



同济大学 城市与社会
TONGJI UNIVERSITY
2015 国际学术论坛
CITY & SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL FORUM .2015. SHANGHAI . CHINA

2015 City and Society International Forum

Theme: Community, Space, and Governance

Date: 10-11 April 2015

Location: Tongji University, Shanghai, China

Hosts



Tongji University, China



Urban Planning Society of China

Organizers:



World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region (Shanghai)



城市与社会研究中心
City and Society Research Center



College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University

Urban Planning Society of Shanghai

Co-organizers:



Research Committee 21 (RC21) on Sociology of Urban and Regional Development of the International Sociological Association



城市规划学刊 Editorial Department of Urban Planning Forum

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Background:

The First “City and Society” International Forum aims to bring together both Chinese and overseas institutes, experts and scholars with interest in urban and social development in the urban planning and sociology areas, to discuss on themes concerned and to promote interdisciplinary dialogues and cooperation on city studies, with the hope of proposing an integrated academic perspective towards the improvement and solution to issues concerning urban space, grassroots governance and social problems.

Theme:

As the fundamental unit of a city, community serves as important places where social restructuring and space production occurs in a transitional period of China. The 2015 “City and Society” International Forum, themed “community, space, governance”, will focus on the experience and lessons learnt from city communities in China and other parts of the world in terms of space governance and space planning, including the development and evolution, transformation and restructuring and system and institution of those communities. Main topics (but are not limited to) include the following:

- (1) Global City and Urban Community
- (2) Community Spatial Reorganization and Social Restructuring
- (3) Grass-root Governance and Community Development
- (4) Community Planning and Community Participating
- (5) Community Heritage and Collective Memory

City and Society International Forum

Tongji University, Shanghai, China, 10 – 11 April 2015

Draft Programme (7 April 2015)

9 April Thursday

Time	Programme	Location (Alternative)
09:00-17:00	Reception and Registration of Participants	Conference Secretariat Office, WHITRAP, 3 rd Floor, Wenyuan Building
09:00-20:00	Reception and Registration of Participants	Front desk at the TongjiKingswell Hotel

10 April Friday

Time	Programme	Speaker/Facilitator
07:30-08:30	Reception and Registration of Participants	Entrance of Zhong Ting Conference Hall, Building B, CAUP
08:30-09:15	*Opening Ceremony <i>(Zhong Ting Conference Hall, Building B, CAUP)</i> Welcome Speeches from Hosts Group Photo Tea Break	Facilitator: Prof. ZHOU Jian Speakers (5mins/person) : - JIANG Bo, Vice President of Tongji University - SHI Nan, Secretary-General of Urban Planning Society of China - ZHANG Zhenshan, Representative of UN-HABITAT - ZHENG Shiling, Professor of College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences - LIU Shuyan, Vice Dean of School of Political Science and International Relations at Tongji University
09:15-12:00	*Keynote Speeches <i>(Zhong Ting Conference Hall, Building B, CAUP)</i>	Facilitator: Prof. ZHU Weijue
09:15-09:45	Keynote 1: Shopping Streets as Cultural Incubators: Identity, Diversity, and Heritage in Global Cities	Prof. Sharon ZUKIN (USA)
09:45-10:30	Keynote 2: The Neighborhoods of Large French Cities: between Gentrification and Urban Renewal	Prof. Jean-Yves AUTHIER (France)
10:30-11:00	Keynote 3: China's Urban Future --- The	Prof. John R. LOGAN (USA)

	Difficult Road from Socialism	
11:00-11:30	Keynote 4: Urban Social Development and the Role of Urban Planning	Prof. ZHANG Tingwei (USA)
11:30-12:00	Keynote 5: Migrants and Community-building: Making a More Inclusive Urban Society in Transitional China	Prof. REN Yuan
12:15-13:15	Lunch (Organized)	<i>2nd Floor, Tongji San Hao Wu Restaurant</i>
13:30-17:00	Sub-forums & Round-table	
13:30-17:00	3 Sub-forums <i>(5th Floor, BuildingD, CAUP)</i> Topic 1: Global City and Urban Community <i>(Conference Room D1)</i> Topic 2: Community Governance and Community Engagement <i>(Conference Room D2)</i> Topic 3: Community Capital and Identity <i>(Conference Room D3)</i>	Draft programme of sub-forums please sees the Annex
15:10-17:00	*Unveiling Ceremony <i>(WHITRAP, 3rd Floor, Wenyuan Building)</i> the Plaque Unveiling and Establishment Ceremony of the City and Society Research Center *Round-table Discussion <i>(WHITRAP, 3rd Floor, Wenyuan Building)</i> Topic: Discussion on Interdisciplinary Urban Research	Facilitator: Prof. ZHOU Jian Guests to unveil the plaque: - JIANG Bo , Vice President of Tongji University - ZHENG Shiling , Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences Guests at round-table discussion: Sharon ZUKIN, John R. LOGAN, Jean-Yves AUTHIER, ZHENG Shiling, WU Jiang, ZHANG Tingwei, YU Hai, FENG Shizheng, HE Xuesong, GUO Yugui, WANG Chunlan, HUANG Yi, YU Yifan, LIU Shuyan, QIU Huafei, ZHU Weijue, ZHOU Shuqin, WANG Lan
17:30	Dinner (Self-organized)	

11 April Saturday		
09:00-12:30	Sub-forums & Round-table	
09:00-12:30	2 Sub-Forums Topic 4: Community Planning and Social Space <i>(Conference Room D1, 5th Floor, BuildingD, CAUP)</i> *Topic 5: Community Heritage and Collective Memories <i>(WHITRAP, 3rd Floor, Wenyuan Building)</i>	Draft programme of sub-forums please sees the Annex
09:30-12:30	Round-table Discussion <i>(Conference Room D2, 5th Floor, BuildingD, CAUP)</i>	Facilitator: Prof. ZHU Weijue Guests at round-table discussion:

	Topic: <i>Evaluation on the Sustainable Development of Heritage Communities</i>	HE Xuesong, SUN Xiulin, WANG Shuixiong, FENG Shizheng, LI Jingsheng, DAI Xiaohui, LI Yanbo, LIU Gang
12:40-12:55	*Closing Ceremony (Multifunctional Hall, 2 nd Floor, Tongji San Hao Wu Restaurant)	Facilitator: Ms. LU Wei Speakers(5mins/person): - ZHOU Jian , Professor of College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University - ZHU Weijue , Professor of Department of Sociology at Tongji University
13:00	Lunch (Organized)	Multifunctional Hall, 2 nd Floor, Tongji San Hao Wu Restaurant

The items marked with “*” will provide interpretation. **Only the Closing Ceremony provides consecutive interpretation, all the other items provide simultaneous interpretation.**

Annex:Draft Sub-Forum Programme (7 April, 2015)

10 April Friday 13:30-17:00		
Sub-forum 1: Global City and Urban Community Venue: Conference Room D1, 5 th Floor, Building D, CAUP Chaired and commented by: ZHU Jieming, Davarian BALDWIN, REN Yuan Presentation time limit: 20mins (Comments included)		
Time	Presentation & Comments	Speaker
13:30-15:00	Speech 1: UniverCities: University --- Community Relations in the Urban U.S.	Davarian BALDWIN (USA)
	Speech 2: Transnational Entrepreneurialism, Rescaling and Transiency of the African Enclave in Guangzhou	LI Zhigang
	Speech 3: Comparing Bohemian Places in Seoul and Tokyo	Wonho JANG (Korea)
	Speech 4: What about the Locals?: ChangingClass Stratification in Global Cities	Tai-lok LUI (Hong Kong, China)
15:00-15:10	Tea Break	
15:10-17:00	Speech 5: The Model and Low Carbon Governance of Shanghai Family Commuting Carbon Emission	YANG Shangguang
	Speech 6: The Role of Community Planning and Participation in Low-carbon Urban Transitions in China and UK	Le-Yin ZHANG
	Speech 7: Social Stratification And Social Injustice of Urban Communities --- Comparative Study On Two of Urban Communities In Shanghai	GU Ying
	Speech 8: The Politicization of Community Participation in Environmental Governance during the Process of Urban Regeneration: The Case of Mass Protests against "Stuttgart 21" Megaproject	SUN Chenguang
	Speech 9: The Logic of Public Participation from a "Society-Subject-Space" Perspective --- Comparative Study on L Space and K Bookstore in Beijing City	TANG Chengzuo
Sub-forum 2: Community Governance and Community Engagement Venue: Conference Room D2, 5 th Floor, Building D, CAUP Chaired and Commented by: WEN Jun, LI Jingsheng, FENG Shizheng Presentation time limit: 20mins (Comments included)		
Time	Presentation & Comments	Speaker
13:30-15:00	Speech 1: Community Assessment And Space Reconstruction of Community Governance	YUAN Zhenlong
	Speech 2: Innovative Strategy and Development of Happy---Smart Community	LUO Fasheng (Taiwan, China)
	Speech 3: Specialization or Organizational Implants: the	WANG Ping

	Influence of Organizational Types on the Performance of Government Procurement Community Public Service	
	Speech 4: Ways of Governance from Baojia System to Juweihui within Community Space: A Case Study of Shuitingmen Neighborhood, Quzhou City	ZHANG Chong
15:00-15:10	Tea Break	
15:10-17:00	Speech 5: Community Heterogeneity, Socioeconomic Status and Community Participation	WANG Fuqin
	Speech 6: The Department of Community Function Changes and Governance of Metropolitan Fringe Area --- Cites the Theory of Human Ecology to Research	WANG Xuemei
	Speech 7: Break the "Disorderly" Logic of Social Organization to Participate in Community Governance --- The Case from the Qingdao Harmonious Community Promotion Council	CAI Fengwei
	Speech 8: The Role of Public Space in Urban Communities in the Association of Community Residents --- Take D Community, H District, Y City, Jiangsu Province as an example	GU Shiyang
Sub-forum 3: Community Capital and Identity Venue: <i>Conference Room D3, 5th Floor, Building D, CAUP</i> Chaired and commented by: LIU Xin, GU Donghui, HE Xuesong Presentation time limit: 20mins (Comments included)		
Time	Presentation & Comments	Speaker
13:30-15:00	Speech 1: A Historical Review of Chinese Walled-City from the Perspective of Gated Community: Inheritance and Evolution	XU Miao
	Speech 2: Social Network Construction of Migration in Working-class Neighborhood in Shanghai	YANG Chen
	Speech 3: Citizens' Social Inclusive on Migrants: A Study on Middle Class in Xiamen	WANG Jiashun
	Speech 4: The Logic of Urban Immigrants' Mutual-Helping Actions an Ankle of Network Closure	GUO Hongbo
15:00-15:10	Tea Break	
15:10-17:00	Speech 5: Network, Identification and Norms: Formation Mechanism of Community Trust --- To Take Three Communities of Different Types in J-City as Examples	FANG Yaqin
	Speech 6: Social Networking Analysis of Recreational Behavior in Urban Park: A Case Study of Citizen Fitness Organizations in FuxingPark, Shanghai	DONG Nannan
	Speech 7: A Dynamic Theory of Urbanization: Urban Characteristics	WU Jun
	Speech 8: Social Stratification and a Preliminary Study on Valorization of Urban Village as Urban Heritage: Public Geography and Shenzhen Case Study	LI Leilei
	Speech 9: Community Cultural Activities, Cultural Spaces and	ZHANG Chao

	Community Vigour --- Cased on the Comparison of State Funded Community Culture Centre and Informal Community Cultural Space	
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11 April Saturday 09:00-12:30		
Sub-forum 4: Community Planning and Social Space Venue: <i>Conference Room D1, 5th Floor, Building D, CAUP</i> Chaired and commented by: YU Hai, HUANG Yi, LI Zhigang Presentation time limit: 20mins (Comments included)		
Time	Presentation & Comments	Speaker
09:00-10:30	Speech 1: Social Game Theory and the Social Governance of Mega Cities in China	WANG Shuixiong
	Speech 2: On the Changing Spatial Pattern and Responding Management Transformation of China's Metropolis --- A Case Study of Shanghai	WANG Chunlan
	Speech 3: Urban Regeneration, Socio-spatial Transition and Community Development: Beijing Old City as the Case	LIU Jiayan
	Speech 4: Research on the Integration of Public Space in Communities from a Perspective of Social Network: a case study on the Shanty Towns around Eight Immortal Temple in Xi 'an	GAO Yubin
10:30-10:45	Tea Break	
10:45-12:30	Speech 5: Community Daily Space and Historical Memory in Urban Renewal Planning: A Case of Beiguan Village Community, Tengzhou	HUANG Yi
	Speech 6: Residential Segregation and Its Effects in Shanghai	SUN Xiulin
	Speech 7: The Collaborative Mechanism of Low-income Community Planning a Case Study of Tongdejie of Guangzhou City	YUAN Yuan
	Speech 8: The Research of Community Governance by Fractal Theory	CHEN Yu
	Speech 9: The Vitality of Public Space: Case Study of Shanghai Community	FAN Jingyu
Sub-forum 5: Community Heritage and Collective Memories Venue: <i>WHITRAP, 3rd Floor, Wenyuan Building</i> Chaired and commented by: ZHOU Jian, PAN Tianshu, ZHANG Song Presentation time limit: 20mins (Comments included)		
Time	Presentation & Comments	Speaker
09:00-10:30	Speech 1: Reconstruction of Warsaw as an Example of Preserving National Identity	Anna ZASADZINSKA (Poland)

	Speech 2: Historic Urban Landscape as Social Space: A Case Study of ShichahaiArea in Beijing	ZHAO Xiaomei
	Speech 3: Community Heritage and Social Memory in Suzhou: Take an Example of the QingchangField during the Interval of Late Qing Dynasty and Republic of China	LIU Yanling (Taiwan, China)
	Speech 4: Biosphere as a Community Heritage: the Biosphere-oriented Urban Planning	Elina MALTSEVA (Kazakhstan)
10:30-10:45	Tea Break	
10:45-12:30	Speech 5: A Place in Making and Erasing: Liangzhu Culture “Village” in China	YU Hua
	Speech 6: CAN NOSTALGIA SAVE THE DISTRICT? The case study of Lazdynai in Vilnius, Lithuania	Vilte JANUSAUSKAITE (Lithuania)
	Speech 7: A New Model of Community Participation: ACase of “Jointly Development” Worshop in Zengcuoan Xiamen	LIU Min
	Speech 8: The Strategy on the Conservation and Renewal of Urban Residential Historic District from the Perspective of Community Building	WU Jun



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中国城市规划学会
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城市与社会研究中心
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上海同济城市规划设计研究院·同济大学社会学系



同济大学建筑与城市规划学院
College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University



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International Sociological Association



城市规划学刊

Keynote Speakers



Sharon ZUKIN

Professor of sociology at Brooklyn College and at the CUNY Graduate Center, USA
 Chair, Section on Consumers and Consumption, American Sociological Association.
 (Professional Leadership: Organizational Leadership Position) 2014
 Associate editor, City and Community.(Professional Leadership: Committee Service) 2012
 Chairwoman, Lynd Award Committee, Community and Urban Sociology Section, American Sociological Association. (Professional Leadership: Organizational Leadership Position) 2011

Professor Zukin specializes in modern urban life. Her books *Loft Living* (1982, 1989), *Landscapes of Power* (1993, winner of the C. Wright Mills Award), *The Cultures of Cities* (1995), *Point of Purchase* (2004), and *Naked City* (2010) trace the recent reshaping of the city through deindustrialization, globalization, gentrification, and immigration, as well as the rise of the symbolic economy based on cultural production and consumption. She was Brooklyndian Professor from 1996 to 2008. She received the Lynd Award for Career Achievement in urban sociology from the Community and Urban Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association and the C. Wright Mills Book Award for *Landscapes of Power*. She was visiting professor at the University of Amsterdam, 2010-11, and a distinguished fellow in the Advanced Research Collaborative at the CUNY Graduate Center in fall 2014.



Jean-Yves AUTHIER

Professor of sociology at Lyon 2 University, France
 Assistant director of the Centre Max Weber (UMR CNRS 5283)
 Scientific co-director of the research committee « Urban Sociology: Cities, Societies and public action » (AISLF)
 Board member of the Thematic Network « Sociology of Urban and territories » (AFS)
 Co-editor of the journal *Spaces and Societies* – member of the editorial board of the journal *Métropoles.org*

Research fields

- The rehabilitation and transformation of the old neighborhoods in city centers
- The urban lifestyles and the spaces and places of city residents
- The residential migrations, trajectories and choices
- Urban gentrification and the spaces of the middle class
- Children and the city - Urban sociology and the sociology of cities



John R. LOGAN

Professor, Department of Sociology, Brown University
Director, Research Initiative on Spatial Structures in the Social Sciences (S4)
Co-director, Urban China Research Network

Professor Logan specializes in Urban Sociology, Race & Ethnicity, Migration & Immigration, Family, and Political Sociology. Since the early 1990s Professor Logan has also studied social change in China, focusing on how individuals, families, and communities have been affected by the transition from socialism to a mixed political economic system. In 1999, with eventual support from the Andrew Mellon Foundation, he organized the Urban China Research Network to stimulate more collaborative research across disciplines and strengthen ties among scholars in this area. He is co-author, along with Harvey Molotch, of *Urban Fortunes: The Political Economy of Place*. His most recent edited book, *Urban China in Transition*, was published by Blackwell in 2007.



ZHANG Tingwei

Tenured Professor, Department of Urban Planning and Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago, USA
Director, Asia and China Research Program, University of Illinois at Chicago
International member of Association of Collegiate Schools of Planning (ACSP)
International member of American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP)
Chairman of International Association for China Planning (IACP)
Member of National Planning Professional Committee, Ministry of Construction, China
Planning counselor for several municipal governments such as Shanghai, Wuhan and Shenzhen
Visiting Professor at Tsinghua University, Tongji University, etc.

Since 1978, he has written or co-written 6 academic publications, among which four were published in China, 1 in America and 1 in Switzerland (United Nation Social Development Programme). Besides, he has published over 70 research papers in China, America, England and French, including a series of leading journals of international planning, such as "Architectural and Planning Research", "Journal of Planning Education and Research" as well as "Urban Affairs Review" in America, "Land use policy" and "Cities" in England, "International Planning Studies" in French and so on.



REN Yuan

Professor of Demography and Urban Studies of Fudan University, China

Deputy Director of Institute of Population Research (IPR)

Board member of International Sociology Association (ISA) Urban and Regional Sociology Research Committee (RC21)

Steering committee member of Urban China Research Network (UCRN)

Board member of Urban Governance for Sustainable Cities Network (UGSCN)

Fellow of New Century Excellent Talents awarded by Chinese Ministry of Education

Prof. Ren specializes in urban studies and demography. His recent publication include co-editor of Reshaping Welfare Institutions in China and the Nordic Countries (Helsinki & Shanghai: 2014); co-author Migration and Urbanization in Contemporary China (Shanghai: 2013); author of Temporary Migrants' Living Patterns and Their Social Integration in Urban China (Shanghai: 2012), co-editor and contributor of The Era of Global City-Regions (Shanghai: 2009), author of Employment in Transition Society: Community-based Employment and Social Policies (Shanghai: 2007), and etc.

Keynote Speeches

Keynote 1: Shopping Streets as Cultural Incubators: Identity, Diversity, and Heritage in Global Cities

Speaker: Prof. Sharon ZUKIN (USA)

Abstract: A traditional and familiar urban form, local shopping streets are not only economic marketplaces, they also present a highly visible face of local identity. Despite their apparent coherence, especially when the same types of businesses or same social groups are concentrated in a single location, they often join business owners and shoppers who have migrated to the city from multiple regions and origins. This makes local shopping streets both multidimensional spaces of everyday diversity and incubators of cultural heritage. Yet their survival in cities around the world is challenged by chain stores and online shopping, lifestyle changes, and rising rents. Can the values of local shopping streets be sustained in the 21st century? What can we learn from New York and Shanghai?

Keynote 2: The Neighborhoods of Large French Cities: between Gentrification and Urban Renewal

Speaker: Prof. Jean-Yves AUTHIER (France)

Abstract: In this presentation, I analyze the main spatial and social dynamics of the neighborhoods in large French cities. In this perspective, I will start by presenting a typology of neighborhoods of major French cities and I will show how these different neighborhoods have evolved in recent years, by relying in particular on the work of Edmond Préteceille on the Greater Paris. I will then focus on three types of neighborhoods and three types of spatial and social dynamics, which will be illustrated with the case of different Lyon neighborhoods. I will first discuss the case of gentrified neighborhoods and the « spontaneous » or « planned » gentrification process. I will then focus on the neighborhoods mostly located on the outskirts of big cities, which have undergone major urban renewal projects since the 2000s. These two types of neighborhoods show highly contrasted situations of « social mix ». In between, more « ordinary » neighborhoods are worked by other spatial and social dynamics that result more from « reproduction » than from « social change ». This analysis of large French cities neighborhoods and their recent transformations allow to qualify the concept of large (or “global”) cities’ social and spatial polarization and I will show how the combination of dynamics involving the local authorities and the residents result in the transformation of these neighborhoods.

Keynote 3: China's Urban Future --- The Difficult Road from Socialism

Speaker: Prof. John R. LOGAN (USA)

Abstract: The rapid urbanization of China is accompanied by difficult issues associated with the rural-urban divide and the position of rural people who are drawn to the city. This talk will offer a comparison of how these issues appeared in the United States at a comparable phase of urbanization (1850-1910) and in China in recent decades. In the Chinese case the focus will be on trends in income and educational opportunity in urban and rural areas, as well as on the position of local and migrant residents in the emerging post-socialist housing market in cities.

Keynote 4: Urban Social Development and the Role of Urban Planning

Speaker: Prof. ZHANG Tingwei (USA)

Abstract: Human society is facing various challenges today, including the global capital movement brought by globalization; challenges to established social order and traditional governing practices by new ICT technology; informality caused by uneven development; and climate change. In the framework of the Regime Theory, the paper identifies changing functions of the planning profession in China: from stimulating economic growth to promoting a balance of social, economic and environmental development; from government dominating plan making to integrating interests of the state, the civil society and the private sector in making plans; and seeking new models of community governance. The author also discusses the four areas where Chinese planners may make contributions to social development: community planning, strategic planning, planning theory and identifying planning projects.

Keynote 5: Migrants and Community-building: Making a More Inclusive Urban Society in Transitional China

Speaker: Prof. REN Yuan

Abstract: The historical and contemporary development of the world's major cities witnessed an intimate relationship between migration and urban growth. The grass-root community satisfies the social, residential and developmental needs of the migrants after they move into the city. A positive migrants-community relationship not only means migrants passively assimilated and integrated into urban communities, but also means migrants actively participating in community life, changing the urban places, and developing innovative and characteristic urban communities. Taking Shanghai's fast development and large scale migrants as backdrop, the research discusses the dynamic relationship between migration and urban community development. The research will discuss the following points: (1) Migrants have various lifestyles and scatter in different kinds of urban and suburban communities. Some migrants communities have significant social segregation with surrounding communities. (2) The author will discuss the main influential factors on the migrants' integration within urban communities. (3) The author will illustrate how migrants change and create their living community and make contributions to urban development. (4) The author will discuss how to achieve inclusive urban infrastructure construction and functional upgrades of grass-root communities, how to push forward inclusive institutional reforms including hukou reform and welfare reforms, and how to propagate inclusive social participation in community-building for better social governance.

Sub-forum 1: Global City and Urban Community

Speech 1: UniverCities: University --- Community Relations in the Urban U.S

Speaker: DavarianBALDWIN (USA)

Abstract: Today colleges and universities are the dominant employers, real estate holders, policing agents, and educational and health care providers in major cities where they once played a less prominent role. The growing influence of higher education forces us to take a sober look at the rise and implications of what I call "UniverCities." The notion of UniverCities highlights the growing relationship between institutions of higher education and urban development. This essay offers a case study of the University of Chicago to examine the growing role of colleges, universities, and their attendant medical centers as central, yet profoundly under-examined, social actors in contemporary U.S. cities. Neighborhoods of color surrounding urban campuses are left most vulnerable to the for-profit developments of higher education, because the land is relatively cheap and the citizens hold little political influence. The essay ends with a broader discussion of UniverCities and their national implications to explain why higher education must be placed alongside the state and the financial sector as a key institutional catalyst shaping the growth and development of the twenty-first century city.

Speech 2: Transnational Entrepreneurialism, Rescaling and Transiency of the African Enclave in Guangzhou

Speaker: LI Zhigang

Abstract: China is becoming a new destination of international immigrants. This new wave of immigration includes the arrival of neighbors: Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and so on. Also it is marked by the accumulation of transmigrants from global south, i.e. Africans, in large Chinese cities. To examine recent rise and impacts of transnational Africans in Guangzhou, China's southern capital, in the last decade I conducted a number of ethnographic fieldworks and observations in the major African enclave, namely Xiaobei. First, the growth of Xiaobei is attributed to bottom-up transnational entrepreneurialism. As a trading post, Xiaobei acts as a sojourning enclave for documented or undocumented African traders, settlers, local traders or officials. Second, I note the transiency of this enclave, as its restructuring is found to be restless in the last decade. In this vein, I argue that there is an asymmetric effect between the rise of China-Africa relation at the global, or national, scale and the change of social space at the local scale. To decipher it, I examine different scales of the Chinese regimes, various stakeholders such as Africans traders, their community leaders, local residents, etc., with documentaries, files, and so on. I find the (in)balance in-between African community and the local state, and find that the asymmetric effect is determined by the rescaling, either downscaling or upscaling, of the problematic issue of 'Africans in Guangzhou'. In details, the local concern of such facets as illegal immigration, Ebola, or instability, jeopardizes the balance; African settlers take the advantages of the sensitivity of the issue as an international concern to develop new balances. In this way, I highlight the complexity of booming south-south mobility, and call for further study for the dynamic modality of actually existed glocalization.

Speech 3: Comparing Bohemian Places in Seoul and Tokyo

Speaker: JANG Wonho (Korea)

Abstract: This study deals with the characteristics of the East Asian Bohemian places focusing on Hongdae Area in Seoul and Simokitazawa in Tokyo. Bohemian places are considered a core component driving innovation and urban development in the West. The artists in the Bohemian places are the quintessence in the sense that breaking the eggs of tradition is a prerequisite to cooking a new omelet. Thus, the Bohemian places contribute to urban regeneration by attracting young, professional people as well as tourists. The core idea seems broadly accepted by many readers and commentators in the US and Western Europe. This paper tries to analyze whether the same effects are found in the East Asian cities with the case studies of Hongdae area and Simokitazawa. In so doing, the paper reviews similarities and differences between the two places. Hongdae area and Simokitazawa show artistic characteristics, unique cultural tastes, and self-expressive activities. In this sense, the two places show Bohemian traits similar to those of Western Bohemian cities. However, both places lack in cultural resistance and transgressive activities against mainstream lifestyle. The study explains the reasons in terms of lifestyle of the youths in Korea and Japan. That is, Youths' high dependence upon parents makes them less resistant and transgressive in the East Asia. The low level of cultural resistance can be raised as a main reason for weak influence of Bohemian places in Seoul and Tokyo.

Speech 4: What about the Locals?: Changing Class Stratification in Global Cities

Speaker: Tai-lok LUI (Hong Kong, China)

Abstract: This is primarily a think piece on changing class stratification in global cities. Existing research on class structure and social mobility tends to focus on these issues at a national scale and rarely looks at them at the city level. This probably has to do with the assumption that cities are open systems wherein people simply come and go. The status and identity of being the locals are transient and thus few attempts have been made to examine the wider social implications of urban restructuring to the local population. Largely as a

result of the above assumptions, discussion of social stratification in global cities places much emphasis on migrant workers and segmentation in the labour market. Of course, researchers have also looked into those occupying professional and managerial positions. Yet, few attempts have been made to understand how changing labour market conditions impact on the local class structure. While the displacement of low skill workers is a topic of research, the changing employment prospects of educated managers and professionals have received little attention. But increasingly, under the impacts of globalization, we have seen growing tensions and grievances related to the erosion of the advantages once enjoyed by the locals. And such discontents are no longer confined to those in the low skilled and low-paid sectors. They are also shared by many young graduates and displaced middle-aged managers. Drawing upon the recent developments in Hong Kong, this paper is a preliminary attempt of probing the issues mentioned above. The case of Hong Kong is interesting also because it offers us an opportunity of reflecting upon the relevance of the so-called 'connected sociologies'. Hong Kong's social and urban development is closely connected with that in the neighbouring region. Whereas earlier discussion has looked at how Hong Kong drove socio-economic and urban changes in the Pearl River Delta, few attempts have been made to examine the impacts of socio-economic changes in the Mainland on the Special Administrative Region. My analysis in this paper will highlight the significance of looking at Hong Kong's development in the light of 'connected sociologies'.

Speech 5: The Model and Low Carbon Governance of Shanghai Family Commuting Carbon Emission

Speaker: YANG Shangguang

Abstract: With the explosion of urban population and private cars, family commuting carbon emission increases year by year in shanghai. Therefore, how to reduce travel carbon emission becomes an important topic of low-carbon urban construction. Based on 1054 questionnaires data on Shanghai households carbon emissions and shanghai population and economic census data, the present study analysis the basic characteristics、Spatial Pattern and Influence Factors of Shanghai Family Commuting Carbon Emission. It indicates that Shanghai family commuting carbon emission pattern appears to be inverted U-shaped curve, forming a low-high-low pattern from inner city to outer suburbs. The inner city and outer suburbs are low carbon emission area, and the inner suburban ring is high carbon emission area. The high carbon emission area is spatially agglomerated. The cold point area of carbon emission is very clear and forms a ring belt around the urban middle circle road. The hot point area of carbon emission mainly distributes in Pudong New District, and few hot points disperse in Anting of Jiading District. Currently residential suburbanization in shanghai develops quickly, at the same time public resources, including occupations, medicals and educations, still concentrates in inner cities, which makes spatial mismatch between public resources and residential habitats, thus brings about long time and distance commuting and high carbon emissions. Nowadays it is an urgent question for shanghai city government to make a low carbon city spatial configuration.

Speech 6: The Role of Community Planning and Participation in Low-carbon Urban Transitions

Speaker: Le-Yin ZHANG

Abstract: This paper examines the roles of community actions in facilitating the transition towards a low-carbon economy and society (LCES) in Chinese and British cities and towns.

The transition towards LCES is necessary because, to keep global warming within 2oC above pre-industrial levels, global emissions must peak before 2020 and be reduced to 50–85 per cent below 2000 levels by 2050 (IPCC 2007). It is one of the most difficult challenges facing the humanity in the coming decades. Moreover, cities and towns will play a central role in this transition, as about 75 percent of global emissions are from urban areas and cities are centre of technological and social innovations.

While a range of actors and factors can affect this transition, this paper focuses on the roles of community

actions in this process in China and UK in the hope that useful lessons can be learnt from their experiences for these and other countries. It explores theoretically the significance of these roles and the potential barriers and opportunities for community actions to support and contribute to this transition. In particular, this paper examines and compares the schemes for low-carbon communities (LCC) that have been launched by the Chinese and British governments.

This paper is in four main parts. Part 1 introduces the contexts for low-carbon transitions. Part II develops a conceptual understanding of the roles of community actions in supporting the transition. Part III briefly explains the rationale of the comparison. Part IV reviews the Chinese and British experiences. Part V compares these experiences and concludes by briefly reflecting on the lessons for the two countries and for others.

Speech 7: Social Stratification and Social Injustice of Urban Communities --- Comparative Study on Two of Urban Communities in Shanghai

Speaker: GU Ying

Abstract: The paper is based on the six census data of Shanghai's communities and field research in 2014. Firstly, the study chooses two Shanghai's typical urban communities which are different in social stratification and location. Secondly, the study analyses the two urban communities' current situation of social stratification and social injustice. Social stratification evaluation criterion is mainly based on residents' occupation and income. Social injustice evaluation criterion is mainly based on residential area per capita, green area per capita, children's educational backgrounds and public service facilities around. Finally, the comparative study proves social stratification and social injustice in different urban communities and puts forward some key problems and suggestions for governance.

Speech 8: The Politicalization of Community Participation in Environmental Governance during the Process of Urban Regeneration: The Case of Mass Protests against "Stuttgart 21" Megaproject

Speaker: SUN Chenguang

Abstract: This contribution traces the once furious political controversy surrounding 'Stuttgart 21'—one of the largest and most ambitious railway and urban redevelopment projects planned in all of Europe. The article provides an up-to-date review of Stuttgart 21's development history and of the mass environmentalism-related protests the project has sparked in 2010, linking them to key theoretical debates of mega-projects and the context within which they are realized. Particular attention is devoted to 1. understanding Stuttgart 21 as a key exemplar of contemporary mega-project development; 2. analyzing dynamics of participation, politics and power in mega-project planning and implementation; and 3. assessing the wider implications of the mass protests against S21 for planning and policy-making in China's social transformation period confronting the rising populism as well as NIMBYism.

Speech 9: The Logic of Public Participation from a "Society-Subject-Space" Perspective --- Comparative Study on L Space and K Bookstore in Beijing City

Speaker: TANG Chengzuo

Abstract: The subject of urban sociology indicates distinctly great concern on social space within the intellectual paths to contemporary Chinese social changes. Exemplified by L Space and K Bookstore in Beijing City, the paper speculates a chain of logic of public participation crystallized behind the activities and spaces, with consideration on individual's choice to vary the space experience. Guided by literature review revolving around space research of western urban sociology tradition and public participation as well as urban research of modern China one, the paper establishes a perspective of "society-subject-space" based on which to develop a theory, and illuminates the research implication to converse both traditions. The analysis

along a way of “social background-participation demand and cognition of the public-the production of space” is thus to be clarified. Within a research framework balancing field engagement and sampling requirement appositely, we elaborate a research method design combined qualitative and quantitative instruments including applying both questionnaire survey and field interview, lasting for around 1 year, to ensure a dynamic data collection and analysis. Consequently, we gradually research out the comparative differences distinguish L and K : The youth college students dominating L interpret their primary demand of interpersonal networking as the way of public participation, while the labor force of youth holding K replace it with respectively independent discussion with others. Thus, the space produced diverges as a youth-gathering-oriented and activity mode-innovative type forms versus a social-discussing-oriented and activity content-innovative one, to hinges the differences. Further, the former indirect involvement of the public confronts the latter direct one and two comparatively distinct logics of public participation is therefore constructed. Nevertheless, two logic systems are supposed to compromise and transform as age and studying-working status of individuals fluctuate, as well as following, to what degree one is daily involved in the public. Judging from the research discoveries, the paper finally accentuates a future prospect to meanings of both the academic and reality, by locating the entire research in a conversational context of the public participation research of modern China’s city and the localization of western urban sociology in China.

Sub-forum 2: Community Governance and Community Engagement

Speech 1: Community Assessment and Space Reconstruction of Community Governance

Speaker: YUAN Zhenlong

Abstract: In case of community assessment of a street office in Beijing, to start from the evaluation method of community assessment, using the author accumulated community assessment of 9 years of data and examples, analysis of the impact of community assessment work of community governance space, the community assessment work created in community governance platform and the carrier to the community subject, and to explore the possibility of community governance space reconstruction.

Speech 2: Innovative Strategy and Development of Happy---Smart Community

Speaker: LUO Fasheng (Taiwan, China)

Abstract: United Nations estimated more than 70% people will live in the cities until 2050. The trend of urbanization will not only create the convenience of city life, but also bring serious side effects such as traffic jam, air pollution and high living cost. Besides urbanization, the smart city is also the new trend for the governance and development of modern urban. By the technology innovation, such as internet of things and green energy, smart city is seemed to be a good solution for solving the complicated urban problems. Smart community is the basis of the construction of smart city, but the research about smart community is just beginning. According to the different urban study and trend, we concluded the vision of community development is to create a happy-smart community based on the theory and methodology of smart city and better life index. This paper shows three innovation directions for the community development, they are smart technology, smart life and smart management. We also defined four development index of smart community including happiness, health, wealth and green. At last, we proposed five innovative strategy for developing happy-smart community and demonstrated the case study of Taipei city. This study can be applied to the policy making, urban planning and effective governance of sustainable city and community.

Speech 3: Specialization or Organizational Implants: the Influence of Organizational Types on the Performance of Government Procurement Community Public Service

Speaker: WANG Ping

Abstract: Government background and civil background social institutions are two main types of organizations that government purchased community public service from. Organizational types affect service performance through two routes: the first is the professional level of the institution; the second is the organizational social capital of the institution in community. Based on the macro analysis of government purchasing community public service, the study used organizational ethnography for tracking two social institutions in 8 years, and collected considerable empirical data in organization operation and service performance. The study found that the structural and cognitional social capital have significant influence on public service performance among the less specialized community public service projects. The author suggests that the competition mechanism which adopted the professional evaluation and the citizen involvement will boost the performance of government purchasing community public service, and promote community governance innovation.

Speech 4: Ways of Governance from Baojia System to Juweihui within Community Space: A Case Study of Shuitingmen Neighborhood, Quzhou City

Speaker: ZHANG Chong

Abstract: Community development and governance have become foci of urban development. It is rather important to know and understand the community as the basic unit within city in the process of transformation in China. In current Chinese city, juweihui, or residents committee is the basic resident organization directed by the neighborhood organization. Before the foundation of the PRC, baojia system performed the similar function with juweihui. How are baojia system and juweihui operated within the space of community? What are the relations between them? This paper will answer these two questions in the case study of Shuitingmen Neighborhood (SN in short hereafter), Quzhou city in Zhejiang province. As a traditional dwelling place, SN is protected as a heritage landscape. With the combination of historiography and anthropology, I collect large amount of data, including the local gazetteers, family genealogies, official archives, oral histories of the local residents and the working staff within juweihui. Under the concept of governance, I will do the genealogical study on how the ways of governance was transformed from baojia system to current juweihui. Baojia system and juweihui, as the self-government organization, was initiated and directed by the state to govern the local community while the function of autonomy seems weak and powerless. The duality of current juweihui should find a new way connecting the residents and the government in current new experience of urban development.

Speech 5: Community Heterogeneity, Socioeconomic Status and Community Participation

Speaker: WANG Fuqin

Abstract: In the past research of village or residents' committee election, focus on the residents' house ownership, personal social network, and collective social capital, neglect the influence of socioeconomic status (SES) to community participation. From the perspective of social stratification theory, the SES is the most important mechanism to explanation people's social political attitudes and behaviors. So in this present study, the author introduces the SES as the main explanatory variable, and embeds these impacts into the different community. Using data for China General Social Survey 2010 and China Labor-force Dynamics Survey 2012 by hierarchical logistic regression, finds that the SES has positive impact on residents' electoral behavior, and the heterogeneity of community reduces the influence of SES.

Speech 6: The Department of community function changes and governance of Metropolitan Fringe Area --- cites the theory of human ecology to research

Speaker: WANG Xuemei

Abstract: The paper firstly reviews the city sociology theory of human ecology, Follow the human ecology paradigm, the combination of urban and rural communities as a specific social group, to adapt to the environment and the construction of settlements has the function of the relationship between regional and local system, namely the community ecological system; to explore the formation mechanism, organization characteristics and change rules of such communities; and accordingly to reflect on and discuss the combination of urban and rural communities of metropolitan policy orientation governance. In this paper, taking the HD District of B City, Shaw village community as a case study, conducted field research. According to the research, the author thinks that, the combination of urban and rural community is the internal space segment, the city proper is an important part of city ecosystem, has three meanings: in the process of city is the buffer local peasants citizenization of migrant population, is the city of "starting point"; is the City Development Dividend System -- to achieve low cost labor reproduction and sustainable supply. The author suggested that metropolitan about combination of urban and rural governance, reconstruction of the village and settlements of the floating population management policy needs to focus on the integration of urban and rural community function restoration, rather than a function of damage.

Speech 7: Break the "Disorderly" Logic of Social Organization to Participate in Community Governance ---
The Case from the Qingdao Harmonious Community Promotion Council

Speaker: CAI Fengwei

Abstract: Social organizations to participate in community governance are the issues of current concern. The study of Qingdao harmonious community promotion council suggests that, in order to break the "disorderly" circulation that social organization to participate in community governance, the GONGO stage is essential. Due to its "pro-government" status, GONGO avoids the adverse selection and moral hazard in the agency process, coordinates the interests of all parties, and wins the development of resources and space. As a transitional phase in the development of social organization, the GONGO's theory orientation remains in discussion. In practice level, from "associated" mode shifts to the "self" paradigm, hammer out the Subject role in multiple participation, is GONGO's path selection which social organizations participate in community governance in the future.

Speech 8: The Role of Public Space in Urban Communities in the Association of Community Residents ---
Take D Community, H District, Y City, Jiangsu Province as an example

Speaker: GU Shiyang

Abstract: Personal independence and privacy of home space are very important In the modern city. Then how public space of the community affects communications between residents? In this paper, I will take D Community, H District, Y City, Jiangsu Province as an example, through observation and interviews trying to describe the association of the residents in the community public space. And the following conclusions: Although public space provide a place for residents association , but it can't provide time, and common hobbies or habits are the foundation of long-lasting contacts.

Sub-forum 3: Community Capital and Identity

Speech 1: A Historical Review of Chinese Walled-City from the Perspective of Gated Community: Inheritance and Evolution

Speaker: XU Miao

Abstract: As a global phenomenon, the enclosed form of gated community is often understood within a general context which by and large ignores the significance of the unique historical, political and socio-cultural

momentum in a specific urban context. Through a historical review of the vicissitudes of gated cities, neighbourhoods and residential compounds in China and their physical evolution as well as the social change behind them, this paper endeavours to reveal that the enclosed physical forms and organizational patterns of gated community are deeply ingrained in the Chinese history of city design. Moreover, it shows that rather than exhibiting a localized version of a global process, gated community in contemporary China has its own socio-political rationale in the making. In consequence, the ingrained tradition and unique developing trajectory have a profound impact on both the visible and the invisible characteristics of gated community in China today, while the latter has eventually distinguished itself from all its predecessors in history. Based on this review, this paper tries to construct a contextual framework for discourse analysis based on local narration, to facilitate a comparison research and dialogue with the mainstream western arguments.

Speech 2: Social Network Construction of Migration in Working-class Neighborhood in Shanghai

Speaker: YANG Chen

Abstract: Since the end of 1990s, a wide residential mobility (including mobility within a urban area and between urban-rural area) has occurred together with China's rapid urbanization, migration has – in various degrees – imposed strains on urban community (especially middle-low income community). The question of “migration and integration into the community” is not only a scientific topic but as well a practical issue regarding to community governance. Based on the case study of working-class neighborhood in Shanghai, this research focuses on how migration achieves their settlements through constructing social network; the diversity of social network's type, scale, space characteristic and construction process by various migration categories; and what social-spatial mechanism is behind these diversities.

Speech 3: Citizens' Social Inclusive on Migrants: A Study on Middle Class in Xiamen

Speaker: WANG Jiashun

Abstract: Urban resident's social attitude on migrants is intrinsic expression of social inclusive. This paper mainly discusses the middle class's social attitude on migrants, which can be used to analyze the social inclusive of middle class. Based on survey data collected in 2013, author observes and analyzes social attitude characteristics of social inclusive by creating index of social inclusive. The study found middle class are on the whole inclusive to migrants, but different kinds of middle class have different attitudes, lower middle class and old middle class don't have inclusive social attitude, but new middle class and private entrepreneurs have more inclusive social attitude. The difference of attitudes is concerned with origins and embedded political and economic framework of different kinds of middle class.

Speech 4: The Logic of Urban Immigrants' Mutual-Helping Actions an Ankle of Network Closure

Speaker: GUO Hongbo

Abstract: This thesis, using 2010 CFPS (China Family Panel Survey, by Peking University) data and taking exploratory factor analysis and linear regression analysis method, make a research on the influence of the network closure, raised by Coleman, of Chinese urban immigrants towards their mutual-helping actions. It turns out that statistically, the bigger the size of immigrants' network closure based on strong ties is, the more possible mutual-helping actions happens, while the density of network doesn't have a significant influence on the actions. This paper mainly talks about the logic behind urban immigrants' interactions, to explore a possible path leading to helping immigrants to get through difficulties of gaining advantages in the new atmosphere.

Speech 5: Network, Identification and Norms: Formation Mechanism of Community Trust --- To Take Three Communities of Different Types in J-City as Examples

Speaker: FANG Yaqin

Abstract: Community trust refers to the trust level among a community residents, which is different from the specific trust and neighborhood trust. The community network of relationships, group identity and norms are the three main mechanisms for the formation of community trust. Close relationship network formed a certain degree of trust level among the neighbors through cognition and emotion. Shared group identification, based on the community homogeneity, shortened the social distance among residents, and made those who have no direct contact among each other but belong to the same group also can form a higher level of trust between each other. Norms become another form formation mechanism by constraining the behavior of the residents to increase the predictability of communicative behavior. Community trust uses space as its boundary and the social space characteristic of a community inevitably have effects on the formation and development of community trust by influencing the network of the community, identity and norms, therefore different types of communities tend to have different levels of neighborhood trust.

Speech 6: Social Networking Analysis of Recreational Behavior in Urban Park: a Case Study of Citizen Fitness Organizations in Fuxing Park, Shanghai

Speaker: DONG Nannan

Abstract: As a remarkable sign of public culture influenced by opening port treaty, urban parks in the late 19th in Shanghai became significant places for citizens to exercise and doing outdoor sports. Benefited by a wide welcome and participation from the public, a new characteristic type of civil group – “Citizen Fitness Organization” - came to birth in urban parks and develops rapidly in contemporary downtown of Shanghai. The paper, takes FuxingJiuzhi association, Yang tai chi team etc. the six most active local resident physical groups among 39 groups in Shanghai Fuxing park as cases, analyzes the recreational interaction frequency, emotional intensity and closeness degree with the method of survey and Social Networking Analysis tool, by using the social networking index of “Degree Analysis”, DensityAnalysis” and “Centrality Analysis”. Finally, it reaches a conclusion that social networking analysis based on recreational behavior contributes the community restructuring at the period of transformation, by summarizing the recreation behavior regularity of the six local resident fitness groups and the self-organizing way of their social network.

Speech 7: A Dynamic Theory of Urbanization: Urban Characteristics

Speaker: WU Jun

Abstract: A city, which is like a person, has its own image and connotation. Respectively, urban Scenes and Characteristics are the academic expression of their images and connotations. Cities must have their own personalities, which directly affect the development of cities successfully or not. Unfortunately, during the process of urban development in China, the characteristics of the cities become more and more fuzzy, and the homogenization phenomenon is getting more and more serious. Based on the latest research “the theory of scenes” from the School of Chicago, we put forward the “urban characteristics” to analyze the problem of the urban homogenization during the development of China. According to the theory of scenes, city amenities that combined with the aid of symbolic sense can be formed kinds of “scenes”. These “Scenes” not only reflect the local culture and values, but also affect individuals attitudes and behaviors. It is argued that the scene, which contains “culture and value”, should be the basis for the construction of urban characteristics. It is believed that we not only weigh GDP, infrastructures, city ecological conditions and individual life, but also measure the cultural and values from the inside of cities when we evaluate the level of the development of cities. Because it is the essence of the cities and the basis of urban characteristics.

Speech 8: Social Stratification and a Preliminary Study on Valorization of Urban Village as Urban Heritage: Public Geography and Shenzhen Case Study

Speaker: LI Leilei

Abstract: Applying the qualitative research of public talks, field works and second-hand information collection on Shenzhen urban villages in South China, this paper attempts to discuss the potentiality of protecting urban villages as urban heritage from the perspective and the methodology of co-producing public geographies. The main research question is about how to identify and valorize cultural heritage of urban villages in the context of current urban regeneration and industrialization of South China considering the social stratification of the public. The paper has investigated two core groups such as aboriginal villagers and tenant immigrants, as well as some related marginal sub-groups like urban elites or professionals, real estate developers, local government and the general public out of urban villages. The finding is that different social groups have very different perceptions, memories, emotions and understandings on urban villages as urban heritage. Moreover, contrasting the past and demolished urban villages, the current urban villages still existing have been developed from a liminal space or arrival city into a livable community. The population of aboriginal urban villagers has been therefore gradually replaced by tenant migrants. From the perspective of public geography, the paper summarized four types of urban heritages for urban village valorization including half-urban half-village free life style or urban village anarchism, urban village industrial heritage, embodied sensible heritage and grass-roots self-struggling spirit. These types of urban heritage is closely connected to the general urbanization, industrialization and domestic migration process at the regional, national and international scales. Therefore, in the conclusion part, the paper emphasizes the further attention on the discussions about the social stratification and inter-generational conflicts, inter-scaling relationship and spatial representations in urban heritage conservation of urban villages in South China.

Speech 9: Community Cultural Activities, Cultural Spaces and Community Vigour --- Based on the Comparison of State Funded Community Culture Centre and Informal Community Cultural Space

Speaker: ZHANG Chao

Abstract: The paper is set in the state context of public cultural service system and starts the discussion by the case studies of community cultural facilities at the street-level and the level of residential blocks. Through the methods of case study, interview and questionnaire, the paper firstly analyses the organization, participation of the community cultural activities as well as the distribution and provision of the community cultural facilities. It shows that there is a distinctive tendency in terms of the distribution of the participants that retired and old people are the main body. Though various kinds of trainings and interest groups are based on voluntary participation, they are difficult to attract young and middle aged professionals, and in a further way to cultivate the vigor of the community. Then the paper brings a case called Mama Town Restaurant which combines catering, show stage and activity space. Being an alternative cultural space which is different from conventional, state funded and guided community cultural centers, this restaurant functions as a nexus of community members stimulating participation and sharing. The final part of the paper raises the implications about how to cultivate community culture and vigor from the perspective of space and mechanism. Especially, the author tentatively discusses the meanings of informal, flexible, open and connected space as well as bottom-up development for the improvement of community cultural work.

Sub-forum 4: Community Planning and Social Space

Speech 1: Social Game Theory and the Social Governance of Mega Cities in China

Speaker: WANG Shuixiong

Abstract: The mega cities in China themselves are a kind of result from social governance, in a board sense, under the system of China's hierarchy, as well as from the situation of social games within this country and

those among international forces. "It is better for the doer to undo what he has done". Thus, the social governance of the mega cities in the future should take the foregone system of social governance as a background, and then, within the frame of social game theory. Social game theory is an approach, which emphasizes on "the balance of horrors", commitment, deterrence, and promise; on exploiting almost all of the agents' intention, and the limitation of their rights; on the operation of social structures, and the embeddedness of different, big or small, frames of games, and their cooperation, reducing the transaction costs; on, moreover, putting these above factors into the consideration of institutions design.

Speech 2: On the Changing Spatial pattern and Responding Management Transformation of China's Metropolis --- A Case Study of Shanghai

Speaker: WANG Chunlan

Abstract: The changing population spatial pattern keeps on making new challenges to metropolitan public policies and management. Along with socio-economic development, multi-centered spatial structure is emerging, and the city-suburb differential spatial pattern of people with different social characteristics appears to be more and more clear. Urban planning just does not work in current situation, resulting in management problems, such as the defect of spatial even policy and mismatch between population spatial change and resource allocation. New management designing must take into account of both population number and population spatial pattern. And the latter should be a basic dimension in scientific urban management. Now it is imperative to set up new frame fused with both centralized management and self-governance, and to provide impartial public management and service for center city and suburb, and to build supply mechanism of basic public service that keeps on responding to changing population spatial pattern.

Speech 3: Urban Regeneration, Socio-spatial Transition and Community Development: Beijing Old City as the Case

Speaker: LIU Jiayan

Abstract: With the background of globalization, industry upgrading and regional competition, urban regeneration has been on the upsurge and attracted much attention world widely, not only for its remarkable achievements on housing condition and urban environment improvement, but for the series of social problems that come along, including gentrification, socio-spatial polarization and segregation, etc. Since the reform and opening up especially the 1990s a great deal of cities in China have been enthusiastic about urban regeneration with their old cities as the central points, while during which most practice and even research has been concentrated on the improvement of physical environment, with less attention to the problem of socio-spatial transition, such as the social group replacement and displacement, dynamics and characteristics of gentrification, matching degree of spatial production and social structure upgrading, etc. The paper takes Beijing as the case, with the Old City (Core District as statistic unit) as the study area, to rethink the success and failure of the urban regeneration process from the perspective of socio-spatial transition and community development. It summarizes the evolution process of urban regeneration in Beijing Old City since the 1990s, dividing it into three stages with an analysis on the development background, dynamic mechanism and characteristics respectively. Then based on the census data and social survey data of typical communities, an overall evaluation is put forward on socio-spatial transition and the new trend of gentrification in recent urban regeneration waves. Furthermore, taking the socio-spatial dialectics for reference, the problems of large-scale spatial production as the main measure, and the imbalanced socio-spatial development are highlighted and discussed. Finally relative planning suggestions are proposed from the perspective of promoting sustainable development of communities in the Old City.

Speech 4: Research on the Integration of Public Space in Communities from a Perspective of Social Network:

a Case Study on the Shanty Towns around Eight Immortal Temple in Xi'an

Speaker:GAO Yubin

Abstract: The guiding principle of urban renewal is that we should maintain the social network for increasing the collective identity of resident. Renewal of older blocks, which were built by residents themselves in backward economy period, is an indispensable part of urban renewal. Older blocks is a king of community; the public activity in the community is a very important part for modern residents' daily life and has significant meaning for maintaining the social network. Public premises in the community provides a platform where residents are blessed with greater availability of participation. The essay bases on the view of social network and combines the theory of settlements planning with the related theory of spatial syntax, focusing on the public space in Baxiangong older blocks, Xi'an for research. The essay guides the governance of public space in shantytowns, prompting its self-renewal.

Speech 5: Community Daily Space and Historical Memory in Urban Renewal Planning: A Case of Beiguan Village Community, Tengzhou

Speaker: HUANG Yi

Abstract: Nowadays under the dual challenges of globalization and rapid urbanization in China, many cities are faced up with large-scale demolition in urban redevelopment, partly due to the myopia of local governments and self-interest of private developers, which inevitably accelerates the diminishing of regional history and culture and the resulting serious trend of homogeneity in the cities around the world. Taking Beiguan Village community of Beixin Street, Tengzhou City, Shandong province as an example, through the urban renewal planning of Jieguan Lane Historical District in the community, this article explores the possibility to transform the concern for value of city community's history and culture, and more widely the respect for community's daily space and historical memory into maintaining the social and organizational characteristics of local community and strengthening the community's economic and cultural durability, and eventually facilitating the rational way of urban renewal.

Speech 6: Residential Segregation and Its Effects in Shanghai

Speaker: SUN Xiulin

Abstract: Using the dataset from Shanghai Urban Neighborhood Survey (SUNS), this paper tries to figure out the spatial distribution of residential segregation in Shanghai, and also make some preliminary exploration the effects of residential segregation on grassroots governance.

Speech 7: The Collaborative Mechanism of Low-income Community Planning a Case Study of Tongdejie of Guangzhou City

Speaker: YUAN Yuan

Abstract: Based on the case study of Tongdejie, a low-income community of Guangzhou city, this research mainly employs the methods of virtual ethnography, semi-structured interviews and questionnaire (total 775 of paper and internet questionnaires) etc., studying on the three stages of urban planning, characteristics and collaborative mechanism in its latest plan. It can be concluded that collaborative planning has already been achieved successfully on the practice level of regulatory plan in our country. Multi-stakeholders participated planning making. Non-governmental organizations dominated collaborative process. Urban planner helped to bring about the intended outcomes by technical coordination. Collaborative planning can be provided with the long-term advantage of being able to adapt to the future background with multiple participants and complicated gaming interests involved, and effectively reduce the cost of planning adjustments. In order to promote "Tongdejie mode", under the background of transformation of social governance, it needs institutionalization of collaborative planning and transformation of planners' role.

Speech 8: The Research of Community Governance by Fractal Theory

Speaker: CHEN Yu

Abstract: The modernism influences the global, almost all cities of China are reforming. Many social problems appear when the living environment improve. We all have a vague sense of loss between the physical space and the mental space. How to find the link between the physical and the mental is the point. Maybe the Fractal Theory is the point.

Speech 9: The Vitality of Public Space: Case Study of Shanghai Community

Speaker: FAN Jingyu

Abstract: China is currently in a magnificent in the process of urbanization, but in of the cities have been built, a lot of problems and confusion. The urban public space, has become a hot spot of academic circles. Both public space resources, but also design unreasonable, lack of attraction and utilization of evils. In this paper, with the vitality of the community public space as the research subject, integration of urban planning and sociology theory, starting from the activity, the exchanges and interaction, discusses how to enhance the vitality of the community public space. In practice, using the social survey methods, such as questionnaire, interview and observation. Data to Shanghai 13 communities as the infested, and is not limited to this at the same time. And come to the conclusion: the vitality of the community public space, is not caused by the community planning, it involves some social factors. Specifically, from a community planning perspective, there are the following factors: first, the location of the community public space place error; Second, the function is not clear; Third, the function of the interface and facilities; the fourth is the lack of local memory and aesthetic experience. Starting from the community social factors, so there are several factors led to the decrease of the activity: first, the lack of spare time; Second, the vehicle too much, to take up the original walking recreational place, resulting in a decline in safety; Third, the community public space cannot meet the needs of all people, especially young people's preferences; Fourth, age, gender, income, level of education, living factors such as time, has obvious effect to the vitality of the community public space.

Sub-forum 5: Community Heritage and Collective Memories

Speech 1: Reconstruction of Warsaw as an Example of Preserving National Identity

Speaker: Anna ZASADZINSKA (Poland)

Abstract: During the WWII, 85% of the Polish capital was destroyed. Destruction was not caused by the bombardment of strategic positions during heavy fighting or to stop an invasion. Warsaw was deliberately annihilated as a repression of the Polish resistance to the German occupation. The capital city was reduced to ruins with the intention of obliterating the centuries-old tradition of Polish statehood. As soon as the military actions were over, Polish architects were ready to start reconstruction. Many of them saw nearly total destruction of the capital as a chance to build new, modern city. These ideas was not accepted by the general public. Need to get back lost heritage was very urgent. As the destruction of the oldest part of the city _ historic center, was symbolic, the reconstruction was equally symbolic _ the only goal was to recover community heritage. The reconstruction of the Old Town in its historic urban and architectural form should be seen though as the manifestation of the care and attention taken to assure the survival of one of the most important testimonials of Polish culture. The reconstruction included the holistic recreation of the urban plan and was a major contributor to the changes in the doctrines related to urbanisation and conservation of urban development in most of the European countries after the destruction of World War II. Simultaneously, this example illustrates the effectiveness of conservation activities in the second half of the 20th century, which permitted the integral reconstruction of the complex urban ensemble. Reconstruction of Warsaw was unique.

This example illustrates as well that a heritage city is more than just an urban fabric. The city can be a monument itself and can transmit both knowledge of the past as well as national/local identity to the future generations.

Speech 2: Historic Urban Landscape as Social Space: A Case Study of Shichahai Area in Beijing

Speaker: ZHAO Xiaomei

Abstract: The historic cities or historic areas in the cities have been taken great notice in recent years, not only as cultural resource but also as a motive to sustainable development. The urban heritage is a living heritage site and the landscape-based approach is being used to integrate the natural and human-built environments, the tangible and intangible elements, as well as the time, the space and the communities.

According to the definition in the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011), the historic urban landscape (HUL) is the urban area understood as the result of a historic layering of cultural and natural values and attributes. It is a social space where the people dwell and interact with each other and whose values are cherished distinctively by different social groups.

HUL approach, originated from the spatial research in which the time and the space are both analyzed, approves the changes in history based on their contributions to the significance. However the social issues are often omitted. It is the people (the society) who have been giving the values to the place. This paper will take Shichahai area in Beijing as an example to talk about its changes in space, landscape, and society from Ming Dynasty to current time. The various social groups performance in various spaces and give the complex functions to the area. They also interact in the same space and give a mixed atmosphere to the area. The social groups and their activities also alter in time and the essential values only can be understood based on the analysis of these changes.

Speech 3: Community Heritage and Social Memory in Suzhou: Take an Example of the Qingchang Field during the Interval of Late Qing Dynasty and Republic of China

Speaker: LIU Yanling(Taiwan, China)

Abstract: This article taking the garden of Buyuan and the Associations of Kunqu Opera of Kunquchuanxisuo as the examples to discuss shortcoming of cognition and practice of the conservation theory in China, especially the problem of separating the spirit of humanity from building which is carrying many connotations. The garden of Buyuan is a part of Humble Administrator's Garden, which has been listed on UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage list; and the Associations of Kunqu Opera of Kunquchuanxisuo was a famous educational institution of Kunqu Opera from late Qing Dynasty to the Republic of China. Firstly, we accept the theory on field and habitus by Pierre Bourdieu, which probably explains why cultural phenomenon, without an original living conditions, cannot be understood correctly. It seems to be a promising theoretical basis for us to reinvent the connection between the activity of Paiqu opera by literary intellectuals、Buyuan、chuanxisuo of Kunqu Opera and Wumuyuan. Secondary, on the basis of revealing this connection, we try to combs through the heritage conservation theories by hermeneutic methods of hermeneutic by Gadamer. It will help us to get back to the principle of "All the cultures be respected and have equal dignity". Finally, this is also a theoretical basis for restoring the spirit of GENIUSLOCI in the Buyuan Garden by the activity of Paiqu opera by literary intellectual, and for reconstructing field in Garden by the community which in love with kunqu opera.

Speech 4: Biosphere as a Community Heritage: the Biosphere-oriented Urban Planning

Speaker:Elina MALTSEVA (Kazakhstan)

Abstract: Metropolitan Area urbanization leads to increased pressure on the biosphere and the inability to reproduce the healthy population. Development of society in the future can go in two ways conditional: technological and biosphere. Biosphere direction involves the development of the biosphere-oriented urban

planning as a means of resolving the biosphere-social crisis. This will allow on the one hand to ensure the reproduction of biologically and mentally healthy and highly moral population, and on the other to preserve and develop biocenosis in areas where infrastructure for life and economic activities of people should be organized. The main condition for the preservation and development of the biocenosis is the existence a network of nature reserves in the region. Design settlements should be carried out as a landscape and estate settlement with houses provide comfortable family life of several generations under one roof.

Speech 5: A Place in Making and Erasing: Liangzhu Culture “Village” in China

Speaker: YU Hua

Abstract: This paper is focused on the development of “Liangzhu Culture Village” in its process of making a place and erasing a place by the concerted effort of the developer, the local government, the new middle-class urban migrants, and the indigenous villagers. It aims to understand the transformation of the Chinese rural space in the process of urbanization. It will show the erasing, forgetting and memorizing the past of the place in the indigenous villagers' everyday life space. Meanwhile it will demonstrate the process of reconstructing a new "past" and "present" of the place by the developers, local government and homeowners. It presents a story of the disappearing of the villagers' "old" way of life and gradual merging into the new lifestyle that their middle-class neighbors are constructing in post-modern living space in China.

Speech 6: CAN NOSTALGIA SAVE THE DISTRICT? The Case Study of Lazdynai in Vilnius, Lithuania

Speaker: Vilte JANUSAUSKAITE (Lithuania)

Abstract: Lazdynai is the first mass-housing district built in the north-west part of Vilnius in the early 70's. It eventually became very famous for its exceptional urban layout and was awarded the Lenin prize in 1974 (this was the first prize ever for mass housing project). A sociological survey conducted the same year revealed that more than 90% of the residents wouldn't have liked to move anywhere else in Vilnius – they were so happy and proud of their living place. Moreover, the visits of specialists and tourists started and a monument commemorating Lenin prize was erected in the centre of the district that was listed on the national heritage register.

Forty years later, an anthropological research based on qualitative interviews with the residents who had moved to Lazdynai in the 70's and continued to live there had been conducted. It was revealed that a kind of a collective memory had formed and now these residents still talk about their district using the arguments that were written in local papers praising the district 40 years ago. It is kind of a defensive nostalgia in the rapidly changing context. Nevertheless, despite the critics, Lazdynai is one of the most desirable mass housing districts to live in. One may argue that not only the physical qualities of the living environment are important to residents but also the public opinion as well as it can be selected, saved and interpreted later on by residents and outsiders. Thus, it can serve as a basis for revival of a district.

Speech 7: A New Model of Community Participation: A Case of “Jointly Development” Workshop in Zengcuoan Xiamen

Speaker: LIU Min

Abstract: Nowadays, mainstream planning is not able to find an effective way to tackle the challenges brought up by urban and rural development. Under this circumstance, this essay, based on the research on the planning theories applied in western countries as well as the theory of science of human settlement, put forward the idea of “Jointly Development of Beautiful Environment” as a new direction to the innovation of planning. Stared with the shift of the role of planners, the writer discussed the content and the realization of the idea. A case study of the workshop of Zengcuoan in Xiamen has also been done to verify the practical value of the new direction. In conclusion, compared to the mainstream planning, the new direction of “Jointly

Development of Beautiful Environment” is more effective, which will help create a wonderful environment and more importantly, accelerate the development of a harmonious society.

Speech 8: The Strategy on the Conservation and Renewal of Urban Residential Historic District from the Perspective of Community Building

Speaker: WU Jun

Abstract: Residential historic district is not only the important city heritage, but also a kind of urban community which gathers a certain population. Based on the analysis of the current situation and problem of public participation of the conservation and Renewal of urban historic district, this paper will discuss how to strengthen the public participation and apply the experience and method of “community building” of Taiwan to the process of the conservation and renewal of urban historic district, and will take the Hubiancun historic district for instance to discuss the method.

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