



International Sociological Association Research Committee 21:  
Sociology of Urban and Regional Development

**ISA - RC21**

## Call for Papers

ISA-RC21 Tokyo Conference

### Landscapes of Global Urbanism: Power, Marginality, and Creativity

December 17 –20, 2008

Venue: International House of Japan, Tokyo,  
Japan <http://www.i-house.or.jp/en/index.html>

**Organized by:** Takashi Machimura (Graduate School of Social Sciences,  
Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, Japan) [pd01117@nifty.ne.jp](mailto:pd01117@nifty.ne.jp) and the Tokyo  
conference committee (see below)

This document includes following information:

- A. Call for papers
- B. Tentative schedule
- C. Membership and registration fees
- D. RC21-FURS travel grants
- E. Organizers and supporting institutions
- F. Conference rationale
- G. About International House of Japan

This information is also available

at <http://www.rc21tokyo.com>, <http://www.shakti.uniurb.it/rc21>,  
and <http://www.msu.edu/user/fujitak/2008Conferences.htm> (Tokyo conference  
will appear after the ISA Barcelona conference.)

#### **A. Call for Papers**

Please send the title and abstract of your paper to session organizer(s) and  
ISA-RC21 Tokyo Conference Organizing committee ([rc21-tokyo@mbe.nifty.com](mailto:rc21-tokyo@mbe.nifty.com))

**by May 15, 2008.**

The abstract of your paper should be limited to 150 words and include your name,

affiliation and email address.

## List of Sessions

### 1. Transnational Production of Urban Space: Convergent City Forms?

Pierre Hamel (Université de Montréal, CANADA) [pierre.hamel@umontreal.ca](mailto:pierre.hamel@umontreal.ca)  
& Xuefei Ren (Michigan State University, USA) [renxuefe@msu.edu](mailto:renxuefe@msu.edu)

This session examines recent urban revitalization projects with a focus on the transnational dimension of these efforts. Transnational production of urban space refers to place-making processes that involve increasing participation of transnational agents, such as multinationals, international architects and design firms, globalizing state bureaucrats, media networks and tourists. These actors operating at the transnational scale have become increasingly involved in recent revitalization projects in urban cores. In the last fifteen years or so, we see a shift toward greater community involvement, securing social mix, and encouraging better sector-based integration on one hand, but on the other hand, we also see a new focus on amenities, image-building, and place-marketing through the articulation of architecture and urban design. What urban ideals are promoted by these new trends? What type of urban form is favored? What is the role played by the transnational capitalist class in these revitalization efforts? And how are the perils of gentrification dealt with? These are some of the questions that will be addressed in order to draw a comparative analysis of specific cities undergoing similar tendencies of metropolitanization and globalization.

### 2. Urban Polarization

Talja Blokland (OTB Institute for Housing, Urban & Mobility Studies, TU Delft, NETHERLAND) [T.V.Blokland@tudelft.nl](mailto:T.V.Blokland@tudelft.nl)  
Hartmut Hauessermann (Humboldt University, GERMANY) [hartmut.haussermann@sowi.hu-berlin.de](mailto:hartmut.haussermann@sowi.hu-berlin.de)

Session description will be posted soon.

### 3. Marginalization and Inequality in Globalizing Cities of Developing Countries

Ranvinder Singh Sandhu (G.N.D. University, INDIA) [ranvinder@yahoo.com](mailto:ranvinder@yahoo.com)

Globalization, as an all inclusive and all encompassing process, has touched every economy and has linked the world into a stratified system. Although globalization is an inclusive process, yet, it proceeds selectively, including and excluding segments of economies and societies in and out of the network of information, wealth and power and generates new hierarchies of inequality both within and among the cities around the world. It has led to exacerbation of existing

inequalities between nations and within nations, between cities and within cities and has generated new inequalities. Rather, it can be said that globalization has linked inequalities existing at the local level to the inequalities at the global level. It has not only exacerbated the social inequality but has also contributed to increasing social segregation and social polarization between the rich and the poor, as the poor are being driven away from the neighborhoods or areas which can attract investments and tourists. The global economic changes have created new categories of rich, transnational elite and global highly skilled professionals. Contrary to this, on the basis of several empirical studies on the effects of globalization in urban areas, urban scholars now widely accept that there is no direct and simple links between globalization and local outcomes. There are remarkable differences between cities and different political, institutional and cultural contexts. Therefore, keeping the above mentioned two opposing viewpoints, the purpose of the session is to understand the process of marginalization and inequality and their dynamics in globalizing cities of the developing countries. The empirical as well as theoretical papers are invited which can address these issues.

#### **4. Promoting Sustainable Urbanization in Developing Countries**

Organizer will be posted soon.

#### **5. Joint Session with Japan Association of Regional and Community Studies**

##### **Migration Networks in Asia: their Processes, Structures, and Emergent Communities**

Anthony S. Rausch (Hirosaki University, JAPAN) [arcs\\_kenkyu@infoseek.jp](mailto:arcs_kenkyu@infoseek.jp)

This session is a joint session organized by the Japan Association of Regional and Community Studies. Migration Networks in Asia trace back to the early Modern periods, when Chinese and Indians moved throughout the region. Recent migration trends can be seen in Filipina domestic workers in Singapore, Vietnamese brides in South Korea, and Japanese Brazilians settling back to Japan. This session focuses on such recent trends, along with the processes and structures behind these networks. The sessions also discuss the lives and cultures of emigrated people and in the emergent communities they belong to. A comparative perspective is important, so this session welcome case studies not only in Asia but also in other regions of the world.

#### **6. Contemporary Migration to and from China: Trends, Issues, Policy Implications**

Min Zhou (UCLA, USA) [mzhou@soc.ucla.edu](mailto:mzhou@soc.ucla.edu)

---

The proposed panel, entitled “Contemporary Immigration to and from China: Trends, Issues, Policy Implications,” aims to explore the contemporary trends of international immigration to and from China and the diverse patterns of settlement and adaptation in China, Korea, Japan, and the USA, examining the effects of centuries-old migration histories, global forces, migrant networks, diasporic communities in affecting contemporary patterns of migration and settlement. Although immigrant sending and receiving societies are facing the challenge of negotiating and managing international migration in the era of globalization, the power of the state is severely constrained not only by the economy, but also by long-standing migration networks, migrant communities, and ethnic institutions. The papers raise important issues and implications for migration policy and urban policy at the state and local level.

## **7. Gendered Space and the City**

Organizer will be posted soon.

## **8. Stratification by Place: The Spatial Distribution of Organizational Amenities across Urban Neighborhoods**

Joseph Galaskiewicz (University of Arizona, USA) [galaskie@email.arizona.edu](mailto:galaskie@email.arizona.edu)

Where opportunities are located is important in understanding the life chances and life styles of urban residents. Wilson (1987) and Small and McDermott (2006) argued that residents gain access to opportunities through the schools, churches/mosques, recreational facilities, clubs, restaurants, day care providers, laundries, bars, retail outlets, banks, telegraph offices, factories, and other establishments that are located in neighborhoods. The session solicits papers that look at where different amenities are located across urban landscapes (rich vs. poor areas, ethnic/racial enclaves, residential vs. commercial districts, city vs. suburb), their consequences for residents (social capital, congestion), and their origins (government subsidies, market forces, community organization, NGOs). We are interested in roles that the market, culture, politics, economy, and globalization play in where different amenities are located and how people use them. Papers using quantitative and qualitative methods as well as analyses at the micro and macro levels are welcome.

## **9. Place Stratification in a Comparative Perspective**

Kuniko Fujita (Michigan State University, USA) [fujitak@msu.edu](mailto:fujitak@msu.edu)  
Thomas Maloutas (University of Thessaly and National Centre for Social Research, GREECE) [maloutas@ekke.gr](mailto:maloutas@ekke.gr)

We know very little about variations in urban class and ethnic segregation among nations and even less about differences among cities in different regions of the world. Variations among cities notwithstanding almost everywhere, social contact

across class and ethnic lines is contracting, the spatial boundaries separating classes and ethnic groups are more visible, and the segregation of classes and ethnic groups within those bounded spaces has increased. In the United States control over territory is a basic means of reproducing class privilege but this may or may not be true of cities nested in other nations and regions. Similarly, the claim that class segregation carries enormous implications for the life chances of urban residents in the US may or may not have as significant a meaning as in cities embedded in more egalitarian nation-states and regimes. Little research attention has gone to the nationally and regionally different patterns of place stratification among cities. This session invites papers that explore through empirical research the structural relationships between space, class, and ethnic groups in a historical, spatial, institutional, national and regional framework.

### **10. Culture, Creativity and Quasi-Markets: Collective Life and Death of Global Cities and Regions**

Yoko OGAWA (Keio University, JAPAN) [yokoogaw@mediacom.keio.ac.jp](mailto:yokoogaw@mediacom.keio.ac.jp)

This session welcomes papers with special interests in culture and creative activities in cities and regions. The session deals with, particularly, experiences of Asian and Pacific regions, but those of other regions are also welcome. In memoir of Jane Jacobs and Kevin Lynch, both pioneering and experimental papers which combine the classical endeavours of those predecessors with current and future considerations of urban realities will be welcome as well. By focusing on 'life' and 'culture' in collective forms, the session has an intention to reconsider Manuel Castelles' traditional notion of 'collective consumption' in a current context. Both historical and prospective considerations are expected to reach sound knowledge from not only inside of but also outside of sociological studies. Another attention is towards understanding a significance of 'quasi-markets' or 'social market'. Instead of regarding urban and regional spaces as mere 'public spheres', the potential features of culture and creativity are expected to be discussed. While sharing similar academic interests with the session 'Creative Cities in Comparative Perspectives', the focus of this session is to put emphasis on more amorphous and emerging qualities of creative efforts, which are not yet to be networked but still display collective forms of development stretched across time-spaces.

### **11. Creative Cities in Comparative Perspectives: Industries, Policy, Culture and Networks**

Kenichi Kawasaki (Komazawa University, JAPAN) [kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp](mailto:kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp)

Huge waves of cultural globalization have been transforming all levels of cultural systems and reframing each level of them. Particularly one of main figures has been creative cities. In this session we try to approach the transformation by creative industries, cultural policy, transnational culture and city-networks. Also we will deal with creative cities in comparative perspectives. Particularly for

example comparisons among creative cities we can expect. From one perspective most of creative cities have been making networks of Asian Creative Cities like Kanazawa, Shanghai, etc. And from a different perspective like Tokyo pop culture, Southeast Asian cultural policies, and Asian environmentalism, etc. Here we would pick up some typical cases and discuss functions and dysfunctions of creative cities. We believe that the new trend of creative cities might be one important aspect of global urbanism.

## **12. New Directions in Urban and Regional Regimes**

Kuniko Fujita (Michigan State University, USA) [fujitak@msu.edu](mailto:fujitak@msu.edu)

We live in a multi-civilizational and multi-polar world order. Cities play a central role in reproducing this order as do nation-states and regions in which they are embedded. Urban regimes—the socio-economic alliances that rule cities, the institutions that hold these alliances together, and the public policies that serve alliance interests—vary within and among nations and regions. No one trajectory of change, be it neoliberal, social democratic, neodevelopmental, authoritarian populist, etc., can capture the multiple directions and hybrid combinations in which urban regimes are shifting today. This session invites papers that (1) articulate through empirical research and a comparative perspective new directions taken by a city or cities in urban power alliances, supporting political-economic institutions and related public policies; (2) that frame these urban regime shifts within national and regional contexts; and (3) that pinpoint the main forces underlying the regime shift, such as aging society, climate change, migration, ethnic and neighborhood conflicts, gentrification, regeneration, regionalization and globalization.

## **13. Urban Policy in Transformation Comparative, Transnational and Cross-regional Perspectives**

Neil Brenner (New York University, USA) [neil.brenner@nyu.edu](mailto:neil.brenner@nyu.edu), Alan Harding (University of Manchester, UK) [Alan.Harding@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:Alan.Harding@manchester.ac.uk) and Bae-Gyoon Park (Seoul National University, KOREA) [geopbg@snu.ac.kr](mailto:geopbg@snu.ac.kr)

It is now widely recognized that urban policies around the world economy have been significantly transformed during the post-1970s period. Against the background of such transformations, this panel has three major goals. First, the panel aims to offer rich empirical documentation of post-1970s patterns of urban policy restructuring from diverse contexts around the world. Second, the panel aims to elaborate new comparative, transnational and cross-regional perspectives on these transformations. We especially welcome papers that elaborate structured comparisons of urban policy restructuring processes across super-regional contexts (e.g., East Asia, Europe, North America). Third, the panel aims to confront some of the major interpretive questions that have been posed in the literatures on urban policy change, for instance regarding processes of

neoliberalization, rescaling and state restructuring.

**14. *Joint Session with ISA RC3 (Community)*  
Civil Society, Civil Activities and Urban Space**

Koichi Hasegawa (Tohoku University, JAPAN) [k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp](mailto:k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

This session is a joint session organized by RC3 (Community Research). This session seeks papers that examine the relationship between civil society, civil activities like NGO's or NPO's activities and urban space. Urban conditions like built and natural environment, urban culture and history, urban policy and power relations, national and international contexts deeply affect civil activities and other civil society movements. What urban conditions promote these activities?

**15. *Joint Session with the Japan Association for Urban Sociology*  
Community Solidarity and Urban Social Movements: Institutionalisation and Diversification**

Tetsuo Mizukami (Rikkyo University, JAPAN) [tetsuo@rikkyo.ac.jp](mailto:tetsuo@rikkyo.ac.jp)

The session abstract will be posted soon.

**16. Reclaiming the Street: Urban Social Movements and New Approaches to Public Space in Cities in Asia**

Heide Jaeger (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK) [heide.jaeger@gmx.net](mailto:heide.jaeger@gmx.net)

At a time when privatization and de-regulation are becoming global trends and concerns grow about global geographies suppressing public urban life, we are in need to reconsider how to approach the increasing disjuncture between global urbanism and vernacular public space, which we can especially observe in mega cities in Asia. Accordingly, this session aims to 1) understand how global urban trends are affecting the everyday urban life and manifestation of local urban places, as streets and alleys; 2) clarify the process how boundaries between public and private urban places are re-conceptualized and 3) how the emergence of new social movements or hybrid subcultures can be understood when studying the diverse ways people (re-) occupy or (re-) interpret local urban places throughout cities in Asia. Thus, this session invites papers that explore through different means and methods cases, which reflect on the changing public urban life and local places of Asia.

**17. Walking the City: Urban Landmarks of Modernity**

Thomas Looser (New York University, USA) [tl27@nyu.edu](mailto:tl27@nyu.edu)

---

From Baudelaire's formulation of the flaneur, to de Certeau's classic opposition of seeing the city from a tower vs. seeing it on the streets, to more recent depictions of the city in anime, the idea of the walking subject has always been a central model for understanding what city space is, and what the knowing subject is within the space of the city. This session is designed to look at this relation between the walker (or stroller) and the city--and the changes in this relation that may (or may not) have occurred over the course of the 20th century. This includes the position of walking as both method of analysis and as a mode of production in urban space. This session is then willingly transdisciplinary and welcomes any kind of creative contribution that addresses these questions from both a theoretical and empirical perspective.

### **18. Searching for Common Ground: Intraurban Borderlands from a Global Perspective**

Deljana Iossifova (Tokyo Institute of Technology, JAPAN)  
[diossifova@googlemail.com](mailto:diossifova@googlemail.com)

Borderlands are entities acting towards both the division and the fusion of the different. They exist in every city as a source of friction. They are essential for those present within and along them when it comes to 'bonding' and the formation of hybrid (or multiple) identities within the urban context. This session seeks to explore the manifold aspects incorporated within the notion of intraurban borderlands – be they spatial, social, temporal, or cultural – including, but not limited to, those between old and new, modern and traditional, rich and poor, planned and organic, formal and informal, permanent and temporary, local and migrant. Helping to position 'borderlands' within different geographical settings, their differences and commonalities, papers will be concerned with the ways in which intraurban borderlands emerge, are being established, tolerated, accepted, or eradicated.

### **19. Disasters, Pandemics, and the Global City: Vulnerability and Risk in the Contemporary Urban Region**

Roger Keil (York University, CANADA) [rkeil@yorku.ca](mailto:rkeil@yorku.ca)

Cities have always been exposed, have produced and have managed disaster. Much of what we now recognize as core pieces of urban governance – for example public health – was set up in response to traumatic events such as epidemic infectious disease. This panel on the urban and regional consequences of natural and human made disasters (and risks) looks at these relationships again from contemporary experience. Both natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, tsunami, etc. and human made disasters, such as wars, terrorism, urban violence, epidemic disease have hugely influenced



(re)construction of urban landscapes and memories. This seems to be particularly true in Japan, where the threat of earthquakes is one important example of how disaster imprints itself on urban memory and urbanization itself. Both disasters and pandemics have been described as complex, networked urban socio-technical and socio-natural events. Perhaps globalization itself has contributed to their intensity and reach. Recent floods in Mumbai and New Orleans, the earthquake of Bam, and the SARS outbreak in 2003 demonstrated the vulnerability of cities to disasters and pandemics in a global age. We invite papers that deal with the consequences of disasters and pandemics on urban regions in areas as diverse as governance, social movements, urban political ecology, and urban health.

## **20. Landscapes of Tourism, Projects and Events**

Organizer will be posted soon.

## **21. State, Market and Land Use in Chinese Cities in Theoretical and Comparative Perspective**

Jeremy Seekings (University of Cape Town, SOUTH AFRICA) [jeremy.seekings@gmail.com](mailto:jeremy.seekings@gmail.com)

This session picks up on recent debates over whether there is a market in urban land in contemporary China, and seeks to put this 'Chinese' debate into a comparative context. Valuable rights to the *use* of land in Chinese cities are allocated through *both* market *and* administrative mechanisms. This mix shapes 'who gets what' and structures local politics (including through creating the incentives for coalitions to influence the regulation of markets). Papers in this session might re-examine existing general or Chinese literatures, or present new empirical material on Chinese case-studies, or consider non-Chinese cases (i.e. case-studies of western, post-Communist or 'Southern' cities), or be explicitly comparative between Chinese and non-Chinese cases. They might focus on mechanisms for allocating land or land use rights, on the distributional consequences, or on the patterns of urban politics that these generate. It is hoped that this will lead to a symposium in *IJURR*.

## **22. The Postsecular City**

Justin Beaumont (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) [j.r.beaumont@rug.nl](mailto:j.r.beaumont@rug.nl)

This proposed session addresses new and innovative approaches for theorizing and conceptualizing *the postsecular city*. The primary focus is relations between public religion, deprivatization of religion and theorizations of modernity and modernities, with the newly emergent focus on theorizing postsecular urbanism. The starting point is what might be referred to as "postsecular society" (Habermas 2006; Joas 2000; Taylor 2007), with the closely related but largely under-explored

focus on FBOs as actors for social justice in cities across the globe (Beaumont 2008; Beaumont and Dias 2008). A number of recent academic events reveal a growing recognition of these hitherto distinct realms but while important in their own right suggest a more or less complete lack of innovative, systematic and appropriate theorization in the academic literature. In exploring the ambiguous and contested role of religion in urban life in the contemporary context of neoliberalization, the session relates to a number of pressing concerns among theorists across disciplines: the mutually constitutive relations between the “social” and the “spatial”, especially the “urban”, as well as new approaches to religion, modernity and modernities, critical social theory, urban theory and political action in theory and practice. Prospects for a new international research agenda will be an underlying concern throughout all the discussions.

### **23. Introductions & Debates over Tokyo: Behind the Citiscape**

Organizer will be posted soon.

### **24. Methods and Methodologies in Urban Studies**

Neil Brenner (New York University, USA) [neil.brenner@nyu.edu](mailto:neil.brenner@nyu.edu) & Anne Haila (University of Helsinki, FINLAND) [anne.haila@helsinki.fi](mailto:anne.haila@helsinki.fi) & Patrick Le Galès (Sciences-Po, France) [patrick.legales@sciences-po.fr](mailto:patrick.legales@sciences-po.fr)

In the RC21 Conference in Vancouver 2007 two sessions were arranged to discuss methods and methodologies in urban studies. Various methods were introduced, and the debate was enthusiastic. Our intention is to continue this debate in Tokyo. We call papers discussing various methods in urban studies (like comparative urban research, survey methods, analyzing maps and policy documents, interviewing key actors, observing city scenes) and papers discussing the methodological issues of urban studies (like urban studies as a multi-disciplinary science that uses methods, theories and concepts from sociology, anthropology, economics, geography, architecture and political analysis; urban studies as policy-oriented and problem driven discipline). This session will discuss urban studies methods and methodologies, aiming to understand better urban studies methods and develop them further; build bridges and establish more connections between theoretical and empirical research on urban issues; discuss whether urban studies could be defined by common method despite the inherent plurality of urban sciences.

---

### **B. Tentative Schedule:**

Wednesday, Dec 17, 2008: Registration and evening plenary session

Thursday, Dec 18, 2008: Morning plenary session and afternoon sessions

Friday, Dec 19, 2008: Morning and afternoon sessions, closing session

Saturday, Dec 20, 2008: Urban tours in the morning

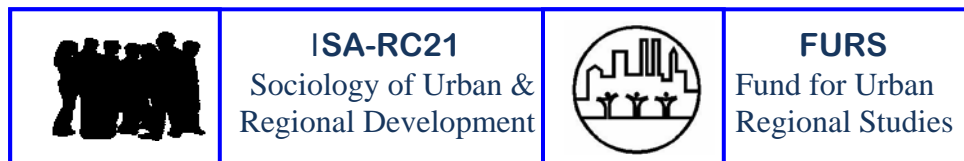
### C. Membership and Registration Fees

A 4 year **membership** is US\$40 for individuals from countries A and US\$10 for all students and individuals from countries B and C. Countries A-C are World Bank classifications and are listed at [http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/table\\_c.htm](http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/table_c.htm). We strongly recommend that you join RC21. Members save money and receive benefits, including 2 annual Newsletters and various news and information. You can become a member on the RC21 web page (<http://www.shakti.uniurb.it/rc21>).

**Conference registration fees** are €80 (US\$118.25 and JY12, 650) for RC21 members, students and individuals from countries B and C, and €160 (US\$236.50 and JY25, 300) for non members from countries A. You can register at the conference or online payment on the RC21 web site (<http://www.shakti.uniurb.it/rc21>). €6 will be charged as the on-line transaction cost.

Participants in Japan are strongly recommended to pay by the Yen (please see the Japanese web site <http://www.rc21tokyo.com>).

### D. RC21-FURS Travel Grants



Travel grants are available for participants in the Tokyo conference. RC2-FURS travel grants are funded by RC21 and the Fund for Urban and Regional Studies (FURS).

Please see rules and qualifications below about RC21-FURS travel grants. Qualified individuals can apply for grants to the Tokyo RC21-FURS grant committee

Ranvinder Singh Sandhu [ranvindersandhu@gmail.com](mailto:ranvindersandhu@gmail.com)  
Professor, Department of Sociology, G.N.D. University,  
Amritsar 143005, INDIA  
Fax: 0183-2258820

Thomas Maloutas [maloutas@ath.forthnet.gr](mailto:maloutas@ath.forthnet.gr)  
Professor, University of Thessaly-Volos/National Centre for Social  
Research-Athens, GREECE

Takashi Machimura [pdc01117@nifty.ne.jp](mailto:pdc01117@nifty.ne.jp)  
Professor, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Hitotsubashi  
University, Kunitachi City, Tokyo, JAPAN

The application submissions deadline is **August 31, 2008**.

## **Rules and Qualifications**

### **Eligibility Criteria**

In order to be eligible to travel grants candidates should:

- 1) be RC21 members in good standing for a period longer than 12 months prior the funding request;
- 2) be younger than 35 years of age (or above if criteria "C" applies) at the moment of the funding request;
- 3) be a member of a nation state classified in category C of the ISA membership classification; (also candidates from "B" countries may apply, but they will be given a lower priority. The list of countries can be found at [http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/table\\_c.htm](http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/table_c.htm))
- 4) be presenting a paper in one of sessions in the Tokyo conference, December 17-20, 2008. The paper has to be accepted by session organizers.

### **Amount of the Grants**

As a general rule grants may cover:

- 1) conference fees;
- 2) accommodation at the conference site; and
- 3) travel costs.

The amount of a single grant is about US\$500 at a maximum.

The selection committee may make exceptions on rules and qualifications.

### **Requesting a Travel Grant**

All RC21 members who are eligible according to the above rules can submit a travel grant request by filling in the application form within one month after the date they receive the confirmation that their abstract is accepted. Besides the form, the documents they should submit are:

- 1) CV plus publication records
- 2) Abstract with **1800 words** and a letter stating that the abstract has been accepted

## **Reimbursement Procedures**

In general two months after the acceptance of the abstract the RC21-FURS travel committee will shortlist travel grant requests. Candidates will be informed of their travel grant about two months before the conference. Successful candidates have to pay their expenses and keep the bills. They will receive at the conference a cheque for reimbursement upon presentation of the original documents (bill of the hotel, conference registration receipt, and travel ticket).

## **E. Rationale:**

After decades under the influence of globalization, neo-liberalism, and the rapid expansion of informational technology, where do we stand today? This conference will focus on the consequences, both critical and creative, of such dominant and ascendant social trends on urban and regional life and space. First, we will consider hidden frames of global urban landscapes in their social, spatial, political and imaginary forms. What is manifested and what is unseen under vibrant and conflicting urban scene? Diverse questions such as hegemony, inequality, violence, governance, tolerance, and creativity can be asked of any place and space. Second, we want to ask about possible futures of current global urbanism. Now, in globalizing cities over the world, are we experiencing different paths toward more convergent forms of the city, or are we facing with parallel changes into more divergent urban worlds? This question concerns identity, goals, theory, and methodology of urban and regional studies. The meeting will push towards new theoretical agenda for the future studies. Located at dynamic Asian contexts, Tokyo, which has experienced a profound change in the past two decades, will offer a rich body of sights and stories to inform and inspire our conversations.

**F. Tokyo Conference Organizing Committee:** John Clammer (United Nations University), Kazutaka Hashimoto (Kanto Gakuin University), Takashi Machimura (Hitotsubashi University), Tetsuo Mizukami (Rikkyo University), Hideo Nakazawa (Chiba University), Shiho Nishiyama (University of Yamanashi), Asato Saito (National University of Singapore), Masahisa Sonobe (Sophia University), Kennosuke Tanaka (JSPS Research Fellow/University of Tokyo), and Kaoruko Yamamoto (Yamaguchi University)

**Supported by** Japanese Association of Regional and Community Studies, Japanese Association for Urban Sociology, and Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

## **G. About the International House of Japan (I-House)**

The International House of Japan is a non-profit independent organization, incorporated with support from various private institutions and individuals in 1952, for the purpose of promoting international cultural exchange and intellectual

cooperation. It is located at the city center of Tokyo, near bustling Roppongi district. Yet I-House offers an oasis for guests and visitors, with a beautiful Japanese garden and quiet atmosphere. Its site formerly held a mansion belonging to one of feudal lords during the Edo Period up to the very last days of the Tokugawa Shogunate in the late 19th century. In 1955 the House building was constructed under the collaboration of prominent Japanese architects. The House building has been awarded the Architectural Institute of Japan Prize and in 2006 was registered by the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japanese Government, as registered tangible cultural properties.

You can walk to new built environments of mega-projects such as Roppongi Hills, Tokyo Midtown, and New National Center for Arts, visit livable traditional commercial area (Azabu-Juban) for lunch, and enjoy night life at the most dynamic quarters in the city after creative dialogue and debates. So, International House of Japan is an appropriate place in which we can hold a conference on landscapes of global urbanism.

## **H. Application Form**

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
RESEARCH COMMITTEE 21: SOCIOLOGY OF URBAN AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



PRESIDENT:  
K. Fujita (Japan &  
USA)

VICE-PRESIDENT:  
Y. Kazepov (Italy)

SECRETARY:  
F. Diaz Orueta (Spain)

BOARD MEMBERS:  
J. Bodnar (Hungary)  
T. Butler (UK)  
B. Da Roit (Italy)  
D. Davis (USA)

K.C. Ho (Singapore)  
U. Lehrer (Canada)  
T. Machimura (Japan)  
T. Maloutas (Greece)  
E. Marques (Brazil)  
R. S. Sandhu (India)

NEWSLETTER  
EDITOR:  
J. W. Duyvendak  
(The Netherlands)  
EX-OFFICIO:  
H. Hauessermann  
(Germany)  
J. Seekings (S. Africa)

Application Form – RC21-FURS Travel Grant  
Tokyo Conference, December 17 - 20, 2008

Preference will be given to applicants younger than 35 years old from countries in Groups B and C of the World Bank classification. For details see [http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/table\\_c.htm](http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/table_c.htm)

Submissions Deadline: August 31, 2008

Date of Application:

Family Name:

Given Name:

Nationality:

Birth Date:

Email:

Home Address:

Corresponding Address:  
Affiliation:

Affiliation Address:

The Name of Your Session Organizer in the Tokyo Conference:

The Title of Your Paper:

The Status of Your Paper (Accepted? Completed?):

Is This the First Time to Apply for RC21 Travel Grant?

If Not the 1<sup>st</sup> Time, When Did You Receive It?