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By Fraser Hospitality

5 | Poem | An Empire And All This Washing

6 | Editorial 辑语

8 | Censure | Cybervanity

11 | The Gavel | Trademarks: The Setting Of Standards

12 | Nanjing City Wall

16 | Stories Behind The Architecture

The Nanjing Library / The Yangtze River Bridge

20 | Feng Shui Masters: The Architecture of China's Temples

23 | Location Location Location

24 | Cittaslow – A new Style Of Living

26 | The Father Of Chinese Modern Architecture

27 | Cookbook | Peanut Soup

29 | Cultural Heritage

30 | An Ode To Chinese Bridges

33 | The Nanjinger Cryptic Crossword | Chinese Corner

34 | Top Of Mind | The Risks Of DIY (Design It Yourself)

35 | Corker | “Under A Ton”

36 | Out And About | Zheng He Treasure Ship Yard

37 | Section Head | Customer Service Excellence

Your tool to win, develop and keep customers

38 | Previews & Reviews 预览及评论

41 | About Town 关于南京

42 | The Index 城市指南

50 | City Maps 城市地图

54 | Classifieds 分类信息

55 | Easy Doses | Finding Purpose

56 | The Big End | Infinti FX35

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NANJING INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL 20TH ANNIVERSARY
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In the media, much is made of cyber-bullying, “trolling” and the outlet the Internet provides those sick and twisted few to hurl racist, sexist, insulting, degrading, demeaning and hate filled remarks at totally innocent people. These are all very serious issues. However, there is another side to this coin that is less publicised: While the anonymity of the Internet allows bullying and hate-speech to thrive, the Internet also provides young people with an outlet of unimaginable vanity and self-conceitedness where compliments are as desirable as currency and reality is far far away.

ANYONE EQUIPPED WITH A LAPTOP, INTERNET CONNECTION AND A DIGITAL CAMERA IS MERE MINUTES FROM ESTABLISHING A BLOG DEDICATED ENTIRELY TO THEIR OWN IMAGE.

The main outlet here is the microblogging website Tumblr, which allows users to freely set up their own custom webpage dedicated to whatever they so choose. As of 27th February, 2012, there were 46.2 million individual blogs on Tumblr. Many youths are choosing to devote their Tumblr to themselves, broadcasting images of their faces and bodies in order to create a following. Much like Twitter, on Tumblr you have followers who are updated with all your posts and who have the option to “like” or “reblog” your posts. The number of “likes” and “reblogs” a post has is then derived into a total number known as “notes”. It is therefore a numbers game. The more notes and followers you have, the more amazing an example of human existence you are, right?

At this point I should admit to having operated a Tumblr of my own for a couple of years in late high school/early university. My Tumblr, however, operated on

two rules; no photos of myself, no use of my name. My friends knew it was my Tumblr, but to anyone else it was just an ordinary blog consisting of interesting images, film references and anything else that tickled my artistic fancy. It was little more than a creative outlet and a fantastic way to procrastinate.

Yet for others, Tumblr is used for an entirely different reason; validation. The “me, me, me”, attention seeking attitude of members of Gen Y is demonstrated in its most bare form on Tumblr, and it is truly a worrying sight. Countless young men and women are posting self-taken photos of themselves purely in order to receive compliments derived through notes and followers. The fact that Tumblr is a blogging site means that privacy levels are essentially zero, as the idea of a blog is for your message and following to spread. The global reach of the Internet and the linked community of Tumblr allow posts to spread like wildfire to computers worldwide, with many users choosing to “reblog” their older posts to continue circulation. This leads to a snowball effect; someone posts a photo of themselves for their followers to see, one of their followers “reblogs” it so their followers can see, then one of their followers helps manifest the snowball effect that occurs when these young men and women realise the more provocative their photos, the greater their personal popularity.

WHAT IS TRULY WORRYING ABOUT THIS ISSUE IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT THIS IS BOUND TO HAVE ON MANY YOUNG PEOPLE. Their creation of a webpage where their looks and opinions are validated by a devoted following is celebrity culture gone mad; young people operating out of their bedrooms, developing a following of hundreds or even thousands of people for doing nothing more than taking photos on their webcam.

What are these people going to do when the time comes to step into the real world and get a job? A job which is probably far less rewarding and much more difficult than operating a blog.

If the validation these youths need for their existence depends solely on the Internet, where will they find the motivation to be useful, hard-working members of society? So used to receiving compliments and praise, what will happen to their mental state when they step out of their bedrooms and into a world where criticism and questioning are much more common?

Interestingly enough, the "trolls" lambasted by the media are actually, within reason, useful. In Australia there is what is known as "Tall Poppy Syndrome"; when someone gets too big for their boots, cut them down to size with a bit of (usually) friendly criticism. While I do not by any means condone what the majority of "trolls" say or bullying in any form, some of these young people do need a bit of criticism to keep them grounded and in touch with reality.

THERE IS NOTHING WRONG WITH SELF-CONFIDENCE, SO LONG AS IT IS LAID WITH A FOUNDATION OF SELF-AWARENESS. Without being overdramatic, there is a chance that a decent percentage of the future generation could have incredible delusions of grandeur and be totally separated from reality. Imagine having proof that a photo of you is being liked and published by hundreds of people the world over. How can these young people, whose state of mind is fragile enough as it is, not get swept away in this world of constant and easily attained compliments?

We all remember that kid from school whose mum coddled them too much and gave them too much praise. And we all recall how this impacted the child at the time and then in later life. Now imagine a teenager being given the same treatment by hundreds or possibly even thousands of strangers.

"SCARY THOUGHT ISN'T IT?" 

An empire and all this Washing

By Frederic Greenall

*A*n empire and all this washing
Piled up like battlements on
The kitchen worktop. Balled iron
Socks thud into bedding;
Coughed from the cannons of my feet.
I have defended our city since you left,
The besieged streets now littered
With packets of casualty crisps. I am
The emperor of empty cans
And food packaging, filling the gaps
Between now and then

You and me

My ascension announced by
A fanfare of litter and
A thousand bitter cups of tea.
I hold the single ruling seat
My badge of office a sour
Downturned mouth,
Not the one you wrapped
Your lips around.

(I'm gonna) Tear Your Playhouse Down

In America, your “yard” lies outside, often all around your property, as in the physical building. Here in the Middle Kingdom on the other hand, structures encompass the Oriental version of that “yard”. Such is the most pronounced difference between the architecture of east versus west.

Like anywhere, regional differences abound, as we discover when we join Parsley Li on her trip down memory lane to Chinese bridges that captured hers and many an other heart. There are similarities too; Melissa Morgernstern shares the secrets of the sanctuary in her revelations over Chinese temple layout, design and construction.

We live in a city blessed with much significant architecture; in this issue we bathe ourselves in the pride that Nanjingers feel for their City Wall and Yangtze River Bridge; two major feats of design and construction that keep the tourists coming all year round.

Architecture is the education for the soul carrying lofty associations also found in the art world, those of exclusive and expert validity. Herein Michael White argues otherwise.

Welcome to Architecture from The Nanjinger!

在美国，室外的“庭院”通常围绕着你的所有财产，比如房屋建筑。而在世界另一面的中国，建筑则围绕着富有东方特色的“庭院”。这就是中西方建筑最明显的区别了。

任何地方都是这样，地区差异比比皆是。这就正如我们所发现的，我们跟随 Parsley Li 的回忆之旅去了解到了那些俘获她心的中国桥梁和其他很多东西。那些也有很多的相似之处。而 Melissa Morgernstern 则从她的角度跟我们分享了关于圣地的很多秘密，比如那些中国庙宇的布局、设计和结构。

我们生活在一个有很多地标建筑的城市。这期当中，我们将会有个自我的精神洗礼，南京的城墙和长江大桥让我们感到作为一名南京人很骄傲自豪。这两个都是建筑结构设计上的伟大功绩，一年到头吸引了不少前来参观的观光客。

建筑是人类灵魂的崇高的艺术体现，它们富有独特性和排他性。就此 Michael White 则另有见解。

欢迎阅读本期 Nanjinger 杂志的建筑专题。

THE NANJINGER

NANJINGEXPAT EDITORIAL TEAM



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Introducing some of our contributors, writers and editors

Jochen Schultz has more than 10 years' proven management experiences at international training and universities. He has a deep knowledge in professional trainings, personnel and organizational Development and developing relationships with clients from all over the world. He is now the Managing Director in China for a German Training & Consultancy Company.

Jochen Schultz在国际培训和大学教育方面有着10年以上的管理经验。同时在专业培训、个人与公司发展以及如何与世界各地的客户建立良好关系方面具备相当深厚的专业知识。现今，供职于一家德国培训咨询公司，任中国区总经理一职。

Rick Staff is from the UK and has 20 years cumulative experience as a wine trader, taster, and writer and was editor of 'Superplonk', the UK's popular wine guide, prior to moving to Nanjing in 2008.

Rick Staff来自英国，有着二十年丰富经验的葡萄酒商人、品酒师、作家，并且是《Superplonk》的撰写者，英国很受欢迎的葡萄酒鉴赏家，于2008年移居南京。

Dan Clarke has spent the last five years teaching public speaking and dealing with Western culture to university and adult students. In his spare time he works as a freelance writer online, and has started his own life coaching business helping people all around the world.

最近之五年来，Dan Clarke教大学生与成年人演说以及了解西方文化。此外，他使用业余时间当网络作者，也创立了生命教练公司，给予来自世界各个国家的人服务。

Ronald Paredes is the personification of his motto "mediocrity is a disease we fight every day". The multi talented designer's work appears in the design industry's annual definitive overview of the state of art in web design, "Web Design Index by Content - Volume 5"

泉源本人即是他的座右铭“平庸是一种疾病，我们每天都要与之抗争”的现实化身。作为一位优秀的设计师，他才能丰富创意无限。其网页设计作品还被收入在了代表网页设计艺术成就的权威性行业年鉴内。《网页设计艺术指南—第五册》

Our Editor and Music Critic, Frank Hossack, has been a radio host and producer for the past 25 years, in the process winning four New York Festivals awards for his work, in the categories Best Top 40 Format, Best Editing, Best Director and Best Culture & The Arts.

贺福是我们杂志的编辑和音乐评论员，在过去的25年里一直从事电台主持和电台制片的工作。工作期间他曾获得过四次纽约传媒艺术节大奖，分别是世界前40强节目，最佳编辑，最佳导演以及最佳文化艺术大奖。



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The Gavel

LEGAL NOTES FROM THE NANJINGER
IN ASSOCIATION WITH PICOZZI & MORIGI LAW FIRM



TRADEMARKS: THE SETTING OF STANDARDS

■ On 1st January, 2012, the 10th edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services, better known as the Nice Classification, entered into force. Adopted by almost 80 countries since its inception in 1957, the Nice Classification is designed to clearly define classes for goods and services when registering trademarks. It is continuously revised by the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO) with a new edition published every five years. The classification consists of an alphabetical list of goods and services, with an indication of the class into which each of the goods or services falls, as well as explanatory notes where necessary.

WHY IS THIS CLASSIFICATION IMPORTANT?

The goal of WIPO is to attain complete harmonisation between worldwide commercial players in regards to databases of goods and services as related to Trademarks. A committee of experts with representation from all member states carries out the revision of the Classification.

Whilst major amendments to the Classification (such as the transfer of goods or services from one class to another, or the creation of new classes) will continue to be adopted every five years, more minor adjustments are made annually.

These include additions to, plus deletions and changes

to the wording of goods and services in the Nice Classification, that ensure the Classification remains relevant to newly created goods and services that may otherwise lack representation.

In the 10th edition significant changes have been made to classification on items across several classes, as well as class headings, explanatory notes and general remarks. This reflects changes in technology and consumer habits since the last edition, which has seen downloadable ringtones and music files, GPS apparatus and USB flash drives added to Class 9; and premixed alcoholic beverages such as “alcopops” that gain representation in Class 33.

National offices, including the Trademarks Registries of China and Hong Kong, have already announced that applications for trademarks filed after 1st January, 2012, will need to comply with the standards set by the new edition of the Nice Classification.

While classification changes are procedural for the most part, they do have a substantial impact on the trademark examination process in countries such as China. Here, finding a similarity between goods can be based simply on the goods being of the same class, even when the goods are, in fact, different. With the Classification now being revised every year, these countries may need to reconsider their approach to determining similarity of goods, so as to create stability and predictability of outcome in the examination process.

Disclaimer

This article is intended solely for informational purposes and does not constitute legal advice. Although the information in this article was obtained from reliable official sources, no guarantee is made with regard to its accuracy and completeness.



Nanjing City Wall

By Kayley Johnson

Today we see Nanjing as an old city, inhabited by new people. The sightings of luxury cars and flashy new cell phones clashes rather heavily against the backdrop of this city being the ancient capital. On the weekends we travel to local tourist sites and briefly immerse ourselves in history, before returning home and turning on the television or computer. How often though, do we appreciate the history in which we are constantly immersed through living in this ancient city?

In the middle of the 16th century, Italian missionary, Matteo Ricci, said, “This city is more than all other world cities” and at the time he was very correct in saying so. During that period Nanjing was one of the largest cities in the world, with one of the longest histories. However, with the greater rise of cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, Nanjing is described as being “second tier”. So where can we look to remind ourselves why these early missionaries and explorers were drawn to Nanjing? The answer lies in one of the most impressive features of our city; the ancient Nanjing City Wall.

Built over 600 years ago, the City Wall is a large and unique structure, both historically and contemporarily. In fact, of the other city walls built around the same time, the City Wall of Nanjing is the oldest, longest and highest. We have all beheld the Nanjing City Wall at some point. We may have seen the northeast of the wall on one of those weekend trips to Jiming Temple. Perhaps we were having a drink at Secco and glanced up at it from the rim of our glass. We could have been taking a daily jog around Xuanwu Hu and peered at it through a sweaty brow. Perhaps we saw it when we were taking a romantic stroll, by Pipa and Qian Hu, on Purple Mountain. We have possibly had music blaring from our headphones when our bus passed under the magnificent gate of Zhonghuamen. Or for those of us who have ventured to the industrial depths of the northwest, we have seen it near the smoky banks of the Yangtze River. No matter where or how we see it, the cultural and historical significance of this relic should always resonate with us. Needless to say, it made quite an impact on early missionaries and explorers, including Matteo Ricci.

HISTORY OF THE WALL

The Nanjing City Wall that can be seen today is the remains of walls built mostly during the Ming dynasty, though Nanjing was also the capital for five other dynasties (some people count more). The walls of Nanjing have been constructed in different phases, by different people. They originate as early as 472 BC, when they utilised a construction comprising mostly

earthen materials. The walls were built into the landscape and were less than a kilometre in length. By 333 BC, the wall was being built with bricks. In AD 211, the Stone City Wall was built, the oldest part of the wall still standing in Nanjing and location of the aptly named "Ghost Face".

Between AD 211 and the mid 14th century, parts of the wall were being both built and destroyed at a constant rate. In AD 1366 however, the first emperor of the Ming dynasty, Zhu Yuanzhang, decided to build the grandest wall of all. With the help of his general, they built the Nanjing City Wall in 28 years. In its heyday, the wall stretched to a distance of 35 kilometres, and encircled the entire city. This was essential as it is believed that Nanjing was the largest city in the world between the years of 1358 and 1425, with an estimated population of 487,000 in 1400. Being the first emperor of a dynasty with such a sizeable population, Zhu saw fortifying its capital city for protection against potential invaders as having the utmost importance.

One of the most unique things about the construction of the City Wall during the Ming dynasty is the planning. Many ancient Chinese cities are laid out on a typical urban grid. The mountains are in the north, and the river is in the south with the middle of the city being the axis point. This is based on the beliefs of feng shui with urban plans designed to create a harmonious city. The Nanjing City Wall however, embraced the presence of Purple Mountain and the river to ensure defensive superiority, which led to the wall being built in a free flowing, rather than rectangular, manner.

There are sources that say the wall resembles a "magic gourd." Recent research states that its shape is based on a combination of star constellations. Can you see the Big Dipper?

The city wall we see today is all that remains of four city walls. There was the Inner City Palace Wall, the Imperial City Wall, the Capital City Wall and the outer Wall. They were three to 27 metres wide (top and base), and 14 to 27 metres in height. There were 13,616 battlements, 200 barracks, 13 gates, and more than 20 water gates and culverts. Of the ancient gates, Zhonghuamen is the most famous in Nanjing. Its original name is Jubao gate, or Treasure Gate, based on the legend that someone had buried a pot of gold there. Zhonghuamen is also said to be the world's largest city gate.

BRICKS AND CONSTRUCTION



It took over 1 million skilled and unskilled laborers to build the walls. The materials for construction included limestone, granite and hundreds of thousands of carefully made bricks. They were sealed together using a sticky


lime-rice mixture that has proven to be very efficient. Though undoubtedly the most famous building materials were the bricks, coming from over 118 counties of 20 states in five provinces. All the bricks in the City Wall of Nanjing carry inscriptions, a unique character absent in all other city walls. It is estimated that two to three million bricks were used. Criteria for the bricks were 40 cm long, 20 cm wide, 10 cm thick and with a weight of 15 to 20 kilograms. It seems very specific, but the emperor strictly oversaw the construction process. The bricks were carved with inscriptions, indicating the prefecture or county of their origin, as well as the official in charge, and the maker's name. This could be viewed as an ancient "satisfaction guaranteed" label. Consequently, the person in charge of supervising construction, "ti diao guan", was responsible for punishing those whose names were on bricks of poor quality. Punishment was death and therefore workers took great care in their duties. Interestingly, Nanjing City Wall bricks constitute the largest group of brick records ever found in China.

Unfortunately today, we see a threatened wall, and the issue is not enemies at the gate. Despite being the longest surviving city wall in the world, there is no guarantee it will last forever. Since its construction it has been damaged by historical conflicts, local government, local citizens, natural forces, and most recently a sports car. Of its original length, only 25 kilometres remain. Of the 13 ancient gates, on the inner city wall, eight still remain. Four of those are original gates, and the others have remained or been built anew since 1911. In 1998, a body was



established to protect the City Wall. Conserving the wall has cost over ¥700 million, and has required the help of many experts. Conservationists face many issues, namely the rebuilding and restoration of the wall. The process is somewhat complicated, compounded by a lack of documentation from that period. It is furthermore believed that in times of mass City Wall demolition, local residents took an estimated 20,000 – 30,000 bricks to build their homes.

In 2008, the Nanjing City Wall was submitted to UNESCO for inclusion on the World Heritage Protection List, along with some other city walls built during the Ming dynasty. It is 2012, and the Nanjing City Wall is still only a tentative candidate. The wall only comes in at number 12 on Trip Advisor's list of most popular attractions in Nanjing, which is surprising considering the many draws it offers tourists. There are museums you can visit to learn more about the city wall; Zhonghua-men has a large brick exhibition, and great views. You can also rent bicycles here and ride along the wall. The Nanjing City Museum has a small exhibition including bricks and statues. You can also visit the City Wall Museum at Jiefang Gate where there is an information room (no English captions) with a few pictures and brick displays. There is also a hall that houses a few floors of great information (in English and Chinese), photos and ancient weapons. The walk along this section of the wall is about four kilometres and offers great views of Purple Mountain and Xuanwu Lake. You can also enter through Jiuhua Shan, a carefully tucked away monastery.

We are the new people who inhabit this old city, and if Matteo Ricci is to be believed then Nanjing is more than all other cities in the world. Therefore, the next time you take a day trip to a historical site, remember from where it came. As Martin Luther King Jr. said, "We are not makers of history. We are made by history." 



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Bits of Chop

Forbidden Copy

Attracting millions of visitors each year, the Forbidden City in Beijing has become a powerful image, recognized the world over as being synonymous with China.

However, were it not for the Ming Dynasty Palace here in Nanjing, it may look entirely different to the Forbidden City we see today.

Zhu Yuanzhang, founder of the Ming Dynasty, made Nanjing his capital in 1368, where it would remain until his son came in to power and moved the capital to Beijing in 1402. The imperial enclave that was built for this new emperor closely resembled the palace in Nanjing on which it was modelled.

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Stories Behind The Architecture

By Thomas Hale

The Nanjing Library

is an extraordinary building. It looks like the kind of library Stanley Kubrick would have imagined, and on that note would not look out of place orbiting the earth, graciously disseminating books to bored astronauts inhabiting cavernously empty space stations. Despite being very much grounded, its circular, gleaming glass walls combined with a quietly elevated base generate an unnerving impression that the whole thing is due to take off at any minute.

Architecturally, libraries are peculiar buildings. Their external appearance is always somehow undermined by their invisible interior content. If the structure itself is the tip of the iceberg, the books are not so much the bottom half, but the entire ocean. A building is something deliberately planned, faithful to a blueprint that depends entirely upon specific measurements and geometric limitations, an entity bound by the constraints of material reality. Yet the content of a single book, never mind an entire library, is by its very nature unlimited and illimitable, resisting any physical geometry, continuing spiraling outwards.

Despite the material side of things, buildings can tell stories in much the same way that books do. The inside of the Nanjing library continues the narrative of rapacious modernity. Perhaps for this very reason, a number of administrative hoops have to be jumped through before the books can even be reached, involving the purchase of a card and some strange, incomprehensible protocol involving bags. In fact, the entrance is more reminiscent of a bank than a library: fairly open spaces, a range of counters providing a range of services and large, potted plants, and touch-screen computers randomly scattered around, further emphasizing the air of futurism that a furious fetish for glass had already established. In fact, the actual areas with books are far outnumbered by the areas without books, which is odd, for a library.

Photo courtesy of Sian Lovegrove

Once the books have actually been located, they do not disappoint. The foreign literature section is incredibly varied and well-stocked. As well as a range of foreign books, the library also provides access to articles and journals, including the likes of the 'Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society'. Fiction is delightfully scattered around in a strange disorder, with Faulkner popping up next to Lancelot Andrewes, who happens to be inexplicably leaning on a copy of Gaskell's *North and South*. Something, however, beyond the utter neglect of the Dewey Decimal System, is not quite right about these books. Flicking through them, it takes a while to cotton on to the issue. Eventually, explosively, the realization dawns: all of these books are brand new. On top of this, they don't seem to have been read. Around forty copies of the Cambridge Companion series (with which any lazy English student will be familiar), books which succinctly summarize critical opinion, sit unopened, their pages a bright, almost fluorescent white, unstained by the yellowing effect of generations of fingerprints. In the majority of cases the front cover doesn't even invitingly hang open, as with any book that has been read at least once.

It is nothing short of a shame that so few of these books have been read. *Origins of a Dystopian State* seems to have some relevance to this state of affairs. Its first chapter outlines Aldous Huxley's contribution to the genre. I look around and realize that the library's architecture is, in some strange way, probably indebted to *Brave New World*.



I then remember that this is a book which directly described a society which had collectively forgotten Shakespeare, a possibility which the opposing shelf graciously dispels. Another interesting tome leaps out – 'Contested Modernities in Chinese Literature'. And on the first page, we find: 'the term "modernity" was rarely used or examined in the English Language study of 20th century Chinese literature before the year 1989'. This extraordinary insight, with the power to re-define everyone's view on the incessant and tiresome modernity debate, lies unopened on a blank white shelf. Funnily enough, the modernity of the building seems complicit in the silence of these texts. Directly below, as though artistically arranged by some maverick librarian, who I half expect to emerge, grinning, from behind a book stack, lie the complete works of Aristophanes. Architecture deals extensively with geometry, but it also concerns itself with the intangible feel of a building. This building, it must be said, feels very strange. The off-putting modernity of the foreign-language books, themselves awkwardly imitating their surrounding architecture, is the main reason for this.

Of course, the library's new location, opened in 2007 (at a cost of around ¥ 700 million), has a lot to do with this. In many areas of life, new is treated as a unanimous and desirable good. Books and architecture share a certain affinity when it comes to this; both of them benefit greatly from being old. Both of them, it is tempting to say, should avoid being new.

Much of the above is limited to foreign language books. It would be absurd not to note the presence of genuinely ancient Chinese texts on two floors of the library.

Nevertheless, even these do not detract from the technological feel of the place. As I prepared to leave, I spotted an old man. Instead of reading a book, he was happily flicking away on an iPad. No wonder everything seems unread. Surrounded by thousands upon thousands of books, he held in his hands a device

that, within a few years, will probably be able to contain the combined information of all of them, and more. His presence was like a miniature foreshadowing of the death of the physical text, which was strange, given that he inhabited a building that is dedicated to the protection of books. Then again, most of the building was not books. The books, it seemed, had been betrayed by the architec-

ture, the giant touch-screen computers and myriad glass ceilings espousing a data-driven modernity which is only ever antithetical to a now outmoded paper-based existence. T.S.Eliot, a fan of libraries himself, was on to something when he asked, 'where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?'

The Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge:

An Architectural Chamaleon



The Museum of Propaganda in Shanghai, which is rather tellingly buried beneath some rather irrelevant buildings in a rather irrelevant area, plays host to a range of posters taken from the reddest moments in China's recent history. The overwhelming irony that a museum dedicated to widely distributed posters is now hidden away, and that these items of propaganda are themselves deliberately denied the audience they were designed for, is evidently lost on everyone involved in the museum's day-to-day running. Nevertheless, the prominence of the Nanjing Bridge within the museum's various displays tells of its importance; the Bridge is an iconic building not only for Nanjing, but for the whole of China. As is well known, this bridge was the first to be built entirely by the Chinese government, independently of foreign aid or investment. What is perhaps less well-known is the extent to which this bridge thereafter became a focal point for Maoist rhetoric and propaganda, and one of the most fervently celebrated achievements of Cultural Revolution era policy. Bridges, of course, lend themselves to vaguely sentimental and overarching statements about the human spirit or oth-

er, equally empty ideals. The political speeches concerning triumph and independence more or less wrote themselves the second the bridge was built. Soviet withdrawal after the Sino-Soviet split led to a consensus that China's engineering prowess was incapable of building anything that functioned properly. The bridge triumphantly proved them wrong, and now, forty years on, engineering is arguably the backbone of China's higher education: consider the number of senior government officials who graduated with an engineering degree.

Of course, bridges may provide a painfully trite metaphor for a journey over some adverse terrain, but they also have a much more pertinent place in various histories. Such narratives allowed the government's interpretation of the building structure to carry even greater weight. Industrialization in England was defined by the majestic bridges built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel and designed to help usher in a new age of steam-railways; similarly, the Yangtze River Bridge paved the way for the beginnings of a similar process of industrialization in China.



Bridges continually suggest man manipulating and dominating his own environment, both over the water they traverse and the raw materials they serve to transport. To go back even further, ancient Rome's presence in Southern France survives primarily in the guise of Roman aqueducts. Bridges, being fairly important and practically relevant structures, tend to survive for longer than most other buildings.

The architecture of the Nanjing River Bridge is distinctive. As though mindful of industrial England, its length is measured out with Victorian-looking lampposts, whilst an ever-present river mist evokes the fabric of 19th century London smog, enveloping the unusually flat surface of the bridge and rendering the surrounding landscape tantalizingly unclear. On one side of the bridge, Chinese characters inscribe a triumphant, celebratory motto – the words of Chairman Mao. That these characters are written vertically rather than horizontally is made necessary by the shape of the structure, but given that Chinese characters were originally written top-to-bottom, the structure itself allows for a return to a traditional Chinese writing system, unencumbered by foreign influence much as the bridge itself shook off the various colonial interests that had shackled China for centuries. The famous statue of revolutionary, triumphant workers is a daily reminder to tens of thousands of daily passing cars of an unforgettable political legacy.

The architecture of a building has as much to do with its surrounding context as with its individual details. One unique quality of bridges is their uncertain point of origin – the way they meld into the land they are based on. This melding process is, as so often in China, an exercise in contrast. The bridge's steely fortitude, embodying the

resolve of a growing industrial powerhouse, is placated by lush, green spaces on one side. Such park-land spaces are inhabited by retired Chinese, enjoying the fresh air and open spaces. Fitting indeed that such a generation now bask in the shadow of a structure that defines the extraordinary transitions through which they have lived.

The bridge also boasts a museum. Inside, some of the bridge's history is described, and a giant statue of Chairman Mao fills one of the rooms. Like the Shanghai Propaganda Museum, the museum depicts the visual legacy of the bridge in China. There is, however, another similarity. Both museums share a certain emptiness, both distance themselves from that which they describe. The bridge, like the scores of posters, is a product of the Cultural Revolution. The museum, it seems, is almost defunct; the towering architecture of the bridge, and the dozen or so characters inscribed on its side, say all that needs to be said. And what needs to be said is actually very little, in spite of all that could be explained. The pensioners gathered in the nearby parks scarcely glance up at the bridge, and one imagines that few of the passing commuters take much note of the statue-workers. Like so many remarkable and world-changing things, it has, like the Roman aqueducts, become a mere facet of the landscape, immersed in a history that is almost too close to be seen.

For a relatively recent construction, the Nanjing River Bridge has already assumed a kind of mysterious identity, shrouding itself in a rarely discussed and ill-understood cultural phenomenon, already merging into its surroundings like some kind of architectural chameleon. Given that bridges are structures noted for their architectural longevity, it will probably still be here long after its remarkable story is completely, rather than deliberately, forgotten. **NU**

Feng Shui Masters: The Architecture of China's Temples

By Melissa Morgenstern

Photos by: David Smith

Anyone who has visited more than two temples in China will have noticed that most are architecturally and structurally similar. While the reasoning behind this goes unbeknownst to many, it was the director of my Chinese language program who explained to me that the point of such similarities is to inspire certain feelings and connections within the devotee, so no matter where, they can feel the sense of calm and peace derived from familiarity.



Whatever the religion or the type of temple; all temples share a common purpose; bringing one closer to a higher deity or being. Their design and layout reflect this, resulting in Taoist and Buddhist temples often looking very similar, though with minor variances. In Taoist temples, two statues of a dragon and a tiger can be found by the front entrance acting as temple guards, whilst in Buddhist temples these guards take the form of two giants sat in the same pose as the Buddha himself.

Another difference that exists between the houses of worship for these Eastern belief systems is the style of temple murals. In Taoist temples the religious spirit within the murals is stronger and the tales depicted are stories familiar to the Chinese public, while Buddhist temples do not have such a pronounced religious atmosphere.


Temple architecture and décor hold a variety of symbolic and important meanings for devotees across the nation. Chinese architecture utilises a combination of rectangular shapes that differ in size and position according to each shape's importance in the organic whole. Within temples, and many other types of traditional structure in China, units of space lie according to an axis and follow the properties of symmetry and balance. Outlying buildings then flank each side of the main structure like wings to

reflect the importance of the central axis. Wood is mainly used in temple structure as it is a natural element historically representing life. Colourful and eye-catching murals also play an important role in establishing a specific type of atmosphere, holding symbolic meaning as well as aesthetic appeal. The traditional wall paintings can depict a number of myths and stories ranging from mythical beasts to commonly known folklore and landscapes. Although each component of China's temples has its own symbolic importance, each aspect comes together in order to provide devotees with a direct connection between humanity and heaven, as well as a feeling of harmony among one another.

Structures and their positioning outside of the main temple hall are also important aspects of establishing the correct "feng shui". Throughout China, temples serve as home to many priceless relics including paintings and wooden artifacts that can be easily destroyed or stolen. Therefore, many temple complexes have high walls in order to protect the priceless artifacts kept within. These walls are normally painted bright gold or maroon; the traditional colours of ancient emperors and royalty. As well as providing a physical barrier between the priceless heirlooms and potential damage or thieves, the wall also serves a more harmonious purpose, acting as a spiritual barricade that seeks to protect the peace and calm of the spiritual sanctuary against the noise,



fuss, and distractions of the ever-modernising world. Additional feng shui walls are employed to protect the temple and devotees from "bad winds" and evil spirits. These walls usually block any type of straight access to the main entrance since it is widely believed that bad spirits can only travel in straight lines. Therefore, for the sake of material and spiritual safety, devotees must usually circumnavigate a large wall before entering the realm of spiritual solace. Orientation is also very important in the design of temple complexes; most temples face south as it was once believed that south was the direction of the celestial and powerful. Throughout China's many imperial dynasties the emperor would usually face south while his subjects were made to face north.

No matter whether you travel China's urban jungle or her peaceful farmlands, the Gobi desert or Yellow mountain, you will always be able to find this familiar yet intriguing spiritual sanctuary that will bring you back to a time of religious devotion and peaceful harmony. Despite China's speedy leap into a technologically advanced modern society, this spiritual observance continues to exist. The Middle Kingdom's vast temples serve to remind locals and foreign travelers alike of her amazing history and the importance many Chinese place on their connection with a higher power. 



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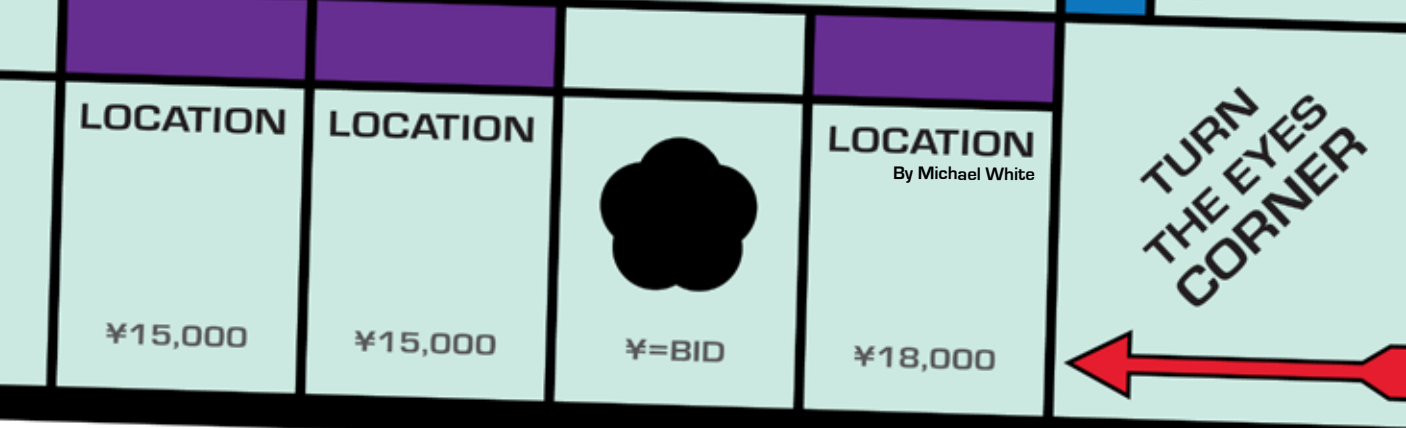
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■ I have never professed to have the slightest idea about architecture. This is not to say it doesn't interest me greatly, I just lack any form of technical terms or jargon to describe what I am viewing. If I like it, I like it. Simple, really. To me the world of architecture has often felt daunting and inaccessible, but I think everyone is capable of making comment on a building's location, and whether it does or does not belong.

My earliest recollection of identifying a building being out of place was in my very own street. Our Chinese neighbours decided to knock down their stock standard double fronted brick house and build anew. The result was some form of Chinese inspired, modern mixture of steel and wood that loomed above the weatherboard California bungalows that surrounded it. Even to a ten year old the "not-quite-right" factor was glaringly obvious.

So, is the building a bad piece of architecture? Not at all. Poorly placed? You bet.

One of my favourite viewing points for vast architectural contrast coupled with appropriate placement, lies not too far from Nanjing. Atop the Shanghai World Financial Center one can view four folds of greatly ranging, yet well placed architecture. First comes the skyline of the Puxi, which presents visually appealing, but architecturally "safe" skyscrapers, much like those in New York or Chicago. Turning the eyes downward the next fold comes in the culturally rich and aesthetically beautiful buildings of The Bund. A great architectural range in itself, The Bund showcases its European heritage through "Gothic and Romanesque design" (thanks, Wikipedia) while still totally at home despite the juxtaposition with American style skyscrapers to its rear. The skyline of the Pudong is where things get a bit more architecturally daring with many of the buildings looking like they could lift off the ground and blast into hyper-space at any moment. And finally, one must turn a full 180 degrees to view the fourth layer.

A sea of apartment buildings that closely resemble Monopoly houses stretching almost as far as the eye can see; serving as one of the few reminders of the "real China" left in Shanghai.

While much of this China is still present here in Nanjing, controversy has arisen over a modern building that has actually been designed to commemorate architecture. The Nanjing Museum of Architecture (part of Singfa Art Museum), designed by Steven Holl Architects, is an interesting building to say the least, and once again it is the location that is causing the most controversy. The museum has been set amidst the rich greenery of Laoshan National Park, when really it would look much more at home in the middle of a battle scene from Star Wars. Those who describe the building as a blight on the landscape are justified in doing so, the building could not look more out of place.

Rather than ask where the building would not look out of place, the pressing question is why these locational issues are occurring. Does the fault lie with the architect; who is either not taking location into consideration or is deliberately ignoring it altogether in order to create a buzz? Does the fault lie with the people commissioning these projects, who are often more concerned with the fame of the architect than maintaining the aesthetic of the area? Or does the fault lie with the public, who are too rigid and set in their ways to appreciate revolutionary work that is pushing the boundaries?

Complex stuff isn't it? I say we just stick with my rule; if it looks good, it looks good. Simple. **NU**





cittaslow

A New Style Of Living

By Elsie Xu & Frank Hossack

The Journal of Happiness Studies noted in 2009 that while Chinese people are getting richer, they do not seem to be getting happier. If you sometimes find yourself at the limits of what you feel you can bear; when you feel the Michael Douglas character from "Falling Down" is about to engulf you, then you are not alone. Some have taken steps to move away from Shanghai to provincial cities where life is a little slower, such as our beloved Nanjing. Some have taken one further step; a move to a place where life is slower than we may dare imagine. Enter Cittaslow and its local incarnation, in Nanjing's Gaochun County.

Moving to the seaside or the countryside for a perceived change of pace has been going on for years now. Those financially able to do so have taken it upon themselves to get



away from the hustle and bustle of the city to enjoy a quieter and generally slower pace of life somewhere else. However, rapid city expansion and a growing number of people wanting a "seachange" or "greenchange" has left many of these optimistic migrators with a change of scenery rather than a true

change of pace, as the areas to which they move grow in population and become more urbanised. This is the backbone to a new “citychange”, one known as “Cittaslow”.

Cittaslow originated from the Slow Food Movement of 1986, as brainchild of radical Italian journalist Carlo Petrini. The story goes he was walking along Rome’s Piazza di Spagna when the smell of a well known fast food chain’s French Fries made him feel intensely disgusted. Carlo launched a movement named Slow Food, advocated a returning to healthy eating, nourishing food and local produce. In 1989, more than 500 slow food member representatives from 20 countries gathered in Paris to sign the Slow Food Association Declaration. In October 1999, Paolo Saturnini, mayor of Greve in Chianti, a little town in Tuscany, proposed a city form that embraces the Slow Food Movement’s ideals and slows down the pace of life. Henceforth, the world’s first Cittaslow came into being.


Cittaslow’s goals include improving the quality of life in towns while resisting “the fast-lane, homogenized world so often seen in other cities throughout the world”.

Celebrating and supporting diversity of culture and the specialties of a town and its hinterland are core Cittaslow values. The worldwide movement furthermore seeks to establish towns that are of noticeably slower pace than cities, with a greater quality of life for residents and an environmentally friendly focus. The potential for Cittaslow to succeed where the seachange/greenchange movements have not, comes from the set of goals it requires potential Cittaslow areas to achieve. The set criteria ensures that these towns will not lose (or gain) their pace, environmental focus or community feel.

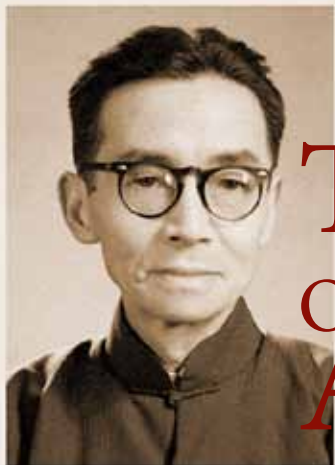
The Cittaslow charter states that candidate towns may not have a population greater than 50,000. All public facilities and as many private facilities as possible are to post the movement’s snail symbol to advocate the slow life concept in its intuitive form. The use of the car is to be limited, and the few cars that do operate within the city shall not exceed 20 km/h. The city should introduce a noise management system, while commercial billboards and neon lights shall be heavily restricted. The city should have an eco-friendly urban sewage treatment system while against the background of globalisation, the city should ensure its own character through locally produced items, edible and otherwise.

Lofty ideals these may be, but in our world ruled by laws, charters and the documentation of progress, perhaps they are also point the way toward helping people to find a new balance in their lives; one that has now been missing for a generation. It is said it is better to travel slowly; too fast and we may miss all the good things along the way.

According to the movement’s website (www.cittaslow.org), as of March 2012, there are 150 cities attaining Cittaslow certification.

In 2010, a small collection of villages known as Yaxi in Gaochun County (falling under the administration of Nanjing) joined the ranks as China’s first Cittaslow. As much a tourist attraction as a way of living, Yaxi does indeed offer the Cittaslow experience. Through something of a miracle, automobile drivers somehow sense what is expected of them; most quietly deposit their vehicles at the designated car park, with only a few daring to venture into the villages on four wheels, and even then at a slow, toot-less pace. 





The Father of Modern Chinese Architecture

By Ronald Paredes

Born in Tokyo, Japan to Chinese parents living in exile, Liang Sicheng was to gain the disapproval of many Communist Party members throughout his years of involvement in architecture. For he was a man with advanced ideas about culture and preservation; ideas greatly misunderstood in his time.

Prior to the Cultural Revolution, and in order to protect ancient structures in Beijing he regarded as invaluable cultural heritage, Sicheng worked on a plan that would place the new administrative and political centre in the outskirts of the city. Sicheng intended to preserve the beautiful and practical Chinese style of architecture that had influenced construction in most other Asian countries, as well as saving the government the expensive process of demolishing old structures and replacing them with new buildings. Unfortunately, that same style was perceived by the new government as a symbol of the corruption of the deposed regime.

Sicheng's plan opposed the project presented by Soviet comrades who, with little to no sensitivity toward Chinese culture, proposed a complete and very expensive remodeling of the whole city. In place of the old, a new city designed with socialist characteristics would be developed; a plan that the ruling Communist Party was very inclined to adopt.

Though he was not directly involved in many major architectural developments, the relevance of his work, his contributions as an academic and his efforts to preserve Chinese cultural heritage made him meritorious of the title of "The Father of Modern Chinese Architecture". Sicheng would lead expeditions around China that discovered, restored and preserved some of the most important ancient buildings that were, until then, entirely neglected. Among these structures were the oldest and second oldest timber structures still standing in China, in Nanchan Temple and Foguang Temple on Wutaishan in Shanxi province.

Along with his architect wife Lin Huiyin, Liang Sicheng was commissioned to design the Monument to the People's Heroes, erected in Tiananmen Square as well as the Chinese national emblem that is still in use today.

As an academic, Liang published his first book "Qing Structural Regulations" in 1934, which has since become a cornerstone text for those seeking to understand ancient Chinese architecture. He is also responsible for writing the first modern history of Chinese architecture and founded the Architecture Departments of Northeast University and Tsinghua University. Sicheng was also delegated the role of Chinese rep-

resentative on the Design Board for the United Nations headquarters in New York.

Commissioned by the Communist Party to develop a national style of architecture, Sicheng's theory that emphasised the greatness of Chinese building tradition was severely criticized by the Party. During the Cultural Revolution, Liang Sicheng was condemned as "an authority of counter-revolutionary scholarship" and suffered severe persecution as well as being forced to undergo self-criticism in 1956. It was only after his death in Beijing in 1972, three years before the end of the Cultural Revolution, that Sicheng's reputation as the leading authority on Chinese architecture was restored, a reputation that still stands to this day.

In 2000 the Liang Sicheng Award was established to recognise and honour those who have made great contributions to Chinese architecture. In a sad irony, Liang Sicheng's Beijing home was partially and illegally destroyed by developers looking to make space for a new project. Although allegedly under protection as a cultural relic, the developers used Spring Festival celebrations as a distraction to enter and destroy the building, bringing to the forefront the very same argument in which Sicheng was so passionately involved throughout his lifetime. **NU**



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THE NANNINGER  COLLECTABLES

Peanut Soup



INGREDIENTS

1 big red onion, chopped
4-8 garlic cloves, minced
½ finger ginger, chopped
1 small jar peanut butter
Ketchup
2 cans peeled tomatoes
Chili sauce
750ml apple juice
1 can coconut milk
1liter hot water
2 cubes chicken or vegetable bouillon
Bell pepper
Carrot
Celery
1 can corn
1 can green beans
Various seasonings
(paprika, nutmeg, turmeric, creole, chili)

DIRECTIONS

1. In a large pan sauté onion, garlic and cloves for 3 minutes.
2. Add peanut butter, ketchup and sauté for 2 minutes.
3. Add tomatoes and chili sauce. Bring to boil.
4. Cool slightly and blend until smooth.
5. Add apple juice, coconut milk, water, and bouillon cubes.
6. Add carrot, bell pepper, celery, corn, green beans and bring to a boil. Add seasonings to taste. Simmer for 1 hour.
7. Adjust seasonings and liquid content if necessary.
8. Serves 12-16.

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(see next page) →



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配料

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4-8个蒜瓣
½ 块姜, 切碎
1 小罐花生酱
番茄酱
2 罐去皮番茄
辣椒番茄酱
750毫升苹果汁
1 罐椰奶
1 升热水
2 粒鸡汤粒或者适量蔬菜汤粒
甜椒
胡萝卜
芹菜
1 罐玉米
1 罐青豆角
各种调味料
(红辣椒粉, 肉豆蔻、姜黄、
克里奥尔调味料、辣椒粉)

制作方法

1. 在大平底锅中煎洋葱和蒜瓣3分钟。
2. 加入花生酱和番茄酱煎2分钟。
3. 加入西红柿和辣椒酱, 煮沸。
4. 稍微冷却并拌匀。
5. 加入苹果汁、椰奶、水和高汤粒。
6. 加入胡萝卜、甜椒、芹菜、玉米和青豆角, 煮开。
7. 根据个人口味加入调味料。
8. 小火焖1小时。
9. 酌情调整调味料和液体。
10. 可供12-16人食用。

Nanjing International Football League recently came to an end with a spectacular finish. In the final round of the league there were still two teams able to be crowned champions, as if by fate they had to play each other to determine the overall victors. Sheffield Uni F.C. knew that if they won or drew their final game then the cup would be theirs but unfortunately they just couldn't replicate their form for the final round and Nanjing Ligers who had to win did just that with an outstanding performance to win 6-1. Not only should congratulations go to Nanjing Ligers for their victory, but also that and a big vote of thanks to every team and each individual player for helping to make this years NIFL a big success. There is already a buzz in the air about the autumn season which should start in late September.

NANJING INTERNATIONAL
FOOTBALL LEAGUE

TEAM	GP	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	PTS
1 NANJING LIGERS	7	6	1	0	26	4	+22	19
2 SHEFFIELD UNI F.C.	7	6	0	1	30	9	+21	18
3 JIANGNING CAMELS	7	3	3	1	17	8	+9	12
4 NANDA F.C.	7	4	0	3	16	13	+3	12
5 JIANGNING LIONS	7	3	0	4	15	20	-5	9
6 NANJING CASUALS	7	1	1	5	8	20	-12	4
7 SUJIAOKE F.C.	7	0	3	4	6	21	-15	3
8 SINOSURE F.C.	7	0	2	5	9	31	-22	2



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Cultural Heritage

By Ronald Paredes
& Michael White

In China, urban development that is happening at a pace unprecedented in human history is threatening sites of cultural significance and old neighbourhoods alike. The focus is on one goal only; economic development, while history and culture are considered completely irrelevant.

Understanding the importance of recovering and preserving our cultural heritage in terms of architecture, urban planning and social development, as well as construction methods, engineering techniques et al. is like peeling an onion; layers upon layer to be considered and analyzed. Archeologists, anthropologists, historians and sociologists would agree that understanding our roots as humans existing in organized societies gives us a better sense of our culture and identity. This in turn, helps derive a sense of pride in the social values, ethics and morals inherent in living in a cohesive society, that have existed for thousands of years.

China is certainly no stranger to the presence of these ancient cultural sites. It would be a rare space of land in China where hitting the ground with a shovel would not reveal possible evidence of an ancient civilization. Such is the wealth of China's history, that on many occasions, the construction site is transformed into an archeological dig.

Plans to build the Minggugong metro station underneath the centre of the Ming Palace saw Nanjing become embroiled in a development based conflict. Strongly opposed by academics, cultural heritage authorities, and neighbors concerned about

the integrity of the historical site, the construction plans proposed to divide the 600 year old structure in half to make space for the 4 metro exits. After a month of debates, appeals and delayed construction, the local government ruled in favour of moving the station away from the Ming Palace to instead be built on the campus of Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (NUAA).

This was a great victory for the preservation movement in China, one that with each passing year sees greater success in its efforts to protect and maintain historically significant and culturally rich buildings. Though what of the buildings of today?

It is difficult, nay almost impossible, to think of a building that has been built in the past 20 years that will not be replaced or revamped in another 20 years to come. The current obsession to build bigger, newer, better and to constantly improve could see future generations looking back at this era unable to find any architectural representation.

Architecture is probably the greatest showcase of our ancestor's lifestyle. Through architecture we can interpret how past societies lived and how that heritage has helped shape the world we live in today. However, should constant expansion and rebuilding continue, a generation gap is likely to develop and there may be no indication to how our society has lived. Therefore, as modernization continues at such a rapid rate, and what was new five years ago is not new enough for today, the question arises; who will save us from ourselves? **NU**

Past vs. the future, preservation vs. development; the struggle between these polar opposites has always been a common problem in countries with a rich history of ancient civilization. Dramatic examples of this are not difficult to find. In Cairo, development of the city was occurring so rapidly that it was necessary to build a wall to contain the indiscriminate growth from taking over the site of the Pyramids of Giza.

An Ode To Chinese Bridges

By Parsley Li

■ Long before China had automobiles, fast trains, subways and the infrastructure needed to support them, she had bridges. Bridges that now boast hundreds or even thousands of years of history; silently standing witness to the passing of time. Some are now dilapidated and teetering on the edge of existence, while others are well preserved or renovated, maintaining their grace, beauty and multifunctionality, displaying their unique oriental beauty to tourists from both home and abroad.

Traditionally bridges were built by local tradesman, ceaselessly working under often-ruthless weather conditions, without any of today's modern equipment. Bridges were constructed with modest materials such as hand carved wooden logs or stones in various shapes and sizes, whilst the shape they took was an arch; a rainbow joining each side of the river.

Today bridges are seen as multifunctional pieces of infrastructure necessary for trade, transport, fishing and access with numerous other applications. However, in the China of old they also fulfilled important social and cultural functions. Painters would gather to draw inspiration from the beautiful scenery; the melodic sound of the rippling stream below providing ideal working conditions. More literary men would bequeath their descendants a multitude of classic poems and calligraphies penned atop these wooden and stone rainbows. Under the light of moon and stars, lovers would walk the bridge whispering sweet nothings, or lean against the railings enjoying each other's company as well as the caressing breeze. The bridge was also a battleground for small children playing "king of the bridge"; a flurry of sticks and a race to the top deciding who would be crowned. Meanwhile, at the foot of the bridge, the elder generations would of course gather to discuss important village matters, gossip, scheme and perhaps matchmake!

A rough estimate suggests there are perhaps 80,000 bridges in China today; some purely functional, others unique and famous. A trip to the North of China will see you behold traditional bridges that are broad, royal and magnificent, while those ancient bridges in the south are dainty and exquisite. Some have become symbols of architecture and design, as others have become cultural symbols steeped in history and mystery alike.

Many of the bridges constructed long ago in China can be described as pieces of functional art. As a bridge that Marco Polo once described as having "very few equals in the world", Lugou Bridge (卢沟桥) in Beijing was first built in the 11th Century.






Detailed carvings of intriguing and vivid lions adorn the ornamental columns of this bridge that spans the Yongding River (永定河). These lions are also illusive; many are small and hidden that their number has been counted to be as high as 627! Like a sedate and loyal man, Lugou Bridge stands upright, fastidiously fulfilling the great responsibility of guarding the moat.

Qingming Bridge (清明桥) casts itself across the Ancient Grand Canal (古运河) that flows through the centre of the renowned "River City" of Wuxi. A close view of the bridge will reveal detailed calligraphy carved into the apex, while stepping back throws up a real life postcard with the white brick bungalows along the riverside representing the distinctive characteristics of Jiang Nan (South of the Yangtze River). Every time I tread along the mossy stone road at the foot of this bridge my heart begins to race and my face turns the same hue of pink that it did all those years ago in the very same place where someone unexpectedly stole my first kiss from me. Obviously the history of Chinese bridges being a place for lovers was not lost on this eager young man.

Were an event such as this to occur on a different bridge, perhaps my future would have been decided for me. For there are two bridges in Zhejiang Province which are said to possess great predictive powers.

Zuoyoufengyuan Bridge (左右逢源桥) in Wuzhen (乌镇) is separated into two verandahs by a large screen. Ancient folklore states that passing the bridge from the left side will see you rise up to become a top official, whilst passing from the right will provide you with a life of longevity and good health. If you are single and walking from the left then you need not worry, as soon you will find your Mr. or Mrs. Right. A walk over the bridge with your beloved on the other hand, will bless you both with a lifetime of happiness together.

In Xitang (西塘), *Songzilaifeng Bridge* (送子来凤桥) is built in a similar structure, but ornamented by blooming flowers which indicate that the offspring of couples who walk the bridge together will bloom like flowers. The side of the bridge on which you choose to walk shall decide the gender of your child. Cultural mysteries such as these underscore the varied meanings bridges have had to Chinese people throughout the centuries.

Just as veins run through our bodies to give us life, bridges are an integral part of culture, without which traditional China would have had no life. These bridges were of course functional in the trade and transport sense, but they were also so much more. They were pieces of art that provided location and inspiration for more art. By day they were thriving social hotspots, filled with children and the elderly; while by night they were secluded and romantic meeting points for lovers. More than a mere joining of riverbanks, they provide connections between people and as such, their cultural significance cannot be denied. That these historic symbols of both production and connection be maintained and preserved remains essential, for future generations to understand both their industrial and cultural significance. 

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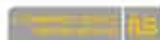
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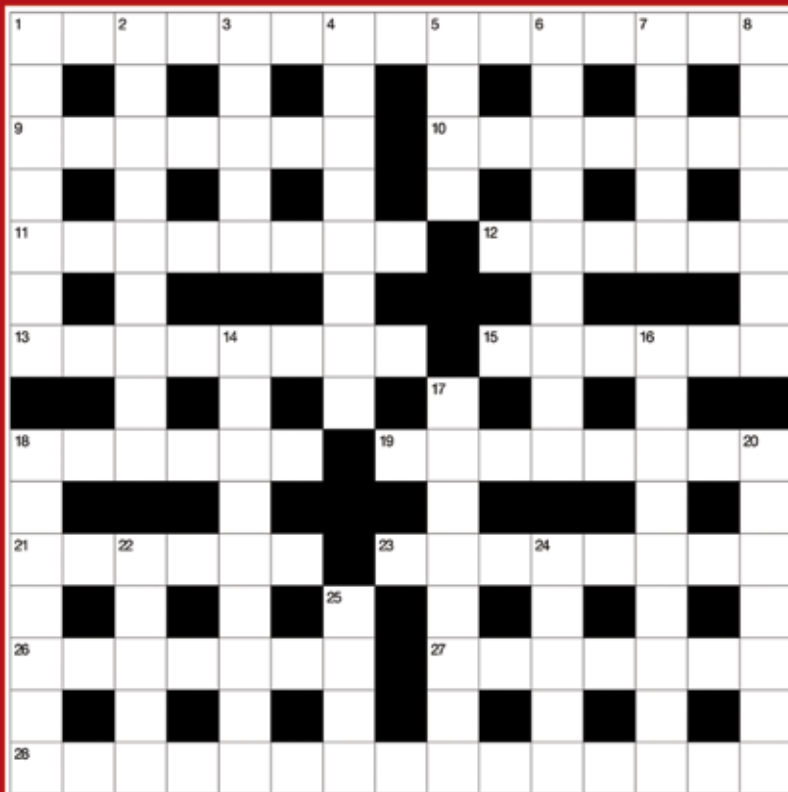
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The Nanjinger Cryptic Crossword

By Adam Wilkie



Across

- 1 Expression of irritation because of affection for the deity (3,3,4,2,3)
- 9 Took refreshment. In an airliner? (5,2)
- 10 School can have only learning and reading initially for academic (7)
- 11 Trainers could keep under control (8)
- 12 This card game is a spanner (6)
- 13 First of rules back before monarchs make hidden movements (8)
- 15 Three points in his expressions of disapproval (6)
- 18 Citrus can make country characteristic (6)
- 19 Game HQ before the dance (8)
- 21 Fight in the past (6)
- 23 I am her private secretary initially all confused for celestial being (8)
- 26 Stupid, one time Ugandan leader has nothing but a twitch (7)
- 27 A bit in a hat for living space (7)
- 28 You may quote this book/film if your hat blows off (4,4,3,4)

- 1 Joined to give nourishment to 'er and Mr Capone (7)
- 2 Restores confidence about donkey that sounds like yours (9)
- 3 How is king initially above queen? By walking? (5)
- 4 A round with aerofoils gets the birds (8)
- 5 Huge container with a point (4)
- 6 First on the right, sensible or else (9)
- 7 Cool to glide differently (5)
- 8 Windows order manuscript order (7)
- 14 Hibernian dish (5,4)
- 16 The gaps with it concoct another tasty dish (8)
- 17 The PR a father fixed for Christmas attire (5,3)
- 18 Coming up trumps (7)
- 20 Restricted a small thing contained in cover (7)
- 22 Wedding a French particle (5)
- 24 Blame destroyed a leisurely walk (5)
- 25 Tax this national (4)

Down

Useful little oddities from an English/Mandarin world

CHINESE CORNER 汉语角 Hànyǔ jiǎo

1- That is a way ugly building.

这个楼真的太丑了!

Zhè ge lóu zhēn de tài chǒu le!

2- That architect should be taken out and shot.

这个设计师应该被杀了!

Zhè ge shèjìshī yīnggāi bèi shā le!

3- I find the CCTV tower in Beijing fascinating. I am always waiting for the part floating in mid-air to just drop down.

我觉得CCTV电视台的那个楼真牛逼。

我有的时候就在想高空中的那部分会不会掉下来啊。

Wǒ juéde CCTV diànshìtái de nà ge lóu zhēn niú bī.

Wǒ yǒude shíhou jiù zài xiǎng zài gāokōng zhōng de

nà ge bùfēn huì bù huì diào xià lái a.

4- All these skyscrapers look the same to me.

I get lost as soon as I walk out the door.

城市里的高楼全都一模一样，一出门就迷路了。

Chéngshì lǐ de gāolóu quán dōu yí mú yí yàng, yí chū mén jiù mí lù le.

5- You know there is good weather in Shanghai

if you can see the tip of the Jin Mao Tower.

抬头能不能看到金贸大厦的顶端，就知道天气好不好了。

Tái tóu néng bù néng kàn dào jīn mào dà shà de dīng lóu.

jiù zhī dào tiān qì hǎo bù hǎo le.

6- After climbing all those stairs of the Sun Yat-Sen memorial

you just want to lie in the grave beside him.

在中山陵爬楼梯的时候，我就在想只要一爬上去躺在他坟墓旁边真是累死了。

Zài Zhōngshānlíng pá lóutī de shíhou.

wǒ jiù xiǎng zǎi yào yī pàoshàngqu tángzài tā fén lì zài tā pángbiān, zhēn shì lèi sǐ le.

7- I know those bars in front of the windows of my flat

are supposed to keep criminals out...but sometimes I feel like I am the criminal myself.

我其实知道我家窗户前的防护栏是预防坏人的，可有时候感觉自己就像被防护栏锁住的坏人。

Wǒ qíshí zhīdào wǒ jiā chuānghú qián de fánghù lǎn shì yùfáng huàirén de.

kě yǒu shíhou gǎnjué zìjǐ jiù xiàng bèi hùfángsuǒ de huàirén.

I remember on one occasion when I was 15 years old, I was invited to a party. Naturally I wanted to look sharp, and being unhappy with my hairstyle at the time, decided a DIY trim just a few hours before the party was in order...

The Risks Of DIY (Design It Yourself)

By Ronald Paredes

There is a reason why we need hairdressers. You usually would not cut your hair by yourself, and if you did, it would be pure luck that you might get it right; the risk of ending up with a very questionable look is much higher.

There are certain things that should not be left to chance or good luck, and the branding and communication of your company or service is most certainly one such undertaking.

Initiative is always good, but some areas remain off limits to our knowledge and expertise; the fact that I am able to speak does not mean I should become a lecturer. Before one can consider oneself an effective communicator, there are a myriad of techniques in which one should be proficient. From vocabulary, modulation, tone and voice projection to body language and stage presentation; effective use of these conventions is the difference between a message resonating with the audience or being nothing more than dull background noise.

Visual communication is no different than verbal communication. In fact, a well-designed piece created by a professional can be just as powerful and convincing as the most eloquent speech.

During the Cultural Revolution, a whole generation here in China witnessed how effective visual communication can be. Thousands of propaganda flyers and posters were commissioned to graphic artists with their purpose being to communicate a very specific message, give shape to a new mentality and create a new way of living.

More often than not and to their own detriment, managers and business owners disregard the power of visual communication; choosing to design their own advertising pieces along with promotional and marketing materials. In the hope of saving some money, they find someone with basic computer skills and a limited competency image editing and put them in charge of putting together their graphic material. Little do they know that doing so is as dangerous as asking an illiterate to write their keynote speech.

Visual communication is a language, and like any other it is made of codes that the mind may decipher; the more manipulated these codes the more eloquent the message.

Imagine someone is talking to you in English then suddenly switches to Spanish in the middle of the conversation, followed by German and then gibberish. Your first instincts would tell you that this person is not quite mentally stable. If you are unaware of the principles of design, branding and marketing, choosing the DIY option outlined herein is the exact equivalent of talking gibberish in a conversation; your message gets lost and you lose credibility as a brand.

...I never made it to the party. When I took a closer look in the mirror I realised that my DIY haircut made me look ridiculous. From that day on I would think twice before attempting anything on my own that was not in my area of expertise. **N**

“UNDER A TON”

■ **A**t a recent Ningxia vs. Bordeaux tasting at Hilton Nanjing, I was struck not only by the better than expected Chinese wines overall (results, analysis, recommendations pending – some howlers, but with some corkers in there too), but also how I have habituated to wine prices in China in just a few short years. Retail prices for these wines veered around the ¥900 mark to a mere ¥200.

I barely flinched. But, hang on; I’m buying wine in a country with a monthly per capita income estimated at ¥4134, ranking it 57 in the world. The equivalent of ¥200 for a bottle of wine is pushing the boat out in most peoples’ language and currency outside China, though it is only at the lowish end for good wines here. Are these prices just a result of greedy profiteering in an immature and status-driven market?

Who’s trousering the money?

China’s upper echelons’ thirst for foreign wine does change the game. Combine import duty, value-added tax and consumption tax for imported wine and that will add about 48% to the landed cost of the wine, which is high by global standards. Then things become more abstruse with the importers and distributors (often the same company) and their own margins, ranging from 30 to 60%. Still, China is a big place and consequently distribution is not always cheap. Next come the retailers, hotels and restaurants, adding a whack of around 35%, pretty typical of the trade generally, but in the case of restaurants and hotels the whack may also be a mighty 300%.

Can we beat the rap? The straight answer is not always if you want to keep a good and varied vinous diet. However, I decided to put my nose and palate to the grindstone to see what could be found when limited to just ¥100 a bottle...

First up, Camino de Castilla, Crianza 2006 (¥83, Metro). A full bodied Tempranillo from the Ribera Del Duero (a lauded Spanish winemaking area north of Madrid), where firm, yet smooth, cassis-edged fruit smothers the taste buds and packs a punch of some spicy intensity, with just a hint of dark chocolate (16.5 points).

Smoky black cherry flavours make the densely fruited Argentinian Lo Tengo Malbec 2011 (¥62, Auchan) an accessible, though hefty, contender for cooler days and richer fare. But in torrid weather, try chilling it and drinking with grilled seafood. Really, it works (16 points).

The Obikwa wines from the Cape make uncomplicated and reliable company, and the Shiraz, Merlot and Pinotage are bargains at a current price of just ¥68 from Carrefour. My pick from the Obikwa crop, though, is a white: the Obikwa Chenin Blanc 2011 (¥80, BHG), similarly simple and boasting a mouth-filling hit of melons, peaches and pineapples (with a hint of strawberry if you concentrate). You could live on this stuff. Chill a few down and get some friends over (15.5 points).

Back to Metro for the best wines of the bunch: The Marius 2010 (¥99, Metro), from France’s Pays d’Oc region, though created by Rhone Valley supremo Chapoutier, just slips under the price bar and slips over the palate with a suave and toothsome take on a blend of Grenache and Syrah. Earthy, with a dash of finely ground pepper and a sweet finish. Interesting and satisfying (17 points).

And the winner, with 18 points, hails from broadly the same part of the world as above (more exactly Vin de Pays l’herault) and the same supermarket, the Chateau Capion Fiona 2009 (Metro, ¥76) is a Bordeaux-style blend of 40% Cabernet Sauvignon, 30% Merlot, 20% Cabernet Franc and 10% Syrah. A light and easy going manner on first impression, then interesting edges develop to give warmth and real character underneath. The typical cigar box cedar notes of a Bordeaux style combine with a dash of pepper from the Cab Franc, and attractive herby inflections throughout betray its warmer origins. A smooth and unruffled performer overall with surprising length; the wine quits the throat like Gielgud leaving the stage (a lasting resonance). **NU**



Rick Staff
with a remit to sniff, taste,
and spit his way around Nanjing
and disseminate the drinkable.

POINT SYSTEM

0-10 A WARNING

11-14 A Feasible Party Prop.

15-17 Heartily Recommended

17-19 Exceptionally Good

20 The Apogee Of
WINEEXPRESSION





OUT
AND
ABOUT

Zheng He Treasure Ship Yard

By Michael White



It is a common cliché that if a man is not as well equipped as he would like to be, it is almost his prerogative to go out and purchase a flashy sports car.

The sleek impressive design and loud purr of the engine are no doubt used to overcompensate and provide a distraction to the embarrassing truth, begging the question; what does a Eunuch do?

Well in the case of Chinese legend Zheng He, they command a fleet of hundreds of ships, go exploring around the world, possibly even discovering America before Christopher Columbus. Now who's laughing?

While originally hailing from Yunnan province, Zheng He built many of his famed treasure ships right here in Nanjing, and has become somewhat of a local hero. The Treasure Shipyard is a gorgeous park located at the former site of the original shipyard and is home to exhibitions consisting of information on Zheng He's seven voyages, relics excavated from the site and several replicas; including a monster replica wooden treasure ship.

It seemed fitting that my walk through the park was met with the sound of sawing and a moist breeze upon my face. The fact that the sawing going on was for fencing rather than ships, and that the moist breeze was actually a woman spraying the bushes with pesticide and not the ocean was

slightly disappointing, yet it by no means ruined the experience. Much like a lot of Nanjing, the Treasure Shipyard is undergoing maintenance. Whether it is for the summer that is now right on our doorstep, the coming Youth Olympics in 2014 or just that perpetual maintenance that grips particular areas of China; anyone can guess. No matter the reason, a sign informed me that at least the gigantic replica Treasure Ship would be open again on 7th July.

The particular day I visited (a weekday), the buildings that housed the information about Zheng He were disappointingly closed, so it might be worth reading up about him before attending. However, being informed about the escapades of Zheng He is not a prerequisite to enjoying this picturesque park located in northwest Nanjing, just beside the Yangtze. Three long fingers of water known as the working pools divide the park into four sections. The park is dotted with buildings that, if not closed, house a wealth of information on Zheng He, though the surrounds make it well worth the ¥30 entry fee (¥20 for students).

An hour spent here will leave you seething with jealousy at the lucky people who live in the buildings overlooking the park, as well as appreciating those who designed it. Sure, the replicas are a little trite. But that is all forgotten as you make your way around each body of water, hopping across seashell shaped stepping-stones and enjoying the serenity of this historically significant and visually appealing pocket of Nanjing. While Jinling Shipyard is set to build the optimistically commissioned Titanic 2, it is here where the real achievements of ship construction in Nanjing have occurred, making it well worth the visit. **NJ**

CUSTOMER SERVICE EXCELLENCE

YOUR TOOL TO WIN, DEVELOP AND KEEP CUSTOMERS

With Jochen Schultz

■ **N**owadays it takes more than your products, promotions, or pricing to differentiate your company from the competition. To find a sustainable advantage, you must develop customer loyalty, as well as build and maintain long-term relationships with your customers.

Unfortunately, too often customer service is reduced to a mere add-on to a company's performance.

However, one inadequately trained employee or one displeased customer can create a long-lasting negative impression on customers and employees. Any company that is seeking to be competitive and successful cannot afford for this to happen.

Therefore, providing excellent customer service should be the main principle for organisations; part of their strategy, mission and values, and especially be apart of each employee's mindset, from Front Line Staff to CEO.

Reaching Customer Service Excellence (CSE) requires more than a customer service department and handouts with guidelines for staff members. It is necessary to define concrete action plans and tailored customer service training, implemented and delivered at each level of employment.

Such action plans and training should focus on the most important key skills of CSE. These are customer oriented behavior and communication and complaint handling.

Customer Orientated Behavior and Communication:

Customer orientation training is especially aimed at employees who are frequently in contact with customers. Developing a common understanding of customer-oriented behavior to external and internal customers is the first step towards CSE. If your employees have developed a customer-oriented mindset it will consequently be easier for them to understand the customer's needs, demands and wishes, and enables them to respond to the increasingly assertive and tough requirements and service expectations of today's customers. Another central element of customer orientation is appropriate communication. For service staff it is especially important to communicate in an effective way, either through face to face, telephone or written communication via email or letters.

Complaint Handling:

A complaining customer can give your organisation valuable information and, if treated respectfully, a complaint also provides an opportunity to improve your level of service. Therefore, it is important that all relevant staff members are able to recognize a customer complaint and know the appropriate handling procedure. Robust and credible procedures need to be in place, in order to ensure that all employees with customer contact know how to react successfully in case of a complaint, how to satisfy displeased customers and how to solve problems in an optimal way.

Developing a tailored CSE at each employee level is a long and complex process but its benefits are beyond dispute. Excellent Customer Service leads to the development of customer loyalty, which can lead to growing revenues, market share and profit. These conditions can make a difference to the profitability and success of your organisation. They also positively affect employee satisfaction, staff retention and working climate, in turn leading to increased productivity.

Excellent Customer Orientation and Service enhance a company's performance and image, through which it will be easier to win new customers and convince them of the quality your company provides through its products and services. In today's tough and uncertain business climate, good CSE will give your company the competitive advantage it needs to survive. **NIX**

See you back here for Section Head
in the next issue of The Nanjinger!

previews & reviews



Restaurant Review Swede & Kraut

By Laura Helen Schmitt

■ Tonight it was time to take a closer look at whether Swede & Kraut's German cooking could convince one of its toughest critics; a real German. A faint smell of mashed potato wafted in my direction as soon as I walked through the door, telling me I was home. Smell, check. Next up, decoration. I could not help but smile to myself while I let my eye wander over the sparse and minimalist decoration of the place with those wooden panels. Pretty authentic. Especially considering this is China, it could not have been more subdued. Check.

As a student in the UK and on-and-off resident of China there are two things about Germany I really miss. Bread and sausages. Therefore, I had no choice but to order the three – as it turned out tremendously huge – Thüringer sausages. Moving on to the sides. And here I was completely flabbergasted at what awaited me. It was a pick and mix – unheard of in Germany. In hindsight I ask myself why. Most German dishes have a fixed set of sides. The sausages come with French fries or mashed potatoes and red cabbage. But now I was faced with a dilemma. Do it the German way and match everything up as it belonged.

Or go completely nuts and order a side of Spaetzle with my sausages, which is probably unthinkable in at least one German state I know of. So I thought to myself, “Oh, heck, I am eating German food in Nanjing. I can do what I like!”, and went for it.

Somehow doing something forbidden is always twice as fun. And oh, the fun I had. The Spaetzle were freshly made, which is not a given, even in Germany, and while the taste was ever so slightly bland, taking them for a swim through the brown sauce that my mega-sausages came with made them irresistibly tasty. In addition, all the krauts and cabbages were very enjoyable. And a Kraut is picky about their kraut. My Chinese companion's beef roll was sadly a little dry, although I have to admit that this dish is something even the best chef can muck up in the blink of an eye. All in all, prices are somewhere in the middle range, around ¥70, but you get what you pay for.

While my friend was overwhelmed at the sheer size of the meals, something typically German, I could only agree but nevertheless finished off even the last bit of my holy sausage and topped it off with a scoop of the German bakery Skyways' homemade lemon ice cream (the two are affiliated). Guten Appetit!

今晚是一个测试的时刻，Swede & Kraut 云中餐德式烹饪能否通过它最严厉评委——一位德国人考核？当我走进门来，阵阵土豆泥的香气扑鼻而来，如同家的味道一般。闻到了美味，我有几分欢喜，接下来又暗自做了第二项考察：室内装修。当我仔细浏览了餐厅的木质装修后，得出这样的结论：风格虽然简约了些，但这毕竟是在中国，云中餐还真算得上是地道的，——考察过关了。

作为一名英国学生，中国的临时住户，我最想念家乡德国的面包和香肠。显然，这里可选择的并不多，我点了三样东西。一是图林根香肠，份量非常大。但是边上的配菜很让我吃惊：它是混合自选的。这在德国从来没听说过。我不禁好奇这道菜的由来。因为在德国，大多数菜肴都有固定配菜。比如香肠常配炸薯条或土豆泥，外加红包菜。眼下，真让我为难了。我是按照德国固有的惯例，点一些搭配合理的配菜？还是走完全疯狂路线，点一份 Spaetzle 来搭配香肠？后一种吃法在德国可是闻所未闻的。最终我决定，既然身在南京，离家万里，何不尝试一下从来没有过的搭配呢？于是，我点了后者。

其实，每次做不该做的事情都是加倍的好玩。我确实在这次用餐中享受到了乐趣！Spaetzle 是新鲜制作的，即使在德国也很少见。味道虽然有点淡，但是沾过黄色酱之后再和硕大的图林根香肠一起享用，真能算作不可抵挡的美味！同时，Krauts 和卷心菜都非常好吃。德国人对 Krauts 的要求可不是小的。不幸的是，我的中国朋友点的牛肉卷却不如人意，有点干。不过我承认，即使是最高等的厨师也会偶尔在这道菜上犯错。这里的价格和餐饮质量成正比，一般在 70 元左右，属于中游水平。

总而言之，我将我所点的餐食统统一扫而尽，以至于我的中国伙伴对于我们德国人的食量大感惊讶。最后，我还加了一份德国烘焙名店 Skyways 的自制柠檬冰淇淋，真的饱啦！

Swede & Kraut Restaurant 云中餐位于南秀村14号。

Restaurant Review Pho Saigon

By Michael White



Upon entering Pho Saigon the first thing that jumps out at me is the décor. “My God...white walls that are actually still white!” Whether recently updated or well maintained, the interior enhances the atmosphere here at Pho Saigon, which is a nice change from the norm. Busy without being noisy, well lit without being too bright or too dim, it is not something easily found in Nanjing.

The waitress leads my companion and I to a table situated toward the back of the well sized restaurant before relocating us to one that is the beneficiary of being closer to the air conditioner. After being out in the hot Nanjing weather I come close to hugging her, so more than a tick for service.

The menu, which reads in English, Chinese and Vietnamese, is a challenge in itself for it is very extensive. Visiting with a large group is definitely recommended so you can try a bit of everything, though I would be interested to see how much of the menu gets the ubiquitous response

of “mèi yǒu”. Fortunately for us none of our orders were denied and we began the short wait for our food.

The rice noodle beef soup (¥26) came out quickly with two bowls and a serving ladle for sharing. Packed with soft, white, Vietnamese style noodles in a broth of beef, mint, coriander and basil; the dish was really set off by the lime and chilli served on the side. The delightfully refreshing flavours for which Vietnam is known were on show in this dish, making the broth more than drinkable. The braised pork in coconut milk (¥36) was a decadently rich concoction with thick (and rather fatty) slices of pork sitting in a sweet, creamy coconut sauce with very few veggies. The highlight of the meal though, was the sautéed duck with lemongrass and chilli (¥38), a perfect combination of tang and spice, with the duck falling off the bone and melting in the mouth. Portions here are well sized for price and are best enjoyed with a little bowl of steamed rice on the side to soak up all the delicious juices. The menu also features a range of teas, juices, milkshakes and beers to enjoy while you look at the Ha Long Bay feature wall and imagine yourself far far away from the noise and clutter of Nanjing.

第一跳入我眼帘的是Pho Saigon的装修。“天呐，这里的白墙居然还是白色的！”也许是近期刚装修过，维护的很不错。总之，室内装修为饭店增色不少。这里光线充足，色调不太亮也不昏暗。店内的气氛忙碌而不喧嚣，充满了一种和谐的氛围——这，确实有别于南京城里的其它店家。

服务员把我们带到饭店里面的座位之后，又重新把我们安排到能享受空调冷气的座位。在南京闷热的夏天，如此待遇让我很想拥抱这位服务员，也因此让我对这里的服务更加的满意。

用中、英、越南语三种语言写出的菜单本身具有挑战性。同时，价格并不便宜。我建议，最好和一帮朋友来，这样每人都可以尝尝不同的菜了。我对菜单上“没有”的菜着最好奇，大多数饭店必然有几个菜是会“没有”的。幸运的是我们点的菜都没有被“拒绝”。接着，我们便开始了对食物的短暂等待。

26元的牛肉米粉用两个碗装，并带调羹，可供分享。牛肉汤中浸着白白软软的越南米粉，外加薄荷叶、香菜和罗勒；然而，真正让这道菜起味的是边上的辣椒和柠檬。越南典型的美味都在这道菜种体现出来了，它的牛肉汤也非常值得饮用。椰奶炖猪肉（36元）是由十分浓稠（脂肪含量也很高的）的椰奶炖煮一块猪肉，里面还有很少量的蔬菜。这次用餐的高潮是柠檬草炒沙爹鸭加辣椒（38元）：一份完美的甜辣组合：鸭肉香酥落骨，入口即化。菜肴大小定价适中。菜最好和蒸米饭一起享用，让美味的汁水全部吸收在米饭里。菜单含有一系列的茶水、果汁、奶昔和啤酒。所以，你能一边享受供应的美食，一边看着远方下龙湾的美景，远离喧闹拥挤的南京。

Pho Saigon白下区石鼓路33号环亚广场2楼
84465722

Activity Review Bububu Fabric Market

By Hannah Guinness



■ **T**he problem of finding clothes that fit in China is a familiar one for most expats. More often than not, with a 'da de' from the shopkeeper we are automatically directed to a solitary rail of outsize clothing. However, in a country where you can have suits made for a fraction of what you would pay on Savile Row, the solution instead may be to get your clothes tailored.

On a busy part of Zhongshan Bei Lu, the Bububu fabric market is situated in a large multi-storied building with rolls of fabric spilling out of the entrance. Each floor contains dozens of stalls; piled high with bolts of fabric including wool, cashmere, pretty summer florals, abstract prints and traditional Chinese silks. From shirts and suits to dresses, skirts and trousers all manner of garments are available to be specially made for you.

Bububu is full of tailors from whom you can choose, and I went for a Mr. Guan Chengneng, a cheerful, helpful man who gave me some books full of garment designs to look at, letting me take my time as I flicked through the pages. The tailor speaks only a few words in English, but with the aid of my rudimentary Chinese and the dictionary on my smart phone it was relatively simple to communicate what I wanted. Once I made my selection for a skirt suit, he showed me a selection of fabric swatches. As I preferred the thickness and texture of one fabric but not the colour, the tailor was happy to hunt out more samples from the dozens of fabric vendors in the market, producing swatch after swatch until I found one with which I was satisfied. After that it was a speedy process, where my measurements were deftly taken and my preferences (one or two buttons, skirt slit at the back or the front) were noted. With a little bit of haggling we agreed the price, of which I paid the majority upfront, with the rest to be paid upon collection.

A week later I returned for a second fitting. The tailor produces the half completed jacket and makes me try it on, carefully noting the fit and asking me whether I want any alterations made. Finally, two weeks later, I collect the finished result. It fits perfectly and looks like it should have cost several times what it actually did. However, considering the tailoring was only supposed to take two weeks but instead took three, Bububu may not be the best idea if time is of the essence. However, if you have enough time and are looking for something that is good quality, fits well and costs a fraction of what you would normally pay, then Bu Bu Bu is for you!

Europe Day - 11th May 2012



Art Exhibition - "A Fool's War" by Henri Lami - 5th May, 2012



NU Pick up your copy of *The Nanjinger* where you see the NUX avatar

Tourism and Hospitality

Hotel & Hostel

NU Fraser Suites Nanjing

南京辉盛阁国际公寓

116 Lushan Lu

庐山路116号

87773777

www.frasershospitality.com

Nanjing's first international serviced apartments. Fully furnished one to three bedroom apartment suites ranging from 138 sqm to 249 sqm; offering full balconies, and a clubhouse with leisure facilities make this the accommodation of choice for many expats.

NU Hilton Nanjing

南京万达希尔顿酒店

100 Jiangdong Zhong Lu

建邺区江东中路100号

86658888

nanjing.hilton.com

The contemporary Hilton Nanjing hotel is part of Nanjing Wanda Plaza, a development of luxury shopping outlets, expansive malls, entertainment facilities and office towers. The hotel is a 2 min. walk from the metro, 20 mins. drive from the city center and railway station and 40 mins. from the airport.

NU The Westin Nanjing

南京威斯汀大酒店

Nanjing International Center, 201 Zhongyang Lu

中央路201号南京国际广场鼓楼区

85568888

www.westin.com/nanjing

A haven of Chinese distinction, located only minutes from major corporations, restaurants and shopping, in which every room overlooks scenic Xuanwu Lake.

NU Sheraton Nanjing Kingsley

金丝利喜来登酒店

169 Hanzhong Lu

汉中路169号

86668888

One of Nanjing's older, finer hotels located centrally within walking distance of Xinjiekou. Amenities include fitness center, baby sitting and butler service plus car rentals and much more.

NU Intercontinental Hotel

紫峰洲际酒店

1 Zhongyang Lu, Zifeng Tower

中央路1号紫峰大厦鼓楼区

83538888

www.intercontinental.com

Located in Gulou with a birds-eye view of Nanjing's skyline. The hotel makes a grand statement and can be found in the 450 metre high Zifeng Tower; the tallest building in Nanjing.

NU Sofitel Galaxy

南京索菲特银河大酒店

1 Shanxi Lu

山西路1号

83718888

www.sofitel.com

resoff@sofitelnanjing.com

The accommodation of choice for many visitors coming to Nanjing, along with all French dignitaries.

NU Sofitel Zhongshan Golf Resort

钟山索菲特高尔夫度假酒店

9 Huanling Lu

环陵路9号

85408888

www.sofitel.com

reservation@sofitelnanjing.com

Preferred hangout spot of Nanjing's rich and famous.

NU Jinling Hotel

金陵饭店

2 Hanzhong Lu

汉中路2号

84722888

A landmark hotel and one of the original high-class establishments in Nanjing with numerous top notch restaurants plus train ticket purchase counter.

NU Hilton Nanjing Riverside

南京世茂滨江希尔顿酒店

1 Huaibin Lu (cross of Qinhuai and Yangtze Rivers)

下关区淮滨路1号 (近秦淮河和扬子江交汇处)

83158888

nanjingriverside.hilton.com

nanjingriverside.info@hilton.com

Just 25 minutes from the central business district, Hilton Nanjing Riverside offers modern in-room technology plus extensive meeting, conference and recreation facilities. Many rooms with balconies overlooking the Yangtze.

NU Nanjing Sunflower International Youth Hostel

南京瞻园国际青年旅社

80 Zhanyuan Lu (Fuzimiao west gate)

瞻园路80号, 在夫子庙西门的附近

52266858 / 66850566

www.nanjingyha.com

A popular youth hostel that includes free pool, DVDs, cable TV, foosball, Wifi, travel info, English menu and English speaking staff.

Resorts

NU Kayumanis Private Villas & Spa

南京香樟华莘温泉度假别墅

Xiangzhang Hua Ping, Sizhuang Village,

Tangshan

江宁区汤山镇寺庄村

84107777

www.kayumanis.com

nanjing@kayumanis.com

High end private villa with refreshing natural hot spring and mountain view.

Regalia Resort & Spa (Qinhuai River)

御庭精品酒店 (秦淮河)

E5, No 388, Yingtian Jie (inside Chenguang 1865 Technology Park)

应天大街388号 (晨光1865科技创意产业园) 第E5幢

51885688

www.regalia.com.cn

A Thai style Spa offering a holistic approach to rejuvenation and relaxation, exuding serenity, peace and solitude.

Tangshan Easpring Hot Spring Resort

汤山颐尚温泉度假村

8 Wenquan Lu, Tangshan, Jiangning

汤山镇温泉路8号

51190666

A Leisure hotel in Tangshan offering different types of bathing.

Museums & Parks

Nanjing Massacre Museum

侵华日军南京大屠杀遇难同胞纪念馆

418 Shuiximen Jie

水西门428号

86612230 / 86610931

Hours: Tue - Sun from 8:30 to 16:30

Located on a former execution ground and mass burial place of the massacre. Admission is free.

Rabe House 拉贝故居

1 Xiaofenqiao, Guangzhou Lu

小粉桥1号

Tuesday - Sunday from 8:30 to 16:30

The former home of the German Industrialist who saved thousands of Nanjing people in 1937 during which time the house served as a refugee shelter.

Nanjing Brocade Museum

南京云锦博物馆

240 Chating Dong Jie 茶亭东街240号

86518580 Hours: 8:30am - 5:00pm

Visitors can observe professionals working on wooden looms making the finest brocade on earth.

City Wall Museum 南京明城墙遗址博物馆

8 Jiefang Men 解放门8号

83608359

Long-gone city gates, maps and a full-scale model of the walled city. Captions in Chinese.

Nanjing Museum 南京博物院

321 Zhongshan Dong Lu 中山东路321号

Artifacts from Neolithic to communist.

Qingliangshan Park 清凉山公园

Guangzhou Lu, near the intersection of Huju Lu

广州路西端

A quiet park, once home to Chinese artists, that offers calligraphy and stone museums, as well as an art gallery and pottery studio open to the public.

Nanjing Science Museum 南京科技馆

9 Zijinhua Lu, Yuhua District

雨花台区紫荆花路9号

58076158

Hands-on fun and learning for kids. IMAX Cinema.

Gulin Park 古林公园

21 Huji Bei Lu 虎踞北路21号

Gardens, paintball and BBQ plus a view of the city from the top of the TV tower.

Jiuhuashan Park 九华山公园

Beijing Dong Lu 北京东路

Climb to the top of the park to visit the temple and pagoda. A great way to get on the city wall for a scenic spot with gorgeous views of the city.

Zixia Lake 紫霞湖

A mountain fed lake in which you can swim. Please exercise with care - a number of deaths occur each year as a result of cramp brought on by cold currents flowing into the lake from deep inside the mountain.

Nanjing Hongshan Forest Zoo

红山森林动物园

101 Heyan Lu 和燕路101号

Underwater World 海底世界

South side of Purple Mountain

中山陵四方城8号

8:30am-5pm

Xuanwu Lake Park 玄武湖公园

1 Xuanwu Xiang 玄武巷1号

Offers trails for walking biking and running, with playgrounds, gardens, restaurants and boats for rent.

Mochou Lake Park 莫愁湖公园

35 Hanzhongmen Da Jie

汉中门大街35号

Home to the annual Dragon Boat Race, and great for boating or a walk in a peaceful environment.

Yuejiang Tower 阅江楼

202 Jianning Lu 建宁路202号

Includes the temple, Wanxian pavilion and a great view of the Yangtze River.

Zhongshan Botanical Garden

中山植物园

Covering over 186 hectares and home to more than 3000 plant species.

Business & Education

International Education

British School of Nanjing

南京英国学校

Building 2, Jinling Resort, Baijiahu Dong Lu

佳湖东路湖滨金陵饭店2号楼

52108987

EtonHouse Nanjing

伊顿国际教育集团

6 West Songhua Jiang Jie,

Jiange District (near Olympic Stadium)

南京市松花江西街6号, 建邺区, 靠奥体北门

(中华紫金广场北面) 金陵中学实验小学内

8669 6778

Nanjing International School

南京国际学校

8 Xueheng Lu, Xianlin College

and University Town

仙林大学城学衡路8号

85899111

Novas Education Management

诺瓦斯国际

2405, Building A, New World Centre,

88 Zhujiang Lu

珠江路88号新世界广场A幢2405

68858565

Foreign Trade & Economic Development Agencies

Australian Trade Commission

澳大利亚贸易委员会南京代表处

1163, 11F, World Trade Center, 2 Hanzhong Lu

汉中中路2号金陵饭店世界贸易中心11层1163室

84711888 -1163

Netherlands Business Support Office

荷兰贸易促进委员会南京代表处

Suite 2316, Building B, 23/F, Phoenix Plaza,

1 Hunan Lu

湖南路1号凤凰国际广场B楼23层2316室

84703707

Baden-Württemberg International

德国巴登符腾堡州国际经济和科技合作协会

7-3 Dabai Xiang Meiyuan Xin Cun

梅园新村大悲巷7-3号

84728895

China-Britain Business Council, Nanjing

英中贸易协会南京代表处

Rm 2514-2515, 50 Zhonghua Lu

中华路50号2514-2515室

52311740

European Union Chamber of Commerce

中国欧盟商会(南京)

30F, 1 Zhujiang Lu 珠江路1号30层

83627330

Nordrhein-Westfalen Business Partners

德国北莱茵威斯特法伦州经济促进局驻华南京代表处

50 Zhonghua Lu 中华路50号

52270000

Language Training

Alliance Française de Nanjing

南京法语联盟

4F, Qun Lou, 73 Beijing Xi Lu

北京西路73号裙楼四楼

83598762

Nanjing Normal University (Xianlin Campus), 28

Xueheng Lu

南京法语联盟仙林分部 南京师范大学附属实验学校行

政楼四楼内, 学衡路28号

83598876

www.afnanjing.org

info.nanjing@afchinae.org

JESIE-Goethe-Language Centre

JESIE - 歌德语言中心

Jiangsu College for International Education, 3rd

Floor, 205 Shanghai Lu 江苏省国际教育学院3楼, 上海

路205号

83335690

kurse@goethe-slz.js.cn

www.goethe-slz.js.cn

JESIE Corporate Training

苏教国际企业培训

Suite 210, 205 Shanghai Lu

南京市上海路205号210办公室

Clubs & Charities

Nanjing International Club

南京国际俱乐部

www.nanjinginternationalclub.com

Founded in 1990 with the objective of promoting

social contacts and good community relations

within the international community in Nanjing.

Events take place weekly, monthly and annually.

Nanjing Toastmasters

南京第一家英语演讲会俱乐部

www.nanjingtoastmasters.com

Weekly meetings at Hohai University.

Hopeful Hearts

www.hopefulhearts.info

Raises funds for medical treatment of children

with heart conditions.

Pfrang Association

普芳基金会

7-3 Dabai Xiang Meiyuan Xin Cun

梅园新村大悲巷7-3号

84729068

www.pfrang-association.org

Helps sponsor the education of children in poor

regions of Jiangsu province.

Shopping

Art

Jiangsu Art Gallery 江苏省美术馆

266 Changjiang Lu 长江路266号

84506789

Local artists' work, changed frequently.

ART 国艺堂

D-1 Shuimuqinhui, 99 Shitoucheng Lu 石头城路99

号水木秦淮D-1号

84506789

Picture framing service and art related supplies.

Shenghua Art Centre

南京圣划艺术中心

2 Zhoutai Lu, on Jiangxin Zhou (Grape Island)

江心洲民俗街洲泰路2号(原乡土乐园)

86333097 86333100

Exhibition of Chinese contemporary art.

Stone City Modern Art Creation Gallery

石城现代艺术创意园

72 Beijing Xi Lu 北京西路72号

Exhibition of modern Chinese art.

55583708

Nanjing Drug Art Museum

Building 22, 12 Dinghuai Men Jie

定淮门12号(世界之窗软件园) 22号房

Social experiments between local and foreign art-ists.

83752646

For the Home

B&Q 百安居

90 Kazimen Da Jie (beside Metro)

南京卡子门大街90号麦德龙旁

52450077

IKEA 宜家家居

99 Mingchi Lu (East side of Kazimen Plaza)

南京市秦淮区明匙路99号(卡子门广场东侧)

4008002345

Working House

生活工场

4F, Zifeng Tower, Zhongshan Bei Lu

中山北路紫峰大厦购物广场4F

52360109

An nice alternative to a certain Swedish home

decoration chain, Working Store has almost

anything the designer at heart could dream up;

colourful bath towels, stylish kitchenware in dark

tones, candles and colourful vases or even cam-

era cases and Smarts made of clay; fascinating

products await in every corner of the shop. Two

other branches in Nanjing.

Hongxing Furniture

红星国际家具广场

224 Zhongyang Lu 中央路224号

83118005

Large furniture mall with many shops. Large range

of prices, styles, etc.

Jinsheng Market 金盛百货大市场

2 Jianning Lu

下关区建宁路2号(南京南厦对面)

9 Wangjinshi (off Changjiang Lu)

玄武区长江路网市市9号

Daqiao Bei Lu (beside North bus station)

江苏省南京市浦口区大桥北路(长途北站旁)

58507000

Large indoor market with everything from home

décor to wires, Christmas trinkets and electronics.

Cheap but be prepared to bargain.

Jinling Decoration Market

金陵装饰城

88 Jiangdong Zhong Lu

江东中路88

86511888

Everything needed for a new home.

Longjiang Flower Market

龙江花卉市场

78 Qingliangmen Da Jie

清凉门大街78号

Huge flower market with plants, cut flowers, fish

tanks and fish, plus a selection of gardening tools.

Modern House NJ (Remo) 摩登舍

Ground Floor, Lan of mercy and Social Hall, off

Huaqiao Lu

慈悲社兰之堂5-2号

86555566

www.amodernhouse.com.cn

Copied designer furniture & décor.

Malls

Deji Plaza 德基广场

18 Zhongshan Lu 中山路18号
84788066

A premier mall with wide variety of high class shops such as Louis Vuitton and Burberry. Includes also a movie theatre.

Nanjing Aqua City 南京水游城

1 Jiankang Lu 健康路1号
52233999

Home to many restaurants and western brand name shops as well as a cinema and the BHG import supermarket.

Golden Eagle Shopping Center

金鹰国际商城

89 Hanzhong Lu 汉中街89号
84708899

Offers a wide selection of clothing, homeware, and a foreign food supermarket on the upper floor. The building also houses the Crown Plaza hotel and some of the premier office space in the city.

Wanda Plaza 万达广场

88 Hongwu Lu
白下区洪武路88号(近淮海路)
84783706

98 Jiangdong Zhong Lu
江东中路98号

86805588 / 86805577
Largely occupied by Chinese brands but with an increasing number of well known foreign retailers in the process of moving in. Includes Walmart outlets and large cinema (IMAX in the Hexi location).

Golden Wheel In-Citi 金轮新天地

8 Hanzhong Lu 汉中街8号
84773788

Many restaurants plus brands such as Sephora, H&M, and Timberland, plus the ubiquitous Costa Coffee.

New City Mall 新城市广场

99 Caochangmen Da Jie 草场门大街99号
86210888

Many brand name shops, restaurants, a yoga studio, and a movie theatre.

Grand Ocean Department Store

大洋百货

122 Zhongshan Nan Lu 中山南路122号
Frequent promotions and many good value food stalls the basement.

Orient Department Store 东方商城

2 Zhongshan Nan Lu 中山南路2号
Gucci, Celine and other designer brands.

Sports

Decathlon 迪卡侬

286 Ningli Lu (next to Metro)
宁溧路286号(麦德龙对面)
Sport Megastore, 9am-9pm

Giant 捷安特

178 Zhongshan Bei Lu, opposite the fabric market
"Bu Bu Bu"
中山北路178号
83611227
Nanjing's largest branch of the popular bike manufacturer.

Jinxianghe Rd 进香河路

The outdoor store street in Nanjing; shops for biking, hiking, backpacks, equipment and apparel for outdoors.

Electronics

Professional Photography Equipment Market 照相器材专业市场

3F, Binjiang Friendship Shopping Center, 301
Jiangdong Bei Lu
江东北路301号滨江友好商城三楼
Specialists in wedding photography plus equipment and lighting, flash etc.

Camera & photography equipment Market 东鼎照相器材市场

Dongding Plaza, 699 Zhujiang Lu
珠江路699号东鼎照相器材市场
Widely regarded as the best camera and equipment market in Nanjing.

Mobile Shops on Danfeng Jie

丹凤街-手机

Indoor markets specialized in new and second-hand mobile phones and repairs.

Zhujiang Lu - IT Products

珠江路-IT产品

A multitude of stores that selling everything you can imagine and more; computers, cameras, MP3 and MP4 players, iPad, webcams, hard drives, and portable flash drives.

Zhongyang Lu - Video Games

中央路-电子游戏

Any type of video game for all video game systems. Also do minor repairs.

Suning Electronics 苏宁电器

Local firm that is now one of China's largest retailers for electrical household appliances. Branches all over Nanjing.

Groceries

HomeGrocerChina

Rm 503, Building 65, Yushuiwan Garden, 169
Yudao Jie 御道街169号御水湾花园65室503室
84400397
www.homegrocerchina.com
Online shopping of premium imported products conveniently delivered to your door. Cash on delivery.

Metro 麦德龙

288 Ningli Lu 宁溧路288号
300 Jianning Lu 下关区建宁路300号
German hypermarket with a wide selection of foreign foods.

BHG Market

B2 Floor, Aqua City, 1 Jiankang Lu 健康路1号水游城地下2层
66985066 / 66985068
91 Matai Jie
马台街91号
68675666 / 68675699
Features a very large stock of imported goods plus fresh organic fruit and veg.

Carrefour 家乐福

235 Zhongshan Dong Lu
中山东路235号
84658588
The omnipresent French hypermarché with four stores in Nanjing and a fifth (Pukou) on the way.

RT Mart 金润发

39 Danfeng Jie
玄武区丹凤街39号(近北京东路)
83358788 / 83356077
Chinese supermarket with a decent foreign food section and three outlets in Nanjing

Auchan 欧尚

151 Hanzhongmen Da Jie
汉中门大街151号(近纪念馆东路)
86555568
Another French hypermarket with three stores in Nanjing.

Yaohan City Market

南京八佰伴

Phoenix International Bookmall, 1 Hunan Lu
湖南路1号凤凰国际
Foreign food supermarket.

NJ Times Grocery

泰晤士

48 Yunnan Lu 云南路48号
83685530

Compact yet its location close to the home of many expats, especially students make this a very popular foreign food store with a wide selection of imported yet pricy food.

GSAB 新源宝

6-1C16 Block 6 Taiwan Product City, Hexi Dajie
河西大街台湾名品城6馆6-1C16号
52360050
Limited selection of imported items from Taiwan difficult to find elsewhere.

Organic Food 有机食品

Available in many supermarkets and big Chinese food markets, but need to ask staff. Organic foods can be ordered online from <http://shop.njaf.gov.cn>.

Wine Outlets

Aussino Cellar 富隆酒窖

Room 109, 198 Zhongshan Dong Lu
隆酒窖 南京市中山东路198号109室
84679799
www.aussino.net

Metro 麦德龙

288 Ningli Lu 宁溧路288号
300 Jianning Lu 下关区建宁路300号

Ziyo Wines 南京紫元酒窖

18 Mochou Dong Lu 南京市建邺区莫愁东路18号
13770923489

NJ Eminence Cellar

香松酒窖

Inside Wutaishan (opposite to Jin Inn)
Guangzhou Lu 广州路, 五台山体育场
66012088

Chateau Family Cellar 名庄世家酒窖

16-10 Mochou Hu Dong Lu
莫愁湖东路16号-10
87781899 / 13852287767

Jiangsu Jiuchao Distillery 江苏九朝酒业

278 Hongwu Lu
洪吴路278号
84404159

Foreign Language Bookstores

Foreign Language Bookstore

外文书店

218 Zhongshan Dong Lu (Beside Taiping Nan Lu)
中山东路218号长安国际(太平南路口)
57713287

Xinhua Bookstores

新华书店

56 Zhongshan Dong Lu (near Hongwu Lu)
新街口店白下区中山东路56号(近洪武路)
86645151
54 Hunan Lu (near Matai Jie)
鼓楼区湖南路54号(马台街口)
83374645

Phoenix International Book Mall

凤凰国际书城
1 Hunan Lu
鼓楼区湖南路1号八佰伴旁(近中央路)
83657000 / 83657111

Online Shopping

Chunjie365

www.chunjie365.com
cs@chunjie365.com
58933356
Online shopping site with English version that offers fun and unique gifts from the US and Asia with the ability to engrave or personalise for that special someone.

Services

Travel

Lufthansa German Airlines 德国汉莎航空公司

Reservation Service:
4008 868 868 (CH,EN)
Sales Office: Room 951, World Trade Center, 2
Hanzhong Lu
汉中中路2号金陵饭店世贸中心951室
Fax: 84722624
nanjing_lufthansa@dlh.de
Lukou Airport Int'l Check-in Service - Room 417

D.T. Travel

大唐国际(香港)商旅服务有限公司
22E, Golden Wheel Mansion, 108 Hanzhong Lu
汉中中路108号金轮大厦22E
84720097
Ticket Booking: 400 886 1212 (FREE)
Quality English service that includes flights, visas,
hotels and holiday packages.

Transportation

Nanjing Train Station

南京火车站
141 Longpan Lu
新庄龙蟠路141号
85822222 (enquiry)
85824224 (tickets)
www.njstation.com
Online train timetable and booking, but only in Chinese.

Nanjing South Train Station

南京南站
Shuanglong Dadao / Yunan Lu
雨花台区双龙大道玉兰路
52414183
Principal stop on the Shanghai to Beijing high
speed train line.

Nanjing Lukou International Airport

南京禄口机场
Lukou Town, Jiangning District
江宁区禄口镇
968890 52480499
Serves all parts of the country in addition to direct
international flights to Germany, Japan and Korea.

Airport Shuttle Bus 机场大巴

¥20
1. East square, Nanjing Railway Station, 221
LongPan Zhong Lu 南京火车站 龙蟠中路221号 6am-
8:30pm, leaving every 30mins
2. Nanjing Zhonghua Men Station, 508 Yingtian
Da Jie 南京中华门车站 应天大街508号 6am-9:00pm,
leaving every 20mins
3. Hanzhong Men Station, 278 Han Zhong Lu 南京
汉中门车站 汉中中路278号 6am-9:00pm, leaving every
20mins

Nanjing Coach Terminals

南京长途汽车站
Coach timetable/ticket enquiry 96196

Nanjing Zhonghuamen Coach Terminal

南京中华门长途汽车总站
508 Yingtian Da Jie
应天大街508号
52418504

Nanjing North-Central Coach Terminal

南京中北长途客运中心
160 Huahongcun
秦淮区红花村160号

Nanjing Zhongyangmen Coach Terminal

南京中央门长途汽车总站
1 Jianning Lu
建宁路1号
85531288

Healthcare

Nanjing International SOS Clinic

南京国际(SOS)紧急救援诊所
1F, Grand Metropark Hotel Nanjing,
319 East Zhongshan Lu
中山东路319号维景国际酒店1楼
84802842 (by appt.)
Mon-Fri 9am-6pm, Sat 9am-12noon / 24hr Alarm
Center: 010 6462 9100
www.internationalsos.com
Western doctors and public pharmacy. Service
listed in English & Chinese. Multilingual staff: EN/
CN/JP/DE.

Flossy Care

福乐氏齿科诊所
#105, 1 Huaneng Garden, Taiping Bei Lu
南京太平北路108号华能城市花园1幢105
84069389 / 13951994471
www.025ya.cn/en/
Offers all kinds of oral treatments including dental
implants, crowns or bridges, dental whitening,
cosmetic dentistry, root canal therapy, orthodon-
tics and more. 100% Bilingual staff with another
branch in Suzhou.

Global Doctor 环球医生

6 Mochou Hu Dong Lu (next to Shuiximen Da Jie)
建邺区莫愁湖东路6号左邻风花园01幢1楼
86519991
Emergency Number: 13805174397
www.globaldoctor.com.au
Australian medical company offering primary and
occupational healthcare plus emergency assis-
tance. Multilingual staff: EN/IT/JP/PT/ES/KO/CN.

Nanjing Entrance and Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau

江苏出入境检验检疫局
1 Baixia Lu 白下路1号
52345328 / 84456805
Health checks for work permit / visa applications.

Gulou Hospital 鼓楼医院

321 Zhongshan Lu 中山路321号
83304616
The major trauma hospital (24 hr).

Nanjing Children's Hospital

南京市儿童医院
72 Guangzhou Lu 广州路72号
83117500

People's Hospital 人民医院

300 Guangzhou Lu 广州路300号
83718836
The major western medicine hospital.

Yifeng Super Drugstore 益丰大药房

159 Hanzhong Lu (west of JS hospital of TCM)
汉中中路159号(省中医院往西30米)
86795111-825 8am-9pm
English speaking staff.

Jiangsu Provincial Hospital of TCM

江苏省中医院
155 Hanzhong Lu 汉中中路155号
86617141
The major Chinese medicine hospital.

Jiangsu People's Hospital

江苏省人民医院
300 Guangzhou Lu 广州路300号
83718836
The major western medicine hospital.

National Medical Centre of Jiangsu Province

江苏省国医馆
168-7/8 Qingliangmen Da Jie
清凉门大街168-7/8
13905150592 / 85381818
www.jssgyg.com
johnson55@163.com
TCM, massage and English speaking staff.

Nanjing Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospi- tal 南京市妇幼保健院

123 Tianfei Xiang 天妃巷123号
84460777
The major maternity hospital in Nanjing.

BEN-Q Hospital 明基医院

71 Hexi Da Jie 河西大街71号
58807810
Another popular choice for expats, BENQ is
staffed by local specialists, with occasional visits
from Taiwanese doctors.

Dan-De Dental Clinic 丹德齿科

D6, 9F, Huawei Mansion, 107 Shigu Lu
江鼓路107号华威大厦9楼D6
84217177
Centrally located dental clinic with western stan-
dards and several other branches.

KB+ Dental Hospital 康贝佳口腔医院

31 Fujian Lu (HuaFu Mansion)
83433333 / 4001108899
www.kangbeijia.com
Jiangsu's first digital dental hospital with treat-
ments including dental cosmetics, implants, tooth
whitening, correction and straightening.

Nanjing Union Dental Clinic 南京友联齿科

1F, Grand Metropark Hotel Nanjing,
319 Zhongshan Dong Lu 中山东路319号
维景国际酒店一层
84818891 / 84808888-6555
dentist@uniondental.cn
Western standard dental care with English lan-
guage.

Legal

Picozzi & Morigi Law Firm 意大利蜀高基莫里吉律师事务所

A4, 21F, Golden Eagle, 69 Hanzhong Lu
南京市白下区汉中中路89号 金鹰国际商厦21楼A4
86556731
nanjing@picozzimorigi.it
www.picozzimorigi.cn
www.picozzimorigi.com
Italian law firm operating in China since 1991 and
licensed by the Ministry of the Justice with two
representative offices in Nanjing and Shang-
hai. Provides legal services in English, French,
Chinese, Spanish, Italian and German with special

regard to investing in China, M&A, labour law, IPR protection and cross border dispute.

Dacheng Law Offices **大成律师事务所**

2F, 72 Beijing Xi Lu
2楼北京西路72号中华人民共和国
83755108
nanjing.dachenglaw.com
Hongliang.Hu@dachenglaw.com
Ranked #1 in Asia by size, with branches in 26 countries and all over China. Nanjing branch is ranked #1 in Jiangsu Province (EN/CH/ES/JP/KO).

Jeffrey Wang

中银 (南京) 律师事务所
8F, Jincheng Tower, 216 Longpan Zhong Lu
南京市龙蟠中路216号8楼
13605182614 / 58785588 / 58788688
wyz_jeff@163.com
Business lawyer with more than ten years legal practice in Nanjing plus fluent English and knowledge in both legal and business areas.

Faith Houses

Nanjing International Christian Fellowship

Ramada Hotel, 45 Zhongshan Bei Lu
南京中山路45号 南京华美达怡华酒店
Sundays 9:30am to 11:30am
Foreign passport holders only. English service.
Translation available in Chinese, French and Spanish.

KuanEumHui Korean Buddhist Club

观音会南京韩人佛教会
1703, Building 2, Fuli Shanzhuang
富丽山庄3栋1703室
13222018582
Service: 11:00am

Shigulu Catholic Church 石鼓路天主教堂

112 Shigu Lu 石鼓路112号
84706863
Korean service: Sat 4.30pm
English/Chinese service: Sun 4.30pm

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Jingli Hotel, 7 Beijing Xi Lu
北京西路7号晶丽酒店
Mormon service, Sun at 10am
Foreign passport holders only.

Pets

Amy Hao Hao Pet Care **爱味好好**

18 Nantai Xiang Xi (off Wang Fu Da Jie) 王府大街
南台巷西18号
84203097 / 13952034351
Professional and caring cat and dog grooming service owned and run by a local Nanjing girl who speaks fluent English.

Nanjing Veterinary Station

南京畜牧兽医站宠物总医院
448 Longpan Zhong Lu
龙蟠中路448号
84484781
Major centre for vet services and vaccinations.

Al-Bi Pet 艾贝尔宠物医院

258-27 Zhongyang Lu
中央路258-27号
83112202

Tom Dog Pet Center

汤姆狗宠物中心
1 Shanghai Lu 上海路1号
86662858

Pet stayover and dog walking service, retail outlet and English speaking staff.

Property Services

Crown Relocations

嘉柏 (中国) 国际货运代理有限公司
Rm 1908, Block B, New Century Plaza,
1 Taiping Nan Lu
太平南路1号新世纪广场B栋1908室
84541017

CMR Corporate Property & Relocation **南京浩麦房地产咨询**

12C1, Jinlun Mansion, 108 Hanzhong Lu
汉中路108号金轮大厦12C1座
84701658
www.cmrchina.com
Complete relocation service to multinational companies, with additional services including driver's license and import/export of pets.

Media Production - Design - Photography

SinoConnexion

南京贺福文化传媒有限公司
14F, Building 1, World Times Square, 8 Dongbao Lu, Hexi
鼓楼区东宝路8号时代天地广场1幢1417室
84718617 / 13851522275
www.sinoconnexion.com
info@sinoconnexion.com
International award winning professional foreign owned video and media production company offering advertising agency services plus print and digital publications, broadcast media, internet advertising, social media promotion; plus production of audio materials. 25 plus years experience in traditional broadcast media and print, and 19 years of work in the media industry in China.

VOZ Design

南京嗓音文化传播有限公司
Office 612, Sunong Building, 357 Mochou Lu
莫愁路357号苏农大厦612室 210004
85520158 / 180 6168 5196 / 159 5057 5174
www.vozdesign.com
contact@vozdesign.com
Professional marketing oriented graphic design and brand development. No copies, no templates, only creativity and lots of brain juice. Mediocrity is a disease we fight everyday.

Nicolas Harter Photography

137 7076 1603
www.nicolasharter.com
A French photographer specialising in wedding, commercial and event photography, and author of photo-book "Africa Square", a profile of African artists at the 2010 Shanghai Expo.

Phrephotos Photography

1377 099 9175
www.phrephotos.com
Photographic services offered. Product shots, portraiture and more.

Miscellaneous

Icalse Copier Rental 南京艾科思商贸有限公司

Huashan Hotel, Zhujiang Lu, Nanjing
南京珠江路华山饭店内
6866505
www.icalse.com
icalse@126.com
Photocopier and shredder rental, in all sizes including those for industrial use. Other branches in Suzhou, Kunshan and Shanghai.

Interpreter & Translation Service

Professional interpreter with extensive Sino-foreign business background
13002512862
nanjing.interpreter@gmail.com

Satellite TV Installation Service

13770323459
nanjingstv@gmail.com

Bottled Water Delivery Service

By Coca-Cola Nanjing
4008282288 (Free)
Mineral water, pure water, water machine cleaning.

Lustre Cobbler 莱斯特皮鞋修饰

Golden Eagle Shopping Center, 89 Hanzhong Lu
汉中路89号金鹰国际
Central Department Store, 79 Zhongshan Nan Lu
中山南路79号中央商场

Hong Bang Tailor

红邦裁缝
18 Nanxiu Cun, Shanghai Lu 上海路南秀村18号
The tailor of choice for many a Nanjing expat.

Leisure & Sports

Massage & Spa

Pathways Spa & Lifestyle Club

颐庭Spa生活会馆
13F, Tian'an International Building,
98 Zhongshan Nan Lu 中山南路98号13楼
84540166
www.pathway-spa.com
Lifestyle club consisting of a dedicated spa area with private treatment rooms, Thai Massage room and Foot Massage room. Other facilities include yoga and meditation rooms, sky garden lounge and private function rooms.

Flow SPA 川·天地

46 Xijia Datang, Ming Cheng Hui (200m north of Xuanwu Lake's Jiefang Gate)
明城汇西家大塘46号
57718777
Hours: 10.30am-10.00pm
Sino-German joint venture. 12 luxurious single and twin private suites for men & women.

Shoujia Medical & Health Center 手佳按摩

136 Changjiang Lu 长江路136号
84702129
Various types of massage with blind masseurs.

Facial-Spring 春之源美容中心

28-1 Dashiqiao, Danfeng Jie 丹凤街大石桥28-1号
83604422
Various packages available including face, neck and shoulder massage.

OneZo 春之源美容中心

400 Zhongshan Nan Lu 中山南路400
85861099
Upmarket spa with a focus on TCM catering for CEO types.

Gyms & Sports

Yanlord Tower Club

仁恒国际俱乐部
116 Lushan Lu
南京市建邺区庐山路116号
87765111
www.yanlordtowerclub.com
With Fraser Suites Nanjing looking after all your needs, this is the place to unwind in total comfort, to relax with family, cement existing friendships, build meaningful new ones. A wide range of leisure and entertainment facilities is available for your undisturbed enjoyment.

Olympic Century Star Ice Skating Club

奥体世纪星滑冰俱乐部

222 Jiangdong Zhong Lu (Inside Olympic Center)
江东中路222号奥体中心内
86690465 / 86690467

Nanjing North Star Ice Skating Club

南京北极星滑冰俱乐部

Qinhua Sports Center,
20 Pingjiangfu Lu
秦淮区平江府路20号
52200031

Ninth City Billiards 9城花式撞球

1912 District, 52 Taiping Bei Lu
太平北路52号1912街区
84504303
1pm till late. ¥15/hr in the afternoon.

Nanjing Leiniaio Paragliding Club

南京雷鸟滑翔伞俱乐部

Wutaishan Sport Center Tennis Stadium
南京市五台山体育中心网球场
84458450 / 15335179782

Klein Billiards 克莱思台球

135 Hongwu Lu 洪武路135号
51587158

Zhongshan Shooting Club

中山射击俱乐部

12 Lifu Jie
白下区李府街12号
84615141
Shotgun, rifle and pistol shooting, into the city wall!

Changqing Taekwondo 长青跆拳道馆

145 Zhongshan Dong Lu
玄武区中山东路145号
84541055

Karate Eifuukaikan 空手道影风道场

96 Yushi Jie 鱼市街96号
52989189

Pisarev Ballet 比萨列夫芭蕾舞学校

B901 Junlin International Mansion, 5 Guangzhou Lu
广州路5号君临国际B901室
86975095

Daoshun Archery 道顺射箭

Wutaishan Sports Centre, 173 Guangzhou Lu
广州路173号 五台山体育中心
51888882

Art & Culture

Nanjing Art and Cultural Center

南京文化艺术中心

101 Changjiang Lu 长江路101号
84797920
Regular large-scale shows by professional Chinese and foreign performers.

Jiangnan 631 Niuda Theatre

江南631牛达剧场

5 Yanling Xiang 延龄巷5号
84419786
Weekend Chinese modern small theater shows.

Nanjing Art Academy Concert Hall

南京艺术学院音乐厅

15 Huju Lu 虎踞北路15号
83498249
Irregular performances by Chinese and overseas students and faculty.

Jiangsu Kunqu Theater 兰苑剧场

4 Chaotian Gong 朝天宫4号
84469284
Live performance of Kunqu opera.

Drug Art Museum

南京药艺术馆

Building 22, 12 Dinghui Men Jie
定淮门12号(世界之窗软件园) 22号房
83752646
A private art gallery that in addition to exhibitions also hosts social experiments between local and foreign artists.

Golf



Sofitel Zhongshan Golf Resort

钟山高尔夫俱乐部

7 Huanling Lu 环陵路7号

84606666

Gingko Lake Golf Club 银杏湖高尔夫俱乐部

1 Guli Yinxing Hu 江宁谷里银杏湖1号
86139988

Nanjing Harvard Golf Club

南京昭富国际高尔夫俱乐部

176 Zhenzhu Jie, Pukou

南京市浦口区珍珠街176号

58853333

Beauty



Wan Yan Shi Beauty Salon

完颜氏美容沙龙

Room 108, Building 2, 9 Wenfan Lu
文范路9号2幢108室

85791042

VS Philosophy Hair Salon

沙宣理念美发

6F, Deji Plaza 德基广场6楼
84763486

Nail Bar 指爱你美甲

44 Wangfu Da Jie

王府大街44号 84209596

Sweet Love in Nails 指间密语

89 Shanghai Lu

上海路89号

Cinema (call for English language availability)

Xinjiekou International Cinema in Deji Plaza

德基广场新街口国际影城

18 Zhongshan Lu

中山路18号德基广场7楼

84797700

Nanjing Shangying International Cinema

南京上影国际影城

New City Mall, 99 Caochangmen Da Jie

鼓楼区草场门大街99号龙江新城市广场3楼(近江东北路)

86223345 / 862240908

Aqua City Hengdian Cinema City

南京水游城横店国际影城

4F, Aqua City, 1 Jiankang Lu 建康路1号水游城4楼

82233599

Food & Drinks

Asian Cuisine



The Lobby Restaurant at Fraser Suites

仁恒辉盛阁国际公寓大堂餐厅

116 Lushan Lu

建邺区庐山路116号

86268888 Ext. 643

Sink your teeth into mouth-watering delights such

as tender-grilled rib-eye steak, roasted chicken, or the seafood linguine cooked in spicy tomato sauce. Asian must-tries also include Hainanese chicken rice and laksa.

Keziguli Muslim Restaurant

克兹古丽餐厅

53 Wangfu Da Jie

王府大街53号

85981468

A delicious change from the standard Chinese cuisine: spicy noodles, potatoes, chicken and lamb dishes. Xinjiang performance.

Istanbul Turkish Cafe

食正坊咖啡店

209 Shanghai Lu

上海路209号

83309030

A range of Turkish and Vietnamese food, including Turkish "pizza", kebabs, wraps, freshly made yoghurt, and some desserts. All food is halal.

Golden Harvest Thai Opera Cafe

金禾泰大餐厅

2 Shizi Qiao, Hunan Lu

湖南路 狮子桥2号

83241823

One of the only authentic Thai restaurants in this area of the city. Prices tend to be quite high, with set meals for four costing up to ¥1,000.

Pho Saigon

金禾泰大餐厅

2F, Huanya Plaza, 33 Shigu Lu

白下区石鼓路33号环亚广场2楼

84465722

Popular fare includes Vietnamese style noodles (pho) and others such as vegetarian dishes and seafood as well as the standard beef, pork, chicken and duck selections. Mains range from ¥26-50.

Indian Cuisine



Taj Mahal

泰姬玛哈印度料理

117 Fengtu Lu

丰富路117号

84214123

189 Shanghai Lu 上海路189号

83350491

Established in 2003, the Taj Mahal Indian Restaurant made a name for itself by offering a great variety and exotic blend of high quality authentic Indian cuisine that it continues to this day, making it forever popular with the foreign community.



Himalaya-Nepalese & Indian Restaurant

喜马拉雅尼泊尔印度餐厅

193 Shigu Lu (behind the Sheraton)

石鼓路193号

8666 1828

Himalaya is a very popular restaurant serving a variety of Nepali and Indian foods in a setting as authentic and inspired as the dishes themselves. English menu, English speaking staff, free delivery within 1 kilometre. Wifi available.

Kohinoor Restaurant

科伊诺尔餐厅

2F, Ramada Hotel, 45 Zhongshan Bei Lu

中山北路45号华美达怡华酒店2楼

83122522

Vegetarian and non-vegetarian curries made in the original unimitable style of Indian and Pakistani cuisine prepared by chefs brought especially from the mystery lands. Owned & operated by an individual with over 20 years of international hospitality experience.

Punjabi Restaurant

本杰比印度餐厅

2 Shizi Qiao, Hunan Lu
湖南路狮子桥 2号
83245421

A well-established Indian restaurant in Nanjing offering traditional Kadhais, Murghs, Masalas and Vindaloos in addition to more familiar Chinese dishes. Free delivery within 3 kilometres.

Japanese Cuisine

Wadouraku

和道乐日本居酒屋

121 Shigu Lu
石鼓路121号
84465760

Patronised by many from Nanjing's Japanese community, and largely thought of as the genuine Japanese experience in Nanjing.

Taiyō Teppanyaki 大渔铁板

57 Zhongshan Lu
中山路57号
84729518
54 Taiping Bei Lu (in 1912)
太平北路54号, 在1912里
84458310
3 Kunlun Lu
昆仑路3号
58850588

Famous for its special offer: ¥168 for all you can eat and all you can drink. This includes sushi, sashimi, sake, beer, and everything on the menu. Much of the food is cooked right in front of you.

Shuizhui 水之惠

18-2 Wangfu Da Jie 王府大街18-2号
84217517

Nagoya 那古野

4F Grand Hotel, 208 Guangzhou Lu
广州路208号古南都饭店4楼
83311999

Korean Cuisine

Fudefang 福德坊

6 Taoguxincun, Hankou Lu
汉口路陶谷新村6号
83312091

Ke Jia Fu 可家福

38 Nanyinyangying (near Ninghai Lu)
鼓楼区南阴阳营38号(近宁海路)
83314283

Vegetarian

The Green Field – Vegetarian Restaurant

绿野香踪素食馆

1F Zhengyang Building, 56 Yudao Jie
御道街56号正阳大厦一楼
6661 9222

A wide selection of creative dishes and plenty of fresh vegetables along with special drinks and teas.

Pure Lotus 静心莲

1 Section C, Shuimuqinhua, 99 Shitoucheng Lu
石头城路99号水木秦淮C区1号
83752306

LvLiuJv (Living by Green Willow) 绿柳居素菜馆

248 Taiping Nan Lu (near Changfu Jie)
太平南路248号1-2楼(近常府街)
86643644

Western Bars & Restaurants

Studio 21 Grill Restaurant

麻美

193 Shigu Lu (behind the Sheraton)
石鼓路193号(石鼓湾美食休闲街区)
86795269 / 13072525212
With genuine European flavours, grilled meat and seafood specialties, Studio 21 also offers renowned home made desserts, all in an elegant and relaxing atmosphere. Special Set Lunch Menu with prices from ¥38 and specials for student and teachers, plus live music every Friday and Saturday during dinner.

C-Lounge

玺酒廊

237 Zhongshan Dong Lu (back of the Central Hotel)
中山东路237号(中央饭店后门)
An altogether more ambient vibe from the people who brought us Castle Bar, differentiating itself with Chinese nostalgia themed events and parties. Open from 6pm - 2am on weekdays and often later at weekends. Free wifi.

Nail Jazz Bar

钉子吧

10 Luolang Xiang (200m south of the Sheraton)
罗廊巷10号, 立金斯利酒店200米
8653 2244
A relaxed bar that offers a wide variety of imported beers. The bar has a cozy upstairs and a more open downstairs, complete with stage and foosball table.

Blue Marlin

蓝枪鱼音乐餐厅

8 Changjiang Hou Jie, 1912
南京市玄武区长江后街8号1912酒吧街
84537376
Liyuan Zhong Lu, Jiangning (near Baijia Lake)
利源中路(百家湖附近)
523932890
Yadong Plaza, 12 Xianyin Bei Lu
仙隐北路12号 亚东广场

One of the more established hangouts in Nanjing that with new locations make it still popular with expats. Offers quality drinks plus German and European dishes. Happy hour from 4-7pm.

Bebbis

百比思

1st floor, Orient Department Store, 2 Zhongshan Nan Lu
中山南路2号东方商城1楼
84730121
Interesting Fondue experience.

Danny's Irish Restaurant & Pub

丹尼'爱尔兰餐厅&酒吧

4F, Sheraton Nanjing, 169 Hangzhong Lu
汉中路169号金斯利酒店4楼
8666 8888 7775
Quality hotel dinners plus the usual selection of beer and liquor in addition to being a good place to sit and chat. Live performances and TV sport. Open from 6 pm.

Cosima

可西玛

120 Shanghai Lu (near to Hankou Lu)
上海路120号
83337576
Famous for being the smallest restaurant in the city, serving a variety of Spanish food. Good tapas, pizza and a nice variety of wine. Outdoor seating expands the capacity of the restaurant considerably!

Secco Restaurant and Bar

喜客西餐厅

3 Kunlun Lu
(South of Xuanwu Park's main gate)
昆仑路3号, 在玄武湖公园正门的南边
83370679

A German restaurant and bar that is a good place to start a night out, located beside the city wall. Another major expat draw that features barbeque, buffet, outdoor dining and strong mixed drinks.

Talking & Talking 2

对话西餐厅

Room 101, 9 Pei De Li,
Ninghai Lu
宁海路培德里9号栋101室
83200844
20 Jinyin Street
金银街21号
83323969

Offers a surprisingly large variety of beers and liquors, as well as a good selection of food. Open 11:00 am until late, tending to fill up at night time.

Don Quixote

堂吉珂德餐厅与酒吧

39 Chengxian Street,
off Zhujiang Lu
珠江路成贤街39号
83359517
This pub doubles as a Spanish restaurant offering a variety of cuisines. However, after the kitchen closes, a live band comes on upstairs. Downstairs, there is a large screen plasma TV and video games.

Sancho Panza

到堂吉珂德

173 Guangzhou Lu, Wutaishan Stadium North gate (take the stairs to the right)
广州路173号, 五台山体育场北大门内
(无高尔夫球场西侧台阶上)
A 2-floor bar featuring live music, pool, food and quality eats plus a fully-stocked bar.

Ciao Italia

你好意大利

193-2 Shigu Lu (outside Sunglow Bay near the Sheraton) 石鼓路193-2号
86608807
Ciao Italia's master chef Giuseppe serves over 140 authentic Italian specialties, including 30 varieties of pizza that are considered some of Nanjing's best. Free delivery is available.

Pisa Pizza

比萨斜塔意式西餐厅

81-8 Shanghai Road
上海路81-8号
1580 517 7575
Pisa Pizza has a reputation for serving up the finest pizza in the city, straight from the wood fired oven.

Blue Sky Expat Bar & Grill

蓝澳西餐厅

77 Shanghai Lu
上海路77号
86639197
www.the-bluesky.com
One of the original expat bars to open in Nanjing, serving burgers, pizzas, plus Aussie meat pies and more. A wide range of beers and spirits are available, including several Australian brands; it is the only bar in Nanjing to serve Bundaburg Rum (Bundy). There are also weekly and monthly pool competitions and like any good pub, music you thought you had forgotten about! Free wifi and weekend openings at 10.30am.

NJ *Ellens Bar* 艾伦酒吧

132-3 Guangzhou Lu
(a few metres from the corner of Shanghai Lu)
广州路132-3号
83641119
丁家桥75号
58825052

75 Dingjia Qiao (near to Hunan Lu, opposite Blue Gulf Cafe and Zhong Da Hospital)
Laid back and relaxed atmosphere have quickly made this a favourite, especially amongst the student crowd. Good range of food & drinks at great value prices.

NJ *Swede and Kraut* 云中西餐厅

12 Nanxiucun 南秀村12号
86638798

This bar and restaurant near Nanjing University features an impressive beer list, including German and Belgian labels, alongside a menu of traditional European foods and desserts. Take out and special holiday dinners are available.

NJ *La Table de Mr. Eiffel* 巴黎盛宴

83 Guangzhou Lu, near Qingliangshan Park
广州路83号, 靠近清凉山公园
83711900
Offers authentic French cuisine and carries an extensive list of French wines by the glass. It is located in an old Chinese garden house with an entrance on Qingliang Shan Park and an outside terrace.

NJ *Soul Mate* 索味法式休闲餐厅

15-1 Nanxiucun,
off Hankou Lu
南秀村15-1, 靠近汉口路
83328418

Located in an old house very close to Nanjing University, Soul Mate serves French style pizzas, omelettes, mixed drinks, wines, and beers. Open from 11:30 am to 10 pm.

NJ *Les 5 Sens* 乐尚西餐厅

52-1 Hankou Lu
汉口路52-1, 靠近南京大学
83595859

A surprisingly inexpensive French restaurant. Homemade traditional French dishes (set menu and à la carte available) for lunch and dinner in a friendly atmosphere. Many dishes cost less than ¥50. Open 11:30 am to 10 pm, with take away service. Free WiFi.

NJ *Jimmy's* 吉米来吧

193 Shigu Road (inside Sunglow Bay near the Sheraton)
石鼓路193号
86792599
209 Shanghai Lu (across from Skyways)
上海路209号
83318085
www.jimmysnj.com

A popular American-owned sports bar and staple of the local expat community. The bar and restaurant offers satellite sports coverage, a very well stocked bar with draught beer and a large variety of whisky, plus simple American food such as hamburgers, hot dogs, subs, tacos, and most famously, pizza. Free delivery within 3 kilometers. From the tiny other location, Another Jimmy's serves up specials to the Shanghai Lu student community.

NJ *61 House* 陆拾壹号餐厅

61 Hankou Xi Lu
汉口路61号
83205979 / 13851434386

A significant stop on the live music circuit in China for international unsigned bands. Expect to see one or two performances every week.

NJ *Behind the Wall* 答案墨西哥餐厅

150 Shanghai Road (in Nanxiu Cun)
上海路150号, 在南秀村
83915630

One of the oldest bars in Nanjing serving drinks and food in a relaxed atmosphere, and in the warmer months on one of the finest terraces in the city. Live musical performances go well with strong sangria and beer.

NJ *Jack's Place* 杰克地方西餐厅

35 Wang Fu Da Jie
王府大街35号
84206485

160 Shanghai Lu
南京上海路160号
83323616
Humble yet honest, Jack's Place has tellingly been around Nanjing for around 15 years and serves up Italian favourites popular with expats and locals alike, and at very reasonable prices.

NJ *La Cantina* 南京米凯利酒业有限公司

#2-7 East Nantai Xiang (off Wangfu Da Jie)
南台巷东2-7号
58787665 / 13813842543
A small wine bar of appreciation and plain old relaxation with a considerable selection of wine (largely Italian) complimented by snacks and friendly Italian/Chinese service.

NJ *Eminence Cellar* 香松酒窖

Inside Wutaishan (opposite to Jin Inn),
Guangzhou Lu 广州路, 五台山体育场
66012088
High quality western restaurant offering organic food, breads baked on-site; a full cigar bar, private meeting rooms and a huge wine cellar.

NJ *Potato Bistro* 马铃薯

5*301 Kangqiao Sheng Fei, 9 Wenfan Road,
Xianlin University Area
仙林大学城文苑路9号
85791293
A bistro based on green, organic, fresh foods and authentic tastes within a quiet environment. A 150 square metre outdoor BBQ balcony is also available. Free wifi.

NJ *Paulaner Brauhaus* 宝莱纳啤酒花园

123 Guangzhou Road
广州路123号
83117188
A chain restaurant and bar located on the side of Wutaishan Stadium's hill, with decor, beer, and food that are entirely German.

NJ *Vanilla Sky* 香草天空

4-4 Taoguxincun, off Shanghai Road
上海路陶谷新村4-4号
83202884
Vanilla Sky serves up a variety of Western foods, including pizzas, pastas, steaks and salads. Prices

are reasonable, and a cozy atmosphere keeps many customers coming back.

NJ *Bellini Italian Bar & Restaurant* 贝丽妮意式餐厅

1-106, 9 Wenfan Lu, Xianlin
大学城文苑路9号1-106室
85791577

Stylish and elegant yet easy in which to relax. Utilising ingredients specially sourced, many dishes and drinks are unique in Nanjing. Free wifi. Closed on Mondays. Reservations are advised.

NJ *Country Road* 约翰·丹佛

20-1 Nanxiucun
南秀村20-1号
87776422
With pasta, pizza, steak, coffee, wine, music and books, Country Road is both popular and elegant.

Boston Chips

波士顿炸番天

New City Mall, Hexi
河西新城市广场

An array of boardwalk food, such as hotdogs, tater tots, mashed potatoes, onion rings, and chicken filets, including BBQ and Cajun styles. Two other locations in Nanjing.

Bakery & Café

NJ *Skyways* 云中食品店

160 Shanghai Road 上海路160号
83317103
A18, Yadong Commercial Plaza, 12 Xianyin Bei Lu
仙隐北路12号 亚东广场A18室
85791391
One of the best known foreign shops in Nanjing offering breads, made-to-order sandwiches, cakes, chocolates, desserts, plus a fair selection of imported deli items such as cheese and salami. Large cakes and pies can also be pre-ordered. Indoor and outdoor seating.

NJ *Sculpting in Time Café* 雕刻时光咖啡馆

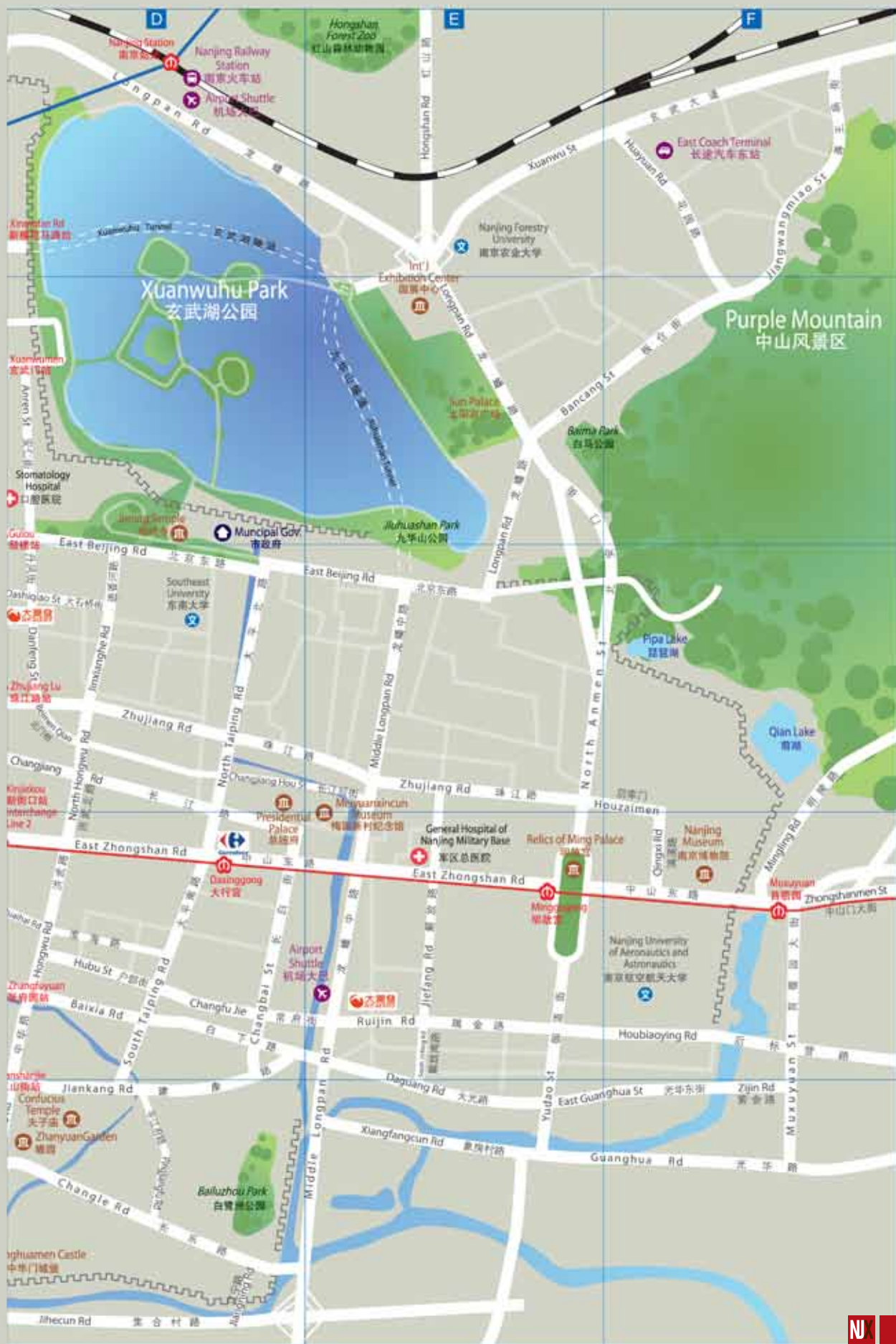
2F, 47 Hankou Lu 汉口路47号2楼
83597180
32 Dashiba Jie (Confucius Temple East Gate)
秦淮区大石坝街32号(夫子庙东门)
Sculpting in Time was started by two college graduates from Beijing offering a pleasant coffee house atmosphere, along with brunch, cocktail hours, film screenings, a variety of Western food, plus widely known brownies. The balcony at the Confucius temple branch offers romantic night time views over the Qinhuai river. Free Wifi.

NJ *3 Coffee* 3号咖啡馆

82-1 Shanghai Lu
上海路82-1号
83244617 / 83311505
An upper floor library has art, design and photography books and magazines. Offers a range of coffee, tea, alcohol and limited snacks. Balcony affords a nice view of Shanghai Lu. Free Wifi.

NJ *Godot's Home* 戈多的店咖啡馆

23 Nanxiucun, off Shanghai Lu
南秀村23号
86637484
A beautifully designed, relaxed café off Hankou Lu inspired by the play by Irish Playwright Samuel Beckett serving a great range of coffee, tea and food in a cozy atmosphere. Opening hours/days are somewhat haphazard.







Xianlin Area

Map Symbol Legend

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Olympic Area

NX THE NANJINGER CLASSIFIEDS

For detailed information about these and many other classified ads and events please visit www.nanjingexpat.com

Jobs - Positions Vacant

■ Client Services Liaison / Admissions Coordinator - BSN

Duties & Responsibilities: Serving as the first point of contact for families entering Nanjing | Assisting incoming families in answering questions or concerns they may have about the school, community or general life in Nanjing | Data entry and management | Assist in creating marketing initiatives & plans | Create, edit and build marketing content (for web and print) | Setting-up community and family events
Work is primarily Monday – Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00pm with a few weekend work days when the school is hosting an event or incoming family. We are seeking someone with an extremely positive attitude who intends to stay in Nanjing for at least 3 years. This position will begin in early June, 2012

For more information on our school please visit www.bsn.org.cn

Email: hr@bsn.org.cn

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

■ English Teacher Needed

Rise English Shanxi Road Center at Nanjing is a school teaching kids English aged from 4-12. We are currently looking for part time ESL Teachers.

Job details: 20 hours/month | 150 /hour

Requirements: Native English Speaker | TESOL / TEFL Certificate is preferred but not necessary | University Degree | Young at heart | Relevant teaching experience is definitely an advantage

Email: tonjrise_sx@yahoo.com.cn

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

■ Part Time Job in Liyang close to Changzhou Wuxi on Weekends 1500 rmb/w

Part time job in Liyang, Changzhou, Jiangsu on weekdays starts asap.

Work time: Fri. evening 1 period, Sat and Sun, 5-7 classes each day. 40-50 mins/class.

School: training school

Students: 5-16 years

Requirements: Native English speaker+ teaching experience

Payment: 1500 rmb/classes, offer accommodation, live in hotel, travel cost reimbursement

Teachers who will be free on weekdays in Nanjing, Changzhou, Suzhou and Wuxi are all welcomed. PPhone: 18071109291

Email: huaxiajob@163.com

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

■ Weekend Classes from September 7000 to 8000p/mth

Easy 45 min classes, Australian owned school. Superstar is a great place to work with an emphasis on FUN! It will suit only someone who is outgoing and confident and able to take command. Full plans are provided so all you need is your flare. Salary is dependant on hrs but no less than 100 for 45 minutes plus bonuses. This would suit someone already in Nanjing but if you need, we can provide you with a full working permit and expert certificate etc. Work available 7 days and free lunches each day too.

Phone: 15951938389

Email: Ami@SuperstarEnglish.com

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

■ English Teacher Needed

Teaching French using English!

We are looking for female French speakers.

French speaking Canadians, highly preferred.

All other native female French speakers are welcome to apply.

Please email your latest CV.

Email: nlevel.edu@gmail.com

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

Jobs - Jobseekers

■ High quality ayi for foreign family

We are an expat family who have lived in Nanjing for more than 3 years and are moving in July. Our ayi, An has worked for us all of that time and is looking for another full time position. She is honest, reliable and hard working. She has cleaned, cooked, shopped, helped look after our 3 children and numerous other tasks. She would be available from mid July onwards.

Phone: 18651604752

Email: lesleypolson@hotmail.co.uk

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

■ Soft Skills Trainer/ Teachers Trainer

English speaking: Soft Skills Trainer/ Teachers trainer

Phone: 15000227537

Email: abualsudrami@hotmail.com

For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

For Sale - Wanted

■ Moped Wanted

I'm looking for an electric or gas moped than can ideally go at least 50 km/h.

Email: byronmeinerth@gmail.com

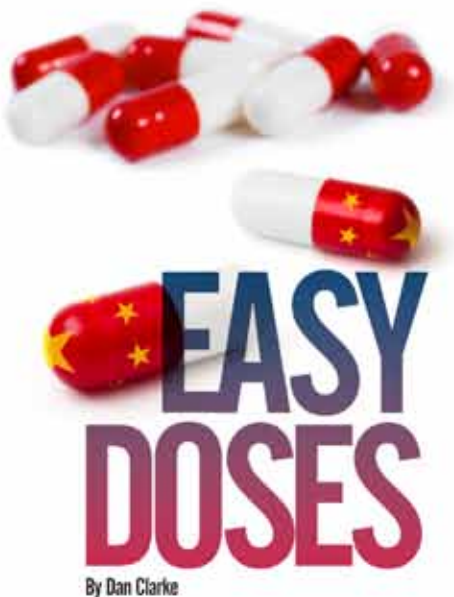
For full advertisement text, visit: www.nanjingexpat.com

Wanted: A place to advertise items for sale, jobs vacant, services on offer, upcoming events or anything in between.

Visit: www.nanjingexpat.com



The Nanjinger
Cryptic
Crossword
Answers



Finding Purpose

■ **N**o matter why they came to China, most people do plan on heading back home eventually; maybe in a year, maybe in 20. However long it is, home is a strong draw for many people. But you have to ask yourself, what you will do once you get there?

If you spend a year or so in China working, you will not have much trouble finding work back home. But if you are gone for five years or more getting work back home is much more difficult. If you have worked as an English teacher, the only jobs available back home that will consider you qualified are in teaching. These almost always require spending more years at college to obtain a teaching degree. If you have worked for a small company, Western businesses may consider you out of the loop and less desirable.

So should you just leave China, so that your skills and knowledge are not considered obsolete or useless?
No.

Consider what you want to do in the future. Can you do it now? Can you do it well enough to get a job back home? If not, think about how you can improve yourself. Improving your skills is actually really easy in China, you just have to put some time and money into it.

Living in Nanjing you are surrounded by colleges and universities. You can learn Chinese or other languages, Chinese medicine and massage, business, education, and social sciences. This will take time, and there may be some problems with language barriers, but earning a degree or a Masters at a Chinese school is possible.

If you want to get a Western degree, or work and study at the same time, consider distance education. Do not join one of the internet schools that you see advertised all over, they're expensive and not very respected. What you need to do is join a regular university that provides online learning. These distance ed classes are cheaper than most online schools, and the schools are more respected. You can earn a degree in almost any subject, or simply pad out your resume by taking individual classes. Visit the website of a regular college in which you are interested and look at their distance education section; virtually every school in North America has a few dozen classes and a handful of degree programs available.

If you do not want to study a regular program or spend years getting educated, many schools of business offer certificates in various subjects. There are certificate courses for marketing, training, Photoshop, photography and literally hundreds more. These cost a few hundred to a few thousand dollars, and generally take three months to a year, working in your spare time.

So while you are living in China think of how you can improve your education and improve yourself at the same time! **NU**



The Big End

By Frank Hossack

Only one word pops into mind upon first glance at the Infiniti FX35; Batmobile.

This concept has obviously not been lost on Infiniti themselves; pop one's head in the door, buttons galore, and once on the road a performance of which even the caped one would be proud, as we found our overly enthusiastic salesman taking us to 120km/h within seconds of leaving the dealership. In city traffic.



We double checked our seat belts and felt collectively better when the more safety conscious, police trained Nanjing Expat driver took over. Yet it is difficult to not drive fast in the "Sport SUV", a nickname earned from the tone its engine adopts at speeds over 4,000 rpm. While the more powerful of the range, the FX50, will provide you with 5 litres of V8 joy, even our puny 3.5 litre V6 was happy to make the jump from 140 to 160 km/h in five seconds. At the legal end of the speed spectrum, the seven gear automatic transmission offers an almost silent ride at 120 km/h with the resultant 2,000 rpm providing a relative fuel economy of 10 litres per 100 kilometres.

So who buys these beasts? In his explanation our salesman used the term "real estate tycoons". Twice. The ladies; no. Comparisons are being made with the Mercedes

ML350 but for us this is a no brainer; who has time to be another slob in a black Benz when you have to take down the Joker?

The unique outward appearance that attracted us to seek out a test drive is echoed on the interior; a chocolate leather on black finish that makes the FX35's musical



equivalent Harold Melvin and the Bluenotes; pure understated and in no way ostentatious luxury that melts in the mouth. That Infiniti have chosen an analogue clock for the centre of the dashboard speaks volumes about the approach adopted by the producers of Nissan's premium brand.

But oh, the price of such luxury. The PRC going rate for the FX35 is a tad over ¥800,000, while in the USA the same will set you back only the equivalent of ¥270,000.

Our inquiries as to why were met with a vague reasoning to do with import tax. No matter. At that price, better to give it a miss here in China. Buy one for the kids back home; they can play with it while they're watching Batman. **NU**

The Nanjinger test drove the Infiniti FX 35 at 南京文华英非尼迪, located at 雨花台区软件大道, tel (025) 66667788.



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