

当代中国建筑师

中青年编

CONTEMPORARY
CHINESE
ARCHITECTS

周 畅

ZHOU CHANG

《当代中国建筑师》丛书编委会

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前言

闻名于世的数千年灿烂中华建筑文化,近半个世纪新中国建筑的繁荣发达,这既是人民群众辛劳、汗水的凝聚,其中更包含着无数建筑师的创造与智慧的结晶。

在中国漫长的封建社会,众多才华横溢的建筑“匠人”被淹没在历史的岁月长河中,使我们至今虽可睹其物,却无法知其其人。新中国揭开了中国建筑历史的新篇章。几代中国建筑师的地位日渐提高,新老接力,茁壮成长,在空前广阔的建筑舞台上,充分施展其才能,在纷繁似锦的学术百花园里争芳吐艳,为祖国的繁荣昌盛做出应有的贡献,也极大地推进了中国建筑文化的发展,并使中国建筑开始走出国门,中国建筑师的成就也开始为世人所注视。特别是1999年将在北京召开的第21届国际建筑师协会代表会和20届世界建筑师大会,既是全世界建筑界的盛事,也是中国建筑界和全体建筑师的光荣。此时此刻,《当代中国建筑师》丛书——一部向世人展示、介绍中国建筑师风采的系列图书的出版发行,必将使海内外、全社会对一批有作为、有成就的当代中国建筑师有更多的了解。

在这世纪之交的历史时刻,让我们承前启后,发奋努力,不辱中国建筑师的名称与使命,面向未来,面向世界,为构筑人类美好的生活环境做出更大的努力。

丛书总顾问:



1997年3月1日

于北京

序

何 弢

改革开放政策和加速城市现代化、提高国民生活与环境素质，已成为了不可改变的国策。要达到国际的水平，国内在建筑设计方面，仍须要进行体制及观念的改革。现在正是一个好机缘，因为国内有不少年轻有为的建筑师如周畅，他们在开放政策影响下，有机会吸收了很多国外好的思想及经验，加上也有不少在国外受训练的中国建筑师，包括我在内，很愿意和国内同业交流合作，探讨如何为国家服务。

这个可遇不可求的机缘发生在1995年6月，建设部综合勘察研究设计院方鸿琪院长带了一位年轻的建筑师周畅到香港见我，并要我以后好好地教导他。方院长并叫周畅称我为“何老师”。这是我一生中第一次被人称为“何老师”。听后好不习惯。其实我根本没有正式教过书。他在北京工作，我在香港执业，见面时间不会多，做了别人的老师，虚有其名，只怕误人子弟。

可是我对周畅的第一个印象极好，个子不高大，却有一表人才的气质。他不像其他的人，见面便说一大堆客套废话。周畅谈吐中肯，直点事情的关键。周畅当时所说他对国家的建设及建筑的抱负，正中我的心怀。我心想：“孺子可教也！”

方院长是希望我能和周畅合作，将新的一套建筑设计程序及管理观念和方式，作为他设计院里建筑设计所体制改革的模式。方院长对周畅有极大的信心，要40岁不到的周畅，领导改进创立一个有效益、有创意、有灵活性、非“大锅饭”的设计院，是一个大胆的尝试。我细心观察周畅后，认为他的确是位人才，方院长没有选错人，我也大胆地答应了方院长委托我的重任。

目前城市现代化的过程中，国内与国外的交流会更加密切。与国际化的观念和共识性接轨，无形中成为不可不面对的客观挑战，直接影响国内大型国营设计院的体制。近年来，小型的设计单位如雨后天春笋，在全国各地成立了不少。我对周畅领导的建筑设计院，寄有很大的希望，我相信这个院最终将会成为一个有突破改革性的新模式。

周畅能够成为一个成功的设计院领导人及出色的建筑师，有他独有的客观条件：

1. 人品敦厚

这是他自幼家教塑成的为人。其外婆以我国千年传下来的美德去培育周畅，使他成为一个为他人着想，帮助别人，活得有志气的人。这是以无私的精神为国家干事情的基本条件。

2. 有理论的基础

周畅在《建筑学报》做编辑的一段经验，使他有以纯学

术的态度，去学习其他学者和大师们的理论及设计手法。因此，周畅不会成为井底之蛙。我认为这直接影响到周畅设计风格不受目前肤浅和时髦手法的影响。

3. 身历的经验

当年在日本担任天华园的中国古建园林工程，对周畅的理论与实践有莫大的帮助。这项目一方面使他直接从实践中认识我国传统的营造法式、历史、美学和材料的应用（这对日后周畅的现代化设计中保持我国传统建筑精神，有很大的影响）；另一方面，日本施工的程序、素质的认真、管理的严密，可算是世界一流的，周畅有机会直接参与在现场工作所得的经验，对目前及未来国内的建筑施工体制改革必有一定的贡献。

我和周畅已合作近四年，其间尽量发挥双方的优势。他挑选一些精英，安排他们到我的事务所工作，学习香港事务所的体制及运作。相反地，我方也派人到内地和他们一起工作。加上我们利用新科技电脑联网，在设计及施工图过程中，无时无刻都保持紧密的联系。我认为我们目前的合作模式是可行的。我希望我和周畅合作的过程中，对他未来的前途有帮助，如此我也对他负了“老师”的责任。

建筑是一门艰苦的专业，成功的建筑师，除了有创作的能力外，还要有志气和自信，这三个条件周畅都有。加上另一个重要的因素便是，目前国家的发展政策，对周畅的前途是一个好机缘。这本书除了是代表一位有潜力和有为年轻建筑师的一些作品和论文外，更代表我国年轻一辈在建筑方面是有希望的。我相信这本书会激励起更多年轻有为的建筑师们，发挥他们的才能，为明天的中国及未来的世界创造更美好的环境。

1999年1月18日于香港

何弢

何弢：原籍广东，1936年出生于上海。小学在中国内地，中学在香港，1960年在美国麻省威廉斯大学获学士，主修艺术史，副修哲学及乐理。1964年在哈佛大学设计研究院获建筑硕士，并曾任格罗庇乌斯（Walter Gropius）和基地恩（Siegfried Giedion）私人助理。1968年在香港创办何弢建筑设计所。创办及设计获奖的香港艺术中心。30多年来何弢获无数奖：包括香港建筑师学会两个银牌奖、五个优异奖、威廉斯大学的名誉人文文学博士、美国建筑师学会名誉资深会上、1997年上海建委颁发新金桥大厦一等奖设计奖、世界经济论坛1997年“水晶奖”。曾任香港建筑师学会会长。除建筑设计外，何氏也是一位出色的画家及雕塑家，作品包括在香港国际机场内的一个大型雕塑。何氏还是香港区旗区徽的设计者。除在建筑、艺术、文化、环境方面有大量论著外，何氏更在国内外高等学府包括北京国家行政学院讲学。

PREFACE

TAOHO

To maintain an open policy, to speed up urban modernization, to improve living standard and environmental quality have become irreversible national mandates. However, in order to achieve international standards, the architectural practice in China requires reformation. How is an ideal opportunity, with so many promising young architects like Zhou Chang who, under the current open policy, now has the benefit to receive intellectual as well as practical training from countries out of China. Concurrently, there are also many overseas trained Chinese architects like myself who want very much to interact and to cooperate with mainland China architects.

I did experience and excellent first impression of Zhou Chang. He is not an exhibitionist, and he appears to be a person of quality. Unlike others, he thinks before he talks. His words are straight forward and direct. When Zhou Chang talks about his vision for China in the field of architecture, he hits the nail on my head! I said to myself: "This kid has got something!"

It is Director Fang's wish that Zhou Chang and I can co-operate, to create a new model to reform the operational system of his architectural design Institute, by introducing new design concept and management methodology. Director Fang has great faith in Zhou Chang. To entrust Zhou Chang who is barely 40 years old, then to create an effective, innovative, flexible, 'non-collective Iron Rice Bowl design institute' is a noble task.

After closer observation, I do see that Zhou Chang is indeed a very capable and gifted individual. I believe Director Fang has chosen the right person for the task. I then advised him that I will be honored to take up this important responsibility.

To be a capable leader of a successful Design Institute, and an outstanding architect, one must possess some unique qualities:

(1) A Thoughtful Personality

Such personality of Zhou Chang was shaped by family education since childhood. Zhou Chang was brought up by his grandmother whose teaching was based on the thousand year old Chinese virtue of being considerate, helpful and meaningful in one's life. To be unselfish is the basic criteria required to serve ones motherland.

(2) A Strong Theoretical Background

Zhou Chang's experience working on editorial work of the "Architect Journal " provides with him an opportunity to be exposed to the thoughts and designs of other intellectuals and masters. As a result, such exposure widens Zhou Chang's horizon. I believe this has direct positive influence

upon his design approach, that he is not effected by the current superficial and fashionable architectural style.

(3) Hands On Experience

The time Zhou Chang spent in Japan working on the traditional Chinese architecture and gardens project "TIAN HUA Garden" was most beneficial to his theory and practice of architecture. This project has enabled him to acquire, through hands on experience, the construction theory of traditional Chinese architecture, history, aesthetics and materials (this has great impact on Zhou Chang's ability to retain a sense of Chinese traditional spirit in his architectural design). In addition, the construction procedure, quality consciousness, and effective management in Japan are among the best in the world. The fact that Zhou Chang has direct experience of this will undoubtedly help him to make significant contribution to the present and the future reform of the building construction system in China.

Architecture is a difficult profession. Being a successful architect, other than having talent, one must also have a sense of mission and self-confidence. Zhou Chang has all these three qualities. In addition, there exists another important factor; the present national policy provides a good opportunity for the future development of Zhou Chang. This book represents more than a selection of his projects and theses, it also indicates there is hope among the younger generation of the architectural profession in China. I believe this book will serve to inspire more young talents to create a better tomorrow for China and the World.

1999.1.18-Hong Kong

TAOHO: Ancestral home in Guangdong, born in Shanghai with primary schooling in China mainland and high school education in Hong Kong. In 1960, He was awarded BA design in art history, theory of music and philosophy. He was awarded Master of Architecture from the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University. He worked as personal assistant to Walter Gropius and Sigfried Giedion. 1968 He established his own practice TAOHO Design. He established and designed the award winning Hong Kong Arts Center. During the last 30 years, He has been awarded many prizes including 2 Silver Medals, 5 Design Merits, Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters (LHD), Honorary Fellow of American Institute of Architectures, First Prize Honor for the design of King Tower in Shanghai from the Shanghai Construction Commission in 1997 and the 1997 Crystal Award from the World Economic Forum. He was the President the Hong Kong Society of Architecture. And he was also an outstanding artist and sculptor, for his works including a huge sculpture of the Hong Kong International Airport. He is also the designer of the flag and emblem of Hong Kong SAR. He is also a prolific writer on architecture, art, culture and environment. He frequently give talks in renowned national and international institutions including the National Institute of Administration in Beijing.

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