

NYU
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SHANGHAI
纽约大学

Summer 2017 Cultural Trip in Beijing

June 16-18, 2017



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I. ITINERARY

Please note:

Schedule intended for general reference only; activities may be subject to change.
Please note that you should bring or plan for all meals with an asterisk.

Friday, June 16

- Morning* 06:30 Pick up at Jinqiao Residence Hall
09:00 Train departs Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station
- *Breakfast on your own (on the bus)!
- Afternoon* 13:48 Arrive at Beijing South Railway Station, then get on a bus
*Lunch on your own (on the train)
14:30 Visit Temple of Heaven
- Evening* 16:30 Check into Hotel
17:30 Dinner at Quanjude
19:00 Bus to Hotel

Saturday, June 17

- Morning* 07:00 Breakfast at hotel
07:30 Depart for Great Wall Mutianyu
09:00 Visit Great Wall Mutianyu
- Afternoon* 12:30* Lunch on your own
14:30 Visit 798 Art District
- Evening* 18:00 Bus to Hotel, *Dinner on your own
19:00 Bus to show in Laoshe Tea House (optional, 180 RMB)

Sunday, June 18

- Morning* 07:00 Breakfast at hotel, Check out
08:00 Depart for Tian'An Men
09:00 Visit Tian'An Men and the Forbidden City
11:30 Visit Shichahai Hutong, Siheyuan and Nanluoguxiang
- Afternoon* 12:30 *Lunch on your own (at Nanluoguxiang)
13:30 Depart for Beijing South Railway Station
- Evening* 15:00 Train departs Beijing, dinner on the train
* Dinner on your own (on the train)
19:56 Arrive at Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station
20:00 Bus back to NYU Shanghai
21:00 Arrive back at Jinqiao Residence Hall

II. WHAT TO BRING

Required:

- Passport with current visa (**very important!**)
- Chinese National ID for Chinese students
- Student ID
- HTH Card
- Photocopies of passport/Chinese National ID in case of loss
- Program booklet
- Any necessary prescribed medications

Clothing (suggested):

- Comfortable shoes or sneakers
- Cap/Hat
- Sunglasses

Toiletries (suggested):

- A couple packs of dry tissues
- Hand sanitizer
- Wet wipes
- Sunscreen

Convenience Items (suggested):

- Money for souvenirs
- Water
- Umbrella
- Charger
- Ear plugs/eye mask for light sleepers
- Mask for those sensitive to dust
- Plastic bags for storing damp clothes

III. WHAT TO EXPECT

Beijing is the center of all things related to late classical and modern China. In it you will find people, culture, artifacts, and food from every corner of the country. Historical architecture and art in Beijing is often over 500 years old. Beijing is a city of contradictions and harmonies. The old hutong alleyways lined with courtyard houses now compete with monolithic high-rises, gigantic shopping centers, and government buildings, often right next door. The city is also home to a large number of beautifully landscaped parks and scenic areas.



Hotel Location and Contact Information

The Chang An Grand Hotel Beijing (Shaanxi Mansion) is located in Beijing's Chaoyang District, where the majority of Beijing's Foreign Embassies are and home to the World Center with Beijing's bustling Central Business District. The hotel is adjacent to Beijing Antique City which is China's largest curio and folk art market. Other area attractions include the Panjiayuan Flea Market, Capital Library (one of the Beijing's largest libraries) and Longian Park.

Beijing Changan Hotel

No 27 Huawei Road, Chaoyang

District, Beijing 100054, China Phone:

(86-10) 6773-1234

北京长安大饭店

北京市朝阳区华威里27号

电话：(86-10) 6773-1234



DESTINATION INFORMATION

Beijing



Location of Beijing municipal area

▸Area:	16,800 square km
▸Population:	21.15 million (2013)

Brief History of the Beijing Area

The city of Beijing has a long and rich history that dates back over 3,000 years. Prior to the unification of China by the first emperor Qinshihuang in 221 BC, Beijing was for centuries the capital of the ancient state of Yan. During the first millennia of imperial rule, Beijing was a provincial city in northern China. Its status grew in the 10th to the 13th centuries when the nomadic Khitan and Jurchen peoples from the steppes expanded southward, and made the city a capital of their dynasties, the Liao and Jin. When Kublai Khan made Dadu the capital of the Mongol-led Yuan Dynasty (1279–1368), all of China was ruled from Beijing for the first time. From this time onward, with the exception of two interludes from 1368 to 1421 and 1928 to 1949, Beijing would remain China's capital, serving as the seat of power for the Ming Dynasty (1421–1644), the Manchu-led Qing Dynasty (1644–1912), early Republic of China (1912–1928) and now the People's Republic of China (1949–present).

Geography of Beijing

Beijing is located at the northern tip of the North China Plain, near the meeting point of the Xishan and Yanshan mountain ranges. The city itself lies on flat land (elevation 20 to 60 m (66 to 200 feet) that opens to the east and south. The municipality's outlying districts and counties extend into the mountains that surround the city from the southwest to the northeast. The highest peaks are over 2,000 m (6,600 feet).

Beijing Municipality consists of six city districts, eight suburban districts and two rural counties. The terrain is roughly 38% flat and 62% mountainous. The city is 150 km inland from the Bohai Sea via Tianjin Municipality in the southeast. Aside from Tianjin, Beijing is bordered on all other sides by Hebei Province, including a section wedged between Beijing and Tianjin.

Climate of Beijing

The city's climate is a rather dry, characterized by hot, humid summers due to the East Asian monsoon, and generally cold, windy, dry winters that reflect the influence of the vast Siberian anticyclone. During the winter, winds from the northwest must cross the mountains that shield the city, keeping the city warmer than locations of similar latitude in China. Spring can bear witness to sandstorms blowing in from the Mongolian steppe, accompanied by rapidly warming, but generally dry, conditions. Autumn, like spring, sees little rain but is crisp and short. January averages $-3.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($25.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$), while July averages $26.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($79.2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). Annual precipitation is around 570 millimeters (22.4 in), falling mostly in the summer months.

Extremes have ranged from -27.4 to $42.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (-17 to $109\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$). In 2005, the total precipitation was 410.77 millimeters (16.17 in), a majority of which occurred in the summer.

Beijing Specialties and Local Products

It's hard to sum up Beijing's specialties in a short space, however, many of them are known throughout all of China and even worldwide. They include Peking Opera, Beijing roast duck, Beijing-style hotpot, siheyuan courtyard houses and hutong alleyways, and Ming and Qing-style imperial architecture. Less well-known but very enjoyable local specialties include dough figurines, leather light puppets, decorative paper cuttings, sticky rice and sesame desserts, and sugar-coated haw fruits.



Sites and Points of Interest

The Great Wall at Mutianyu

Mutianyu (Chinese: 慕田峪; pinyin: Mùtiányù) is a section of the Great Wall of China located in Huairou County 70 km northeast of central Beijing. The Mutianyu section of the Great Wall is connected with Jiankou in the west and Lianhuachi in the east. As one of the best-preserved parts of the Great Wall, the Mutianyu section of the Great Wall used to serve as the northern barrier defending the capital and the imperial tombs.



First built in the mid-6th century during the Northern Qi, the Mutianyu section is older than the Badaling section of the Great Wall. During the Ming dynasty, under the supervision of General Xu Da, construction of the present wall began, building over the previous wall. In 1569, the Mutianyu Great Wall was rebuilt and till today most parts of it are well preserved. The Mutianyu Great Wall has the largest construction scale and best quality among all sections of Great Wall.

Built mainly with granite, the wall is 7–8.5 metres high and the top is 4–5 metres wide. Compared with other sections of Great Wall, Mutianyu Great Wall possesses unique characteristics in its construction.

Besides, this section of Great Wall is surrounded by woodland and streams. The forest-coverage rate is over 90 percent.

Today, this section of wall is open to visitors. There are three methods of ascent and four methods of descent to choose from. Besides utilizing 4000+ steps, visitors may also choose between a two-rider chairlift or four-rider gondola lift up from the foothills to the level of the wall, which runs along the ridges above. These lifts may also be used to descend.



Another feature of the wall at Mutianyu is an alternate method of descent by single-rider personal wheeled toboggan. This allows single riders to descend from the wall to the valley on a winding metal track.

Forbidden City and Tian'anmen

The city of Beijing was organized to reflect a strict traditional Chinese cosmological order grounded in Confucian thought. This dictated the idea that the emperor's palace should be at the very center of the city, and that sites of spiritual and governmental importance should be found along the city's central north-south axis.

The Forbidden City still remains essentially at the center of Beijing today, and running north and south from it can be found all sorts of important sites, including Tian'anmen Square, Wangfujing Street, Gulou and Zhonglou (drum & bell towers), Jingshan Park, and even the recently-built Olympic venues like the Bird's Nest and Water Cube.

In the early 1400s, the third Ming Emperor Yongle moved the capital of China to Beijing. In 1406 he began construction on his new capital. The Capital consisted of three main sections: The Forbidden City, which contained the Imperial Palace complex; The Imperial City, which was home to the government officials; and the Outer City which was south of the Imperial City and is where the rest of the people lived. The Forbidden City of China is also known as two other names – the Imperial Palace Museum and Gugong. Both the Ming and Qing Dynasties carried out their administrative duties and lived within the walls of this incredible City.

The Forbidden City, (so named because common people were forbidden to enter) was indeed a city, with over 800 buildings containing 8,886 rooms, and covering 250 acres. The entire complex is surrounded by a 32 foot high wall which is protected by a 165 foot wide drainage ditch forming a moat. The city is only accessible by entering through one of four gates spanning the water.



Today, the Forbidden City is a public museum, drawing the attention of millions of people from around the world. It is here that you can see traditional architectural pieces up close and marvel in the treasures of the Imperial family and its court.

The majority of structures found within the walls of the Forbidden City are post-18th Century architecture. While some of these buildings have experienced levels of damage caused by the Gobi winds and the 21st Century looting by the Japanese and Kuomintang forces, most of them are still standing firm.

The operation of the Forbidden City has stretched over five centuries during which time, 24 Emperors from the Ming and Qing Dynasties ruled. It was in these 500 years that the Forbidden City was considered “off limits” to the world, which even included the Chinese population. However, that has all changed and today, people mill about every day through the cluster of buildings, free to enjoy the fascinating structures, tranquil gardens, and unbelievable designs.

The Tiananmen Gate to the Forbidden City was built in 1415 during the Ming Dynasty. Towards the demise of the Ming Dynasty, heavy fighting between Li Zicheng and the early Qing emperors damaged (or perhaps destroyed) the gate. Tian'anmen Square was designed and built in 1651, and has since enlarged to four times its original size in the 1950s.



Near the center of today's square, stood the "Great Ming Gate", the southern gate to the Imperial City, renamed "Great Qing Gate" during the Qing Dynasty, and "Gate of China" during the Republic of China era. Unlike the other gates in Beijing, such as the Tiananmen and the Qianmen, this was a purely ceremonial gateway, with three arches but no ramparts, similar in style to the ceremonial gateways found in the Ming Dynasty Tombs. This gate had a special status as the "Gate of the Nation", as can be seen from its successive names. It normally remained closed, except when the Emperor passed through. Commoner traffic was diverted to two side gates at the northern and eastern ends of today's square, respectively. Because of this diversion in traffic, a busy marketplace developed in the big, fenced square to the south of this gate.

British and French troops who invaded Beijing in 1860 pitched camp near the gate and briefly considered burning down the gate and the entire Forbidden City. They decided ultimately to spare the palace and to burn instead the emperor's Old Summer Palace. The Qing emperor eventually agreed to let the foreign powers establish headquarters in the area. During the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 the siege badly damaged the office complexes and several ministries were burnt down. In the conflict's denouement, the area became a space for foreign troops to assemble their armies and horses.

In the early 1950s, the Gate of China was demolished, allowing for the enlargement of the square. In November 1958 a major expansion of Tiananmen Square started, which was completed after only 10 months, in August 1959. This followed the vision of Mao Zedong to make the square the largest and most spectacular in the world, and intended to hold over 500,000 people. In that process, a large number of residential buildings and other structures have been demolished.

Temple of Heaven

The Temple of Heaven (Chinese: 天坛; pinyin: Tiāntán; Manchu: Abkai mukdehun), is a medieval complex of religious buildings situated in the southeastern part of central Beijing. The complex was visited by the Emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties for annual ceremonies of prayer to Heaven for good harvest. It has been regarded as a Taoist temple, although Chinese heaven worship, especially by the reigning monarch of the day, predates Taoism.

The temple complex was constructed from 1406 to 1420 during the reign of the Yongle Emperor, who was also responsible for the construction of the Forbidden City in Beijing. The complex was extended and renamed Temple of Heaven during the reign of the Jiajing Emperor in the 16th century. The Temple of Heaven was renovated in the 18th century under the Qianlong Emperor.

The temple was occupied by the Anglo-French Alliance during the Second Opium War. In 1900, during the Boxer Rebellion, the Eight Nation Alliance occupied the temple complex and turned it into the force's temporary command in Beijing, which lasted for one year.



The Temple of Heaven was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1998 and was described as "a masterpiece of architecture and landscape design which simply and graphically illustrates a cosmogony of great importance for the evolution of one of the world's great civilizations..." as the "symbolic layout and design of the Temple of Heaven had a profound influence on architecture and planning in the Far East over many centuries."

In ancient China, the Emperor of China was regarded as the Son of Heaven, who administered earthly matters on behalf of, and representing, heavenly authority. To be seen to be showing respect to the source of his authority, in the form of sacrifices to heaven, was extremely important. The temple was built for these ceremonies, mostly comprising prayers for good harvests.



Twice a year the Emperor and all his retinue would move from the Forbidden City through Beijing to encamp within the complex, wearing special robes and abstaining from eating meat. In the temple complex the Emperor would personally pray to Heaven for good harvests.

798 Art

Zone ([Chinese](#): 798艺术区; [pinyin](#): 798 Yìshùqū), or **Dashanzi Art District**, is a 50-year-old decommissioned [military factory](#) buildings with unique [architectural style](#). Located in [Dashanzi, Chaoyang District of Beijing](#), that houses a thriving [artistic community](#). The area is often called the **798 Art District** or **Factory 798** although technically, **Factory #798** is only one of several structures inside a complex formerly known as **718 Joint Factory**.



The buildings are within alleys number 2 and 4 on Jiǔxiānqiáo Lù (酒仙桥路), south of the Dàshānziqiáo [flyover](#) (大山子桥). In recent years, it has been the main venue for the annual [Beijing Queer Film Festival](#).

Beginning in 2002, artists and cultural organizations began to divide, rent out, and re-make the factory spaces, gradually developing them into galleries, art centers, artists' studios, design companies, restaurants, and bars. It became a "**Soho-esque**" area of international character, replete with "loft living," attracting attention from all around.



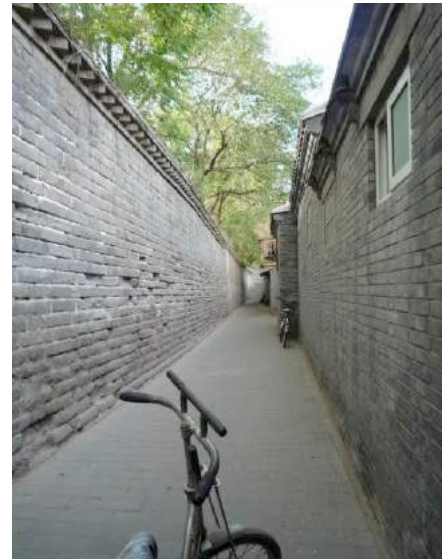
Bringing together contemporary art, architecture, and culture with a historically interesting location and an urban lifestyle, "798" has evolved into a cultural concept, of interest to experts and normal folk alike, influential on our concepts of both urban culture and living space.

798 stands for much more than a three digit number: in Beijing these numbers symbolize

the country's **cutting edge art movement** led by the Chinese vanguard, unchained artistic personalities with alternative life goals. The largest, most influential art district in China - the 798 - hosts world-class international and Chinese exhibitions in the midst of former weapons factories. The number of visitors to the 798 Art District reached as high as 75 million.

Siheyuans, Hutongs & Nanluoguxiang

In the Ming (1368 - 1644) and Qing Dynasties (1644 - 1911), city planning was less strict, and the original standards for what constituted a hutong were relaxed. Stallholders squeezed in the residential districts, which made the hutongs differ in width from over six meters (6.6 yards) to less than one meter (1.1 yards). What's more, hutongs at this time presented various appearances. Some hutongs, such as Koudai Hutong (Pocket Hutong) only had one entrance. Some hutongs, such as Jiudaowan Hutong (Nine Turns Hutong) had many twists and turns. Some hutongs even wound around a somewhat squared off circle like the Four Rings Hutong. Small retailers peddled their wares among the hutongs to satisfy people's daily needs. The basic appearance of hutongs was generally formed during these periods.



Many visitors to Beijing have come to know Nanluoguxiang in the capital's Dongcheng District. One of the best persevered areas in Downtown Beijing, Nanluoguxiang is famous for its hutong and courtyards but it is also now famed for the cafes and bars and clothing and handcraft shops that line its hutong laneways. Dubbed “an alternative to Houhai, Workers' Stadium, and Sanlitun,” Nanluoguxiang is a perfect blend of past and present.

Nanluoguxiang has a 768-metre-long south-north central lane, with 16 hutongs meandering east and west of off the central lane, giving each side eight hutongs. This was the typical hutong layout of the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368). With a history of more than 700 years, Nanluoguxiang is one of the capital's oldest hutong areas and has been one of Beijing's 25 cultural and historical protection areas since 1990. The southern end of Nanluoguxiang can be found at Di'anmen on Ping'an Dajie, with its northern end at Gulou Dongdajie (Drum Tower East Street).



Laoshe Tea House (Optional)

Laoshe Teahouse was named after the people's artist, Lao She (1899-1966) and his famous theater. Lao She, real name Shu Qingchun (舒庆春), was a notable Chinese writer, a novelist and a dramatist.

Founded in 1988, Laoshe Teahouse is located in Qianmen Street, covering a business area of 2,600 square meters. Decorated mainly in a traditional Chinese style, it is simple and elegant with a Beijing-styled environment. Neatly arranged square tables, backrest chairs, palace lanterns hung from the ceiling, wooden tablets marked with a tea table on the counter, and paintings and calligraphy couplets hung on the wall make you feel like you are entering an old Beijing folk museum.



Nowadays, there are five or six hundred teahouses in Beijing, but why does only Laoshe Teahouse enjoy the reputation of the "Name Card" of Beijing? Because it was the first modern teahouse after the reform and opening up of China, with the price of a big bowl of tea only costing two cents a bowl. Also, Laoshe Teahouse has a Beijing-flavor, where not only the tea can be tasted but the culture can also be appreciated by visitors.

Enjoy the Performances at the Teahouse

People there can enjoy splendid performances every day converged with outstanding folk arts such as operas, acrobatics, magic and face-changing while enjoying famous tea, palace snacks, as well as traditional Beijing flavored snacks. Numerous celebrities both at home and abroad have visited Laoshe Teahouse since it was founded, which enjoys a high reputation in the world. It has been a window for exhibiting the national culture and a bridge that connects China with the rest of the world. See below performances given at Laoshe Tea House.

Handeng Drums

It is one of the folk arts of China. When singers are singing, their mouths contain a lamp holder that has a horizontal length of nearly one foot, held by their teeth. On the top of the lamp holder, stand a number of lit candles; the bottom is decorated with colored tassels (each tassel is a drooping braid made with colorful feathers or silk). Singing in this way, it increases the difficulty of performing on the one hand, on the other hand, it gives prominence to the charming "acrobatic shows" which are visible, audible and pleasant.

Ventriloquism of a Hand Shadow

The ventriloquism of a hand shadow is a shadow which creates shapes of figures and animals by using a private shadow. It also projects the hand shapes on the screen with the simulated sound of ventriloquism through light reverse technology.

Face Changing

Face changing is one of the special skills of a Sichuan opera performance, which is a romantic way to reveal thoughts and emotions in the characters' hearts. It turns the invisible, abstract things

into visible, specific things. Face changing can be divided into three types, which are "touching the face (摸脸) ," "blowing the face (吹脸) " and "pulling the face (扯脸) "; in addition, there is a face changing skill called "luck".

Chinese Kung Fu

Chinese Kung Fu is a type of kickboxing but not just a fist movement. It is a crystallization of the wisdom of the Chinese nation.

Beijing Opera

The Peking Opera or the Beijing Opera - the largest opera in China - is the quintessence of China and has a history of 200 years. It has a rich list of plays, artists, troupes, audiences and wide influences, making it the foremost opera in China. The Beijing Opera is a comprehensive acting art. It blends singing, reading, acting, fighting and dancing together by using acting methods to narrate stories, depict characters, and express thoughts and feelings of "happiness, anger, sorrow, joy, surprise, fear and sadness". There are four roles in the Beijing Opera: Sheng (生) , Dan (旦) , Jing (净) and Chou (丑) (Sheng: a male role; Dan: a female role; Jing: a male characterized with moral integrity and cruelty; Chou: a clown role with white powder on his nose, called a clown or buffoon). These roles have the natural features of loyalty and treacherousness, beauty and ugliness, good and evil.

Ventriloquism

Ventriloquism is a form of entertainment, where performers seem to cause their voice to imitate the sounds of birds, insects and nature by using their mouths, teeth, lips, tongues and throats. Through aircraft, artillery and other military battle scenes, combined with art and good performances of ventriloquism, it can also be imitated vividly, which makes the audience feel like they are part of the scene, and they enjoy themselves.

A Two-Man Comic Show

A two-man comic show is a comic pairing in which humor is derived from the uneven relationship between two partners as a whole. Often one of the members with a body performance is known as the performer, while the other one, who is good at singing and has a wonderful voice, is called the rapper. The performer doesn't make any noise but only imitates the pronunciation of the rapper silently.

Playing a two-man comic show must have a scene with tables and chairs, as well as props which include handkerchiefs, folding fans and specialized headgear which is embroidered on the pigtails, and tied on a small circular support with a pigtail hung on the top.

Shadow Play

Shadow play is an ancient and unique dramatic art in folklore, using a piece of white gauze as the screen when playing.

Shadow puppetry originated during the Western Han Dynasty 2,000 years ago. A shadow puppet performance relies on the shadow of a window and making use of the lighting principle and planar mapping, then reflecting the paper dolls or puppets onto the screen, with music and singing to show a dramatic story. In the development of Chinese dramas, shadow play was probably the earliest Chinese play.

Safety in the Capital

While Beijing is generally a safe city for foreigners, you are advised to take the same kind of precautions you would in any other large city when you are out at night or when you are with people you do not know well. **Always use the buddy system and stay in groups, and never let strangers lead you anywhere!**

Most commonly encountered crimes and scams

Petty theft is the most often-encountered crime for tourists in Beijing. Pickpockets operate on crowded public transportation and in tourist-heavy areas. Other than this issue, there are some common scams you should be aware of.

Teahouse scam: Especially in areas such as the Forbidden City and Tiananmen, friendly and clean-cut looking Chinese young people will approach unwitting foreigners and ask them if they would like to drink some tea. They may mention a “tea tasting” or “tea exhibition”. The foreigners are taken to a private teahouse where they are given several different types of tea to sample, and no price is mentioned. When the bill comes, it is often as much as 500 USD for just a few small cups of tea. The “friendly” locals will offer to “spilt the bill”, though they in fact have no responsibility for paying it.

Art student scam: Likewise, several young Chinese people will approach some foreigners and tell them that they are art students who are having an exhibition nearby. Once at the gallery, they will mention how they do not have money for supplies and tuition, and they need people to buy their art so they can continue to attend school. The art is most likely not made by these individuals, and the gallery is privately owned, so such stories generally have no basis in fact.

Beggars and trash collectors: While few beggars in China are aggressive or dangerous, it is still important to note that many beggars work in groups. This means that if you give money to one beggar, he or she may be giving it to a boss or an organization. On the other hand, it is ok to give bottles and cans to people who collect them on the street. Recycling systems in China are not well developed, and these people make a living by bringing these items to the proper facilities.

Passport and Cash Safety

It is highly advisable to carry your passport and large amounts of money in a secure pouch under your clothes, not in outer pockets or in a purse or bag. If you have a secure place such as a safe in which you can leave your passport, you should still carry a copy of your passport and visa with you at all times. These documents count as your only legal identification while you are in China, and you should have them with you at all times.

You must show your passport in order to check into a hotel and to enter a train station. If you do not have your passport with you or do not wish to show it, you will not be allowed to register at a hotel. Please cooperate with front desk staff if they wish to hold your passport for an hour or two while you are registered. They are simply complying with Chinese law regarding foreign residents in China.

Avoiding “Black Cabs” and Other Taxi Safety

So-called black cabs or *heiche* are private cars (often not black at all) that ply the streets of Beijing searching for fares. They often have glowing red lights in the middle of their windshields that are meant to look like real cab lights from afar. Black cabs are a risky proposition for any foreigner in China since they are unmetered and may ask you to pay a large amount of money even for a short ride. Likewise, since there are no official receipts or cab numbers on a black cab, you will have trouble reporting problems if the driver commits a crime or gives dissatisfactory service. Black cabs come in many shapes and sizes but lack “B” license plates, official taxi lights on top of the car, and will not have an official meter (if any at all).

Legal taxis have a license plate starting with “B” and the driver’s permit displayed on the dashboard on the passenger’s side. **Should you have any difficulties or forget something in the cab, you can use the information on the receipt to contact the taxi company for dispute resolution, so always get one when you take a cab.** Taxi drivers must provide a receipt at your request.

IV. Emergency Contact Information

Staff and Tour Guide Contacts

Tour staff are on call 24 hours a day for your convenience and safety. Please do not hesitate to give us a call at any time if there is an urgent need.

NUY Shanghai Staff: On Duty Phone: 156 1802 8413	
Laura Cheng	
Emily Liu	
Milly Yin	
Nikki Xiao	
Xinyi Xiong	
Health & Wellness Exchange Hotline (24/7) 021-2059-9999	
Public Safety for Emergency (24/7) 021-2059-5500	
Tour Guides: TBD	
Ambulance:	120
Fire:	119
Police:	110

Emergency Facility Locations

In the unlikely event that you must go to a clinic on your own and end up being hospitalized, please contact the NYUSH staff member as soon as possible. The following hospitals have international doctors and facilities on staff:

Beijing International SOS Clinic and Mobile Doctors

Suite 105 Wing 1; Kunsha Building, No. 16 Xinyuanli, Chaoyang Dist.

Beijing 100027

北京市朝阳区新源里 16 号琨沙中心一座 105 室 100027

Appointments and walk-in:	Mon-Sat 9am – 6 pm.
24-hour emergency:	+86 (0)10 6462-9100
International clinic:	+86 (0)10 6462-9112

Services include: Primary care, gynecology, emergency medicine, ambulance, internal medicine, physiotherapy, acupuncture and Chinese medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, vaccinations. Many expatriate doctors. Multi-lingual service. Extensive pharmacy which includes both over the counter and non-prescription services. <https://www.internationalsos.com>

Beijing United Family Hospital

北京和睦家医院 – Beijing Hemu Jia Yiyuan

Located three blocks south of the Holiday Inn Lido 丽都饭店 Lidu Fandian

No. 2 Jiangtai Lu Chaoyang District 朝阳区蒋台路 2 号

Telephone for Make an Appointment:	+86 (0)10 5927-7000
24-hour Service Center:	+86 4008-919191
24-hour Emergency hotline:	+86 (0)10 5927-7120

Beijing United is an international joint-venture hospital providing internal medicine, gynecology and family planning, general practice, minor surgery, physical therapy, dental services, clinical psychology (including culture shock and depression), nutritional counseling, a pharmacy, ambulance service and 24-hr emergency service. Staff speak English.

<http://beijing.ufh.com.cn/locations/main-campus>