

**2011 U-6 Forum
Participating Universities**



UNIVERSITY
ST. THOMAS
HOUSTON

**2011 U-6 Forum
October 12 - 14, 2011**



***Global Cities in the
Twenty-first Century***



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ST. THOMAS
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Thursday, October 13, 2011—Ahern Room, Crooker Center

8:30 am to 9:00 am	Opening Ceremony
9:00 am to 10:40 am	<p><u>Paper Presentations – Session I</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Global Cities and The Need For Roots: For a New Way of Life</i>, Herve MAGNOULOUX, President, Institut Catholique d'Etudes Superieures – France. 2. <i>A Tale of Two Cities: The "glory of Jerusalem" and the "glory that was Rome"</i>, Sr. Paula Jean MILLER, FSE, Professor of Theology and Director, Catholic Studies Program, University of St. Thomas – Houston. 3. <i>Does Local Culture Matter? The History and Future of Taichung City</i>, Szu – Hua FU, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Ling Tung University – Taiwan. 4. <i>Guangzhou As A Global City: A Cultural Perspective</i>, Guihang GUO, Associate Professor, Executive Dean, School of English for International Business, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies – China.
10:40 am to 10:55 am	Break
10:55 am to 12:10 pm	<p><u>Paper Presentations – Session II</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Sociology and the City: The Chicago School and Its Influence</i>, Rev. Charles. TALAR, Professor, School of Theology, University of St. Thomas – Houston. 6. <i>Dream Pursuing: A Cultural Explanation for the Difference between East and West in City Size and Population Density</i>, Hai-Feng HU, Associate Professor, Department of International Business Administration, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages – Taiwan. 7. <i>The Transformation of Arts and Culture in East Asia Global Cities – Tokyo, Shanghai, Taipei and Bangkok</i>, Hongsheng CHEN, Assistant Professor Department of Visual Communication Design, Ling Tung University – Taiwan.
12:10 pm to 1:40 pm	Lunch & Group Photo (Art Gallery & Link-Lee)
1:40 pm to 2:40 pm	Meeting of Institutional Representatives
1:40 pm to 3:20 pm	<p><u>Paper Presentations – Session III</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. <i>Urbanization, Spatial Change and Mega-urban Development In Contemporary China</i>, Yongning LI, Professor, Centre for Urbanization and International Urban Studies and Director, Guangdong Research Institute for International Strategies, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies – China. 9. <i>Behavioral Perspective of Migrant Workers' Social Identity</i>, Cuifang YAN, Associate Professor, School of Sociology and Politics, Anhui University – China. 10. <i>How To Conduct Social Research With Migrated People? Reflections about methodology and challenges in this area</i>, Andrea Loreto AVARIA, Faculty and Researcher, Escuela de Trabajo Social, Universidad Santo Tomás – Chile. 11. <i>The Role of Government in Fostering a Global City</i>, YuJane CHEN, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages – Taiwan.
3:20 pm to 3:35 pm	Break
3:35 pm to 5:15 pm	<p><u>Paper Presentations – Session IV</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. <i>Houston, Shanghai, and The Chimerican Dream: Suburban Nation Goes Global</i>, Jon R. TAYLOR, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Political Science, University of St. Thomas – Houston. 13. <i>ECFA Window Opportunity: A research on FDI campaign measures and possible outcome in Taipei and Kaohsiung</i>, Ren-Her HSIEH, Assistant Professor, Department of International Business Administration, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages – Taiwan. 14. <i>Global Cities and Bilingualism</i>, Cristián SANHUEZA, Director of Studies – English Teaching Programme, Universidad Santo Tomás – Chile. 15. <i>Cities and Local Colleges and Universities</i>, Caifu LI, Dean of Management School, Anhui University – China.
5:15 pm to 5:30 pm	Break

Session IV: 3:35 pm – 5:15 pm

Houston, Shanghai, and The Chimerican Dream: Suburban Nation Goes Global - Jon R. Taylor, University of St. Thomas, Houston.

From a global perspective, sprawl was at one time an almost uniquely American phenomenon. That has changed, as much of the developed world, as well as rising nations of the developing world, are experiencing both suburbanization and sprawl. Chief among them is China. The desire to increasingly move from the heart of the city in search of land, schools, business pursuits, and breathing room became a quest that many, if not most, Americans sought to pursue. The Chinese are now engaged in a similar pursuit. No two cities exemplify 21st Century suburbanization – “The Chimerican Dream” – better than Houston and Shanghai. Houston embodies the strengths and aspirations of a diverse, globalized America. Shanghai personifies the capabilities and dreams of a rising China. Both are recognized as global cities. Both continue to experience population growth that outpaces that of their respective nations. Utilizing a Four Factor Sprawl Index, this paper will examine the relative level of sprawl in the two metropolitan areas, with particular emphasis given to the political, social, and implications of sprawl on both the Houston and Shanghai regions. The paper concludes with recommendations for managed growth policies for the two regions.

ECFA Window Opportunity: A research on FDI campaign measures and possible outcome in Taipei and Kaohsiung - Ren-Her Hsieh & Shuling Tsao, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages, Taiwan.

Taipei and Kaohsiung are the only two cities of Taiwan that were ranked in the 2008 Classification of global cities published by the Globalization and World Cities. In 2010, both cities had undergone internal and external changes: upgrading to special municipalities and the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) signed by Taiwan and Mainland China. This paper introduces both cities' institutional background such as local revenues and the incentives for foreign investors. It also introduces contents of ECFA and discusses its impact. A FDI-GDP model serves as guide to predict the possible outcome of FDI in 6 years and its impact to both cities' economic development.

We find both cities, after upgrading to municipalities, have more budget in 2011. However, upgrading doesn't change their dependency on Taiwanese central government since the ratio of subsidy from central government still increases. Nevertheless, both cities still provide complete sets of administrative assistance and economic incentives to campaign for FDI. It would seem that ECFA would benefit Taiwan more than China, but our paper finds that from the short term observation, the growth rate of import from China to Taiwan is rapidly increasing more than that of Taiwan's export to China. So far, the expected amount of Chinese investment in Taiwan is not that much.

The FDI-GDP models for both cities means three things, namely: the same amount of FDI will increase the GDP in Kaohsiung more than that in Taipei. Hence, the marginal effect of FDI in Kaohsiung will be greater than that in Taipei. Second, we estimated that both cities will have around US\$9.72 billion and US\$0.28 billion marginal increase in FDI respectively from year 2011 to 2016. This estimation was made only on the basis of the upgrading of the two cities to special municipalities. The marginal increase in FDI in

both cities should increase when the long term effect from ECFA is considered. Third, we expect to see more FDI raising economic growth rate for Taipei and Kaohsiung and strengthening their importance in global economic system.

Global Cities and Bilingualism - Cristián Sanhueza Campos, Universidad Santo Tomás, Chile.

Across the world, there is a growing recognition that achieving proficiency in another language benefits both the individual and the society. In this paper, an attempt will be made to give an account on the advantages of becoming bilingual in today's world, where highly skilled multilingual workforce is needed, particularly in global cities. Various studies have shown that bilingual individuals possess increased cognitive abilities and develop higher academic proficiency; leading to better employment and higher wages, improved social relationships, intercultural competencies and intergroup relations for society as a whole.

In Chile, this increasing interest had led to develop different programs. One of the initiatives in place, 'English Opens doors' program for public schools, has allowed to improve the number of hours of English that students have a week, have contact with English native speakers, and has allowed Chilean teacher to go abroad to specialize in the didactic of the language as well as in the English language itself. The degree of success of this program is still to be determined in the coming years; some of the preliminary findings from this initiative will be presented in this paper. Similar endeavours have been undertaken in other places, even where English is the L1, for example in the State of Chicago, a first-rated global city, commissioned the Chicago Board of Education to implement a program to promote bilingualism in public schools in the year 2007; interesting insight from this experience will be examined together with others of the sort.

City and Local Colleges and Universities - Caifu Li, Anhui University, China.

The development of the city and that of local colleges and universities are interdependent and mutually promotive. The development of local colleges and universities promotes the scientific, technological and cultural development of the city, and the flourishing of the city's science, technology and culture may directly or indirectly promote the city. Then, the development of the city upgrades the creativity of the colleges and universities in turn. The unique human capital, intellectual capital, material resources and other invisible resources of local colleges and universities infuse internal force into the city's development; in fact the city's taste and expansion rate depend on the number and the quality of local colleges and universities. From the perspective of economics, the development of the city and that of local colleges and universities supplement each other. The joint development between the two can effectively reduce the opportunity cost, better realize resource sharing, optimize resource allocation, avoid repeated construction and the waste of resources.
