Urban vegetable retail in China: the example of Shanghai
edited by Monique Abud


**Abstract**
The state-monopolised system of vegetable retail in socialist urban China has been transformed into a market-based system run by profit-driven actors. Publicly-owned wet markets not only declined in number after the state relegated its construction to market forces, but were also thoroughly privatised, becoming venues of capital accumulation for the market operators now controlling these properties. Self-employed migrant families replaced salaried state employees in the labour force. Governments’ increased control over urban public space reduced the room for informal markets, exacerbating the scarcity of vegetable retail space.

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=4437

Kunming citizens demonstrate for a clean environment
edited by Sebastien Goulard

Rob Schmitz (2013, May 16), “Chinese protesters oppose petrochemical plant in Kunming”, *Marketplace*. Today, hundreds of protesters shut down traffic in the Chinese city of Kunming to dramatize their opposition to a proposed petrochemical plant. It’s the latest in a series of ‘not in my backyard’ or NIMBY protests in recent weeks throughout that country.

So why are we seeing more of these environmental protests now?

Hundreds join second protest in Kunming over oil refinery (2013, May 17), *South China Morning Post*.

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=4615
Urbanization in China (China Analysis)
edited by Monique Abud

In 2011, for the first time in its history, China’s urban population overtook its rural population. A historic threshold has been crossed, albeit very late. Indeed, China’s urbanization rate, 51.3% according to the latest official publications, is well below the urbanization rates found in other countries with an equivalent level of development. Prime Minister Li Keqiang is hopeful that the country will overtake the 60% urban population threshold by 2020 and hopes to turn urbanization into a new growth driver for the country by investing in the internal consumption of a well-off and educated urban population as well as the stimulation of regions previously left behind by China’s economic success since the 1990s.

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=4592

After work or study abroad: Chinese return migration and Kunming’s ‘Jia Xiang Bao’ – hometown babies
edited by Jacqueline Nivard
Seth E. Werner (January 2012), After work or study abroad: Chinese return migration and Kunming’s ‘Jia Xiang Bao’ – hometown babies. University of Minnesota Ph.D. dissertation. vii, 163 p. Full text available on University of Minnesota digital conservancy.

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=4545

Journalism culture in Kunming
edited by Jacqueline Nivard


http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?p=4539

La mauvaise réputation (A Bad Reputation)
written by Miguel Elosua

The Chinese government is determined to hold at bay the looming possibility of a new pandemic. The virus is believed to pass from birds to humans, but there is no evidence of its spread between humans. Infections have been detected mostly in the Golden Triangle of the Yangtze. Although the Chinese authorities have tried to reassure consumers that poultry and eggs are safe to eat if cooked properly, the poultry market has collapsed.

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中欧城市创新国际研讨会
written by Chi-Han Ai

中欧城市创新国际研讨会由中国政府

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?
p=4554

Kunming, an allied base during WW2
written by Sebastien Goulard

Kunming played a major role during WW2. Before Japanese invaded British Burma, the capital city of Yunnan was the terminus of the “Burma Road” that was used by the UK to supply Chinese Nationalist forces. After the fall of Burma to the Japanese, the Allied continued to supply Kunming by air. Wujiaba, the former airport of Kunming, became a base of American and Chinese air forces, including the “Flying Tigers”, and American volunteer group.

http://urbachina.hypotheses.org/?
p=4511
Funded under the European Commission’s Seventh Framework Programme, UrbaChina is a collaborative project managed by a consortium of 11 leading Chinese and European research institutions. UrbaChina analyses China’s urbanisation trends for the next 40 years and define possible future scenarios with reference to concepts of sustainability.

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