

# Prestigious schools have plans in China

By **LUO WANGSHU** in Beijing and **HUANG ZHILING** in Chengdu

Two prestigious international schools, Harrow School in London and the Juilliard School in New York, have plans to open campuses in China.

Harrow will open its fourth international school in China's southwest city of Chengdu, while Juilliard has decided to open a branch of its music and arts focused school in the north coastal city of Tianjin.

"Harrow signed a strategic plan on July 26 with its local partner Sichuan Zhongde Century Real Estate Co to open an international franchise in Chengdu," said Huang Xingguo, director of the international exchange division at the Chengdu education bureau.

According to the plan, the school will accommodate students from nursery to high school.

Huang said the admission process will require prospective students to take an exam, and both students and parents will be interviewed and quizzed on Harrow's traditions.

Teachers will be hired globally. Edward Lee, director of Business Development at Harrow International Education Management, confirmed to China Daily via e-mail that Harrow will be setting up an international school in Chengdu that is scheduled to start operation in the fall of 2014.

"We have been comparing Chengdu with Shanghai and Singapore and come to the conclusion that Chengdu offers wider and more promising prospects," Lee said.

Chengdu has three international schools, each with tuition

costs of about 100,000 yuan (\$15,700) a year. Huang said Harrow's tuition will not be any cheaper.

Huang said Chengdu is a good place to open an international school because the city has many high-income residents.

Harrow already has three international schools, two of which are in China with campuses in Beijing and Hong Kong. Harrow School, established in 1572, is a well-known boys boarding school in London. It has produced many notable alumni, including seven former British prime ministers such as Winston Churchill, literary giants including Lord Byron, and has educated members of various royal families from across the globe.

Unlike the original London school, which caters exclusively for male boarders, Harrow international schools allow day students and female students.

Juilliard is another elite international school targeting China.

Juilliard, founded in 1905, is considered one of the best music, dance and drama schools in the world and has produced countless world-class musicians and performers.

Juilliard recently announced it signed a framework agreement on June 26 with local partners to establish an education institute operated by Juilliard in Tianjin.

"The institute will be the only site in the region where prospective students can audition for admission for Juilliard in New York," the statement said.

The institute will provide non-accredited music programs to students from 8 to 18 years old, but the programs that will be offered are still under discussion.

William Vanbergen, founder of BE Education, a Shanghai-based consultancy that helps to prepare students for overseas study, told China Daily it is a trend for international schools to open franchises locally.

Rupert Hoogewerf, founder of the Hurun Research Institute, also believes that franchises will bring more opportunities for local students.

Webb School in California, a top private secondary school in the United States, also has a strategic plan to open a franchise in China, according to Leo Marshall, director of admissions and financial aid.

However, other top international schools remain wary of franchises. Eton College in the UK, where Princes William and Harry attended, does not have plans to open an international branch, headmaster Tony Little said.

"Our philosophy is to bring British education to our boys, not an international one. Our managing factors includes boarding and all boys, which may hardly transfer to an international franchise," said Little, adding Eton would not be the same if it lost these characteristics.

Wang Xuming, director of the Language & Culture Press, also the former spokesman of Ministry of Education, said the trend presents a challenge to local schools.

"The launch of many international schools is a trigger for local schools to improve their education quality," Wang said.

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HUO SHIJIIE / FOR CHINA DAILY

Ding Tao (second from left), a *chengguan* who has a master's degree, works with his colleagues to persuade a peddler near Shanghai's bustling Nanjing Road to move on.

## More well-educated candidates joining the ranks of *chengguan*

By **ZHOU WENTING** in Shanghai  
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More highly educated recruits are joining the ranks of China's *chengguan*, the urban management officers who have come in for criticism at times for violent law-enforcement tactics.

Eleven postgraduate students majoring in politics and law have received offers from the urban management division of Shanghai's Baoshan district, representing nearly 65 percent of those recruited this year.

This is mainly because it's the first time *chengguan* in the district have been considered civil servants, said a publicity officer for the division named Xu.

"It may not be surprising to see a greater number of highly educated people working as *chengguan* in the future because

the position demands a bachelor's degree at least," Xu said.

Some of the new urban management officers will be assigned to offices, which require more professional work, although the majority will be dispatched to the front line to maintain order and cleanliness in the city.

Hu Zhenhua, director of the Shenzhen Academy of Urban Management, said city management is in need of high-quality personnel because more is involved than merely driving street vendors away.

"We have people with doctorates and post doctorates in some positions, such as street-light management, landscape design, and electricity generation from waste incineration," he said. "There are more than 10 urban management officers with doctoral degrees in Shenzhen."

More young and well-edu-

cated people will also help change people's impression of *chengguan*, who have public accusations after repeated incidents of insulting and beating individuals in the line of duty.

Thousands of residents gathered in Qianxi county of Guizhou province on Aug 11 to protest the actions of a dozen urban management officials who surrounded and rudely treated a couple they had accused of illegally parking a car.

The officials involved were detained for violating legal proceedings.

In recent years, extreme cases have even led to deaths of *chengguan* and street vendors in some provinces, which showed tensions between residents and urban administration workers.

Some *chengguan* believed the tension is partly because

their work requires them to target disadvantaged groups, which often receive sympathy from the public.

"Moreover, the arbitrary work style of some veterans destroyed the image of urban management workers, but the overall quality is improving," said Gu Wenyuan, 27, who was one of the workers in Shanghai's Changning district two years ago.

Gu also said urban management officers deserve more respect from the public.

"Actually they have enforcement authority over more than 300 items in the city, including the management of commercial signs, construction regulations and noise, but their authority is often despised," he said.

Shi Yingying contributed to this story.

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China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission Announcement

On the Administration of Cases Agreed to be Arbitrated by CIETAC Shanghai Sub-Commission and CIETAC South China Sub-Commission

1 August 2012

The 2012 Arbitration Rules of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission came into effect as of 1 May 2012. Yet, as branch offices of CIETAC, the CIETAC Shanghai Sub-Commission and the CIETAC South China Sub-Commission (originally named the CIETAC Shenzhen Sub-Commission) refuse to apply the CIETAC Arbitration Rules (2012), and refuse to remain under the leadership of CIETAC in respect of case administration. Such conduct violates the basic principles provided in the CIETAC Articles of Association and the CIETAC Arbitration Rules (2012) that CIETAC and its Sub-Commissions form an integrated arbitration institution and that the Sub-Commissions conduct arbitration business under the authorization of CIETAC.

In order to ensure the effective realization of parties' autonomy in choosing CIETAC for arbitration, safeguard the exercise of parties' arbitration rights and facilitate the effective resolution of parties' disputes through CIETAC arbitration, CIETAC hereby announces the following decisions in accordance with the CIETAC Articles of Association (2012) and CIETAC Arbitration Rules (2012):

- As from 1 August 2012, CIETAC's authorization to the CIETAC Shanghai Sub-Commission and the CIETAC South China Sub-Commission for accepting and administering arbitration cases is hereby suspended.
- As from 1 August 2012, where parties have agreed to arbitrate their disputes by the CIETAC Shanghai Sub-Commission or the CIETAC South China Sub-Commission (the CIETAC

Shenzhen Sub-Commission), the parties shall submit their applications for arbitration to CIETAC and the CIETAC Secretariat shall accept such arbitration applications and administer such cases. Without CIETAC's authorization, no institutions shall have the right to accept and administer the aforementioned arbitration cases.

- When the CIETAC Secretariat accepts and administers the above-mentioned cases, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, for cases agreed to be arbitrated by the CIETAC Shanghai Sub-Commission, the place of arbitration and the place of oral hearing shall be Shanghai; for cases agreed to be arbitrated by the CIETAC South China Sub-Commission (the CIETAC Shenzhen Sub-Commission), the place of arbitration and the place of oral hearing shall be Shenzhen.
- For information and consultation about the above-mentioned cases, please contact the CIETAC Secretariat at the following:

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