

How Labour Can Power The New Era in UK-China Relations

by Rt Hon Liam Bryne MP, Shadow Minister for Universities, Science and Skills

T was long predicted that this would be the Asian century. 'Beware the sleeping dragon' said Winston Churchill decades ago 'For when she awakes the Earth will shake'. Now, the crater made by the global crash means something big. The Asian century is arriving twenty years faster than we thought.

When Xi Jinping swept to power as president of China, he offered the Chinese people a powerful vision of a 'Chinese dream', a doubling of living standards by 2020. Since then the 'decisions' of the Third Plenum of the CCP has sent a clear signal that serious reform is on the way.

Once upon a time, forecasters thought that China might become the world's largest economy in perhaps 2041. Now experts say we might hit that point in 2016. And the problem is we're not ready.

If there's a phrase the Prime Minister likes to quote it's the idea we're in a global race. I happen to think we are. The problem is that we're losing it while others streak ahead.

Just before Christmas, the deputy governor of the Bank of England, Charlie Bean, lamented that despite the whopping fall in the value of the pound, our export growth of recent years has been in Mr Bean's words, "distinctly underwhelming". Our economy is certainly not 'rebalancing' towards exports, and while export growth to China is picking up, no doubt, we still trade far more with Ireland, that Brazil, Russia, India and China put together. We invest more in Belgium than China. And German investment in China is twice the size of ours. Germany is in fact comprehensively beating us in what may soon become the world's largest market. Germany now accounts for nearly half of Europe's exports to China, coordinated by close ties between German and Chinese leaders and an unbelievably impressive operation at the Deutscher Industrie & Handelskammertag, the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, from its magnificent polished granite, glass and steel headquarters on

Second, China wants to become a creator not a copier of intellectual property. In China, it's called 'the iPhone problem'. China's leaders bemoan their failure to produce their own Steve Jobs, the legendary founder of Apple. On the back of any iPhone you'll see the words, 'Designed by Apple in California, Assembled in China'. But making an iPhone costs a little over £4.00. Most of the rest of the £529 cost is Apple's profit. China is not taking much of the pie. That's why China wants to 'move up the value chain' fast.

Third, China needs to find a home for something like £100 billion of foreign investment every single year. Today, China only invests abroad about the same as Denmark. Over the next decade that's going to change radically. We've heard of Made in China. We need to get used to Owned by China.

Now I've worked long enough in Westminster and Whitehall to know that there are some things that you can get done in the capital. Making sure the tone and tang of the relationship is right can make a big difference. So, Labour in Westminster, led by Shadow Foreign Secretary, Douglas Alexander are determined to make sure the UK-China relationship is positive.

But in the real world, the new era of UK-China relations will not simply be driven by capitals, London and Beijing, it will be driven by cities – and Britain's cities are over-whelmingly run by Labour.

In my book, Turning to Face the East, I set out how forecasters believe 440 cities across the developing world will generate half of the growth in world wealth over the next 10 years, adding an immense \$10 trillion to worldwide consumer spending. Over half of these cities – 242 to be precise – will be in China. These Chinese cities alone will contribute over a quarter of the world's \$50 trillion of economic growth between 2010 and 2025. And these cities need a win-win relationship with cities here in Britain. Cities that are growing at a rapid pace. But China is not investing as much in Britain as elsewhere: it's invested four times more in Germany – and 60% more in France. We need to change that because let's face it, our investment starved economy needs it. We need a lot more deals like the Advanced Business Park in the Royal Docks, of Chinese investment in Manchester Airport, of even the mooted China Southern Railways investment in HS2 connecting London and Birmingham.

This year, I'll be convening a number of summits in Parliament to bring our cities together with Chinese investors – and for the first time, the UK-China Leadership Forum will explore the question of city to city links in my home town of Birmingham.

Winning in China isn't going to happen overnight or on its own. This is not about a few more trade trips organised at late notice. It's about a real national strategy here at home thought through for the long term – with Labour's national and local politicians pulling together as a team to seek the win-wins.



Liam Byrne is the Shadow Minister for Universities, Science and Skills. He sits on the board of the GB-China Centre, is a patron of Chinese for Labour and is vice chair of the All Party Group on East Asian Business. He co-founded the UK-China Young Leaders Roundtable. His book, Turning to Face the East was published yesterday.

工党如何在新时代推动英中关系

作者:影子内阁大學、科學和技能部部长、白理岩议员阁下

关于本世纪将由亚洲主宰的预言由来已久。温斯顿!丘吉尔几十年前就曾说过: "小心 那条沉睡的巨龙,当她苏醒的时候,世界将为之震颤。"如今,全球大萧条的影响意 味着不同许常的后果。我们预想的亚洲世纪提早二十年到来了。

当习近平宣誓就任中国国家主席之际,他向中国人勾勒了一个伟大的愿景"中国 梦",即到2020年中国城乡人均收入要翻一番。自那时起,中共十八届三中全会 就发出了一个明确的信号,一场认真的改革开始了。

曾几何时,预言家认为中国可能在2041年左右成为世界上最大的经济体。而今, 专家们认为这一预言将在2016年变成现实。但问题是,我们还没有准备好。

Breite Strasse in Berlin.

So we need to act together. And I see Labour at the core of helping us foster a new win-win era of relations for China.

For the past five years I've been fascinated by this question of how we're going to pay our way in an Asian century. I've travelled all over China, and talked to anyone with an opinion. And what people have said to me is simple. We need to focus like a laser on just what China needs in its next move forward — and think hard about how we can help.

So what does China need? There are basically three big things.

First, China wants to build a big homegrown consumer economy so it doesn't have to rely so much on exports. But right now, Chinese workers save not spend a third of their wages for the proverbial rainy day because the country doesn't have much of a pension system or a national health service. run by Labour.

Let me explain why. Our cities are home to all the things that China needs to build a safety net like ours; teaching hospitals, insurance and pensions companies, courts and law firms. We've an awful lot of knowledge to share.

Second, our cities the most innovative places on earth. They are home to some of the world's greatest universities, helping educate thousands of Chinese students. Epicentres like Cambridge, Oxford, Warwick, Leeds and Manchester The UK, said China's ambassador to Britain recently, 'is the land of thinkers'. So we should be thinking much more strategically about how we inter-connect our hi-tech firms, investors, innovators, and universities to the great growth hubs in China.

Finally I think we need to be make sure our cities are China's favourite places to invest. Chinese investment in Britain is 如果现任首相阁下要引用一个词,那就是我们参与的是一场国际赛跑。我恰好也是这 么想的。问题是当别的国家奋力向前时,我们已经落后了。

圣诞节前夕,英格兰银行副行长查理!比恩遗憾表示,尽管英镑贬值巨大,我们近些年 的出口增长仍旧萎靡不振。我们的经济在出口领域明显没有恢复平衡,尽管对中国的 出口正在增长,我们与爱尔兰的贸易额仍然高于我国和巴西、俄罗斯、印度和中国的 贸易总和。我们对比利时的投资比对中国的投资还多。而德国对华投资已经是我们的 两倍了。事实上,在这个即将成为世界最大市场的竞争中,德国已经全方位地甩掉了 我们。德国目前对华出口几乎占欧洲对华出口额的一半。德国和中国领导人的关系也 愈发密切,而坐落在柏林布莱特大街用花岗岩、玻璃幕墙和钢筋铸成的德国工商协会 总部发挥着令人难以置信的积极作用。

因此,我们也要行动起来。我看到工党在帮助我们加强和中国之间的双赢合作中正发挥着核心作用。

过去的五年里,我总在琢磨我们怎样才能在一个亚洲主导的世纪继续发展。我已经走 遍了中国,与所有有识之士交流。他们告诉我这很简单,我们只需要关注中国在下一 步的前进过程中需要什么,并努力思考我们怎样为此提供帮助。

那么,中国需要什么?基本上有三件大事。

首先,中国渴望构建一个庞大的本国内需市场,这样就不必过多地依赖出口。但目前,中国劳动者更注重储蓄,花销不足其工资收入的三分之一,以应对可能的苦日子,因为这个国家的养老金制度和全民医疗服务尚未成型。

第二、中国渴望成为知识产权的创造者而不是模仿者。在中国,这被称为"iPhone问题"。中国领导人对无法培养他们自己的斯蒂夫.乔布斯(苹果传奇创始人)耿耿于怀。在每一部苹果手机后盖你都可以看到"加利福尼亚苹果公司设计,中国组装"的字样。制作一部苹果手机的成本只有4英镑多一点。售价中其余529英镑的绝大部分都 是苹果公司的利润。中国只得到了大饼的一角。 这就是为什么中国希望尽快在这条价 值链上攀升到更高的位置。

第三•中国需要为每年可能接近千亿英镑的对外投资寻求目的地。目前,中国的外海投 资只相当于丹麦的对外投资的规模。未来十年中,这种状况将得到根本转变。我们已 经知道了中国制造,我们对中国收购也不会陌生。

通过在国会和中央政府工作多年,我知道有些事情是可以在上层解决的。确保英中关 系通过正确的对话沟通来进行,能够让两国关系获得很大改观。因此,在影子外交大 臣道格拉斯!亚历山大的领导下,工党的国会议员们致力于维护积极的中英关系。

但在现实的世界中,新时代的英中关系不仅仅是通过伦敦和北京的互动来推动的。这 种关系也可以通过其它城市间的互动得以加深,而英国的城市基本上是由工党主政 的。

在我写的《转视东方》一书中,我提到预言家们相信发展中国家的440个城市将在今后 10年带来价值高达10万亿美元的巨大购买力,为世界财富增长贡献一半的力量。其中

多一半的城市,准确地说是242个城市来自中国。从2010至2025年全球经济50万亿美元 的增长额将有超过四分之一的贡献来自这些中国城市。这些城市需要与英国城市,那 些工党所主导的城市结成双赢的伙伴关系。

我为什么这么说呢,中国建设一个安全社会所需要的所有东西都发源于我们的城市: 教育机构、医院、保险、养老金公司、法院和律师行。我们有着很多的知识与中国分 享。

此外,我们的城市是世界上最富有创意的地方。这里有一些世界上最出色的大学,每 年有数千中国留学生在这里接受教育,集中在剑桥、牛津、华威、利兹和曼彻斯特。 中国驻英国大使最近说英国是思想家的国度。所以,我们应该从更具战略性的角度思 考一下,我们怎样让我们的高科技公司、投资人、创意者和大学与中国的增长点连接 和互动。

最后,我认为我们需要让我们的城市成为中国所乐衷的投资场所。中国对英投资正在

Book Review

Reviewed by Dr. Jenny Clegg

Turning to Face the East: how Britain can prosper in the Asian Century by Rt Hon Liam Byrne MP (Guardian Books, 2013)

In 1999, the much-acclaimed Sinologist, Professor Gerald Segal advised China was 'a second rate power punching above its weight...only when we understand how little China matters will we be able to craft a sensible policy toward it'. Just months later, China announced its goals to double its economy by 2010. Now its economy is set to overtake the US in the next 10 to 15 years. Segal's advice did not serve us well. We are in a worse commercial position in China today than other leading economies. In 2009, we accounted for only 10 percent of EU exports to China; we invest more in Belgium whilst China invests more in the Netherlands than Britain. China is predicted to contribute over a third to global growth for the foreseeable future, more than the US and EU together. We need to re-orientate towards China - and fast.

Fortunately Liam Byrne has cast his net beyond elitist scholarship, consulting key figures from business, academic, political and diplomatic communities from China as well as Britain to put together a powerful argument with concrete proposals. Drawing on his background as an economist, businessman, and MP for one of Britain's most deprived communities, he presents a

straightforward, accessible discussion. It is not simply its market expansion, nor the huge investment funds that are now being unleashed globally, that makes China so important. Aiming to become a 'leading power in science and innovation', it is undertaking a great leap in R&D. Britain will become increasingly vulnerable to this technological challenge and, given China's considerable resources and application, it will be hard to compete. A new collaborative approach is demanded. At the same time, China's own enormous challenges create openings for others to grow 'with and within China': by helping for example to find greener ways to develop and to build a modern welfare system, we can transform the China 'threat' into an opportunity.

To match what we are good at and what China needs, to fashion win-win deals, and to innovate together is not something, argues Byrne, that can be



But is Britain prepared for this? The teaching of Mandarin in schools is still startlingly low; the media all but ignores China. For Byrne, the chief problem is mutual lack of trust. Yet his own thinking bears evidence of this for example when he calls for the EU to act as a 'big battering ram' to knock down China's trade barriers. Better for mutual trust to put oneself in the shoes of the person opposite, as the Chinese say. Some really important questions are barely addressed: how should we partner China in Africa? how should we two, as nuclear weapons states and permanent members of the UN Security Council, work together to speed multilateral nuclear disarmament and to foster cooperative security in the world? A Sino-British mutual nuclear non-targeting agreement would go a long way to improving twoway trust. As the chap who left the note on the

Treasury desk after the last election saying 'all the money's been spent', Byrne has certainly done some serious thinking about how to secure Britain's economic future, his robust approach in contrast with the Party centre's caution. Labour needs to convince the voters in 2015 that it can deliver sustainable growth. Byrne's views chime with the big idea of a 'white hot' technological revolution for the 21st century; they point to a creative, rather than protectionist, approach to industrial policy, vital in finding a third way between austerity and spending. We have a window of opportunity of only about 5 to 10 years for us to reposition ourselves to partner China globally. Innovate or we're finished, Byrne says: we miss the opportunities at our peril. For a Labour government after 2015 to do so would be disastrous.

Liam Byrne is Labour's Shadow Minister for Universities, Science and Skills; Dr Jenny Clegg is a senior lecturer in Asia Pacific Studies at the University of Central Lancashire, Preston.



@ashmcgregor

From the Vice-Chair... WISHING all readers a Happy & Prosperous 2014.

快速增长。但是英国获得的中国投资相对其它国家而言仍有差距,德国获得的中国投资比英国高四倍,法国也比英国多60%。我们需要改变这种状况,必须直面现实,我们对外资饥渴的经济需要中国的投资。我们需要更多皇家码头商业园、曼彻斯特机

场、仍在酝酿中的中国南方铁路投资伦敦至伯明翰高铁等诸如此类的大型投资项目。

今年,我将在国会召集一系列高级会议,向中国的投资者推介我们的城市,而且今年 在我的家乡伯明翰举行的英中领导人论坛将第一次探讨英中城市之间的合作议题。

赢得对华关系不是一夜之间或自然而然就能实现的。临时组织几次贸易访问是无法解 决问题的。我们需要的是一个真正在国家层面着眼于长远的战略规划,由工党的高层 和地方政治家们像一个团队那样同心协力去争取双赢的目标。

白理岩是影子内阁大學、科學和技能部部长。他是英中协会的董事会成员,华人工党赞助人和国会东亚 商务跨党派小组的副主席。他还是英中青年领袖圆桌论坛的共同创办人,他著有《转视东方》。



In this issue of The Orient we speak to the Shadow Minister for Universities, Science and Skills, Liam Byrne MP, about how we can improve UK-China trade links and Dr Jenny Clegg reviews Liam's book 'Turning to Face the East: how Britain can prosper in the Asian Century'. Meg Munn MP tells us about her work on cooperative schools whilst Joe Hallgarten (Director of Education at the RSA) calls

for a pause in education reforms.

Along with the British Chinese Project, Sarah Owen (Hastings and Rye Labour PPC) and I visited Guangdong Province and Hong Kong in December. Coming just a few weeks after China's Third Plenum which committed to key social and economic reforms we met with a number of officials working in economic development as well as political advisors in Guangdong, Dongguan and Shenzhen. It was a great introduction to China and brought home how vast and diverse the country is, the cultural familiarity as well as differences, and the opportunities there are for British business and how we are failing to take advantage of them. Liam is right to highlight the need for city-to-city links but Labour nationally and locally needs to go further in promoting region-to-province links if we are serious about rebalancing the British economy. Our visit showed us how devolution and government activism can work for regional economies. It is vital that Labour frontbenchers continue gain a better understanding of China whilst in opposition - the UK has paid a price for David Cameron's naiveté.

We arrived in Hong Kong just as the Hong Kong Legislative Council was launching a consultation on methods for selecting a Chief Executive and forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) and we were privileged to meet British Consul General to Hong Kong and Macao,

It's time to give our education system a year off from reform - a politics-free period in schools could improve outcomes faster than any policy change

by Joe Hallgarten (@joehallg), Director of Education at the RSA

▶ INCE the 1988 Education Reform Act, English schools have experienced 25 years of frenetic change. It is difficult to assess what impact, if any, these changes have had on outcomes - Robert Coe's recent analysis points to minimal change, as do more recent PISA comparisons of England over time (these are far more revealing than the cross-country comparisons). Even if outcomes have improved, and those of us who have been in and out of schools during that time have generally perceived positive changes, it is impossible to know which interventions may haSince the 1988 Education Reform Act, English schools have experienced 25 years of frenetic change. It is difficult to assess what impact, if any, these changes have had on outcomes - Robert Coe's recent analysis points to minimal change, as do more recent PISA comparisons of England over time (these are far more revealing than the cross-country comparisons). Even if outcomes have improved, and those of us who have been in and out of schools during that time have generally perceived positive changes, it is impossible to know which interventions may have caused these improvements, beyond the addition of money. Although again impossible to prove, I would argue that the pace and regularity of these changes have had the most negative impact on schools in the most challenging circumstances, and on low-income pupils. Nothing might close the gap more effectively than a period of long term education stability.

The coalition government has turned the frenetic into frenzy, although this may ultimately amount to more felt noise than genuine change. What may appear radical and liberating in terms of inputs (for instance, the conversion of thousands of schools to academies), actually seems far more conservative and prescriptive when these translate to outcomes and practices. Although curricula are slowly changing in preparation for September 2014, and reacting more rapidly to the market signals from changes to accountability, in general, most schools, regardless of status, seem remarkably unchanged from three years ago

Before Christmas, the teacher blogger Andrew Old courageously opened a conversation about teacher stress, anxiety and depression. The responses from teachers should cause all of us who ask more of schools to pause. Whilst many might feel empathy rather than sympathy – it's not as if teachers have a monopoly on increased levels of depression – if you visit all but the most confident schools now, it does feel like there is a rising watermark of stress, caused partly by the noise of policy change, but also by an Ofsted regime which still needs to avoid self-edification and understand and demonstrate its value. As headteacher Geoff Barton articulates brilliantly in his New Year blog, in 2013 he found it more difficult than any previous year to concentrate on the improvement of teaching in his school.

Although Geoff and others have been optimistic about the opportunity to bed down changes during 2014 and focus more on teaching and learning, this misses the looming panic-policy-fest of the 2015 general election, and the already-emerging development of party manifestos. Add to this the publication of various inquiries, including the ASCL's "Great Debate" and the Compass Education Inquiry, and it looks inevitable that policy ideas and changes will continue to pour into schools.

Our short Investigation into SMSC in schools across the UK is discovering how the issues which used to define the purpose of schools have moved to the periphery, overwhelmed by attainmentrelated accountability pressures to a byline in the national curriculum and in Ofsted's thinking. It has been increasingly difficult for schools to think about anything other than short term gains in short term attainment outcomes. The deeper thinking about purpose, ethos, and the development of those values and skills which are anything but soft is not impossible, but has been rendered far more difficult by the constantly changing terrain of policy priorities.

What could be done? Here's a modest proposal. 2015-16 (the academic year after the next general election) should be designated as a "year of reflection" when:

- No schools-related policies are announced by DfE or any other national or local agency;
- No schools are forced or permitted to become academies
- No Ofsted inspections take place apart from re-inspections of those schools which have been judged inadequate, and inspections of new free schools and academies
- No organisations (and yes, that means the RSA too) should publish any new policy proposals for schools. The phrases 'DfE should' or 'schools should' would disappear for a year.

Anybody who thinks that such a gap year would really damage standards needs to show me the evidence. Schools

Caroline Wilson and LegCo President, Jasper Tsang to discuss this and relationships between the UK, Hong Kong and China. We also saw the fantastic work that the British Council in reaching out to local communities through in arts and culture, by supporting local innovation and by teaching English.

At Labour Party Conference Chinese for Labour held a fringe event titled, "Gambling with our Communities Future?" with David Lammy MP, Rowenna Davis (Southampton Itchen PPC), Jim Orford (Founder of Gambling Watch UK) and Claire Loussuarn (Goldsmiths). In a

will, of course, carry on teaching,

improving teaching, and responding to changes that already require implementation, temporarily free from the fear of the Wednesday afternoon Ofsted phone call. Pupils will carry on learning and taking exams. Local authorities, academy sponsors and others will continue to drive improvements in their own ways, without the distractions from the department, or, for academy chains, the pressure to grow.

Reflection is a tough, active process. During the year, school communities should be encouraged to exploit a period of relative stability to ask questions about their deeper purposes. Thinking carefully and expansively about purpose, as well as properly using evidence to understand the effectiveness of existing practices and cultures, is genuinely demanding work that requires proper time and space to accomplish. Governing bodies should have a central role, making sure that all schools look outwards as well as inwards and upwards. When, in Summer 2016, people ask schools what they "did in their gap year", all schools should be expected to have an answer.

current government also deserves a year of reflection, both holding its nerve on and understanding the impact of five years of education reforms. If elected, the opposition could move into listening mode, operating a precautionary principle to launch no changes until it fully understands the system it is trying to improve. Instead of schools, government departments could focus on more neglected areas of policy, in particular early years, further education and youth services. Even Ofsted could take a break from the treadmill of inspections, survey and changing frameworks to consider how it uses its considerable resource and clout to add the most value. Although I am mainly thinking of England, the idea might have traction across the UK. And if, in the Summer of 2016, one year has not felt like long enough, there is always the possibility of an extension. I have always thought that arguments for the "depoliticisation" of education are flawed, but a couple of politics-free years in schools could improve outcomes faster than any policy change.

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This idea makes political sense. The

A quiet schools revolution: The number of cooperative schools is growing rapidly

by Meg Munn MP for Sheffield Heeley

HE number of cooperative schools is growing rapidly —The current education system is more fragmented than at any point in the past 25 years. There are dramatic variations in schools' success, and in the accountability they have to the communities they serve.

The Labour government introduced the academy programme to turn around underperforming schools, predominantly in areas of deprivation. Many of these proved that greater freedom coupled with community control was a winning formula, transforming their students' future prospects. Unfortunately, this government allows any school to become an academy. We then saw scandals, such as at the Al-Madinah free school, where schools fail to deliver even a satisfactory level of education. There are also schools forced to become academies, some scooped up by expansion-hungry chains who limit the involvement of parents, students and the wider community.

Earlier this year I introduced a bill into parliament to enshrine in legislation the structure of cooperative schools. There are already over 600 across the country, and the number is growing. Cooperative trust schools are at the forefront of a quiet revolution, and the national Cooperative Schools Network is now larger than any of the major academy chains. Launched by the last Labour government, the cooperative model ensures that everyone local accountability.

The new shadow secretary of state for education, Tristram Hunt, has already called for parent-led academies. Theoretically, cooperative schools enjoy cross-party support: David Cameron said in 2008 that there should be 'a new generation of cooperative schools funded by the taxpayer but owned by parents and the local community'. ?The trade union NASUWT is also supportive of the model.

The most recent convert from the Conservative benches is Steve Baker, member of parliament for Wycombe. He saw for himself the difference that becoming a cooperative made to a school in one of the most deprived areas of his constituency. In a recent debate he described how he learned about the values of the cooperative movement, and felt that, separated from state power, they represent values and ideals that any fully formed human being should support.

However, the legal forms of cooperatives are determined as industrial and provident societies, or cooperative or community benefit societies. There is no provision in the relevant acts for cooperative schools. Currently, the majority of these schools operate within an informal network of cooperative trusts.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 needs to be amended to allow nursery schools to become school trusts and cooperatives. Cooperatives, by their nature, are based in a geographical area that serves a local community. A cooperative trust could be a school from nursery through to secondary level, and perhaps through to further education. To secure a solid foundation for their continued development we have to formalise the framework within which they operate. I have called on the government to work with me and the Cooperative party to bring forward legislation to ensure cooperative schools can work on a level playing field with other school structures. If this government fails to support cooperative schools, then the next Labour administration must introduce legislation to strengthen their legal framework. This is an important step to ensure the cooperative model is able to develop to serve local communities.

PPC), Jim Orford (Founder of Gambling Watch UK) and Claire Loussuarn (Goldsmiths). In a wide-ranging discussion we looked at what was happening on our high streets, on the nature of gambling addiction and the specific context within the Chinese community. There were calls for local councils to be given more power to limit the number of fixed odds betting terminals and bookies and their opening hours, for better mental health and debt counselling services and for more improved regulation to be overseen by the Home Office rather than DCMS.

We were pleased that the Labour Party brought the gambling debate to Parliament recently and hope that when in government it will act on the issue. Unfortunately despite it being an adopted policy of the LibDems, they failed to back Labour's calls for better regulation of bookies and FOBTs - another issue of concern to the Chinese community where LibDems merely talk the talk.

Our Gala Chinese New Year Banquet to celebrate the Year of the Horse is on Monday, February 10, 2014. The event will be held at the Phoenix Palace Restaurant, 3-5 Glentworth Street, London NW1 5PG.

As in previous years, the banquet will no doubt be a highlight of the Labour social calendar and we are pleased to welcome Ed Balls and Chuka Umunna as our keynote speakers. It promises to be a wonderful occasion, providing an excellent opportunity to enjoy an evening together with supporters, business colleagues, friends, and a cross section of the Chinese community.

For those interested in attending, please contact Mee Ling Ng on 07896 227600 or email her on meelingng@btinternet.com. I look forward to seeing you there.

with a stake in the school's success – parents, teachers, support staff, local community organisations and pupils – has the opportunity to be involved in running it.

Cooperative schools benefit from their links to the wider cooperative movement with its tens of millions of members. The key is having control in local hands, not exchanging local education authority control for Whitehall, or for unaccountable education chains.

Emerging results show cooperative schools provide a well-rounded curriculum and equip pupils with the social and personal skills they need to thrive. They raise aspiration and attainment by instilling in pupils cooperative values such as selfhelp, social responsibility, equality and a global outlook, delivered within a faithneutral environment. This is a model that delivers academic excellence driven by

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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 Padjamentary & Paliar, Studias and Chill Sonico Collego 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

ome 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党. 它致力於為全體人民創造一 個新社會,在這新社會疼,權力,財富和機遇是掌握在大眾手髮而 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,和互相導重的精神 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.

Email address:

Membership Application Form

Yes. I wish to join Chinese for Labour

Personal details

Title	Surname		:			
Forenames			Sex Female			
Address:						
Postcode:		Date of birth:				
Home Tel No:		Mobile No:	Mobile No:			
Trade Union (optional):		Occupation:				

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

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 also one of the founders of Chinese for Labour to promote interest of Chinese people in the Labour Party. Amongst her voluntary roles, Katy She is 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 Health, 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 Fast 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 vision source builts builts 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

Committee Member - Sarah Owen

Sarah Owen was born and raised in Hastings and Rve. 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 adviso 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.

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

То:	Bank Plc				
Branch:					
Account Nam	ne:				
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				

Type of Membership & Fees

Account: 65049637 08-92-99 Sort Code:

Individual Organisation			The sum of (Please tick one only)				
Individual Member Unemployed/stude		Name of organisa	ition (if applicable)	£5	£10	£30	
over 60 years	£5.00	Organisation	£30.00	ANNUALLY com	mencing on the	2014	
Methods of Payment			and please continue such payments annually until further notice.				
By Cheque: By Standing Order:	Please make cheque payable to Chinese for Labour . Please complete the Form on the next page.			Customer(s) Signature(s):			
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.chineseforlabour.org.uk info@chineseforlabour.org.uk		Date: Contact Telepho	one No:	2014			
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