

reconstruction” and “cautious updates,” have been proposed to encourage diversity and innovation, and finally, made great influence on urban design and architecture development based on International Style. The third wave equals to Zerohaus in 2000s. This trend aimed to lead ecological and energy saving in the field of architecture and technology and respond to global sustainable development. The very first wave happened in German architecture is Bauhaus in 1920s. In 1919, Staatliches Bauhaus was established by famous architect in modern architecture, Mr. Walter Gropius. His architectural philosophy is to find the unity of arts and technology by combining functions, techniques and economic benefits to meet the demands of industrial production and basic needs. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, another outstanding architect who has once been the third President of Bauhaus School of Design till 1933. The school had to be closed after a 14-year history due to the horrible fascist. However, this short experience has opened a totally new door for modern design and put forward some excellent design concepts and unique practices to the world. The school building is the early representative for modernism which embodies functions, techniques, economic benefits, arts and technology.

The Bauhaus school house and Wesson Hoff pilot residence become representatives of modern architectures which remark the milestone in the global architectural history because they witness the transit from handmade to industrial production and conform well to the

founding of “International Style.” This architectural style keeps the pace with modern age and the development of technology by proposing new ideas, rejecting conventional appreciation of beauty, avoiding classical styles and creating innovative new buildings. International Style can promote new architectural appreciations which give birth to modern international buildings and lead the global direction to new trends.

The second wave of German architecture took place at the



International Architecture Exposition in 1980s. In 1970s, the global political environment has changed a lot and the architectural domain has also experienced great reforms. People began to think about the international building styles which were almost the same, tedium and boring. Also people tried to put forward some questions and reflections. After the WWII, West-Berlin government, which remained the center of conflicts between the east and the west,

attached great importance on urban architectural renaissance and development by making a series of plans to promote the urban and architectural innovations. At that time, West-Berlin was celebrating its 750th founding anniversary. In order to explain new ideas and modes in urban planning and architectures, Berlin held International Architecture Exposition where the precious ideas like “critical reconstruction” and “cautious urban updates” were proposed to encourage diversity, personality and innovation. Two representatives for these ideas are Josef Paul Kleinhues and Hymer. Many world-famous architects and representatives, including Rem Koolhaas, Zaha Hadid, Mario Botta and Peter Cook, were invited to conduct urban and architectural design in Berlin. They are still shining stars in today’s architectural field. Later the modernism came on the stage. Many building styles embodied a sort of post-modernism. However, IBA was not the only performance because behind the style, there were rebels against modernism, new explanations and explorations to urban space, as well as the diversified building styles. IBA has given great impact on recent urban designs and architectural styles.

Chinesisch-Deutscher Zukunftsstadt

Chefredakteur: Prof. WU Zhiqiang

Verantwortlicher Redakteur: NIU Yanyan

Redakteur:TANG Xiaowei,LIU Liqianxun

Tel: +86 21-65980048

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# CIUC NEWSLETTER

中德未来城市

Chinesisch-Deutsche Zukunftsstadt

长三角城市群智能协同创新中心

China Intelligent Urban Agglomeration Co-creation Center



## 联盟动态 Activities

### 中德未来城市联盟参加中国科技发展战略研究院“中德创新平台中方专家组扩大交流会”

2015年9月25日下午，中德未来城市联盟平台参加了中国科学技术发展战略研究院组织的“中德创新平台中方专家组扩大交流会”。

会议由战略院院长胡志坚主持。首先，科技部国际合作司李刚处长和战略院李哲所长介绍了中德创新平台的合作与展望。接着，各专业平台介绍了进展情况。中国汽车技术研究中心、国家LED联盟、同济大学、中德经济顾问委员会、中国中小企业协会，华为分别代表中德合作电动车平台、LED平台、城市化平台、清洁水平台、协会及企业之前的工作进行了总结，中德未来城市联盟平台牛艳艳介绍了联盟自5月8日成立以来的成果及工作计划。



会议由战略院院长胡志坚主持。首先，科技部国际合作司李刚处长和战略院李哲所长介绍了中德创新平台的合作与展望。接着，各专业平台介绍了进展情况。中国汽车技术研究中心、国家LED联盟、同济大学、中德经济顾问委员会、中国中小企业协会，华为分别代表中德合作电动车平台、LED平台、城市化平台、清洁水平台、协会及企业之前的工作进行了总结，中德未来城市联盟平台牛艳艳介绍了联盟自5月8日成立以来的成果及工作计划。

参会方在德方讨论稿“第四届中德创新大会议题与发言人员”的基础上讨论了第四届中德创新大会议题与并推荐了部分发言专家。

In the afternoon of 25 September 2015, the special conference on “Sino-Germany Innovation Platform Dialogues among Chinese experts” was organized and taken place at CASTED. This conference invited Chinese professionals from Sino-Germany Alliance on Future City Cooperation.

The conference was hosted by Dr. Hu Zhijian, Director of CASTED. At the beginning, Mr. Li Gang, Chief of International Cooperation Department under MOST, and Mr. Li Zhe, Chief of CASTED have respectively given introductions on cooperation and expectations on Sino-Germany Innovation Platform.

Then, every affiliated specific platform gave reports on ongoing projects. Representatives from CATARC, China LED Federation, Tongji University, Sino-Germany Council of Economic Advisors, Association of SME in China, and Huawei Group summarized their work in the past few years in the field of Sino-Germany electromobility, LED, urbanization, clean water, associations and enterprises. Ms. Niu Yanyan, representative of Sino-Germany Alliance on Future City Cooperation, introduced the achievements from the foundation of Alliance on 8 May and working plans for the future.

Participants discussed issues raised on Sino-Germany Innovation Conference with the discussion results listed on “Topics and Speakers on the Fourth Session of Sino-Germany Innovation Conference,” made by Germany counterparts. At the end of the meeting, participants have recommended several professional speakers as candidates for future conferences.

## 联盟成员 Mitglied des Verbandes

## 卢秋田

曾先后出任中国驻卢森堡、罗马尼亚和德国大使，3次派往中国驻荷兰大使馆，共14年。担任外交工作42年。



### 简介

卢秋田,1961年毕业于外交学院。3次派往中国驻荷兰大使馆，共14年。现为中国人民外交学会名誉会长。曾先后出任中国驻卢森堡、罗马尼亚和德国大使，担任外交工作42年。出生于浙江绍兴，上世纪50年代初在上海震旦中学上学，后来改为向明中学。曾担任向明中学团委副书记，1956年从向明中学毕业后，到北京外交学院深造。

### 简历

1988年起，分别担任罗马尼亚、卢森堡、德国大使馆特命全权大使，在欧洲工作28年，中国驻德国首任大使。  
2002年，任中国人民外交学会会长。  
2006年，任荣誉会长，曾是全国政协九届委员和外事委员会委员。  
现担任外交部国际问题咨询组成员兼特调员；  
全国党建研究会顾问；  
中国国际战略学会高级顾问；  
《中华英才》杂志社荣誉社长；  
担任北京大学、清华大学、北京外交学院、中国矿业大学、华东师范大学兼职教授和多个省市顾问。

### 著作

《东西方文化和思维的差异》和内部发表的有关国际问题，外交官心理素质论文。

## Qiutian Lu

former Chinese ambassador in Luxembourg and Romania, contributed his career life in diplomatic work for 42 years and was officially sent to Chinese embassy in Netherlands 3 times, working for 14 years.

### Introduction

Qiutian Lu graduated from China Foreign Affairs University in 1961 and was officially sent to Chinese embassy in Netherlands 3 times, working for 14 years. Currently, Lu works as honorary chairman of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Lu was once former Chinese ambassador in Luxembourg and Romania, contributed his career life in diplomatic work for 42 years. Born in Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, Lu studied in Shanghai Zhendan Secondary School in 1950s. Later, the school has been changed into Xiangming Middle School. Here, Lu was deputy secretary of Youth League Committee. After graduation in 1956, Lu enrolled in China Foreign Affairs University for further study.

### Resume

From 1988, Lu worked as Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Romania, Luxembourg and Germany. During 28-year Europe-based diplomatic career life, Lu worked as first Chinese ambassador in Germany. In 2002, Lu was appointed as Chairman of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. In 2006, Lu worked as honorary chairman of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign

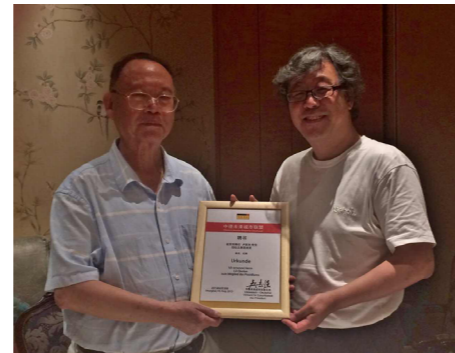
Affairs. Meanwhile, Lu has been member of CPPCC for nine sessions and Foreign Affairs Committee. Currently, Lu works as specialist and member of consulting group on global concerns at Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Lu is consultant of National Seminar on Chinese Communist Party Building.

Lu works as senior consultant of China International Institute for Strategic Society.

Lu is honorary president of famous press, China's Talents.

Meanwhile, Lu is part-time professor at Pekin University, Tsinghua University, China Foreign Affairs University, China



Mining University, and East China Normal University (ECNU). Lu contributes to urban affairs for several cities and provinces.

### Publications

Lu has published *Differences in Oriental and Western Culture and Thinking Modes*, and some relevant global concerns issued on a small scale, as well as thesis on diplomats' mentality.

## 思想聚焦 FOCUS

## 从包豪斯到零豪斯——德国建筑创新的三次浪潮（上）

### From Bauhaus to Zerohaus The 3rd Innovative Wave of German Architectures ( Part. One)

李振宇

编者注：中心副主任、同济大学建筑与城市规划学院院长李振宇教授和邓丰博士后共同撰写的此篇文章于2015年5月13日报道在《中国社会科学报》B04版面，全文如下，以飨中心读者。

一直以来，德国都是一个勇于创新、善于创新的国家，德国的创新能力是德国经济保持繁荣的重要原因之一，这不仅仅体现在经济、社会和科技领域，同时也体现在德国的城市建设和建筑领域。

过去的100年里，德国的建筑创新可以表现为三次浪潮：第一次浪潮，1920年代的包豪斯（Bauhaus），奠定了现代主义国际式的世界格局；第二次浪潮，1980年代的国际建筑展览会（IBA），提出了“批判的重构”和“谨慎的更新”，鼓励多元化和类型创新，对国际式以后城市设计和建筑类型的新发展产生了巨大的影响；第三次浪潮，2000年代的“零豪斯”（Zerohaus），应对全球可持续发展趋势，引领着世界生态节能建筑与技术的发展。德国建筑创新的第一次浪潮——1920年代的包豪斯。1919年，著名现代主义建筑大师格罗皮乌斯（Walter Gropius）在德国魏玛创立了包豪斯设计学院（Staatliches Bauhaus），力图探索艺术与技术的新统一，主张适应现代化大工业生产和生活需要，讲求建筑功能、技术和经济效益。另一位现代主义建筑大师密斯·凡·德·罗（Ludwig Mies van der Rohe），曾任包豪斯设计学院的第三任校长，直至1933年，由于遭受纳粹法西斯的查封而被迫解散，从而结束了仅仅14年的办学历程。但是这短短的14年却开启了一扇崭新的现代主义

设计的大门，其设计理念和实践对整个世界产生了广泛而深远的影响。建于1925—1926年的包豪斯校舍即是现代主义建筑早期的代表作，体现了包豪斯所提倡的重视功能、技术和经济效益，艺术和技术相结合等原则。

以包豪斯校舍和威森霍夫试验住宅为代表的一系列建筑成为现代建筑的奠基和杰作，在世界建筑史上具有十分重要的里程碑作用。它标志着从手工操作到工业化建造方法的转变，同时也标志着十分符合工业化生产特征的“国际式”（International Style）风格的确立。这种建筑形式紧扣时代进步的需求和技术发展，提出了建筑设计的新理念，打破了传统的审美原则，反对包括古典主义在内的所有历史风格，创造了属于新时代的崭新建筑形式，体现出新的建筑审美观，直接孕育了现代主义国际式建筑，影响了整个世界现代建筑发展的新方向。

德国建筑创新的第二次浪潮——1980年代的国际建筑展览会。20世纪70年代，国际政治环境发生巨变，建筑领域也发生了深刻的变革，人们开始对单调乏味、如出一辙的国际式建筑，以及以此为基础的现代主义城市思想提出质疑和反思。二战后，处于东西方对峙的中心的西柏林政府高度重视城市和建筑创新的复苏和发展，制定了一系列促进城市和建筑创新的战略规划。时值西柏林为庆祝建城750周年，也为了探讨柏林城市和建筑的新的思路和方法，举办了著名的国际建筑展览会提出了“批判的重构”和“谨慎的城市更新”的思想，鼓励多元化、个性化和类型创新。其核心人物是德国建筑师克莱胡斯和海默尔。许多国际知名的建筑师和事务所应邀在德国柏林进行城市和建筑设计，其中包括雷姆·库哈斯（Rem Koolhaas）、扎哈·哈迪德（Zaha Hadid）、马里·奥波塔（Mario Botta）、彼得·库克（Peter Cook）等一大批仍然活跃于当今世界建筑设计舞台，熠熠生光的明星建筑师和建筑事务所。由于时值后现代主义风行时期，IBA的许多建筑形式每每表现出后现代主义风格，但IBA绝不仅仅是一次后现代的

大展演，蕴藏在其形式后面的，更多的是对现代主义的离经叛道，对新的城市空间的诠释和对多样化建筑形式的探索，对此后城市设计和建筑类型的新发展起着不可低估的作用。



Comments of editor: this paper is co-authored by Professor Li Zhengyu, Dean of College of Architecture and Urban Planning at Tongji University, and Post Doctor Deng Feng. On May 13th 2015, it is published on B04 of Chinese Social Science. Please find the full text as follows.

Germany remains to be a dynamic innovator in the world. Its outstanding innovative capacity ensures its economic prosperity. The long-lasting quality of innovation is also embodied in different domains including economy, society, technology, urban development and architectures.

In the past century, the innovations in Germany feature 3 waves: The first wave is Bauhaus in 1920s which set up the International Modernism Style. The second wave indicates the IBA which was held in 1980s. On the occasion of IBA, the ideas, “critical