

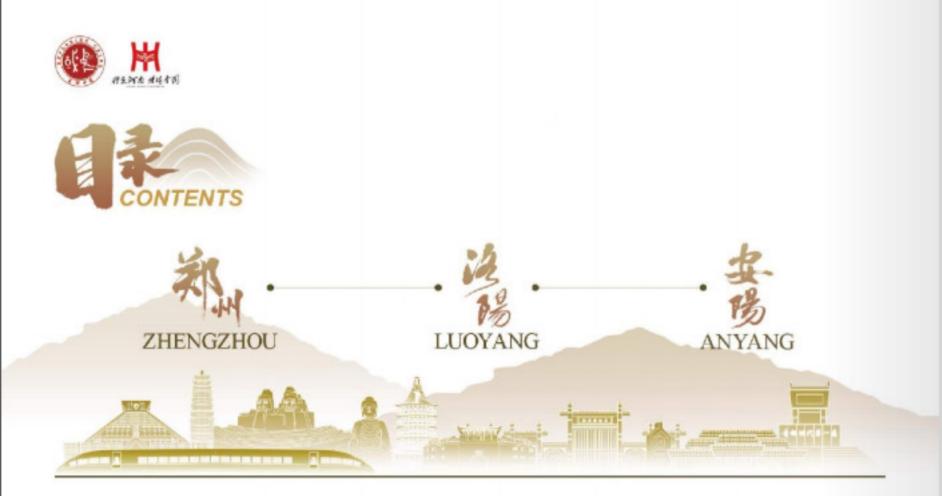
世界古典学大会 World Conference of Classics



"Exploring China" Henan Tour

接待手册 Handbook

中国・河南 2024年11月 Henan・China November 2024



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■ 日程安排 Schedule

	时间 TIME	日程安排 SCHEDULE
	12:00	午餐 索菲特酒店一楼自助餐厅 Lunch, Buffet Restaurant, 1st Floor, Sofitel Hotel
44.02	15:00	前往郑州东城垣遗址博物馆 Head to Zhengzhou East Wall Site Museum
11.03 November 3rd Sunday	15:30	前往郑州商代都城遗址博物院 Head to the Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty Capital Site Museum
2024	16:30	前往郑州商都国家考古遗址公园 Head to National Archaeological Site Park of Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty
	17:00	返回索菲特酒店 Return to Sofitel Hotel
	18:30	欢迎晚宴 索菲特酒店二楼碧玉厅 Welcome Dinner, Jade Hall, Second Floor, Sofitel Hotel
	时间 TIME	日程安排 SCHEDULE
	08:30	早餐 索菲特酒店一楼自助餐厅 Breakfast, Buffet Restaurant, 1st Floor, Sofitel Hotel
	09:00	前往河南博物院 Head to Henan Museum
	11:45	河南博物院南门乘车返回 Depart from the south gate of Henan Museum for return trip
11.04 November 4th	12:00	午餐 索菲特酒店一楼自助餐厅 Lunch, Buffet Restaurant, 1st Floor, Sofitel Hotel
2024	13:00	乘坐大巴车出发前往洛阳市 Depart by bus to Luoyang City
	15:00	参观二里头夏都遗址博物馆 Visit Erlitou Site Museum of the Xia Capital
	16:00	乘坐摆渡车转场参观二里头夏都考古遗址 Take the shuttle to visit Erlitou Archaeological Site of the Xia Capital
	17:00	乘车赴伊水大酒店 Head to Yishui Hotel by bus
	18:00	自助晚餐 Buffet Dinner



■ 日程安排 Schedule

	时间 TIME	日程安排 SCHEDULE
11.04 November 4th	19:00	赴龙门石窟 Head to Longmen Grottoes
Monday 2024	19:30	夜游龙门石窟 Night tour of Longmen Grottoes
	21:00	乘车返回伊水大酒店 Return to Yishui Hotel by bus



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	时间 TIME	日程安排 SCHEDULE		
	08:30	早餐 Breakfast		
11.05	09:20 Head to	前往洛阳龙门站 Head to Luoyang Longmen Railway Station		
11.05 November 5th Tuesday	11:30	抵达安阳东站 Arrive at Anyang East Railway Station		
2024	12:30	乘车前往殷墟博物馆 Head to Yin Ruins Museum by bus		
	14:00	参访殷墟博物馆 Visit Yin Ruins Museum		
	16:00	乘车前往安阳东站返京 Head to Anyang East Railway Station to Return to Beijing		



Weather Tips

&Zhengzhou

November 3rd Sunday November 4th Monday 10°C - 24°C Cloudy
5°C - 14°C Cloudy

*Luoyang

IL THE PLAN

November 4th Monday $5^{\circ}C - 14^{\circ}C$ CloudyNovember 5th Tuesday $6^{\circ}C - 16^{\circ}C$ Cloudy

& Anyang

November 5th Tuesday

[↑] 5°C - 15°C Cloudy



套 Overview of Henan Province

Historically, Henan has been a pivotal birthplace of the Chinese nation and civilization. It is here that the earliest Chinese states emerged, and foundational Chinese philosophies took shape. Henan is recognized as the cradle of modern archaeology in China, the site where the ancient Shang Dynasty oracle bones were unearthed, and a central hub for scholarly traditions. The continuity of Chinese civilization is profoundly evident here. Today, Henan remains at the forefront of China's modernization, embodying the successes of the country's reform and opening-up policies. As a populous, economically vibrant, and agriculturally powerful province, Henan reflects five distinctive features: Centrality, Connectivity, Prosperity, History, and Commerce.



Centrality: The Center of Heaven and Earth

Henan lies south of the Yellow River and at the geographical center of China, historically favored by rulers as an ideal location for their capitals. In antiquity, the Duke of Zhou established astronomical markers here, solidifying Henan's reputation as the "Center of Heaven and Earth." The character "中" (zhong), meaning "center," also holds a regional dialectal meaning of agreement, signifying Henan's tradition of openness and harmony. With a fusion of diverse cultural influences from across China, Henan embodies values of balance, coexistence, and inclusivity.



< Overview of Henan Province

Connectivity: An Integrated Hub

Henan is more than just a geographical center; it's a transportation nexus for China. With the "米" (mi)-shaped high-speed rail network radiating from its capital, Zhengzhou, Henan links major cities nationwide. The province serves as the intersection of the Beijing-Guangzhou and Lanzhou-Lianyungang rail lines, while Zhengzhou Xinzheng International Airport connects Henan with the world. The "Four Silk Roads" of air, land, sea and internet, have become vibrant pathways for Henan to connect with the world.



Prosperity: Abundant Resources



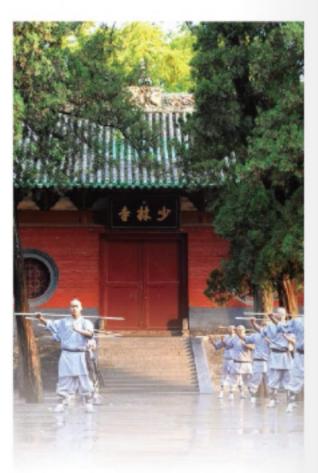
Henan, known as the "Granary of Central China," is a cornerstone of China's agriculture. With extensive, fertile plains and abundant harvests of wheat, corn, and other staples, Henan's annual grain output has consistently surpassed 65 million tons for six consecutive years. Its robust agricultural processing industry supports a substantial portion of China's consumer food products, producing half of the nation's sausages, a third of its instant noodles, a quarter of its steamed buns, three-fifths of its glutinous rice balls, and seventy percent of its dumplings.



🔄 Overview of Henan Province

History: A Cradle of Chinese Civilization

Henan is the birthplace of the Chinese nation and a central player in the development of Chinese civilization. The saying "A history of Henan is half of the history of China" captures the richness of Henan's past. Henan is home to China's oldest capital cities, the earliest written language, and the roots of commercial civilization. Four of China's eight ancient capitals are located here, and the four great inventions of ancient China, renowned Shaolin Kung Fu, and Chen-style Tai Chi all hail from this province. Henan boasts the highest number of underground relics and the second-highest concentration of above-ground artifacts in China.



Commerce: A Legacy of Trade

Henan is not only one of the origins of Shang Dynasty civilization but also a historical center of trade and commerce. In ancient times, Henan's merchants used cowry shells from the South Sea as currency, facilitating extensive trade networks. During the modern era, cities such as Zhengzhou, Luoyang, and Kaifeng have risen as significant commercial centers. Henan actively participates in the "Belt and Road Initiative," establishing trade links with over 200 countries and regions. Nearly 200 of the Fortune Global 500 companies have established a presence in Henan.

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Overview of Henan Province

Traveling through Henan is a profound exploration of Chinese history and culture. Here, you can feel the deep cultural heritage that has accumulated over thousands of years, while also appreciating the contemporary vibrancy that defines the present era. In its own unique way, Henan showcases the charm and strength of China to the world. By walking through Henan, you can gain insight into China and understand the past, present, and future of the Chinese nation. An open Henan welcomes you!



Overview of Zhengzhou City

Zhengzhou, a significant birthplace of Chinese civilization, is recognized as one of China's eight ancient capitals and a member of the League of Historical Cities in the world. It is also rapidly developing as a national central city. Zhengzhou was the first city in China to complete a "朱" (mi)-shaped high-speed rail network, positioning it as the only center for both conventional and high-speed rail networks nationwide. It ranks as one of the twelve highest-grade international comprehensive transportation hubs in the country and is one of China's six airport-based national logistics hubs.



Each year, Zhengzhou produces over 140 million smartphones, accounting for approximately one-ninth of the global output. The city's bus manufacturing volume represents one-eighth of the global market, with exports reaching over 100 countries. Zhengzhou is home to 14 national key laboratories and 24 national enterprise technology centers, with annual technology contract transactions exceeding 65 billion yuan. Additionally, the city hosts 84 academicians, and its "Young Power Index" ranks fifth among cities nationwide.







Overview of Luoyang City

Luoyang, a vital hub along the Belt and Road Initiative, is located in western Henan and named for its position on the north bank of the Luo River. The city covers an area of 15,200 square kilometers, encompassing seven counties and seven districts, with a permanent population of 7,079 million.



Luoyang is among the first cities recognized as a National Historic and Cultural City by the State Council. As an essential birthplace of Chinese civilization, Luoyang has served as the capital for thirteen dynasties. It stands as the eastern starting point of the Silk Road, the heart of the Sui and Tang Grand Canal, and the national center for protecting the ecological heritage of the Heluo Culture. Luoyang boasts over 5,000 years of recorded civilization, nearly 4,000 years of urban history, and more than 1,500 years as an imperial capital. It is home to three UNESCO World Heritage Sites in six locations, 51 nationally protected cultural relic sites, and 34 nationally recognized traditional villages.

Luoyang is also a cultural and ancestral heartland for the global Chinese people. It is the ancestral origin for an estimated 100 million Hakka descendants and the birthplace of 70% of China's prominent family names.



Overview of Anyang City

Anyang, historically known as Yin and Yecheng, is located at the northernmost part of Henan Province, at the junction of Henan, Shanxi, and Hebei provinces. Spanning an area of 7,413 square kilometers, Anyang comprises one county-level city, four counties, four districts, and 2,979 administrative villages. As of the end of 2023, Anyang had a permanent population of 5.376 million, encompassing 43 ethnic groups, including Han, Hui, Mongolian, Manchu, Zhuang, Miao, Tibetan, and Yi.



Anyang is celebrated as the site of Yinxu (Yin ruins), a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and as the birthplace of oracle bone inscriptions, a significant World Memory inscription. Known as the "City of Writing", Anyang was a central area for early Chinese civilization, famed as the origin of oracle bone script, the birthplace of The Book of Changes (Zhou Yi), and the origin of the Red Flag Canal Spirit. During the Three Kingdoms and Northern and Southern Dynasties periods, Anyang served as the capital for several states, including Cao Wei, Later Zhao, Ran Wei, Former Yan, Eastern Wei, and Northern Qi, earning it the title of "Ancient Capital of Seven Dynasties".

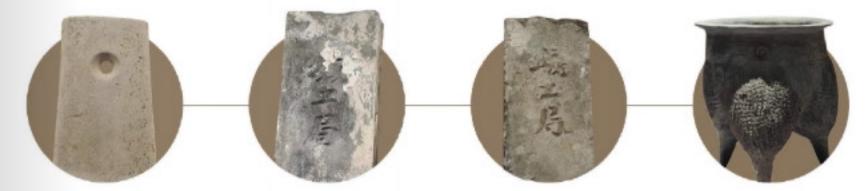
The city's history is rich with notable figures and events: King Pan Geng's relocation of the capital to Yin, the revitalization of the Shang Dynasty under King Wu Ding, the story of the female general Fu Hao, King Wen of Zhou's imprisonment and his development of The Book of Changes, the rise of Cao Cao in Yecheng, and the patriotic dedication of anti-Jin general Yue Fei.



🖌 Introduction to Zhengzhou East Wall Site Museum



The inner city wall of Zhengzhou Shang City is old, the scale is majestic, and it is still magnificent for 3,600 years, which is very rare in the history of city construction in the world. The total length of the inner wall is nearly 7 kilometers, especially the east wall and the south wall are the most intact, it accumulates the architectural relics of the Shang, Warring States, Han, Tang, Song and Jin, Ming and Qing dynasties and modern times, it is the most faithful witness of the ancient city of Zhengzhou for thousands of years.



Zhengzhou East Wall Site Museum of the Shang Capital is a ruins museum, built in 2022, located in the middle of the East City Wall Site, through the form of erecting a city wall section protection shed, in the 1000 square meters of internal space immersive display of Zhengzhou city wall construction technology in different periods and the historical changes of Zhengzhou city.

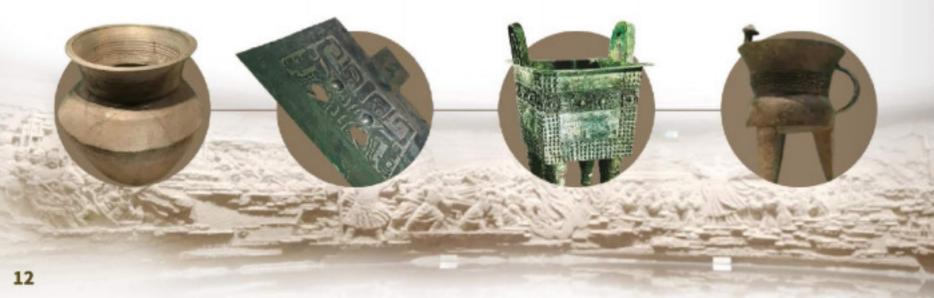


Introduction to Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty Capital Site Museum



Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty Capital Site has been the largest and one of the best preserved capital site of the early Shang Dynasty in China. With a history of more than 3,600 years, it is the "Bo" capital built by King Tang of Shang and is the first batch of national key cultural relics protection units. Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty Capital Site represents Shang civilization with four major elements of civilization: state, city, bronze ware, and written characters, and occupies an important position in the history of Chinese civilization and the history of world civilization.

Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty Capital Site Museum, located in the southeast of the inner city wall, is regarded as the best starting place to know Zhengzhou and the "urban cultural reception hall" of Zhengzhou, the cultural background of which continues for thousands of years. It is a thematic cultural space that tells the story of early Shang civilization. The museum and the site together form the core elements of "Zhengzhou Shang Dynasty Capital National Archaeological Site Park", which echo and complement each other to jointly tell the brilliant achievements of early China.





🖌 Introduction to Henan Museum



Established in 1927, Henan Museum is one of China's earliest museums and was designated in 2009 as a National Museum jointly developed by the central and local governments. The museum's collection includes over 170,000 artifacts, with notable strengths in prehistoric artifacts, Shang and Zhou bronze ware, ceramics from various dynasties, jade, and stone carvings. With a wealth of high-quality, diverse, and historically significant artifacts, Henan Museum stands as a cultural and artistic treasury that traces the developmental arc of Chinese civilization and history.

Current exhibitions include the main permanent exhibition A Great Civilization Rises with Capitals Established in the Central Plain and thematic exhibitions such as Henan in the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Ancient Stone Carving Art in the Central Plain, Bronze Art of the Chu State in the Central Plain, Craftsmanship of Treasures: Ming and Qing Treasures from the Collection, Remarkable Central Plains: Revolutionary Culture of Henan, and National Treasures Special Exhibition. In addition, the museum features an "Education Experience Hall" and the "Ancient Chinese Music Hall" to enhance the visitor experience through interactive and cultural learning activities.





😤 Introduction to Erlitou Site Museum of the Xia Capital



Erlitou Site is recognized as the capital site of the middle and late Xia Dynasty by the Periodization of the Xia, Shang and Zhou Dynasties Project and the Project to Trace the Origins of Chinese Civilization. It covers an existing area of about three million square meters, and discoveries include the earliest urban main road system, the earliest palace complex, the earliest group of bronze ritual vessels, and other achievements. The Erlitou Culture represented by the Erlitou Site is the core and leader in the overall process of Chinese civilization, initiating the civilizations of the Xia, Shang, and Zhou dynasties.

Erlitou Site Museum Of the Xia Capital was built based on Erlitou Site and consists of three parts: the museum, the Erlitou National Archaeological Site Park, and the Visitor Service Center. It is a major cultural project during the 13th Five-Year Plan of China, a national first-class museum, and a national AAAA-level scenic area. The museum has played an important role in promoting the protection, research, and interpretation of Erlitou Site, exploring the origins of Chinese civilization and the formation of early China, and strengthening cultural.





K Introduction to Longmen Grottoes



The Longmen Grottoes are situated in the Yique Gorge, 6 kilometers south of Luoyang city. Historically located to the south of the ancient capital, the site gained its name "Longmen" or "Dragon Gate", as emperors regarded themselves as the "true dragon sons of heaven". Longmen has long been a strategically significant pass, a key transport junction, and a battleground sought by many. With its lush mountains, serene surroundings, and pleasant climate, it has attracted scholars and poets throughout history as a place of scenic beauty. Additionally, the high-quality stone in the area provided ideal conditions for carving, making it the preferred site for ancient artisans to construct grottoes.

The carving of the Longmen Grottoes began in 493 AD, coinciding with Emperor Xiaowen of the Northern Wei Dynasty relocating the capital to Luoyang. Over successive dynasties, including the Eastern Wei, Western Wei, Northern Qi, Sui, Tang, and the Five Dynasties period, the grottoes were continuously expanded. Today, they stretch over a kilometer from north to south, comprising more than 2,300 caves and niches, over 100,000 statues, and over 2,800 inscribed steles.

In 1961, the Longmen Grottoes were designated by the State Council as one of China's first key national cultural heritage sites. In November 2000, UNESCO inscribed the Longmen Grottoes on the World Heritage List.



🖌 Introduction to Yin Ruins Museum(Research Institute)



Yin Ruins(Yinxu) is the spiritual symbol of the Chinese nation. It's the first capital site of the late Shang Dynasty in Chinese history to be documented, confirmed by archaeological excavations and oracle bone inscriptions. It's also the ancient capital site with the most archaeological excavations and the longest duration in China, and is known as the cradle of modern Chinese archaeology.

The new building of the Yinxu Museum is located on the banks of the Huan River, facing the palace area of the Yinxu ancestral temple across the river. It is the first national major archaeological museum to showcase the Shang civilization in a panoramic manner.

In terms of exhibition layout, the focus is on the theme of "Great Shang Civilization", featuring nearly 4000 sets of cultural relics such as bronze ware, pottery, jade, and oracle bones. The number of exhibited cultural relics is huge and diverse, with more than three-quarters of the precious cultural relics being first-time appearances. From multiple perspectives such as the history of the Shang Dynasty, oracle bone studies, archaeological history, and the global dissemination of Shang civilization, it comprehensively explains the prosperous urban civilization, perfect ritual and music civilization, developed bronze civilization, brilliant written civilization, and superior handicraft skills of the Shang Dynasty, vividly presenting the important position and role of Shang civilization in the development history of Chinese civilization and even human civilization.





国服务信息 Service Information

组别	姓名	性别	国籍	对接志愿者
GROUP	NAME	GENDER	NATIONALITY	VOLUNTEERS
1	西奥多罗斯・帕潘赫利斯	男	希腊	曹静怡
	Theodoros Papangelis	MALE	GREECE	Jessy
1	叶卡泰里尼・阿拉巴齐	女	希腊	曹静怡
	Aikaterini Arampatzi	FEMALE	GREECE	Jessy
1	克里斯托福罗斯・查拉兰巴基斯	男	希腊	郭建中
	Christoforos Charalampakis	MALE	GREECE	Darren
1	埃曼努埃尔・格杜托斯	男	希腊	郭建中
	Emmanouil Gdoutos	MALE	GREECE	Darren
1	安东尼娅・特里科普卢	女	希腊	郭建中
	Antonia Trichopoulou	FEMALE	GREECE	Darren
1	帕夫洛斯・索拉斯	男	希腊	郭建中
	Pavlos Sourlas	MALE	GREECE	Darren
1	玛加丽塔・科扎马尼	女	希腊	郭建中
	Margarita Kotzamani	FEMALE	GREECE	Darren
1	科斯塔斯・西诺拉基斯	男	希腊	曹静怡
	Costas Synolakis	MALE	GREECE	Jessy
1	叶卡泰里尼・莱夫科西娅・科尼达里	女	希腊	曹静怡
	Ekaterini Lefkothea Konidari	FEMALE	GREECE	Jessy
1	阿尔忒弥斯・卡尔纳瓦	女	希腊	王竹君
	Artemis Karnava	FEMALE	GREECE	Alice
1	阿西娜・卡沃拉基	女	希腊	王竹君
	Athina Kavoulaki	FEMALE	GREECE	Alice
1	娜杰日达・沃尔科娃	女	俄罗斯	费诗惠
	Nadezhda Volkova	FEMALE	RUSSIA	Nina
1	薇拉・沃尔科娃	女	俄罗斯	费诗惠
	Vera Volkova	FEMALE	RUSSIA	Nina
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	Vladimir Maliavin	MALE	RUSSIA	Ethan
1	亚历山大·波多西诺夫	男	俄罗斯	宋瑜雯
	Aleksandr Podosinov	MALE	RUSSIA	Ethan
1	叶连娜・卡尔梅科娃	女	俄罗斯	宋瑜雯
	Elena Kalmykova	FEMALE	RUSSIA	Ethan
1	阿ト杜勒・阿齐茲・哈姆迪	男	埃及	韩姗姗
	Abdelaziz Hamdy Abdelaziz Ahmed Elnaggar	MALE	EGYPT	Hannah
1	李天承	男	韩国	韩姗姗
	Cheonsung Lee	MALE	KOREA	Hannah
1	莱娜・鲁宾斯坦	女	丹麦	韩姗姗
	Lene Rubinstein	FEMALE	DENMARK	Hannah
1	杜梅	女	中国	曹静怡
	Du Mei	FEMALE	CHINA	Jessy
1	胡曾莉	女	中国	宋瑜雯
	Hu Zengli	FEMALE	CHINA	Ethan
1	赵正楠	女	中国	韩姗姗
	Zhao Zhengnan	FEMALE	CHINA	Hannah
1	赵正楠	女	中国	韩姗姗
	Zhao Zhengnan	FEMALE	CHINA	Hannah
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	Michael Burney Trapp	MALE	UK	Li Li
2	伊恩・伍徳	男	英国	李丽
	Ian Nicholas Wood	MALE	UK	Li Li
2	马丁・皮卡维	男	德国	李丽
	Martin Pickave	MALE	GERMANY	Li Li



国 服务信息 Service Information

组别 GROUP	姓名 NAME	c	性别 GENDER	国籍 NATIONALITY	对接志愿者 VOLUNTEERS
2	托比亚斯・希尔施 Tobias Hirsch		男 MALE	德国 GERMANY	曲臻禎 Olive
2	基娅拉·德格·雷戈里奥 Chiara De Gregorio	F	女 EMALE	意大利 ITALY	曲臻禎 Olive
2	阿尼尔・库马尔・辛格 Anil Kumar Singh		男 MALE	印度 INDIA	曲臻禎 Olive
2	陈光宇 Kuang Yu Chen		男 MALE	美国 AMERICA	曲臻禎 Olive
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2	伯恩哈德·霍利克 Bernhard Hollick		男 MALE	德国 GERMANY	周舒奕 Ashley
2	丽贝卡・朗兰兹 Rebecca Langlands	F	女 FEMALE	英国 UK	周舒奕 Ashley
2	杨 小宁 Yang Xiaoning	F	女 TEMALE	中国 CHINA	周舒奕 Ashley
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2	赵晓寰 Xiaohuan Zhao		男 MALE	澳大利亚 AUSTRALIA	刘雨莹 Olivia
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2	约翰・格瑞姆 John Allen Grim		男 MALE	美国 AMERICA	刘雨莹 Olivia
2	马思劢 Thomas Michael		男 MALE	美国 AMERICA	刘雨莹 Olivia
2	ト松山 Karl-Heinz Peter DR.Pohl		男 MALE	德国 GERMANY	原怡婷 Anna



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2	阮琳达	女	加拿大	原怡婷
	Linda Lea Ryan-Pohl	FEMALE	CANADA	Anna
2	白露	女	意大利	原怡婷
	Caterina Ludovica Baldini	FEMALE	ITALY	Anna
2	安德烈亚斯·加夫列拉托斯	男	英国	原怡婷
	Andreas Gavrielatos	MALE	UK	Anna
2	西蒙·马奥尼	男	英国	原怡婷
	Simon Benedict Mahony	MALE	UK	Anna
2	多丽特·雷恩斯	女	意大利	李嘉
	Dorit Raines	FEMALE	ITALY	Letitia
2	帕特里克·伊根	男	爱尔兰	李嘉
	Padraig Mairtin Mac Aodhgain	MALE	IRELAND	Letitia
2	陈奕宇	男	中国	李嘉
	Chen Yiyu	MALE	CHINA	Letitia



国服务信息 Service Information

服务信息 Service Information

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柴志梁 Chai Zhiliang

王建华 Wang Jianhua

段文旭 Duan Wenxu

> **韩露** Han Lu

索全兵 Suo Quanbing

郑州索菲特 Zhengzhou Sofitel Hotel

洛阳伊水大酒店 Luoyang Yishui Hotel

> 童林 Tong Lin

> > 刘利 Liu Li

职责 ROLE

总协调 General Coordinator

总调度 Overall Dispatcher

副总调度 Deputy Overall Dispatcher

郑州参访协调 Zhengzhou Visit Coordinator

洛阳参访协调 Luoyang Visit Coordinator

安阳参访协调 Anyang Visit Coordinator

餐饮住宿 Catering and Accommodation

餐饮住宿 Catering and Accommodation

志愿服务1组 Volunteer Service Group 1

志愿服务2组 Volunteer Service Group 2 联系电话 CONTACT PHONE NUMBER

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18638928803

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13569067166

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15729382464

13837170077



国 服务信息 Service Information

志愿服务 Volunteer Services

姓名	服务内容	服务组别	联系电话
NAME	SERVICE CONTENT	GROUP NUMBER	CONTACT PHONE NUMBER
王竹君	英语翻译	1组	18736072136
Alice	English Translator	Group 1	
宋瑜雯	俄语翻译	1组	18236560145
Ethan	Russian Translator	Group 1	
费诗惠	俄语翻译	1组	17611163707
Nina	Russian Translator	Group 1	
郭建中	英语翻译	1组	13782002280
Darren	English Translator	Group 1	
曹静怡	英语翻译	1组	13273781279
Jessy	English Translator	Group 1	
韩珊珊	会务服务	1组	15837809818
Hannah	Conference Services	Group 1	
周舒奕	英语翻译	2组	13850807276
Ashley	English Translator	Group 2	
刘雨莹	英语翻译	2组	19138027262
Olivia	English Translator	Group 2	
原怡婷	英语翻译	2组	18821359479
Anna	English Translator	Group 2	
李嘉	英语翻译	2组	17656366526
Letitia	English Translator	Group 2	
曲臻禛	英语翻译	2组	13277061293
Olive	English Translator	Group 2	
李丽	会务服务	2组	17838393210
Li Li	Conference Services	Group 2	

