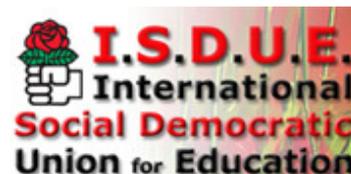


CONFERENCE OF ISDUE

Manchester, Derbyshire, England

Thursday, 28.07.2016 - Monday, 01.08.2016



Equity and Quality in Education

The ISDUE programme in Manchester and Derbyshire will focus on the history of the cotton trade and industry in the North West of England. Participants will be able to visit the Manchester Museum of Science and industry and the slave trade exhibition in Liverpool.



Prominent historic and modern art venues will be visited and the organisers will seek to arrange a visit to Media City in Salford (the adjacent City to Manchester), which houses exciting learning environments and is the home of the BBC.

Located on the edge of the former Salford Docks, the media city development contrasts the development of the dockyards in the 19th Century with the demands of the 21st Century.

Participants will be able to observe the cultural diversity of the Manchester Conurbation, with visits to China Town, the Curry Mile and the Gay Village.

In addition it will be possible to incorporate visits in Liverpool to the Tate Modern Gallery North and the Beatles Story.

Museums in Manchester are free. There is a charge payable at some museums in Liverpool. Participants will be expected to meet public transport costs to and from venues. Manchester Piccadilly Station is the starting hub for almost all the visits.

There are small free metro shuttle hop-on and hop-off buses in Manchester. (No tickets needed). Hours of operation and times are as detailed in the following link

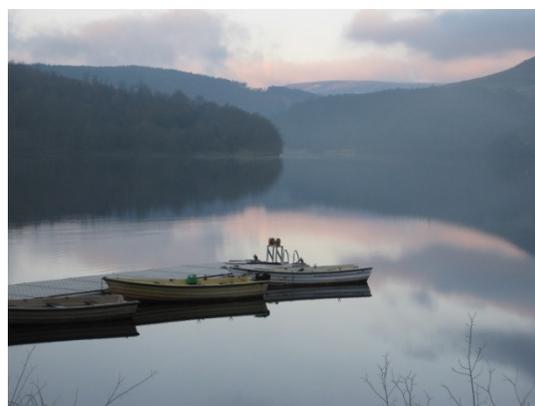
<http://www.tfgm.com/buses/Pages/metros Shuttle.aspx>

Programme¹

Thursday, 28th July

Arrival in Manchester

- 17:00 Informal meeting of participants
Folk train (still awaiting confirmation) to and from Glossop in the evening (music on board and at Glossop Labour Club and back on the train)



¹ Proposed programme (subject to change) and depending on numbers of participants.

Friday, 29th July (Glossop Derbyshire)

- 10:30 Welcome and opening of the conference
Speakers at Glossop Labour club
11-13 Chapel Street, Glossop, SK13 8AT

Registration (Coffee, tea, information desk and informal discussion)
- 11:00 Welcome to Derbyshire and Manchester
Dave Wilcox, Chair of Derbyshire County Council Labour Group
UK representative at the Council of Europe and former Board member of the Commonwealth Local Government Forum

Welcome to ISDUE
Dr. Vilmos Vass, PhD, President of ISDUE
Member of the Teacher Association of the Hungarian Socialist Party

Patrick Wolf, MA
Head of the Austrian Social-democratic Teachers' Association

Damien Greenhalgh
Deputy Cabinet Members for Children's Services,
Derbyshire County Council

Pat Javanaud: "Making a difference in challenging Communities"
Derbyshire County Council (Thriving communities worker)
- 12:30 Lunch at recommended restaurants/pubs
- 14:00 Martin Johnston
(National Secretary of Socialist Education Association)

Yoomi Renstrom: "A socialist perspective for the New Skills Agenda for Europe"
Mayor of Ovanåker, Sweden. First Vice-President of the PES Group in the Committee of the Regions in charge of Education & Culture

Councillor John Merry CBE (yet to be confirmed)
Executive Lead member for Children. City of Salford.
- 16:30 Panel discussion on conference theme. Including latest position in participant Countries
- 18:00 Evening meal either in Glossop or in Manchester

Saturday, 30th July

Guided tour of Manchester. Including location of first Congress of Trade Unions, visit to Manchester Town Hall, City Art Gallery Museum of Science and Industry, Castlefields, Gay Village,...

Sunday, 31st July

Guided tour of Liverpool. Including Walker Art Gallery, Museum of Slavery, Tate Britain (North) and optional Beatles Museum.

Monday, 1st August

- 10:00 Morning tour to Salford Docks and possibly Media City.
13:00 Closure of the conference



Equity and Quality in Education

The industrial and digital revolutions

The City of Manchester and its surrounding towns and settlements were at the heart of the Industrial Revolution.

The cotton industry was at the centre of this revolution in the North West of England.

Rural peasants were unable to sustain themselves in the countryside and began to seek work in developing towns and cities.

Once new machinery was introduced, home workers, known as “hand loom weavers” of cloth, could not sell their products at a competitive price.

At first, factories were powered by water and transport was via canals, but in the early 1800’s steam power was developed which established access to markets by rail and workshops powered by machinery.

Banks were established to encourage investment in greater productive capacity, the volumes of cloth manufactured grew exponentially as did the import of raw materials and export of manufactured goods.

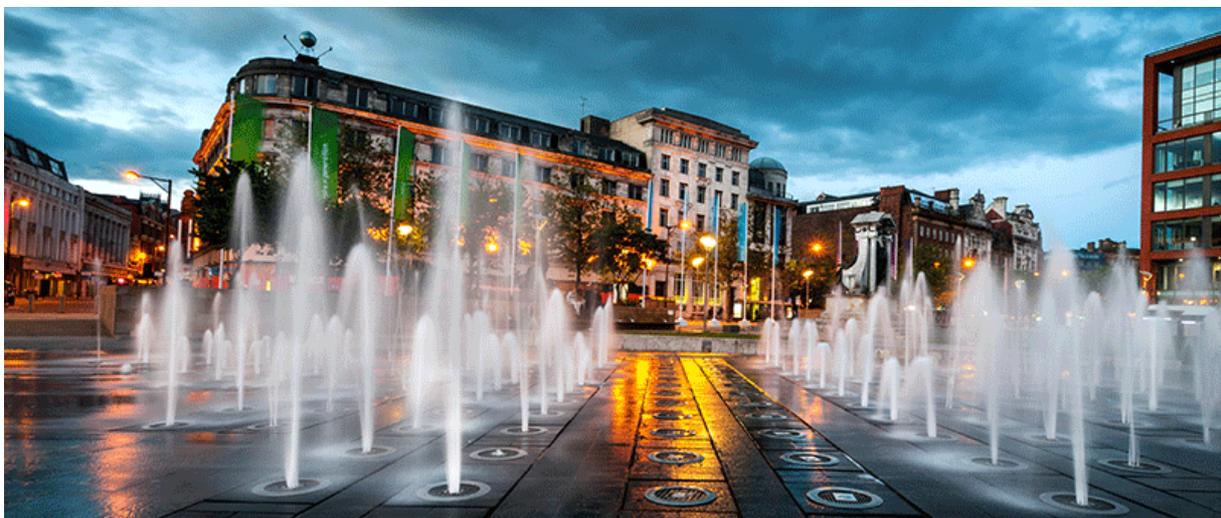
The Manchester area became the centre of the world production of cotton. It was served by two slave trades.

1. Local English workers were often wage slaves who carried out dangerous and health damaging work in the machining, cotton manufacturing and coal mines which provided the fuel to forge the steel from which the cotton manufacturing machines were made.

2. The raw cotton, picked by slaves in the West Indies and the American South, was compressed for shipment and then landed in Liverpool and processed in the North of England. Sailing ships not only transported cotton from the Americas, but also exported goods to the East Coast of Africa which they exchanged for slaves who were shipped to the Western coasts of the Americas to pick cotton.

It was on this basis that the so-called “slave trade triangle” developed.

From the 1850’s to the 1920’s Manchester and Liverpool were areas of great wealth, but after that time the market for cotton goods became much more universal and the dominance declined



During the 19th and early 20th Centuries the wealth acquired by the two cities was vast and public art collections reflect this.

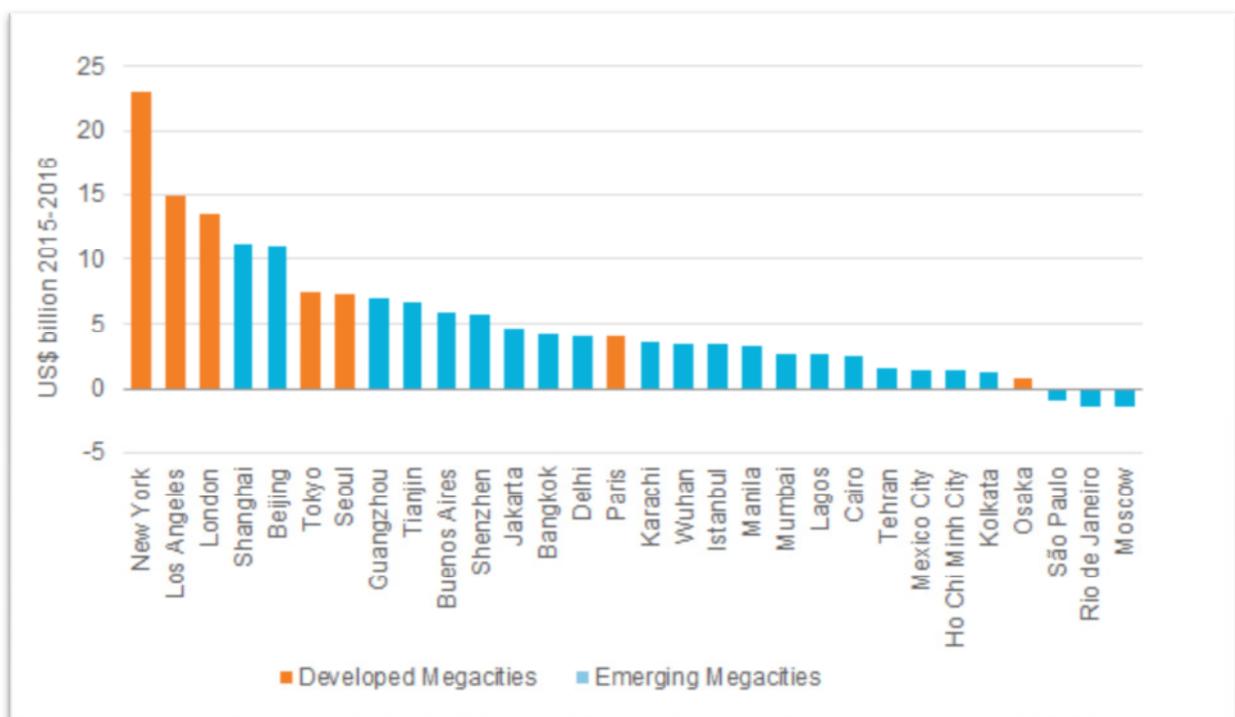
During times of relative decline, the University of Manchester lays claim to developing the first basic computer in 1948. Called “The baby”, it stored data and user programmes in an electronic memory and processed at electronic speeds.

The digital revolution was initially boosted by the transfer of music onto digital platforms and subsequently and significantly advanced in the early 1990’s when the internet, which had previously been available only to government and the military, was opened to a wider public.

The engineering and digital revolution across the world meant that by 2010, 70% of the world population had a cell phone, (4 billion subscribers).

Today, in the age of mega cities, it is in creative hubs where the most rapid development of innovation and entrepreneurship arises.

GROWTH IN CONSUMER EXPENDITURE IN WORLD’S MEGACITIES: 2015-2016



Note: figures are provided in constant 2015 prices, at fixed exchange rates

Traditional wealth is still important in terms of consumer activity and impact. In parallel, interdisciplinary working and living is encouraged or stimulated in Manchester as it is in Lisbon, Espoo (Finland), Stockholm and St Petersburg. Thinking outside the box is the creative norm. More than half the world’s population now live in cities.

The challenge for educators is how we learn from our past and prepare our people for an unpredictable future.

How can we ensure we use the best talents of our students, learners and teachers to create a fair and equitable world?

What education do present and future generations need to receive to equip them for employment and more importantly fulfilment in the digital age?