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Human Settlements and the Aesthetic Culture in China: Toward the Age for “a Greater Science, a Greater Humanity, and a Greater Art”

WU Liangyong
(School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China)

Abstract In the history of China, aesthetic appreciation and artistic creation have been the center of human settlements. Chinese human settlements can be viewed as an integrated expression of aesthetic culture, with literature as its soul. As an integration of time, space, and earth, the aesthetic culture of human settlements has varied widely. The culture’s success in appealing to both cultured and popular tastes has been achieved by the work of empowered architects and superb craftsman, both of whom were valued in their times. The human settlements in ancient China accomplished brilliant achievements. Facing a bright new future in China now, it is necessary to design and create a new culture based on the past, and move toward an age that integrates “a greater science, a greater humanity, and a greater art”.

Keywords Human Settlements; Aesthetic Culture; Urban Planning; Urban Design

Great Ruins Inheritance and Cultural Rejuvenation of Beautiful Cities

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Abstract China is rich in underground cultural resources. Amid the transformation of China’s urban development, the ruins of ancient cities can play a unique role in the construction of a beautiful China, which is beneficial to the rejuvenation and sustainable development of the Chinese People. Including the archaeological rejuvenation, the modern renaissance depends on all great achievements of the ancestors. Inspired by the discussions of academic predecessors such as LI Ji and ZHENG Zhenduo, this paper attempts to explore the strategies for rejuvenating the ruins of ancient cities: formulating the ultra-long-term plan for urban development, taking priority actions of archaeological excavations and interpretations, and promoting archaeological education as the basic training of citizens.

Keywords Beautiful Cities; Great Ruins Inheritance; Ultra-long-term Plan; Priority Action; Archaeological Education

Study on Historical Process of Changing Relationship Between National Taiwan University and Taipei City

HSIA Chu-joe
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Abstract This paper analyzes the relationship between the campus and the city through the historical process of changing relationship between National Taiwan University and Taipei City. Firstly, as a colonial university, its relationship with the colonial city was reflected in power hierarchy and spatial segregation, which was the
representation of colonial dependency. Both of the spaces of the campus and the urban center were no longer the expression of points; their Baroque axes were the extensions of the colonial power and political will in Taipei, which would further extend to Southeast Asia, thus being the spatial expression of colonization. Secondly, from the end of the Second World War to the 1980s, the NTU campus gradually became a part of the urban area of Taipei in the process of urbanization. As a node in the transportation network, the campus and the city extended into each other. The campus was the open space in the closed city of anti-communist political base, while it also extended into the society of Taiwan as an enclave space of sacred imagination of academy, which, on the other hand, was the spatial expression imagined by the civil society. Finally, the campus planning in the 1980s and the cross campus border academic networks of global cities in information age after the 1990s not only defined the relationship between the campus and the city, but also promoted the commodification of education, the competition of technology, and the gentrification of campus. Therefore, based on the above analysis, it could be seen that the spatial relationship transited from segregation and extension, to mutual extension, and to being the space of flows in the network, which in fact was the expressions of changing relations between the university and the society. The university and the campus have been shaped by education policies of the states in different context, while the city has also been shaped by the urban and regional policies of the states in different context. In the changing historical process of the campus and the city, the university campus and the urban space have been respectively defined, given meanings by themselves and different actors, and endowed competition significance. The author expects that the university could conduct in-depth self-examination in view of its role and task, which should be the test of the vitality of modern universities, and hopes to find a way out for the university and the campus through the innovation of academic leaders.

**Keywords** University; Campus; City; Campus Planning; Space; Taipei; Taiwan University

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**The Empirical Study Based on Shenzhen’s “City of Design”**

LI Leilei, XIE Dan, YAN Ping

(School of Media and Communication, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen 518060, China)

**Abstract** Drawing upon the thought of network and relationalism of sociology, this paper attempts to explore the relationship between the university, cultural industries, and creative city in an empirical way based on the method of social network analysis and UCINET software. For this purpose, the authors use the chronicle of events created by Shenzhen Graphic Design Association (SGDA) that has been a very important actor in the development of Shenzhen’s design industry and for Shenzhen winning the title of “City of Design” awarded by the United Nations of Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) in the program of global creative city network. The main findings indicate that the degree centrality of university in the social and geographical network is relatively higher than its betweenness centrality. It means that universities are significant players in the development of “City of Design,” while most of those universities are not local. Furthermore, compared with other actors such as the government and the professionals, universities are mainly passively involved in the design industry without a significant role of being a middleman or a bridge connecting other actors in the network. The paper finally discusses the significance of the findings to the current understanding of the relationship between university, culture, and city as well as that for further studies in the future.

**Keywords** Shenzhen’s “City of Design”; Chronicle of Events of Shenzhen Graphic Design Association (SGDA); Social Network Analysis; University

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**Spatial Agglomeration and Differentiation of Advertising Industry in**
Nanjing
YAO Lei, ZHANG Min
(School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, China)

Abstract This paper studies the features of spatial evolution and the process of spatial differentiation of Nanjing advertising enterprises through kernel density analysis. The overall characteristics of the spatial distribution of Nanjing advertising enterprises is found to be high-level central agglomeration with development along the main axes, which is shaped through the process from dispersed distribution of separate spots to agglomeration in certain area. At the same time, enterprises on different residential and official territories have shown different characteristics and spatial process respectively.

Keywords Nanjing; Advertising Industry; Spatial Agglomeration; Spatial Differentiation; Kernel Density

Huji System, Capital Accumulation, and Urban Economic Growth
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Abstract Huji (i.e., household registration) system reform has always been an important issue in the process of urbanization. Huji system as a sifting mechanism plays important roles in both welfare allocation and economic growth. This paper holds that the essence of different Huji policies is the combination difference between physical capital and human capital. Meanwhile, from the perspective of classic economic growth theory, the paper analyzes the influence that loosening Huji limitations has on the equilibrium of per capita output. The paper finds that local governments will reform the Huji system only when they have the inspirations, e.g., local economy can gain resource relocation benefit from population mobility, which aims at promoting local physical capital and human capital accumulation rather than reducing the capital per capita. The paper also finds that Huji system has certain impacts on the economic restructuring speed. Loosening Huji limitations may reduce the economic convergence speed when the equilibrium is sensitive to the changes of Huji system, which is another reason affecting the Huji system reform. Empirical results indicate that in the condition that the less limitations the Huji system has and the slower the economic growth speed is, the convergence speed will slow down when the Huji limitation is abolished, which shows that the equilibrium is highly sensitive to Huji system. As for the eastern, central, and western regions, there is a difference in the impacts and impact paths that Huji system changes have on the economic growth. The policy implications of this paper lies in that amid the new type of urbanization, the single Huji system reform cannot solve the urban-rural segmentation, and the key is to improve the physical capital and human capital carried by the migrant population.

Keywords Huji System; Capital Accumulation; Economic Growth; Convergence Speed

The Determination of Children Living with the Migrant Population in Education Area Choice and the Different Factors between Boys and

作者简介 姚磊，张敏，南京大学建筑与城市规划学院。
Girls
CAO Guangzhong  LIU Rui
(College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China)

Abstract Based on the survey data on the floating population in 12 cities of the Yangtze River Delta Region, the Pearl River Delta Region, the Bohai Sea Region, and the Chengdu-Chongqing Region, the paper studies the individual, family, and migrant factors concerning the place for the migrant workers’ children to get education using binary response model. Research shows that whether floating children choose to get education in cities is mainly affected by the families’ migrant ability and willingness. Boys and the lower grade students are more likely to move to cities with their migrant parents. It also finds that whether floating children choose to get education in cities depends on the number of the migrant family members, the distance between the city and their hometown, their nonagricultural income, the proportion of education to the total household expenditure, the health of their grandparents. Among these factors mentioned above, migrant ability has more obvious impacts on girls, whereas migrant willingness has more significant influence on boys. The paper finally discusses the institutional influence on the education of the migrant children and the connotations of the policies.

Keywords Floating Population; Left-behind Children; Floating Children; Place to Get Education; Boy Preference; Impact Factors

A Research on the Real Estate Problems during Imperial University of Peking Establishment in Late Qing Dynasty
BAO Ning
(College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China)

Abstract The establishment of higher schools was a key project of modern school establishment during late Qing dynasty. It was also a type of pioneering reconstructed functional space in the Beijing city. During the establishment of Imperial University of Peking and its early spatial development, a batch of modern higher schools appeared in Beijing, which brought changes to land using and architectures of the city. From the perspective of real estate, the article firstly delineates the situation of all the real estates which belonged to the Imperial University of Peking inside Beijing city by collecting historical materials, and then it discusses real estate development in the process of modern higher school establishment. The exploitation of real estates of Imperial University of Peking embodied characteristics of dispersion and continuity, and it promoted the formation of real estate exploitation patterns. The real estate exploitation of modern higher schools was a top-down process in late imperial Beijing, with certain temporal and spatial characteristics.

Keywords Imperial University of Peking; Late Imperial Beijing; Real Estate; Modern Higher School

Higher Education and National Innovation System Development in China
WU Weiping
(Department of Urban and Environmental Policy and Planning, Tufts University, MA02155, USA)

Abstract This paper investigates the role of universities in China's national innovation system. Based on qualitative and quantitative information from official statistics, relevant literature and field research, it systematically assesses significant trends and emerging strengths of the higher education sector. After situating the evolving role of
universities in China's science and technology activities, the paper evaluates the performance of Chinese universities in conducting research and development. In addition, it outlines the interaction of universities with firms, and assesses the ability of universities to contribute effectively to the creation, adaptation and diffusion of technology and knowledge. The paper concludes with policy suggestions in regard to how the contribution of higher education to the national innovation system could be enhanced.

**Keywords** Innovation System; Higher Education; Knowledge Innovation; Research and Development

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**Study on “Zhongguancun Phenomenon” and Zhongguancun “Science City”**

WU Liangyong  CHEN Baorong  MAO Qizhi

**Abstract** Since the 1950s, especially in the recent two decades, a series of major technological revolutions, which represented by nuclear energy, microelectronic technology, aerospace technology, biological engineering, new materials development, etc., have pushed the scientific and cultural progress and the productivity development. It not only has been profoundly changing the world, but also has presented problems with regard to human’s social life and the development of city construction. New national policies on science and technology and the redistribution of productive forces in all countries result in the emergence of a number of new-type cities or regions which are characterized by the combination of scientific researches, scientific experiments, and high technologies. These cities or regions are usually called “Science City.” During the research process of “Study on the Development Law of Urban Structure and Morphology in China,” it is of great significance to study the establishment and development of the “Science City.” In terms of the city itself, the development of new disciplines, the applications of new technologies, the emergence of new enterprises, and the expansions of new markets require that the urban structure and morphology should develop in accordance with the objective law. “Science City,” therefore, as a sub-project, is supposed to begin with its researches on the development of the cultural and educational research area in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing. On the basis of the theory and practical experience at home and abroad, it explores the essence of “Zhongguancun Phenomenon.” It further discusses what constitutes the Zhongguancun development mode and the future composition and morphology of the cultural and educational research area in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing, which may provide a reference for the practice of Chinese “Science City” in the relevant constructions.

**Keywords** Zhuangguancun Phenomenon; Science City; the Cultural and Educational Research Area; High Technology; Development Planning

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**The Environment of Edification:**

**on Cultural Spirit and Value Expression of Yongzhou Human Settlements During the Ming and Qing Dynasty**

SUN Shimeng

(School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China)

**Abstract** Moral edification was one of the core values that guided the creation of human settlements in ancient China. Consciously expressing and pursuing a common cultural spirit and social values within built environment was a fundamental character of ancient Chinese human settlements. In this paper, the author proposed a specific concept
“Environment of Edification” to summarize these built environments, and systematically studied its spatial structure and the rules of its planning and design as well. Yongzhou, with a long history focused on the construction of “Environment of Edification”, was selected as the study case. Here Yongzhou was examined from the following three aspects: its basic functional elements, the logic of its spatial layout, and a special network consisted of texts. As an essential subject of historical researches on the human settlements in China, the author hopes this study would shed some light on the current cultural dilemma of Chinese cities.

Keywords Moral Edification; City Culture; Spatial Order; Yongzhou; Daozhou

Review on the Urban Planning and Construction of Xianyang as the Capital of Qin

GUO Lu
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Abstract Xianyang, the capital of Qin, had played an essential role in the history of China. There are mainly three kinds of research on the construction of Xianyang as a capital. The research based on literature, with a long history, is scattered and controversial because of the limitations of the ancient literature. The research of archaeology based on the mutual reflection of literature and archaeological findings has drawn the possible outline of Xianyang, while a few limitations still remain due to the contingency and locality of the archaeological findings and the destruction of the historical sites. The research of other fields, including the history of architecture and urban and historical geography, mainly relies on the achievements of archaeology. Future breakthroughs are expected to come along with new methods.

Keywords Qin Dynasty; Xianyang; Construction
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