



Chuka Umunna told on his first trip to China that Chinese officials and business people could not fathom why the UK should want to pull out of the EU

You were elected as an MP in 2010 and now Shadow Business Secretary, tell us the secret of your meteoric rise.

It is a huge honour to serve the constituency that I grew up in and love, never mind to serve as Shadow Business Secretary. Every day I do this job I recognise what a privilege it is. It enables me to see the brilliant things all our businesses and those who work in them are doing and to give them our support, as I did on the recent Chinese for Labour delegation to China.

But, being in this role also comes with the responsibility to do all I can to ensure we get a Labour government elected in 2015 with Ed Miliband as our Prime Minister. That way we can make the One Nation country we want to build a reality – a country with mutuality as its cornerstone, where we have shared opportunities and shared responsibilities to empower people to achieve their aspirations and realise their dreams; and, where people cannot look after themselves, we do not throw them on the scrap heap as others would do, we care for them.

You are one of the youngest in the Shadow Cabinet, what can we do to encourage more young British Chinese to engage in politics?

We have to get away from the adversarial, bear-pit of that Westminster has become, typified by PMOs. This turns many people off – particularly young people and women – and isn't the way we should be doing our politics. You can argue about your values, your politics and your policies – I'm not calling for sterility and of course passion is crucial – but it is how you do politics that also matters. And has got to change, which is why I've always been a convinced constitutional reformer.

One way of getting more young people into politics is by ensuring there are people who look like them holding elected office. The fact that Paul Boateng, Bernie Grant, Diane Abbott and Keith Vaz were in Parliament when I was growing up inspired me to believe that, if I wanted, one day I might be able to do the same. So I'm pleased we have the likes of Sarah Owen standing for Parliament in Hastings and Cecilia Love as councillor in Cardiff, both of Chinese descent. We need to ensure we have many more from a Chinese background standing for elected office at all levels for Labour.

You visited China recently, tell us about the trip and how can British business companies do more in China?

This visit, my first to China, was a business delegation that I led and was organised by Chinese for Labour. It focused on strengthening and developing trade links with China and the delegation included business people representing a wide variety of UK businesses.

The visit built on the delegations I've previously led to high-tech businesses in Israel and the trade mission for London Chamber of Commerce and UKTI to West Africa. I and my Shadow Business team

don't see promoting British business solely as the role of Government – we should promote UK businesses from Opposition too! The challenge of boosting exports has to be a 'national mission'. The UK has the largest goods trade deficit of any EU member state and Germany exported to China six times as many goods, by value, than the UK in 2012. So we have got to boost exports to China.

The delegation looked at the opportunities for British firms and promoting the British Brand and British business. I had meetings with leading businesses working in China and heard their experiences at first hand – like Rolls Royce and Standard Chartered, which are centring their Asian operations in China. I also met with the UK Ambassador, his team and UKTI, and saw the excellent support work they are giving to UK businesses.

I had the honour of meeting with the Vice President of China, Li Yuanchao. I also made the case for British firms to the other Chinese Government and officials I met including at the Ministry of Commerce, and Zong Guoying, the Vice Mayor of Tianjin, one of China's fastest growing cities and a centre for advanced manufacturing.

Similarly I met with Zhu Xinli, Executive Chairman of the China Entrepreneurs Club, and Gao Xiqing, President of the China Investment Corporation, which has a number of investments in Britain, and China Mobile which has 750 million customers and is leading player in telecommunications in China.

Whilst there I took part in the '2013 Cooperation and Understanding Dialogue' in Beijing as the British representative, an event which included political figures from across the globe including the former President Obasanjo of Nigeria.

There is no doubt that China is hugely important to the UK economy and this will only grow as China is set to become the largest economy in the world. Undoubtedly the British brand is strong – we have world leading firms, world leading products, and world leading expertise – but we need to do more to get firms exporting into China and benchmark against the best.

There are lots of opportunities for UK businesses particularly in sectors like healthcare, finance, and the creative industries (which we know, despite having global brand recognition, is not prominent enough in UK trade missions).

City to city links will become increasingly important too and we heard that places like Tianjin are looking for a UK city to twin with.

There are some real successes and the UK is doing well in places but we could do even better. There is certainly some UK trade with China that is not picked up by the trade figures and it is likely some big deals on oil and gas are going to come through shortly which might inflate UK success and mask the underlying challenges, which should not be forgotten. Our comparator should be Germany – we need to be equally ambitious as they are in China.

What are the challenges facing China and where will China be in 10 years' time? What should our relationship be with China?

The progress in China has been immense and I saw some of this in the huge new city being created in Tianjin. But there is also a recognition that significant challenges are now coming into view, similar in many respects to what we have here in the UK and other developed economies, including how people can share in progress, share in wealth creation, and we ensure people are not left behind. Of course, the political system is very different and the Chinese do things differently, but there is no doubt they are looking ahead at the challenges and planning for them.

A primary focus is a more sustainable economy. China is hugely concerned about growing in a sustainable way, not least because of the smog in their big cities – I experienced this first hand in Beijing. Our first day was a sunny clear day and we were able to see the mountains surrounding Beijing. But, the following day the smog set in and we were told just what a rare sight it was to actually see the mountains – it is usually quite grey. Indeed a British businessman who has been working in China for most of his life in a leading global UK company said he will leave soon because he said there is now a five year reduction in life expectancy and he does not want to put his young children through that.

But, while there are these challenges, we also heard that this desire for more sustainable growth provides huge opportunities for UK companies. In fact Britain, through passing the Climate Change Act under the last Labour Government, is seen as a global leader and with huge expertise in this area.

There is still a huge potential for China to grow, albeit the headline rate of growth rates are slowing. We discussed the increasing urbanisation of China, with the focus shifting to the expansion and development of second and third tier cities. There are opportunities for links to Britain here too.

What must also be appreciated – and the visit helped us do this – is the scale of change and development in China. Just to highlight one stat – the estimated increase in graduates in China in 2020 compared to 2010 will be nearly the same as the total number of graduates in 2020 in the US and EU combined.

China is also concerned about the social impacts of growth and how this is shared. I was particularly struck by what Zhu Xinli, Executive Chairman of the China Entrepreneurs Club, who went from a poor rural family to becoming a billionaire, said to us: 'the task is to make the poor richer, and the rich more responsible.'

And finally there is the challenge of creating a welfare state. We heard about some of the developments in healthcare taking place – and again opportunities for Britain to help with this – but also the development of state enterprises, the



Chuka Umunna with China's vice president, Li Yuanchao

wealth being created and the reinvestment in the welfare of society for the longer-term.

In terms of our relationship with China, of course we need to maintain strong links. It was why I was so pleased to lead this delegation and to build and deepen understanding. I must pay tribute to all the tireless work Sonny Leong does and to Lady Katy Blair too, both in Chinese for Labour.

China is looking at its role in the world – we as a country too. It is patently clear – and I discussed this during my visit with the people we met – that for the UK, being part of the EU is going to be more important than ever. We are a trading country and this means ensuring we get a return from our innovation and intellectual property from music to scientific development. Protection and enforcement of this is going to be ever more necessary and we have much more power in this regard by being part of the EU, China's primary trading partner, than we do being alone. Those arguing that we should be trading more but want us to pull out should take note – that position is not based in the reality of the challenges we face ahead. I found that so many of the Chinese officials and business people we met could not fathom why we should want to pull out of the EU given these benefits which it brings.

China will be the greatest economy in less than four years', and a global powerhouse, learning the Chinese language would put our young people at an advantageous position, do you think our schools should make the teaching and learning of Chinese as part of the curriculum?

We absolutely need more people learning Mandarin in our schools and it will be increasingly important.

So too will be developing links between our two countries. We need to leverage our huge global links across the world including in Africa where China is increasingly playing a role.

And we need the Chinese tourists and business people to be welcomed to Britain and to see what we have to offer. It is not clear that this Government has fully recognised some of the long-term problems it is storing up with the approach it has taken.

Going Green for Growth



Melanie Smallman, Secretary of SERA (Labour's Environment Campaign) outlines the key environmental challenges facing a Labour Government

In the past few years, it would be easy to believe that the pressing economic issues we face as a nation are far more important than seemingly distant concerns around the environment. As people worry about jobs and pensions, talk of climate change and carbon emissions might seem like irrelevant luxuries, but it would be a huge mistake to put off action until the next economic boom. Because it is increasingly clear that addressing environmental concerns is our best hope for a strong economy and a fairer society. In fact, ignoring today's environmental problems will soon mean that we have a fresh set of economic problems to deal with in the future. But given the financial constraints that an incoming Labour Government would face, what should Labour's environmental policies look like?

Firstly, a Labour Government's environmental policies will need to make a leap-change from the positions we have adopted in opposition and when we were in power. Because, despite the Coalition claiming to be the greenest government ever, our environment has got worse. A lot worse. Last year the government cancelled Labour's feed-in-tariffs scheme, which had guaranteed a price for electricity generated by small scale renewables. At the same time UK carbon emissions increased by 4.5%. And since the introduction of 'The Green Deal' – the coalition's flagship environmental policy to insulate homes – less than 2000 households have expressed an interest in taking out a loan to insulate their homes and nearly 5,000 people have lost their job in the insulation sector with a further people 15,000 have been put on notice. Globally, emissions continued to rise in 2012, to such an extent that experts now believe that 'dangerous' climate change is increasingly likely. Yet, unlike previous Labour Prime Ministers, David Cameron is yet to attend an international climate negotiation. Continuing where we left off in 2010, or even taking forward the positions we have taken in opposition simply won't do. We will need dramatically different action if we are to wean the nation off the oil addiction that will otherwise price UK Plc out of the market, push people into poverty and have tragic environmental consequences.

The first focus will have to be on the economy – and putting green growth at its heart. Because far from being an

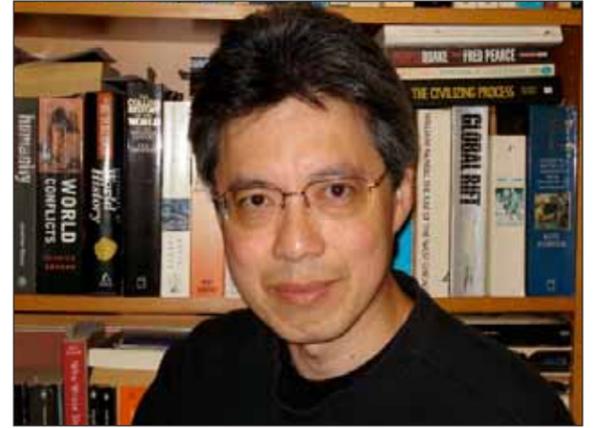
expensive luxury, moving to a low carbon future is actually a race with long-term economic security as the prize. The winners will be the economies that develop clean renewable energy systems first and sell them to the rest of the world. Ambitious plans to decarbonise our economy earlier will give us a competitive advantage when it comes to winning jobs – in areas like offshore wind and low carbon vehicles. Luckily this isn't just about public sector investment either – companies like wind turbine manufacturer Vestas have already pointed out that genuine signs of government commitment to low carbon energy generation is one of the key factors in deciding where to site their business. This means signals like opening up the energy wholesale market or making it easier to connect to the national grid, so that renewable energy can compete more efficiently.

Next, we need to think about our homes – particularly when we are addressing the desperate need for more house building. This winter, one in four families had to choose between heating and eating. Yet it is perfectly possible to build homes that are so energy efficient that they can be run for less than £100 a year. Added to that, in the South East in particular, water bills are likely to go up in the future as water becomes increasingly scarce. The concept of a 'No Bills or low bills home', conserving water and energy use and reducing our impact on the environment, must be Labour's combined ambition when it comes to building homes to house the next generation.

Finally, we need to play our part globally. Not just on carbon emissions and climate change, but on biodiversity and sustainable food development too. The challenge of feeding 8 billion people by 2025 is huge, yet deforestation to make way for more agriculture is losing biodiversity, risking floods and making significant contributions to greenhouse gas emissions. So how do we produce more but with less impact on the environment? It is a challenge for the world community but one which first needs us to have an ambitious government that wants to lead the world on sustainable development, eradicating poverty and creating the green jobs and industries of the future.

The Curious Case of Chinese Politics in Britain

by Henry Benedict Tam



In any democratic country, when public policies appear to ignore the needs of any particular group, or affect them more adversely than others, it is common for the group in question to speak up and put pressure on political leaders to either change course or at least give an explanation for the apparent discrimination. This is certainly true with groups that constitute an ethnic minority.

In the UK, Blacks and Asians (covering those from the Indian sub-continent) are rightly vocal about their treatment before the law which is meant to apply to us all equally. Their concerns are in turn championed by Black and Asian politicians and other public figures with a shared ethnic background. When it comes to the Chinese, however, despite being the largest ethnic minority group after Blacks and Asians, all's quiet on the eastern front.

Blacks and Asians do not have an easy task in breaking down the neglect, intentional or otherwise, they have to deal with. But they get to be elected MPs, they are routinely invited to speak on programmes such as Newsnight and Question Time, and their concerns are reported by the mainstream media. By contrast, the Chinese have continued to live up to being the Invisible Minority.

Only 30% of Chinese register to vote (2008 figures), and they have the lowest turnout for all ethnic groups: 45% (British Election Studies, 2005). This means that for every 100 Chinese who are eligible to vote, 86 would actually not do so. And if almost 90% of Chinese cannot be bothered to vote, why would politicians pay much attention to their concerns? And what little encouragement that must be to any Chinese thinking of standing for public office.

There are possible explanations for this political reticence. Many Chinese in Britain have come from Hongkong and China, where a tradition in electoral politics has been lacking. It is not uncommon to be suspicious and anxious about getting involved with politics, for fear of upsetting those with power. Culturally, self-promotion is frowned upon, and very few feel at ease about putting themselves forward to contest what are often seen as highly confrontational electoral campaigns. Furthermore, unlike other minority ethnic groups, there is no large concentration of Chinese voters in any area in this country. They amount to barely 1% in the whole of the UK, and only 1.5% even in London, with the highest concentration of 2.3% in Barnet.

Does this mean that things can't change? Certainly not. Blacks and Asians have been through decades of mobilisation before they made their presence felt on the political landscape. The Chinese in Britain can learn to become a political force too. In addition to drawing from the experience of other minority ethnic groups, Chinese in other English-speaking countries have their lessons to offer. For example, in the 2011 San Francisco mayoral elections, while the general turnout was 40%, for the Chinese the figure was over 50%. Out of the 16 candidates, 5 were of Chinese descent. And it was Ed Lee who won and became the first ever Chinese to be elected mayor of the city.

Admittedly Chinese constitute nearly 21% of the population of San Francisco. But we can also look at examples from Canada's 2011 elections to its House of Commons. One candidate won against the odds of a heavy national swing against his party (the Liberals), another won for the New Democratic Party to become the youngest female MP in Canadian history. Both were Chinese securing victory in seats with barely 1% Chinese population.

A combination of the dedicated activism of a few and inspirational outreach to the many appear to be the key to promoting the political engagement of potential Chinese voters. In short, we need leadership and civic education – the latter raising awareness of why politics is needed to address the problems we face, and the former providing a focus for our political actions. There is no shortage of issues that matter especially to Chinese in Britain: persistent racial stereotyping; racist taunts and harassment; discriminatory treatment by immigration officials; being paid less than people with comparable qualifications and experience; neglect of housing and healthcare needs of elderly Chinese; and economic and political relationship with China. Amongst the younger generation, now is the time to start thinking what public role to play to transform our concern with these issues into a political agenda.

Dr. Henry B. Tam is Director, Cambridge University's Forum for Youth Participation & Democracy, and visiting professor at Birkbeck College, London University. His books include Communitarianism: a new agenda for politics and citizenship (Macmillan, 1998); Kuan's Wonderland (a novel); and Against Power Inequalities (available as a free download from the Equality Trust: <http://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/resources/against-power-inequalities>). He can be contacted via hbt21@cam.ac.uk

'Crack cocaine of gambling' is blighting our high streets

Councillor Kev Peel of Manchester City Council writes about his work to prevent problem gambling



I WAS spurred to action when a licensing application was submitted in my ward for what would be the 25th betting shop in Manchester city centre.

No longer are betting shops a place to go to put a flutter on the horses or the football. The primary use of these betting

shops has fast become gaming via Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) - roulette and casino gaming machines able to facilitate bets of up to £100 every 20 seconds, meaning it is possible to stake up to £18,000 an hour.

These machines - dubbed the 'crack cocaine of gambling' due to their highly addictive nature - crept in without anyone noticing. The Gambling Act 2005 limited each betting shop to four FOBTs, but bookies quickly learnt to leapfrog these regulations by opening up as many shops as possible in each area - a practice known as 'clustering'.

A Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS) Scoping Study for the UK Gambling Act 2005, published in 2007, concluded: "The international research evidence demonstrates that FOBTs

possess the characteristics of those forms of gambling most associated with gambling problems, namely high event frequency and opportunities for rapid reinvestment."

There has been no research in Great Britain specifically designed to estimate the costs of gambling related harm to society and the economy. However GamCare (a problem gambling charity funded by bookmakers) has estimated the costs of problem gambling at around £3.6 billion per year, based on an estimated average cost per problem gambler of over £8,000 per year (Grinois & Mustard, 2001)

and using the 2010 British Gambling Prevalence Survey figure of 450,000 problem gamblers.

It is no coincidence that Manchester Central has one of the highest concentrations of betting shops in the country. Bookies open up in poor areas with high levels of unemployment - the 50 constituencies with the highest levels of unemployment in the UK (including Manchester Central) contain 1,251 betting shops with 4,454 FOBTs, while the 50 constituencies with the lowest levels of unemployment have only 287 betting

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£190m was gambled away on FOBTs in Manchester Central last year.

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shops and 1,045 terminals.

Significant numbers of the betting shops in Manchester city centre cluster around Chinatown. The big bookies - keen to exploit more customers - advertise their machines in Chinese outside. Inside you rarely see a vacant machine regardless of the time of day or night.

A recent survey by the Local Government Association (14th April 2012) concluded in their report that the toxic economy of betting shops, pawnbrokers and payday loan companies was deterring investment and stifling economic growth. Clyde Loakes, vice chair of the LGA's environment and housing board was quoted as saying, "...councils believe that the clustering of premises such as betting shops, fast food outlets and strip clubs is hitting economic growth."

This is a situation we do not want to see occurring in Manchester city centre.

And it's not just the addictive gambling that causes problems. Greater Manchester Police recorded 167 incidents against betting shops in Manchester city centre alone over the last twelve months, covering everything from rowdy behaviour to criminal damage, theft and assault.

I decided to do something about it.

I organised a public meeting for Labour Party members and residents in Manchester Central and invited the leaders of the 'Stop the FOBTs' campaign. We agreed to mount an objection to the licence application on grounds of the primary use being gaming and not betting and contravention of the licensing objectives of preventing crime and disorder and protecting children and vulnerable people from harm.

I am calling on Manchester City Council's licensing committee to follow the lead of Newham Borough Council and reject this application.

Nationally, I am supporting the work of Lucy Powell MP and others to change the law to limit both the numbers of these machines to two per betting shop and bring down the maximum stake to £2 to bring them in line with fruit machines and prevent gambling addicts losing thousands of pounds in a matter of minutes.

I also believe we need to change the planning class of betting shops and give local authorities more scope to be able to reject applications based on the local situation. Localism should mean local decision making on these issues.

I say enough is enough. I am not anti-gambling or anti-bookies, but there is no place for high speed, high stakes, hard core casino gaming in our area.

My first time...

by Joyce Wong

I am 24 and Chinese.

There were not many like myself at the Gala Chinese New Year Banquet. In fact, I can probably count young Chinese present that evening with two hands, if not one, and most of them appeared to be the company of older family members.

The evening was encouraging for Chinese who are looking to climb the party ladder. Cherie Blair, Yvette Cooper, Keith Vaz and Chinese for Labour's own Sonny Leong all made a passionate case for increased Chinese political representation - Chinese being one of the few large BAME groups still unrepresented in Parliament. The support from across the party for PPCs such as Sarah Owen for Hastings and Rye and Rebecca Blake for Redditch was unquestionable. There was a palpable sense of community, which made an uplifting change for a Chinese activist whose encounters with the party often felt solitary when it came to issues about Chinese communities in the UK.

But where was my generation? Chinese are famed for political apathy, at least anecdotally, and so are young Britons. But when you look around, young people are engaging in social and political causes

close to our hearts, be it on the streets, through social media or community activism. It is only in the traditional political system that many of us seem to have lost faith. As a young novice, and, if you may, an outsider, party politics often feels alienating with its established connections, conventions and culture.

I had the privilege to work with Arnie Graf, then Obama's and now Ed Miliband's advisor on community organisation, when I was a young intern. One inspiration I took with me was that political mobilisation is often founded on shared issues and human relationships, if before party politics and political ideals. Could this be the missing link?

Do you have issues and concerns about Chinese communities that you want to share with someone who may have experienced them from similar perspectives? Do you just want to meet fellow young Chinese out there? Or do you know a young Chinese person who is political but perhaps disillusioned? If you do, you have a friend here. I believe political organisation begins with building friendships and bonds one person at a time.

Gala Chinese New Year Banquet 2013

CHINESE for Labour held a very successful and enjoyable banquet to welcome in the Year of the Snake. Over 170 members and supporters attended the event on 27 February 2013 at the Phoenix Palace Restaurant in Central London.

This year's event attracted many guests, among them Shadow Leader Baroness Royall, Caroline Flint, the Chinese Embassy's Counsellor Cong Peiwu and the Deputy Mayor from Paris's 13th District Buon-Huong Tan.



With the evening being ably compered by David Yip of 'The Chinese Detective' fame our surprise guest, former Prime Minister Tony Blair introduced our patron

Cherie Blair. Cherie spoke of her many years of support for Chinese for Labour and the role the organisation plays in providing a link between the Labour movement and the Chinese community in Britain. Welcoming Prospective Parliamentary Candidates Sarah Owen (Hastings and Rye) and Rebecca Blake (Redditch) she reminded us of the need for Labour to increase the number of local and national candidates of Chinese heritage including by supporting the Dragon's fund.

Cherie also spoke of some of our work over the last twelve months including a very well-received Q&A with Tony and David Miliband on '40 years of UK-China diplomacy', a Party Conference fringe debate on immigration, with John Denham and IPPR, outreach to London Chinatown's employers and workers and campaigning on East Asian representation in the Arts.



Chinese for Labour Chair Sonny Leong spoke passionately about problem gambling in the Chinese community as well as the need for more individuals from the Chinese community to be recognized by the honours system. BAME Labour Chair Keith Vaz and Shadow Home Secretary Yvette Cooper spoke of the contribution of the Chinese community in promoting the richness and diversity within British society.

Greeting us in Mandarin our keynote speaker, Shadow Foreign Secretary spoke of his family's historical links with China, his grandparents helping to set up the medical school in Shenyang in the Liaoning Province and his mother being born in China. He also spoke of his visits to China and on bilateral relations between China and

Britain. Finally Labour Leader, Ed Miliband looked forward to the Year of the Snake which symbolizes prosperity, arguing for a 'One Nation' economy that rewards the forgotten wealth creators and works for us all. He praised the Chinese community's contribution to Britain's economy and its cultural life, with a hope that its presence would be felt more in our political life.

Throughout the evening we were entertained by the fabulous singer-songwriter, Kristina Lao. As always, the diners enjoyed some of the best Chinese cuisine in London and went away with goody bags, raffle prizes and some impressive auction items, donated by many generous supporters.

Our thanks go to all donors and our generous sponsors, especially Mr Raymond Siu of Phoenix Palace Restaurant, all of whom helped us make the evening one to remember. We hope to see you all in 2014, the Year of the Horse.



Sonny Leong

From the Chair...

I hope you all had a great summer.

I am pleased to report that our Annual Chinese New Year Banquet to welcome in the Year of the Snake was very well attended. Greeting us in Mandarin our keynote speaker, Rt Hon Douglas Alexander MP, Shadow Foreign Secretary spoke of his family's historical links with China.

Our surprise guest, former Prime Minister Tony Blair introduced our patron Cherie Blair. Cherie spoke of her many years of support for Chinese for Labour and the role the organisation plays in providing a link between the Labour movement and the Chinese community in Britain.

Labour Leader, Ed Miliband looked forward to the Year of the Snake which symbolizes prosperity, arguing for a 'One Nation' economy that rewards the forgotten wealth creators and works for us all. He praised the Chinese community's contribution to Britain's economy and its cultural life, with a hope that its presence would be felt more in our political life.

We also had a very successful dinner meeting with all the Labour Party's Regional Directors, Iain McNicol, General Secretary and Anna Yearley, Ed's Political Advisor. Targeted seats where the Chinese community can make a difference were presented at the meeting. Chinese are the largest BME group in 36 seats, 17 of which are marginal, larger enough to make the difference. We will be rolling out campaign activities in the run-up to 2015, email us for further details.

Last month, Chinese for Labour organised a business delegation to Beijing and Tianjin, headed by our Shadow Business Secretary, Chuka Umunna. Inward investment from China to the UK is important in creating jobs and growth, it is equally important for UK businesses to invest in China to tap into its vast domestic market and working with Chinese companies to develop innovative products for the global markets. This visit by a leading Labour politician shows that the Labour Party is keen to foster good relationship with China.

Chuka Umunna attended the opening ceremony of the '2013 Cooperation and Understanding Dialogue', where he had meetings with Mr Li YuanChao, China's Vice President, former President Obasanjo of Nigeria and other leading global figures.

The delegation members met with senior officials in Beijing and also visited the port of Tianjin, the fourth largest city in China. It is a centre for advanced manufacturing, has a growing university population, and is developing an eco-city with a population of 350,000. Meetings were also held with the Ministry of Commerce, the China Investment Corporation and the China Entrepreneurs Club.

China is hugely important to the UK economy and this importance will only grow as China is set to become the largest economy in the world. During the visit, the delegation looked at partnerships and trade links between the UK and China focussing particularly on industrial and business developments. This included opportunities for British firms in the urbanisation of China and the development of its cities over the coming decade as well as how China is investing in the UK.

We will be hosting a fringe event titled, "Gambling with our Communities Future?" at this year's Party Annual Conference in Brighton. It will be held on Monday, 23rd September at 19:00 at the Brighton Friends' Meeting House, Ship Street, Brighton BN1 1AF. Speakers include Rt Hon David Lammy MP, Rowenna Davis (Guardian) and Professor James Orford (Founder, Gambling Watch UK). If you are attending Conference, put this event in your diary and tell your friends and colleagues about it. Also, please do come by our stand at the Socialist Societies Stand to say hello.

We will also be submitting our Contemporary Motion, "Dealing with problem gambling and debt". Opportunities for gambling in Britain have increased considerably in the last 20 years. Gambling has repercussions for families, and studies have documented the links between addiction and neglect, debt and violence. 30% of domestic violence cases were related to problem gambling.

Bookmakers' shops are classified in the same way as banks, restaurants and estate agents and can move in where they please. 84% of betting shops are on every British high street in poorer areas where there is high unemployment, where there are migrant workers and those who work antisocial hours in low paid industries, e.g. Chinatowns.

We are calling on the Labour Party to give local people and councils more power to limit the number of betting shops and limit their opening hours in their neighbourhoods, and ensure adequate mental health and debt counselling services in areas with a high prevalence of betting shops.

Please ask your CLPs and Unions to support our motion.

Finally, a date for your diary - Our must-attend Chinese New Year Annual Banquet will be on Wednesday, 5th February 2014. This is a well-attended event by the Shadow Cabinet and Ministers, so come, meet and get to know our future members of Government.

Executive Committee Members 2013/2014

Chair - Sonny Leong

Sonny Leong is the Chair of Chinese for Labour and a member of the Development Board of Labour Party 1000 Club, and also sits on the Executive Committee of BAME labour. He is Executive Chairman of the Academy for Parliamentary & Policy Studies and Civil Service College, both providing tailored made training solutions to the public and private sectors. He is Deputy Chairman of FutureFirst, a social enterprise company working to increase social mobility by building alumni communities around state schools to inspire and inform young people about their futures. He is also a director of Left Foot Forward, a political blog for progressives, providing evidence-based analysis on British politics, policy, and current affairs.

Vice Chair (Policy) - Ashton McGregor

Ash is a Vice-Chair of Chinese for Labour who hails from Stockton-on-Tees in the North East. A member of the GMB, Fabian Society and Cooperative Party, he is also a former Chair of Chinese for Labour and is the youngest ever Chinese Labour councillor. In 2010 he was the Parliamentary agent to a Labour MP in one of the few English Tory target seats where there was a swing to Labour. Much travelled across the public sector Ash currently works in policing. He has previously advised the Home Office's Policing Bureaucracy Taskforce and has advised the Department of Health's Diabetes and Cancer Tsars on health inequalities. He represents Chinese for Labour at Labour Party's National Policy Forum.

Vice Chair - Vicki Kan

Vicki is the other Vice Chair of Chinese for Labour. A long-time Labour supporter and Labour party member, Vicki has worked on several election campaigns since 2006. In 2011, Vicki was elected as a Community Councillor onto the Great Ashby Community Council where she currently resides. She has been successful in her career in the Pharmaceutical industry in the past eleven years while also being a small business owner in Manchester, where she is originally from. She therefore has a keen interest in business related matters and creating more equality and inclusion for Chinese people in both the social and political environment.

Secretary & Membership Secretary - Chris Ng

Chris has been a party member since 2005. Since moving to London in 2010, he has been involved in 2012 London Mayoral Election as a campaign intern for Lewisham and being an intern at Labour Finance & Industry Group. He has further community engagement experience as a field researcher and project assistant at The Campaign Company. Currently, he is the Commercial Services Manager at Civil Service College.

Treasurer - Gordon Lyew

Gordon is a long standing member of the Labour Party, and Cooperative Party member. He is an anti-racist campaigner and a former trade unionist. He advocates the fight for civil rights, justice from racism, oppression, and combating hate crimes. He has made remarkable contribution using his trade union status to ensure and promote free speech with effective strategies to instigate positive change within a number of fundamental institutions. Working within the Black and Ethnic Minority communities, he has gained first-hand knowledge of the needs and shortcomings of many current fundamental infrastructures. He is committed to the regeneration of all communities.

Press Officer (Chinese Media) - Dr Stephen Lui Nam Ng MBE

Stephen is Press & Media Officer, also a founder of Chinese for Labour. He is a long serving member of Islington Chinese Association, and has given a lot of his time and effort to these organisations. He is one of the key members of Chinese for Labour and is currently its Media Officer. He is a dedicated Trustee of Islington Chinese Association and the Great Wall Society Home for Elderly Chinese People. He works tirelessly for the Chinese community in various capacities. Stephen was joint winner of the Outstanding Contribution to Community Volunteering Award in 2005.

Press Officer (Non-Chinese Media) - Joyce Wong

Joyce is a Hong Kong native and an adopted Londoner. She works in public policy communications and education. With a background in local government, she supported Battersea CLP's successful community engagement pilot in 2011-2012 under the guidance of Ed Miliband's adviser Arnie Graf.

Women's Officer - Lady (Katy Tse) Blair

Katy co-founded the Islington Chinese Association in 1986, the only Chinese voluntary organisation in England that has received the Queen's Award for Voluntary Services. Katy is committed in helping her community to integrate into mainstream society through engaging in local and national politics and taking an active role in public life. She is also one of the founders of Chinese for Labour to promote interest of Chinese people in the Labour Party. Amongst her voluntary roles, Katy served as a Trustee in different organisations including the MuLan Theatre Group, the Middlesex University Chinese Medicine Programme Bursary Committee, Chinese in Britain Forum, London Chinese Community Network, London Chinese Healthy Living Centre as well as being a Non-Executive Director with the Islington Primary Care Trust. Katy was awarded one of the ten "Chinese

Women of Achievement" award in 2006 as a result of her contribution in community services.

Committee Member – Dr Selina Chen

Selina Chen has been a Labour Party member for nearly 15 years. She has worked for and been involved with a number of think-tank's of the left, including the Fabian Society, the SMF, Compass as well as being on the editorial board of the progressive journal Renewal. A political philosopher by training, Selina obtained her doctorate from the University of Oxford and went on to hold positions within the Civil Service and academia.

Committee Member - Paul Courtenay Hyu

Paul is an actor writer and cabaret performer. He has written comedy for TV and stage and his one man show, The King from Beijing, debuted at the 2008 Edinburgh festival, where he appeared on the front page of the Scotsman. Paul takes his politics seriously. He is on the Ethnic Minority Group of Equity (the Actors' Union), and has been championing the cause for fairer representation of British East Asian Actors in mainstream theatre and the media. He has appeared on numerous tv and radio news shows representing the British Chinese point of view. He is an active Labour Party member and is considering a career in politics.

Committee Member - Bhavna Joshi

Bhavna is an Executive Committee Member of Chinese for Labour. She has been a member of the Labour Party since 1997. Elected as a local Councillor in London from 2002 to 2006, stood for Parliament in 2010 and was a regional representative on the National Policy Forum. Currently, she is a Labour European Candidate in the Eastern Region, a school governor, a trustee of Stevenage Community Trust and vice-chair of Great Ashby Community Council. Bhavna works for a pharmaceutical company, partnering with the NHS to improve patient pathways and access to medicines. More political engagement of BAME groups is a particular aim and her work with Chinese for Labour reflects this.

Committee Member – Councillor Cecilia Love

Cecilia Love is a Chinese British international adoptee is one of the Labour Cardiff councillors. She is currently undertaking a doctoral study on international and domestic trans-racial adoption at Cardiff University. She is very pleased to be the first Chinese elected representative in Wales and will work hard to ensure the voice of the Chinese community and all of the members of the diverse ward she represents are listened to and involved in the policy making process. Cecilia was helped as a young working, single mother by Labour's family, education, work and women's policies and fully understands some of the challenges families are now facing under the coalition. Cecilia will bring her life and professional experience to her work

as a local councillor and to her contribution in returning a Labour Government in 2015.

Committee Member - Dr Mee Ling Ng OBE

Mee Ling Ng, was one of the founders of Chinese for Labour. She was a Labour councillor for Lewisham for 16 years, chairing major committees and was Deputy Leader. She was a Non-Executive Director on the Board of several public bodies including Her Majesty's Courts Service Board, two NHS Mental Health Trusts and was Chair of the Board of Southwark Primary Care Trust. She is currently a Trustee of MuLan Foundation Network. She received an OBE in 2007 for services to the Chinese community. She is an Honorary Fellow of the 48 Group Club and received an Honorary Fellowship from University of London, Goldsmith's College in 2005. She received an Honorary Doctorate of Science in 2010 from London South Bank University for services to healthcare. She is currently an Independent Governor on the Board of London South Bank University and a Non-Executive Board member of Habinteg Housing Association.

Committee Member - Sarah Owen

Sarah Owen was born and raised in Hastings and Rye. She is the Labour Parliamentary Candidate for Hastings & Rye for the General Election in 2015. She worked in Brighton and Hove Council, London Fire Brigade and provided frontline care at the Conquest Hospital and in the community as well as the Labour Party. She is currently Political Adviser to Lord Sugar – and working on Labour's national small business policy.

Committee Member- Lauren Pang

Lauren Pang is an active member of the Labour Party and regularly campaigns with the local CLP. After graduating with an MA in Economics from Cambridge University she was headhunted by the Department for Trade and Industry and is currently working as a local government researcher. She has spent five years in this role and is dedicated to raising awareness about East London's most vulnerable children and families through her research and in her role as an advisor to the Children's Trust board. She hopes to bring her passion for baking and blogging to local Labour campaigning in her home town of Southend, Essex.

Committee Member - Peter Wong

Peter Wong has been a member of the Labour Party for 26 years. He was agent for Jenny Rathbone's successful Welsh Assembly campaign in Cardiff Central in 2011, and is currently Chair of Cardiff Central CLP. He is a member of PCS, and has been a civil servant for the last 11 years, working for the Department for Work and Pensions and the Valuation Office Agency to deliver effective public services.

Come on, join us

Chinese for Labour membership supports and promotes the values and principles of the Labour Party in order to improve the quality of life of the Chinese community in Britain.

The Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. It believes that by the strength of our common endeavour we achieve more than we achieve alone, so as to create for each of us the means to realise our true potential and for all of us a community in which power, wealth and opportunities are in the hands of the many not the few, where the rights we enjoy reflect the duties we owe, and where we live together, freely, in a spirit of solidarity, tolerance and respect.

工党的理想

工党是個民主社會主義政黨,它致力於為全體人民創造一個新社會,在這新社會裏,權力,財富和機遇是掌握在大眾手裏而不是被一小撮人所操縱;人們在享有權利的同時也承擔與其所享權利相符的義務;人們以團結,忍讓和互相尊重的精神自由地共同生活,與此同時它亦致力於為社會的每一份子創造條件以便發揮其真正潛能,為了實現理想,它堅信若以團體力量共同奮鬥所取得的成就將遠勝於由個人去單獨爭取。



Membership Application Form

Yes. I wish to join Chinese for Labour

Personal details

Title	Surname
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Forenames	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
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Address:

Postcode: _____ Date of birth: _____

Home Tel No: _____ Mobile No: _____

Trade Union (optional): _____ Occupation: _____

Email address: _____

Type of Membership & Fees

<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Organisation
Individual Membership £10.00	Name of organisation (if applicable) _____
Unemployed/student/ over 60 years £5.00	Organisation £30.00

Methods of Payment

By Cheque: Please make cheque payable to **Chinese for Labour**.

By Standing Order: Please complete the Form on the next page.

Declaration: I/My Organisation am/is (delete as appropriate) not a member of any other Political Party or Political Organisation.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Please send the completed Application Form to:

PO Box 277, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 1DR.

www.chineseforallabour.org.uk

info@chineseforallabour.org.uk

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Chinese for Labour seeks to:

- Increase the recruitment of Chinese people to the Labour Party
- Increase the involvement and representation of Chinese people within the Labour Party
- Increase Chinese support for the Labour Party at elections

Membership benefits:

- Receive regular information on all issues affecting the Chinese community
- Financial assistance may be available to potential candidates offering themselves for election to local, regional, national and European elections
- Participate in formal or informal events with MPs and Ministers

New Standing Order Mandate/Authority

To: _____ Bank Plc

Branch: _____

Account Name: _____

Account No: _____

Sort Code: _____

Please accept this as my/our instruction to pay to the following account:

Payee: **Chinese for Labour**

Bank: The Co-Operative Bank, Plc
Customer Services
PO Box 250
Skelmersdale
WN8 6WT

Account: 65049637

Sort Code: 08-92-99

The sum of (Please tick one only)

<input type="checkbox"/> £5	<input type="checkbox"/> £10	<input type="checkbox"/> £30
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ANNUALLY commencing on the _____ 2013

and please continue such payments annually until further notice.

Customer(s) Signature(s): _____

Date: _____ 2013

Contact Telephone No: _____