

JN

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TIANJIN TODAY 2014/07



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—Then and Now

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Wellington College International Tianjin Summer Fayre 2014

With glorious sunshine beaming down on the morning of the annual Wellington College International Tianjin Summer Fayre, the stage was very much set for a Grandstand Super Saturday of traditional sports, featuring from all corners of the globe – a true representation of the international ambience at the school. The Wimbledon white clouds truly reigning above naturally brought to the event a quintessentially British feel, as pupils below performed to the wishes of enthralled parents and excited onlookers, and leisurely strolls walked between the rails. Lucky, the unwelcome and slightly apocalyptic weather from the previous day was a mere trinket in play, and the hundreds that supported the event were blessed with the most idyllic conditions.

The Summer Fayre was an event organised through the collective efforts of a vibrant Summer Fayre Committee, which consisted of both parent representatives of different nationalities from across the school working in cooperation with the academic and non-academic staff. With 1500 people eagerly bursting through the gates, the event was spread across the school – the sports hall was taken with activities for the youngest generations, which followed the theme of flags and butterflies, whereas the outside was a combination of international cuisines with everything from sticky iced bars to poppadoms, refreshing drinks for all ages and tastes, and traditional games and competitions – such as Fat the Fat and the Tug of War to name but two.

Performances from students and staff went on throughout the day on the outdoor stage – with junior school dance troupes, voice school saxophones and the newly formed Wellington Male Barbershop Quartet being just some of many highlights. Kung Fu experts from Sichuan and local Tianjinese silk weavers brought to the event a carnival feel and local vendors from Tianjin's Ancient Culture Street were found practicing their craft. The event culminated with a Raffle Draw which symbolised the immense support that the school receives from the local and national business community.

Miss J. of Wellington College International Tianjin – Ms. Murray Fowler, shares her thoughts on the event having just attended and spoken at Wellington College UK's Speech Day, an event of extraordinary ambition and representation. I can safely say that here in Tianjin, we absolutely share that same strand of DNA. The desire to thrill and entertain, to hold events that involve the whole school community and more, and to go beyond what we thought possible – these are all alive and well here in China. Our partner school, and its newly appointed Master, St. Anthony's School, is very proud I would like to acknowledge the extraordinary hard work of all the staff, parents and pupils in making this wonderfully successful event possible – and would only add that next year's Summer Fayre will be bigger and better still.

If you came, we hope you had a wonderful and memorable time. If you missed out, there is always next year!



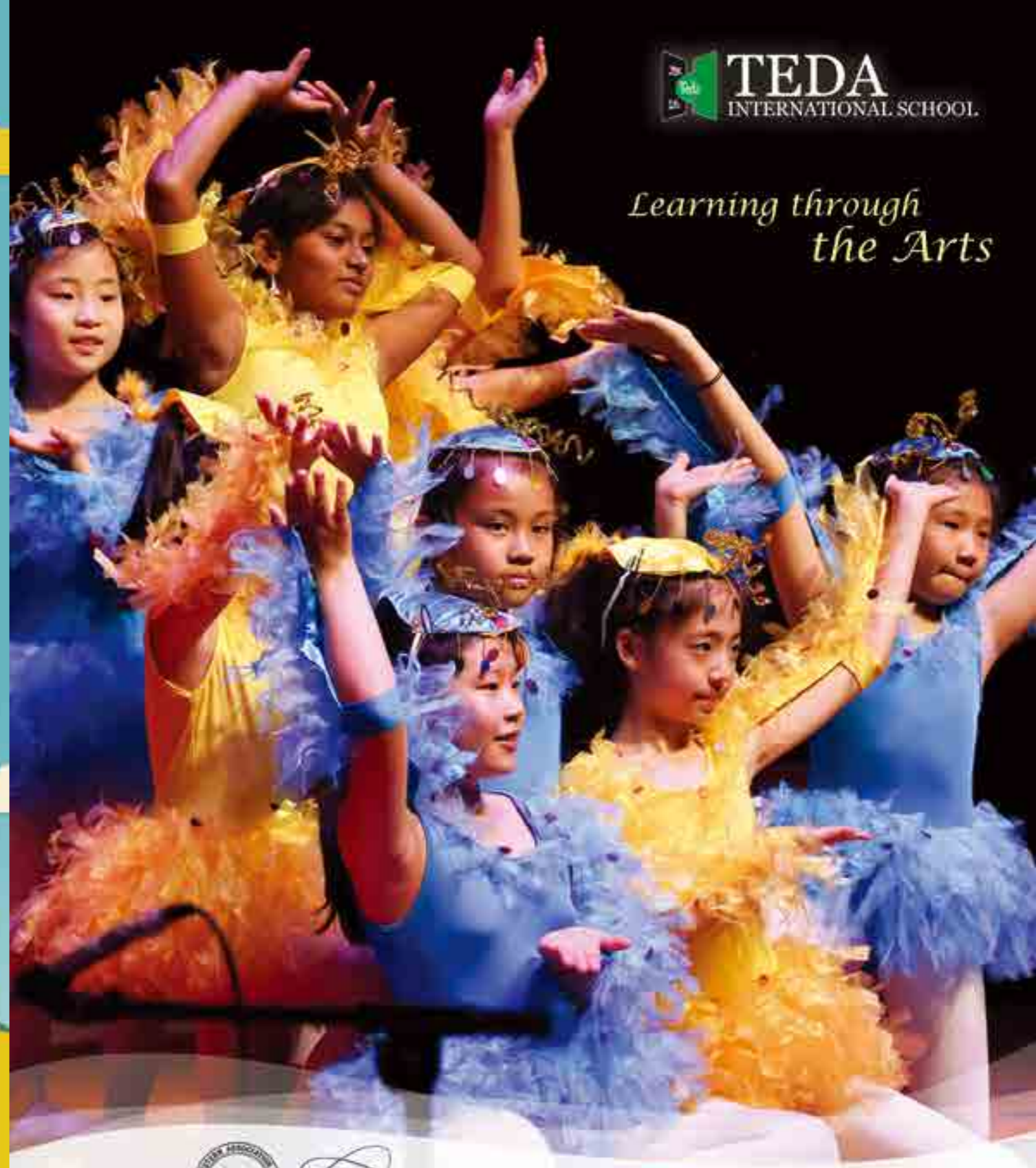
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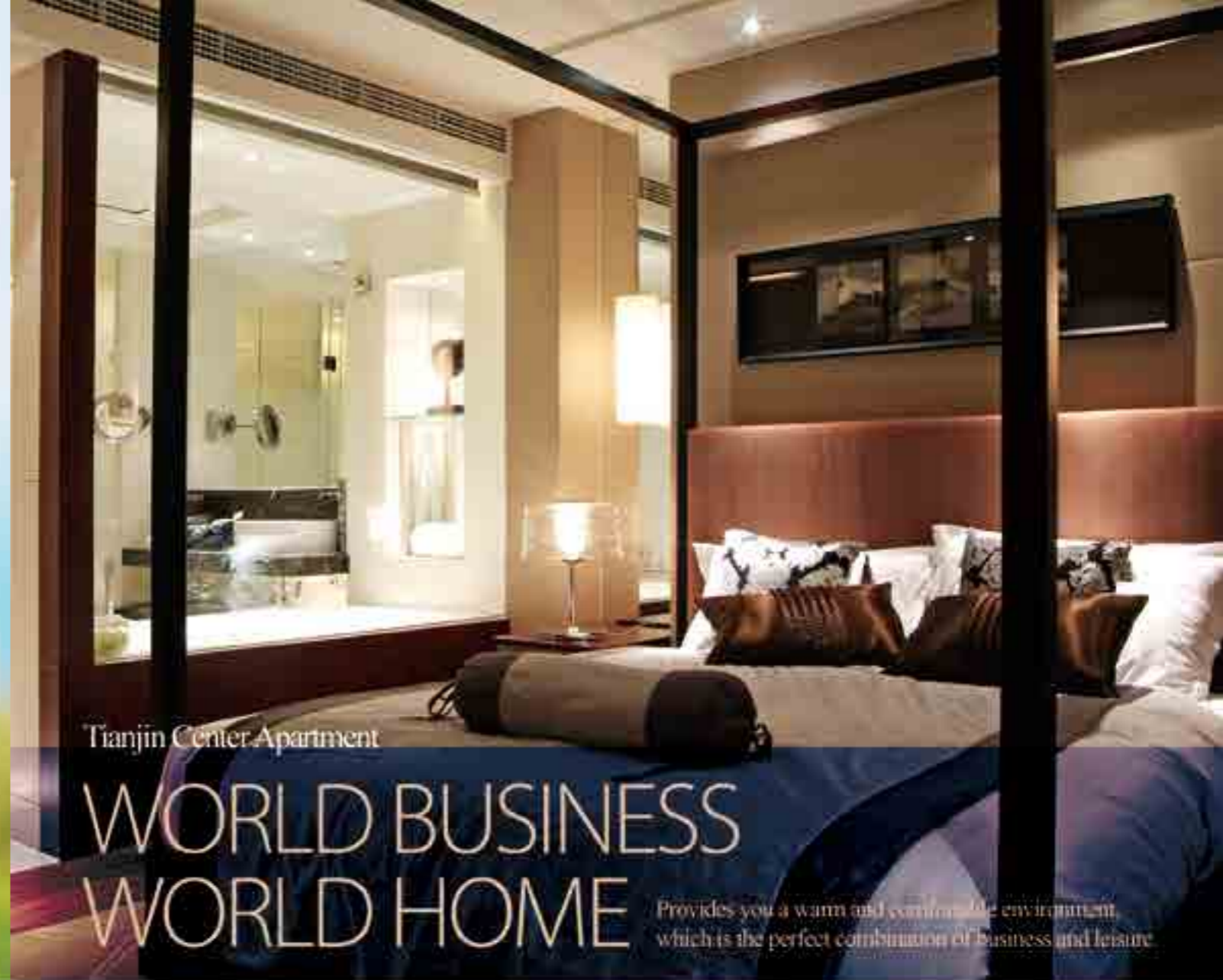
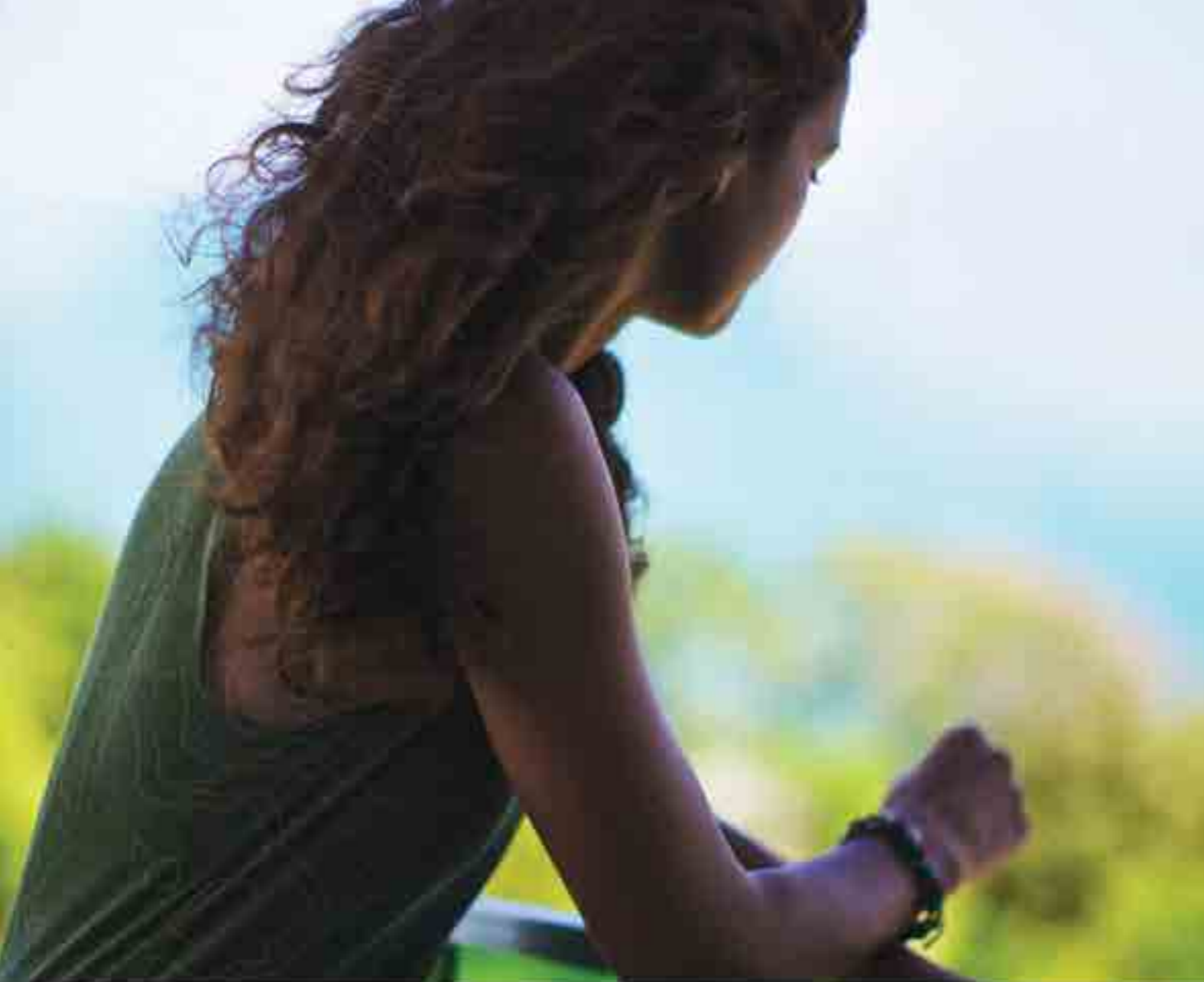
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Summer Barbecues rule
夏日烧烤



New Tianjin Location Starting November 4th
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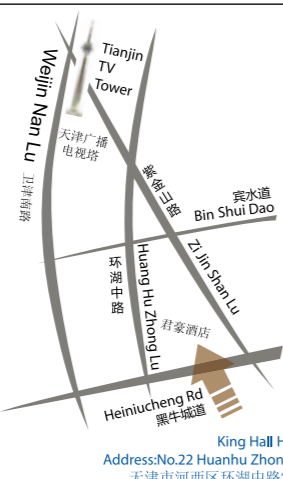
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Letter from the Editor

Now that school is over for the summer, families are planning for summer vacations and enjoying the warmth of summer sharing moments relaxation and time with family members.

Summer is also the time for weddings and in this issue, we will look at traditions of Chinese weddings and what are some of the modern trends. There are also regional traditions and what are some of the unique customs of a Tianjin wedding. Have you been invited to a Chinese wedding? Make sure your gift is appropriate, usually guests give red envelopes Hong Bao 红包 and remember the amount should be an even number, such as 800 or 1200 (with the exception of 400 which should never be given as the word four is synonymous to the word death).

We also look at back at Tianjin wedding of a local couple married in the 70's in Tianjin, when a banquet for 200 cost less than 500 RMB and the wedding price of the bride was a watch. Times have changed and most weddings are an elaborate affair although there are some couples that have a "naked wedding" Luo Hun 裸婚 essentially eloping and have a simple ceremony on their own.

Another article in this issue will deal with the numerous occurrences of Chinglish. Sometimes humorous and often annoying. It is really a negative reflection on China and gives a poor image of an underdeveloped country to outsiders. Why do most of the ATM bank machines insisted on calling their ATMs "Cash Recycling Machines"? In some cases, if the language in the message for a traffic sign is so bad, it could be dangerous.

The next TNC Biz Socializer event is scheduled on August 26. This event is becoming very popular and is a great place to make your networking contacts. Have a wonderful summer.

七月一到，学校彻底放假。当然，很多人都在做着暑期计划。

夏季也是婚礼季。在本期的文章中，您将看到中国婚礼的一些传统以及现代婚礼的趋势，包括不同地域的传统和天津特有的习俗。你被邀请过参加婚礼吗？记得给红包的时候，一定得是吉祥的偶数，像是800或者1200（400是绝对不行的，因为它的发音和死很像）。

同时，我们还将向您介绍一对上世纪70年代在天津结婚的老夫妇。在他们结婚的那个年代，办一个200人的婚宴，花费竟不到500元。而女方的聘礼也只是一块手表而已。时代在改变，婚礼的状况也在发生改变。在今天，虽然会有人选择裸婚，但绝大多数的人还是将婚礼视为人生的大事。

本期还将有一篇关于中国式英语的文章。中式英语常常让人匪夷所思。这对中国的形象来讲，存在着不小的消极影响，往往会让一个外来人觉得这是一个不发达的国家。我不明白为什么大多数的自动取款机会被称为“现金回收机”，如果在交通指示中用错了语言，那么情况会很危险。

下期TNC商务沙龙定于8月26日。这项活动已经越来越受欢迎，而且本次的地点将会更加舒适，不要错过它。最后还是祝福你，过一个完美的假期。

Monica Wang



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The names of the honorary advisors are listed according to the alphabetical order of the first name initial.

以上荣誉顾问按姓名首字母顺序排列, 排列不分先后。

the 8th Annual China International Private Equity Forum

“融洽会”成功举办并落下帷幕

第八届中国企业国际融资洽谈会——科技国际融资洽谈会(以下简称“融洽会”)于6月8日在本市梅江会展中心成功举办并落下帷幕。本届融洽会以“深化金融改革创新、促进经济转型升级”为主题,致力于强化市场化、社会化效应,紧紧围绕市场在资源配置中的决定性作用,积极探索深化金融改革和科技创新,激发民间资本活力,促进经济转型和产业升级。本届融洽会分为四大主力板块,并新增了一些特色内容,论坛板块紧跟时代,资本对接、快速约会板块划分专区,专业推介板块更加专业,成果展示板块范围也更加广泛。

On the 6th to 8th of June 2014, the Association for Corporate Growth (ACG), the Tianjin Municipal People's Government and the All China Federation of Industry & Commerce hosted the 8th Annual China International Private Equity Forum (CIPEF) at the Tianjin Meijiang Convention and Exhibition Center.

The CIPEF presented an unparalleled opportunity to learn about investing in China and, for participants, to network face to face with over a thousand Chinese companies seeking foreign investment. Also attending were Chinese government officials and a wide variety of private equity professionals, intermediaries, corporate development executives, lawyers, consultants and others interested and involved in investing in China.

The China International Private Equity Forum (CIPEF) brought together more than 8,000 dealmakers focused on China. This year, the CIPEF provided substantial business opportunities for companies focused on investing in the fast-growing Chinese marketplace. It was a high-profile event that attracted major Chinese media attention. The CIPEF enjoyed support from senior Chinese officials and attracted the involvement of ACG members and many others with business experience and success in China.

The CIPEF was initially set up in Tianjin in 2007 and since then has been held yearly. The conference is of importance because it provides a platform for participating enterprises to conduct direct financial and equity investment and further boost the development of the capital market. It has become the largest and most influential conference event in the field of international investment and financing.

The 2nd Look up - Tianjin Photography Contest

“洋眼看天津”摄影赛正式启动

2014年6月12日,“渤海银行杯”第二届“洋眼看天津”摄影比赛在意大利风情区启动。本届比赛由市人社局、市外专局、今晚报社联合举办,渤海早报、今晚网等单位协办,旨在进一步优化天津引智引才环境,引导和推动海外高层次人才更加关注、积极参与“美丽天津”共建共享活动。

The 2nd China Bohai Bank Cup photography contest "LOOK UP - TIANJIN" was officially launched at Italian Style Town on June the 12th. The event was hosted by the Tianjin Municipal Human Resources and Social Security Bureau, the Tianjin Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, JinWanBao and co-organised by the BoHai Morning Post and www.jwb.com.cn. The aim of the contest was to further promote and attract high-level overseas talent and interest in Tianjin city. This year, the collection is divided into three categories: landscape, city life and social documentary. The competition will continue until the end of October.

Tianjin team makes breakthrough in artificial nervous system

天津大学和天津市人民医院在人工神经机器人系统研发上取得重大突破

天津大学和天津市人民医院发布了双方共同研制的人工神经康复机器人系统“神工一号”,是全球首个适用于全肢体中风康复的“纯意念控制”人工神经机器人系统。与在世界杯上亮相的脑控机械外骨骼相比,“神工一号”能够真正实现大脑皮层与肌肉活动的同步耦合,做到身随意动、思行合一。

Juliano Pinto, a 29-year-old Brazilian man who is unable to move from the waist down, performed the symbolic kick-off for the 2014 World Cup at the Corinthians Arena in Sao Paulo on June 12 using a mind-controlled robotic exoskeleton. For people in China who have similar disabilities, this amazing technology is not beyond reach, reports the China Youth Daily, the official paper of the Communist Youth League of China.

Tianjin University and Tianjin People's Hospital have jointly released the research results of an artificial neural network (ANN) rehabilitating machine named Deity One. Compared with the mind-controlled robotic exoskeleton system, the mind-controlled ANN further synchronizes cerebral cortex and muscle activity, the report said.

Ming Dong, a professor at Tianjin University's College of Precision Instrument and Opto-Electronics Engineering and leader of the project, told the paper that damage to the central nervous system or its surrounding nerves blocks the brain from issuing correct signals or from transmitting the signals. The ANN system has thus been developed to help decode brain signals, remold the central nervous system and construct an artificial nervous system.

The professor said the process is extremely complex and the ANN system first picks up the brain signals, passes them to the brain-machine platform, decodes them, and electronically stimulates the artificial nerves of the paralyzed muscles so that the muscle will move in accordance with the brain signal.

The ANN rehabilitating machine includes six main parts — a brain signal device, a device to classify activity, another to identify activity, as well as a device for coding and decoding activity, a device for information, and a device for stimulation, the paper said. The patient wears the brain signal device on their head, while medical staff attach the rest to areas of the body, which means there is no need to implant a chip in the brain or spine.

Ming said that while mind-controlled robotic exoskeletons involve the machine moving, the Deity One is muscle-moving by neural stimulation, in other words, a recovery of the functions of the autonomic nervous system. He added that a patient using the Deity One will not only be able to move but will also recover faster.

Du Jingang, director of the rehabilitation division at Tianjin People's Hospital, said the machine is a major breakthrough in the medicine of rehabilitation and the first of its kind.

Oregon Legislature agrees to friendship pact with Tianjin

天津市与美国俄勒冈州正式建立友好市州关系

天津市与美国俄勒冈州正式建立友好市州关系。市人大常委会主任肖怀远在迎宾馆会见了美国俄勒冈州议会众议长蒂娜·科泰克率领的代表团一行。市委常委、市委政法委书记、市人大常委会副主任散襄军,副市长任学锋参加会见。根据协议,双方将在经济、贸易、科技、文化、教育、港口、物流、环保、人才等领域开展交流与合作,促进共同繁荣发展。访津期间,代表团一行参观了临港经济区、天津港、泰达低碳促进中心、市规划展览馆,并出席俄勒冈艺术和风情展以及《中国公民出游宝典》赠书仪式。

The Oregon Legislature has entered into a friendship pact with Tianjin, China to promote trade and exchanges in science, culture, education and other areas. House Speaker Tina Kotek, D-Portland, signed the agreement on the Legislature's behalf while in Tianjin for a trade mission with other lawmakers and Port of Portland officials. "This agreement will bolster economic trade, improve cooperation between our ports, improve cultural relations and strengthen the growing friendship between Oregon and Tianjin," Kotek said in a press release. Officials toured the Port of Tianjin, the third-largest port in China and the sixth-largest in the world. Tianjin is China's fourth largest city with 13 million people and is located about 85 miles southeast of Beijing.

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07/09-13

2014 China(Tianjin) Import Commodity Trade Fair

天津国际进口商品交易会



Binhai International Convention and Exhibition Center
滨海国际会展中心

07/11

Concert by Liu Bingyi and Good Brothers

歌唱家刘秉义与好兄弟中外名曲音乐会
演出: 刘秉义 天津好兄弟演唱组合
和平区青少年宫小白鸽合唱团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
Tel: 23320068
和平区建设路88号



07/11

Jazz Concert: Swing Jasmin

摇摆的茉莉
演出: 法国Caragoss爵士乐队
20:00

Western Shore Museum
No.3 Youyi Bei Lu, Hexi
西岸艺术馆 河西区友谊北路3号
Tel: 022-23263505

07/12, 13

Children's Play: Little Tadpoles Searching for Mommy

儿童剧《小蝌蚪找妈妈》
演出: 北京丑小鸭卡通艺术团
10:30&15:30

Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
Tel: 83882000
天津大剧院 河西区平江道文化中心

07/18

Concert: Mongolian Long-tune and Morin Khuur

高原如歌系列1·蒙古长调呼麦与马头琴
演出: 音和思琴乐团
19:30

Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
Tel: 83882000
天津大剧院 河西区平江道文化中心



07/09-13

World Consumer Goods Fair

天津世界消费品博览会



Binhai International Convention and Exhibition Center
滨海国际会展中心

07/18

Concert by Beijing Bamboo Orchestra

乐在竹林——北京竹乐团音乐会
演出: 北京竹乐团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
Tel: 23320068
和平区建设路88号



07/18

Jazz Concert

韵律摇摆爵士之醉爱
演出: 西岸新古典室内乐团·黄玫瑰爵士乐组合
20:00

Western Shore Art Salon,
No.3 Youyi Bei Lu, Hexi
Tel: 8622-23263505
西岸艺术馆 河西区友谊北路3号

07/19, 20

Children's Play: The Frog Prince

儿童剧《青蛙王子之魔法深渊》
演出: 洛宝贝儿童艺术团
10:30&15:30

Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
Tel: 83882000
天津大剧院 河西区平江道文化中心

07/20

Joe Hisaishi and Miyazaki Hayao Cartoon Works Concert

天空之城——久石让与宫崎骏作品音乐会
演出: 北京音乐家协会青少年爱乐乐团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
和平区建设路88号
Tel: 23320068



07/25

Concert: The Carnival of the Animals and Peter

彼得与动物的狂欢节
演出: 天津爱乐乐团
19:30

Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
Tel: 83882000
天津大剧院 河西区平江道文化中心

07/25

Chinese Chorus Concert

黄河颂——中国名歌合唱音乐会
演出: 北京春之声合唱团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
Tel: 23320068
和平区建设路88号

07/25

Japanese Cartoon Hayao Miyazaki, Theme Song Concert

夏日的茶——宫崎骏久石让动漫主题音乐会
演出: 西岸新古典室内乐团·VIVACE组合
20:00

Western Shore Museum
No.3 Youyi Bei Lu, Hexi
西岸艺术馆 河西区友谊北路3号
Tel: 022-23263505



07/26

Concert: Where are we going?

“我们去哪呀?”——环游世界音乐会
演出: 悦尔室内乐团、悦尔童声合唱团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
和平区建设路88号
Tel: 23320068

07/27

Children's Chorus Concert

灿烂的歌声童声合唱音乐会
演出: 天津木兰童声合唱团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
和平区建设路88号
Tel: 23320068



07/27

Shi Shucheng Piano Solo Concert

钢琴名师系列5
——石叔诚钢琴独奏音乐会
演奏: 石叔诚
19:30

Culture Center, Pingjiang Dao, Hexi
Tel: 83882000
天津大剧院 河西区平江道文化中心

07/29

Concert: Let's Paddle Together

让我们荡起双桨——洗星海与刘炽合唱作品音乐会
演出: 北京春之声合唱团
19:30

No.88, Jianshe Road, Heping
和平区建设路88号
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Chinese Wedding

—Then and Now

by Ashton Weis, David Wong and Robert Watt

中国婚礼的今昔对比

在中文里“婚姻”这个词包含两个意思，一是指婚礼在晚上进行，因为夜晚是象征财富的吉时；“姻”有爱与和谐的意思。

中国幅员辽阔，关于结婚的习俗也不尽相同。但在儒家思想的统治下，中国人认为婚姻对于家庭和社会来说是十分重要的，人类社会要通过婚姻才能繁衍生息，延续香火。

中国古代的婚姻讲究三书六礼，还需要有媒人从中周旋。媒人的作用就是在两家人中间平衡利益关系，同时避免两家人因意见有分歧而产生尴尬。男女双方的生辰八字要请算命先生看看是否匹配。如果是皆大欢喜的结果，那么男方就可以开始给女方下聘礼，选择黄道吉日完婚。

中国婚礼的习俗从上世纪50年代开始有了比较大的变化。《婚姻法》的颁布给了女性更多的婚姻自主权。她们对婚礼的形式也有了更多想法。

我们来回顾一场30多年前的婚礼。张凤友和胡金华1979年在天津结婚，媒人是张先生父亲的朋友。那个时候早已经没有三书六礼了。当时中国人的经济条件还很差，食物也是凭票供应。但是张先生还是想办法租到一辆小轿车去接新娘。婚礼是在新郎家里举行的，请了一位大厨来家里做饭，邻居也纷纷前来帮忙。他们一共邀请了200多位客人。

和现在高额的聘礼和嫁妆相比，张先生当时只给了新娘家一块价值260元的手表。他还给新娘买了几件新衣服，负责婚宴所有开销以及送给亲朋好友的糕点。亲戚朋友送的贺礼有毛巾、洗脸盆和床单。张先生的婚礼当时算是比较奢侈的，一共花了不到500块钱，婚礼的热闹气氛给亲朋留下了深刻的印象。时过境迁，现在很难想象一条手巾或一个洗脸盆能送得出手，哪怕在中国农村也行不通了。

慢慢地，随着中国的改革开放和经济发展，人们可支配收入增加，外来文化也开始对中国人产生影响。中国的婚礼逐渐形成中西结合的样式。90年代的时候，有的新娘会穿着粉色的婚纱，这是介于中国红和西式白之间的颜色。

在过去的十年间，婚礼的形式有了更多的变化。随着越来越多的年轻人到大城市打拼，很多新婚夫妻都来自不同的省份，他们经常要在两人的老家各举办一场婚礼，而这两次婚礼有可能按照不同的习俗进行。

有一对大学老师，男方的老家在河北省，他们在男方家里的婚礼相对传统一些。新娘租了一套红色的传统礼服，在老人的操持下，他们举办了一场传统的婚礼。其实，传统的婚礼方式程序复杂，要耗费很大的人力物力来筹备。工作忙碌的年轻人根本没有时间，所以他们更倾向于简单的西式婚礼。这对教师夫妇在天津的婚礼就是西式的，由于只是为了答谢双方的朋友和同事，这个婚礼相对简单一些。他们的父母也同意这样做法，他们也认为没有必要因为遵循传统而投入太多精力和金钱。

再看看最近五年的趋势。西式婚礼的影响似乎更大了，但仍然保留一些中国的传统。新郎要带着伴郎团去新娘家接亲。在新娘家门前，新娘的家人要稍稍难为一下新郎。新郎必须回答几个关于新娘的问题，回答得好才能进门。之后，新娘家还会准备几个逗新郎的小游戏，比如找到新娘藏起来的鞋子。这些都是中国的习俗。

婚 姻-hūnyīn, the former has the 昏 beside the radical 女 nǚ, literally a female. This implies that the wedding ceremony is performed in the evening, which is deemed as a time of fortune. Similarly, 姻 yīn has the same pronunciation as 因 yīn means friendliness, love and harmony, indicating the correct way of living for a married couple.

There are thousands of different Chinese dialects within China's different communities, in fact within a county if the villages are separated by natural barriers such as mountains or rivers, there will be significant differences in the spoken dialects even though the distance separating the villages may only be a few kilometers. Just as there are differences in language, there are differences in customs that are special for each region.

For example, generally Chinese weddings are held in the evening, the time of fortune, however in Tianjin, weddings are traditionally held in the afternoon. In China, tradition dictates that the groom or family of the groom pays for the wedding and pays the family of the bride a fee or offering for taking the daughter away from her home. Some customs in China

forbid the bride's mother from visiting the new couple's home for a year after the wedding. However, during this one year the daughter can go back at anytime.

Traditionally, in Confucian thought, marriage is of grave significance both to families and to society as well as being important for the cultivation of virtue. In the past, incest has been defined as marriage between people with the same surname. From the perspective of a Confucian family, marriage brings together families of different surnames and so continues the family line of the paternal clan. This is generally why having a boy is more preferred than a girl when giving birth. Therefore, the benefits and demerits of any marriage are important to the entire family, not just the individual couples. Socially, the married couple is thought to be the basic unit of society.

Chinese marriage became a custom between 402 and 221 BC. Despite China's long history and many different geographical areas, there are essentially six rituals, generally known as the three letters and six etiquettes 三書六禮 san shu liu li.

The six etiquettes are: proposal, birthdates,

bride price, wedding gifts, arranging the wedding and the actual wedding ceremony.

Leading up to the proposal, when an unmarried boy's parents found a potential daughter-in-law, they then located a matchmaker 媒人 mei ren, whose job was to resolve the conflict of interests and general embarrassments when discussing the possibility of marriage on the part of two families largely unknown to each other.

If the selected girl and her parents did not object to the proposal, the matchmaker would match the birthdates in which suan ming (Chinese fortune telling) 算命 (literal meaning is calculating fate) is used to predict the future of that couple-to-be. If the result of Suan Ming was good, they then would go to the next step, submitting bride price.

At this point, the bridegroom's family arranges for the matchmaker to present the bride price (betrothal gifts), including the betrothal letter, to the bride's family. The groom's family would then send an elaborate array of food, cakes, and religious items to the bride's family.

Before the wedding ceremony, the two



A candle lighting ritual in traditional Chinese Wedding



A bride is about to get changed.

families would arrange a wedding day according to Chinese tong sheng 通胜, a Chinese almanac, which is still used today, selecting an auspicious day to assure a good future for the couple is as important as avoiding what is believed to be an unlucky day. This explains why you see so many weddings happening on the same day.

The final ritual would be the actual wedding ceremony where bride and groom become a married couple, which consists of many elaborate parts such as the wedding procession, welcoming the bride, exchanging vows and the wedding banquet known as xi jiu 喜酒, literally: joyful wine. This banquet is sometimes far more important than the actual wedding itself. There are ceremonies such as bride presenting wines or tea to parents, spouse, and guests. The bride generally picks red. While the wedding itself is often based on the couple's choices, the wedding banquets are a gesture of thanks and appreciation, to those that have raised the bride and groom (such as grandparents and uncles). It is also to ensure the relatives on each side meet the relatives on the other side. Thus out of respect for the elders, wedding banquets are usually done formally and traditionally, which the older generation is thought to be more comfortable with.

One of my close friends in Tianjin is Mr. Zhang Fengyou and his wife, Hu Jinhua. They were married in Tianjin in 1979. The matchmaker was Mr. Zhang's father's friend. Mr.

Zhang did not adhere to the strict traditional rules of the six etiquettes, their courtship lasted a year and a half.

We also need to understand that 35 years ago China was still in a very poor state with food coupons and just coming out of the Cultural Revolution. However, Mr. Zhang was able to rent a car and driver to pick up the bride and her family. They held the wedding ceremony and banquet at the groom's house and neighbors and hired chefs to cook at these residences. They had over 200 guests.

Dowries and betrothal gifts can be quite exorbitant nowadays. Mr. Zhang gave the



Wedding photo of Mr. and Mrs. Zhang

bride's family a new watch that cost about 260 renminbi at the time. He also bought new clothes for the bride and was responsible for the all the costs of the banquet and cakes and pastries that were given to the bride's family and guests. The guests brought gifts of washcloths, washbasins and bed sheets. It was considered quite an event at the time and although, the total cost was less than 500 renminbi and it was thought to be a very auspicious occasion. My, how things have changed now, I don't think a wedding gift of linen or wash basin would be even considered in the rural areas let alone being able to gift the bride's family a watch.

Changes in the wedding ceremonies began in 1950, with the passage of the First Marriage Law. This was an initiative of Mao Zedong and helped grant women more rights in China concerning their marriages. After the passage of this law, they could no longer be forced into marriage; rather, their consent was required. It also required the bride to be at least 18 and the groom to be 20 years of age. This law also helped to register over 90 percent of marriages in China. As women in China have become more independent, their ideas about how their weddings have also changed.

With the passage of the Second Marriage Law in 1980, the passage of the One-Child Policy, and the continued increase of women's rights in China, this newfound freedom is being represented in the wedding ceremonies that Chinese women choose to have. Colliding with that is the some newfound economic freedom that Chinese people are experiencing. Because they are allowed only a single child and with the rapid growth of the country, many couples are discovering that they have enough disposable income to be able to have a more lavish wedding celebration.

After China became more open and susceptible to foreign influences and weddings have become a concoction of traditions. Within the last 35 years especially, and with such a great influx of Western culture, many Chinese weddings are becoming a mixture of both the East and the West. Many couples are opting to have a more "Western" ceremony than in the past.

A couple that got married in 1992, in Inner Mongolia, celebrated using a mixture of traditions. The bride wore a dress that was pink, halfway between the traditional Chinese red and the Western white. As her hometown was in Inner Mongolia, they married in a small city near to where she grew up. Both sets of parents

were satisfied with the ceremony, even though it was not strictly traditional.

Within the last 10 years, even more changes are being made to the Chinese wedding ceremonies. After speaking with a couple that was married within the last 10 years, it became apparent that many weddings combine many different traditions. This couple actually had two ceremonies, one in Tianjin and one in the groom's nearby hometown.

The ceremony in the groom's hometown was the more traditional of the two. The bride rented a traditional red wedding gown, and the groom's family helped them celebrate in a traditional way.

The bride's hometown, being far in the South, was not a viable option for the couple to marry. As more and more Chinese move into big cities, away from their extended families, it is more difficult for them to have strictly traditional weddings. Traditional Chinese weddings necessitate a lot of time for planning, effort and money, and without the help of close family, this may be difficult plan. Many more women in China also have jobs, so they do have time to plan extensive weddings. Still others choose to have a Western-style wedding, because that is the way they choose to celebrate their unions.

The wedding in Tianjin, where both are professors, was more of a Western-style, to which the bride wore white. This ceremony was for the benefit of the couple's coworkers, boss and other friends in the area.

It seemed that the bride and groom's parents did not wish for a more traditional wedding, simply because of all the work. They also did not mind the more Western ceremony that the couple held. They approved of the couple's decision to include some non-Chinese traditions.

Weddings within the last five years are even more Western, with a mismatch of traditions. Weddings in Beijing can begin at the bride's apartment. The groom has to knock on the bride's family's door and answer three questions about her in order to be allowed in. This is a funny tradition to show how well the groom knows the bride, often he can face quite a bit of teasing from his groomsmen. After awhile and answering the questions correctly, he will be allowed in and asked to find her missing shoe. There are several other games that can be included to symbolize how right the couple is for each other and how good the match is. These are Chinese traditions.

After the apartment traditions, the

wedding procession wound through the streets of Beijing, making a video of the wedding party. This highlights a Western tradition of driving away in the car with the "Just Married" on the window. It has been adapted to the Chinese-style, with the videographer filming from the boot of a truck or in another manner. Couples will drive through many

Chinese weddings, whether they have red dresses, white dresses or pink dresses, are about building lasting relationships with all the important people in a person's life.

different parts of the city, celebrating with its residents and making a memory of the wedding and its celebration of love. This film will be the couple's to cherish and watch forever. Similar, to the filming of the church ceremony.

Then the wedding party will go to the reception, which can consist of an endless hotchpotch of traditions: filling a pyramid of glasses with champagne, speeches from the couple's parents, cutting a cake, cutting a ribbon, putting money in the grooms pockets,



Tie the knot

all presided over by a host. And maybe even copious amounts of Baiju. Alcohol is an important part of most Western weddings and often can show up at Chinese weddings, as well.

A wedding in Tanshan within the last year has some differing traditions than even the five-year old Beijing ceremony. A ceremony here can include a 14 cannon salute to the bride and groom at the beginning and prizes to be won throughout the reception. This wedding ceremony seemed to be a show for the guests and a party by all, with an entertainer making sure that everyone is enjoying him or herself. It also included a wedding procession, with various photographs of the couples in several different poses. These photographs are important to the couple and help make their day even more special.

Even with the influx of Western culture, many Chinese have taken some of the Western traditions and given them distinctly Chinese spins. Western traditions continue to be added to and altered. A young Chinese girl explained to me that most present Chinese brides will wear three dresses at their weddings.

They will begin their day with a white Western-style dress to process into the hall or restaurant. Unlike most Western weddings, Chinese weddings do not happen in a church, but mostly are celebrated completely either in a special wedding restaurant or hotel. The actual "wedding" is when the couple registers at an official government building and the other

festivities are simply so that the couple can celebrate with their friends and families.

This has some parallels to the West, as the actual religious ceremony is only symbolic and marries them in the eyes of God and their chosen church. And the bride and groom become married when they sign the official legal registry, which marries them in the eyes of the law.

After the processional, the bride will change her dress into a ball gown-style dress. This is important part to ensure that Chinese culture is celebrated and preserved. Meanwhile, the couple's friends and relatives will celebrate the union with the couple. They will do this by having a meal with the couple and spending the day with them.

There is usually an Emcee or a host that plays some music or otherwise entertains the guests. This is completely different to a Western wedding, which usually only does toasts during the meal or has a Deejay for the dancing part of the banquet, which doesn't happen in China. Most Chinese weddings do not include dancing or drinking to the extent that Western weddings do.

After dinner, the bride will change into yet another dress, which is usually a red traditional Chinese dress to continue her celebration. Even with the three dress changes, a Chinese wedding is much less expensive than an American one. An American wedding costs an average of \$27,021, according to Forbes Magazine.

According to Forbes Magazine, the

wedding industry in the United States is estimated at a whopping \$40 billion a year industry. This estimate is a bit low, and some places estimate it to be closer to \$60 billion. The Chinese wedding industry is estimated to be a \$57 billion a year industry.

The average cost of a wedding is much lower in China, but it also celebrates many more weddings than in the United States. An average of 10 million weddings are celebrated every year in China. That's about five times more weddings than the United States. And it puts the average cost of a Chinese wedding to about \$5,700 per wedding, which is obviously much cheaper than the average American wedding.

Western companies are flocking to fill the gap between what Chinese couples want for their special days and what is currently offered in China. Floral, ring, dress, and photography companies are springing up everywhere in China to meet the growing demand for Western-style weddings. Each of these industries has to tailor their services to their Chinese customers. It is obvious on every street in Tianjin that the wedding industry is big bucks in the China and is growing at an alarming rate.

The companies are using Western ideas and strategies, but with Chinese influences to create the perfect day for the brides. It is obviously working, because these companies are everywhere and not inexpensive. Many of the companies are a unity of Chinese and Western entrepreneurs.

After asking one of my young, unmarried

Chinese friends what kind of wedding she would like, she replied that she depended a bit on the man she was going to marry, but she would like a more Western-style ceremony and celebration.

When asked why, she said it was because of media. Western shows, movies and music are everywhere and prevalent. She says that she

Chinese people also can invest a lot, but with the cost of weddings so much lower it is easier for them to turn a profit on their weddings.

considers this style to be more romantic and fashionable. She says that most of her friends agree with these ideas that Western weddings are in vogue right now and very popular in China. She considers this is how a wedding should be. It is what she has learned about what her special day will be like.

That's not to say that she will completely abandon the Chinese traditions. There are still many aspects of a wedding that are definitely Chinese. Chinese guests do not usually get dressed up for weddings, even the parents of the couple. They also create large photo albums, often before the wedding or take many staged pictures during the wedding celebration. And they still maintain many of the Chinese traditions, such as the search for the bride's shoe. While most Westerners hire photographers, but it is thought to be bad luck to see the bride before the wedding in her dress, so they don't usually take photos before the ceremony in so many various poses and stances. Most Westerners also have many photos from the church ceremony, which doesn't usually happen in China.

Fireworks are also used to celebrate weddings in China, and this is something that is uniquely Chinese. Westerners do not light fireworks to celebrate their union, but in China, these are always present, but in China, they are an absolute must. It is obvious to hear many different wedding ceremonies happening throughout Tianjin as happy couples light their fireworks off throughout many of the weekends.

The guests who attend Chinese weddings also usually bring a gift for the couple, but it is



Wedding photo shooting by Haihe River

almost always money in a red envelop. The red denotes good luck and fortune to the couple, which is why the traditional Chinese bridal dress is a bright and vibrant red color. This is quite different from the Western-style gift-giving in which the bridegroom register for the gifts that they would prefer.

Most couples do make money off of their weddings in China and can use that money for their future. The groom's parents in China are generally charged with paying for all the expenses, which is a reason that sons can be preferred over daughters in China. This idea of whom the bill goes to is a bit more fluid in the United States and other countries. Many couples pay for it together or the parents split it.

And with the high cost of weddings in the West, couples almost never make money off of their weddings, they receive a lot of nice gifts, but they don't profit from their weddings. Their weddings are usually very expensive, and they actually invest a lot of money in their special days; Chinese people also can invest a lot, but with the cost of weddings so much lower it is easier for them to turn a profit on their weddings.

Lastly, weddings in China seem to be more of a celebration for coworkers, relatives and other people than the actual couple. The celebrations allow all of the people who are somehow attached to the couple to build their community even further. It helps all those involved to enhance their relationships with all of the other people. It is more about creating lasting relationships between everyone present and is an important way for the couple to celebrate the joining of their communities.

Ceremonies and celebrations in the United States and the Western world are usually about the couple being about to profess their love for one another in front of their families and friends. The day is about the couple and not really about anyone else. It is about celebrating the union with close friends and family. It is a chance for the couple to do something for themselves before they begin their lives together.

Even though there are similar trends and some conclusions can be drawn from all of the examples and traditions, it is obvious that every wedding ceremony is different and special; this is true in every part of the world. Even with the influx of Western cultural wedding traditions, that doesn't take away from the special way that Chinese couples have celebrated or continue to celebrate their unions.

As with many traditions in China, weddings seem to be a creation of a whole community, rather than a celebration of just two people. Chinese weddings, whether they have red dresses, white dresses or pink dresses, are about building lasting relationships with all the important people in a person's life. They may be a hodgepodge of cultures and traditions, but they symbolize the creation of family, which is an important concept in Chinese culture.

As the wedding industry continues to boom in China, there will continue to be a mixing of traditions and culture, as brides and grooms find ways to make their day special. The Chinese wedding industry surely won't stop just borrowing from the West, but will use traditions from every corner of the globe.

Unconventional Wedding in China

Some Chinese even have started rejecting all traditional Chinese or Western traditions. New exotic ceremonies are also springing up in China. A phrase coined in 2008, a "Naked Marriage," has recently been making headlines. This type of marriage does not mean that the bride and groom are naked.

A Naked Marriage is a wedding that is taking place even though the couple doesn't have any material assets. In Chinese culture, it has been important for the groom to prove that he can provide for his bride, but this idea is slowly changing. These "Naked Marriages" are couples proving their commitment to true love, because they marry without any assurances of material wealth. Many Chinese are using these Naked Marriages to prove that their love defies the material world and is in its purest form.

Another rejection of traditional marriage ceremony is a wedding called a "Flash Marriage." This is a wedding that takes place if the couple has known each other for less than seven months. It is a "Flash Marriage" because the couple decides to get married in a flash or very quickly. This type of marriage is sometimes due to parental pressure on young Chinese to marry and have children. It can also be a way for the couple to save on the high cost of housing, because they live together and share the cost for their housing.

The last type of Chinese exotic weddings is called "Sheng Nv (剩女)," which translates to "Leftover Women." Many young Chinese girls are being encouraged to marry early, because of the more than 30 million Chinese men than Chinese women. They are encouraged to marry and have children to help level out the population of China, which may become a problem in the future with so many men, who might be unable to marry because of the lack of available women.

From having a traditional Chinese wedding to a little Western influence to the radical "Naked Wedding," Chinese couples everywhere are experimenting with the ways in which they want to celebrate their unions together, and the face of Chinese weddings and marriages continues to change and evolve. And the Chinese wedding industry is rushing in to try and fill the gap between supply and demand.



Drinking cross—cupped wine, a symbol of getting married

向孤独的病童伸出温暖的手

我叫斯汀娜，是泰达国际心血管医院的一名志愿者。我为什么要利用业余时间去帮助那些身患疾病，家人又不在身边的孩子呢？我也说不好，也许是因为相信有能力的人应该帮助别人，或许是在第一次看见那些孩子的时候，骨子里乐于助人基因就被激发了，又或者我只想打发生活中多余的时间，丰富自己的阅历，为再次走入社会做准备。可能也是对孩子单纯的爱吧，因为我也是三个孩子的母亲。

有一天，护士让我帮忙握住一个小男孩的手。他马上就要做手术了，不能进食。小男孩又饿又怕，他很孤独，父母不在身边。可能他们要在老家工作，为他挣医药费；也可能他根本没有父母，是个孤儿。我没问他，因为这不重要。对我来说，重要的是他需要一双手，需要一个成年人告诉他，一切都会好的。他不肯放开我的手，我就这样一直握着他的手整整两个小时。我坐在他身边，和他小声说话，渐渐地他终于放松下来睡着了。

一开始，孩子们都不敢接近我这个长相奇怪，中文又说得不好的女人。但慢慢地，孩子们能记得我了，还和别的孩子说，她其实没那么可怕。我会带一些玩具和他们一起玩，他们很快就忘记我是陌生人了，和我打成一片。

虽然我的中文可能会限制和孩子们的交流，但一个微笑和一个拥抱就能胜过千言万语。我发现我的手机总能起到打破僵局的作用。我用手机给他们拍照，然后给他们看。孩子们很喜欢和我玩自拍，还做各种鬼脸。

有一次我遇到一个四川的小女孩，她说她的父母都在四川，只来看过一次，因为四川很远，火车票很贵，他们要打工挣钱。我的国家和中国比起来就是个弹丸之地，我很难理解她的父母怎么能放心离她那么远。这么小的孩子要独自面对一场心脏手术的风险，她的心里会有多么恐惧！换作是我，我希望最亲近的人能陪着我，尤其是我的母亲。这些孩子太勇敢了，他们已经接受了爸爸妈妈不能陪在身边的现实。这个时候，一个微笑、一个拥抱或一双温暖的手就显得尤为重要。

看到这些孩子孤零零地躺在医院，我非常伤心。而当得知很多孩子都是孤儿的时候，我的心都碎了。有些不是孤儿，但他们的父母也许正在监狱服刑，只有能给予他们一些帮助的时候，我才能感到一些欣慰。他们要的不多，只不过是些安慰和陪伴。

也许以上这些能够解答我为什么要去做志愿者。和我自己的三个孩子一样，每个孩子都应该获得爱和照顾，有人给他们安全感，逗他们开心。每个人都一样，虽然不能面面俱到，但总有些事是可以做的。

A Helping Hand to Lonely Children

by Stine Byskov Posselt



A selfie taken with Stine's iPhone

Do not know why. Maybe it is a belief that those who can should help others. Maybe my "rescue gene" kicked in when I first met the children. Maybe it is just something to do not to get too bored with all my free time as a expat wife. Maybe it is a different way of learning more about Chinese culture. Maybe it is something to write on my resume once it is time for me to go back to "the real world" and get a job. Or maybe it is as simple as a love for children, any children and not just my own 3. But I do not really know exactly what to answer, when I am asked why I use some of

For someone who comes from a country about the size of a pea compared to China, it is very hard to understand how you can send your children to the hospital so far away, and then not be there yourself.

my free time, when my children are at school to volunteer at the childrens' ward in the TEDA International Cardiovascular Hospital (TICH).

One day, the nurse at the ward asked me if I could sit and hold a little boys hand. He was having surgery later that day and therefore could not eat or drink. He was hungry. He was scared. He was alone. His parents were not there – they were home working to be able to pay his bills. Or maybe he did not have any parents at all. The hospital gets a lot of orphans from the orphanages in Tianjin, so he might have been an orphan. I do not know, because I did not ask. It did not really matter to me, and it still does not. What did matter was that he was in need of someone's hand to hold, and a grown-up to tell him that he was going to be okay. So of course I could hold his hand. And I did. For 2 hours, he would not let go of my hand. If I tried to move my hand to go play with some of the other children, he would squeeze it tighter and start crying. So I sat next to his bed, holding his hand and trying to talk a little bit with him until he finally relaxed so much that he fell asleep.

Most days, I will just sit down and try to play with the children that are in the ward that



Screen shots from a local TV report on Stine



day. Some days, it takes a while before they approve of this strange woman they have not seen before, and who does not speak much Chinese. Some days, there is a child who remembers me from the previous week and tells the other children that I am not all that scary. Some days, they just approve of me immediately. And someday, I bring some toys for us to play with together and they forget that I am a stranger and we start to play.

Some, probably most, of the children has never seen a white person before, and someday it therefore takes a while to convince them that I am ok. Mostly, my broken Chinese will help, when I try with a "ni hao" or try to name an animal in a book one of them is reading and they all start giggling when my pronunciation is way off.

And yes, of course my limited Chinese does set a limit on the contact I have with the children. But I believe that it is possible to communicate with children without a language. Most children respond to smiles and open arms and open minds, and the children at TICH are no different. One thing I have found very helpful to break the ice, is my iPhone. To begin with I took some pictures of the children and showed them. Then we started taking pictures together, and to make silly faces while doing so. We also shot a few videos, and the children love to see themselves. Some of the older kids, I allow to play a bit on their own with the phone – often



with the result of 100 pictures of themselves, the floor, at foot or a water bottle as a result when I go home.

One day at the hospital, I met a little 8 year old girl, who I tried to talk a little bit with. She told me that she was from Sichuan, and had been at the hospital for a few weeks. Her parents were back home in Sichuan. "They do not come often" she said and looked a little sad. "It is a long and expensive train ride, and they have to work". She did not want to talk about it too much, but told me that they had been there to visit once. For someone who comes from a country about the size of a pea compared to China, it is very hard to understand how you can send your children to the hospital so far away, and then not be there yourself. If I sent my children to a hospital that far away, they would be in a completely different country and not be able to speak the language!

If I was admitted to the hospital, facing heart surgery, I am pretty sure I would be scared. I would want someone I know around

me all the time – maybe even my mother. I would demand that the doctor explained details to me, so I understood what was about to happen. And I am 34 years old. But these kids at TICH are so brave. They just accept that this is how it is. Mom and dad are busy, so I have to be here by myself. Or maybe they do not have any mom or dad, and are just used to this. And now, you're in this strange place, and do not understand exactly what is going on. But that is also why it seems that much more important that someone gives them a smile, a hug, a lap to sit on or a hand to hold, when they need it.

And yes, sometimes it is heartbreaking to see a child all alone in the hospital, waiting for treatment. It breaks my heart to hear how many of these children are orphans. Some might still have their parents somewhere, but maybe that somewhere is in jail. Or some

were left outside an orphanage when the parents realized their child would need more help than they could afford. But the heartbreak is made a little easier every time one of those children gives me a smile or a hug. Or whenever one of them wants to sit on my lap or wants me to help me with something. Like the little boy who came crying back in to the room after he had some blood tests made. And only wanted to sit with me. Only wanted me to help him wash his hands before lunch, and only wanted me to help feed him.

Maybe that actually answers the question from before about why I do it. And even the question how I do it, when I also have 3 children at home who need my love and care too. All children deserve someone to make them feel safe. Someone to give them a smile and make them happy. All children deserve someone to make them feel wanted and loved. I know I cannot do the job of a mother for all these children. No one can do everything. But everyone can do something.

昂贵的婚礼

婚姻中有钱可赚吗？在当今这个商业化的时代，答案毋庸置疑“必须有”，而且数据表明，貌似能赚的还不少了。婚姻可以挣钱，听起来很棒？那就姑且一起看看真相吧，但愿不会伤你太深。

和传奇会馆的潘树辉先生简短的聊了聊之后，他透露了关于婚姻中赚钱的门道。第一个让人印象深刻的数字是关于中国人结婚的数量。据估计，中国大陆每年有1650万对新人走入婚姻的殿堂，其中天津新人12万对。一场婚礼的平均费用在10万元左右，这样算下来，每年由婚礼产生的经济可高达120亿元。这样一个巨大的数字让海内外的企业家血脉喷张。婚姻中的钱都去哪了？让我们从一场典型的天津婚礼中寻找答案。

天津人筹办婚礼从照婚纱照开始。费用则是根据你的选择，上下浮动在5000 - 10000元之间。可以选在天津或阜外的景点进行拍摄。微电影的产生则是为婚庆行业带来了新的商机。很多新人都希望借助微电影的形式记录他们相恋的美好过程。这种微电影的拍摄费用是每分钟1000元，这样一来，一场5-10分钟的电影花费就要将近5000 - 10000元人民币。又是一笔不小的开支！

拍摄不停，花费不止。再来看看礼服上的花销。天津人结婚可以选择中式或西式礼服。一件传统的中式礼服租金大概在500元左右，再配上相应的男士服装，那么总成本在1000元左右。如果新人选择西式礼服，成本会更高一些，租一件婚纱1000 - 3000元，租一件晚礼服500-800元，这是一天的租金啊。

当一切准备就绪，是时候去婚礼现场了。租婚车是天津的习俗，租金大概在2000-4000元。所以为了营造你婚礼的亮点，车队你还是得租呀。

没有典礼和婚宴的婚礼怎么能叫结婚？你让来参加婚礼的宾客情何以堪？天津人办婚礼宾客通常在200人以上，有的还甚至近几千人。中国人的婚礼少不了司仪。司仪等级不同，要价就不同。通常一场45分钟的婚礼现场，司仪的花费在1000-3000元之间。

要是你钱实在多的要命，那就来场高端大气上档次的灯光秀吧。只要5分钟，商家就能轻松赚走你10000元人民币！谁说爱情是廉价的？

婚庆的故事告诉我们，天津的商人真的太能挣钱了。而并非只有天津人才会这么做。潘先生说，在他主持的婚礼中，近30%的婚礼会涉及外籍新人。我相信这种“国际婚姻”会愈演愈烈。可是，当我面对这一连串生冷数字的时候，我想到的，只有私奔。

Money in Marriage

by Carmen King



The wedding ceremony

Is there money to be made in marriage? In this day and age of commercialism the answer is a resounding "yes". Not only is there money to be made, the stats seem to reveal it isn't a small figure. There is big money in marriage. Sound romantic? Not necessarily. However, as the saying goes in both English and Chinese, sometimes the truth hurts (忠言逆耳 zhong yán nì ěr).

A brief sit down with the wedding business veteran Mr. Pan Shu Hui 潘树辉 of Tianjin's Wedding Hotel 传奇会馆 revealed a lot about the money to be made in marriage. The first mind blowing statistic relates to the number of couples tying the knot countrywide in China. It is estimated that 16,500,000 (1,650万) couples say "I do" in the mainland each year. How about in Tianjin? Tianjin newlyweds are approximated to be 120,000 (12万) couples per year. With the average cost of a wedding being 100,000 RMB (10万) that equates to an estimated 12,000,000,000 RMB (120亿) per year being spent on weddings! That figure is big enough to get the blood pumping in the hearts of expat and local entrepreneurs alike.

Where is all the money in marriage? Let's take a look at what a typical wedding in Tianjin

With the average cost of a wedding being 100,000 RMB (10万) that equates to an estimated 12,000,000,000 RMB (120亿) per year being spent on weddings!

includes and how that results in no small sum of money going from the newlywed's pockets into the boss's bank account. The list is long of ways to spend money related to a wedding.

Let's take the photos for example. It is customary in Tianjin to take photos in advance of the wedding day, perhaps as much as several months in advance. This is due to the desire to "show" the photos to all the guests on the wedding day. Pictures can run a hefty 5000-10,000 RMB depending on the package chosen. The cheaper rate will get you a day of photos at various scenic spots in and around Tianjin. Springing for the bigger package brings a three day "photo trip" to include sea-side shots and travel outside the city. Either package includes garment rental, makeup, a printed photo book and surprisingly all the digital rights for your photos!

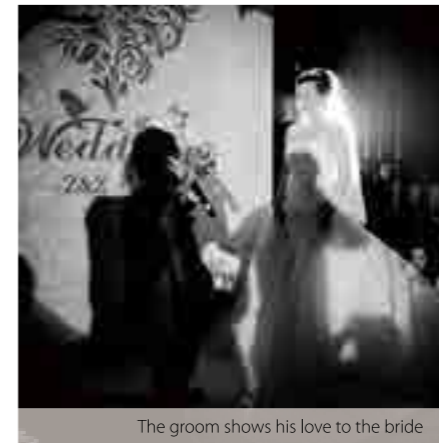
While still photos can capture the moment in a moment, with the digital age comes the new trend of "mini-movies" (微电影 wēi diàn yǐ ng) being produced. A "Mini-movie" turns the couple's tale of falling in love into a short movie for all to enjoy. This "mini-movie" is often shot in advance of the wedding day, so that it too can be shown on the blessed day of matrimony. A "mini-movie" is typically at least 5 minutes in length, but no more than 10 minutes. There is big money in these marriage related "mini-movies", as the production fee is calculated per minute at 1,000 RMB/minute. So our happy love birds will need anywhere from 5,000-10,000 RMB to make their movie dreams come true. The filming of the movie typically takes place where the couple "fell in love", be it at a McDonald's, a College Campus, or elsewhere. Shot onsite, the couple will re-enact their blissful days of falling in love as the camera crew captures it all in digital glory.

Our money in marriage doesn't stop with photos, as we next have the wedding wardrobe. Couples in Tianjin can choose from Chinese or Western style garments. If Chinese is the choice,

there are various styles to choose from based on the different Chinese dynasties such as the Tang Dynasty or Ming Dynasty. Regardless, of style, the Chinese color of choice is red for the bride, as this is a symbol of "joy" in Chinese culture. Such a Chinese style wedding dress rental will cost about 500 RMB and another 500 RMB for the male's matching threads, bringing the total to 1000 RMB. If Western style is your choice, a white wedding gown will be provided for the bride and a classic tuxedo will be worn by the groom. The cost here is slightly higher, as the wedding dress might range from 1,000-3,000 RMB and the tux from 500-800 RMB, and this is for a one-day rental.

All dressed up and ready to go, it is time for the bride and groom to get to their wedding and do so in style. Taking a taxi would be rather tacky, so "wedding cars" must be rented. Limos are so "out". Instead sport roadsters or high-end luxury sedans are the auto of choice for the trendy of today. For a quick jaunt from house to hotel (or where ever else the event is being held) a high-end head turning hot rod is going to set one back anywhere from 2000-4000 RMB. Without that limo, where do all the friends fit? Of course you need to rent a few cars for them as well to follow along so as to fill out this festive fleet. These "follower" cars are typically rented in quantities of 6, 8, 10, or 20, as odd numbers are considered "unlucky". Each of these cars can run about 200-400 RMB. So cash spent on cars can add up fast!

What is a wedding without a ceremony and feast for all in attendance?! A typical



The groom shows his love to the bride

wedding in Tianjin will have at least 200 people in attendance and might even have as many as a several thousand guests for those not short on funds and being part of the "in" crowd. Tables are often arranged with 10 per table, and food fees may run anywhere from 200 to 300 RMB per person. Don't forget the liquor for each table either. Prices range greatly based on what type of alcohol is selected. However an average cost would be about 1,000 RMB per table. No Chinese wedding ceremony would be complete without



Drinking wedlock wine

the "host". These professional "hosts" are the chairman of the "ceremony" which lasts 45 minutes in duration. A "host" fee can range from 1000-3000 RMB depending on their experience and skill.

If the darling couple to be still has some money burning a hole in their pockets, have no fear, the "light show" is here! Yes, the latest and greatest in marriage madness is a high-end, super fantastic light extravaganza! However get your check books ready, as a fleeting 5 minute razzle dazzle light show will cost a whopping 10,000 RMB! Who said love was cheap?

So our tale of money in marriage is told, with big money and big profits being made by businessmen throughout Tianjin. Locals aren't the only ones spending big money on marriage and tying the knot in Tianjin. As Mr. Pan of the Wedding Hotel states 30% of the weddings he hosts have one party who is of foreign nationality. Interestingly, of these expats saying "I do" in Tianjin, approximately 80% are male, and 20% are female. These "international marriages" also seem to be on the rise, as more and more expats find love abroad. Yet in the end, with the cold hard numbers revealing just how much money can be spent on a marriage, only one word comes to mind, elope.

振臂高飞的大韩航空

大韩航空成立于1969年，目前是全球第15大航空公司。我们有幸与大韩航空天津支店长金洪三先生对话，了解如何管理这样一家世界级大型航空公司以及金先生在天津的生活。

金洪三支店长1993年加入大韩航空，目前管理天津分公司的货运和客运业务。金先生特别要向在津外籍人士推荐大韩航空的国际线路。很多外国人现在选择去北京机场搭乘国际直航航班，但是其实你不必舟车劳顿赶到北京。你可以从天津滨海国际机场乘坐大韩航空到仁川机场转机。大韩航空在仁川机场的国际航班覆盖45个国家的126个城市。在仁川转机，你无须提取行李。等待转机时间里，你可以逛逛仁川机场的免税店，那里被全世界的旅行者公认为购物天堂。

在天津生活十年的时间让金先生见证了天津的巨大变化。他说，天津的生活变得更加便捷，越来越适宜外国人居住。天津滨海国际机场的T2航站楼即将落成投入使用，金先生期待更多的良性竞争。同时，他也希望大韩航空在不远的将来跻身世界十强。

Soaring Korean Air

By Carmen King



Mr. Kim Hongsam

Founded in 1969, Korean Air is the largest airline company in Korea. Its international flight hub is Incheon Korea. Recent reports ranked Korean Air 15th worldwide in scheduled passengers and kilometers flown. With a massive fleet of wide-body airplanes such as the Airbus A380 soaring the skies Korean Air is seeking to be the “comfortable” choice for travelers. Offering larger leg room in economy class as well as carefully prepared Korean style in-flight meals, Korean Air is working hard at making long distance international travel as comfortable as possible for all, including expats living in Tianjin.

We recently had the opportunity to sit down and talk with Mr. Hongsam Kim the Regional Manager of Korean Air Tianjin Office. In the course of the interview he shared details about life in Tianjin as an expat as well as what it takes to run one of the largest

airliners in the world.

Mr. Kim has worked for Korean Air since 1993. Having worked in many different departments including cargo and passenger divisions, Mr. Kim has an extensive knowledge not only of the airline industry but of Korean Air itself. He has traveled to and from China repeatedly and worked previously in Beijing. In recent times Mr. Kim has been spending most of his time in Tianjin piloting the Tianjin Office of Korean Air.

Expats in Tianjin should be aware that currently international flights departing from Tianjin pale in comparison to those leaving from Beijing. Therefore many living in Tianjin choose flights departing from Beijing when heading overseas. However, regardless of how one chooses to get from Tianjin to Beijing total transit time may be about 2-3 hours. Plus you

With the talk of adding a Terminal II at the Tianjin Airport, growth along with a healthy dose of competition await Mr. Kim and the Korean Air team.

have the issue of transporting your luggage. Therefore, Mr. Kim has a helpful suggestion for international travelers living in Tianjin. Instead of flying from Beijing, book a flight with Korean Air which departs from the Tianjin BinHai International Airport.

Why? First, a quick few hour flight puts you at the Incheon International Airport in Korea. From there Korean Air flies to 45 countries and 126 cities. Second, instead of personally hauling your luggage around the subway lines of Tianjin and Beijing, paying for a pricey cab, or enduring a long painful bus ride to the Beijing airport, you can simply fly to Incheon and rest a bit between flights before heading abroad. Your luggage will automatically be forwarded along to your final destination, so no need for you to lug it around. Third, Incheon is a huge international airport with many duty-free shops giving you the perfect opportunity to pick up a few goodies along the way. Fourth, Korean Air is about “excellence in flight”, therefore, their planes have fewer seats, to the tune of 100 less seats per A380 plane. This means more leg room even in economy class!

With such advantages, it is no surprise that the staff at the Tianjin International School recently chose Korean Air to fly to and from the United States. Expats and locals alike can book tickets either online at www.koreanair.com or via 40065 88888; telephone service is provided in English, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

Since Mr. Kim’s first visit to Tianjin in 2001 the city has changed massively. He has seen Tianjin become more convenient, more developed and more expat friendly. With the talk of adding a Terminal II at the Tianjin Airport, growth along with a healthy dose of competition await Mr. Kim and the Korean Air team. With a smile and enthusiasm Mr. Kim looks to make the move from 15th currently, to placing within the Top 10 Airlines Worldwide in the near future. Not to mention, attract more expats and locals alike to the plush “service” oriented experience that is Korean Air.

Past Events

AmCham China, Tianjin and BT Eagle Group 13th Annual Charity Golf Tournament

10:00AM – 9:30PM, Saturday, May 24th – Tianjin Eco-city International Country Club

Nearly 30 golfers participated in the AmCham China, Tianjin and BT Eagle Group 13th Annual Charity Golf Tournament on May 24th, even in a rainy day. This is a traditional charity event that Amcham sponsors in order to help out the community. The greatest form of help was through our major sponsors, BT Eagle Group and Tianjin Custom Wood Processing. These sponsors were the people that made the entire charity golf tournament possible with the greatest support to this great event.

In addition to the major sponsors, other sponsors such as TMF, Jones Lang LaSalle, Taylor Printing, Northern Lights, St. Regis, Hank’s Sports Bar and Grill, and plenty of other participants donated in other forms also helped create a successful charity event.

After a brilliant tournament at Tianjin Eco-city International Country Club, attendees enjoyed a wonderful banquet at Renaissance Tianjin TEDA Convention Centre Hotel with awarding, prize drawings, auction, and live band. The whole event raised over RMB 130,000 for the Jian Hua Foundation, an organization that provides community outreach through education, medical aid, occupational therapy, and much more. We would like to sincerely thank all of those who came out to golf, join in the dinner, and contribute to such a wonderful cause!



Winners:

- 1st place: Jeff Xue, Jason Wang, Vincent Billiard
- 2nd place: John Klinkerman, Chase Webb, Mike Bogus
- 3rd place: S.H. Ma & Mr. Ren
- Longest drive: Chase Webb
- Straightest drive: Vincent Billiard
- Closest to Pin: Azam Khan
- Winner of Putting Contest: S.H. Ma & Mr. Ren
- Winner of Pitching Contest: Azam Khan
- Drive the Green: Stepanov Lubo

Morning refreshment session with the US Ambassador

10:00AM – 11:30AM, Wednesday, May 28th – The St. Regis Tianjin

AmCham China accompanied the US Ambassador Max Baucus on his first trip to Tianjin on May 28th morning, where he had breakfast with the AmCham Tianjin Executive Committee and AmCham China president Mark Duval. During their meeting, they discussed recent business trends in Tianjin and the Ambassador’s interest in supporting and promoting future US government delegations to Tianjin.

Afterwards, the Ambassador took the time to mix and mingle with the attendees, and fielded questions from AmCham China members following by brief remarks on his feeling of Tianjin.



Upcoming Events

AmCham China, Tianjin Annual US Independence Day Celebration

4:30 -8:30 PM, Friday, July 4 -- The St. Regis Tianjin

Tianjin Monthly Executive Breakfast Briefing

7:15-9:00 AM, Thursday, July 17 – The St. Regis Tianjin

Tianjin Monthly Women’s Professional Committee (WPC) Lunch

12:00-2:00 PM, Thursday, July 31– Venue (TBD)

中汇—帮你解决税务难题

依法报税是每个公民和公司最基本的法律义务。作为在天津生活的外国人，他们也要履行这个义务。但是复杂的法律条文和税务规定经常让人一头雾水，所以请一家专业的税务公司帮你打理税务问题往往是最简单的方法。

陈欣是中汇税务师事务所有限公司的副总裁，在她的带领下，让这家公司以专业的服务和忘我的投入跻身为全国排名第一的税务师事务所。中汇目前在天津有10多家办事处能够帮助各种类型的公司解决他们的税务问题。

陈总介绍说，中汇目前专注于四个领域的服务：代理注册新公司；税务和财务外包业务；通过法律途径将资金投入国外，比如向境外供应商支付款项；以及与天津税务局的沟通。

陈总对天津的未来非常有信心，她认为天津还有巨大的成长空间，特别是在她的专业领域。政府已经对公司成立资本要求做出巨大政策调整，也就意味着越来越多的外国人可以更加便捷地在天津创业了。

Tackling Taxes in Tianjin

By Carmen King

Some say there are two things certain in life, death and taxes. Neither tends to be a topic that excites the executive. For local and expat business personnel working in Tianjin, the Vice President and General Manager of Zhonghui (Tianjin) Certified Tax Agents, Mrs. Xin Chen is working hard to help with one of these two rather serious issues, that of taxes.

Reporting taxes is one of the most basic duties of a good citizen. As guests in Tianjin, expats likewise should respect their host by legally paying due tax. Locals and expats alike face the real issue of taxes not being a simple subject. With so many legal terms and legal requirements, it is nearly impossible for the average person to be up to date on all tax related laws and policies.

What to do? Tax evasion is not an option. Taxes need to be handled honestly. Therefore thanks to the dedication and professionalism of Mrs. Xin Chen and her staff at Zhonghui, (Tianjin) which now numbers into the hundreds, locals and expats together can stay in the black and above board when dealing with tax and accounting issues. This type of professional service has resulted in Zhonghui 中汇 zhōnghui becoming the #1 ranked tax agency in all of China. With 10 plus offices in Tianjin alone, Zhonghui 中汇 is more than equipped to help businesses meet any and all tax related challenges regardless of where in Tianjin they are located.

Mrs. Chen is both a Tianjin native and veteran tax professional. She is passionate about helping business owners tackle their taxes. In 2002 she decided to open her own company. Fast forward a brief 10 plus years and today Mrs. Chen finds herself running a massive full-scope tax and accounting agency. Zhonghui (Tianjin) specializes in providing four lines of service.

Line one involves helping individuals form



Mrs. Chen Xin

a new company. Local and expats interested in starting a business in Tianjin should definitely look into Zhonghui's comprehensive company startup services. Line two deals with outsourced tax and accounting services. These services aid large and small companies alike in tackling their ongoing tax liability. Line three revolves around legally moving money in and out of Tianjin China. Be it for the purpose of paying out of country vendors, or receiving foreign payments, there are a number of laws which govern how and when to do so. With the support of Zhonghui and company you can avoid crossing any legal lines as you cross geographic lines while doing business internationally. Line four centers around communication with the Tianjin Tax Bureau. Instead of trying to take on talking to the Tianjin Tax Bureau alone, businesses will find comfort knowing Zhonghui can lead the discussions, ensuring a legal and productive

interchange. Taxes in Tianjin are a high priority for business owners. Mrs. Chen and team at Zhonghui (Tianjin) can do wonders in relieving the stress and mess of tackling taxes in Tianjin. Mrs. Chen sees the future of business in Tianjin as bright with considerable room to grow, especially in the professional services sector. With the Central Chinese Government making massive policy changes as it relates to startup capital requirements, likely more expats and locals will be looking into starting their own business in Tianjin. With a new business comes new tax liability. Therefore from the very beginning consulting a tax and accounting professional like Zhonghui (Tianjin) perhaps is a wise decision. As it may ensure from business startup to ongoing operation, all areas of the business are legal and positioned for positive long-term growth.

With 10 plus offices in Tianjin alone, Zhonghui 中汇 is more than equipped to help businesses meet any and all tax related challenges regardless of where in Tianjin they are located.

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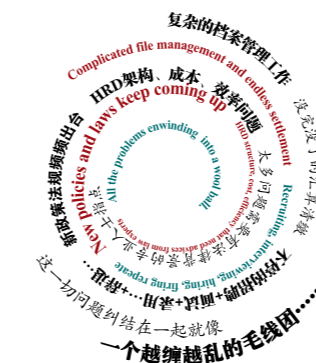
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EUROPEAN CHAMBER IN TIANJIN

**InterChamber Breakfast Briefing:
Corporate Architecture and Brand Design:
Building Corporate Identity**
27 May, 2014



Speaker: Joachim WENDT, Executive Director of both the Schneider + schumacher Frankfurt and Tianjin offices.



**Workshop: Technical Leadership Incubator
—Enable Your Future Technical Leaders Today**
28 May, 2014

Speaker: Ramil CUETO, Principal Consultant & Director at C2C Consulting & Training Pvt. Ltd. (China).



**GM Briefing:
Launch of Business Confidence Survey 2014
& Review of the Two Sessions 2014**
29 May, 2014

Speakers: Joerg WUTTKE, President, European Union Chamber of Commerce in China
Maggie XIE, General Manager of Beijing Chapter, European Union Chamber of Commerce in China



Discussion Forum: Obtaining your R&D Incentives in China
5 June, 2014

Speaker: Roger DI, Partner from KPMG BJ office.



Workshop: Explaining the Monthly Payroll System in China: What does your HR manager do?
19 June, 2014

Speaker: David NIU, Manager of Corporate Accounting Services, DezanShira& Associates Beijing.



**InterChamber Workshop:
Trade Credit Management in China 2014**
12 June, 2014

Speaker: Stan WOO, Commercial Manager, Coface China.




HR CLUB
人力资源经理俱乐部

During the May and June, HR CLUB organized a wide variety of activities including: "Basic leadership skills for managers and supervisors" for HR managers, Q&A of rules and procedures on "How to get the work permits in China as a foreigner", "Payment Management Forum" (discussion on Remuneration of Blue-collar employees), "Workshop on Remuneration of Blue-collar employees", "Workshop on the treatment issues about female employees producing by the New Second-Child Policy", etc. These activities taught related knowledge as well as offered opportunities to our members sharing their ideas.

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我是你的合作伙伴还是你的奴隶？

在西方国家，供应商与客户的关系总是随着时间的推荐和订单量的增长而逐步升温。合作的时间长了，双方就会建立一种信任。这是一种投入了大量金钱和努力才建立起来的关系，双方都十分珍视，不会轻易破坏。

但在中国，供应商和客户却总是在博弈。合作的初期，客户总是占上风的，因为供应商要稳住客户，所以有求必应。但经过一段时间之后，客户在供应商这里投入的订单越来越多，关系的天平开始发生倾斜。供应商知道你已离不开他了，所以缺斤短两、不按时交货的情况会经常发生。他们变得有恃无恐，知道你也没办法轻易换供应商。

当你陷入这样的困局之后，你会开始考虑如何让自己的供应链更加多元化，避免这种受制于人的局面。我有几个办法可以推荐。首先，你可以实行供应商轮换的机制，在你和当前供应商的关系达到峰值的时候就自动切换下一个供应商。第二种方法是为每一个产品或每一种零件寻找多个供应商，让他们都有一种危机感，知道你随时可以更换供应商。还有一种更为极端的办法，那就是对于具有战略意义的关键零部件，可以到其他亚太国家寻找供应商，当然这要在货运和海关费用在承受范围之内才可以考虑的选择。这样做是为了让你有稳定的产品供应。你可以找更加便宜的中国供应商购买成品，来弥补海外采购增加的成本。

与供应商的关系需要小心处理，要给自己留下足够的选择余地。你要让供应商明白谁才是甲方，谁应该在合作中处于强势地位。

Partner or Slave?!

By Moe ElGareeb

The life cycle of the supply chain in China is very different from its Western counterpart. And if you want to do business in China especially in the manufacturing sector, you have to understand this. As the dynamics of the supplier to customer flow and communication change with time, many aspects of production change as well; from price to speed of delivery to the ever-elusive quality control measure.

In western culture it seems that relationship between supplier and customer follow a gradually advancing line that increases in value and cooperation as time and orders increase. With time, this creates a trust level that both parties value as they know the investment they had to put into the relationship is too important to risk or waste.

In China however there is a different model based more on competition between supplier and customer rather than partnership. At the beginning of the business relationship the client is usually in control as the capital is what the supplier is after and they know that you can take your business elsewhere. However, after a while and with increasing investment and orders, the equations becomes more critical. The supplier then starts to understand that you need them and that you have spent too much time, effort and money to get the supplier's process up to your standard that you are now locked in (read: trapped) and changing suppliers would be a great difficulty for you. This is especially true for high investment industries relying on capital equipment but is does actually (at least to some

degree) apply to all manufacturing and supply chain relations in China.

At the beginning of the relationship, the supplier is also very active and you can expect prototypes and samples of the product to be supremely fast, accurate, price-effective and quality-approved. However, once the supplier establishes that you are now the one who needs them and that they have grown into a large entity capable of functioning without you if you ever decide to move your business, you'd then find yourself begging and pleading for your product to be made on time, within budget and at the required quality level as it used to be in the good old days. Alas, this seems to be a one way slope and so you have to start thinking now about diversifying your supply chain to avoid such mishaps and dilute the effect of supplier control.



Alas, this seems to be a one way slope and so you have to start thinking now about diversifying your supply chain to avoid such mishaps and dilute the effect of supplier control.

One method to do so is to have a rotating purchasing and supply chain system that automatically starts finding new supplier for your required product once your current supplier reaches a certain level of development and your relationship has peaked. Another method is to always have more than one supplier for each product or component so that your suppliers are kept in check because they know you can at a moment's notice take your business elsewhere. A more radical approach is to source critical components that are deemed strategic to your operation from other APAC countries (Malaysia for example) if shipping and customs do not render such import economically challenging; doing this allows you to always rely on a stable supply of those while you can concentrate on sourcing off the shelf items from cost-effective Chinese suppliers to counterbalance importing the more critical ones.

Supplier relations is a delicate matter in China that needs to be developed with great care and you need to keep your options wide open at all times in order to prevent supply chain choking and/or price bumps to minimum. You can think of customer service as a two way road in China, and while the supplier should usually try to satisfy the customer's needs, you might at one point find yourself reduced to supply chain slave asking the master supplier for your "fix" of product or service.

This along with the general notion of quality fade and counterfeiting activities are major concerns for any manufacturing entity in China and as I said in the quality fade article, it is not a trust issue but in-fact it is a professional continuity and personal ego issue defining who is the dominant party in this relationship and I sure hope you can maintain what traders call a "husband" position in your deals with your supply chain.

ISETAN Binhai New Area Shop SPECIAL INFORMATION



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Past Events

Seminar – Individual Income Tax, Social Security and Private Care for German Expatriates
05.06.2014

The German Chamber of Commerce invited to an informative breakfast seminar at the St. Regis Tianjin on June 5, 2014. Klaus von der Eltz, General Manager of Expatriate Care Consult, and Manuela Reintgen, Manager Business Development of ECOVIS R&G Consulting Beijing, were invited to share their knowledge on social security and individual income tax in China. They gave an overview of the social security system in China and pointed out what measures have to be taken to ensure a secure stay in China, what has to be observed to avoid too costly income taxation, and explained the main factors for individual income tax liability.



Interchamber Seminar - Trade Credit Management in China
12.06.2014

How is the global and China's economy developing in 2014? Which sectors are most risky? The German Chamber, in cooperation with the EUCCC, hosted a seminar with Stan Woo, Commercial Sales Manager at coface China, at the Westin Hotel Tianjin on June 12, 2014 in order to help our members to better understand trade credit management, risks, and payment experience. During the seminar, Stan Woo gave an overview of the current trade credit situation in China, revealed current sector risks and projected China's economic future. The seminar provided a platform for attendees to update knowledge, share experience, and exchange viewpoints relating to global economic challenges and trade credit management.



Special Events

FIFA Soccer World Cup: Germany vs. Portugal
16.06.2014

The FIFA Soccer World Cup 2014 in Brazil, the world's most widely viewed sporting event, started on June 12, 2014. The German Chamber invited the German community and friends to a public viewing of Germany's first group match on June 16 at the Paulaner Tianjin, celebrating a 4-0 victory over Portugal.



More upcoming Events

- July 4, 2014: Breakfast GM Roundtable – HR und Training: Mitarbeitersuche und –ausbildung in Tianjin (in German), St. Regis Tianjin
- July 9, 2014: Seminar - Total Productive Maintenance (TPM): Getting implementation right, Siemens Mechanical Drive Systems Tianjin
- July 30, 2014: Kammerstammtisch Tianjin, Drei Kronen 1308 Brauhaus Tianjin



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- 非洲航綫
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- 國內物流及分撥
- 鐵路過境
- 貿易代理



让暑假过的有意义

随着期末考试的临近，很多学生和老师在计划着他们的假期。美国的暑假通常会持续三个月，这段时间，是学生打工，参加课外班或者出国旅行学习的绝佳机会。《纪事报》的文章称，美国将近一半的学生会选择在假期打工，而中国的大学生却寥寥无几。中国学生会利用假期出国旅行。我有很多学生都会选择独自旅行，这对他们未来的学习和成长有很大的帮助。国际教育学会的数据显示，在2011年，共有270,604名美国学生留学海外。在最受欢迎的国家中，中国排名第五。相比之下，在2010年，有将近270万的中国学生选择留学海外。中国政府鼓励学生出国留学，他们希望中国学子学成后可以归国并效力国家。但通常中国留学生都会选择继续留在海外。

因为中国的暑假相对较短，所以学生基本没什么时间去旅行或打工。但是时间短，不代表学生不能拥有丰富的假期生活。我有两个学生计划前往新疆过暑假并在那边做兼职，他们希望利用这个独立旅行的机会为以后的简历增加亮点。独自行走，既增加了自信，又增加了责任感。另一个学生计划和男友去香港旅行一个星期。她希望假期可以和重要的人一起度过，旅行不是唯一的消遣。一个一年级的新生希望激发自己别的潜能，学习一些没有接触过的东西，以此来拓宽她的交际圈。还有一个学生想要去台湾看看，她希望通过旅行能增加对中国不同文化的了解。

其他的学生则选择以打工的形式来度过假期。虽然打工是件累且无聊的事情，但他们仍然觉得这是一次很好的经历并且对未来的就业很有帮助。通过这一个月的工作，他们学习如何与他人一起工作以及了解自己挣钱，减轻家庭负担的意义。还有一些学生会假期做一些家教工作，对于未来想要从事英语教学的学生来说，这绝对会是宝贵的工作经验。家教的工作不仅可以帮助他们提高教学技能，还能帮助他们实现未来职业的梦想。学生不是唯一旅行的一群人，许多老师也会利用假期丰富他们的阅历。一个收到富布莱特奖学金的老师就会利用这段时间在纽约州继续深造她的学术，她深信这样的出国旅行将会有利于她的职业发展。很多外国人都有到中国旅行的计划，他们希望能更多的了解这片土地。而对于我来说，我只希望我的签证时间能长点再长点，让我有足够的时间来饱览中国的大好河山。

暑假的脚步越来越远，每个人都蓄势待发一样。旅行是让人们拓展眼界，学习新鲜事物，了解地域文化的绝佳方式。如果你有足够的的时间，足够的精力以及足够的的能力，那就利用一切机会去世界的各个角落去旅行看看吧。

Make Summer Count

by Ashton Weis



Participate in public welfare activity

As finals loom closer, many students and professors are looking forward to their summer holiday. In the States, the holiday lasts about three months, and almost every single student is working, taking extra classes or using that time to travel and learn abroad.

Every American student that I knew was working or taking a class during their summer holiday. From my experience, I spent every one of my summers working to help pay for my high tuition. It also gave me something to do for the break. There aren't any numbers about Chinese college students and their employment, but almost half of all American college students are employed in one manner or another, according to The Chronicle.

Chinese students do use this opportunity to travel abroad. Many of my students are travelling independently, which could contribute to the future study and encourage them to travel abroad for longer. According to the Institute of International Education, about 270,604 American students studied abroad in 2011. The fifth most-visited destination was China, and it continues to be a popular place to spend time

Many expats are making plans to visit various cities in China to enhance their understanding of the vast country. I only wish that I had more time on my visa to continue to travel throughout China.

learning.

In comparison, about 2.7 million Chinese students studied abroad in 2010 (according to The Ministry of Education of The People's Republic of China), with 90 percent of these students studying in Canada, the United States, Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, South Korea, Singapore, France, Germany and Russia. Canada alone had over 50,000 Chinese students at its institutions of higher learning.

The Chinese government highly encourages its students to study abroad to help continue its rapid economic growth. These students are encouraged to learn abroad and then return to China with the information and knowledge they have received. Many students decide to stay in the foreign countries.

Because the Chinese summer holiday is much shorter, Chinese students do not have as much time to travel or seek work. That doesn't stop many of my students from pursuing life experiences. Of my about 350 students, about 25 of them are planning on traveling or working over the holiday.

One pair of ambitious students will travel to Xinjiang, spend their whole vacation there and look for part time work. They are making this trip alone and are going to use this experience to add to their resumes and for a change of scenery. They are hopeful that the experience will be fulfilling and exciting. They are going to explore the city and do it independently, which will surely enhance their self-confidence and sense of responsibility.

Another one of my students is playing on travelling to Hong Kong for one week with her boyfriend. She is using her holiday to spend some relaxing time with a person who is important to her. They will take the time to enjoy each other's company and take a rest from their taxing school schedules.

Travelling is not only a pastime for college students, a freshman in high school plans to use the summer to discover her talents further and learn something she's never learned before. She's going to take some lessons to find new hobbies to enlarge her friendship circles. She is visiting KunMing, China, where it's nice and cool in the summer. Every holiday, she travels to a place inside or outside China with suitable weather conditions for me to play and attend golf tournaments to help her increase her skills on the links. She uses her vacation to be competitive, but more importantly it allows her to meet new people and enrich her holiday to make it worthwhile.

Yet another one of my students is visiting Taiwan on her holiday to increase her understanding of some of the different cultures in China. She is travelling with a few friends, and she hopes that the experience will add to her overall college education. She's interested in listening to their language and tasting all the different kinds of food that are present in that area.

Other students have chosen to take an employment route during their summer. They will spend a month learning what it means to be a part of the labor force. Many of them will seek

that they earn.

Some students will also be able to tutor or teach English in that month. This can be valuable experience, as many of them are training to be English teachers in the future. This can be vital experience for them as they pursue their career goals. This month long tutoring can help the students hone their teaching skills and help them realize their future career dreams.

Students aren't the only ones who travel, as many fellow professors will use the holiday to expand their understanding of both China and the rest of the world. A fellow professor is using this time to expand her education as she received a Fulbright to continue her scholarly work in New York State. She believes that the trip abroad will be beneficial to her career development.

Foreigners will also be using their proximity to Southeast Asia, Mongolia, Japan and various other Asian countries to continue to explore the extensive Asian cultures. Many expats are making plans to visit various cities in China to enhance their understanding of the vast country. I only wish that I had more time on my visa to continue to travel throughout China.

With the summer fast approaching, it



Travel around China

work at supermarkets, retail shops, or restaurants. While many of them find this work tiring and boring, they feel it is good experience regardless and will improve their approach on the job market in the future.

They will learn how to work well with others and what it means to earn their own money, which is a great way for them to discover how good it feels to be making personal money. They can help their families out with the extra money

seems as though everyone is jumping on the travelling and employment bandwagon, and using their time to discover more about the working world, culture, and themselves. Travelling is a great way broaden your horizons and open your mind to new and different people and cultures. If you can afford the sometimes high costs and if you have time, take every opportunity to travel to different parts of both China and the rest of the world.



2014 International Children's Day Hopeland International Kindergarten “托起梦想，童心闪亮” ——华兰国际幼稚园2014年六一国际儿童节

It can seem that childhood is like a colorful book, with each page presenting a different but wonderful story. This June, Hopeland International Kindergarten had its 10th Children's Day. On that day, Bear Bruno—the official mascot of the Hopeland International Kindergarten—was in attendance and celebrated the festival with the excited children. Our students won the audience's hearts and their warm applause and cheers with their graceful dance performances. All the parents and children were overwhelmed with the joyful spirit of the day. The diverse arrangements of the many activities fully demonstrated the individual children's talents and distinctive personalities. The children, dressed in their beautiful clothes, ran in the sunshine and listened to the birds singing in the trees. They danced happily with their many friends. It was simply a wonderful day which was enjoyed by all. After the success of year's Children's Day we know that all involved in Hopeland International Kindergarten will have so much more to look forward as we celebrate in the coming years.



童年的故事好似一颗颗明亮的繁星，让你回忆，童年的记忆如同一本丰富多彩的书，每一页都有不同的精彩。在这个放飞希望的季节，沐浴着风和日丽，我们迎来了大家期盼已久的节日——六一国际儿童节。今年的六一是我们一起度过的第十个儿童节，我们华兰的Logo——小熊布鲁诺，也来到活动现场和小朋友们一起庆祝这个快乐的节日。在这个属于自己的盛大节日里，孩子们用自己活泼优美的舞姿，惟妙惟肖的表演博得了全场观众一阵阵热烈的掌声和喝彩声。所有家长和孩子们一起沉浸在欢乐的海洋中，透过舞台充分展示了孩子的活泼个性，也给每个孩子一个展示风采、献才艺的机会，让每个孩子去参与、去体验、去感受，让孩子们开心也度过了一个属于自己的“六一”佳节。

六月的榴花，六月的沃土，六月的照耀，还有童年的梦想，让我们拥有美好的六月，在今天以后的无数个六月里再创辉煌。



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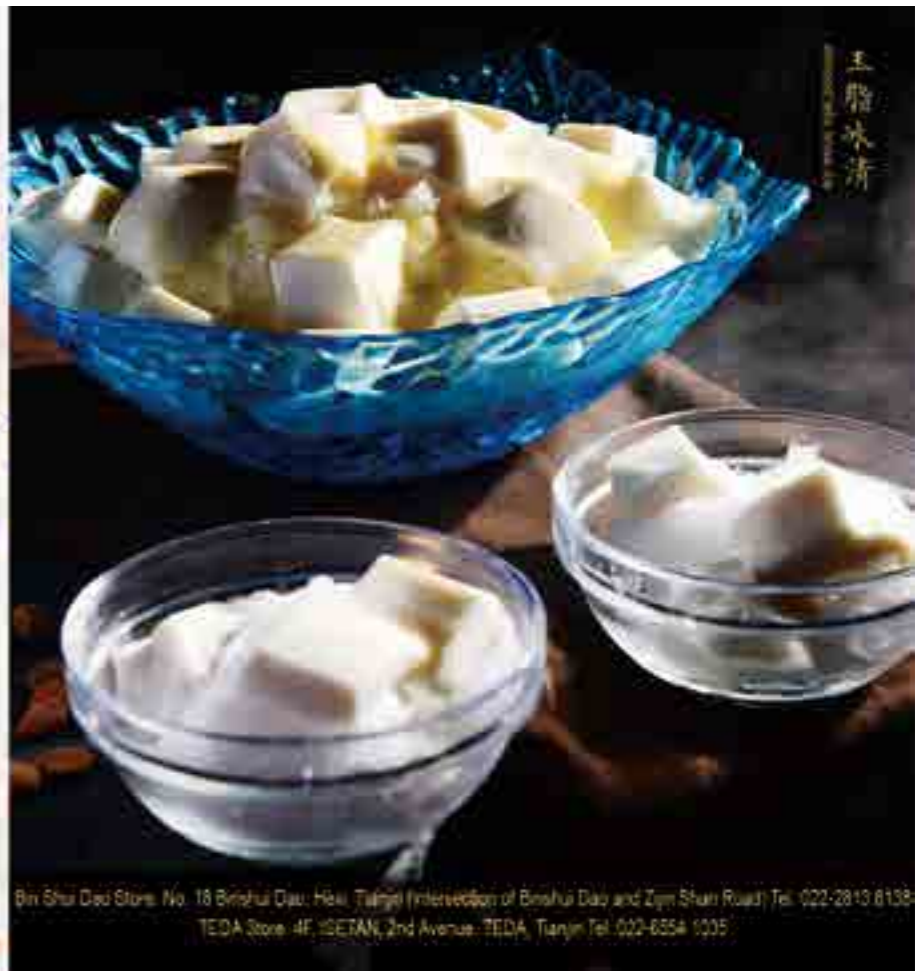
We know everything about Tianjin! Tell us what you want to know via WeChat!

鼎泰豐

TOP TEN RESTAURANT OF THE WORLD
THE NEW YORK TIMES
THE #10 RESTAURANT OF THE WORLD
ENJOYING GREAT HONG KONG SINCE 1960
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY 07102

This piece of delicious food is made from the exclusive recipe of Din Tai Fung which makes it totally different from the wonton dumplings that use the regular ingredients of pork, shrimp, chicken, pigments and flavors. Although grown in the north of China, we are used to eating them, they taste too bitter, while those from the south taste sweet but we just love them! Din Tai Fung has managed to blend the two strengths but eliminate the weaknesses to come up with perfect combination. After the success of the dumplings, it is then ground and dehydrated which eventually produces a jelly-like almond skin that is tantalizingly sweet and fragrant. The almonds are processed on a daily basis as the skin is always fresh. Anyone who has tried it is in no doubt that this is an authentic original specialty of Din Tai Fung and the perfect way to cheer up a hot summer day.

夏天有这个，
感觉倍儿爽！



Bin Shui Dao Store, No. 18 Binshui Dao, Hebei, Tianjin (Intersection of Binshui Dao and Ziyin Shuan Road) Tel: 022-2813 6138
TEDA Store, 4F, ISETAN, 2nd Avenue, TEDA, Tianjin Tel: 022-6354 1035

令人汗颜的“中式英语”

能登上维基百科的绝对不是一般人或一般事。“中式英语”这个词也“有幸”上榜，成为热门词汇。中式英语“chinglish”这个词能进入英文大辞典本身就是件滑稽的事，但“中式英语”这种现象确实真实存在的。“Chinglish”是用非常生硬的方法把中文用英语单词表达出来，得出的译文完全不通。中式英语并不是个别现象，而是渗透在我们生活的各个方面。

这样的例子数不胜数，公共场所的指示牌就是重灾区。来来往往的有很多来自世界各地的外国人，难道这就是我们要向世界展示的中国？在这篇文章中，我们并不是要给大家展示这些糟糕的英语，而是探讨为什么会造成这种现象，如何减少中国式英语的出现。

学习英语在中国这么普及，为什么还会出现这么多中国式英语呢？那是因为虽然学习的人多，但掌握这门语言的人却很少。这个矛盾的雪球越滚越大，最终形成中式英语的泛滥。想象一下，10亿中国人都在接受“英语很重要，你必须学英语”的教育，但是却没有人要求他们正确地使用英语。结果，随便哪个人都能在标识牌、菜单、横幅上加几个英语单词，表示他们懂英语了。最让人困扰的并不是中式英语的普遍性或是那些匪夷所思的文字组合，而是没有人在意这件事。

如果中式英语只在网络世界中出现，那情况就没有那么糟。中国已经成为世界上不容小觑的国家，人口和经济增长速度都位居世界前列。对于这样的国家来说，英语应该成为通用语言，因为英语能够超越文化上的障碍，是国际化的交流语言。

随着中国向世界敞开大门，每天都有大量的外国人踏上这片土地。使用正确的英语向他们提供有用的信息、介绍中国是十分必要的。同样，有越来越多的国人走出国门，具备读写英语的能力同样重要。学习英语并不是要削弱中文的作用，只不过英语已经成为世界通用的语言，使用方便。

现在到了采取行动的时候了！中式英语就像是中国人脸上的一颗粉刺，中国人和以中国为家的外国人都有责任清除它。这种现象对中国的对外形象影响很大，关系到世界如何看待这个国家。现在我们已经无法把中式英语当成笑话，一笑了之了。在这个问题上，没有中国人或西方人之分，只有“我们”，消灭中式英语是我们共同的责任，最终受益的也是所有人。语言是沟通的血液，错误的传达有可能导致灾难性的后果。

中国应该自上而下对英语的正确使用做出要求。任何在公共场所出现的英文尤其是涉及公共安全的都应该事先请英语国家的专家进行校对。如果从最高层下达指令禁止中式英语，那么在商业社会，人们也会更加严谨，任何文件在印刷之前也都会进行仔细校对检查。所以，现在是我们团结起来对抗中式英语的时候了！

Chinglish in China

By Carmen King

For some indication that you've "made it big" is to be listed in Wikipedia. If such is the case, "Chinglish" has officially made the "big" list. A quick web search will lead you to the "Chinglish" entry at Wikipedia. While it is funny to think that "Chinglish" has even made it into some English dictionaries, the reality is, Chinglish in

China is a real issue.

Chinglish is a form of "English" almost unto itself, where by non-native speakers of English, most commonly of Chinese decent utilize extremely direct translations of Chinese words and phrases to express themselves with English vocabulary that many a times, is next to

One of which is the wide spread study of English, yet a far less wide spread mastery of it. This in itself gets the snowball rolling as it relates to what is the avalanche of Chinglish in China.

completely and utterly incomprehensible. Chinglish is hardly a rarity, rather a part of daily life in China. In countless places, Chinglish can be found virtually everywhere in China. Even the Chinese language has a word for Chinglish, 中式英语 zhōngshì yīngyǔ, further highlighting the reality that is Chinglish in China.

A few examples collected by a seasoned expat in China are as follows. A breakfast menu offered "bacon and screamable eggs". Yet another Tianjin restaurant in TEDA had several cold appetizer dishes listed as "Big Botargo". In the early 90's Chinglish had already reared its head as evidenced while the Canadian trade minister was on an official visit to Harbin, the provincial governor during the state dinner complimented him on his drinking ability. The compliment was "ni de jiu hai liang" (你的酒海量了) literally "your liquor capacity is like the ocean or sea". However the interpreter translated it as: "you drink like a fish", not a compliment in western terms and has the meaning that a

person is an uncontrollable alcoholic. In the West it is said "working like a horse". Since the horse was never really used as a draft animal in China, the Chinese seem to prefer the Chinglish wording "working like an ox". With a little knowledge of Chinese culture and Chinese speech a Chinglish text message of "no thanks" can be understood as meaning "no problem", as in Chinese it is often said "不要谢". The receipt of a Chinglish "should" could actually be conveying "it's my pleasure or duty".

There are too many examples of Chinglish to even begin to list them herein. In fact, many a photo of signs hanging in very public and important places have been shared and posted for the world to see a plethora of times by a plethora of expats passing through China. Therefore the topic of discussion for today, is not simply a listing all the different examples of Chinglish in China, but rather a look at more of the "why" and "how". Specifically, "why" does



Chinglish in China exist; and "how" might Chinglish in China be reduced.

As to the "why" Chinglish exists in China and is so prevalent there a number of possibilities. One of which is the wide spread study of English, yet a far less wide spread mastery of it. This in itself gets the snowball rolling as it relates to what is the avalanche of Chinglish in China. Imagine a billion or so folks being constantly told by the world around them that English is important, "you must study English", but rarely being required to use English in an intelligible, grammatically correct manner. Put simply, it seems everyone everywhere can randomly add some English letters to a sign, menu, or banner and they're now "English literate".

One of the most mind boggling aspects of the Chinglish in China phenomenon is not just the proliferation of it, nor the downright incomprehensible combinations of English letters and words which ends up in more places than imaginable, but rather the fact that it seems no one even cares!

If Chinglish was merely popping up in social chit chat or online content, perhaps the issue would not be quite so significant. However, the real issue with "Chinglish" is that currently China is a major player on the world scene. With one of the largest collections of



human population within its national borders and one of the worlds largest and fastest growing economies, China is "on the world map" and not just geographically speaking. As a leader in the global market, China, like all nations is forced to recognize and use English as the "lingua franca" of the world. English effectively crosses cultural barriers and promotes international communication.

Therefore as China opens its doors to the world and receives expat visitors on a constant basis, the need to provide important information in English as well as Chinese becomes increasingly necessary. Likewise, as China heads out and travels the world, by way of the numerous "Chinese" nationals who now represent the largest "traveling buying power" globally, the need to read, write and understand English is equally important. The use of English is not about being "anti-Chinese language", rather English represents a means whereby information is conveniently and consistently shared with the world. Not to mention English is incredibly "data" friendly as it takes up far less electronic "storage space" than many other script based languages such as Chinese.

For these reasons and more, there is a tremendous need for a "call to action" as it relates to curbing Chinglish. The native Chinese and expats who call China home have a responsibility to themselves and the world to start seeing Chinglish as a real "pimple" on the face of China. Chinglish significantly affects the "outward appearance" of China along with the way the world sees and respects China. Yet, as stated at the outset, the sheer existence of the word "Chinglish" speaks to the scale of the Chinglish issue.

The days of "loving" and "accepting" Chinglish simply for its comic value are gone. It is time rather that the issue of Chinglish is no longer seen from the standpoint of a "Chinese"

and a "Westerner", that is a native and non-native English speaker. Instead, "we", that is all those of any national origin who call China home should feel a real sense of commitment to curb Chinglish. It needs to stop for the benefit of all. Not the least of whom are the expats living in China who need to work, study and travel here and need to do so safely. Language is the life-blood of communication. Miscommunication can be disastrous, even life threatening. If Chinglish leads to someone going somewhere they shouldn't or doing something they ought not with dire consequences, that kills the comedy of Chinglish.

The use of proper English in China should be required and it needs to start from the top down. Chinglish can be found in many a public



place, many an official document. Therefore people in high places need to start requiring that any English posted publicly, especially those related to safety be thoroughly and properly proofread by a native English speaker. As the Chinese leaders lead in the banning of Chinglish in China, so too businesses need to ensure that the English they use is accurate before printing that next flyer or sign. United we stand, divided we fall. It is time to join together and conquer Chinglish in China.



神秘的“乌鸡门”

前不久，由乌鸡门传人共同发起和组织的“纪念乌鸡门第六代掌门人刘贵生诞辰100周年”活动，在西沽公园成功举办，天津武术家、民俗家及各门派的代表前来祝贺，并在现场展示和交流了精湛的武艺。

乌鸡门，又称八卦乌鸡门，在中华武林中绝无仅有。其主要源于相形拳种，即乌鸡掌和乌鸡拳。相传，明代末年，隐居在大别山的两位道人——云摩道人和长山道人，偶见两只乌鸡在搏斗，它们上下翻腾，左扑又闪，扇、抽、蹬、啄别具一格，两位道长看后大为震惊，后来他们以八卦为基础，吸取各门派拳法之精华，又结合乌鸡争斗动作的特点，编成乌鸡掌和乌鸡拳，从此自成一派。

为使该拳法发扬光大，清朝初年，两位道人下山收童林和牛二为徒。童林、牛二经数年磨练，具备了剑客的本领，于是按照师傅的意愿，创办了新的武术门派——乌鸡门。第六代掌门人刘贵生，河北省胜芳人，自幼习武，深得名家点拨，后改学乌鸡门武术，经多年刻苦习练和专研，最终成为师傅认可的传承人。然而直到上世纪五十年代末，刘贵生才开始在天津收徒，并开始抢救这门武林绝技。目前，乌鸡门第七代、第八代传人正在着手将乌鸡门申报为“非物质文化遗产”名录。

Black Chicken School



President of Research Association-Wang Jinglong



Liu Guisheng

Recently, a special event was held in Xi Gu Park to commemorate the 100th birthday of Liu Guisheng--the sixth generation leader of Black Chicken School. Many of Tianjin's martial artists, folk artists and representatives of other factions came to congratulate and share their exquisite martial arts skills with the people.

The Black Chicken School, also known as the Eight Diagrams Black Chicken School, is



Participants

unique in the Chinese Wushu. It is a result of the adaptation of the black chicken paw and black chicken fists movements. According to legend, in the late Ming dynasty, two Tao priests - Yun Mo and Chang Shan - went into seclusion in the Dabie Mountains. Whilst they were there they witnessed two black chickens in battle and were impressed by the way they fought each other. They developed the Eight Diagrams, which combined the characteristics of the black chickens' fighting actions. These are now known as the black chicken paw and the black chicken fist.

In order to pass on the secrets of the Black Chicken School, in the early years of the Qing dynasty the priests embraced two disciples--Tong Lin and Niu Er. After years of training, Tong Lin and Niu Er were true to their teachers' dream and established the Black Chicken School.

Liu Guisheng, the sixth generation head of the Black Chickens School, was born in Shengfang in Hebei Province. He had learnt martial arts since he was a boy. After some teaching from a master, he transferred schools to study black chicken fist. Finally, after years of effort, he became the recognized master and inheritor of the School and its traditions. In the late 1950s, he began to recruit apprentices in Tianjin and taught them the skills required to become a black chicken fist. At present, the 7th and 8th generation leaders are committed to having the Black Chickens School officially declared on the list of "non-material cultural heritage".



友情提示：请多为他人着想！

最近，北京地铁取消了地铁车厢的禁食令。有人对此表示惊讶，但我却十分认同这样的做法。地铁内吃喝不仅只在中国存在，英国也有。英国没有禁食令，所以有些自私之人的做法也实在令人讨厌。有时在学校放学的时间，一些学生经常捧着一盒炸鸡登上公车，就在车上大快朵颐。虽然炸鸡吃着很美味，但对于吃不到的人来说，那味道就很恶心。吃完炸鸡的空盒子可没人敢乱扔，因为英国的法律对随地乱扔垃圾的处罚非常严格。而英国没有对公车禁食立法是因为很难执行。人们知道没有人监督，所以不遵守也没关系，长此以往，会养成人们对法律的蔑视。

想像一下，如果真要设立这样一条法律，那中国需要投入多少人力来巡视车厢，遇到违反者便要上前处理，如果对方拒付罚款怎么办？把他带到警察局？然后呢？

其实，取消“禁食令”的目的是为了唤起人们的道德意识，比如不要因为自己吃东西而影响到别人。在“禁食令”一刀切的情况下，我们是否考虑到特殊人群的需要？比如母亲给婴儿喂奶是否也算车厢内进食？有些病人需要时刻保持正常血糖水平而进食。有些阿姨磕的瓜子是否算是一种食物？病人发病需要用水送药怎么办？天啊！情况越来越复杂了。

那么，我们是否需要法律强迫人们拥有公民意识或是多让他们替他人着想？法律有这样的权力吗？管理部门的发言人在谈到取消这项禁令的时候说道：“公众会看到政府从实际出发的态度，这也是一种政治智慧。”英国著名法学家赫伯特·哈特曾经说过：法律制定的前提应该是对公民和社会的责任而不是任何道德准绳，所以对个人道德进行法律规范是不适当的。“他说的有道理。这也可以解释为法律是用来惩罚做错事的人的。但是在中国人的观念中，在车厢里吃东西绝对算不上大恶。

那么，这样的法律能阻止人们在地铁上吃喝吗？不能！能提醒人们为其他乘客着想吗？不能！他们想吃就吃，才不会管是否会给其他人带来不便。

即便在香港这个地铁禁食令执行得更好的地方，我也曾经见过有人无视这样的规定。如果我们还需要提醒才能为他人着想，那真是一件可悲的事。我们为什么不能自觉点呢？当然，这不仅仅是中国的问题，而是世界性的问题。

Polite Notice: Please Do Not Be Selfish

by Paula Taylor



Banning signs in Beijing subway coach

Just recently Beijing Metro deleted the “No Eating” law. Surprisingly I agree with this, and I agree with the reasons for doing so. Eating and drinking on public transport is not just a problem in China. In England we do not have this law and selfish people are really a menace. I hate getting on the bus when the kids leave school because they all head to the fast food shops, (mostly fried chicken establishments) and then get on the bus with their stinking boxes of chicken, which incidentally if you are the one eating it, no doubt it smells delicious, but if you are not, it does not smell appetising, but rather nauseating. Then what do they do with their empty boxes? Of course they do not take them with them, but thoughtfully leave them on their seat for someone else to remove. However the laws in England on littering are

Should we need a law that forces people to have a sense of civic responsibility, or makes people consider their fellow man? Does the Law really have the right to do that?

quite rigorous and incur heavy fines for the culprits who throw their rubbish on the floor. There was even one extreme case where a lady kindly took pity on a pigeon and threw it a piece of her lunchtime pie. An eagle eyed (pardon the bird pun) government worker swooped (pardon the bird pun again) upon her and issued an instant fine. The lady argued that the pigeon had already eaten the evidence so there was in fact no litter. She was still issued with a £75 (750rmb) fine which was only withdrawn because the public complained to the government agency concerned. So despite the fact that we have these stringent laws, the reason we do not have the no eating on public transport law is because such a law is pointless as it is unenforceable. In fact having such a law does more harm than good because people know that they can break it with impunity and there will be no consequences, thereafter they may be encouraged to break more laws.

Just think about it, surely passing a law that cannot be enforced shows up flaws in the legal system. Imagine how difficult it must be to implement this law in China. It would need lots of manpower to patrol the metro, and upon catching someone they would have to deal with them, perhaps by fining them. If the perpetrator refused to pay, what then? Take them to the police station? What then?

What has been decided on is to appeal to people’s sense of morality, i.e. not to encroach upon the rights of others by eating on the metro. Hmm. Let me repeat an experience I had with a friend on the metro in Tianjin. She took out an orange to eat so I pointed out the sign which clearly said “Please do not eat or drink on the metro”. She said “But it has a picture of a hamburger and a cola. I am not eating or drinking those things”. I told her that no eating and drinking meant exactly that. I also pointed out that they could not pin up pictures of every single item of food and drink that exist in the world. She wasn’t convinced, so using her logic I asked her if it would be alright for me to bring a portable hob on board and start cooking hotpot as there was no picture of that pinned up. I couldn’t believe I was actually having that conversation with her. My friends also say on a hot day they will bring water with them and drink it, as surely the signs are not referring to a ban on water. And what about babies, does this ban mean that mothers cannot feed their babies? What about older children, is it wrong for loving parents and grandparents to give the little darlings a snack or two, or a little sip of liquid? How about people that have an illness that necessitates the need for them to eat in order to keep their blood sugar levels up, surely they cannot be included in the ban? How about the poor little old lady that takes a sip of her tea, or eats some sunflower seeds, no matter that the husks drop on the floor, seeds cannot be constituted as food, can they? What about people that suddenly feel sick and need to



drink something? Oh dear it is getting complicated.

This situation raises interesting questions. Should we need a law that forces people to have a sense of civic responsibility, or makes people consider their fellow man? Does the Law really have the right to do that?

I wrote a previous article about how in some places in China there was a fine system in place for people who disobeyed the no eating and drinking regulations, and the very people that complained it was oppressive and unfair were passengers, many of whom did not eat or drink on the train, but who upheld the rights of others to do so if they wished. When explaining why the law had been revoked a spokesman said “The public will see a pragmatic government attitude, which is also a kind of political wisdom”. The same article also quoted English jurist, Herbert Hart, who was of the opinion “that law is premised on the notion of duty as the support of civic and societal existence and that law is not based on any moral code, so it is improper to legislate on matters of private morality”. He has a point. It can also be argued that the Law exists to punish wrongdoers. Chinese people will not agree that any great wrong is caused by someone stinking out the train carriage, or dropping their greasy food on the floor. Eaters and drinkers on the go have rights too.

Also, has having such a law stopped people eating and drinking on the metro? No. Will reminding people that they have a responsibility to care about their fellow travellers work? No. On public transport in China you will often see people with their bags on the seat next to them and they will defy anyone to ask them to move them so that they can sit down. On the metro a man asked a lady to remove her bags occupying a seat. She refused point blank as her bag contained frozen food, she could not put it on her lap as it was too cold, and she did not want to put it on the floor. The man accepted her explanation and moved down the carriage. If someone wants to eat and drink they will regardless of whether or not it in inconveniences other passengers. Nevertheless you will start to see polite notices on the Beijing metro gently encouraging people to remember their fellow passengers.

It has to be admitted that in Hong Kong, most people adhere to the no eating rule on the metro, although I did notice several people ignoring the rule when I was there last



Eating in the metro is not uncommon

It is a sad indictment of our times that we need to be reminded to think about other people. Wouldn’t the world be a much better place if we all did that naturally? Unfortunately there is a distinct lack of application of the Golden Rule, not just in China, but globally.

夏日烧烤

户外就餐总有一些特别之处，哪怕只是简单的公园野餐或是后院烧烤，都显得特别美好。

如果你青睐传统烧烤，那么不妨自己组织一场活动。租一套烧烤设备大约需要150元，但找到适合烧烤的地方可不是件容易的事，公园是备选之一，有些公园专门设置了烧烤区，但供不应求。马路边也可以烧烤，但看起来不那么诱人，或者可以像我同事建议的那样，直接向户外餐馆租借桌椅。

时至今日，自己组织烧烤会越来越难。因为关于烧烤，国家已经出台了很有限令，媒体已经多次报道北京地区没收并处罚非法户外餐馆的事情。《中国日报》最近刊登了一系列新的禁令，旨在提高食品卫生和减少环境污染。同样，在天津，今年的早些时候也颁布了10项对抗空气污染的限令，其中一个就是禁止户外烧烤。

街头小贩对环境造成的影响显而易见。但我更诧异的是人们会如此热衷于这样的食物，甚至都不用担心食物中毒。

在一个街边小吃摊上，一位雷姓妇女告诉我，他们一家一个月会吃两到三次烧烤，就像广场舞一样，烧烤已经成为消夏生活必不可少的部分，他们向来都是这样吃烧烤也没得过什么病。还有一个名叫凯瑟琳的女学生，她觉得这样的小吃物美价廉，但唯一担心的就是它的质量。尽管她自己从来没因为这个生病，但如果老人或儿童吃的话，也许会比较危险。

一到夏季，英国食物中毒的事件就会频频发生，这通常归咎于过于简单的烹饪方式。在中国，你虽然不用担心烹饪的质量，但地沟油和假冒产品绝对称得上是一个棘手的问题。

我沿着马路继续往前走，一团巨大的白烟滚滚而起。赤裸裸的灯泡悬挂在牵引出来的电线上。一个男人熟练的向食物洒香料。我问他关于马路烧烤的限令，他笑说从来没听过。看着这升起的浓烟，我突然觉得问他这个问题有点多余。我相信，比起他制造的污染，他更担心的是他的餐馆何时会被取缔，毕竟他不可能将生意藏起来，因为当地派出所就在他身后。

Summer Barbecues Rule

By Robert Watt

There is something special about eating outdoors, whether it's a simple picnic in the park, dining alfresco on the patio or lighting up the bbq in the back yard. And it seems whatever the culture, as soon as the evenings become pleasant, restaurants, dining rooms and kitchens spill out into the open-air. It seems to represent both a celebration of the fine weather's arrival and a liberation from the confines of a stuffy kitchen. In the west, this more primeval cooking style on the barbecue suits its masculine image, emphasised by fire, meat and beer and the providing for a tribe of family and friends.

In China, barbecues in many ways are similar affairs to those of western countries. The month of June sees the sudden multiplying of restaurants and street sellers offering skewers of food cooked over charcoal grills and families and friends gathered around makeshift tables enjoying some beer. Even the cooking seems to be dominated by men. But if you have tried some of the food you will have noticed that there is far more variety of cooked vegetables, seafood even bread.

It is surprising that staples of western

China Daily recently reported on a raft of new restrictions which are intended to improve food hygiene and reduce environmental pollution.

barbecues such the beef burger haven't caught on in China considering the popularity of chains like McDonalds and Burger king. Likewise the sausage, a popular snack in China, is rarely seen burning on a grill here.

If you miss your traditional barbecue food you could try to organise a barbecue yourself. It's more difficult to arrange than at home. The first problem is getting the ingredients. Obtaining bush meat for a South African Braai is probably impossible, but there are a couple of specialist butchers around that sell decent western sausages. Fish, chicken and steaks are easier to buy, other things, including salads, will have to be prepared by yourself.

You can hire the equipment and charcoal for around 150RMB for the day but finding somewhere convenient and private to set it up will be a challenge unless you're lucky enough to have a garden or yard. The park is one option. Some of them have designated barbecue areas, which can get quite crowded, in other parks it may be forbidden. A second less attractive option is the roadside, or as my Chinese colleagues advised, outside a barbecue restaurant, suggesting we could even use their tables and chairs! Wherever you set up, it's unlikely to be as private a party as you're used to at home. If you do find a secluded spot, the smoke will soon attract the curious to investigate, including security guards who are rarely far away.

An easier option is to take your own food and favourite sauces to a street barbecue and have them cook it for you. I have done this with some fresh shrimps and some bananas and chocolate wrapped in aluminium foil. If you're used to standing around the coals with a tinny in one hand, using the street vendor will feel very homely. You will need to keep a close eye on the 'chef' or he will paint and sprinkle your food with the same stuff as everything else. Such is the popularity of the street barbecue that the cooking is like a production line and

variation in the process is difficult to achieve without close supervision.

If organising your own barbecue is difficult now, then it may become even harder in the future as more rules are being introduced to restrict their use. There has been a lot of media interest about the tightening of controls in Beijing with stories of equipment being confiscated and heavy fines being imposed on those who set up outdoor food catering illegally. China Daily recently reported on a raft of new restrictions which are intended to improve food hygiene and reduce environmental pollution. Likewise, Tianjin introduced 10 rules earlier this year to combat pollution including one rule which effectively bans barbecues outside.

It's easy to see the problem street vendors pose for the environment. Walking down the local street near my apartment, clouds of smoke are billowing out from many of the stalls and the crowds of people have trod pathways through the road side shrubbery. The gutter is strewn with litter and scraps of food. But the fact that it's so crowded also makes a statement about its popularity as well as the

she had never been ill herself, she thought more vulnerable people like the old and very young could be at risk.

Food safety at barbecues is also an issue in the UK where the common joke is about burning an economy burger to a crisp on the outside, but leaving the middle still raw. More dangerously, serving a chicken drumstick that's left pink and frozen near the bone. Cases of food poisoning in the UK double during the summer months, usually blamed on poor cooking and food handling. It's common for people to miss a days work following a barbecue party, if not with a case of reportable poisoning at least with a delicate stomach. The fear in China is less about the quality of the cooking, and more about the use of second hand oil and fake products. It's a concern not limited to street vendors although you would imagine the low costs would encourage such economies.

Further along the road, a particularly large cloud of white smoke is being generated by a line of skewered food over a long trough of charcoal. Under a naked light bulb, which is hanging on a single wire from a crude wooden



Night market with crowded people



Street food

Skewers

ineffectiveness, so far, that the new restrictions are having. Seeing the crowds eating, it's difficult to believe it would be such a popular food choice if food poisoning was a genuine problem.

At one of the crowded street side vendors I spoke with Ms Lei who is enjoying a barbecue with her family. She told me that they eat barbecue 2 or 3 times a month and think of it, like dancing in the square, as part of summer life in a city. She tells me that they have been eating like this all their lives and never been ill. It's a similar story from another customer, Catherine, who is a student nearby. She thinks the food is delicious and cheap but had concerns about its quality. Although she said

gibbet, a man is frantically turning food, dabbing everything with a 4 inch paintbrush of sauce and sprinkling it all with spices. The Dong Bei restaurant behind him, that he is cooking for, is busy and noisy. I ask him about the new restrictions on outdoor barbecuing and he laughs. He hasn't heard of them. As the industrial levels of smoke billow out across the road, I feel too embarrassed to ask about his contribution to air pollution. I'm sure he isn't any more worried about the fumes he is making than he is about the possibility of being closed down, should the authorities notice him. After all, he is hardly hiding his activities even though his restaurant backs onto the local police station.

以全新的视角看天津

在天津生活过一段时间之后，你是否已经觉得自己对天津非常熟悉甚至有些习以为常了？那么我想向你推荐一个全新的视角来欣赏这座城市。

进入夏季之后，海河游船再次开航。这是领略天津独到之美的最好方式。海河游船每天上午九点发出第一班船，一直延续到晚上（具体时间以游客数量为准）。白天的票价为80元，晚上的为100元。

白天和晚上乘船巡游完全是两种体验。白天你可以对沿河两岸的建筑看得更加清楚，而且白天乘船的游客相对较少，整个旅程会更舒适。而晚上你将会看到天津这座不夜城的灯光秀，那是一道独特的风景线。

海河游船沿线共有三个码头，分别是大悲院码头、文化街码头和天津站码头。无论从哪个码头出发，游览长度和时间都是一样的。你尽可以挑一个最近的码头登船。

不过，船上的导游解说都是中文的，所以除非你的中文听力特别好，你还是带一个能帮你翻译的中国朋友比较靠谱。导游会详细为你介绍海河两岸经过的地标性建筑以及背后的历史和故事。

天津是建在水上的城市，海河是天津的母亲河。天津和水的渊源从天津的名字“津”字里就可见一斑。这座城市第一大特色就是海河上形态各异的桥。乘坐游船，你能够欣赏到其中的9座桥。每一座桥都有自己的故事和建筑特色。

除此之外，这一路上你还能看到许多标志性的建筑、酒店、广场和商业项目，让你感叹天津这两年竟然发生了这么多变化。比如津湾广场、天津站、津门和津塔。

除了建筑，人也是一道“天然风景”。最惊险的要属敢在河里游泳的“勇士”们了！还有在岸边悠闲垂钓的。你在船上看到的一切会激发你重新把这些地方游览一遍，无论是骑车、步行还是以其他方式。

所以，不要错过这个新奇体验，让久居天津的人增加一些新鲜感，从全新的角度欣赏那些习以为常的风景，让刚到天津的人迅速熟悉并爱上这座城市。

Touring Tianjin by Ferry

by Carmen King

Have you ever had a moment where you suddenly felt like you got to know an old friend in a whole new way? Admittedly, at times it is hard to make something “old” feel “new” again. Be it a cell phone, clothes or friends. Humans have a tendency to get sick of things they know and especially those they have known for a long time.

If you are an expat who has lived in Tianjin for a while and feel like things are getting a little stale why not find some time and catch a ride on the Tianjin Ferry. The Tianjin Ferry 天津游船 tiānjīn yóuchuán sets sail daily at 9 am daily, running into the evening based on passenger quantity. Typically rides are a little less than one hour in duration. Tickets are not exactly cheap at 80 RMB for a daytime cruise and 100 RMB for a nighttime run. If you are Chinese website savvy there is a chance you can buy discounted tickets online. However, be sure to check with a trusted local friend before buying online! Ticket price aside, for those looking to see Tianjin in a whole new way, namely by water instead of by land, touring Tianjin by Ferry may be an ideal choice.

A night ride and day ride will certainly bring totally different experiences. During the day catching some rays on deck or enjoying

the air conditioned cabin will make the ride an enjoyable one regardless of which you choose. An advantage with a daylight ride is getting to see clearly all the buildings and suburban sites lining the sides of the HaiHe River. Not to mention daytime rides tend to be



A historic building along the river

less crowded. Therefore getting a seat of choice inside the cabin as well as getting a more personalized tour will likely be possible. On the flip side, a night tour gives a glimpse of the glitter and glam of Tianjin city lights.

To get to the Tianjin Ferry you have several options. This is due to Tianjin having three ports where ferries set sail from. One group of ferries departs from Tianjin DaBeiYuan 大悲院码头 dàbēiyuàn m ā tou which is in Hebei District. Currently public bus number 954 has its final stop right at the ferries entrance. For those not scared of heights, the DaBeiYuan port is within walking distance of the Tianjin Ferris Wheel 天津之眼 tiānjīn zhī y ā n (a.k.a. 摩天轮 mó tiān lún). A second set of ferries set sail from the Tianjin Train Station Port 天津站码头 tiānjīn zhàn m ā tou (this is the East Train station to be specific). Thus, catching any one of the Tianjin metro lines to the Tianjin Station will do the trick. The final fleet of ferries leaves from the Tianjin Ancient Cultural Street 天津文化街码头 tiānjīn wénhuà jiē m ā tou. The cost of a ride is the same regardless of which port you leave from. Likewise the duration of your ferry ride is the same no matter which departure port is chosen. All ferries will do a “back and forth” run along the HaiHe River covering the area around the Tianjin East Rail Station.

For new expats in Tianjin, touring Tianjin by ferry is a great choice as you can get a quick grasp on the lay of the land. However, brush up on your Chinese listening skills

The ferry is also a good means for spotting “land” destinations that you may want to visit later by foot, bike, or other means.

before getting a ferry ride as the tour guide will be speaking in Chinese! Or consider bringing along your friendly Chinese local and get them to translate. The on board tour guide will give a summary of the major landmarks as they are passed by. Since it is a “back and forth” ride, you will pass some of the sites twice which actually makes for a nice opportunity to re-take pictures and even get shots from a different angle.

The relationship between Tianjin and the water is captured in the single Chinese character 津 jīn in “Tianjin”. This 津 jīn character on the left hand side has three strokes, which stands for “water”. Naturally, being so close to the water, Tianjin has a lot of bridges. One of the benefits of touring Tianjin by ferry is the opportunity to get to know 9 of the 23 bridges in Tianjin. Each of the bridges has their own story and architectural uniqueness. A bite of Chinese culture is on display by means of the “four



Bei An Bridge



Tianjin Train Station Port

god’s” statutes which are a part of the Bei An Bridge 北安桥 běi ān qiáo.

As you sail along the river you we likely see a number of sights besides bridges. Such as the various buildings, hotels, plazas, and commercial developments which have literally changed the face of Tianjin in the last several years. Some of the skyscrapers and scenic sites that will be visible from aboard the ferry are as follows. The clock tower of Jin Wan Plaza 津湾广场 tiānjīn gu ā ngch ā ng, the Tianjin Rail Station, the Tianjin Tower 津塔

jīn t ā (which is currently the tallest building in Tianjin towering at over 330 meters tall), and the Gateway to Tianjin 津门 jīn mén (a unique structure that is a part of the massive St. Regis Hotel plaza) to name just a few.

The “natural sites” of people lining the banks engaging in a number of activities will also be a plenty as you ride along. River swimmers daring to take a dip may also make the list of the sights seen. Not to mention folks fishing or simply relaxing along the banks. The ferry is also a good means for spotting “land” destinations that you may want to visit later by foot, bike, or other means.

Keep in mind that each port has several ferries. Each ferry varies in seating capacity and design. They are sailed at random. So depending on when you go, you may or may not get the same ship as the last time or that of which a friend rode on. Let new memories be added to the old. Let old sights be seen from a new angle. Let old Tianjin expats feel like new ones. Let new comers know Tianjin like an old timer. New and old will meet while touring Tianjin by ferry. So bring your smile, photo ready fashion and take to the waters of Tianjin via ferry. From the comforts of a climate controlled cabin or the open air glory of the outside deck, in but a brief hour or so, some of Tianjin’s most notable bridges and scenic spots will be made available. Add on the informative discourse provided by the on-board travel guide and be it linguistically or visually, Tianjin will be vastly more familiar.

北戴河

盛夏的到来，让你感觉好像快要融化一样。每个人都有自己的消暑方式，不过我觉得，真要说到避暑还是得去那些小地方才行。北戴河——一个深受俄罗斯人欢迎的城市，一个盛产海产品的城市，一个处处林立欧式建筑的城市，一个你来了便不想离开的城市。北戴河，就像是海参崴的妹妹，大部分的路标都以西里尔字母标注，以方便来此观光的俄罗斯游客。在北戴河你可以寻到俄罗斯原产的香烟美酒。当然，太稀缺的进口产品也不会有太多，因为外国游客来这里就是为了找一些和他们家乡不一样的东西。如果你刚好特别热衷于主家以酒招待友人的待客方式，那么来北戴河就对了。

山海关，中国长城最东端。不用走太远，在沙滩上你就能看见这段长城，蜿蜒蜿蜒的涌入渤海湾。如果你时间不太充裕，那么站在这里就足够了。背朝大海，尽情的给伟大的长城拍照吧。北戴河著名的不仅仅是它的自然景观，它宏伟的古代建筑也绝对堪称一景。山海关，有“天下第一关”之称，在古代战争中起重要作用。此地还被形象的称为“老龙头”，因其地形仿佛龙首探入大海、弄涛舞浪，故而得名。秦皇岛的周围还有一些很小很小的地方，但大多没什么景致，所以还是尽情享受你在沙滩上的每一刻吧。

秦皇岛的大部分海岸是免费开放的，只有少许的几个关卡是需要收费的，不过价钱不高，只需10块钱，你就可以享受到更美的景色。景区有很多游客，你能逛的看的有很多。如果你想休息，那么附近的几个公园都是不错的选择。推荐你去野生动物园，虽然门票稍稍贵了些，但绝对物超所值。北戴河的餐饮消费都不是很贵，当然也有面向外国人开放的餐厅。大部分的餐厅就在道路两旁，所以找吃的，并不是一件难事。

北戴河是你躲避炎夏的绝佳之地。美丽的海岸线伴着咸咸的微风，所以暂时忘却你所有的烦恼，尽情的享受这美好的假期吧。没有沟通障碍的话，你还可以交到几个俄罗斯朋友。欧式的建筑，宏伟的山海关，绝对值得你来参观。

Surf and Sand at Beidaihe

by Bryce Cristiano

The months of sluggish days spent drooping in the heat as you feel yourself melting down into the concrete are now upon us. Most people can find refuge from the intolerable heat by remaining indoors or going to a nearby swimming pool. If you're really looking to beat the heat, your best bet is to elude the city and hunker down with a more de-urbanized location for a few days. And what

else screams de-urbanized summer fun like a costal shoreline? If you're not in the market for enjoying a coastal community that's within extremely close proximity to Tianjin, you need to reconsider and put yourself into that market. While the coast line of Tianjin doesn't resemble a nice beach, if you have two hours to spare on a train you can head just north of Tianjin to, BeiDaiHe. This location boasts a great population

of Russian tourists, imports, and seafood. The European styled construction stands tall over the coast and makes it easy to forget that you're even in China. Most of the signs on storefronts are in the Cyrillic alphabet to accommodate for the slew of Russian tourists which flock to this beach during the summer time. It's almost as though BeiDaiHe is the little sister of Vladivostok; a congregation of the Chinese and Russian population in beautiful coastal destinations. Those in the market for Russian imports but lack the time to travel all the way up north will be able to indulge in a few different kinds of alcohol and cigarettes which are native to Russia. Besides the very scarce imports, you won't find much else and that's reasonable because you'd assume that Russian tourist would want to try Chinese delicacies while on vacation, not the same things they have back at home. There's no harm in only stocking up on genuine Russian vodka though. If you happen to partake in the repetitious ritual of alcohol consumption as a kind of connoisseur, you won't be disappointed with the selection that's offered in Beidaihe.

But I know what you're thinking, "Well gosh mister, all this talk of beach bonanza sure is righteous, but where's the homage to ancient Chinese architecture that's usually so prevalent in tourists destinations?" Don't worry, we're one step ahead of you and proud to call to attention the most southern section of the Great Wall of China; Shanhai Pass (山海关). You won't even have to leave the beach to see this part of the Great Wall since it trails off into the BoHai Sea, making it the perfect cultural destination for tourists in the area around BeiDaiHe. So if you haven't had the chance to travel up north to see

The beautiful coastline and the breeze of salt air will whisk you away from the worries of the urban summer and into a relaxing vacation filled with swimming, safaris, and exciting food.

the Great Wall, now is the perfect chance to take some photographs on the Great Wall with the ocean as your backdrop. You're reminded not only of how impressive the scale of nature is, but of how impressively ambitious ancient Chinese construction was. Besides just being by the ocean, this gate has always played a role in wars because of it allows clearance to the capital and the architectural style has dubbed it the name Laolongtou, or Old Dragon's Head since it resembles a great dragon head taking a drink from the BoHai Sea. Both Beidaihe and Shanhaiguan are developed urban areas of Qinhuangdao (秦皇岛市), so you're never too far away from a moderately expansive city center. That could really be said of most of China though, as it seems there's always a city nearby. Granted, these small cities are pretty unremarkable and there's no reason for you to visit them while you're vacationing at the beach.

While most of the coast is open for free, there are some gates off sections which will cost

you a small fee of about 10元. Paying this minor fee will grant you access into the much nicer parts of the beach which include great tide pools with beautiful rocks to take pictures on. The beach is alive with locals and tourists alike so you never feel alone during your stay. There's always plenty to do and plenty to see as you relax on the warm sand. If you wish to break free from the coast, there are plenty of beautiful parks within walking distance from the coast but most of them cost a small fee to enter. Tiger Stone Park can be entered for the cost of 8元, here you can enjoy the 33,000 square meters of manicured beauty and the cluster of rocks which resemble a streak of tigers. Safari Park can be accessed for a steeper price of 80元, but the payoff is well worth it as you have access to a massive safari which is inhabited by over 5,000 animals such as lions, tigers, brown bears, and zebras. So if you've never gotten a chance to visit a safari, this is a rare opportunity to do so while enjoying your retreat to the beach.

The food offered at BeiDaiHe is mainly a collection of see food restaurants which are reasonably priced. If you wish to pay a little extra you can visit the various restaurants geared towards foreigners. There even appears to be a Russian club were masses of people congregated to dance and hang out, so if you're in the mood to witness that, it's readily available on the main street. Taking a stroll further from the beach, there's a KFC and McDonalds available if you're having a hankering for top-notch American cuisine. Most of the restaurants are featured on the main road which steeply down into the beach, so it's not very difficult to find food as it's all congregated.

All in all, the picture-esque views and locations make BeiDaiHe and must visit if you're dreading the summer heat. The beautiful coastline and the breeze of salt air will whisk you away from the worries of the urban summer and into a relaxing vacation filled with swimming, safaris, and exciting food. The chance to meet interesting locals and foreigners from Russia is always a plus, so you might be able to make some friends if the language barrier isn't a problem. The mixture of European architecture and the impressive Chinese engineering of the ShanHai Pass make BeiDaiHe a treat to the eye and a nice chance of pace from the city.



European architecture



Seaside



The windmill



The corridor



The corridor

Korean Air continues reforestation of Mongolian desert

Korean Air continued its effort to save Baganuur in Mongolia from desertification this year.

President and COO Chi Chang-hoon and 130 employees of Korean Air planted trees in the Korean Air Forest in Baganuur on the outskirts of Ulaanbaatar on May 18 and 30, along with some 370 local residents. The 10,000 trees that they planted this year include poplars, dwarf elm trees and ChaChargan trees, which are also known as vitamin trees.

The Korean Air Forest, aimed to stop rapid desertification in the Baganuur area, now expands to 44ha (440,000 square meters), consisting some 83,000 trees.

Korean Air has planted trees in the Mongolian city since 2004 as part of its Global Planting Project. Newly employed staff members and students of the schools operated by the school foundations under the Hanjin Group take part in the tree planting projects every year.

The airline company is also paying attention to management of the forest. Last year it employed local reforestation experts to manage the planted trees and educate residents on reforestation.

The company expects the ChaChargan trees planted this year to bring income to local residents in the future as their fruits can be used for making vitamin drinks.

Korean Air has exerted diverse efforts to promote friendship between Korea and Mongolia. Last year, it donated 300 sets of personal computers to Bolovsrol School in Baganuur.



Korean Air presents bibimbap at 2014 K-Culture Festival in Beijing

Korean Air, the flagship carrier of South Korea, introduced its signature dish bibimbap to the Chinese at the 2014 Touch KCulture Festival in Beijing on May 31.

At the festival, held by the Korea Tourism Organization to promote cultural exchange between Korea and China, Korean Air held an inflight cuisine cooking event where the airline's award winning traditional Korean in-flight meal, bibimbap, was introduced to thousands of visitors.



Bibimbap, one of the most popular Korean dishes, is made of white rice topped with vegetables, beef and gochujang (chili pepper paste). Korean Air was the first airline to serve bibimbap as an in-flight meal, and has helped create worldwide awareness of Korean cuisine. In recognition of its efforts and quality of cuisine, the airline was awarded the prestigious Mercury Award from the IFCA (International Flight Catering Association) in 1998.

At the 2014 Touch K-Culture Festival, visitors were given insights into successful bibimbap cooking, by a chef who specializes in traditional Korean dishes. The executive chef talked about the origin of the dish and its recipe. Some lucky visitors were given the chance to participate in the cooking with participants joining in the fun mixing all the ingredients together in a vast bowl. After the demonstration Korean Air flight attendants served bibimbap to the crowds.

Korean Air also provided another attraction at the festival; "The Teddy Bear Photo Zone" where visiting children were able to dress up in kidsized Korean Air crew uniforms and have their photos taken with giant teddy bears, also dressed as crew.

The Korean Air activities at the festival were a huge success, drawing hundreds of people who waited patiently in long queues, even before the start of the event. The 800 servings of bibimbap and bulgogi with rice ran out in just an hour.

Children In Korea Air Crew Uniforms



Korean Air operated a photo zone at the Kansai International Airport (KIX) Travel Expo 2013 on May 24 and 25, offering children the chance to dress up the uniforms of its navigation and cabin crew for souvenir pictures. KIX Travel Expo is the largest travel fair in western Japan, drawing the participation of many airlines, tourist boards, travel agencies and other organizations from around the world. The airline, which serves the Incheon/Seoul-Osaka route, organized the event to deliver dreams and hopes to Japanese children.

Flights to Sao Paulo increased for the FIFA 2014 World Cup in Brazil

Starting June 1, Korean Air increased services to Sao Paulo in time for the FIFA 2014 World Cup, which kicks off on June 12.

The route is now served five times a week (Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays), compared to three in the past. The flight will stop at Los Angeles for refueling and boarding local passengers on its way to Sao Paulo.

Reservations for flights to Sao Paulo in June have already drastically

increased, compared with the same period of last year. Reservation rates around major World Cup events and game days, in particular, are very high.

Korean Air is the only Korean carrier that offers service to Brazil. Demand for the Incheon-Sao Paulo service is expected to grow even after the World Cup as the 2016 Summer Olympic Games are to be held in Rio de Janeiro, another Brazilian city.

Korean Air resumes flights to Urumqi, China, for summer season

Korean Air resumes on May 27 its regular flight service to Urumqi, the capital city of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in western China and a gateway to the Silk Road.

The airline started direct service between Incheon and Urumqi in 2004. Since then, it has offered services from May to October every year, when demand for tourist and business travel to Central Asia is concentrated.

This year, Korean Air will offer services twice a week (on Tuesdays and Saturdays) from May 27 until Oct. 11. The flight will depart Incheon International Airport at 7:40 p.m. and arrive in Urumqi at 00:10 a.m. the next day (local time). The return flight departs Urumqi at 1:20 a.m. on Wednesdays and Sundays, arriving in Incheon at 7 a.m. the same day.

Urumqi is known to be the city most remote from any sea in the world. Meaning "beautiful pasture" in Mongolian, it was a western gateway to the Silk Road. In Urumqi, travelers can observe cultural remains from the Silk Road era in China and Central Asia. There are also many natural attractions in and near the city, which are perfect destinations for



summer trips. They include the snow-capped Tian Shan mountains; Turpan, where the famous Chinese classic novel Xi You Ji (Journey to the West) was set, Heaven Lake of Tian Shan, and the Mogao Caves, one of the three biggest caves in China.

The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region is developing rapidly under the strong support of the Chinese government. Korean Air's resumed flight service to Urumqi is expected to serve not only the tourist demand in summer but also the convenience of businessmen engaged in trade and resource development in Central Asia.

Fan Park Opened



On June the 13th, Sina Tianjin and East Coast 1952 Cultural Creative District held the grand opening ceremony at Fan Park. The leaders of Sina Tianjin, the Zhong Ying Group and ZAIA SPA & Hotel gave opening addresses on behalf of the organizers.

The opening ceremony involved invited representatives from all walks of life, including the sports' world, cultural circles and leaders in mass communication. With the coming together of all these celebrities and personalities the Fan Park was officially declared opened. The event will continue from June the 13th to July 14th and is specially synchronized with the World Cup tournament in Brazil.

This activity involved the organizers preparing hundreds of food dishes and varied drinks for guests. Among the lashings of food were dishes such as Xinjiang mutton string, carbon roast oysters, beitaog seafood and hot and spicy crayfish. These were washed down with beer and other beverages. The participants were regaled with performances in dance, acrobats and live bands. It will all make for a World Cup that will be full of passion and enthusiasm.

Tianjin United Family Hospital Sets Up a Teaching Practice Base With the Tianjin Medical University

In order to expand and improve its international medical expertise, on June the 17th the Tianjin United Family Hospital signed a cooperation agreement to establish a Teaching Practice Base with a School of Medical English and Health Communication with the Tianjin Medical University. Wu Zongyi- the director of the Tianjin Health Bureau Hexi Branch, Dr. David Rutstein- the vice president of the Tianjin United Family Hospital, Zhang Ning- the vice principal of the Tianjin Medical University, and Liu Peimei- the director of the dean's office all attended the opening ceremony. The director of the Tianjin United Family Hospital, Liu Zhizhong, signed the agreement with the director of the school, Wang Lei.



"Youth Again Football Dream" 2014 Football Tournament

On June the 8th, the Sina "Youth Again Football Dream" 2014 Football Tournament was held at the Tianjin East Coast•1952 Football Field. It was a resounding success. As special guests of the invitational event, some past members of the Division A Soccer Team - Chi Rongliang, Sun Jianjun, Zhang Xiaorui, Yu Genwei, Shi Yong, Wang Jun and Huo Jianting were there to celebrate the event and to mingle with attendees after the match. The organizers of the event are also enthusiastically involved in public welfare activities and, accordingly, invited Tianjin's Blind School's football team to perform for the audience. The team has an impressive record on the football field and will be participating on behalf of Tianjin at the 2017 Paralympic Games. The closing ceremony dinner at the ZAIA SPA & Hotel was also a huge success.



The Beach @ River Lounge

The Tianjin St Regis Hotel successfully held the only beach party in the Beijing-Tianjin region on June the 14th. The River Lounge was transformed with 800 square meters of sand that created a beautiful beach by the riverside. The guests were able to feel cool and refreshed despite the summer heat and without travelling to the sea.

On the day of the event, many citizens and tourists joined the beach party at The Tianjin St Regis Hotel. People danced to the thumping and passionate samba music, while enjoying many varieties of tropical cocktails, beers, snacks and American BBQ. Some guests even played beach volleyball while their children built castles in the sand. The unique environment and relaxed atmosphere made it easy for the guests to forget their troubles and enjoy an exciting and relaxed night.



Purple Dream, Mid-summer Night Wedding Show at Astor



On the 14th of June, a Star Curtain Wedding Show - co-organized by the Astor Hotel Tianjin, a Luxury Collection, Nice Wedding and Jin Bridal - was launched at the Astor Hotel Tianjin. The event was the first of its kind in Tianjin.

As evening approached and the shadows grew longer, a wonderful wedding began in the solemn but incredibly beautiful Victoria Lounge - tastefully decorated in white and purple for the occasion. As well, there were elegant ballet and waltz performances which highlighted the hotel's long-standing reputation as the "No.1 hotel in Far East" as well as its history as a fixture of innate British aristocratic style.

The latest wedding trends of 2014 were explained to the more than 100 guests present and experienced wedding consultant teams introduced their luxurious all-in-one packages to the soon to be couples. The guests also had a chance to sample wedding banquet dishes prepared by the hotel. The delicate desserts and special cocktail selections greatly impressed all present.

Founded in 1863, the Astor Hotel has become the first choice for weddings in Tianjin due to its gorgeous Victorian style architecture and quality service in which nothing is too much trouble for the honored guests. Any wedding service can be customized to the lucky couple's needs and they can choose from a delicate western-style banquet or a jubilant Chinese style wedding. There is also a choice of venues available with a magnificent palace setting or an elegant British garden. Naturally, if you book your wedding in the hotel there will be even more surprises awaiting the bride and groom.



Reinhold Johann appointed as General Manager of the upcoming Pan Pacific Hotel and Serviced Suites Tianjin

Pan Pacific Hotels Group has announced the appointment of Reinhold Johann as General Manager of Pan Pacific Hotel and Serviced Suites Tianjin, its fifth "Pan Pacific" property in China scheduled to open later this year. A German hotelier with over 25 years of industry experience, Reinhold brings to the Group a wealth of management and operations expertise spanning Europe, Africa, Middle East and Asia Pacific.



The Astor Hotel, A Luxury Collection Hotel, Tianjin appointed Joyce Li as Director of Marketing Communications



Ms. Joyce Li was promoted as Director of Marketing & Communications recently by The Astor Hotel, A Luxury Collection Hotel, Tianjin.

She has worked in this hotel for almost two years as Marcom Manager. In the past two years, she dedicates herself to work and makes a great contribution on brand reputation, hotel awareness, media exposure, hotel awards and hotel activities support. With her remarkable leadership, her team maintains a good relationship with over 400 domestic and international media, and win 34 media awards for hotel.

2014 IHG Tianjin Cluster Charity of Golf Trophy

2014 IHG Tianjin Cluster Charity of Golf Trophy was held in Kingkey Golf & Country Club on June 27, 2014. It was organized by seven hotels of IHG in Tianjin. All the donations raised by the activity will be used for funding and construction of project hope.

The competition was ruled by professional golf association (PGA) standard, and invited more than 100 golf fans from different industries. The organizers hoped to use the raised money in helping dropout children in poor rural areas, the construction of hope primary school, vocational education and funding poor college students.

The raised 100,000 yuan funds through the competition, charity dinner, and charity auction were donated to IHG Love Fund to help those dropout children in poor rural areas return to school as soon as possible.



The Perfect Venue to Say "Yes, I Do"

The newly opened Hyatt Regency Tianjin East launched its first wedding fair and welcomed the Brides and Grooms-to-be to experience a special traditional Chinese style wedding show on June 21. The wedding fair showcased the traditional Chinese wedding ceremony and expressed the belief of love coming from an old saying "To hold your hand and grow old together."

With over 27 years' brand history in Tianjin, Hyatt hotel is one of the best choice for the couples to say "Yes, I Do". The new contemporary landmark - Hyatt Regency Tianjin East, provides the Brides and Grooms-to-be a brand new venue supporting any inspiration and new idea. The reputable professional team offers on-stop wedding services to guarantee a smooth and unforgettable wedding ceremony.



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由食物引发的思考

法国美食家布里亚-萨瓦兰曾经在19世纪说过：“告诉我你吃什么，我就能说出你是怎样的人。”那时候，人们世代代吃的都是本地特产。人们的饮食结构决定于当地农业能生产怎样的食材。童年时期的饮食习惯会决定一生的口味。所以，食物不仅体现一个人的个性，也体现了一种文化。

3年前我刚来天津的时候，我住的地方只有两个西式酒吧，只卖普通的啤酒和西餐。当时的客人都是我这样的外国人，想在中国找到点家的感觉。几年过去了，有很多酒吧开了又关，只有这两家坚持了下来。

这几年间，这两家酒吧和我刚来的时候没有任何变化。但是从去年开始，酒吧的客户群发生了明显的改变。现在的中国客人数量已经超过了外国人。按照文章开头的理论，这是不是说明一种文化正在发生变化？

一个周二的晚上，我常去的酒吧人声鼎沸。因为人太多，老板把台球桌也铺上桌布变成了餐桌。大多数还是年轻的中国客人，只有零星几个老外坐在吧台喝酒。我和这些中国客人聊天，他们英语都说得不错，但都没出过国。他们经常光顾这样的西餐酒吧，因为喜欢这里的氛围。

中国人对酒吧的热爱大部分是因为对西餐和氛围的偏爱，但还不能说他们选择接受酒吧文化。他们几乎都是吃完饭就离开，没有人打台球、扔飞镖。很多人只点可乐或只喝一杯酒。在中国人看来，酒吧不是适合与家人一起来的地方，只是过来尝尝鲜而已。

所以，我们的性格还是和成长环境息息相关。年轻的时候，大家乐于尝试新鲜刺激的事物，这让我们之间的差异缩小了，但是共享食物的方式和用餐时间的早晚还是体现了我们的传统差异。

Food for thought

By Robert Watt

“Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you who you are,” wrote Jean Brillat-Savarin in the 1800s. At that time, people had been eating the same local produced food for generations. Our national dishes, festival and celebration foods are shaped by the cost and availability of ingredients in our countries. What we eat as children establishes our taste preferences for life. So, the dishes we choose, don't just tell us who we are as individuals, but collectively who we are as a culture.

When I first came here 3 years ago there were two western bars that were particularly popular serving a selection of common beers and dishes. The customers, as you would expect were, like myself, foreigners enjoying something familiar from home. Over time, the choice of bars in the area has grown slightly, some closing and new ones opening, but these two have remained the most popular.

The bars haven't changed, offering the same décor, beer, music and menu choices as when I first arrived. But over the last year there's been a dramatic change in the clientele. Whereas customers were almost exclusively westerners, now they are easily outnumbered by Chinese. If it's true that what we eat tells us who we are as a culture, then is this new eating habit a sign of a change in that culture?

On an early Tuesday evening, the bar is busy and people are waiting for seats. A few westerners are sitting at the bar drinking, but the majority are Chinese. And such is the

demand for food that the pool table is covered over to make another large table.

One group of Chinese customers are ex classmates having a small reunion. They have just finished sharing some food, the dishes spread out in the centre of the table. They tell me that they often eat western food and like the atmosphere of the bar. Normally, they eat next door, but there were no tables free tonight. On another table there is a young couple sharing some spaghetti. They also eat



here regularly because, they say, of the exciting atmosphere, the generous size of the dishes and the reasonable price.

Everyone in the bar is probably under 30. It's clearly a choice favoured by a younger generation. All of the people I speak with have good English but none had been abroad, so their taste for foreign food had not been acquired elsewhere.

The sudden popularity of these bars is clearly driven by the food and atmosphere rather than an adoption of pub culture. There is little interest in playing pool or darts or even drinking. Mostly its cokes or water, those that have beer, limit themselves to a single bottle even though it's happy hour. After the meal is finished, most leave and by 7pm the rush is over. The bar is not a place to celebrate with family (who don't like western food) or long drinking sessions with friends. In many ways Chinese people eating here, mirrors the way I may go for a Chinese meal back home. It's somewhere a little different, providing something you can't cook well at home, but also not too special.

So, if what we eat tells us who we are then what does it tell us about this young generation? For me, it says that we are not so different. Mostly we do as we are brought up, we can change a little, at least while we are young enough to find fun in the new and exciting. But our heritage, like sharing dishes and eating early, shows who we are.



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