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### Urban Politics Then and Now

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**Abstract** This essay reconsiders systemically theories of urban politics since middle 20th century. In perspectives of regime politics, the author criticizes pluralism urban political theory claimed in Dahl's *Who Governs* to put election at the center of political process, and what Peterson contributed in his *City Limits* that urban politics as servant to the economic imperative. Stone argues that urban governance arrangements in the future should acknowledge that democracy involves deeper issues of inclusion included in public policy agenda. A successful social reform and urban governance depends on the ways in which state, market and civil society intersect and impinge on one another.

**Key Words** Regime, Pluralism, City Limits, Policy Agenda, Governance

### Regionalism Paradigms and Urban Politics

..... *Hank V. Savitch & Ronald K. Vogel* 51

**Abstract** This review concludes four regionalism paradigms evolved since early 20th century and the relative meaning of metropolitan politics. In perspectives of intergovernmental relations among local units, Savitch and Vogel analyse background of the rising of metropolitan government, public choice, new regionalism, rescaling or reterritorialization, summarize characteristics of the four paradigms and their critics. Furthermore, they suggest the tendency of regionalism in the near future centralized on problems now for regions, and view the tendency as a new chance to the revitalization of urban politics.

**Key Words** Metropolitan Government, New Regionalism, Rescaling, Reterri-

## The New Vision of Local Governance and the Evolving Roles of Local Governments

..... *Anwar Shah & Sana Shah* 76

**Abstract** This article traces the evolution and analytical underpinnings of local governance, and outlines analytical approaches to local governance that can be helpful in understanding the role of governments and comparing and contrasting institutional arrangements. It presents stylized models and institutions of local governance as practiced in different parts of the world during past centuries. It suggests that the modern role of a local government is to deal with market failure as well as government failure. This role requires a local government to operate as a purchaser of local services, a facilitator of networks of government providers and entities beyond government, and a gatekeeper and overseer of state and national governments in areas of shared rule. Local government also needs to play a mediator's role among various entities and networks to foster greater synergy and harness the untapped energies of the broader community for improving the quality of life of residents.

**Key Words** Local Governance, Central-Local Relations, Alternative Models

## • SYMPOSIUM II

### Introduction

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## Overcoming Myths in the Global Public Management Revolution: Lessons for China's Next Thirty Years of Reform

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**Abstract** In the past three decades, many states have initiated the public management reforms. The reform during the transformation, is influenced by some so-called "myths" which have consequences for governance and accountability. This paper discusses these myths on three aspects: (1) The private sector has a presumed efficiency advantage, (2) Public employees are overpaid and inefficient, (3) The privatization decisions are discrete and have no consequences for governance structures of tomorrow. The myths prevent us from pursuing core

components of the public services management revolution, and lead to abandon assessment of reforms on their own terms, and slow changing our ability to see the public's role in future governance. To overcome the myths, people should start to think about the efficacy of each reform we undertake, the prospects for accountability, and the reform's governance implications. Meanwhile, we should change public wage structures to accommodate the realities today, launch the marketized public management, and strengthen public-private partnerships.

**Key Words** Public Management Reform, Myth, Public-private Partnership, Wage, Marketization

A Reflection on China's Administrative Ethics Reforms: Morality, Law, and Beyond

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**Abstract** Four phases of the anti-corruption strategy in China in the past three decades are identified in this paper. The relationship between the strategy of virtue ethics and that of compliance ethics (law) is discussed in each of these phases, so is the policy effectiveness of the strategy. It finds that in addition to morality and law, there are other factors, such as power, authority, resource, and culture, impacting on the incidence of corruption and it's the prevention of it. It is argued that focusing merely on morality education and anti-corruption regulation is deemed to be insufficient in fighting corruption.

**Key Words** Administrative Ethics, Corruption, Rule of Law, Rule of Virtue, Reform

An Analysis of the Development of China's NGOs and Its Social Foundation since the Reform and Opening Up

..... *Qiushi Liu & Ming Wang* 150

**Abstract** A rapid development of NGOs has been witnessed in China since the economic reform and the implementation of the opening-up policy. This article traces the historical development of China's NGOs in the past three decades. Based on an investigation of institutional change, expansion of the public sphere, and the group action of social classes, it offers a systematic analysis of the institutional context, living space, and social foundation for the emergence and development of China's NGOs. Finally, the emerging paths and the peculiar characteristics of China's NGOs are discussed.

**Key Words** NGOs, Public Sphere, Group Action

• **ARTICLE**

Exploring the Representational Dimensions of Nonprofit Organizations in China

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**Abstract** China's nonprofit and voluntary sector has been on the rise since the government launched its economic and political reforms in 1979. The fast-growing nonprofit sector serves not only as a response to a wide range of public needs and demands, but also as a mechanism by which the interests of citizens are represented to the state. In light of their important roles as social service providers and advocates for public interest, there have been growing concerns about the extent to which these organizations are representative of the interests of their members and constituents and are accountable for their actions and performance. In this paper, we explore the representational capacities of China's nonprofit organizations, with a focus on grassroots organizations. Drawing upon Guo and Musso (2007), we examine the representativeness of these organizations along five major dimensions: substantive, symbolic, formal, descriptive, and participatory representation. We then present two illustrative cases of grassroots organizations to tease out the complexity of representational mixes found in these organizations. We conclude the paper with a discussion on the theoretical and practical implications as well as future research directions.

**Key Words** Nonprofit Organizations, Substantive Representation, Symbolic Representation, Formal Representation, Descriptive Representation, Participatory Representation

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