房子的时候你就会发现，这并不是件容易的事。首先你要排除各方虚假广告，其次你还要做好房屋空间小的准备。天津人的房子好比美国人的公寓。当它标明“家电齐全”的时候，它很可能意味着房间里已经没有可放置租客物品的地方了。房屋在中国可是一个很大的问题，没有房子，你也就不要想什么创业了。

中文不必需。你想不学汉语就轻轻松松的在中国生活，醒醒吧。如果你想在中国稳定的发展下去，没有两年的汉语学习基础那是不可能的。

中国是西大荒？恰恰相反。如果你期盼着来中国以后可以钻一些法律的空子，那我劝你还是老实一点。法律不会和任何人开玩笑。任何触犯法律的人都会受到相应制裁。你听到的关于外国人在中国被捕的新闻还少吗？

交通便利。尽管中国的公共交通体系已经非常壮大了，但路上的行车依然很多。对于很多外国朋友而言，没有私家车是他们最大的问题，因此打车或乘坐公共交通是他们最佳选择。痛苦的是，地铁站公交站的指示几乎全是汉字，所以没有坚固的汉语基础，生活不会太便捷。

来中国寻求发展意味着忍受和适应一个全新的环境。无论你在别处有多么辉煌的成绩，来到这里你都要从头做起。不要装得像一个老道的人一样，要时刻懂得谦卑，抛弃你的固有思维并牢牢记住上面提到的关键六条。



Learn the tea culture.

Serve for the Champion, give the thumbs up for Sino-Credit Law Firm



In February 1st, 2018, the 2018 New Year's Legal Forum of Sino-Credit Law Firm "Share the Glory" was held successfully in Four Seasons Hotel. Hundreds of people from the government, universities and industry experts, representatives of well-known enterprises representatives gathered together to discuss the orientation and value of law compliance in the era of reform and innovation.

Xu Yongji, the chief partner and the director of Sino-Credit Law Firm, gave a keynote speech. Lawyer Xu shared with us the typical cases of the 2017, aim at helping companies find the key points of risk control and guide us to avoid disputes. The cultivation of the legal thinking of the manager will bring the immeasurable value to the development of the enterprise. Legal thinking is bound to be the premise and guarantee for us to manage the enterprise, so as to reduce the risk rate and achieve steady development.



It is reported that one of the highlights of this forum is signing ceremony of the Tianjin women's volleyball team hired the joint law firm as a legal consultant. The director of Tianjin volleyball management center Li Shan attended and delivered a speech. Xu Yongge, lawyer for 10 years as a legal consultant of Tianjin Sports Bureau, paid much attention to professional and efficient legal services, and handled a lot of legal affairs properly, which has been fully recognized by the sports bureau system. In the future, we hope that the team would promote the legal service of the sports industry and help Tianjin sports to create a brilliant future.

It is worth mentioning that the compilation of the law and policy on mixed ownership reform of state owned enterprises made by Sino-Credit state-owned enterprise mixed ownership reform research center was first launched at the forum.



In order to make the forum more lively, the forum specially arranged the simulation court. A mock court form to the case, the reduction of the courtroom, through the trial step we could understand more about the people's court rules and procedures, help us to identify the evidence and the basis of the verdict of the disputed facts of the two sides, wonderful court debates of the lawyers and comments of Mr. Qiu's profound comments are highly praised.



From its inception in May 2016, as the partnership law firm with professional manage style, Sino-Credit Law Firm gets lots of social recognition and trust from customers. Foreign invested enterprises inclusive legal services, corporate legal affairs, government legal affairs, human resources and labor legal affairs, corporate finance and tax legal affairs have become the firm's main business areas. Within 2 years, Sino-Credit Law Firm already has more than 100 high quality customer groups from leading enterprises and government agencies!



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U.S. COMPANIES IN CHINA INCREASINGLY UPBEAT ON ECONOMY DESPITE ONGOING REGULATORY CHALLENGES

Latest AmCham China survey developed in collaboration with Bain & Company also finds greater optimism about future of U.S.-China relations

Tianjin – February 2, 2018 – Confidence within the American business community toward China’s economy is strengthening, despite significant concerns about the regulatory environment, according to a new survey released today by the American Chamber of Commerce in China in partnership with Bain & Company.

The 20th edition of the China Business Climate Survey Report also shows increasing optimism in U.S.-China relations despite the possibility of Trump Administration action against Chinese trade and investment practices. Some 36 percent of respondents believe relations between the two countries will improve this year, compared with 17 percent last year, possibly influenced by the perceived success of President Trump’s visit to China and that of President Xi Jinping’s earlier trip to the U.S.



“Regarding the economy, there is cautious optimism that the ‘new normal’ rate of growth is sustainable for the foreseeable future, providing opportunities for business to expand,” said William Zarit, Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China. “Nevertheless, the survey continues to paint a troubling picture of the regulatory environment in China. The best that can be said of this year’s data is that there appears to be a bottoming out of sentiment from the very low levels plumbed over the past few years. There continue to be challenges and areas of disagreement, but by offering our candid assessment of the environment our members operate in, we hope we can contribute to the healthier and more sustainable development of China’s economy.”

This is the 20th year that AmCham China has surveyed its members on the business environment in China, and the fourth year it has partnered with Bain for data collection and in-depth analysis. This survey was conducted between Oct. 23 and Nov. 26, 2017, and was sent to 849 member company representatives, of which 411 completed a significant portion.

For many member companies, 2017 represented a recovery in terms of performance. Some 64 percent of them reported revenue growth, up from 58 percent last year and 55 percent in 2015. For 2018, the average forecast for GDP growth was 6.3 percent, up from the 2017 prediction. Nearly six in 10 companies rank China among their top three investment priorities, up from the previous year but still below the historical average.

On the other hand, regulation remains a concern for many, with 75 percent of members continuing to feel foreign companies are less welcome in China than they have been in the past. Although down from 55 percent last year, some 46 percent feel foreign companies are treated unfairly compared to local companies and, for the third year running, respondents cited inconsistent regulatory interpretation/unclear laws and enforcement as the top challenge to doing business in China. For the first time, compliance risks made the list of the top challenges companies expect to face in 2018.

Increased regulatory fairness, predictability and greater transparency are the steps respondents say would have the greatest impact on their level of investment in China. Specific reforms members would like to see include greater access to officials and consistent implementation of national policies at the local level. Some 46 percent of respondents are confident the government will further open China’s market to foreign investment within the next three years, up from 34 percent last year.

“Facing a market with so many uncertainties — and domestic competitors that continue to grow stronger — foreign companies must increase their organizational agility in China,” said Stephen Shih, a Bain partner based in Shanghai. “They need to grasp opportunities in innovation and digital and be able to respond to rapid and unpredictable changes in the regulatory and competitive environments. New organizational models and ways of working are likely to become an imperative in the next chapter of growth for foreign businesses in China.”

The survey also found:

- One-third of members plan to expand their investment in China by more than 10 percent in 2018
- 45 percent of respondents report domestic competitors are more attractive to job hunters, up from 36 percent last year
- Rising costs and changes in the regulatory environment are the prime reasons 23 percent of respondents say they have moved or plan to move capacity from China
- 67 percent of Consumer companies see China as either the leading edge of digital technology in their field or more advanced than other markets



Scan the QR code; learn updated events and information of AmCham China, Tianjin
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European Chamber
中国欧盟商会

EUROPEAN CHAMBER IN TIANJIN

F&T Discussion Forum Series I: 2017 Activities Review & 2018 Work Plan

January 24th, 2018



Finance and taxation are commonly concerned topic for chamber members. In order to better utilize this platform and serve the member well in 2018, the European Chamber Tianjin Chapter organized this roundtable to listen to our members' opinion and agree on the agenda of activities in 2018. **Mr. Mike Wang, CFO of Standard Chartered Global Business Services Co., Ltd.** has chaired the forum and **Ms. Wang Zhanjun, Senior Manager from PwC**, was elected as Vice Chair. Seminars concerning the mentioned topics will be arranged separately this year and the schedule will be available soon. Stay tuned!

HR Practical Training Series I: Risk Management and Practical Drafting of HR Relevant Legal Documents

January 26th, 2018



The European Chamber Tianjin Chapter will launch a series of HR practical training sessions this year on monthly basis in the aim of helping HR to develop legal senses and mitigate risks. The first training session this year was held on Jan. 26 and specifically illustrated the confusing points in HR relevant legal document drafting. Session covered the drafting of labor contract, confidentiality agreement, non-competition agreement, training agreement, etc. Training schedule will be released shortly on chamber official website.

Upcoming Event in March

- >> Government Dialogue Salon -- Middle of March
- >> HR Practical Training Series II: Employee Accident Handling -- March 16th
- >> F&T Series: Breakfast Seminar on Cash Repatriation (English version) -- March 22nd
- >> F&T Series: Afternoon Seminar on Cash Repatriation (Chinese version)-- March 22nd
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International students.

THE EDUCATION FACTOR

by Carmen King

Education is a major factor in enabling some to go abroad. Globally, it seems like anywhere there is a college campus, there students from China can be found. Top colleges in China, including those in Tianjin also have their fair share of foreign students. Below are three types of education opportunities to study overseas.

Exchanges. Colleges in China have established exchange relationships with institutions overseas. These programs could involve students or even professors from each school being exchanged. When professors swap, they may be entitled to bring with them a body of students. For example, a physics professor from the US might come to Tianjin for one month. During the visit, he may be provided with housing, food allowance, and teach a series of classes at the inviting Chinese university. In addition, he could bring a delegation of students who would attend the classes he taught, and interact with other local students. Perhaps at the same

time, or another time during the year, a Chinese professor from the partner school and a group of students from China would go abroad under similar terms.

Another example is a group of exchange students from Korea who attended Chinese language classes at Tianjin Normal University. As a part of the program, they went to Chinese class every day and were provided housing for one year. The time spent in Tianjin counted as one of their four years of study for obtaining a bachelor's degree in Korea. Ultimately, they would graduate in Korea. The degree would be issued by the university in Korea. Similarly, exchange students from China may be given an opportunity to complete a year of study in Korea. However, in the end the degree would be awarded by the Chinese college.

When it comes to exchanges the student is limited in terms of time spent abroad. Unlike students or professors who are self-paid or part of a scholarship

program, theoretically there is no opportunity to stay abroad after the term of study is completed. Exchange students know when they arrive that they won't be staying. This could be both a positive and negative aspect of the program. Since they know ahead of time they will return home to graduate, they may not apply themselves when abroad. False reasoning being far from home means less consequences for their actions when on the foreign campus. It also could make time abroad rather transitory. Exchange students may see the time overseas as nothing more than a temporary adventure, so no need to invest or try hard. Thus, taking both relationships and study abroad less seriously. The positive may be in giving exchange students the opportunity to actually live in the country whose language they are studying. Be it language or something else, students with the same major can establish global connections while abroad. These contacts may open doors of opportunity later on in the future.

Self-paid. Unlike exchange students, or those on a scholarship, these may be some of the most motivated students of all. Since money for life and tuition is coming out of their own pockets, they tend to take their studies very seriously. It is not about having fun overseas. The exception might be if a student has very rich parents with money to burn. Self-paid students can be divided into two categories. Students that actually paid for all or the majority of overseas expenses themselves, and those that are being backed financially, such as by wealthy parents. The latter group appears to be prone to sub-par study and goofing off when abroad. They can be seen driving BMW's, Mercedes Benz' or similar brand



Communication between the exchange students.



Learning Chinese calligraphy.

vehicles to class. Despite being a student, they may enjoy a higher standard of living than the teaching faculty at the local university. Sadly, this sort of “self-paid” student may give certain ethnic groups a bad reputation overseas.

The opposite though is true for truly self-paid students that had to save up money or work while going to class to pay for tuition. A positive to this group is being highly motivated and willing to work hard since they have so much skin in the game. The negative is they tend to have huge amounts of pressure on them. It could be so great, they sleep little, eat cheaply and ultimately burn out. Another danger is the financial strain forces them to work long-hours which robs them of precious study time. Self-paid students coming to China should double check the budget before departure. Tuition and housing costs in China are significantly higher than in years past. Students may not be able to legally work in China without putting their stay and studies at risk. Any student in China with a residence permit for study purposes, should talk with the school’s administration before accepting any paid work. Students working under the table may end up being forced to return home before completing their studies due to violating visa terms, and even subject to fine or jail.

Scholarships. Scholarships may be offered by schools directly, via certainly third parties, or the government. Students looking to study abroad can search online for different scholarship programs (e.g. <http://www.csc.edu.cn>). For example, an American expat who was a self-paid student studying in Tianjin learned of scholarship programs being offered by both the university directly and the Chinese government. The number of students each program accepts can vary. Each has a different enrollment process.

Students looking to earn a scholarship should inquire directly with the university to see what might be available. At the same time, they could apply for a government backed scholarship. In some cases, a student might be accepted to one or more scholarship program. Thereby they can compare the offers and choose appropriately. The enrollment requirements and deadlines could be different. It requires careful research to avoid missing any opportunities.

Scholarships are positive because they give people who might not otherwise have the chance, the opportunity to study abroad. The negative is scholarships are limited in how many students can be accommodated. They also have limited budgets when it comes to providing money for student living expenses. In some cases, only tuition might be covered, leaving the student under pressure to pay for housing and life. Which as with self-paid students could result in them possibly working under the table. This not only puts their studies legally at risk if caught, but also makes for a tight schedule. Students tend to be paid low wages and work odd hours. This could impede proper sleep and a good study schedule. Another negative is that scholarships may only target younger students. Older students may have less options in terms of getting a scholarship for study.

In conclusion, exchange programs allow for teachers or students to go abroad. Self-paid students are usually highly motivated but under a lot of

IN CONCLUSION, EXCHANGE PROGRAMS ALLOW FOR TEACHERS OR STUDENTS TO GO ABROAD. SELF-PAID STUDENTS ARE USUALLY HIGHLY MOTIVATED BUT UNDER A LOT OF PRESSURE. WORKING PART-TIME AND GOING TO CLASS CAN BE DISTRACTING, OVERWHELMING AND EVEN ILLEGAL.

pressure. Working part-time and going to class can be distracting, overwhelming and even illegal. Scholarships could be a means to go overseas without going over budget. However, read the fine print before accepting an offer. Look out for unrealistic class schedules, insufficient stipends, and even loss of freedom due to mandatory attendance of activities or events, such as class trips and holiday celebrations.



Paper cutting culture.

想明白了再留学

教育是人们选择出国的主要原因。世界各地但凡有校园的地方，总能找到中国学生的身影。同样，在中国校园，我们也总会发现外国学生的存在。以下是留学生的三种教育机会。

交流生。很多中国学院都已经和外国学校建立了交换关系。学校之间交换的可以是学生也可以是老师，被交流的老师还可以带领一个学生代表团。还有一种方式是留学生在留学的国家完成相应课程，然后再回到本国国家完成剩余课程后，学校予以毕业证书。同样，中国的交换生也可以有一样的机会。和自费或者奖学金项目的留学生情况不同的是，公费的留学生理论上需要在项目结束后就即刻回国的。这有积极方面也有消极方面。消极的是，因为身在海外，他们无需有过多的压力，而积极的是，留学生会因为这样的海外经历多了更多的打开世界大门的机会。

自费留学生。自费留学生大概是留学生中最积极的一类了。因为所有的开销都要自己承担，因此他们会比别人更加努力学习。自费留学生也分自己赚钱上学和父母支持上学的。对于依靠父母的富二代学生而言，他们的很多行为会影响人们对海外群体的印象。而对于那些真正积极生活的学生来说，他们一方面承受着课业的压力，另一方面还要忍受生存的煎熬。尤其是那些选择来中国留学的学生，来之前一定要做好精神和经济上的准备。

奖学金项目。奖学金项目通常由学校或第三方支持。学生可以自行在线申请那些提供奖学金项目的学校。比如自费的美国学生可以申请由大学和中国政府双向提供的一些奖学金项目。每个奖学金项目的申请需求都不一样，有资格的学生可以申请多个项目。奖学金项目为那些没有留学机会的学生提供了各种可能。但与此同时，奖学金只能免去学业的费用，它并不包含生活等资金。很多时候，申请奖学金项目的学生也要和自费留学生一样，身兼学业和生活的压力。

总之，如果你有出国的计划一定考虑好你要选择的路径。上学不易，生存更难，且行且珍惜。



Yue sao

PREPARING FOR BABY CHOOSING A YUE SAO

by Charlotte Edwards

Within my first month of living in China I learned about the what's often called the Moon Month or the Forbidden Month. For those unfamiliar, it's a period of 30-45 (or more) days after giving birth. The mom and new baby are supposed to stay inside; Mom rests as much as possible while the paternal grandparents come to care for the family. It sounded both fascinating and outdated at the same time. I thought it would be nice to have someone cook my meals; but I probably wouldn't choose my mother-in-law. The ability to take a nap whenever I wanted sounded great, but not being allowed to shower or have ice water? No thanks! Having lived through it twice now, I think the practices are in need of a little updating, but still very worthwhile.

Many Chinese become grandparents in their mid to late 40s and are still working. Some are able to quit their jobs or take early retirement in order to continue the tradition of caring for the new grandchild, but some are not. For families welcoming their second child, the grandparents might not be enough. For those situations, there are yue sao's: women who come to care for mother and child after birth. They typically live with you for the full month, but other

arrangements can be made. They command a high fee since they are essentially on call day and night for a whole month. But those who've used them say it's money well spent. Here are a few tips if you're considering hiring one:

Interview several candidates. This woman will be living in your home for a full month. It's in your best interest to make sure you like her! Take your time and interview several women early on. Invite them for a meal to see how they behave. If possible, watch her care for a child.

Get personal references from past clients. Reviews aren't very objective, but you will get a sense of the yue sao after talking to a few of her past clients. Keep an open mind as you listen. But do trust your gut feelings.

Check her credentials. There is no such thing as a National Yue Sao Association, but you can see what kinds of education she's had to help prepare her for her job and make her more desirable. Having first aid knowledge is essential. She may have also taken classes in caring for babies, assisting with breastfeeding, cleaning, and cooking for postpartum mothers.

Make sure you clearly write out your expectations. This, like a birthing plan, isn't common but it will help you to have clear

expectations that you can refer to when necessary. Non-Asians will probably want a less strict routine than Chinese mothers adhere to, so let your yue sao know that you will take a shower and would prefer she not chastise you for doing so. Let her know that you'll be using diapers and do not want her allowing the baby to go in a basin (as my mother-in-law started training my babies to do).

Similar suggestions apply if you're choosing a recovery facility. Check out a number of them. Go unannounced to get a "real" look rather than a carefully planned tour.

Even if you don't have a Chinese-style Moon Month, do allow yourself plenty of time to rest after giving birth. Eat nutritious foods that will nourish your body and enable it bounce back to its pre-baby state. Although it was hard to go just stay at home for a solid month (and, if I'm being honest, I failed...I would sneak out for nightly walks to get in a bit of gentle exercise), it was helpful to my body. I lost all my baby weight, and then some, within that first month and had the chance to slowly get used to my new role in life.

如何挑选合适的月嫂

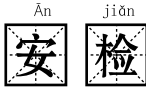
来中国以后，我才知道女人生孩子还有“做月子”一说。“月子”通常指女性产后的30-45天这段时间。理论上讲，新妈妈和孩子在月子期间应待在家里。“做月子”听起来既迷人又过时，产后有人帮忙料理一切简直不要太幸福，但是不能洗澡却是一件非常头痛的事。就我个人经历而言，“做月子”有它存在的意义，但做法上需要一点点更新。

不少中国人在成为爷爷奶奶的时候还有自己的工作，他们很多时候没办法同时兼顾照顾孩子和工作的重任，这个时候月嫂市场就应运而生。雇佣月嫂费用通常很高，但很多请过月嫂的人都会评价这钱花得值。如果你也有请月嫂的需要，那么如下是我从朋友那里学来的一点点经验，希望对你们有所帮助。

首先多看几位候选人。月嫂通常会住在你家一个月，所以你的喜好是最关键的问题。其次，多听听之前雇主的评价，当然也要相信你自己的直觉。第三，检查一下月嫂的证件。这里指的并不是什么上岗证一类的东西，而是看她的工作能力都有哪些，以此来更好的帮她安排工作。最后一定要告知你的月嫂有关你的行为习惯。非亚洲人对于产后的护理一定没有中国人做的那么详细。因此你的月嫂一定要熟悉你的生活习惯。

同样的建议也适用于月子中心。任何决定之前都要反复考量。当然，如果你真的不太喜欢坐月子的习惯，那么也一定要确保自己在产后有足够的休息时间以此来恢复元气。我虽然没有在家待上一个月的时间，但时不时的散步和简单锻炼，让我很快恢复了体力，并慢慢的适应了母亲的新角色。

SECURITY CHECK



SUBWAY SECURITY CHECK 地铁安检

Security Officer: Please put your backpack through the X-ray machine.

Ān jiǎn yuán Qǐng bǎ nín de bēi bāo fàng jìn ān jiǎn yí lǐ
安检员：请把您的背包放进安检仪里。

Passenger: A bag this small still needs scanned?

Chéng kè Zhè me xiǎo de bāo yě yào fàng ma
乘客：这么小的包也要放吗？

Security Officer: Yes. What's in your hand?

Ān jiǎn yuán Shì de Nín shǒu lǐ ná de shì shén me?
安检员：是的！您手里拿的是什么呢？

Passenger: A bottle of water.

Chéng kè Kuàng quán shuǐ
乘客：矿泉水。

Security Officer: Please take a drink of it.

Ān jiǎn yuán Qǐng nín dǎ kāi hē yī kǒu!
安检员：请您打开喝一口！

Passenger: Ok.

Chéng kè Hǎo de
乘客：好的。

Security Officer: Please stand on this step and extend your arms. Please turn around. What's in your pocket?

Ān jiǎn yuán Qǐng nín zhàn dào ān jiǎn tái shàng lái, bǎ shǒu bì shēn kāi qǐng zhuǎn shēn nín de kǒu dai lǐ shì shén me?
安检员：请您站到安检台上来，把手臂伸开，请转身，您的口袋里是什么呢？

Passenger: Keys.

Chéng kè Shì yào shi
乘客：是钥匙。

Security Officer: Please take them out and let me see.

Ān jiǎn yuán Qǐng nín bǎ yào shi ná chū lái, ràng wǒ kàn yī xià
安检员：请您把钥匙拿出来，让我看一下。

Passenger: Look, they really are just keys.

Chéng kè Nín kàn zhè de què jiù shì yī chuàn yào shi
乘客：您看，这的确就是一串钥匙。

Security Officer: Thanks for cooperating. Please open your bag.

Ān jiǎn yuán Xiè xiè pèi hé! Qǐng nín bǎ bāo dǎ kāi
安检员：谢谢配合！请您把包打开。

Passenger: Ok.

Chéng kè Hǎo de
乘客：好的。

Security Officer: I'm sorry, you can't travel with a fruit knife.

Ān jiǎn yuán Duì bu qǐ nín bù néng xié dài shuǐ guǒ dāo
安检员：对不起，您不能携带水果刀。

Passenger: So now what?

Chéng kè Nà zěn me bàn
乘客：那怎么办？

Security Officer: It will be confiscated, or you can choose a different form of transportation.

Ān jiǎn yuán Huò zhě mò shōu huò zhě qǐng xuǎn zé qí tā jiāo tōng gōng jù
安检员：或者没收，或者请选择其他交通工具。

AIRPORT SECURITY CHECK 飞机安检

Security Officer: Please take all cell phones, tablets, and portable chargers out of your backpack.

Ān jiǎn yuán Qǐng nín bǎ bēi bāo lǐ de shǒu jī píng bǎn diàn nǎo chōng diàn bǎo dōng wù pǐn ná chū lái
安检员：请您把背包里的手手机、平板电脑、充电宝等物品拿出来。

Passenger: Ok. Are lighters permitted?

Chéng kè Hǎo de Qǐng wèn dǎ huǒ jī néng dài ma
乘客：好的。请问，打火机能带吗？

Security Officer: Absolutely not. We must confiscate it. Your backpack has a bottle of liquid.

Ān jiǎn yuán Jué duì bù xíng wǒ men yào mò shōu Nín de bēi bāo lǐ yǒu yī píng yè tǐ
安检员：绝对不行，我们要没收您的背包里有一瓶液体。

Passenger: That's just a bottle of shampoo.

Chéng kè Nà zhǐ shì yī píng xǐ fā shuǐ ér yǐ
乘客：那只是一瓶洗发水而已。

Security Officer: Our regulation is no liquid carried on can exceed 100mL.

Ān jiǎn yuán Wǒ men yǒu guī dìng suí shēn xié dài de yè tǐ bù néng chāo guò yī bǎi háo shēng
安检员：我们有规定，随身携带的液体不能超过一百毫升。

Passenger: So now what?

Chéng kè Nà zěn me bàn ne
乘客：那怎么办呢？

Security Officer: You can check it. Sir, your portable charger can't be taken on.

Ān jiǎn yuán Nín kě yǐ tuō yùn Xiān shēng nín de chōng diàn bǎo yě bù néng xié dài
安检员：您可以托运。先生，您的充电宝也不能携带。

Passenger: Why? Aren't portable chargers allowed as a carry-on item?

Chéng kè Wèi shén me yā suí shēn xíng lí bù shì kě yǐ dài yī ge chōng diàn bǎo ma
乘客：为什么呀，随身行李不是可以带一个充电宝吗？

Security Officer: According to regulations, portable charges with a capacity of 100Wh and less can be carried on. Those with capacities of 100-160Wh need approval before being taken on. Any capacity exceeding 160Wh is strictly prohibited. I also must remind you, portable chargers cannot be checked.

Ān jiǎn yuán Àn zhào guī dìng yī xià de chōng diàn bǎo kě yǐ xié dài, 100-160Wh de shēn qǐng hòu kě yǐ xié dài chāo guò 160Wh de yán jìn xié dài. Ēr qiě tí xǐng nín yī xià chōng diàn bǎo bù néng tuō yùn
安检员：按照规定，100Wh以下的充电宝可以携带，100-160Wh的充电宝可以申请后可以携带，超过160Wh的严禁携带。而且，提醒您一下，充电宝不能托运。

Passengers: It appears my only option is to leave it here.

Chéng kè Kàn lái zhǐ néng bǎ tā liú zài jī chǎng le
乘客：看来只能把它留在机场了。

Security Officer: It looks like your backpack has sausage in it. Please take it out for inspection.

Ān jiǎn yuán Nín de bēi bāo lǐ hǎo xiàng yǒu xiāng cháng qǐng nín ná chū lái jiǎn chá
安检员：您的背包里好像有香肠，请您拿出来检查。

Passenger: This is China's most famous corn sausage. We expats love it.

Chéng kè Zhè shì Zhōng guó zuì yǒu míng de yù mǐ cháng wǒ men wài guó rén dōu hěn xǐ huān
乘客：这是中国最有名的玉米肠，我们外国人都很喜欢。

Security Officer: This sausage is a meat product. I'm afraid it can't be taken.

Ān jiǎn yuán Nín dài de xiāng cháng shǔ yú ròu zhì pǐn kǒng pà bù néng rù jìng
安检员：您带的香肠属于肉制品，恐怕不能入境。

Passenger: I'll eat it in the waiting area, ok?

Chéng kè Wǒ dào hòu jī tīng jiù bǎ tā chī diào kě yǐ ba
乘客：我到候机厅就把它吃掉，可以吧。

Security Officer: Ok. Thanks for cooperating. Have a good trip.

Ān jiǎn yuán Nà kě yǐ xiè xiè pèi hé zhù nín lǚ tú yú kuài
安检员：那可以，谢谢配合，祝您旅途愉快！

VOCABULARY: 词汇

Mò shōu Bǎ wéi fǎn guī dìng de dōng xī shōu qù
没收：把违反规定的东西收去
guī gōng
归公。

Confiscate: To take something that violates policy.

LANGUAGE TIP: 语言点

Huò zhě huò zhě Biǎo shì xuǎn zé guān xì Bǐ rú huò zhě jīn tiān huò zhě míng tiān wǒ yī dìng qù yī tàng nǐ jiā
或者...或者...：表示选择关系。比如“或者今天，或者明天，我一定去一趟你家。”

Either... Or... conveys a choice. As in: Either today or tomorrow I will definitely go to your house.

PROMOTION

Chinese New Year Celebrations at Wellington College in Tianjin

Under the leadership of the Mandarin department, the school community enthusiastically embraced the celebrations for the Spring Festival in the

Year of the Dog 2018. Pupils, parents and staff really got into the spirit of the New Year.

Pupils celebrated the New Year by presenting their Mandarin language achievements by singing Chinese songs, reading poems, making traditional art, and taking part in many performances. Moreover, a great number of creative ideas came from pupils in the kindergarten and Junior school, including the New Year tradition of decorating doors. The integrity of Spring Festival, Chinese characteristics

and signs of Wellington were demonstrated perfectly in the Year of the Dog logo design competition. Meanwhile, based on two of Wellington's core values - Kindness and Courage - the Chinese writing competition encouraged pupils to express their understanding about the Spirit of Wellington in written form. Last but not least was the lively and busy charity market providing a perfect ending to the Chinese New Year Week. All of the monies raised at the event will be donated to our charity organizations.



PROMOTION

The Annual Music Production at Wellington College International Tianjin

This March, Wellington College International Tianjin will be performing the ground-breaking musical, Les 'Misérables. It will be performed entirely by the pupils, and directed and produced by Faye Gossedge, the College's Director of Music. It is the world's longest-running musical – a true modern classic based on Victor Hugo's novel and featuring one of the most memorable scores of all time.

Epic, grand and uplifting, the Les Misérables School Edition packs an emotional wallop that has thrilled audiences all over the world. This year, we have over 180 pupils involved in the production, either onstage, or in the production team, making props, designing costumes and creating the

light and sound design.

Brief Synopsis

In nineteenth century France, Jean Valjean is released from years of unjust imprisonment, but finds nothing in store for him but mistrust and mistreatment. He breaks his parole in hopes of starting a new life, initiating a lifelong struggle for redemption as he is relentlessly pursued by police inspector Javert, who refuses to believe Valjean can change his ways. Finally, during the Paris student uprising of 1832, Javert must confront his ideals after Valjean spares his life and saves that of the student revolutionary who has captured the heart of Valjean's adopted daughter.

Performance Dates: 22nd, 23rd and 24th in March

Time: Starts from 7:00pm

Location: The College Theatre

Tickets will be available from the School Reception from February 26th, 2018

Ticket Price: 80RMB per ticket

For tickets and more information please contact: events.tianjin@wellingtoncollege.cn



or Call the College reception at 022-8758 7199.

Production of
LES MISÉRABLES SCHOOL PRODUCTION
Performed entirely by pupils
A Musical by ALAIN BOUBLIL and CLAUDE MICHEL SCHÖNBERG
School edition specially adapted and licensed by MUSIC THEATRE INTERNATIONAL and CAMERON MACKINTOSH (OVERSEAS) LTD.

IST Sports Teams Shine at Tournaments Through The Season

International School of Tianjin (IST) Middle and High School teams have continued to show great results in ACAMIS (All China and Mongolia International Schools) and ISAC (International Schools Athletic Conference) over the past few weeks.

The IST High School Basketball teams participated in the ACAMIS Red Division Basketball Tournament at Dulwich College Beijing from Feb 1-3, 2018. This is the most competitive division of them all, with some of the biggest schools in terms of student-population. Both the girls' and boys' teams represented the school superbly, showing excellent sportsmanship, commitment and outstanding behavior during the event (and the entire season, for that matter!)

The IST Girls' team came 3rd after defeating SSIS (Suzhou Singapore International School) in the play-off. They achieved the highest position for an IST girls' basketball team in ACAMIS so far. They were superb during the entire event, beating some very good teams in the process. The girls finished a very positive season in which they won ISCOT (International Schools Conference of Tianjin), were first runners-up in ISAC Division 1 and came 3rd in this last ACAMIS event.

Earlier, IST's Middle School Volleyball teams participated in the ISAC tournaments in Tianjin and Beijing. The U14 Boys' were champions after winning all their games and beating DSP (German Embassy School Beijing) in the final in three sets. They had also won the ISCOT tournament a couple of weeks previously. This was an outstanding achievement for them as they brought home the ISAC MS trophy for boys to IST.

The U13 Boys were 2nd, after narrowly losing to WAB (Western Academy Beijing) 28-26 in a well fought out final match, after



beating DCB and ISB (International School of Beijing) on their way to the finals. They also received the Sportsmanship Award and were considered to have shown the best collective play of the event by the rest of the coaches. Again, this was a massive achievement.

At IST, our U13 Girls' team earned the Sportsmanship Award after a very positive day in which they showed excellent attitude and very good moments of volleyball.



Congratulations to all the teams and their coaches for bringing so many laurels to IST!

The Star Barber Shop

"Dear children, the Star Barber Shop is open, come get a haircut." The teachers of the Jian Hua Autism Rehabilitation Center held a haircutting-themed social class. Before class, the teachers prepared a variety of haircutting props and simulated the three most common steps at the barber shop: washing, cutting, and drying hair. As the children became familiar with these processes they would be able to get a haircut.

This class was born out of feedback from parents. Some children wouldn't cooperate when they went to the barber shop; some didn't want to have their hair washed, some couldn't take the sound of the electric razor, and some were afraid of the sound of the hair dryer. Some children don't even go to the barber's; they only have haircuts at home by their parents. As the children grow older, the parents find it more and more difficult to cut their children's hair.

The teachers decided to help the children overcome this problem through a social class. The teachers observed that most children refused or do not like haircuts for two reasons: on the one hand, the skin of their scalp and neck are too sensitive, and on the other hand is their sensitive hearing -- the sound of the electric razor and hair dryer scared the children. For these reasons, the teachers used the desensitization method to simulate the environment of a hair salon. The children could get used to the sounds slowly, as they see that these tools were not as scary as they might have thought.

The teachers then invited the children into the shop, to wash, cut, and dry their hair. Step by step, many of the children observed other children's experiences at the barber shop and saw that it was not as scary as they had imagined, and they were willing to participate in the game of having a haircut. Slowly, their fears decreased; active participation increased; fewer children resisted, and more children embraced the activity.

The result of the class was beyond the teachers' expectations. One of the parents



texted the teacher by WeChat that weekend, saying that when they took their children to the barber shop, the child was very cooperative, from waiting for a haircut to washing his hair, to getting his hair cut and dry, and to finally leaving the barber shop. The parents said they knew the social class at the center must have had a huge impact on their children, and finally this long-term issue could be thus resolved.

In fact, in the world of a child with autism, many things are seemingly simple, but they need more time to be learned and adapted to; many things are seemingly ordinary, but they need more simple details in a way they can accept and understand. For these children, we need more patience, care and love, so that they can have a better tomorrow.

PROMOTION

IST Chinese Bazaar Ushers In The Festive Spirit of Chun Jie

The annual Chinese Bazaar at IST is always a trigger for the community to gear up for the upcoming Chinese Spring Festival or Chun Jie. This year was no exception and IST's Parent Faculty Organization (PFO) put up their annual Chinese Bazaar on the morning of Friday February 9, 2018 in the beautiful sprawling corridors outside the Teacher Center on the second floor of the Han Building of the IST Campus.

It was a great event as always, and the efforts put in by the hardworking PFO Committee members were very evident in the huge variety vendors selling their wares and the large turnout of enthusiastic buyers. Needless to say the Bazaar was



successful in infusing everyone with the festive spirit of Chinese New Year!

What a colorful and cheerful Bazaar to usher in the Chinese New Year in the IST community. There were so many wonderful knick-knacks, crafts, jewelry etc.

to choose from and buy, to get into the festive spirit of the Chinese New Year of the Dog. A heartfelt thank you to the PFO!

The IST Community takes this opportunity to wish everyone Chun Jie Kuai Le and Xin Nian Hao!

TEDA International School's Celebration of Chinese Culture

With the New Year just around the corner, The Chinese Department of Teda International School offered the students a wonderful opportunity to immerse themselves in a little Chinese Culture. On each day of the week long celebration student had the chance to get some hands-on experience of a number of traditional Chinese arts and crafts activities including woodblock printing; calligraphy; stuffed bun (baozi) making; Chinese games, and Chinese drama. The participants came away with a deeper understanding of the significance of the Chinese New Year and an awakened enthusiasm for learning more about the language and culture of China. Teda International School would like to wish everyone a happy and prosperous new year filled with joy, courage, loyalty and harmony, as embodied in this year's Chinese zodiac sign of the dog.





Harbin

THERE WAS PLENTY TO DO BESIDES LOOKING AT SCULPTURES AS WELL, INCLUDING SLIDES AND SKIING AND PLACES TO WARM UP INSIDE WITH HOT CHOCOLATE OR COFFEE.

ICE FESTIVAL

 by Starr Mcmillan

I clung tightly to my friend's hands and looked down the ice slide. We were about to be pushed over the edge, and all of a sudden the slide seemed much steeper than when we were gazing up at it from the bottom, feet planted firmly on the ground.

"Yi, er, san!" the worker at the top yelled out, and then ran and gave our inner tubes a hard push. Suddenly we were spinning down the ice faster than I thought possible, and it was all I could do to keep hanging on.

Screams tangled with laughter as we bumped the sides of the slide and then dropped down an even steeper final descent. The lights of the Harbin Ice Festival twinkled in the distance but quickly grew closer as we swept into the home stretch and slid to a stop. I finally released my friend's hand and clambered out of my tube, surprised at how much fun a simple ice slide could be.

Since university classes are out until March for the new year holiday, I decided to go with some of my friends to Harbin for a few days to see the famous ice festival there. It was well worth the trip, and even more beautiful than I'd heard.

In some ways, we tend to spend the winter doing our best to avoid everything wintery. We bundle up, minimize time outside, drink hot water, and look forward to warmer days. The ice festival was all about

fully embracing and enjoying winter's virtues, and I found that refreshing.

There's a crisp, cold beauty unique to ice sculptures. Once we wove our way into the center of the festival, we were completely surrounded by them. An ice castle towered over us, flanked by a pagoda with twinkling yellow lights. Across from them, a group of ice trees with rainbow colored lights cut sharp silhouettes against the night sky.

There was plenty to do besides looking at sculptures as well, including slides and skiing and places to warm up inside with hot chocolate or coffee. Though we didn't stay more than a few hours because of the cold, I was glad I had the chance to see something I'd only read about in my textbooks before.

I'm thankful for the chance a break from class gave me to see more of China and have a few adventures. Many things about living overseas are just normal—I go to class, pay bills, buy groceries, and do everything I'd do if I still lived in America. My days are full of ordinary tasks, I just do ordinary tasks cross-culturally.

Taking a short trip to see something so unique reminded me living overseas can be fun and exciting, too. In America, I'd never have the chance to travel overnight by train, tour old Russian Orthodox churches, or spend time in a whole mini-city made of ice.

China is full of diverse beauty, and I hope to see more of it while I'm a student here.

冬天到冰城去看雪

我紧紧抓着我朋友的手，顺着滑坡往下看，坡度似乎比我们在底下看得更为陡峭。我的心提到了嗓子眼，双脚稳稳扣着地面。“1,2,3”伴着工作人员的口令，我们一路下滑，尖叫声和欢笑声此起彼伏。哈尔滨的冰灯在不远处闪烁光芒，我们的滑行进入终点，我从没想过一个简单的冰滑梯可以带来如此大的乐趣。

因为寒假的缘故，所以我决定和朋友一起去看传说中的冬季哈尔滨。来过之后我才发现这里要比人们描述中的更加美丽。寒冷的冬天我们都习惯于将自己裹得严严实实，尽可能的待在温暖的地方。而冰雪节的存在就是为了让人们彻底拥抱和享受冬天的美好，这样的想法简直太棒。

冰雕的独特之处在于它冷艳的美。进入冰雪世界，我们就完全被冰雕包围。一座冰堡高耸于我们之上，两边是一座闪烁着黄色灯光的宝塔。在它们对面，一棵棵挂着彩虹色灯光的冰树在夜空衬托下轮廓分明。冬季的哈尔滨除了看冰雕还可以有很多有意思的活动比如滑雪，滑滑梯。虽然冷，但是能亲眼看到书本上提到过的场景，心情也是无比激动。

我很感激能有机会从课堂上休息一下，让我看到中国的更多精彩。这里的生活和我在美国的生活并无二异。生活平凡，平凡的过着我跨文化生活的简单日子。如果我还在美国，那我一定没有机会坐火车，参观俄罗斯教堂，在冰城痛痛快快的度过一夜。中国的美多种多样，愿和我一样的你，能在最美好的时刻欣赏更多美丽景色。



Sculptures

Starr Mcmillan is an American foreign exchange student who will be studying Chinese in Tianjin for two years. This year, she'll be writing for Jin Magazine about how students navigate life overseas.



Spiral clock

REDEFINING TIME by Carmen King

What is time? The biggest brains in the world could probably fill countless pages in an attempt to answer that question. Yet many words do not equal truth. Regardless of how time is defined, humans don't deny it. Not even ignorance about time's beginning, end, and origin is an exemption from its consequences. Name an imperfect person who hasn't been defeated by the power of time? Time is an equalizer. It levels the playing field. It takes the best of the best and in time turns them into dust. A new documentary by Gotham Cophra called "Tom vs. Time" documents superstar quarterback Tom Brady's personal war against time.

From business moguls, Olympic legends, and world leaders, time has outlasted them all. Time is perhaps the most precious commodity. Money can be re-earned. Stuff can be replaced. Whereas time passes by never to be repeated. Fiction has dabbled with the idea of going back in time. From "Superman" to "Back to the Future," each told a story of trying to turn back time. Time's fleeting

and limited nature seems to make it an enemy of many. Some feel they simply don't have enough time. Which is it? Is time flying by or standing still? When it comes to the concept of time, expats coming to China may be in for a challenge.

Time is Money

A basic and rather rudimentary concept about time engrained in some English-speaking individuals from youth up is: "time is money." Popular be it may, this is false. If it weren't, everyone would be wealthy in time. On the contrary time at times is far easier to come by than money, especially it seems in China, which is where the massive cultural difference emerges.

China is pushing the "Chinese Dream." Long before this catch phrase emerged people on the other side of the world have been pursuing the "American Dream." At the core of the latter, is the idea that anything can be achieved if one is simply willing to put in the time. Of course, this too is false. Those terminally ill invest tons of time searching for a cure only to die in time. Putting in time is not

enough. Time does not, can not and will not become money automatically. Still, perhaps with the advent and popularity of a person's wages being calculated per hour, the idea of "time is money" took root despite its inherent inaccuracy.

As was reported on last month in the business article entitled: "The Next Dream Team," the Chinese function on some very strong cultural concepts. That article highlighted the power of the collective when it comes to business success in China. Three linguistic pieces of evidence were presented: 愚公移山 (yúgōngyíshān), which translates to: "a foolish farmer moved a mountain;" 人 (rén) meaning "a person" but contains the idea of one person relying on another; and the character for crowd: 众 (zhòng) which portrays three people together.

Another important Chinese cultural concept is how time is viewed. Those raised in a western world built on the basis of the "time is money" ideology may struggle to grasp how locals view time in China. An excellent example is China's infamous Spring Festival (春节 chūnjié). It may be fair to say that no other

annual event currently eclipses Spring Festival for the Chinese. A billion people seem to work collectively towards the common goal of time off come Spring Festival.

Even as this article is being typed, Spring Festival is affecting time. Normal deadlines have been advanced because business as usual is anything but during “Chunjie.” Businesses shut down during Spring Festival, such as the printers of this magazine. Imagine “Chunjie” as the ultimate opportunity to play hooky without anyone even batting an eye. Technically the law provides a week of holiday time. Yet every year people disappear for weeks, even a month or more around the time of Spring Festival and no one even thinks twice. This has connections to another Chinese wonder: “春运 chūnyùn,” which makes for yet another verbose Chinese to English translation of: “(passenger) transport during the Spring Festival period” based on Pleco. Pictures cannot do justice to the reality. Suffice it to say, consider traveling at another time.

Yet, that’s easier said than done for locals though. As we are talking about yet another time-honored Chinese custom. The annual celebration of Chinese New Year is culturally understood to be a time when the family must be together in person. It is that final requirement of the tradition, all being together in the same place at the same time that makes for all the travel insanity. Imagine a billion people all trying to travel at the same time.

The concept of time equals money may be strongly entrenched in the west. While in China, more than a few times, expats may realize time is easier to come by than money.

THE BOTTOM LINE, WASTE TIME AND NOT MONEY. THIS CHINESE CONCEPT OF TIME MAY BE A TOUGH PILL FOR SOME EXPATS TO SWALLOW.

Thus, patience may trump dollars. Instead of burning more money in a vain attempt to get somewhere faster or finish something quicker, consider spending extra time and waiting patiently.

An example of this was a local man playing a video game while waiting at a China Unicom store. The American expat was rather dumbfounded by the countless people in queue. Easily an hour or two could be wasted waiting. Amidst the crowd was this Chinese fellow sitting playing a video game as if he was home on the couch. There was zero evidence of irritation and seemingly no concern over the massive loss of time. When asked how he felt about the wait, the response was telling. He said that all the wait time had been factored into the equation in advance, so there was no need to get upset. Instead he came prepared with his video game. He had plenty of time to enjoy playing it.

Time vs. Money

This is the real meat of it all. The Chinese may actually culturally accept a concept of “Time vs. Money” instead of “Time is Money.” In either equation, both are recognized as assets.

However, locally one may be far more available than the other. In such a scenario, willing acceptance of long wait times is totally fine if it means saving money. Like the guy at Unicom, so are the countless passengers who choose slow trains instead of fast ones or even an airplane for travel. In exchange for losing massive amounts of time, perhaps a day or more as one is held captive in a cabin car as it crawls down the tracks at a mind-numbingly slow speed, passengers can save money. The bottom line, waste time and not money. This Chinese concept of time may be a tough pill for some expats to swallow. It’s no different than the wannabe Tai-Chi masters making millimeter moves in slow motion at the park. The Chinese simply don’t always see slow as a loss.

As a trainer said about Tom Brady in “Tom vs. Time:” “The aging process is unforgiving. He’s not going to be able to do at seventy what he’s doing now.” In man’s current state, time is merciless. The biggest and best will be brought to their knees, and eventually the grave by time. Conceptually redefining what time means is not easy. Yet for those living in China, sometimes, it may be wiser to spend time instead of money.

重新定义时间

时间是什么？这就说来话长了。我们可能说不清时间的起始和终点，但我们每个人都领教过时间的力量。在一个人最好的年纪，他能发挥最强的潜力，但随着时间的流逝最终会归于尘土。不管是曾经叱咤风云的大亨，体坛传奇明星还是大政治家，没有人能打败残酷的时间。每到这个时候，人们就想用魔法让时间倒转。你觉得时间不够用还是静止了呢？中国人和西方人对时间的概念也不尽相同。

西方人从小就被灌输“时间就是金钱”的理念。虽然这句话人尽皆知，但它并不成立，因为时间要比金钱来得容易多了。这几年中国人一直在说“中国梦”，美国人也有“美国梦”，其核心思想就是只要你肯付出时间专心去做一件事，你就能成功。但这个说法也有问题，因为在错误的事情上投资时间不会换来成功，而且时间不能自动变成金钱。

在中国人的观念里，时间与金钱是对立的，要么选择时间要么选择金钱。如果我想省钱，那我可以牺牲自己的时间，比如为了省钱，很多人都会买慢车车票，哪怕要在拥挤的车厢里挨上一两天，时间可以浪费，但钱不行。如果我的时间很宝贵，那我宁可用钱来买时间。

中国对春节的法定假期规定为7天，有些人如果提出在这一期间休更久的假也能获得老板的批准，因为这毕竟是中国最重要的节日。所以在这7天里，你在中国的各项业务也必须暂停，而你的客户也可能要消失一个月。

这可能是许多外国人难以理解的差别。就好像风靡世界的中国太极，像慢动作一样的招式真的能克敌制胜吗？中国人相信可以的。



Can we turn back time?



Blue sky

BLUE SKY THINKING

by Robert Watt

This time last year, the pollution around Tianjin, in Beijing and Hebei was terrible. I had a friend visiting and in the photographs of the days he was here, we are wearing masks, in the background the buildings fading behind a grey veil. On his visit to Tianjin downtown he was unable to see the glorious architecture along the river for the thick haze. There were reports of the smog on the BBC News and a five day red alert was issued - the first since the inaugural red warning made in the same month the year before.

The issue of air quality was on everybody's minds as schools were closed, vehicles restricted and windows kept firmly shut. In the evenings, people stayed in and life felt subdued by the deserted stillness. We watched the 2.5ug pm count and read reports of expats returning home, unwilling to expose their young children to pollution levels which exceeded WHO safe limits by a factor of 20. The Guardian Newspaper reported that Beijing was 'almost uninhabitable'.

The winter smog is caused by Coal-powered industries and heating systems, as well as vehicle emissions and dust from construction sites. Its

exacerbated by the low humidity and lack of wind. The pollution is a side effect of the regions success, its powerhouse of factories and heavy industry, of the massive growth in population as people crowd into the cities, become richer, consume more energy, replace their old pushbikes with new cars.

How long to improve?

Coming from the UK, I was frequently reminded of the 'pea soup' smogs that once plagued London. People asked me how long it took to clean up the skies and I was surprised to read that London air had been blighted by coal fires since the 13th Century. Little was done to improve the situation until the Great Smog of 1952. It seemed impossible that Northern China would tolerate such conditions for so long. Efforts to reduce pollution were frequently reported and the blue skies attained during important summits and international events showed that with the right will it was possible.

This year, the sky has been remarkably clear. As I sit writing, the Yan Mountains stand out sharp against the brilliant blue sky and the view of the city from my 20th floor apartment is clearly visible to the

EFFORTS TO REDUCE POLLUTION WERE FREQUENTLY REPORTED AND THE BLUE SKIES ATTAINED DURING IMPORTANT SUMMITS AND INTERNATIONAL EVENTS SHOWED THAT WITH THE RIGHT WILL IT WAS POSSIBLE.

edge of the horizon. I've been wondering all winter if this will continue, if a sudden improvement had been made, or if, like Winston Churchill remarked during London's Great Smog, "it is just a weather event".

As the weeks pass, I have been expecting the haze to return. It feels that such dramatic improvements would be unlikely. But, while there have been a few days where the pm counter has risen, at its worse it has only reached half of the value of last year and only on two occasions. Overall, it's been nowhere near as bad as previous years.

Are things getting better?

This year, the stories of air pollution are reversed. Alarming news of dangerous levels of pollution have been reported in central London and other UK cities. One headline read that pollution in London was now worse than Beijing. The accusation, not that Beijing air had got better but that London air had got worse. Beijing air is synonymous with air pollution today, just as Victorian London was in the past. A slightly unfair status, given that neither Beijing nor Tianjin were in the top 30 polluted cities in the world, even before this year's improvements.

Even so, I wasn't looking forward to winter and a repeat of last year's air, the wearing of uncomfortable masks to work, chesty coughs and prickly throats, the idea of microscopic particles circulating in my blood. It's easy to be carried away with the relief of not having to endure this. I have to remind myself that the improvement, whilst enormously welcome, is still far from ideal. The delight at views of the mountain outlines, sharp against the cloudless sky and the city lights stretching deep downtown in the night look lovely, but who knows what noxious gases and biological molecules lurk unseen. And particulate levels remain well above safe levels.

Complexity of causes.

Air pollution causes diseases, allergies or death. According to the 2014 World Health Organisation reports, air pollution in 2012 caused the deaths of around 7 million people worldwide. All major cities in the world struggle to meet WHO targets. The causes and solutions are complex because not all pollutants are manmade. Ash from volcanic eruptions, sand or soil whipped up by ground winds, wildfires, ozone and radon gases, all reduce air quality and are hazardous.

The weather plays a part too; rain cleans the air, mountains trap it, winds dump it on other countries. Cities located on Islands in the centre of the Pacific, like Hawaii and New Zealand, or separated by a hundred miles of tundra, or forest such as Ottawa and Helsinki suffer less. For other countries like Egypt and Iran, the surrounding desert dust compounds the problems.

Long costly solutions

As the number of blue skies and clear horizon days mount up, my skepticism that things hadn't likely improved, that it was just due to the weather, has given way to the acceptance that the efforts of government are paying off. Just 10 years ago both Beijing and Tianjin suffered from sand storms caused by the erosion of soil and the encroachment of the desert. Planting of huge forests and improved land management have arrested this problem and the \$3 billion dedicated to fight air pollution this year looks to do the same.

The enforcement of standards, heavy fines and closure of polluting factories, together with the halting of construction, coal washing and conversion of power stations to gas have helped. So too has the phasing out of nearly half a million dirty vehicles. In villages, around the city and out into the countryside of Hebei, the domestic coal stoves used for heating and cooking have been replaced, for free, with gas versions.

Some industries have moved. The old chemical works in Binhai, whose tall chimneys once belched thick stinking smoke 24/7, has gone to a modern facility in the South Port Industrial Area. On a recent cycle ride out to the mountains I came across a whole area of deserted factories, the approach roads silent and the thin tall smokestacks standing without a trace of emission.

Lost and transferred jobs, increased production costs, there are few easy or fast

solutions. In the dry northern plains of Hebei and the Tianjin region, there's a concentration of heavy industries such as mining, steel, building materials, thermal power, chemicals and cement. They're the main cause of many pollution problems, but also the source of the highest per capita GDP of any authority in China. David Fergusson concludes in his Book, Green Beijing. 'The authorities are aware of the nature and the scale of the problems that they face, and there is a genuine will to tackle them.'

This winter's sky supports his positive view. The visible improvements turning my gasping despair, in an almost uninhabitable environment, to breathing hope in a future life under clear blue skies.

蓝天引发的思考

去年的这个时候，京津冀地区的污染相当严峻。人人佩戴口罩，雾霾笼罩，我们看不到美丽城市的景观。空气污染影响了我们的正常生活，学校停课，车辆限行。我坐在空荡荡的屋子里看着PM2.5指数不断爆表，内心不能平静。报道说，冬季的雾霾主要是由燃煤工业和供暖系统以及建筑工地的车辆排放物和灰尘所引起的，加之湿度低，风力小，使得情况变得更加严重。当然，人们的生活水平提高，也对空气污染起着重要影响。

我来自英国，我深知雾霾对人们的影响，但如果你问我伦敦是如何对抗这种局面的，我肯定一无所知。这一点中国和英国有着截然不同的做法。当你看着每逢重大会议时万里无云的高耸蓝天时，你就知道，雾霾是可以被改善的。比如今年的天气就出现了好转，一年中的大部分时间都是晴空万里，虽然雾霾还偶尔发生。

我并不期待冬天的到来，也不希望恶劣天气周而复始，庆幸的是北京天津并没有进到世界污染城市的前30名。虽然空气质量在慢慢改善，但情况也不容乐观，因为你永远不知道，危险会在什么地方等着我们。

空气污染会引发疾病、过敏甚至死亡。2014年世界卫生组织的报告表明，2012年的空气污染导致全球大约700万人死亡。大部分国家和城市都在努力达到世卫组织的标准，但很多非人为因素的发生也在加剧着污染问题的程度。

看着空气质量在一天天好转，我也开始相信这是政府努力的结果。早前沙尘暴侵袭我们的时候，国家就做出了植树造林的重要举措，如今沙尘的问题已经有了很大的改善，而从目前的情况看，国家对于空气污染的治理也起了良好的作用。关工厂、停项目、重罚款、严标准，关于环境的治理我们的身边正发生起起落落的变化。

如我们所知，结束或转移工作都会增加生产成本，而现实中我们又很少有简单又快速的解决方案。因为那些污染严重的重工业区也是产值最高的地区。通过《绿色北京》这本书，我们看到了人们已经意识到我们所面临问题的性质和严重程度，并真的有意愿来解决这些问题。书中说的没错，看着今年日益渐多的蓝天，我们就又有勇气生存下去，并可以期待一个未来充满清新空气的良好生活环境。



Contrast picture.



Children are the future of the country.

EDUCATION AT ANY COST

by Paula Taylor

Once when I was 7 years old I did not want to go to school so I told my mother I was ill. Obviously she knew her child quite well and she suspected that I was lying, although she could not be sure of that and there was a slight possibility that I was in fact sick. To resolve the problem she told me "Okay I will take you to see the Doctor, but if he says you are lying I will put you in hospital myself". That dire threat worked wonders as I was instantly "cured" and told her that I felt much better and could go to school. It is a wise mother that knows her children. Apparently at that age I didn't value education and neither did my friends who "bunked off" school at every opportunity. Although I envied them I was always too afraid of my parents to try it myself.

In contrast this magazine has published many articles about how Chinese people value education, and I have just read about

two examples that exemplify this attitude.

76 years old and still valuing education

At the grand old age of 76 a person should be able to take life a little easier. By 76 no doubt retirement has long become a way of life. If a 76 year old has a good pension and money in the bank, perhaps they can take the time to do some of the things they always wanted to do but never had the time. Although at 76 maybe a trip around the world might be out of the question, at any rate it should at least be the period of time when a person does not have to worry about making a living and can just relax. Old pressures do not exist anymore and although there are new things to worry about such as health and the problems that advanced age brings, it surely is a time to let go of the problems of the past.

A 76 year old grandmother in China can usually look forward to being cared for by her

family. She won't have to cook or do any household chores, she can enjoy being waited on for a change. There is one 76 year old lady in China, Yu Ying, who does not have this luxury. She is caring for her disabled 9 year old grandson, Hao Wen. As he has cerebral palsy he is wheelchair bound for most of the time. His parents are away working so he relies on his grandmother for everything, even to take him to school. Unfortunately, his school is quite far away from his village so his Yu Ying has to push him there in his wheelchair. She takes him in the morning then goes home. In the afternoon she goes back to fetch him for lunch, then takes him back to school, goes back home herself and then sets out once again to fetch him home. Every day she walks 15 miles making four return trips. She is determined that even though her grandson is disabled, he deserves an education as there is nothing wrong with his brain. She says that as long as

SHE IS DETERMINED THAT EVEN THOUGH HER GRANDSON IS DISABLED, HE DESERVES AN EDUCATION AS THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH HIS BRAIN.

she has the strength to push his wheelchair, she will continue to do so.

Perhaps you have some questions, as I did, for instance why does she have to go to the school to get Hao Wen and bring him back for lunch and then take him back again? Surely he could stay at school for lunch, that would at least lessen the journeys Yu Ying has to make. Why doesn't she just give him a packed lunch to take to school?

9 year old and valuing education

Changing the subject slightly, but not really, just as a 76 year old should be enjoying their retirement, what should a 9 year old girl be doing? Going to school, meeting with friends and playing for a while before doing homework? Well Ding Shuang, although 9 years old does not have such a carefree life. She carries her 12 year old disabled brother, Ding Fu, to school every day on her back. Ding Fu cannot use his hands and legs so Ding Shuang has to wash him, help him eat and of course, help him with his homework. If that were not enough, when she comes home from school, she also has to care for her parents, who are both disabled. She takes care of all the housework and cooking. Ding Shuang feels it is very important that her brother can attend school. She says "I will never leave him, I will always be his walking stick". When it is raining Ding Fu holds the umbrella over both of them. Although there is three years difference between them they are in the same class in school so Ding Shuang can diligently help Ding Fu with his school work.

Many people would wonder why Ding Shuang is making such an effort with her brother, after all although there are three years difference in their ages they are in the same class so surely that proves that Ding Fu is very behind. What will he be able to make of himself in the future, as it does not look very bright. However, Ding Shuang is not to be deterred and she carries him up flights of stairs to get to their classroom and guess

what? They are never late for lessons.

No generation gap - as far as education is concerned

Both of these cases just go to show, that no matter what age someone is, in China education is viewed as a very precious thing. A 9 year old has the same attitude as a 76 year old towards education. It is quite humbling really. Yu Ying is reaching the last stage of her life but she is using what little strength she has to make sure her grandson gets an education. How long she can keep doing it for is anybody's guess but her cause certainly seems to be driving her on and giving her the will to live, as after all if she did not take her grandson to school, who would? The same goes for Ding Shuang, she is at the start of her life but all her young years are being used up with dealing with responsibilities which must weigh heavy on her young shoulders, all for the sake of education.

In China education is the golden key that opens all doors. Maybe for Ding Fu and Hao Wen it won't be able to open many doors, but as long as there is hope and as long as there is someone to carry them towards that hope, they can go on. What price education in China? Its priceless and it is to be obtained at any cost, even great personal cost. Ding Fu and Hao Wen can be grateful that the people in their lives value them almost as much as they do education and think them worthy enough to receive this gift. I am really starting

to understand why education is so important in China.

教育为大

我小时候每次不想去上学就装病，我妈当然很了解我，于是说那我带你去医院，但如果医生说你没毛病我就把你自己在医院。她这个办法很奏效，我只能说“我没那么难受了，我可以去上学。”我的小伙伴也是一有机会就逃学，我很羡慕他们，但我有点不敢这么做。

在中国，子女上学是一个家庭头等重要的大事，别说装病了，就算真的身患重病的孩子也会想尽办法不让教育中断。76岁的老奶奶余英（音）本来已经到了颐养天年的年龄，但她却没有办法安心地享受天伦之乐。她的孙子郝文（音）患有脑瘫，只能依靠轮椅活动。郝文的父母都在外打工，只有奶奶能照顾他。余老太太每天要推着孙子往返学校四次，而学校离他们的村子十分遥远。她坚信孙子的脑子并没有毛病，不应该失去接受教育的权利。

9岁的丁爽（音）本应过着无忧无虑的童年生活，但她却过早地担负起家庭的责任和生活的重担。她的哥哥丁富（音）身患残疾，生活不能自理，丁爽不但要照顾哥哥的生活起居，还要接送他上下学。在丁爽心目中，哥哥的学业比自己的重要，她说：“我会对哥哥不离不弃，永远作他的拐杖。”

很多人不理解丁爽要牺牲自己的前途来成全哥哥，他们相差三岁但哥哥和她同年级，说明丁富的成绩并不好，而且身患残疾的他未来也未必光明。但丁爽就是如此执着带着哥哥上学，几年来他们从来没有迟到过。

从这两个例子我们可以看出，在中国，一个76岁的老太太和9岁的孩子关于教育的态度是非常一致的，他们都可以牺牲自己帮助亲人完成学业。所以，在中国，教育是打开未来之门的金钥匙，郝文和丁富有这样的亲人为了他们的未来甘愿牺牲和付出，他们应该感到庆幸。



Hao Wen's story is not a unique example. Similar cases happen in many places of China.



The 30-year-old Wang Kun looks forward to a better future.

PLANTING MAPLE TREES AND ADDING COLOR TO THE CITY

by You Sihang

When 30 year old Wang Kun read Xi Jinping's report at 19th CPC National Congress which stated: "We will implement the strategy of rejuvenating the countryside, we will keep the land contracts stable, we will allow them to remain unchanged for a long time and we will extend the second round of land contracts for another 30 years", he was so excited. The reason why was because the report indicates that his maple planting career will now get more policy support, the risk of other investments is greatly reduced and, simply, he can keep on doing it.

Wang Kun graduated from the Tianjin University of Science and Technology in 2011. His major was packaging engineering. After careful consideration, he decided that the best career path was to grow maple trees, a relatively static industry at the time but one which conforms to the trend of ecological

revitalisation. He returned to his home at Zhao Ge Zhuang village in Jixian County to start his business.

"Through talking with friends, I knew that there weren't so many companies who focused on the cultivation of maple trees for the domestic market, but with the reconstruction of city landscapes, I thought, the demand for colorful trees will grow rapidly."

Wang has read many books on planting and gardening, consulted experts and has been out to investigate. What more can he do? Well, he hand planted his seedlings, participated in the hands on bits and pieces that help them grow and learnt about the best growing conditions for each plant. Even though he was only five minutes away from his family home, Wang still lived in a bungalow next to the woods, which has become both an office and a bedroom and a place which allows him to indulge himself

into planting technology whenever he so desires.

After five years of intense research, Wang's enterprise has become the largest colored tree breeding base in north China. The base has more than 300 square metres of colored forest trees, it is equipped with 24 breeding greenhouse, it has introduced more than a dozen varieties of colored leaf tree into the market and produced hundreds of thousands of trees. His trees, which mainly supply the Beijing market, have been sold as far away as Shanghai and he has recently received orders from Xiongan New Area.

Wang said he had planned to change his career after five years. But now he finds out that the business is just at the beginning. He said he did not want to sell all the trees, but wanted to keep some of them to allow them to grow into bigger trees. "By that time, I believe that our village will be very beautiful!"



Wang Kun lives in a lonely hut from where he runs his big business.



The integration of agricultural and forestry ambitions help produce maple forests with trees that are full of vigor and vitality.



Lots of maple trees.



Main product: The "sunset red" from North America is the most popular variety in the world.



The customers pick seedlings.



Taking care of tree seedlings.

回乡种枫树 为城市披彩衣

游思行

看到十九大报告中提出“实施乡村振兴战略，保持土地承包关系稳定并长久不变，第二轮土地承包到期后再延长三十年”的消息时，30岁的王坤心情振奋，这意味着他的枫树种植事业将获得更多政策支持，投资风险大大降低，可以一心一意地坚持下去。

2011年，王坤从天津科技大学包装工程专业毕业，经过慎重考虑，他选择了种植枫树这一顺应生态文明建设潮流却相对冷门的行业，回到老家蓟州赵各庄村创业。

“当时和一位朋友交流，得知国内市场上种植红枫的企业很少，随着城市园林的建设，彩叶树的需求量将迅速增长。”

王坤阅读了许多种植、园艺的书籍，请教专家，还外出实地考察。更多的时间，他自己摸索，参与育种，了解每种植物的习性。尽管离家只有5分钟路程，王坤还是决定住在树林旁的平房里，这间小屋既是办公室，也是卧室，可以让他潜心钻研种植技术。

经过5年的探索，王坤的企业已成为华北地区最大的彩叶树培育基地，拥有300多亩彩叶树林，24个育种温室，引进了十多个彩叶树品种，几十万株树木。王坤培育的树木，主要供应北京市场，最远的卖到了上海，最近还接到来自河北雄安新区的订单。

王坤说，他原本计划干5年就转行。现在他发现，这项事业才刚刚开始。他说他并不希望把所有树都卖掉，而是保留一部分长成大树，“到那时我们的村庄将会非常美！”



Pizza slices

A COMPETITION OF PIZZA

by **Monica Wang**

Pizza, like many foods, has been globalized for long enough so there is a truly dedicated group of people who have devoted their lives to the craft of making pizza.

Pizza is almost the perfect food as it is fast, convenient, flavorful and people of all age groups love it. It is known to all that Italy is the home of pizza but each culture has developed their own pizza types that comply with local cuisine and preferences in taste. Worldwide pizza joints like Pizza Hut have a Beijing Duck pizza in its latest menu and it is not uncommon to see a kimchi pizza in Korean run pizza restaurants or pineapple on Australian pizzas.

Pizza has numerous possibilities in toppings and crust. Basically, you can add anything you like for the topping and even make an all in one pizza. American pizza is

heavily laden with toppings, with nearly everything being considered an option. You can get green or black olives, anchovies, beef, chicken, pork, sausage, ham, pineapple, cherry tomatoes, bell peppers and other varieties of toppings under or on top of mounds of mozzarella cheese. With Italian pizza, you will see far less topping options and even less cheese. However, for Italians, especially those from Naples, which is known as the birth place of pizza, the definition of pizza is narrow and strict. The recipe must follow the tradition otherwise they will throw the pizza on your face. It is much like the story of Jian Bing Guo Zi that is the most famous delicacy from Tianjin. Tianjiners don't recognize anything with wrapping made of flour or stuffings other than deep fried dough sticks as jianbing guozi.

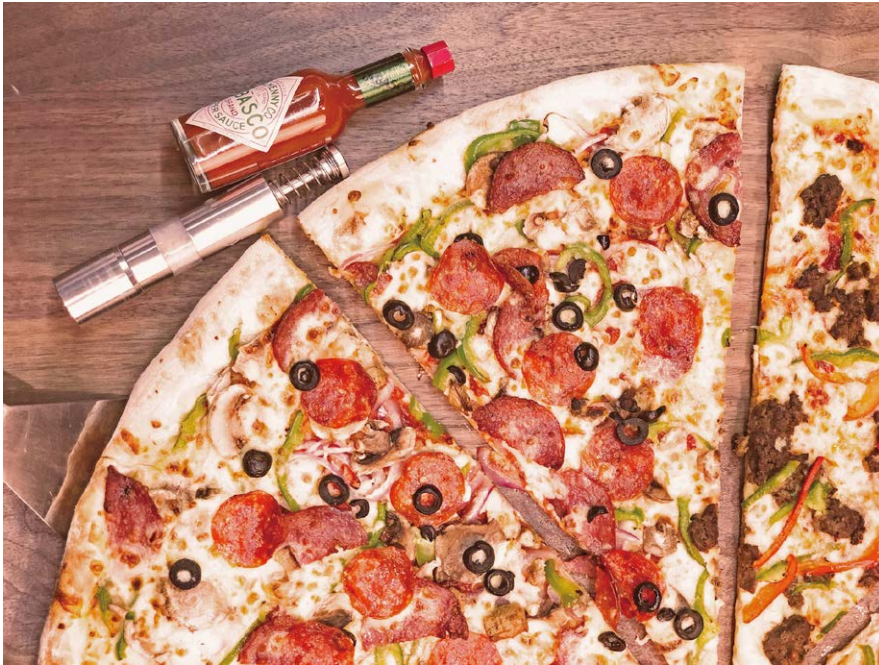
Globally, Italian pizza and American pizza

are two main players in the market and each has numerous fans. In Tianjin, people are more aware of which kind of pizza they're eating rather than having pizza in a general sense. Pizza restaurants in Tianjin never fall out of the two main categories while other restaurants that have pizza on their menu may have their own special twists. Let's see which is which!

Italian style

Being a new opener, **Ciao Pizza** (add: No. 2 Villa, Chongqing Street 重庆道2号别墅内) is dedicated to Italian cuisine, especially pizza. The owner Paolo is an Italian man who was engaged in the fashion industry for all his life and married a lady from Tianjin. He wanted to introduce the authentic Naples styles pizza to Tianjin.

The oven used to make his pizza is made



Tube Station pizza

of volcano rock and imported from Italy. The temperature in the oven is maintained at around 420 C to 460 C and each pizza is baked for 60-90 seconds. The flour is naturally fermented for 48 hours to reach its peak. Other ingredients including cheese and olive oil are also imported from Italy. Extra virgin olive oil from a one hundred-year-old Italian brand is carefully applied.

We recommend the Pulcinella Pizza that has two kinds of cheese and Parma ham. The pizza is in the shape of a fan. The ham on the pizza adds a rosy color to the pizza which is



Pulcinella Pizza by Ciao Pizza



Italian flag crisp pizza by Venezia Club

most attractive.

The Venezia Club (add: 48 Ziyou Street 自由道48号) in the Italian Street has been dedicated to introducing Italian food to Tianjin and has been updating their menu each season. "The Venezia Club Italian Restaurant & Winery" uses only raw materials imported from Italy (all flour, yeast, tomato, mozzarella and other condiments), the oven used for pizza comes from Italy too and it was built using the best technology that helps make sure that the delicious pizzas are cooked in the right Italian style. In addition to the classic pizza and "calzone", if guests want to try another special

pizza, they can order the "stella pizza", the "kiss pizza" or the "Italian flag crisp pizza".

American Pizza

In America, particularly at places like Pizza Hut, Dominoes, Sbarros etc... the fact is the pizza is commercialized and adjusted to fit American tastes. They are also specially created so the staff don't require much skill in handling the dough, so you have a thicker crust with stabilizers, piles of cheese/ingredients and a far heavier dough that weighs you down after only a few slices. Your average person in America wants as much bang for their buck as possible... so they love to be able to add as many ingredients as they want and to get huge pizzas for a good price. The general American consumer's attitude fits the commercial pizza business success plan like a glove.

In **Tube Station** (add: 1F Joy City Heping), a chain restaurant featuring American pizza, the pizzas are absolutely ridiculous in size. They range from the reasonable 26cm small to the 48cm medium before rocketing to a massive 61cm large and the absurd 81cm "Party Monster". Tube Station has long boasted the largest pizza in Tianjin and I have no reason to doubt them.



Kiss pizza by Venezia Club

披萨大战

起源于意大利的披萨早已经成为全球流行的食物，因其方便、快捷、味道丰富被各个年龄层的人们喜爱着。每个国家也都会把自己的文化和饮食习惯注入到披萨中，发展出富有地域特色的披萨，在中国有北京烤鸭披萨，在韩国泡菜披萨。

披萨制作的自由度是很大的，你可以加入各种各样的配料，饼边也可以有多种形式。美式披萨的配料更为丰富，甚至衍生出双拼或多拼。而传统的意大利披萨配料种类就少得多，人们会更加严格遵循传统配方，这一点有点像天津人对煎饼果子的执着。

意大利传统披萨和美式披萨已经成为世界上两大披萨主流，在天津人们也渐渐认识到披萨的种类和区别并且开始为自己喜爱的披萨站队。



Learning a new language and culture by immersion.

by **Carmen King**

REDUCE DAILY DISASTERS

Before China, expats back home may not have thought twice about planning their day. Having a general idea of the things they wanted to accomplish, rather simply just went and did them. That sort of unplanned daily success created a subconscious misunderstanding which gets seriously disrupted upon arrival in China. Here each day can be chock full of challenges. To reduce such daily disasters planning is imperative.

Plans have power. Instead of aimlessly wandering about, a plan provides an aim. Having a planned destination is only the beginning though. Planning for what it will take to accomplish the task after arrival is also needed. The plan could include accounting for challenges related to language, paperwork, and routing.

Language

Each of these is a piece of the puzzle and needs a mini-plan which fits within the master plan. Unlike when operating in one's native

country with one's native language a plan is needed for breaking through language barriers. Plan for the vocabulary that will be encountered by researching and rehearsing these words and phrases in advance. A good language plan can be compiled by talking to a local about the wording that is common to each situation. However, seeking advice from any old native speaker may not be sufficient. After all, being native doesn't mean being a subject matter expert or having flawless linguistics.

Generally speaking, Chinese culture dictates two things. Courtesy to guests and avoid losing face. For the sake of courtesy, locals tend to try hard to always answer an inquisitive expat. For the sake of face, answering is also mandatory. Losing face anywhere, anytime, in front of anyone for a Chinese would be likened to one of the "seven deadly sins." A third factor to consider is that Chinese dialects are prolific. It is a huge blow for expats having grown accustomed to perfectly pronounced Mandarin in the classroom to realize that nearly no one speaks

that way in real life. One second the taxi driver is talking in a Tianjin dialect, the next second a merchant selling vegetables is speaking in a Shandong dialect, and then yet another second the delivery guy is speaking a village dialect. That many different dialects can spell disaster for a language learner.

A great tip therefore is to compile and consult reliable language resources. These resources aren't just locals, as in a Chinese national. Rather, they are individuals with experience in the specific subject in question, and that speak a dialect that is understood in the location where the matter will be handled. The key to success lies in impartiality. Do not underestimate anyone's ability to be a language resource. Some people are suitable to help one-time, while others can be kept in contact with in case of future needs.

Nothing any human says should be taken as gospel. Therefore, regardless of how experienced or pleasant someone seems to be, take the time to verify the information provided. In ancient times, accordingly to the Law, at least two or three witnesses were

required to consider an accusation to be valid. This serves as a benchmark when collecting data. Doublecheck, triple check and maybe even keep checking as to the accuracy of advice until to a reasonable degree it appears to be accurate. Again, understand how Chinese culture plays a factor in this process. Namely, for the sake of courtesy and face almost any question may get a response. The real question though is how trustworthy is that reply. Plus, is the word, phrase, or pronunciation ideal based on the location due to many dialects.

Paperwork

Never underestimate how paperwork can turn a great day into a disaster. The biggest problem with paperwork is understanding what actually is acceptable. Paperwork that was accepted previously may not be the next time. Policies change like clothes. From applying for a permit, opening a business, getting a phone card, to registering at the police. Nearly everything has required paperwork or else be ready to go home empty handed. As with language, have a plan. Build a team of advisers. While some may serve to help with linguistics, others can be consulted on paperwork.

Look for folks with up-to-date, ongoing experience in the matter in question. Information provided by someone who got a permit last year is nowhere near as reliable as that which comes from someone who got it yesterday. Good paperwork resources are those currently active within a field and possessing highly localized information. Like face, relationships are essential to success in China. Therefore, the realtor that goes to the same police station day after day to help expats get registered is a far better resource for help in preparing paperwork than an expert in another district or city.



Polices change like clothes

DO NOT SIGN, DATE OR STAMP DOCUMENTS UNTIL BEING DIRECTED TO DO SO BY THE OFFICIAL PERSON IN CHARGE OF THE MATTER.

Tips for reducing paperwork related disasters include the following. Do not sign, date or stamp documents until being directed to do so by the official person in charge of the matter. Take extra copies of everything. Documents often needing photocopied are passport, visa, page with stamp of last China entry, work permit, and police registration card (备查卡 bèichá kǎ). It is far easier to make copies of these items in advance, be it at home or a friend's place. This is not only more secure but also more cost effective. The longest line at a location may be for the copier and not actually submitting the paperwork. Plus, the cost for copies may be outrageous. It is far too easy to lose control of a sensitive document after handing it off to someone to make copies at a public place.

When dealing with copies, another tip is to specifically state on all copies their intended use. This means either handwriting or getting a rubber stamp made with the following Chinese characters: 此件仅限办理 _____ 业务 (cǐ jiàn jǐn xiàn _____ bàn lǐ yè wù). The space is where the specific use is written in as per the given situation. This precaution is necessary because these days a photocopy of identification is the key to many kingdoms. Note, before filling in the specific use, be sure the agent in charge of the matter approves the verbiage or else risk rejection simply because of writing the wrong characters! In addition to copies and restricting their use, don't forget to take the originals. It is a disaster when carefully prepared paperwork gets rejected because of not being able to show an original. Sometimes, a digital file of a photographed document is required. If so, take photos in advance and use a software to put a watermark limiting use.

Routing

Back home, a successful day may have meant jumping in a personally owned automobile and driving off to wherever, whenever. Not to mention after arrival, getting to park within a reasonable distance from the

destination. Due to expats often having no car of their own in China, language limitations, and terrible traffic, getting to and from places can be far more challenging than ever imagined. For this reason, routing must be planned. Routing should include not just how to get from point A to point B, but also factor in time of day and potential reroutes. For example, any travel around rush hour can result in massive delays or challenges in terms of taking cargo. An empty bus or subway at non-peak hours can quickly become tighter than a can of sardines. Forget about trying to travel with big bags at such times. Also, accidents or other unexpected events can spell disaster for the best route. Prepare a backup route and mode of travel in case of serious trouble. The bottom line, to reduce daily disasters, have a plan for dealing with language, paperwork and routing.

有效减少每日灾害

来中国之前，外国朋友可能很少会考虑他们的日常计划。像这样没有计划的日常很容易造成潜意识的误解，而这种误解在来到中国后会受到严重干扰。我们每天都充满挑战，减少这样的日常灾害应该刻不容缓。计划自带权力，它是一个目标，是成功的良好开端。周全的计划可以包括与语言、文书和路径相关的各种挑战。

挑战的每一步都是难题，因此在大计划中制定小计划是很必要的环节。对于那些在非母语国家工作的朋友而言，语言关是他们要打破的第一关卡。我们可以在和当地人的交流过程中来学习词汇的不同语义。但是这样的学习方式还远远不够，因为地道并不代表专业。

中国的文化有两件大事：礼仪和面子。礼仪让我们尽力的满足一颗好奇的心，而面子则让我们强制性的回答他们的问题。我们学习的重点是要寻找那些可靠的语言资源。对于人们说的每一件事，我们都应仔细核实，以确保获取到的知识具有可信度。

永远不要低估文书工作将希望变成炮灰的能力。它的最大问题就是理解什么是可接受的。之前被认可的文件很可能下一秒就被淘汰。政策随时变脸，从申请许可证到公安局备案，任何东西都需要文书工作。

为了减少与文书相关的灾害，我们建议对于那些未经官方负责人指示的文件，我们一律不予签署或盖章。存好一切文件的副本。对于经常用到的证件或文件，我们可以提前准备一些复印件，一来节省成本，二来减低泄露信息的风险。

完美的一天可能意味着拥有私家车，并在任何时候都能去自己想去的地方。因为在中国的外国朋友很少会有自己的汽车，所以出行对他们来说也是不小的困难。因此，我们除了要规划好日常的出行路线，还要做好非人为因素可能带来的改变。减少日常灾难，即刻开始，做一个可以解决语言、文书、以及路径的周详计划，愿你在中国的生活顺遂稳妥。



Huangyaguan Great Wall

BEST GETAWAY OF TIANJIN

by **Monica Wang**

Tianjin altogether is one of the largest, widespread regions in China. Of the 16 districts that make up its number, only seven are attributed to urban Tianjin, leaving a lot of room to explore beyond the concrete jungle. Travel an hour or more from the bustle of big city life in Tianjin and discover vast mountain ridges, excellent hiking trails, and of course, the Great Wall of China itself. It is Ji County, known as the back garden of Tianjin. The area has many historical relic sites and beautiful natural scenery. It has become the best getaway for Tianjiners on weekends and other major holidays.

Many local tourists book rural village inns just to enjoy the quietness and fresh air in the mountain. But if you only have a few days in Tianjin, you can book a one-day trip to Ji County and visit some well-known sites.

Dule Temple

Built during the Tang Dynasty (seventh to tenth century) and rebuilt in 984 AD, Dule Temple (独乐寺) — also known as the

Temple of Solitary Joy — is one of China's oldest surviving wooden structures. Two of the Buddhist Temple's oldest structures also rank among the oldest.

Dule Temple was established in the early period of the Xuanzong reign in the Tang Dynasty (618-907). An Lushan, the prefecture military governor, gave oath there to rebel against the Tang Dynasty by launching the An Lushan - Shi Siming Rebellion.

Solitary Joy Temple consists of east, west and central parts, with monks rooms and Xanadus in the east and west parts, and the temple gate and the Kwan-yin Pavilion in the central part. According to historical record, in the second year (984) of the Tonghe reign, the temple was rebuilt. Except the temple gate and Kwan-yin Pavilion built in the Liao Dynasty (916-1125), other buildings in the temple were all built in the Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368-1911).

The gate of Dule Temple built on low-lying stairs is 16.57 meters long. Two earthen statues of Fierce-Looking Guards stand as the gatekeepers in both sides of the

pylon. The temple gate has a single-eaved palace roof, the earliest roof of its kind extant today in China.

Passing the temple gate through stairs up to the north, there is a three-storey pavilion. It is the oldest extant pavilion architecture in China. On the pedestal at the center of the pavilion stands a Kwan-yin statue of 16-meter height.

The Kwan-yin Pavilion is centered on the statue and surrounded by two rows of pillars. The roof beams are settled around the statue, and there is an octagonal sunk panel over the head of the statue. The four walls of the



The entrance of Dule Temple



The Kwan-yin Pavilion of Dule Temple

pavilion's first floor are all decorated with color frescoes, whose subject matters include 16 standing Arhats, a Buddha with 3 heads and 6 arms, the Ming King with 4 arms, sceneries and folk customs, which are all masterpieces done by famous painters in the Yuan and Ming Dynasties (1271-1644).

Dule Temple was reconstructed and repainted during the Wanli reign of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), the reigns of emperors Shunzhi, Qianlong and Guangxu of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).

Dule Temple is the representative work of ancient Chinese wooden architecture, and its superb architectural techniques has made it get through many intense earthquakes but still stand there intact. Dule Temple underwent several repairs after the founding of new China and is relatively well preserved now.

Huangyaguan Great Wall

Located in the mountainous area of Tianjin's northern Ji County, the Huangyaguan Pass was first built during the Northern Qi Dynasty (550 - 557) and repaired in large scale with bricks during the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644). When appointed as the chief commanding officer in the Ji Garrison (one of the eleven garrisons of the Ming Dynasty), Qi Jiguang added watch towers and other defensive works.

The pass comes out first in the ten most-visited sites in Tianjin. It is considered to be a miniature of Chinese Great Wall. The entire section is built on an abrupt mountain ridge. Being endowed with both natural beauty and cultural interest, it has become famous as a natural beauty spot and a summer

resort. The major scenic area is composed of the pass itself and Taiping Mountain Stronghold.

Huangyaguan Pass

In 1984, the people of Tianjin spent three years repairing 3,308 yards of the main wall from Banlagang Mountain in the east to Wangmaoding Mountain in the west. They restored 20 terraces, the Huangya Water Gate, and the Bagua Castle (the Eight Diagrams Castle). The defensive system of the wall is complete. Watch towers, frontier cities, drain holes, emplacements, barracks and other indispensable military facilities are arranged orderly along the wall. Besides, the stele forests of the Great Wall, Beiji Temple, the exhibition hall of famous couplets, the Great Wall Museum (the first museum along the wall and the Phoenix Fortress have been newly built within the area.

Taiping Mountain Stronghold

Six miles northwest of Huangyaguan Pass

TRAVEL AN HOUR OR MORE FROM THE BUSTLE OF BIG CITY LIFE IN TIANJIN AND DISCOVER VAST MOUNTAIN RIDGES, EXCELLENT HIKING TRAILS, AND OF COURSE, THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA ITSELF. IT IS JI COUNTY, KNOWN AS THE BACK GARDEN OF TIANJIN.

and built 437 yards to 547 yards above sea level, the stronghold is located in Xiaopingan Village. It controls the Chongshan Valley east of the pass. Qi Jiguang's stone statue and a tower were erected by twelve widows from this area.

Huangyaguan Pass welcomes tourists from all over the world, including many runners, who participate in the annual international Great Wall Marathon.

For any inquiries concerning making a trip to County Ji, please contact Tianjin China International Travel Service office at tel:022-58559520 or 58559525. The agency can tailor your travel plans to suit your needs.

天津的后花园-蓟州区

蓟州区是天津市历史文化名城和旅游胜地，被称为天津市的“后花园”。自然风光秀丽，名胜古迹众多，生态环境优越，境内古城、名山、雄关、碧水、奇石、幽林融为一体，犹如一幅构思精巧的锦绣，绚丽夺目，令人神往，构成了古老的风韵和丰富的内涵，形成了独具特色的美。

独乐寺，又称大佛寺，位于中国天津市蓟州区，是中国仅存的三大辽代寺院之一，也是中国现存著名的古代建筑之一。独乐寺虽为千年名刹，而寺史则殊渺茫，其缘始无可考，寺前历史最早可追至贞观十年（公元636年）。

独乐寺山门和观音阁为辽代建筑，其它都是明、清所建。全寺建筑分为东、中、西三部分；东部、西部分别为僧房和行宫，中部是寺庙的主要建筑物，白山门、观音阁、东西配殿等组成，山门与大殿之间，用迴廊相连接。山门面阔三间，进深两间，斗拱相当于立柱的二分之一，粗壮有力，为典型唐代风格，是中国现存最早的庑殿顶山门。山门内有两尊高大的天王塑像守卫两旁，俗称“哼”“哈”二将，是辽代彩塑珍品。独乐寺山门正脊的鸱尾，长长的尾巴翘转向内，犹如雄鸟飞翔，是中国现存古建筑中年代最早的鸱尾实物。民国十九年（1930年），独乐寺因相继被日本学者关野贞以及中国学者梁思成调查并公布而闻名海内外。

黄崖关长城在蓟州区北28公里的崇山峻岭之中。历史上，蓟州城共有守营墩台十八座，黄崖关为其中之一，也是最为重要的关隘。始建于公元556年，明代名将戚继光任蓟镇总兵时，曾重新设计、包砖大修。黄崖关长城是明代蓟镇长城的重要关隘，也是县境内唯一的一座关城。

黄崖关长城游览区包括“黄崖夕照”、“二龙戏珠”和“云海烟波”三大奇观，具有雄、险、秀、古四大特色。修复后的黄崖关长城恢复了她的古朴雄姿，在此基础上还建设了一批文化景观。以“八卦街”的中央提督公署为基础建成了我国第一座长城博物馆，在街内还新建了颇具规模的黄崖关长城碑林，包括百将、百家碑林，毛泽东诗词墨迹碑林和篆刻碑林，以及百松园和竹刻名联堂等景点，在太平寨长城内侧广场的石台上还树起了戚继光石雕像，在黄崖关口东侧的八仙湖上还建起了八仙湖水上游乐场。



Millennium City Park

KAIFENG

by David Wong

Kaifeng is a city of over 5 million in the province of Henan province 河南, which in total has a population of 94 million people, 3rd largest population after Guangdong and Shandong provinces. Kaifeng was at one time, an imperial capital of China, one of ten historical capitals, the others are: Beijing, Nanjing, Luoyang, Xian, Hangzhou, Anyang, Zhengzhou (present capital city of Henan), Datong and Chengdu. However, it seems that development has bypassed Kaifeng as it and the province of Henan is considered one of the less developed provinces in China.

Kaifeng literally means, "Expand or Open the Borders" and was used by Emperor Qin in the 2nd century BC after his conquest of China. It is also known as the "City of Chrysanthemums" 菊花 "Ju Hua"; the festival is held every year from October 18 to November 18th. Chrysanthemums were bred in China as early as 1500BC as an herb and are very popular as a tea and known for its cooling affect especially if you have consumed greasy or oily foods.

The most interesting fact about Kaifeng

is the settlement of a Jewish community that settled in this area over 1000 years ago, known as the Kaifeng Jews. It is believed that the establishment of this community was the result of trade on the Silk Road during the Tang Dynasty in 818-907 when Kaifeng was the capital. Trade flourished between China and numerous groups such as Arabs, Syrians, Greeks, Romans and Jews. It is surmised that a group of Jewish traders visited Kaifeng and eventually settled and built a synagogue in 1163.

The existence of these Jews were unknown to the West until discovered by Matteo Ricci, an Italian Jesuit Priest who was a missionary from Macau doing his mission in China. It is estimated that there remains about 100 families or 500 people in Kaifeng that still have ties to the Jewish beliefs. Over the hundreds of generations, the Kaifeng Jews have assimilated with the local Chinese but maintain the Jewish traits such as not eating pork or shellfish.

Places to See

Several parks with plenty of history are worth visiting. You can start with the

Millennium City Park, which is a Theme Park set in the Northern Song Dynasty era. The park also incorporates water amusement rides and has an evening light show, which requires a separate payment. You can checkout its website at www.qingmings.com

Kaifeng Iron Tower 铁塔 "Tie Ta" Park has one of the oldest and best preserved pagodas in China built in 1049, the octagon structure is made of bricks but looks like iron, thus the name. In addition to the park entrance fee, you must pay separately to climb the 13-storey pagoda but be forewarned that the top floors are quite narrow and if you are claustrophobic, better admire it from the ground. www.kaifengtietat.com (Chinese)

IN ADDITION TO THE PARK ENTRANCE FEE, YOU MUST PAY SEPARATELY TO CLIMB THE 13-STOREY PAGODA BUT BE FOREWARNED THAT THE TOP FLOORS ARE QUITE NARROW AND IF YOU ARE CLAUSTROPHOBIC, BETTER ADMIRE IT FROM THE GROUND.

Kaifeng City Wall 城墙 “Cheng Qiang” which literally means City Wall, not to be confused with the similar sounding “Chang Cheng” 长城, which means Long Wall and refers to the Great Wall of China. Kaifeng is one of the few ancient capitals that have preserved its ancient city wall; other notable mentions are in Nanjing and Xian. The one in Kaifeng, is rebuilt but very authentic and has many towers, the most notable is the Drum Tower 鼓楼 “Gu Lou” located centrally and a hive of activity in the evening with its night markets and a chance to sample local snacks.

ZKMarathon is becoming a popular marathon event in China, it stands for Zhengzhou Kaifeng Marathon starting in the Henan capital of Zhengzhou and ending in Kaifeng. It uses the expressway between the two cities so it is very flat and wide, attracting over 25,000 participants. This year the event will be held on March 25
www.zkmarathon.com

Cuisine

Food culture in Kaifeng has a long history. Kaifeng is the birthplace of Yu Cai 豫菜

Henan Cuisine, which is one of the ten major Chinese cuisines in China. Kaifeng cuisine is a representative of Henan for its unique “biàn jīng” 汴京, another name for Kaifeng taste. Among those delicious food in Kaifeng, “lǐ yú bèi miàn” 鲤鱼焙面 Carp with noodles in sweet and sour sauce, “tóng zǐ jī” 童子鸡, spring chicken in salt, “tào sì bǎo” 套四宝 made of duck, chicken, pigeon and quail are

KAIFENG IS ONE OF THE FEW ANCIENT CAPITALS THAT HAVE PRESERVED ITS ANCIENT CITY WALL; OTHER NOTABLE MENTIONS ARE IN NANJING AND XIAN.

the most attractive.

(Credit: Foreignercn.com)

Ma Yu Ching's Bucket Chicken House 马豫兴桶子鸡 “Mǎ Yùxīng Tǒngzi Jī” claims to be the oldest restaurant in the world having been established in Song Dynasty.

Snacks in Kaifeng are famous too, with various kinds. Xiao Long Bao 小笼包 steamed small meat dumplings in basket, Huang Men Fish “huáng mèn yú” 黄焖鱼, braised fish with brown sauce, “xìng rén chá” 杏仁茶 almond tea, “yáng ròu kǎo mó” 羊肉烤馍; thin panfried cakes with minced mutton, “chǎo liáng fěn” 炒凉粉 stir-fried agar jelly, “bā bǎo fàn” 八宝饭 rice pudding with 8 different grains) are all representative snacks of Kaifeng at the night market. The night markets in Kaifeng begins at 5:00 p.m. and besides this central city like Gu Lou (Drum Tower Night Market), there are several others such as: Xue Yuan Men Night Market (College Gate Night Market) and in the west, there are Wu Yi Night Market (Five-city Night Market) and Xi Si Night

Market. In the south are Da Nan Men Night Market (Big South Gate Night Market) and Xiao Nan Men Night Market.

Conclusion

So if you are looking for a unique experience that is not so far from Tianjin, though a bit complicated with the change in trains but well worth it to spend a few days exploring in an ancient capital. I recently had the opportunity to meet a Canadian expat who is taking the position of principal of the Canadian International High School in Kaifeng. Mr. Phil Penner is a fellow countryman, coming from a relatively small community of under 10,000 people and has been in Kaifeng for half a year. His comments were: “I have had nothing but positive experiences with the people of Kaifeng. They go out of their way to be friendly and helpful. The sights, sounds, people and food must be experienced in order to be appreciated.”

穿越千年 梦回汴京城

开封，河南省地级市，人口约 500 万。尽管河南的现在省会是郑州，但其实从蒙元明清到民国和新中国建立初期，开封才是河南的首府。开封的市花是菊花，每年的十月中旬都会有大批的游客来这边赏菊。中国开封菊花文化节既是开封发展经济的平台，也是一张世界了解开封的最好名片。

关于开封最有意思的记录是有关开封犹太人的。据记录，开封犹太人是保存最完整的中国犹太裔汉族社群，尽管他们已经完全融入中国人的生活，但依旧吸引着众多游客的注意。犹太人在中国的存在一直到 16 世纪初的时候，才被传教士利玛窦发现，自此欧洲人开启了对开封犹太人的研究。

有着“琪树明霞五凤楼，夷门自古帝王州”美誉的开封，景点自然多到不胜枚举。位于开封古城内西北隅的清明上河园，是以宋代张择端的名《清明上河图》为蓝本，集中再现原图风物景观的大型宋代民俗风情游乐园，园区内有各种游乐设施和表演，感兴趣的朋友不妨先访问相关网站。

铁塔公园位于开封古城的东北隅，是中国 100 家名园之一。铁塔位于铁塔公园的东半部，建于公元 1049 年，素有“天下第一塔”的美称。铁塔高 55.88 米，八角十三层，因遍体通彻褐色琉璃砖，混似铁铸，从元代起民间称其为“铁塔”。

开封城墙是中国现存的仅次于南京城墙的第二大古代城垣建筑。虽历经多个朝代修复，其规模、格局乃至重要坐标都未改变。

开封饮食，是在开封地区形成的饮食文化，它是豫菜的发祥地，著名美食有水煎包子、桶子鸡、套四宝等。当然，如果你愿意在开封的街道走一走的话，我保证你会被它的小吃引得口水直流三千尺。

开封距离天津并不算远，但由于交通上的麻烦可能会导致路途上的不方便，但从个人的角度建议，是非常推荐大家能有机会到这里来看一看的。我的一位外国朋友在开封住了小半年，他跟我说你只有亲身经历了才能体会开封的美好，无论是风景、人们、还是小吃。



A landscape in the garden



Rank each task according to its real urgency.

WHAT IS A REASONABLE ROUTINE?

by Carmen King

A routine is what we do on a regular basis. It's not the exception but the rule. Our routine defines us and reveals what we truly care about. All routines reap results. Especially over the long-term, what we routinely do, will make or break us. The caveat is unforeseen events. We can neither perfectly predict nor absolutely avoid accidents. Thus, it is wiser to focus on what we can control, our routine.

A reasonable routine is like a foundation. If it is solid, whatever built upon it has a chance of lasting. For expats in China, identifying, establishing, and maintaining a reasonable routine is not easy. Why? One, arrival in China means facing an entirely new environment. This means any former routine will get disrupted to some extent. Second, everything can seem urgent. With so many things demanding attention, what are some keys to setting a reasonable routine?

Assess. Assess your capacity in terms of time, energy and money. Assess what activities are truly life or death. Rank each task according to its real urgency. Ask those closest to you to assess your routine. Accept candid feedback.

Admit. After assessing, admit where

changes must be made. Some claim, "I don't have a routine." That's a falsity. What we do regularly is our routine. Dare we say someone routinely does nothing. That's still something. Admit you have a routine and it may need altered. Look for "routine red flags" like frequent illness, sleep debt, poor diet, and little progress. If significant time has passed without any noticeable improvement in who you are and what you can do, admit it.

Adjust. Make adjustments according to the results of assessing and admitting. After a period of time, repeat those two steps and periodically adjust based on reality. A routine may appear great on paper, only to realize it doesn't fly in real life. Especially for expats in China, routines need buffers. Don't schedule things so tight that there is zero margin for error. Things usually take longer than expected to complete. The constant chaos of big-city living takes its toll. More rest and recovery in a quiet atmosphere may be needed than expected. Due to various variables a routine usually needs routine adjustment.

Endure. Even the best routine needs time to yield good fruit. Everyday will have its own disasters. For tips on how to reduce daily disasters see this month's "Tips" article. Rome wasn't built in a day. After taking the

A REASONABLE ROUTINE IS LIKE A FOUNDATION. IF IT IS SOLID, WHATEVER BUILT UPON IT HAS A CHANCE OF LASTING.

time and effort to assess, admit, and adjust, do not be easily shaken from your routine. Your reasonable routine ensures that as time passes, progress is inevitable. Avoid the lure of so-called short cuts and easy way outs. Be willing to endure the blood, sweat, and tears associated with sticking to a routine.

Every human is unique. Reasonable routines should be the same. Avoid comparing with others. Accurately assess a current routine by considering candid comments of close companions. Admit when and where change is mandatory. Routinely adjust a routine as per current conditions. Endure to the end and rejoice over personal achievements brought by a reasonable routine.

何为合理的常规?

例行公事是我们经常做的事，没有例外，只是规则。我们的习惯既定义了我们，又揭示了我们真正关心的东西。但凡例程总会收获结果，尤其长期作用，更直接影响了我们的成败。我们谁人都无法预测事故的发生，因此，集中注意力将精力灌注在我们能控制的事情上，才是明智的选择。

合理的常规就像是一个基础，只有基础坚固，上层建筑才会稳定。对于一个生活在中国的外国朋友来说，识别、建立、维护一个合理的作息是不容易的。首先，他要学会适应一个全新的环境并接受之前的常规可能会受到干扰的准备。其次，接受匆匆忙忙的生活节奏。究竟，制定合理常规的关键是什么呢？

评估。用时间、精力和金钱来衡量你的能力，评估哪些活动是真正关乎存亡的，并将任务按时间紧迫性排列，让周围的人来评估你的日常生活，接受他们的反馈。承认。评估之后，我们必须承认要做出哪些改变。调整。根据评估和承认的结果进行调整。在经历了一段时间后，我们可以根据实际情况来对上述两项内容进行调整。由于变量的存在，因此我们常常需要对常规进行调整和修改。忍受。即使是最好的常规也需要时间才能看到成果。罗马非一日建成。在花时间和精力去评估、承认以及调整之后，不要轻易地从例行公事中动摇。不要相信所谓的捷径和诱惑。只有实打实的付出才能换回硕果累累。

每个人都是独一无二的。避免和他人进行攀比，通过身边的朋友来了解自己的准确评估，并根据实际情况进行调整。坚持到底，终会看见自己劳动的果实。



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HOTEL
TIANJIN

Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin Introduces “Daily Difference” Italian Themed Dinners at Cielo Italian Restaurant

The Head Chef, Iacopo Frassi, leads his international culinary team introduces daily different authentic flavors of Italy at Cielo Italian Restaurant. “Burger Joy Night” on Monday offers a variety of creative burgers featuring Angus beef patty, including Italian style burger, Four Seasons burger and Tianjin Eye burger. From CNY 88+15%/set. “Pizza & Calzone” on Tuesday features Pizza Margherita, Calzone, Pizza Bianca and more made with imported Italian wheat flour, fresh ingredients and secret sauce. CNY 128+15%/piece, guests can buy one get one free. In addition, guests can customize the pizza with five kinds of optional ingredients of their choice. “Pasta Craziness” on Wednesday provides Spaghetti, Penne, Conchiglie and more, accompanied with carefully prepared sauces and ingredients. CNY 88+15%/set, add CNY 10+15% for each additional condiment. Valid from 22 Jan. 2018.

For enquiry or reservation about “Daily Difference” Italian Themed Dinners at Cielo of Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin, kindly contact at +86 (022) 2716 6263 / 6688.



THE RITZ-CARLTON
TIANJIN

Magic Sunday Brunch

ZEST will be changed into a Magic Wonderland. A magician master and a mysterious witch will give you a spectacular welcome to start your magic journey. Chef Henry Li has finely prepared delectable dishes representing diverse cuisines with selected cocktails to offer guests a choice of dining discovery with a wonderful dining experience. Kick-start your global journey by savoring exotic delicacies and experience the newly launched Magic Sunday Brunch. RMB428+* per person, including a half lobster, one freshly steamed crab and an unlimited flow of selected imported wine, local beer and cocktail.

Time: 12:00pm – 2:30pm, every Sunday, applicable to March. 31
Venue: 1st Level, ZEST of The Ritz-Carlton, Tianjin
Tel: 86-22-5857-8888

*The above rate is subject to 15% service charge.

COURTYARD
Marriott
TIANJIN HONGQIAO
天津陆家嘴万怡酒店



Mushroom in Spring

Come and enjoy dozens of mushroom dishes at Pavilion of Courtyard by Marriott Tianjin Hongqiao. Cooked in both Chinese and western style, you may also find the healthy and delicious mushroom recipe here. Mushroom in Spring, RMB218 net/pax, is from March 5 to March 31, 2018. For reservation, please call 022-58988188.

hotel nikko tianjin
天津日航酒店



Afternoon Tea 2018 Special benefits for One Harmony Members

Redeem 800 points or spend 68 RMB only can enjoy afternoon tea for 2 persons (Includes coffee or tea, fruits & cookies)
Available from 2:00pm to 5:00pm daily
The price including VAT & service charge
Reservation: 8319-8888 Ext. 3570 Venue: 7F Spectrum, Hotel Nikko Tianjin

天津泰达国际会馆
TIANJIN
TEDA INTERNATIONAL CLUB TIANJIN



Enjoy Discount of Seafood to Celebrate the Seafood Tank Reopen

In March, Afeng Hong Kong Restaurant will offer 30% off for the high-end seafood of the day. Every week, there will be a kind of seafood of average price (1kg for each table) on offer. Come to try the selective delicious seafood when spring comes!
TEDA International Club Tianjin, 7+2 Fu Kang Lu, Nankai. Tel: 5869 5555

WandaVista
Tianjin
天津万达文华酒店



Berry Themed Afternoon Tea

Immerse in the sweet afternoon tea time with numerous berry delicacies at Lobby Lounge including strawberry, raspberry muffin, blueberry tart, flavoured cheese cakes and more.
RMB 198Net/two persons
Valid from March 1st to April 30th, 2018

For reservations kindly call 2462 6888 ext. 6013

Business Hours: 14:00~18:00

Venue: 1F, Lobby Lounge, Wanda Vista Tianjin, No. 486, Bahao Road, Da Zhi Gu, Hedong District, Tianjin

LISTING

咖啡 COFFEE

红酒 WINE

餐厅 RESTAURANT

酒吧 BAR

购物 SHOPPING

- E** =English Menu 有英文菜单
- CC** =Credit Card 可信用卡付账
- ¥** =Cost per person 人均消费
- ★** =Editor's pic 编辑推介
- P** =Parking 有停车位

RESTAURANT

[Western 西餐厅]

Tianjin Downtown

Café BLD

餐廊西餐厅 ★ P E

Offers buffets with open kitchen.

1F, Renaissance Tianjin Lakeview Hotel,
16 Binshui Road, Hexi
河西滨水道16号万丽天津宾馆1层
Tel: 5822 3388
Hrs: 06:00am-10:30am
11:30am-14:00pm 17:30pm-22:00pm

Pacific--All-day Dining

帕西菲嘉西餐厅

Address: Pan Pacific Tianjin 1F1 Zhang
ZiZhong Road, Hongqiao District
Tianjin, China 300091
天津泛太平洋大酒店1楼
Tel: +86 22 5863 8888 Ext. 8718

Promenade Italian Restaurant

河岸意大利餐厅 ¥200 P E

Cuisines are showcased in a sumptuous
à la carte menu. International favorites
comprising fresh produce are prepared
by a dedicated team of savvy chefs.
1F, St. Regis Tianjin, No. 158 Zhang Zi
Zhong Road, Heping
和平区张自忠路158号
天津瑞吉金融街酒店一层
Tel: 5830 9959
Hrs: 05:30am-10:00am
17:30pm-21:30pm

Pomorodo

小番茄

Traditional Italian food, featuring salads,
pizzas and pastas. Reasonable price for a
high quality.
Add: 1F, International Mall, Nanjing Lu,
Heping District
和平区南京路国际商场1层
Tel: 23460756
Hours: 11:00-23:00

El Flamenco Restaurant & Bar

弗拉门戈西班牙餐厅

44-46, Ziyou Dao, The Italian Street,
Hebei District
天津市和平区意式风情区自由道44-46
Tel: 022-86286811
¥: 175RMB
Hours: 11:00-02:00

Brasserie FLO Tianjin

天津福楼

Everything here is centered on the style
and ambiance of a traditional French
brasserie and reflected in its 1920s
Parisian Art Deco style. Every detail has
been meticulously crafted, from the
crystal chandeliers to the marble
flooring, with each piece being an exact
replica of the Brasserie FLO in Paris.
Add: No.37 Guangfu Road, Italian Style
Town, Hebei District
河北区意大利风情区光复道37号
Tel: 022-26626688

Tube Station

站点披萨

Add: 1F-19-20, Heping Joy City, 189
Nanjing Lu, Heping
南京路189号和平大悦城1F-19-20号
Tel: 022-23320661
¥: RMB 90

TGI FRIDAYS

星期五餐厅 P E

Great place to have tasty burgers,
french fries, chicken and steak.
No.7-2, Fukang Lu, Nankai
南开复康路7-2号
Tel: 23005555
Hrs: 11:30am-22:00pm

Venezia Club Italian Restaurant & Winery

威尼斯酒吧

The recipes ensure traditional homemade
Italian cuisine as the owner is from the
north of Italy. The products and raw
ingredients are imported from Italy.
Add: No.48 Ziyou Avenue, Former Italian
Concession Area, Hebei District
河北区意大利风情街自由道48号
Tel: 022-87613413

Terrace Café

燕园咖啡厅

Offers both buffet and à la carte service.
Western and Asian specialties featured
at the buffet and theme nights are
offered nightly.
1F, Sheraton Hotel Tianjin, Zi Jin Shan
Lu, Hexi
河西区紫金山路天津喜来登大酒店1层
Tel: 27313388
Hrs: 06:00am-23:00pm

Drei Kronen-1308 Brauhaus

路德维格1308 德餐啤酒坊 ★ P E

Good sausages, awesome pork knuckle
and nice beers.
1F, BLKS, Jinwan Plaza Jiefangbei Road,
Heping
和平区解放北路津湾广场5号楼1层
Tel: 23219199
www.ldwg1308.com
Hrs: 11:00am-24:00pm

PAULANER Tianjin

普拉纳啤酒坊

A unique journey experiencing
authentic Bavarian food, flair and
coziness.
Venice Square, Italian Territory,
No.429-431, Shengli Lu, Hebei
河北区胜利路429-431号
意大利风情威尼斯广场
Tel: 24468192
Hrs: 10:30am-01:30am

La Sala Lobby Lounge

四季·大堂酒廊

Cozy yet energetic lobby lounge for a
quick bite or cocktail.
2/F, Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin, 138
Chifeng Road, Heping District, Tianjin
和平区赤峰道138号天津四季酒店2层
Tel: 022-2716 6261
Hours: 11:30am~14:00pm
17:30pm~22:30pm

YY CRAFT BEER HOUSE
Xianong Courtyard, No.1, Hunan Lu,
Heping District, Tianjin
022-58352835 185-2225-5354 (En)
11:00-24:00

YY BEER HOUSE
No.3 Ao Men Road, (behind the
International Building), Heping,
2339 9634
18526654835 (Eng / WeChat)
11:00-23:00

150RMB/person
The Monthly WINE Tasting Party
Is Waiting For You To Join!
the 3rd Wednesday
of every month

Trolley Bar

乔尼西餐厅

Trolley is well known among Aocheng
locals for quality western food and a
good selection of craft and foreign
beers. The pub has six beers on tap
including two Indian Pale Ales (IPA's),
the Kentucky IPA from Kentucky and
Goose Island from Chicago.
Add: 119, 1F, Building 23, 22 Tianxi,
Aocheng, Nankai District
奥城商业广场天玺22、23号楼底商119
Tel: 15222091582
Hours: 11:00-00:00

[Thai&Malay 泰国&马来西亚]

Tianjin Downtown

YY Beer House

粤园泰餐厅 ★ ¥ 100 P E

The best Thai Restaurant in Tianjin
offers the fantastic Thai food and beer.
3 Ao Men Lu, (behind the International
Building), Heping.
和平区澳门路3号(国际大厦后)
Tel: 18526654835 (Eng; WeChat)
Hrs: 11:00am-24:00pm
If need be, we have a designated driver
to take you to your next destination.

YY Craft Beer House

粤园泰餐厅 ★ ¥ 100 P E

Xianong Courtyard, No.1, Hunan Lu,
Heping District, Tianjin
天津市和平区五大道先农大院
湖南路1号粤园餐厅
TEL: 58352835 / 185-2225-5354 (En)
Hrs: 11:00-24:00
If need be, we have a designated driver
to take you to your next destination.
Happy hour: Monday~Sunday,
2:00pm~6:00pm, YY craft beers, Buy 1
get 1 free(for 1 person)

[Chinese 中餐厅]

Tianjin Downtown

Shang Palace

香宫

Specializes in authentic Cantonese
cuisine and local specialties, Dim Sum
and Peking Duck
1F, Shangri-La Hotel, Tianjin, No. 328
Haihe East Road, Hedong
河东滨海河东路328号天津香格里拉大酒店1层
Tel: 8418 8111
Hrs: 10:30 to 14:30
17:30 to 22:00

Din Tai Fung

鼎泰丰 ★ ¥ 150 P E

Steamed Bread made of choice ingredients
are the main attraction. The Special desserts,
steamed glutinous rice pudding and
almond togu, will melt in your mouth.
18 Binshui Dao, Hexi.
河西滨水道18号(滨水道与紫金山路交口)
Tel: 2813 8138 Ext 8001
Hrs: 11:00am-14:30pm/17:00pm-21:30pm

Tian Tai Xuan

天泰轩

Savor dishes from the renowned
Cantonese tradition in concert with
innovative creations exploring seasonal
local ingredients, together forming a
culinary experience which is not only
extraordinary but quite possibly the
most unique in the entire world.
The Ritz-Carlton, Tianjin, 1st and 2nd
floor, No. 167 Dagubei Road, Heping
和平区大沽北路167号
天津丽思卡尔顿酒店一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百、一百零一、一百零二、一百零三、一百零四、一百零五、一百零六、一百零七、一百零八、一百零九、一百一十、一百一十一、一百一十二、一百一十三、一百一十四、一百一十五、一百一十六、一百一十七、一百一十八、一百一十九、一百二十、一百二十一、一百二十二、一百二十三、一百二十四、一百二十五、一百二十六、一百二十七、一百二十八、一百二十九、一百三十、一百三十一、一百三十二、一百三十三、一百三十四、一百三十五、一百三十六、一百三十七、一百三十八、一百三十九、一百四十、一百四十一、一百四十二、一百四十三、一百四十四、一百四十五、一百四十六、一百四十七、一百四十八、一百四十九、一百五十、一百五十一、一百五十二、一百五十三、一百五十四、一百五十五、一百五十六、一百五十七、一百五十八、一百五十九、一百六十、一百六十一、一百六十二、一百六十三、一百六十四、一百六十五、一百六十六、一百六十七、一百六十八、一百六十九、一百七十、一百七十一、一百七十二、一百七十三、一百七十四、一百七十五、一百七十六、一百七十七、一百七十八、一百七十九、一百八十、一百八十一、一百八十二、一百八十三、一百八十四、一百八十五、一百八十六、一百八十七、一百八十八、一百八十九、一百九十、一百九十一、一百九十二、一百九十三、一百九十四、一百九十五、一百九十六、一百九十七、一百九十八、一百九十九、二百、二百零一、二百零二、二百零三、二百零四、二百零五、二百零六、二百零七、二百零八、二百零九、二百一十、二百一十一、二百一十二、二百一十三、二百一十四、二百一十五、二百一十六、二百一十七、二百一十八、二百一十九、二百二十、二百二十一、二百二十二、二百二十三、二百二十四、二百二十五、二百二十六、二百二十七、二百二十八、二百二十九、二百三十、二百三十一、二百三十二、二百三十三、二百三十四、二百三十五、二百三十六、二百三十七、二百三十八、二百三十九、二百四十、二百四十一、二百四十二、二百四十三、二百四十四、二百四十五、二百四十六、二百四十七、二百四十八、二百四十九、二百五十、二百五十一、二百五十二、二百五十三、二百五十四、二百五十五、二百五十六、二百五十七、二百五十八、二百五十九、二百六十、二百六十一、二百六十二、二百六十三、二百六十四、二百六十五、二百六十六、二百六十七、二百六十八、二百六十九、二百七十、二百七十一、二百七十二、二百七十三、二百七十四、二百七十五、二百七十六、二百七十七、二百七十八、二百七十九、二百八十、二百八十一、二百八十二、二百八十三、二百八十四、二百八十五、二百八十六、二百八十七、二百八十八、二百八十九、二百九十、二百九十一、二百九十二、二百九十三、二百九十四、二百九十五、二百九十六、二百九十七、二百九十八、二百九十九、三百、三百零一、三百零二、三百零三、三百零四、三百零五、三百零六、三百零七、三百零八、三百零九、三百一十、三百一十一、三百一十二、三百一十三、三百一十四、三百一十五、三百一十六、三百一十七、三百一十八、三百一十九、三百二十、三百二十一、三百二十二、三百二十三、三百二十四、三百二十五、三百二十六、三百二十七、三百二十八、三百二十九、三百三十、三百三十一、三百三十二、三百三十三、三百三十四、三百三十五、三百三十六、三百三十七、三百三十八、三百三十九、三百四十、三百四十一、三百四十二、三百四十三、三百四十四、三百四十五、三百四十六、三百四十七、三百四十八、三百四十九、三百五十、三百五十一、三百五十二、三百五十三、三百五十四、三百五十五、三百五十六、三百五十七、三百五十八、三百五十九、三百六十、三百六十一、三百六十二、三百六十三、三百六十四、三百六十五、三百六十六、三百六十七、三百六十八、三百六十九、三百七十、三百七十一、三百七十二、三百七十三、三百七十四、三百七十五、三百七十六、三百七十七、三百七十八、三百七十九、三百八十、三百八十一、三百八十二、三百八十三、三百八十四、三百八十五、三百八十六、三百八十七、三百八十八、三百八十九、三百九十、三百九十一、三百九十二、三百九十三、三百九十四、三百九十五、三百九十六、三百九十七、三百九十八、三百九十九、四百、四百零一、四百零二、四百零三、四百零四、四百零五、四百零六、四百零七、四百零八、四百零九、四百一十、四百一十一、四百一十二、四百一十三、四百一十四、四百一十五、四百一十六、四百一十七、四百一十八、四百一十九、四百二十、四百二十一、四百二十二、四百二十三、四百二十四、四百二十五、四百二十六、四百二十七、四百二十八、四百二十九、四百三十、四百三十一、四百三十二、四百三十三、四百三十四、四百三十五、四百三十六、四百三十七、四百三十八、四百三十九、四百四十、四百四十一、四百四十二、四百四十三、四百四十四、四百四十五、四百四十六、四百四十七、四百四十八、四百四十九、四百五十、四百五十一、四百五十二、四百五十三、四百五十四、四百五十五、四百五十六、四百五十七、四百五十八、四百五十九、四百六十、四百六十一、四百六十二、四百六十三、四百六十四、四百六十五、四百六十六、四百六十七、四百六十八、四百六十九、四百七十、四百七十一、四百七十二、四百七十三、四百七十四、四百七十五、四百七十六、四百七十七、四百七十八、四百七十九、四百八十、四百八十一、四百八十二、四百八十三、四百八十四、四百八十五、四百八十六、四百八十七、四百八十八、四百八十九、四百九十、四百九十一、四百九十二、四百九十三、四百九十四、四百九十五、四百九十六、四百九十七、四百九十八、四百九十九、五百、五百零一、五百零二、五百零三、五百零四、五百零五、五百零六、五百零七、五百零八、五百零九、五百一十、五百一十一、五百一十二、五百一十三、五百一十四、五百一十五、五百一十六、五百一十七、五百一十八、五百一十九、五百二十、五百二十一、五百二十二、五百二十三、五百二十四、五百二十五、五百二十六、五百二十七、五百二十八、五百二十九、五百三十、五百三十一、五百三十二、五百三十三、五百三十四、五百三十五、五百三十六、五百三十七、五百三十八、五百三十九、五百四十、五百四十一、五百四十二、五百四十三、五百四十四、五百四十五、五百四十六、五百四十七、五百四十八、五百四十九、五百五十、五百五十一、五百五十二、五百五十三、五百五十四、五百五十五、五百五十六、五百五十七、五百五十八、五百五十九、五百六十、五百六十一、五百六十二、五百六十三、五百六十四、五百六十五、五百六十六、五百六十七、五百六十八、五百六十九、五百七十、五百七十一、五百七十二、五百七十三、五百七十四、五百七十五、五百七十六、五百七十七、五百七十八、五百七十九、五百八十、五百八十一、五百八十二、五百八十三、五百八十四、五百八十五、五百八十六、五百八十七、五百八十八、五百八十九、五百九十、五百九十一、五百九十二、五百九十三、五百九十四、五百九十五、五百九十六、五百九十七、五百九十八、五百九十九、六百、六百零一、六百零二、六百零三、六百零四、六百零五、六百零六、六百零七、六百零八、六百零九、六百一十、六百一十一、六百一十二、六百一十三、六百一十四、六百一十五、六百一十六、六百一十七、六百一十八、六百一十九、六百二十、六百二十一、六百二十二、六百二十三、六百二十四、六百二十五、六百二十六、六百二十七、六百二十八、六百二十九、六百三十、六百三十一、六百三十二、六百三十三、六百三十四、六百三十五、六百三十六、六百三十七、六百三十八、六百三十九、六百四十、六百四十一、六百四十二、六百四十三、六百四十四、六百四十五、六百四十六、六百四十七、六百四十八、六百四十九、六百五十、六百五十一、六百五十二、六百五十三、六百五十四、六百五十五、六百五十六、六百五十七、六百五十八、六百五十九、六百六十、六百六十一、六百六十二、六百六十三、六百六十四、六百六十五、六百六十六、六百六十七、六百六十八、六百六十九、六百七十、六百七十一、六百七十二、六百七十三、六百七十四、六百七十五、六百七十六、六百七十七、六百七十八、六百七十九、六百八十、六百八十一、六百八十二、六百八十三、六百八十四、六百八十五、六百八十六、六百八十七、六百八十八、六百八十九、六百九十、六百九十一、六百九十二、六百九十三、六百九十四、六百九十五、六百九十六、六百九十七、六百九十八、六百九十九、七百、七百零一、七百零二、七百零三、七百零四、七百零五、七百零六、七百零七、七百零八、七百零九、七百一十、七百一十一、七百一十二、七百一十三、七百一十四、七百一十五、七百一十六、七百一十七、七百一十八、七百一十九、七百二十、七百二十一、七百二十二、七百二十三、七百二十四、七百二十五、七百二十六、七百二十七、七百二十八、七百二十九、七百三十、七百三十一、七百三十二、七百三十三、七百三十四、七百三十五、七百三十六、七百三十七、七百三十八、七百三十九、七百四十、七百四十一、七百四十二、七百四十三、七百四十四、七百四十五、七百四十六、七百四十七、七百四十八、七百四十九、七百五十、七百五十一、七百五十二、七百五十三、七百五十四、七百五十五、七百五十六、七百五十七、七百五十八、七百五十九、七百六十、七百六十一、七百六十二、七百六十三、七百六十四、七百六十五、七百六十六、七百六十七、七百六十八、七百六十九、七百七十、七百七十一、七百七十二、七百七十三、七百七十四、七百七十五、七百七十六、七百七十七、七百七十八、七百七十九、七百八十、七百八十一、七百八十二、七百八十三、七百八十四、七百八十五、七百八十六、七百八十七、七百八十八、七百八十九、七百九十、七百九十一、七百九十二、七百九十三、七百九十四、七百九十五、七百九十六、七百九十七、七百九十八、七百九十九、八百、八百零一、八百零二、八百零三、八百零四、八百零五、八百零六、八百零七、八百零八、八百零九、八百一十、八百一十一、八百一十二、八百一十三、八百一十四、八百一十五、八百一十六、八百一十七、八百一十八、八百一十九、八百二十、八百二十一、八百二十二、八百二十三、八百二十四、八百二十五、八百二十六、八百二十七、八百二十八、八百二十九、八百三十、八百三十一、八百三十二、八百三十三、八百三十四、八百三十五、八百三十六、八百三十七、八百三十八、八百三十九、八百四十、八百四十一、八百四十二、八百四十三、八百四十四、八百四十五、八百四十六、八百四十七、八百四十八、八百四十九、八百五十、八百五十一、八百五十二、八百五十三、八百五十四、八百五十五、八百五十六、八百五十七、八百五十八、八百五十九、八百六十、八百六十一、八百六十二、八百六十三、八百六十四、八百六十五、八百六十六、八百六十七、八百六十八、八百六十九、八百七十、八百七十一、八百七十二、八百七十三、八百七十四、八百七十五、八百七十六、八百七十七、八百七十八、八百七十九、八百八十、八百八十一、八百八十二、八百八十三、八百八十四、八百八十五、八百八十六、八百八十七、八百八十八、八百八十九、八百九十、八百九十一、八百九十二、八百九十三、八百九十四、八百九十五、八百九十六、八百九十七、八百九十八、八百九十九、九百、九百零一、九百零二、九百零三、九百零四、九百零五、九百零六、九百零七、九百零八、九百零九、九百一十、九百一十一、九百一十二、九百一十三、九百一十四、九百一十五、九百一十六、九百一十七、九百一十八、九百一十九、九百二十、九百二十一、九百二十二、九百二十三、九百二十四、九百二十五、九百二十六、九百二十七、九百二十八、九百二十九、九百三十、九百三十一、九百三十二、九百三十三、九百三十四、九百三十五、九百三十六、九百三十七、九百三十八、九百三十九、九百四十、九百四十一、九百四十二、九百四十三、九百四十四、九百四十五、九百四十六、九百四十七、九百四十八、九百四十九、九百五十、九百五十一、九百五十二、九百五十三、九百五十四、九百五十五、九百五十六、九百五十七、九百五十八、九百五十九、九百六十、九百六十一、九百六十二、九百六十三、九百六十四、九百六十五、九百六十六、九百六十七、九百六十八、九百六十九、九百七十、九百七十一、九百七十二、九百七十三、九百七十四、九百七十五、九百七十六、九百七十七、九百七十八、九百七十九、九百八十、九百八十一、九百八十二、九百八十三、九百八十四、九百八十五、九百八十六、九百八十七、九百八十八、九百八十九、九百九十、九百九十一、九百九十二、九百九十三、九百九十四、九百九十五、九百九十六、九百九十七、九百九十八、九百九十九、一千、一千零一、一千零二、一千零三、一千零四、一千零五、一千零六、一千零七、一千零八、一千零九、一千一十、一千一十一、一千一十二、一千一十三、一千一十四、一千一十五、一千一十六、一千一十七、一千一十八、一千一十九、一千二十、一千二十一、一千二十二、一千二十三、一千二十四、一千二十五、一千二十六、一千二十七、一千二十八、一千二十九、一千三十、一千三十一、一千三十二、一千三十三、一千三十四、一千三十五、一千三十六、一千三十七、一千三十八、一千三十九、一千四十、一千四十一、一千四十二、一千四十三、一千四十四、一千四十五、一千四十六、一千四十七、一千四十八、一千四十九、一千五十、一千五十一、一千五十二、一千五十三、一千五十四、一千五十五、一千五十六、一千五十七、一千五十八、一千五十九、一千六十、一千六十一、一千六十二、一千六十三、一千六十四、一千六十五、一千六十六、一千六十七、一千六十八、一千六十九、一千七十、一千七十一、一千七十二、一千七十三、一千七十四、一千七十五、一千七十六、一千七十七、一千七十八、一千七十九、一千八十、一千八十一、一千八十二、一千八十三、一千八十四、一千八十五、一千八十六、一千八十七、一千八十八、一千八十九、一千九十、一千九十一、一千九十二、一千九十三、一千九十四、一千九十五、一千九十六、一千九十七、一千九十八、一千九十九、二千、二千零一、二千零二、二千零三、二千零四、二千零五、二千零六、二千零七、二千零八、二千零九、二千一十、二千一十一、二千一十二、二千一十三、二千一十四、二千一十五、二千一十六、二千一十七、二千一十八、二千一十九、二千二十、二千二十一、二千二十二、二千二十三、二千二十四、二千二十五、二千二十六、二千二十七、二千二十八、二千二十九、二千三十、二千三十一、二千三十二、二千三十三、二千三十四、二千三十五、二千三十六、二千三十七、二千三十八、二千三十九、二千四十、二千四十一、二千四十二、二千四十三、二千四十四、二千四十五、二千四十六、二千四十七、二千四十八、二千四十九、二千五十、二千五十一、二千五十二、二千五十三、二千五十四、二千五十五、二千五十六、二千五十七、二千五十八、二千五十九、二千六十、二千六十一、二千六十二、二千六十三、二千六十四、二千六十五、二千六十六、二千六十七、二千六十八、二千六十九、二千七十、二千七十一、二千七十二、二千七十三、二千七十四、二千七十五、二千七十六、二千七十七、二千七十八、二千七十九、二千八十、二千八十一、二千八十二、二千八十三、二千八十四、二千八十五、二千八十六、二千八十七、二千八十八、二千八十九、二千九十、二千九十一、二千九十二、二千九十三、二千九十四、二千九十五、二千九十六、二千九十七、二千九十八、二千九十九、三千、三千零一、三千零二、三千零三、三千零四、三千零五、三千零六、三千零七、三千零八、三千零九、三千一十、三千一十一、三千一十二、三千一十三、三千一十四、三千一十五、三千一十六、三千一十七、三千一十八、三千一十九、三千二十、三千二十一、三千二十二、三千二十三、三千二十四、三千二十五、三千二十六、三千二十七、三千二十八、三千二十九、三千三十、三千三十一、三千三十二、三千三十三、三千三十四、三千三十五、三千三十六、三千三十七、三千三十八、三千三十九、三千四十、三千四十一、三千四十二、三千四十三、三千四十四、三千四十五、三千四十六、三千四十七、三千四十八、三千四十九、三千五十、三千五十一、三千五十二、三千五十三、三千五十四、三千五十五、三千五十六、三千五十七、三千五十八、三千五十九、三千六十、三千六十一、三千六十二、三千六十三、三千六十四、三千六十五、三千六十六、三千六十七、三千六十八、三千六十九、三千七十、三千七十一、三千七十二、三千七十三、三千七十四、三千七十五、三千七十六、三千七十七、三千七十八、三千七十九、三千八十、三千八十一、三千八十二、三千八十三、三千八十四、三千八十五、三千八十六、三千八十七、三千八十八、三千八十九、三千九十、三千九十一、三千九十二、三千九十三、三千九十四、三千九十五、三千九十六、三千九十七、三千九十八、三千九十九、四千、四千零一、四千零二、四千零三、四千零四、四千零五、四千零六、四千零七、四千零八、四千零九、四千一十、四千一十一、四千一十二、四千一十三、四千一十四、四千一十五、四千一十六、四千一十七、四千一十八、四千一十九、四千二十、四千二十一、四千二十二、四千二十三、四千二十四、四千二十五、四千二十六、四千二十七、四千二十八、四千二十九、四千三十、四千三十一、四千三十二、四千三十三、四千三十四、四千三十五、四千三十六、四千三十七、四千三十八、四千三十九、四千四十、四千四十一、四千四十二、四千四十三、四千四十四、四千四十五、四千四十六、四千四十七、四千四十八、四千四十九、四千五十、四千五十一、四千五十二、四千五十三、四千五十四、四千五十五、四千五十六、四千五十七、四千五十八、四千五十九、四千六十、四千六十一、四千六十二、四千六十三、四千六十四、四千六十五、四千六十六、四千六十七、四千六十八、四千六十九、四千七十、四千七十一、四千七十二、四千七十三、四千七十四、四千七十五、四千七十六、四千七十七、四千七十八、四千七十九、四千八十、四千八十一、四千八十二、四千八十三、四千八十四、四千八十五、四千八十六、四千八十七、四千八十八、四千八十九、四千九十、四千九十一、四千九十二、四千九十三、四千九十四、四千九十五、四千九十六、四千九十七、四千九十八、四千九十九、五千、五千零一、五千零二、五千零三、五千零四、五千零五、五千零六、五千零七、五千零八、五千零九、五千一十、五千一十一、五千一十二、五千一十三、五千一十四、五千一十五、五千一十六、五千一十七、五千一十八、五千一十九、五千二十、五千二十一、五千二十二、五千二十三、五千二十四、五千二十五、五千二十六、五千二十七、五千二十八、五千二十九、五千三十、五千三十一、五千三十二、五千三十三、五千三十四、五千三十五、五千三十六、五千三十七、五千三十八、五千三十九、五千四十、五千四十一、五千四十二、五千四十三、五千四十四、五千四十五、五千四十六、五千四十七、五千四十八、五千四十九、五千五十、五千五十一、五千五十二、五千五十三、五千五十四、五千五十五、五千五十六、五千五十七、五千五十八、五千五十九、五千六十、五千六十一、五千六十二、五千六十三、五千六十四、五千六十五、五千六十六、五千六十七、五千六十八、五千六十九、五千七十、五千七十一、五千七十二、五千七十三、五千七十四、五千七十五、五千七十六、五千七十七、五千七十八、五千七十九、五千八十、五千八十一、五千八十二、五千八十三、五千八十四、五千八十五、五千八十六、五千八十七、五千八十八、五千八十九、五千九十、五千九十一、五千九十二、五千九十三、五千九十四、五千九十五、五千九十六、五千九十七、五千九十八、五千九十九、六千、六千零一、六千零二、六千零三、六千零四、六千零五、六千零六、六千零七、六千零八、六千零九、六千一十、六千一十一、六千一十二、六千一十三、六千一十四、六千一十五、六千一十六、六千一十七、六千一十八、六千一十九、六千二十、六千二十一、六千二十二、六千二十三、六千二十四、六千二十五、六千二十六、六千二十七、六千二十八、六千二十九、六千三十、六千三十一、六千三十二、六千三十三、六千三十四、六千三十五、六千三十六、六千三十七、六千三十八、六千三十九、六千四十、六千四十一、六千四十二、六千四十三、六千四十四、六千四十五、六千四十六、六千四十七、六千四十八、六千四十九、六千五十、六千五十一、六千五十二、六千五十三、六千五十四、六千五十五、六千五十六、六千五十七、六千五十八、六千五十九、六千六十、六千六十一、六千六十二、六千六十三、六千六十四、六千六十五、六千六十六、六千六十七、六千六十八、六千六十九、六千七十、六千七十一、六千七十二、六千七十三、六千七十四、六千七十五、六千七十六、六千七十七、六千七十八、六千七十九、六千八十、六千八十一、六千八十二、六千八十三、六千八十四、六千八十五、六千八十六、六千八十七、六千八十八、六千八十九、六千九十、六千九十一、六千九十二、六千九十三、六千九十四、六千九十五、六千九十六、六千九十七、六千九十八、六千九十九、七千、七千零一、七千零二、七千零三、七千零四、七千零五、七千零六、七千零七、七千零八、七千零九、七千一十、七千一十一、七千一十二、七千一十三、七千一十四、七千一十五、七千一十六、七千一十七、七千一十八、七千一十九、七千二十、七千二十一、七千二十二、七千二十三、七千二十四、七千二十五、七千二十六、七千二十七、七千二十八、七千二十九、七千三十、七千三十一、七千三十二、七千三十三、七千三十四、七千三十五、七千三十六、七千三十七、七千三十八、七千三十九、七千四十、七千四十一、七千四十二、七千四十三、七千四十四、七千四十五、七千四十六、七千四十七、七千四十八、七千四十九、七千五十、七千五十一、七千五十二、七千五十三、七千五十四、七千五十五、七千五十六、七千五十七、七千五十八、七千五十九、七千六十、七千六十一、七千六十二、七千六十三、七千六十四、七千六十五、七千六十六、七千六十七、七千六十八、七千六十九、七千七十、七千七十一、七千七十二、七千七十三、七千七十四、七千七十五、七千七十六、七千七十七、七千七十八、七千七十九、七千八十、七千八十一、七千八十二、七千八十三、七千八十四、七千八十五、七千八十六、七千八十七、七千八十八、七千八十九、七千九十、七千九十一、七千九十二、七千九十三、七千九十四、七千九十五、七千九十六、七千九十七、七千九十八、七千九十九、八千、八千零一、八千零二、八千零三、八千零四、八千零五、八千零六、八千零七、八千零八、八千零九、八千一十、八千一十一、八千一十二、八千一十三、八千一十四、八千一十五、八千一十六、八千一十七、八千一十八、八千一十九、八千二十、八千二十一、八千二十二、八千二十三、八千二十四、八千二十五、八千二十六、八千二十七、八千二十八、八千二十九、八千三十、八千三十一、八千三十二、八千三十三、八千三十四、八千三十五、八千三十六、八千三十七、八千三十八、八千三十九、八千四十、八千四十一、八千四十二、八千四十三、八千四十四、八千四十五、八千四十六、八千四十七、八千四十八、八千四十九、八千五十、八千五十一、八千五十二、八千五十三、八千五十四、八千五十五、八千五十六、八千五十七、八千五十八、八千五十九、八千六十、八千六十一、八千六十二、八千六十三、八千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Noodle Bar

面馆
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Tianjin Downtown

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意大利餐厅 ¥400 P E
Prego's cuisine is rustic yet refined, rooted in tradition while producing innovative creations using only the finest and freshest ingredients available.
3F, The Westin Tianjin, No.101, Nanjing Lu, Heping
和平区南京路101号
天津君隆威斯汀酒店3层
Tel: 23890088
Hrs: 11:30am-14:30pm
18:00pm-22:00pm

Cielo

意荟·意大利餐厅
Authentic and creatively composed Italian cuisine in a modern space.
9/F, Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin, 138 Chifeng Road, Heping District, Tianjin
和平区赤峰道138号
天津四季酒店9层
Tel: 022- 2716 6263
Hours: 06:30am~10:00am
11:30am~14:30pm
17:30pm~21:30pm

[Japanese 日料]

Kawa Sushi Lounge

洲·寿司酒廊
Authentic Japanese sushi lounge experience.
7/F, Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin, 138 Chifeng Road, Heping District, Tianjin
和平区赤峰道138号
天津四季酒店7层
Tel: 022-2716 6262
Hours: 11:30am~14:00pm
17:30pm~22:30pm

Fuku Sushi

福寿司
Add: 167 Shanxi Lu, Heping District (at the crossing of Shanxi Lu and Yingkou Dao) (山西路167号 (山西路与营口道交口))
Tel: 022-8321-9509
186-2229-6209
182-0225-5286(Mr.Maeda)
Hours: 17:00-23:30 (L,O)

Wine 红酒

Tianjin Downtown

Montrose Wine House
名特公司进口葡萄酒
Imported wines.2nd floor YY Beer House, Montrose(Tianjin) Office
粤园餐厅二楼名特(天津)办事处
Tel: 139 200 21679
Hrs: 09:00am-18:00pm

Chantal (Tianjin) International Co.Ltd

香达(天津)国际贸易有限公司
Room 104, No.30 Building, KEYUANLI, Hexi District, Tianjin China
天津市河西区可园里30-104
Tel: 86-13920706019



BAR

Tianjin Downtown

WE Brewery

卫酿酒厂 ★ E
WE Brewery has six draft beers which change depending on the seasons and the owners desire to experiment as well as a small but excellent menu of western food including burgers and hotdogs.
4, Yi He Li, Xi An Dao, He Ping District, Tianjin
天津市和平区西安道怡和里4号
Tel: 18630888114
Hours: Sun-Thursday: 5pm~midnight
Fri-Saturday: 5pm-2am
Monday closed

River Lounge

瑞吉畔吧 ¥100 P E
One of Tianjin's premiere destinations, you can enjoy High Tea or artisan cocktails at the gleaming bar or in conversation areas furnished with rich leather seating overlooking the sparkling Hai River. The signature cocktail features a blend of unique Chinese flavors and seasonings, including Fujian lapsang souchong tea, Sichuan pepper, and soy sauce with fine vodka.
1F, St. Regis Tianjin, No.158 Zhang Zi Zhong Road, Heping (Next to Jin Tower, the opposite side of Ha Mi Road)
和平区张自忠路158号
津塔旁, 哈密道正对面, 天津瑞吉金融街酒店一层
Tel: 5830 9958
Hrs: 10:00am-01:00am

Lobby lounge

大堂酒廊
Provides fine wines from all over the world, cocktails, snacks, coffee and other soft drinks
1F, Shangri-La Hotel, Tianjin, No. 328 Haihe East Road, Hedong
河东区海河东路328号
天津香格里拉大酒店1层
Tel: 8418 8111
Hrs: 09:00 to midnigh

O'Hara's-authentic British lounge

海维林酒吧-经典英式酒吧 E6
Offers the intimacy of an English gentleman's lounge with regal Winchester styled sofas and an oversized bar counter.
1st floor Astor Wing, A Luxury Collection Hotel, Tianjin, 33 Taier Zhuang Road, Heping
和平区台儿庄路33号
天津利顺德大饭店豪华精选酒店, 酒店一层
Tel: 58526888 ext. 8919
Hrs: 06:30pm-01:00am

Qba

Q吧 P E
Qba's Latin-inspired décor creates an authentic ambience where delicious tapas and Latin-style snacks are shared among friends.
The Westin Tianjin, No. 101 Nan Jing Road, Heping
和平区南京路101号
天津君隆威斯汀酒店
Tel: 2389 0088
Hrs: Tue-Sat 6:30pm-01:00am

Flair

★ P E
East Asian cuisine, the menu combines playful snack-style dishes with richly flavorful entrées, designer desserts and the freshest of seafood.
The Ritz-Carlton, Tianjin, 1st floor, No. 167 Dagubei Road, Heping District, Tianjin China
和平区大沽北路167号
天津丽思卡尔顿酒店一楼
Tel: 5857-8888
Mon-Fri 17:00-24:00
Sat-Sun 17:00-01:00
Seats:118

Gusto Bar

9吧
Hand-crafted cocktails, craft beers and whiskies in a sleek, sexy ambience.
9/F, Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin, 138 Chifeng Road, Heping District, Tianjin
和平区赤峰道138号
天津四季酒店9层
Tel: +86 22 2716 6264
Hours: 18:00pm~01:00am

SHOPPING

Tianjin Downtown

Riverside 66
天津恒隆广场
The mega department store in Tianjin, customer can enjoy the forefront of fashion here.
66 Xingan Lu, Heping District
和平区兴安路66号

Galaxy Mall

银河国际购物中心
Featuring the most famous luxury brands in the world.
No.9, Le Yuan Road, Hexi
河西区乐园道9号
Tel: 8388 9577
Fax: 8388 9733
Web: www.galaxy-mall.com.cn
Hrs: 10:00-22:00

Mighty Source

美琪·源
B1-13, ITC Mall, 39 Nanjing Road, Hexi District
天津市河西区南京路39号
天津国贸购物中心B1-13
Tel: 022-59006108

Joy city

南开大悦城
Stocks a number of popular brands including Sephora, H&M, supermarket and plenty of restaurants.
No.2, Nanmen Wai Da Jie, Nankai
河西区南门外大街2号
Tel: 5861 8888
Web: tjjoycity.com

Heping Joy city

和平大悦城
189 Nanjing Road, Heping District, Tianjin
天津市和平区南京路189号

Riverview Place

天津嘉里中心嘉里汇
A newly opened huge shopping mall stocks many different items.
Riverview Place, 238 Liu Wei Lu, Hedong District
河东区六纬路238号嘉里汇
Tel: 24230101

HOTEL

[Hotel 酒店]

Tianjin Downtown

The Westin Tianjin
天津君隆威斯汀酒店
No.101, Nanjing Road, Heping District
和平区南京路101号
Tel: 2389 0088
Fax: 2389 0099
Website: westin.com/Tianjin

Wanda Vista Tianjin

天津万达文华酒店
No.486, Ba Hao Lu, Da Zhi Gu, Hedong
河东区大直沽八号路486号
Tel: 2462 6888

Happy Soho Live Music & Dance Bar
欢乐苏荷酒吧
Live Filipino band with hot Russian dance girls.
(Opposite of Central Hotel)
No.16, Fortune Plaza, 3rd Avenue, TEDA
开发区第三大街财富星座16号 (中心酒店对面)
Tel: +86 22 2532 2078
Hrs: 20:00-02:00

SHOPPING 购物
BAR 酒吧
RESTAURANT 餐厅
WINE 红酒
COFFEE 咖啡

LISTING

商务中心

购物

运动

酒店

学校

医疗

房地产

商会

教堂

剧院

博物馆

按摩

公园

Hyatt Regency Tianjin East
天津东凯悦酒店
126 Weiguo Road, Hedong District, Tianjin,
300161, People's Republic of China
中国天津市河东区卫国道126号 邮编300161
Tel: + 86 22 2457 1234
Fax: +86 22 2434 5666
Email: tianjin.regency@hyatt.com
tianjin.regency.hyatt.com



The Ritz-Carlton, Tianjin
天津丽思卡尔顿酒店
No. 167 Dagubei Road, Heping
和平区大沽北路167号
Tel: 5857-8888 Fax: 5857-8899
www.ritzcarlton.com

Sheraton Tianjin Hotel
天津喜来登大酒店
Zi Jin Shan Lu, Hexi District
河西区紫金山路
Tel: 27313388

Shangri-La Hotel Tianjin
天津香格里拉大酒店
No. 328 Haihe East Road, Hedong
District, Tianjin, 300019, China
天津市河东区海河东路328号
Tel: (86 22) 8418 8888

Renaissance Tianjin Lakeview Hotel
万丽天津宾馆
16 Binshui Dao, Hexi District
河西区滨水道16号
Tel: 58223388

Pan Pacific Tianjin
天津泛太平洋大酒店
Address: 1 Zhang ZiZhong Road,
Hongqiao District Tianjin, China 300091
天津市红桥区张自忠路1号
Telephone: +86 22 5863 8888
Email: info.pptsn@panpacific.com
Website: www.panpacific.com

Banyan Tree Tianjin Riverside
天津海河悦榕庄
34 Haihe East Road Hebei
河北区海河东路34号
Tel: 5861 9999
Fax: 5861 9998
Web: banyantree.com

Crowne Plaza Tianjin Meijiangan
天津梅江中心皇冠假日酒店
East to South Youyi Road (Opposite to
Tianjin Meijiang Conference&Exhibition
Center), Xiqing District, Tianjin, P.R.
China 300221
天津西青区友谊南路东侧
(天津梅江会展中心正对面)
Tel: 5857 6666
Fax: 5857 6688
Web: www.crowneplaza.com/tjmeijiangan

TEDA International Club Tianjin
泰达国际会馆
7-2 Fu Kang Lu, Nankai.
南开区复康路7号增2号
Tel: 5869 5555 Fax: 2300 5656

Holiday Inn Tianjin Aqua City
天津水游城假日酒店
No. 6, Jieyuan Road, Hongqiao
红桥区芥园道6号
Tel: 5877 6666

Tangla Tianjin
天津中心唐拉雅秀酒店
No. 219, Nanjing Road, Heping
和平区南京路219号
Tel: 2321 5888

The St. Regis Tianjin
天津瑞吉金融街酒店
1F, St. Regis Tianjin, No.158 Zhang Zi
Zhong Road, Heping (Next to Jin Tower,
the opposite side of Ha Mi Road)
和平区张自忠路158号,
津塔旁, 哈密道正对面,
天津瑞吉金融街酒店一层
Tel: 5830 9999
Web: Stregis.com/tianjin

Clarion Tianjin Hotel
天津滨江凯隆酒店
105 Jian She Lu, Heping.
和平区建设路105号
Tel: 2302 6888
Fax: 2302 8530

Hotel Indigo Tianjin Haihe
天津海河英迪格酒店
No.314.South Jiefang Rd.,Hexi Dist
天津市河西区解放南路314号
Tel:88328888/4000380666
Web:www.indigohoteltianjin.com

Hotel Nikko Tianjin
天津日航酒店
189 NanJing Lu, Heping.
和平区南京路189号
Tel:8319 8888
Fax:8319 2266
Web:www.nikkotianjin.com

**The Astor Hotel,
A Luxury Collection Hotel, Tianjin**
天津利顺德大饭店豪华精选酒店
33 Taier Zhuang Road, Heping
和平区台儿庄路33号
Tel: 5852 6888
Web: www.luxurycollection.com/astor

Radisson Tianjin
天津天诚丽筠酒店
66 Xinkai Road, Hedong District, Tianjin
天津市河东区新开路66号
Tel: +86 22 2457 8888
Email: hotel@radisson-tj.com

Four Seasons Hotel Tianjin
天津四季酒店
138 Chifeng Road, Heping District, Tianjin
和平区赤峰道138号
Tel: 2716 6688
Fax: 2716 6699
Website: fourseasons.com/tianjin

Saixiang Hotel
赛象酒店
No.8 Meiyuan Road, Huayuan Industrial
Zone, New Technology Industry Park,
Tianjin
中国天津市南开区新技术产业园区
华苑产业园区梅苑路8号 300384

Holiday Inn Tianjin Riverside
天津海河假日酒店
Phoenix Shopping Mall, East Haihe
Road, Hebei (Nearby " Eye of Tianjin ")
河北区海河东路凤凰宽广场
(“天津之眼”摩天轮旁)
Tel: 2627 8888
Fax: 2627 6666

Shan Yi Li Boutique Hotel
庆王府山益里精品酒店
No.55 Chongqing Avenue, Heping
District, Tianjin
中国天津市和平区重庆道55号

Zaia Spa & Hotel
索亚风尚酒店
New City Square, No.2 Guanghua
Road, Hedong District, Tianjin
中国天津市河东区光华路2号新城市广场

Friendship Hotel Tianjin
天津友谊宾馆
No.94 Nanjing Road, Heping District, Tianjin
中国天津市和平区南京路94号

Geneva Grand Hotel
津利华大酒店
No.32 Youyi Road, Hexi District, Tianjin
中国天津市河西区友谊路32号

**Courtyard by Marriott Tianjin
Hongqiao**
天津陆家嘴万怡酒店
地址: 天津市红桥区北马路166号
Address: No. 166 Beima Road, Hongqiao
District, Tianjin, 300120, China
Tel:022-58985555

TEDA &Tanggu

Holiday Inn Binhai Tianjin
天津滨海假日酒店
86 First Ave., TEDA.
经济技术开发区第一大街86号
Tel: 6628 3388

**Renaissance Tianjin TEDA Hotel &
Convention Center**
天津万丽泰达酒店及会议中心
29 Second Ave., TEDA.
经济技术开发区第二大街29号
Tel: 6621 8888

Sheraton Tianjin Binhai Hotel
天津滨海喜来登酒店
No.50, 2nd Avenue, TEDA, Binhai New Area
滨海新区天津经济技术开发区第二大街50号
TEL: 6528 8888 FAX: 6528 8801
Web: www.sheraton.com/tianjinbinhai

Other District

Crowne Plaza Tianjin Binhai
天津滨海圣光皇冠假日酒店
55 Zhongxin Avenue, Airport Industrial Park.
空港物流加工区中心大道55号
Tel: 5867 8888 Fax: 5867 8899
Web: www.crowneplaza.com

Hilton Tianjin Eco-City
天津生态城世茂希尔顿酒店
No. 82 Dong Man Zhong Lu,
Sino-Singapore Eco-City, Binhai New
District, Tianjin 300467, China
中国天津市中新天津生态城动漫中路82号
Tel: 022 5999 8888

Tianjin Goldin Metropolitan Polo Club
天津环亚国际马球会
16 Hai Tai Hua Ke Jiu Lu Bin Hai Gao Xin
Qu, Tianjin 300384, China
中国天津滨海高新区海泰华科九路16号
Tel: 022 8372 8888
Web: www.metropolitanpoloclub.com

Jixian Marriott Hotel
京蓟圣光万豪酒店
No 6 Fenghuangshan Road, Jizhou
district, Tianjin
蓟州区渔阳镇凤凰山路6号
Tel: +86-22-2917 9999

Crowne Plaza Tianjin Jinnan
天津京基皇冠假日酒店
North Side Of Jin Gang Road Balitai,
Jinnan District, Tianjin 300350, China
中国天津市津南区八里台镇岭南路
Tel: 400 830 2959

**Hyatt Regency Jing Ji City Resort
and Spa**
京津新城凯悦酒店
No.8 Zhujiang Road, Zhouliangzhuang,
Baodi District, Tianjin
中国天津市宝坻区周良庄珠江大道8号
Tel: 022 5921 1234

[Hotel Apartment 酒店公寓]

Tianjin Downtown

Ariva Tianjin Binhai Serviced Apartment
天津滨海·艾丽华服务公寓
No. 35 Zi Jin Shan Road, Hexi District
河西区紫金山路35号
Tel: 5856 8000
Web: www.stayariva.com

**Ariva Tianjin Zhongbei Serviced
Apartment**
天津中北·艾丽华服务公寓
No. 80 Xingguang Road Zhongbei
District, Xiqing District, Tianjin, China
天津市西青区星光路80号
Tel: (022)58631186



**The Ritz-Carlton
Executive Residences**
天津丽思卡尔顿行政公寓
No.167 Dagubei Road, Heping District
和平区大沽北路167号
Tel: +86 22 5857 8888



Somerset International Building Tianjin
天津盛捷国际大厦服务公寓
No 75 Nanjing Road, Heping
和平区南京路75号
Tel: 2330 6666

Somerset Olympic Tower Tianjin
天津盛捷奥林匹克大厦服务公寓
No 126 Chengdu Road, Heping
和平区成都道126号
Tel: 2335 5888

**Shangri-La Hotel, Tianjin
Full-serviced Apartment**
天津香格里拉大酒店服务式公寓
No. 328 Haihe East Road, Hedong
天津市河东区海河东路328号
Tel: 8418 8888

Fraser Place Tianjin
天津招商美伦辉盛坊国际公寓
No.34 Xing Cheng Towers Ao Ti Street, West
Weijin South Road, Nankai District, Tianjin
天津市南开区卫津南路西侧奥体道星城34号楼
Tel: 58920800



Just Living by Savills
天津尚翌服务式公寓
和平区西康路36号
Tel: 6018 0222
www.JustLiving-Apartments.com

TEDA &Tanggu



Green Park Villa
格林园
No.34, 1st Avenue TEDA, Tianjin
天津经济技术开发区第一大街34号
Tel: 2528 0670



Ascott TEDA MSD Tianjin
天津雅诗阁泰达MSD服务公寓
No.7 Xincheng West Road, Tianjin
Economic-Technological Development
Area, Tianjin 300457 China
天津市经济技术开发区新城西路7号 300457
Tel: (86-22) 5999 7666

Teda, Tianjin - Marriott Executive Apartments
 天津泰达万豪行政公寓
 29 Second Avenue TEDA, Tianjin, China
 经济技术开发区第二大街29号
 Tel: 6570-9999

SCHOOL

Tianjin Downtown



Tianjin International School
 天津思锐国际学校
 No.4-1 Sishui Road, Hexi
 河西区泗水道4号增1号
 Tel: 8371 0900
 Fax: 8731 0400
 https://tiseagles.com

Tianjin Translation College
 天津翻译学院
 5/F, Qingxin Building, Intersection of
 Changjiang road and Nanfeng Road,
 Nankai District, Tianjin
 天津市南开区长江道与南丰路交口
 清新大厦5楼
 Tel: 2737-9758
 Email: jenny_tj@126.com



International School of Tianjin
 天津经济技术开发区国际学校天津分校
 Only international school in Tianjin fully
 authorized by the IBO to teach all three
 IB programs (PYP, MYP and DP) from
 age 3-18.
 Weishan Nan Lu, Jinnan District, Tianjin
 天津市津南区(双港)微山南路
 Mon-Fri 07:30-16:30
 T: +86 22 2859 2001
 W: www.istianjin.org



Wellington College International Tianjin
 天津惠灵顿外籍人员子女学校
 NO.1 Yide Dao, Hongqiao District
 红桥区义德道1号
 Tel: 8758 7199
 187 2248 7836
 Email: admissions@wellington-tianjin.cn
 www.wellington-tianjin.cn

Really Chinese Institute
 Really汉语学院
 Building A, Qinghuayuan, No.12 Yunnan
 Road, Heping District, Tianjin
 天津市和平区云南路12号清华园A座
 Tel: 4000-870-670
 Email: reallyhsk@hotmail.com

Shuoba Chinese Academy
 说吧汉语
 Tianjin Heping District Chengdu Dao
 No.126 Somerset Olympic Tower 403
 天津市和平区成都道126号
 盛捷奥林匹克4层403室
 Tianjin Heping District Nanjing
 Rd. No.75 International Plaza 1802
 天津市和平区南京路75号
 国际大厦1802室
 Tel: 022-2335 0585
 139-1079-8835 (Mr. Lu Tong)
 187-1017-7191 (Sandra)

Hopeland International Kindergarten
 华兰国际幼稚园(海逸园)
 No.5 Cuibo Road,
 Meijiang Bay, Tianjin, China
 天津市梅江湾翠波道5号
 Tel: 022-6046-2555

Hopeland International Kindergarten
 华兰国际幼稚园(梅江园)
 No.7 Huandao Middle Road, East Side of
 Jiefang South Road, Tianjin
 天津市解放南路西侧环岛东路7号
 Tel: 022-5810-7777

Tianjin Golden Collar Translation Center
 天津金领翻译中心
 5/F, Qingxin Building, Intersection of
 Changjiang road and Nanfeng Road,
 Nankai District, Tianjin
 天津市南开区长江道与南丰路交口
 清新大厦5楼
 Tel: 2737-9758
 Email: jenny_tj@126.com

TEDA & Tanggu



Teda International School
 泰达国际学校
 72 Third Ave, TEDA,
 经济技术开发区第三大街72号
 Tel: 6622 6158
 6622 6157
 Fax: 6200 1818
 admin@tedainternationalschool.net
 www.tedainternationalschool.net

MEDICAL FACILITY

Tianjin Downtown

Tianjin United Family Hospital (TJU)
 天津和睦家医院
 No. 22 Tianxiaoyuan, Tanjiang Road,
 Hexi District, Tianjin 300221
 河西区潭江道天潇园22号 300221
 Tel: (022) 58568500
 Web: http://www.uhf.com.cn

ARRAIL International Dental Clinic
 瑞尔专业口腔医疗机构
 Rm 302, Tianjin International Building No.75
 Nanjing Rd. Heping District, Tianjin
 天津市和平区南京路75号天津国际大厦302室
 Tel: 022-2331-6219
 Fax: 022-2331-6215

Raffles Medical - Tianjin
 1F Sheraton Tianjin Hotel, Zijinshan Lu, Hexi.
 河西区紫金山路天津喜来登大酒店公寓楼首层
 Tel: 2352 0143
 6537 7616
 Hrs: 09:00-18:00 (Mon-Sat)

Raffles Medical - TEDA
 102-C2 MSD, No.79, 1st Avenue, TEDA
 天津经济技术开发区第一大街79号
 泰达MSD-C区2座102室
 Tel: 6537 7616

Diamond Dental
 德倍尔口腔
 433 ShengLi Road
 胜利路433号
 Tel: 022-24462070

CHAMBERS

Tianjin Downtown

European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, Tianjin Chapter
 中国欧盟商会天津办公室
 41F, The Executive Center, Tianjin World
 Financial Center, 2 Dagubei Lu, Heping
 District, Tianjin 300020.
 天津市和平区大沽北路2号
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 Tel: +86 (022) 58307608
 Website: www.eurochamber.com.cn
 Email: tianjin@euccc.com.cn

The American Chamber of Commerce, Greater Tianjin Branch
 美国商会天津分会
 Rm 2918, the Exchange Tower 2, 189
 Nanjing Road, Heping
 和平区南京路189号津汇二期2918室
 Tel: 23185075 Fax: 2318 5074
 Website: www.amchamtianjin.org

German Chamber of Commerce in China - North China
 中国德国商会
 Rm.1502, Global Center, No. 309
 Nanjing Road, Nankai
 南开区南京路309号
 环球置地广场1502室
 Tel/Fax ++86 (0)22 - 8787 9249
 Email: tianjin@bj.china.ahk.de
 Internet: www.china.ahk.de

German Business Circle Tianjin
Deutscher Unternehmerkreis Tianjin, DUK
 天津德国人联谊会
 Rm 803, Huake Center, 3 Kaihua Road,
 Huayuan Industrial Zone.
 华苑产业区开华道3号
 华科创业中心803室.
 Tel: 8371 7855
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Melbourne Office Tianjin
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 河西区浦口道22号
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- OFFICE 商务中心



Try to put yourself in others' shoes.

THE GOLDEN RULE

By David Wong

This phrase appears in almost all societies in one form or another. The most well known is "Do unto others, as you would have done unto you" as quoted in the bible and in Confucius 己所不欲，勿施于人 "Jǐ suǒ bù yù, wù shī yú rén".

It asks that you should show and practise empathy and compassion 同情 "Tóng Qíng" before you act. Similar to an old North American Aboriginal saying: "To walk a mile in someone else's moccasin". Putting yourself in someone else's position and how they will react to your actions or words before you do something.

This is especially important in China because as an expat coming from a different culture and society, we grew up with a different set of social circumstances that may create a problem with our actions or words here but are totally acceptable and harmless back home. Open acts of affection such as a hug and a European greeting of kiss on both cheeks are normal back home but are usually awkward here.

Aside from cultural norms, sometimes common sense will come to play. How many times have you become angry at poor service in a restaurant or retail outlet, to the point of blowing your stack and calling for the manager and making a scene to the disgrace of the server? At the end you may have the satisfaction of letting off some steam but it's doubtful that the service level would change

other than their attitude towards foreigners will drop a notch.

Instead, why don't you put yourself in the server's position? He or she is probably being paid a minimum wage and working excessive hours with little, if any training, coming from the rural area and this is their first job in the city and sending most of their earnings back home. Your actions will have a demoralizing affect on their self-confidence and create a very negative impression with their boss or owner and may jeopardize their job security. Is this what you want?

It may sound quite easy to apply the Golden Rule but it is not. How do you know how the other person will feel, what are their beliefs and backgrounds? I once recall having guests in my home and as we were leaving, I couldn't find my wallet and looked for some time until finding it. I thought about it afterwards and realize that I shouldn't have made such a fuss and my guests were probably feeling awkward that they may have felt they were suspects in the missing wallet. These kind of situations are more sensitive in China because of the Chinese concept of "Face" 面子 "Mian Zi".

The other benefit of being more considerate, reciprocal, compassionate whatever monode you put on the living the "Golden Rule" will mean less stress, win you more friends and result in you having a longer life. If not longer at least more pleasant which is even more important. Try it.

YOUR ACTIONS WILL HAVE A DEMORALIZING AFFECT ON THEIR SELF-CONFIDENCE AND CREATE A VERY NEGATIVE IMPRESSION WITH THEIR BOSS OR OWNER AND MAY JEOPARDIZE THEIR JOB SECURITY. IS THIS WHAT YOU WANT?

黄金准则

“己所不欲，勿施于人”这句话大家都很容易，在西方也有类似的谚语，主要告诉人们要怀有一颗同情心，设身处地为他人着想。

对于在中国工作和生活的外国人来说，这一点尤为重要。我们成长的文化背景截然不同，对我们来说习以为常的言语和行为在中国可能会引起误解和尴尬，中国人见面习惯于握手，而我们会拥抱甚至亲吻脸颊，照搬我们的见面礼仪可能会令对方很不舒服。

有多少次我们在餐厅和商场里因为恶劣的服务而生气？我们叫来经理投诉，把服务员骂一顿，我们的气是出了，但会带来什么改变呢？也许服务水平并没有提升，只不过让他们对老外的印象又降了一格。

如果你把自己放到服务员的位置思考一下呢？他可能没经过什么培训，拿着最低工资，每天超负荷加班，这可能是他从农村到城市之后的第一份工作，家里还指望他把工资寄回家。你愤怒的投诉可能会令他自信心受挫，让他在老板那里的印象打折，甚至可能丢掉工作，这是你希望的吗？

做到这个黄金准则并不容易。有一次我家里来了客人，在我们要出门的时候我发现钱包找不到了，于是我找了半天。事后我一想我真的不该当着客人的面找钱包，他们会不会觉得尴尬，认为自己被怀疑了？我大不顾忌人家的“面子”了。

总之，时刻为他人着想，心怀同情能为你赢得更多朋友，也让双方都少一些压力。



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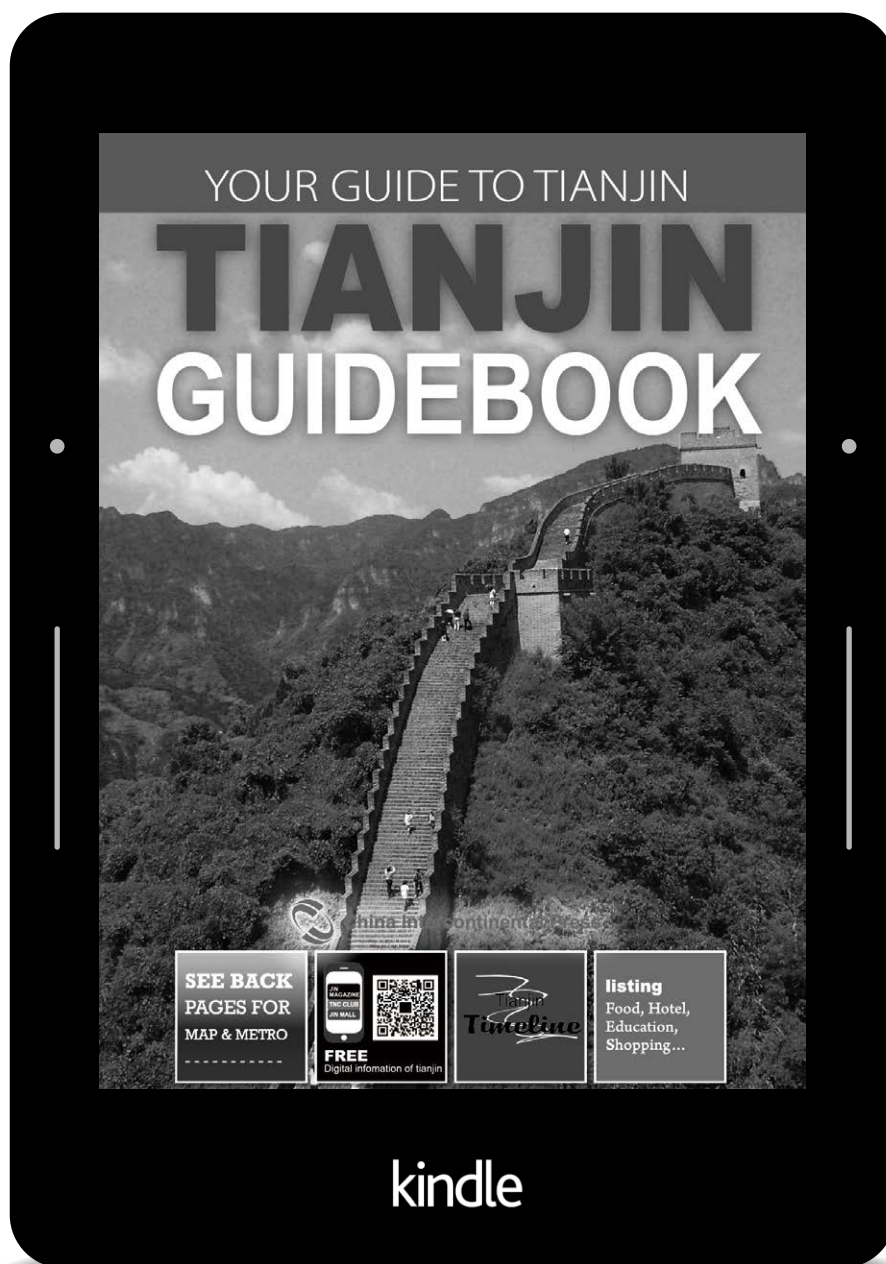


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