

UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development



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裴钢阐述“以可持续发展为导向的世界一流大学”理念 President PEI Gang Explained Tongji's Vision of "A Sustainability-oriented University"

裴钢：和而不同携手共进，推动大学贡献人类文明——在德国 DAAD 战略伙伴教育国际合作论坛上的演讲。

女士们、先生们：

今天，我很高兴，能跨越一万多公里来到这里和大家交流。中国的孔子曾经说过“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎？”说的是，大家虽然相隔千山万水，但是能走到一起，成为朋友，相互交流，就是一件很让人高兴的事情。

上个月，德国总统高克先生刚刚访问了同济大学并发表了演讲。高克先生说，同济大学已经成为中德两国教育、科技和文化交流的重镇，我想他说的是非常正确的。一百多年来，许多中国人通过同济了解德国；我想，也应该有很多德国人通过同济大学、通过在德国的同济师生来了解中国。今天，我们的交流越来越便捷、我们的合作越来越丰富、我们的成果也越来越多。

正如亨廷顿提出的“文明的冲突”理论，文化的差异是阻碍世界各国人们有效交流的一个重要因素，文明的冲突将是未来世界的最主要矛盾，是影响世界和平与发展的最大挑战。正如

德国和中国之间，在一些问题上存在着不同的看法。差异并非坏事，正因为有了差异而使这个世界变得丰富多彩，所以，差异也是一种美。中国学者费孝通有句话“各美其美，美人之美，美美与共，天下大同”，说的是，要看到自己的优点和美好，也要懂得欣赏别人的优点和美好，只要相互欣赏，就会发现这个世界处处充满美好，并且可以实现大家彼此之间的真诚相待，亲密无间，实现天下大同。正如欧洲人强调的“契约精神”，双方要达成合同，就得寻求到最大共识；这正如中国常说的一个词“和而不同”，就是说允许差异、允许多样、允许多元，要求同存异、包容发展；要通过交流和沟通，使大家寻求到最大公约数，从而达成契约、促进共同发展。中德文化差异是客观存在的，并不存在哪国文化高、哪国文化低，哪国文化好、哪国文化差的问题，许多差异都是可以通过相互欣赏、相互交流来解决的。

当今世界，各个国家都在强调跨文化沟通，希望通过来自不同文明、不同国度的交流、学习和借鉴以及融合，来实现彼此更多的了解，来化解分歧、消除矛盾、培植友谊，来生产知识和技术、推动世界的发展与和平。在这个过程中，教育行业，特别是大学，因为其特殊性，在跨文化交流中发挥着举足轻重的作用，通过大学



的交流往往可以为解决许多世界性的共性问题提供方法和路径，这也正是大学之美的所在。不仅如此，各国人士都认识到，要促进不同大洲、不同国家人们的交流，最佳的办法是培养年轻一代、培养学生。大学的合作，就是要为不同国家学生一代的交流创造条件，为他们学习理解不同的文化和文明创造机会。因此，从这个意义上说，今天，我们在这里谈学术机构之间的合作，大学之间的合作，同济大学和 DAAD 之间的合作，不仅是出于对教育科学事业本身发展的需要，也是促进世界文化交流、促进文明发展的需要。我就是带着这样的使命来的。我希望各位能支持我们的想法，通过支持同济大学与德国高等教育界的合作，来促进整个德国和中国的合作，来促成两个文明国家对于世界文明发展更多的贡献。

正如伟人歌德所说，“创造一切非凡事物的那种神圣的爽朗精神总是同青年时代和创造力联系在一起。”早在 1872 年，中国清政府派出了首批幼童到美国留学，先后有 4 批 120 名小孩得到美国学习先进知识和文明，这些人后来由于种种原因，并没有全部毕业，但是他们中间仍然涌现出了中华民国首任总理唐绍仪，著名铁路工程师詹天佑，还有外交部长、教育部长、大学校长等著名人物 10 多人，对中国产生了很重要的影响。1907 年德国医生埃里希·宝隆先生来到中国上海创办起了同济。宝隆先生也许并未想到，他的创意和努力给当时以及后来的无数中国年轻人带来了实现梦想的机会，这些年轻人以及此后 110 年间近 30 万年轻人，他们因在同济学习而培养起了创造力，他们用不同的方式实现了服务中国、服务世界的梦想，

包括李国豪教授、万钢教授，他们是同济的杰出代表，也是促进中德文化交流的优秀使者。因此，我们至今对宝隆先生仍心怀感谢和敬仰。他不仅对于传播德国文化和德意志文明发挥了重要作用，可以说他对于整个人类文明和科技教育发展都做出了重要贡献。

DAAD 作为目前全球最大的教育交流机构之一，通过扶持德国和其他国家大学生、科学家的交换项目以及国际科研项目，来促进了德国大学同国外大学的联系。可以说，DAAD 是世界文化和教育发展的使者，帮助无数年轻学生和教师们圆梦，DAAD 对于人类文明的发展做出了卓越贡献。30 年来，在 DAAD 的支持下，同济大学先后和德国有关大学和机构开展了数十项合作计划，有上千名教师和学生直接受惠于此，他们也成为了沟通中德文化的使者和桥梁，向对方传播了彼此的文化和文明。

同济大学现在是中国非常重要的高校，在很多方面都位居中国高校的前列。现在，我们提出了建设世界一流大学的目标，不仅要办中国最好的大学，还要办世界上有重要影响的大学，这是我们的目标。为此，我们提出要办国际化的大学，希望汇聚全世界的精英教师，汇聚全世界的学生，共同进行教与学的互动，推动文明发展。同时，我们也希望我们的毕业生从同济离开后，还可以到包括德国在内的世界各国的好大学里面去学习深造，接受更多知识和思想。因此，同济大学现在正在大力推进国际化办学，先后和世界几十个国家的 200 多所重要大学建立了伙伴关系，开展学历、学分互认的教学，开展面向学生的短期、长期的访学，开展教师层面的互访，开展科研合作等等。同济

大学和德国的近 60 所高校建立了密切联系，我们很感谢德国方面朋友们给予我们的宝贵支持，感谢 DAAD30 多年来持续地对此给予的帮助。我们希望我们的合作，在将来可以得到更进一步的发展。

德国是一个伟大的国家，出了很多的科学家、艺术家和思想家。正如席勒 1789 年 5 月在耶拿大学任职典礼演讲时提到的，“大学是培养利禄之徒还是哲学之才？”他说要培养哲学之才，培养学生对于科学的兴趣、对于人类命运的思考。正如伟大教育家洪堡所提倡的，大学有其使命，不仅要教书育人，还要服务国家和社会，要进行科学研究。同济大学也在实践这样的理念，要着力培养大学生关注人类的共同命运，培养大学生保持科学兴趣、具有创新意识和动手能力。

什么是当前人类面临的共同话题？战争与和平？贫困与疾病？人与自然的和谐？还是其他宏大话题？我们认为，我们可以在促进人类可持续发展、促进人与自然和谐方面做一些努力。所以，近年来，同济大学提出了一个重要的理念：建设以可持续发展为导向的世界一流大学，这是同济的大学理想。

什么叫做“以可持续发展为导向的世界一流大学”？我对此的阐述是五个方面：

一是大学要倡导人类可持续发展的理念。中国的伟人孙中山提出要“天下为公”；今天，在我们同济大学校史馆前有一根石柱，上面铭刻

着“同济天下”四个大字，在中文里，其意思是要团结一心地奔赴世界各地，并为全人类的幸福而不懈奋斗。中国古代知识分子讲“修身、齐家、治国、平天下”；说的也是这个意思。正如哲学家黑格尔所说“一个民族有一些仰望星空的人，这个民族才有希望”；我们号召青年学生要有理想、要仰望星空，要树立可持续发展理念；就是要给大学师生乃至社会公众传达这样的理念：人类要可持续发展，要永续、健康、生态地发展。针对各国发展中出现的环境污染、生态破坏、社会治理难题乃至贫困、战争等问题，大学要积极想办法、出主意；不仅提供技术方案，也提供理念、方法和哲学思辨。办大学就是为了培养思考人类命运、关注人类可持续发展的人才；办大学就是为了向全世界传播可持续发展的理想；办大学就是要引领这样的风尚！

二是大学要提供可持续发展的知识和技术。正如马克斯·韦伯所提出的“合理性”概念，我们倡导可持续发展，既要讲究工具理性，也要强调价值理性，甚至更多地要倡导价值理性，希望全社会更加重视人的幸福、而不是一味追求金钱、追求 GDP。当然，正如马克思所说的，人类不能超越生产力发展水平；所以，在特定的历史时期，面对因为发展生产力而产生的副作用——环境污染问题，还得依靠技术力量、依靠科学手段、依靠改进生产力来解决。这个过程中，大学的作用显而易见。大学立于天地、必须有所作为，帮助解决人类发展过程中遇到的技术问题，大学责无旁贷。大学一方面要推动科学研究，要聚焦可持续发展问题发展学科、



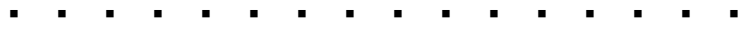
生产知识和技术，促进理论创新，推动新思想、新理论、新材料、新方法的诞生；另一方面要推动现有科学知识和技术在应对各类发展性问题中的应用。比如，当前，同济大学正在努力打造“可持续发展学科集群”，将环境保护、新型能源、节能建筑、智能城市等学科联合起来，相互交叉，共同应对经济社会发展中的可持续发展问题。我们和德国方面围绕水环境治理、工业制造 4.0、新能源新材料开发等方面也开展了深入合作，这些都是直面可持续发展难题，探索科学工具的运用。

三是大学要推动可持续发展的实践应用。大学应当成为社会思想和生活方式的引领者，要通过建设节约型、环保型、生态型校园，成为实践可持续发展的榜样。如何可持续发展？需要理念的宣传、技术的应用、设备的展示、过程的体验，包括在采用新材料、新技术、新设备过程中可能出现的困难、面临的挑战等，都需要去实践，大学可以做这样的展示和试验。现在同济大学就有许多节能建筑、有很多倡导环保的社团、有一些宣传展示设施，每年都有很多中国其他高校的师生或社会群众来同济参观，这正是我们所希望向他们传达的理念。另外，我们特别注重大学和社会的互动，推动大学的研究成果转化为社会生产力，因此，在中国上海，在同济大校园四周，目前已经形成了一个叫做“环同济知识经济圈”的产业集群，里面有各类企业几百家，其中有一部分就是进行环保技术和产品生产的，同济教师和学生的智慧可以在这些企业里直接进行转化。

四是大学要促进大学生养成可持续发展的生活态度。同济大学积极组织学生参加环保活动，参加节能技术的课程学习、讲座、国际学术活

动等。我们组织了一批专家教授给学生上课，专门讲解可持续发展理念；我本人也每年都去给本科生讲课，给他们传导可持续发展的思想。我们每年都会组织学生到欧洲、到德国来参观、实习，学习你们的先进做法等等，让各国的青年在互动交流中加深对可持续发展的理解。现在同济大学有很多学生每年开展许多活动，宣传环保意识、低碳生活，倡导“光盘行动”，监督节电、节水，等等。我们提出了学生“梦想帮助计划”，特别是针对年轻人的创业梦想，我们在同济校园内设立了“创业谷”，提供场地、资金，由教授们给学生提供创业的指导，帮助年轻人实现五花八门的创业梦想、包括有关环保和环境污染治理的项目。今年下半年，我们就会和慕尼黑大学联盟合作，在同济创业谷举办全球大学生创业论坛，届时，来自各个国家的青年人可以聚在一起共同交流分享他们的创业故事。通过这些活动和平台，让校园里面始终蕴含着一种追求可持续发展的氛围，无形中让年轻人保持一种环保的生活态度。

五是大学应推动形成可持续发展的文化。人类的经验告诉我们，一项制度，只有成为文化，才能永恒；一种思想，只要成为文化，就可以直抵人们的心灵。因此，倡导可持续发展理念，就应当使其成为一种文化，使其时刻驻守我们的内心并化为我们的自觉行动。从今以后，我们应当让可持续发展的文化成为大学文化的一部分；让可持续发展理想成为大学文化传承的重要组成。要通过音乐、绘画、舞蹈、诗歌、演出以及其它各类载体使可持续发展思想成为人们可以感知的文化和文明，让人们在享受文化之美的过程中继承可持续发展精神。目前，同济大学就在努力发展这样的文化，很多校园文化活动正在体现环保、低碳、绿色、生态等



可持续发展的思想。我们希望，在促进青年们跨文化沟通的过程中，关于可持续发展的文化，也能够得到广泛传播，让全世界的人们享受可持续发展之美！

女士们，先生们，大学肩负着文化传承、文化交流的使命，今天的各国同行都充分肯定大学在跨文化沟通中的积极作用。对此，我们想说，大学不仅要勇敢的承担起文化交流使者的角色，而且要主动地去沟通，大学应成为全球文化交往中最积极最活跃分子。如何去沟通？除了通过学者们出版著作、发表论文等静态交流外，关键要“动”起来，要走出去，要在人员的互动中、面对面地沟通。于是，加强大学之间的合作，特别是人员层面的合作交流就显得尤为重要。古希腊哲学家普罗泰戈拉说“人是万物的尺度”，所以，加强我们双方的交流和合作，加强伙伴关系，关键要着眼三方面的努力。一是人员的互动；二是政府的支持；三是高校、企业、社会机构的参与。而交流的内容，除了人才培养、技术合作，也包括人文艺术的对话，等等。因此，接下来，我想谈谈同济大学希望和德国方面有哪些更深入的合作，希望通过这些合作来增强文化交流，并让这些合作可持续进行下去。

1、推动学生、教师交流互动

同济大学已经和德国有关大学开展了学生交换培养的合作。除了和波鸿鲁尔大学、达姆施塔特工业大学、柏林工业大学等大学保持了近40年传统友谊外；最近这些年，我们和卡尔斯鲁厄理工学院、魏玛包豪斯大学、马堡大学、斯图加特大学、奥芬巴赫设计学院等大学开展了

特别密切的合作，涉及环境、水处理、工业制造4.0、建筑土木、设计传媒、医药学、化学等等学科，同济大学几乎一半的院系都参与了这些合作项目，可以说，人员交往密切、合作较广。但是，目前来看，这种合作主要是单向进行的，即主要是同济的学生到德国大学来交换。下一步，我们希望鼓励更多德国的大学生到中国去，到同济大学交换。

在推动学生交换的同时，要特别注重推动教师层面的互访；推动双方教师到对方学校任教，短期访学或者中长期教学，合作举办学术会议等都可以。不仅数量要上去，而且层次应提高、广度要拓展，要促进教师开展更深入的交流。同济也将有意识的选拔一些教师加入到这个交流中来，促进双方更多实质性合作。

2、建立国际合作办学机构

正如2014年10月中德两国政府发布的《中德合作行动纲领》里谈到的“同济大学中德学部是共同落实高校紧密合作的成功典范”。同济大学的中德学院、中德工程学院、中德职教学院已经成为中国和德国政府合作办学的样板。目前，同济大学还与法国、意大利、芬兰、西班牙建立了类似的政府合作办学学院；与联合国环境规划署、联合国教科文组织建立了学院和研究中心。这些已经在中国具有很好的影响，受到社会的瞩目，也受到学生、家长的欢迎。

下一步，我们希望继续进一步强化和德国的合作，为此，要在三个方面进一步努力和完善。一是希望这样的合作应该是可持续的，希望双



方政府继续大力支持。同济大学的中德学院、中德工程学院、中德职教学院的成功举办，体现了中德两国政府的决心，未来，我们希望依托这三个学院，双方可以赋予其更多使命和任务，促进双方在教育、科技、文化、人文交往领域的长期、深度合作；大学可以基于中德两国在世界上承担的使命和责任，通过大学的智库，主动提供决策参考。二是社会企业的支持，鼓励更多企业参与人才培养，设立更多教席。在这方面，德国有非常深厚的历史传统，同济大学也是，每年都有很多企业和我们开展合作，包括出资设立教席、设立实验室、设立奖学金、资助学生活动、帮助学生创业等等，德国大众、奔驰、西门子等企业在中国、在同济都非常有影响，我希望，以后还会有更多的德国企业加入到我们的合作伙伴中来。三是希望完善内部治理结构，优化内部管理，实现国际合作办学机构的良好运转。

3、共建高端实验室

共同建设高端实验室，已经成为当前跨国教育合作的一种有效方式，同济大学在这方面拥有经验。这几年，我们和美国、英国、意大利、法国等高校合作，建立了面向土木工程、智能交通、环境保护等等学科的跨国实验室，双方科学家都可以利用这些设备和人力资源来从事科学研究，成效很好。因此，我们希望 DAAD 能推动更多德国高校或科研机构能和同济大学合作，共建高端实验室。中国的经济发展和经济发展模式转型，为很多学科的发展提供了观察问题、研究问题、发展科技的机遇，共建实验室具有很好的前景，这是难得的机遇，我们愿

意和德国同行们分享。

最近，同济大学和山东青岛政府方面合作，把在青岛的德华大学的旧址接管过来了。那是当年中德两国合办德华大学的历史见证，我们将对它进行恢复，让它成为中德友谊的见证。同时，我们希望在那里建设一个科技园区，我们希望并欢迎德国朋友们和我们一起合作，在那里建设一个高层次的科研机构，为推动两国科技合作贡献力量。

4、开展人文交流

中国古代思想家韩非提出“国之交在于民相亲，民相亲在于心相通”，人文艺术因其相通性、含蓄性和艺术美而成为促进人类相知、相交、相亲的重要载体。大学本身就是文化艺术的汇聚地和生产者，所以，大学正好可以发挥人文艺术富集的优势，推动各国人民的相知相亲。

近年来，同济大学人文艺术学科积极开展和德国方面的合作，最近我们刚刚闭幕了德国音乐周，德国音乐家们给同济师生带去了艺术的享受，中德音乐家同台献演，非常精彩。类似这样的活动，通过音乐、绘画、舞蹈等等文化载体，跨越时空和语言障碍，可以更好地促进中德两国的人们特别是青年一代的相互认同、相互尊重和相互合作。我希望，以后我们有更多的文化交流活动。同时，同济大学现在已经成为研究德国哲学的一个学术基地，未来，我们希望在哲学研究、音乐艺术教育等方面和德国有更多合作，既促进文化的交流，也促进大学学术的发展。

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女士们、先生们，世界的发展离不开教育，教育的发展离不开国际合作，我们希望同济大学和 DAAD 以及德国大学进一步加深伙伴关系，共同为世界文明和教育事业发展做出新的贡献。

“在友谊面前，人与人之间，犹如天空中的星星与星星之间，不是彼此妨碍，而是互相照耀”，愿中国和德国的友谊长存；愿同济大学和 DAAD、和德国大学的友谊之树常青。

President Pei Gang: Seeking Harmony in Diversity, Universities Shall Join Hands and Contribute to Human Civilization - Speech at DAAD Seminar in Berlin.

Ladies and gentlemen:

It's my great pleasure to travel across 10,000 km to be here with you today. The great Chinese philosopher Confucius once said: "Is it not delightful to have friends coming from afar?" It means that, despite geographical distance, we come together, become friends and have conversations. It's just delightful.

Last month, the President of Germany Joachim Gauck visited Tongji University and delivered an excellent speech. In his speech, Mr. Gauck noted that Tongji University has gained its strategic importance in the exchange of education, science

& technology and culture between China and Germany. I fully agree with him on this point. Over the past century, many Chinese people got to know about Germany through Tongji University. I believe the same must happen here, where many German people get to know about China through Tongji University, our students and teachers. Today, our way of communication is getting increasingly convenient, which has led to more diversity in our cooperation, and ultimately more results.

As Samuel P. Huntington's "The Clash of Civilizations" hypothesis points out, cultural difference is a key factor that inhibits effective communication between peoples of the world. The clash of civilizations will become the primary source of conflict in the future, posing the greatest challenge to world peace and development. As is shown on the PowerPoint slides, Germany and China hold fundamentally different views towards certain issues. Difference is not a bad thing. It makes the world diverse and colorful. It can in fact be a beautiful thing. The Chinese scholar Mr. Xiaotong FEI said: "Find your beauty, and that of others. Share the beauty, and achieve unity." It urges people to not only see good and value in oneself but also to learn to appreciate it in others. Only by mutual appreciation can we see the world with enormous beauty in it. In this way, we will be sincere and close with each other to create a harmonious world. It is quite similar to the "Spirit of Contract" as valued by Europeans. For two parties to reach a contract, the broadest possible consensus shall be reached. Chinese

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people use another phrase: “seeking harmony in diversity”. We allow for the existence of difference and diversity and are set to search for common ground for inclusive development. Through communication and exchange, we will be able to identify the greatest “common divisor” in order to develop together. The cultural difference between China and Germany is objective. It is not a matter of which culture is more advanced or backward, nor better or worse. We can bridge many differences through mutual appreciation and communication.

In today’s world, every country puts a great emphasis on cross-cultural communication. Through exchange and learning about each other’s culture, we wish to enhance our mutual understanding so as to resolve differences and conflicts while at the same time nurturing friendships. Thus, we can work together to generate knowledge and technology for world development and peace. In this process, the education sector, universities in particular, plays a critical role. Through exchange of universities, we are able to provide solutions and pathways towards solving of many common global issues. This is where the beauty of university lies. Moreover, we have all come to realize that, the promotion of communication between continents and countries can be best done by the young generation or students. Cooperation between universities creates opportunities for students of different backgrounds to exchange and understand each other’s culture and civilization. In this sense, what we are gathered

here today to talk about, whether it’s cooperation between academic institutions, universities or between Tongji University and the DAAD, are all indispensable to the development of education, science, world cultural exchange and civilization. I have also come with such a mission. I’m here to ask all of you for your kind support. By supporting the cooperation between Tongji University and the institutions of higher education in Germany, we are able to promote cooperation between our countries, and ultimately to contribute to the world civilization.

According to the great man Goethe: “The sacred and bright spirit that creates anything extraordinary is always associated with the youth and creativity”. As early as 1872, the Qing Government of China sent the first group of young children overseas to the United States for study. A total of 120 children in 4 groups went to USA to study knowledge and culture. Due to various reasons, not all of them graduated successfully. However, some of them have become very important figures in China. Among them were Shaoyi TANG, the first Prime Minister of the Republic of China, Tianyou ZHAN, the famous railroad engineer as well as another 10 people who became minister of foreign affairs, minister of education and university presidents. In 1907, Dr. Erich Paulun from Germany came to Shanghai and established Tongji. What Dr. Paulun might not have foreseen back then was that his ideas and efforts have created opportunities for generations of Chinese young people to realize their dreams. He and his school helped fulfill those

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dreams. Nearly 300,000 students in the following 110 years have gained skills and creativity during their study in Tongji. In different ways, they have realized their dreams of serving China and the greater world. Among them are outstanding representatives such as Prof. Guohao LI and Prof. Gang WAN who are excellent cultural envoys for China and Germany. Therefore, until this day, we admire Dr. Paulun and are grateful for what he has done for us. He has played a significant role in disseminating the German culture and civilization. Moreover, he has contributed greatly to the human civilization as a whole and the development of science and education.

The DAAD is the world's largest funding organization for the international exchange of students and researchers. It offers funding for exchange programs and international research projects targeting students and researchers from Germany and other countries, thus connecting German universities to universities in other countries and regions. It's fair to say that DAAD is the envoy for world cultural exchange and educational development. It has helped fulfill dreams of countless students and teachers and contributed greatly to the human civilization. Over the past 30 years, under the support of DAAD, Tongji University has implemented about 10 cooperation projects with universities and institutions in Germany, benefiting over 1,000 teachers and students. They in turn become cultural ambassadors that bridge communication between our cultures.

Tongji University is a very important higher education organization in China and comes on top in many fields as compared to its counterparts. We have set a goal to establish ourselves as a world leading university. We aim to become not just the best one in China, but also one of the most influential universities in the world. To achieve this, we shall focus on our internationality. We wish to attract elite teachers and students from all over the world to come teach and learn so as to promote development of the civilization. In the meantime, we would like to see our graduates continue their higher education in top universities in Germany or elsewhere. Knowledge and great minds await them. Tongji University is currently working on its international development. We have established partnerships with over 200 top universities in dozens of countries. The cooperation includes mutual recognition of academic credentials and degrees, short or long-term visiting student programs, teacher visits and joint research projects. We have established close ties with about 60 German universities. We are grateful for the tremendous support that we've received from our German friends. We'd like to thank the DAAD for your consistent and great help in the past 30 years. We hope that our cooperation shall carry further and deeper into the future.

Germany is a great nation. You have nurtured a great many scientists, artists and ideologists. As mentioned by Friedrich Von Schiller in his inaugural lecture at the University of Jena in May 1789, should universities cultivate bread scholars or

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philosophical minds? Schiller chose the latter and emphasized on how universities should cultivate students' interests with science and guide them to think about the destiny of human beings. The great educator Wilhelm von Humboldt has advocated that universities shall have missions, and that they shall not be limited to imparting knowledge and educating people. They shall also serve the nation and society and conduct scientific research. Tongji University is guided by the same vision. We focus on cultivating students that are concerned with the common destiny of the human race, interested in science and technology and who are at the same time innovative with practical skills.

What are the common issues facing humanity nowadays? War and peace? Poverty and disease? Harmony between man and the nature? Or any other big topics? We believe that we can work on the issues of sustainability and harmonious coexistence of man and the nature. In recent years, Tongji University has brought forward an important concept: Our vision is to establish a sustainability-oriented, world-class university.

What constitutes a sustainability-oriented, world-class university? I'll explain it in five aspects.

Firstly, our university shall advocate the concept of sustainable human development. The great Chinese revolutionist Sun Yat-sen advocated the notion of "What is under heaven is for all". Today, we also have a stone pillar in front of our university's history exhibition hall with inscription that reads

"Tong Ji Tian Xia", meaning that we shall unite and fight for the happiness of human race from every corner of the world. A piece of ancient Chinese literature states that "one shall cultivate oneself, put family in order, govern the state, and bring peace on earth." It's the same idea. As philosopher Hegel said: "As long as there are still people watching the starry night sky, the nation still holds hope." We call for our youngsters to dream, look at the stars and be sustainable. We wish to popularize the concept among university students, teachers and the general public: The human race shall achieve sustainability and develop in a sustainable, healthy and ecological way. During the development process, there exist problems such as environmental pollution, ecological damage, social governance, poverty and war. Universities shall strive to help solve the issues through technical solutions as well as fitting concepts, methods and philosophical ideas. The purpose of university is to cultivate talents who are concerned with the human destiny and its sustainable development. Its mission is to spread the concept of sustainable development across the world. Universities shall take the lead! Secondly, universities shall provide knowledge and technology that are necessary for sustainable development. Same as the "rationality" concept by Max Weber, when we promote sustainable development, we must pay attention to have not just rational tools but also rational value, with the latter in focus. We hope our society can emphasize more on happiness of the people instead of on money and GDP growth. As Carl Marx pointed out, human development cannot

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exceed the level of development of its productive forces. Therefore, at specific historical times, when facing side effects such as environmental pollution from developing productive forces, we must rely on our technical strength and scientific methods to make improvements accordingly. In this process, it's obvious that universities play an important role. Universities must take actions to help solve technical problems throughout human development. It's our obligation to do so. By promoting researches that focus on sustainability, production knowledge and technology, we help innovate on and generate new ideology, theories, materials and ideas. We also should pay attention to apply existing science knowledge and technology to solving development issues. For example, Tongji University is working on establishing a "Sustainability Interdisciplinary Cluster" that integrates disciplines such as environmental protection, new energy, energy efficient buildings and smart cities so as to seek solutions to social and economic sustainability. We have carried out thorough cooperation with Germany in the fields of water environment management, Industry 4.0 and new energy material development. All the efforts apply scientific tools to sustainability.

Thirdly, universities shall put the sustainability concept into practice. Universities shall be a leader in social ideas and lifestyle. We can set ourselves as a leader in sustainable development by building energy-saving, climate neutral and ecologically sound campuses. How to achieve sustainability? What we need to do include promotion of the

concept, application of technology, demonstration of equipment and learning through practice. In applying new materials, technology and equipment, we expect to encounter problems and challenges. Universities are capable of testing new things to demonstrate how they can be done. We have built many energy efficient buildings on our campuses. We also have quite a few student organizations and facilities that promote the climate neutral concept. Every year, we receive groups of students and teachers from other universities as well as the general public, with whom we share the concept. Moreover, we are especially focused on interaction with the society to transform our research results into productive forces. Around our main campus in Shanghai, an industrial cluster called "Tongji Knowledge and Economy Circle" has taken shape. It consists of several hundred enterprises, some of which offer climate neutral technology and products. Here, the wisdom and knowledge of Tongji can be directly transferred into application.

Fourthly, universities shall promote sustainability as a way of life to the students. Tongji University actively engages students in environmental-protection activities. Students are encouraged to participate in courses, lectures and international academic activities on the topic of energy-saving technology. We have expert professors who lecture on the concept of sustainability. I myself also give lectures to undergraduate students on sustainability. Every year, we organize study tours and internships for our students in Germany and other European countries so that they can learn from your practices

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and exchange with young people from other countries on sustainability. Our students also initiate a wide variety of activities every year to promote environmental protection awareness, the low-carbon lifestyle, “empty plate” campaign, power/water conservation, etc. We have launched the “Dream Support Initiative” for students with entrepreneurial ambitions. We have set up the “Venture Valley” on campus in order to provide business venues and funding. Our professors will guide students through the process to implement their business ideas which include environmental protection and pollution treatment projects. Later this year, we will work with the University of Munich to host the Global Entrepreneurship Forum for University Students at our Venture Valley. The forum offers a great chance for young people from all over the world to meet and exchange their business stories. All of the activities and platforms have ensured a sustainability-oriented atmosphere which help guide students towards a sustainable way of life.

Fifth, universities shall incorporate the concept of sustainable development into their culture. Past experiences tell us that any regulation can be sustained as long as it becomes part of the culture, and that any ideology can reach the bottom of our heart as long as it is adopted by our culture. Therefore, to promote the concept of sustainability, we shall make it an integral part of our culture that guides us and our behaviors. From now on, we shall integrate sustainability into the culture of our universities so that it becomes an important

element in our cultural inheritance. We can also use music, painting, dance, poem, performance as well as other forms or media to embody the concept so that it can be experienced by people in the form of art and thus is passed on in the process. Tongji University is working on cultivating such culture that many on-campus activities reflect the concept of environmental protection, low-carbon development, green and eco-friendliness. We hope the cross-cultural communication between our young students can also include the sustainability topic so that people around the world is able to enjoy its beauty!

Ladies and gentlemen, starting from Mr. Humboldt, we have been emphasizing on the mission of universities to inherit and disseminate culture. All of you here today also recognize the active role that university plays in cross-cultural communication. We think that, besides its role as an envoy for cultural exchange, university shall also initiate communication and become one of the most active participants on the international cultural exchange arena. How do we communicate then? We can do so through publication of academic works and papers. But more importantly, we need to “go out” and interact with people. Communicate face-to-face. Therefore, it’s increasingly important to enhance cooperation between universities, especially on the personnel level. The Greek philosopher Protagoras said that “Man is the measure of all things”. Thus, we shall further communicate and cooperate to strengthen our relationship. We shall work on three aspects, namely personnel interaction, government

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support and participation of universities, enterprises and social organizations. We can carry out talent initiatives, technological cooperation and dialogues on art and humanity, among others. Next I'd like to talk about areas where our university would wish to conduct further cooperation with Germany. By working together, we can strengthen our cultural exchange, which in turn helps sustain our cooperation.

1. The Exchange of students and teachers.

Tongji University has well established student exchange programs with a few German universities. We have worked with Ruhr University Bochum, Technical University of Darmstadt and Technical University of Berlin for nearly 40 years. This graph also shows the close cooperation we are conducting with Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Bauhaus University Weimar, Marburg University, the University of Stuttgart and Offenbach School of Design. The cooperation involves fields such as environment, water treatment, Industry 4.0, architecture and civil engineering, design and media, medicine and pharmacology as well as chemistry, covering nearly half of the disciplines in Tongji University. It's fair to say that we have established close and extensive cooperation. But as far as we can see, the cooperation remains mostly one-way, that is to say that a larger number of students from Tongji are coming to German universities. In the next step, we wish to welcome more German students to China for exchange in our University.

We should also promote teacher exchange programs. We can exchange teachers through short-term visiting programs, mid- and long-term teaching assignments as well as joint seminars and workshops. We need to increase the frequency of such activities, while at the same time enabling more comprehensive and extensive communications between our teachers. Tongji University will select a number of teachers to be part of the process in order to generate more concrete results.

2. International cooperation in educational establishment

The Action Framework For Sino-German Cooperation jointly published by the Chinese and German government in October 2014 states that "the Sino-German University (CDH) is a successful example of close cooperation between our universities". The Sino-German College for Postgraduate Studies (CDHK), Sino-German College University of Applied Sciences (CDHAW) and Sino-German Institute for Vocational Training (CDIBB) of Tongji University have become models for Sino-German cooperation in the education sector. Tongji University has also set up similar institutions with France, Italy, Finland and Spain. Together with the UNEP and the UNESCO, we have established center of operations and research. All the efforts have achieved sound recognition in the Chinese society and are welcomed by students and parents alike.

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For the future, we intend to continue cooperation with Germany. We think we shall work in three areas. Firstly, we hope to achieve sustainable cooperation that continuously receives support from our governments. The success of CDHK, CDHAW and CDIBB has demonstrated the absolute support from our governments. Building on the success, we hope to add tasks and responsibilities to the three joint projects so as to forge further long-term cooperation in education, science & technology, culture and social affairs. As China and Germany are key players in the world arena, universities shall utilize their think tanks to help support the policy decision-making process of governments. The second point is that we need support from enterprises. We shall engage more enterprises in nurturing more workforce. We can also offer more teaching positions in this regard. Germany has a long tradition in this area, so is Tongji University. Every year, a large number of enterprises work with China to offer funding for teaching position, lab establishment, scholarship as well as sponsorship for student entrepreneurial endeavors. German companies such as Volkswagen, Benz and Siemens enjoy great reputation in China and Tongji. I hope to see more German enterprises to join our partnership in the future. The third area is to optimize the internal governance structure for international joint projects so that operations run smoothly.

3. Co-establishment of high-tech laboratories

Co-establishment of high-tech laboratories

has become an effective way for international cooperation in education. Tongji University has accumulated experience in this field. In recent years, we have worked with universities from USA, the UK, Italy and France to set up international labs for the fields of civil engineering, smart mobility and environmental protection.

The facilities and human resources are made available to scientists and researchers from both sides. The cooperation has yielded great results. Therefore, we look forward to working with more universities or research institutes from Germany through the DAAD to set up high-tech laboratories. The growth and transformation of the Chinese economy offers great opportunities for a variety of disciplines to identify potential problems and develop solutions and technologies accordingly. Setting up laboratories together is a promising endeavor that we are willing to share with our German counterparts.

Recently, Tongji University has taken over the German-Chinese College from the Qingdao government. Historically, it witnessed the early cooperation in education between China and Germany. We have plans to restore the campus so that it continues to serve as an embodiment of the Sino-German friendship. We also plan to set up a science & technology park there and we welcome Germany to be part of the project. Together we will be able to establish a cutting-edge research institute that promotes scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries.



4. Humanities and cultural exchange

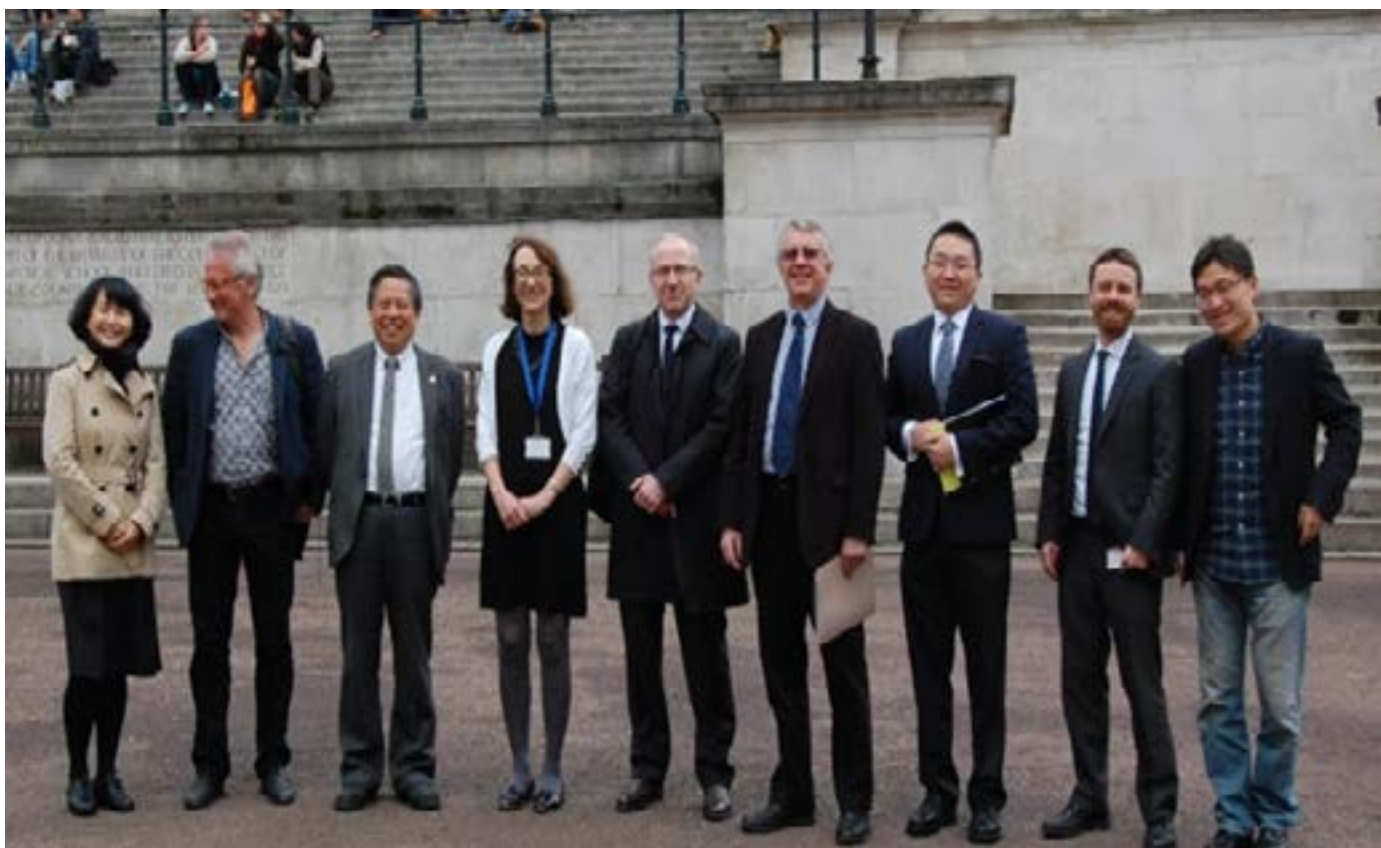
The Chinese philosopher Han Fei said that “State-to-state relations thrive when there is friendship between the peoples. And such friendship grows out of close interactions between the peoples.” Humanities and art are interconnected, subtle and beautiful, and serve as important media that facilitate friendship, interaction and close ties between peoples. University is the place to attract and produce art and culture. Tapping into this advantage, universities can help promote friendship and close ties between peoples.

Lately, the art and humanities departments in Tongji University have been actively engaged in cooperation with Germany. We have just concluded the German Music Week where German musicians and Chinese musicians worked together to stage wonderful performances in Tongji. Similar events that use music, painting and dance as media to overcome the barrier of time, space and language can also help promote mutual recognition, respect and cooperation between our peoples, especially the young generation. I am looking forward to more activities like this in the future. Tongji University has become an academic base to study German philosophy. We hope to have more joint projects with Germany in the field of philosophical research as well as education on music and art. It helps to promote cultural exchange while at the same time accelerate academic development.

Ladies and gentlemen, the world development relies on education, and the education sector needs international cooperation. We hope to see that Tongji University, the DAAD and German universities move further with our partnerships and make our share of contribution to the development of world civilization and education.

“In friendship, we are to each other like stars in the night sky who do not interfere but complement one another.” May the friendship between China and Germany last forever. And we wish the friendship tree between Tongji University, the DAAD, and German universities be ever green.

伍江率团出访英国和爱尔兰 Vice President Wu Jiang Visits UK and Ireland



4月1日至8日，同济大学副校长伍江率团出访英国和爱尔兰，先后访问了英国伦敦大学学院 (University College London)、基尔大学 (Keele University)、英国足球体育商业大学 (UCFB College of Football Business)、爱尔兰圣

三一学院 (Trinity College, Dublin)、爱尔兰皇家建筑师学院 (The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland) 等机构，与相关负责人进行了广泛深入的交流，签署了合作协议。此外，伍江副校长还做了相关学术报告。

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我校联合国环境署-同济大学环境与可持续发展学院、医学院、外事办公室相关人员陪同出访。在访问英国期间，伍江副校长与伦敦大学学院副院长兼教育学院院长凯瑟琳·卡拉瑟斯、巴特利特建筑学院院长艾伦·佩恩等人举行会晤，就学科发展、师生交流、中英联合申请科研基金和项目等展开交流，表示将继续跟进两校合作。

在基尔大学时，伍江和基尔大学校长特雷弗·麦克米伦等人探讨了双方深化医学干细胞领域、环境科研、教育与可持续发展相关合作事宜，并分别代表两校签署了校际合作谅解备忘录，表示将紧密携手，开展就学生交流、科研合作、可持续发展教育与绿色校园等方面的合作。

此外，伍江与英国足球体育商业大学首席执行官菲利普·威尔逊会谈，并签署两校合作备忘录，旨在整合中国、英国及欧洲顶尖硬件和师资资源，教育培养中国足球以及体育产业商业运作、行政管理专业高端人才。

在访问爱尔兰期间，伍江与圣三一学院校长帕特里克·普德伦加斯特等人举行会谈，圣三一学院详细了解了同济大学与联合国环境署基于可持续发展学院（IESD）的合作模式，希望学习借鉴 IESD 模式和功能，推进可持续发展融入高等教育。伍江还访问了爱尔兰皇家建筑师学院（RIAI），RIAI 表示希望与上海建筑与规划师展开广泛深入的交流与合作。伍江还参观了 RIAI 获奖项目。

在访问期间伍江还分别为基尔大学、圣三一学院的师生做了题为“上海 2040——走向卓越的全球城市”的学术报告，介绍上海市 2040 规划，分享城市建设经验。

访英期间，伍江副校长与同济英国校友会代表亲切会谈，进一步联络与英国校友的感情、借机介绍同济目前的发展状况、激励校友们更多地关注学校的发展并为母校建设出力。

Vice President Prof. Wu Jiang and the Tongji University delegation visited UK and Ireland from April 1st to 8th, his mission included visits to University College London, Keele University, UCFB College of Football Business, Trinity College Dublin and Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (RIAI) to extend extensive and profound discussions with relevant people and signed cooperative agreements. Vice President Prof. Wu made relevant academic reports. The delegation



UNEP-Tongji Institute of

Environment for Sustainable Development

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included Dr. Wang Xin, Vice Dean of UNEP-Tongji Institute of Environment for Sustainable Development (IESD), representatives from the School of Medicine and International Exchange and Cooperation Office.

During his visit in the UK, Prof. Wu Jiang met with Prof. Katharine Carruthers, Vice President of University College London and Provost of College of Education, and Prof. Alan Penn, Dean of the Bartlett Faculty of the Built Environment to discuss discipline development, teacher-student exchanges and Sino-British jointly applied research funds and projects, expecting further cooperations with the two institutes of higher education.

In the Keele University, Prof. Wu Jiang talked with Keele President Prof. Trevor McMillan to deepen cooperations on medical stem cells, environmental research, education and sustainable development, and signed on behalf of their own university a Memorandum of Understanding. They promised that they would work hand in hand to make cooperations on student exchanges, research works, sustainable development and green campus.

Prof. Wu Jiang met with Philip Wilson, CEO of UK College of Football Business, and signed a Memorandum of Cooperation to educate and cultivate high-end talents in business modes and administrative management in China's football and sport industry by integrating top football facility

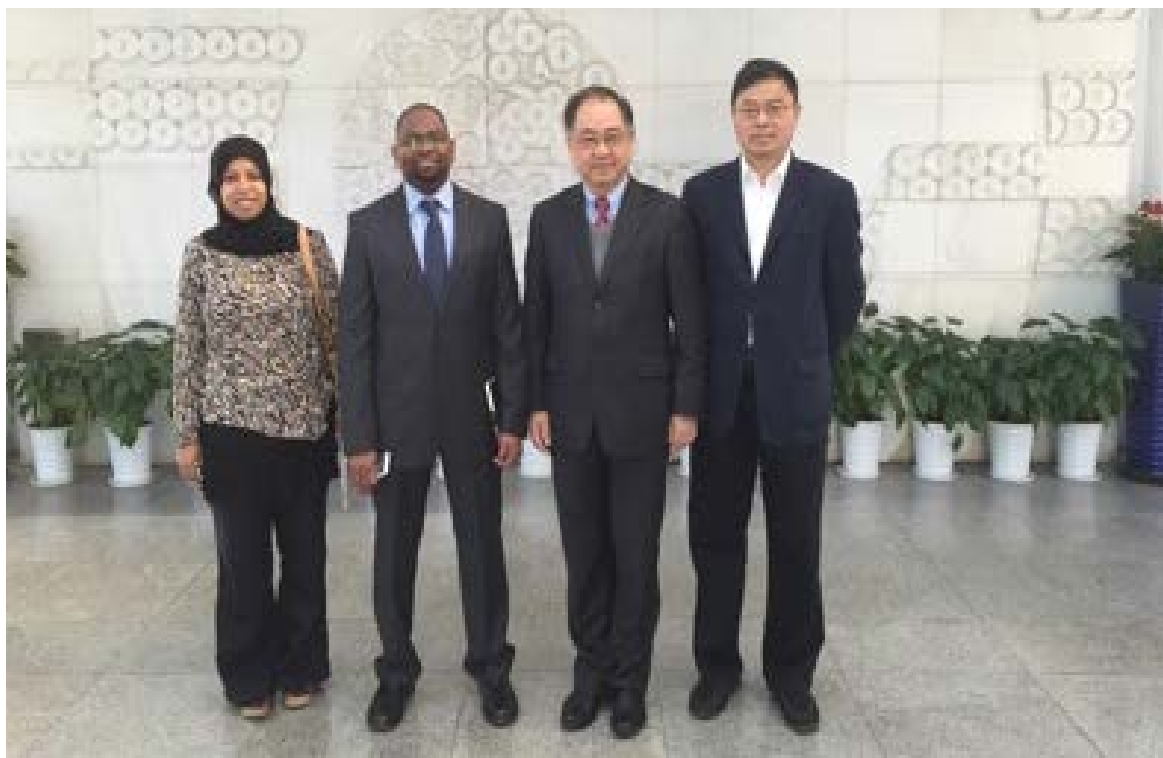
and trainer sources in China, the UK and other countries in the Europe.

When in Ireland, Prof. Wu Jiang held talks with Patrick Prendergast, Provost of the Trinity College Dublin. The latter had a deep understanding of the cooperation mode based on IESD between Tongji University and UNEP and wanted to learn from the IESD mode and function to integrate sustainable development into higher education. Prof. Wu Jiang also visited the RIAI and enjoyed winning projects of RIRA. The RIRA, in turn, expected extensive and profound exchanges and cooperations with architects and planners in Shanghai.

During his visits, Prof. Wu Jiang made an academic report on the topic of Striving for the Excellent Global City: Shanghai 2040 separately in the Keele University and Trinity College Dublin to introduce city planning of Shanghai in 2040 and share building experience.

When in the UK, Prof. Wu Jiang held cordial talks with representatives from the Tongji-British Alumni Association to deepen their connects, took the chance to show current development of Tongji University and encouraged alumni to pay more attention to the development of Tongji and make their own distributions.

桑给巴尔国立大学校长到访同济大学 President of State University of Zanzibar Visits Tongji University



4月11日，同济大学江波副校长在逸夫楼会见了桑给巴尔国立大学校长伊德里斯·莱，双方就两校建立交流与合作等事宜进行了会谈。

江校长对伊德里斯·莱校长的来访表示欢迎，并介绍了我校的整体情况，并就双方开展教育、文化、科研、南南合作等领域的合作进行探讨。

江校长表示，同济大学一直以来非常重视对非合作，特别是在“一带一路”战略以及习主席在中非合作论坛上提出的全面推进中非战略合作伙伴关系战略方针指导下，中非合作迎来了前所未有的历史性机遇。

伊德里斯·莱校长首先介绍了桑给巴尔国立大



学的基本情况，并表示希望能在双方优势学科，比如环境、海洋、医学、交通、城规、电信、国际关系研究等领域开展合作。

在接下来的两天中，围绕拟开展的合作领域，伊德里斯·莱校长分别与联合国环境规划署—同济大学环境与可持续发展学院、医学院、建筑与城市规划学院、电信学院、政治与国际关系学院以及留学生办公室领导展开会谈，就合作性质、合作范围以及合作方式达成初步共识。

最后，为更深入了解中非高校在可持续发展进程中所面临的机遇与挑战，同济大学高等教育研究所人员就“中非高校的可持续发展模式”为主题与伊德里斯·莱校长进行访谈，从政府机制、高校管理、运行模式、可持续发展战略等方面进行了深入交流。外事办公室、留学生办公室以及可持续发展学院领导也参加了访谈环节。

On 11th April 2016, Vice President Jiang Bo met with President Idris Rai from State University of Zanzibar to discuss the potential cooperation between the two universities.

Vice President Jiang Bo extended warm welcome to President Idris Rai, introduced the general situation of the university and carried out discussion regarding collaboration in the field of education, culture, scientific research and South-South cooperation. He claimed that Tongji University has always been valuing cooperation with Africa, especially under the strategic guidance of One Belt One Road and Comprehensively Promoting Sino-Africa Partnership which was proposed by President Xi Jinping in the Forum on China-

Africa Cooperation. China-Africa Cooperation is welcoming unprecedented historic opportunities.

President Idris Rai introduced the basic situation of State University of Zanzibar and expressed expectation of cooperation with Tongji University in mutually advanced disciplines, such as environment, ocean, medicine, transportation, urban planning, electronics and information and international relations, etc.

During the next two days, President Idris Rai, respectively, met with leaders from UNEP- Tongji IESD, School of Medicine, CAUP, College of Electronics and Information Engineering, School of Political Science and International Relations and International Student Office. Regarding the cooperation to be carried out, they have reached primary agreement on the nature, scope and approaches of the cooperation.

At the end, in order to deepen the understanding of opportunities and challenges between universities in China and Africa in the framework of sustainable development, members from Tongji Institute of Higher Education conducted an interview with President Idris Rai with the theme of Sustainable Development Model in the collaboration between Chinese and African universities. In aspects of government mechanism, university management, operational pattern, and sustainable strategy, deep communication was achieved. Leaders from International Exchange and Cooperation Office, International Student Office and IESD also participated in the interview.