## NATIVE DESIGN

# 崔愷 CUIKAI

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# 本土设计

NATIVE DESIGN

在 愷

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今年是改革开放的30周年,也是崔愷同志从业的第23个年头,如果连同在校学习的时间,大体上也接近30个年头了。我在给《中国建筑教育》创刊号的题词中写道:"改革开放以来,我国的建筑教育事业有了长足的发展,其重要标志就是培养了一大批杰出的中、青年建筑师,他们为繁荣建筑创作事业做出了巨大的贡献……"无疑,崔愷同志便是这一大批杰出中、青年建筑师中的一员。

在愷不仅硕果累累,而且为人低调、谦虚。记得很多年以前我就 劝他把作品汇集成书,并为他写了一篇短序,但是却迟迟没有见 到出版。后来得知,他认为自己还年轻,虽然做了一些工程,但 还不到出书的时候。又过了几年,他终于出版了一本《工程报告》,开本很小,仅是"报告"而已,对比当前浮夸、张扬的社 会风气,实在是非常谦虚。

在此,不妨讲一讲我的名利观。以往,名利被当作资产阶级思想 受到严厉的批判。其实,我是不相信人会"毫无"名利思想的, 能够做到"淡泊"就很不错了,在名利和物欲横流的今天,要想 做当代的陶渊明是根本不可能的。君子爱财,取之有道,其实, 名和利也是这样,要顺其自然,而不可巧取豪夺,这就是淡泊。 在这一点上,我认为季羡林老先生还是实事求是的。著名女作 家张爱玲曾说:"出名越早越好",我很佩服她的坦诚。追名逐 利,以儒家思想来衡量是不足称道的,而她却公然声称自己要出 名,并且越早越好,这实在是需要有很大勇气的。那么,我为什 么要劝崔愷早一点出作品集呢?深思起来,大概也是希望他能早 一点出名吧!看来,他还缺少这方面的勇气,需要有外力来推他 一把。

天津大学在几所老的建筑院校中属规模最小的一所,在当今频繁的院校评估中,什么都以量来衡量高低。所以,每逢评估,我们都或多或少地感受到一些压力。所幸,我们的毕业生很争气,前有崔愷、周恺,在奥运工程中又出现了李兴钢、赵小钧,他们都

是中青年建筑师中的佼佼者。他们的成就,自然也为母校增添了不少光彩,起码也可以证明,规模小的院系也是可以培养出有用之才的。

1977年恢复高考,崔愷便是在这一年考入天津大学的。在"四人帮"大肆宣扬读书无用论的年代,毕竟还有一部分青年不信那一套。所以说,首届恢复高考录取的学生都是用功读书的,加之上山下乡的磨炼,整体素质也是比较好的。崔愷在学习阶段就有比较突出的表现。印象最深的有两件事:在第一次全国大学生建筑设计竞赛中,他与几位同学合作,一举获得了一等奖;另一件事是在研究生阶段,设计课作业"北戴河疗养院"方案不仅构思严谨,而且图纸绘制工整精细,独具特色。在与日本神户大学的学生作业交流中,很受日本教授的青睐,其中一幅表现图还被印制成海报,张贴宣传。当时给老师们的印象非常深刻。大家预言,这位学生未来必将大有作为。

1984年毕业后,崔愷被分配到建设部设计院,不久,又被派往深圳华森建筑设计公司,当时的负责人是龚德顺先生。我和聂兰生教授出差赴深圳时,龚先生对崔愷也是连连称赞,认为天津大学为他们输送了一位德才兼备的人才。与此同时,崔愷向我们介绍了他的作品,记得有蛇口的明华中心和阿房宫宾馆。作为一位初出茅庐的青年建筑师,能够达到这样的水平,的确是难能可贵的。

又过了几年,崔愷调回北京本部,凭着他在北京的天时地利,又完成了一批新的工程项目。较受瞩目的有丰泽园,我虽没实地看过,但单从图片中就可以感受到这是一个经过精心设计,既现代又富有传统意蕴的好作品。再一个突出的例子是外研社的一、二期工程,我曾先后两次赴北京目睹了这项工程,无论从功能、环境或是外部体型、内部空间等各方面的处理,都充分体现出作者的聪明才智和深厚功力。陪同参观的外研社领导也赞不绝口,并为能请到这样的设计师而深感幸运。这些与我们在深圳看到的他早期的作品相比,无疑又有了突飞猛进的发展,这表明崔恺同志

正朝着成熟而大踏步前讲。

不久,又耳闻他可能要被提拔到领导岗位,这自然是由于他成绩 斐然,且口碑甚佳,从而得到领导的器重和关爱所致。但我却有 点为他担心。我一向反对学而优则仕。我认为,从社会整体看, 仕才多多,而在某个学术领域中的拔尖人才却一才难得,一旦肩 负行政职务,对社会来讲是一种浪费,对个人来讲则是更大的损 失,说得严重一点,甚至会断送一个人的前程。幸好,领导大概 也看清了利害得失,虽然给他挂了一个副职,却依然把他安排在 最能发挥专长的岗位上,使他如愿以偿。

这些年来,崔愷真可谓如鱼得水而业绩突出。当我接到沉甸甸的 书稿时,为之一振的是工程数量之大。展示后,方知不仅工程数 量多,类型广,而且覆盖全国各地,从内陆地区到沿海城市,乃 至少数民族聚居的边远地区。

量的积累故然是一个方面,但更为引人注目的还是作品的创意构思和品味。在这部作品集中,虽不敢说个个珠矶,但构思独特,个性鲜明,并能显露出一定的文化底蕴,则是有目共睹的。

对于建筑审美,我认为可以分为三个层次。处于底层的是形式美,这就是遵循构图原理中所强调的形式的多样统一,达到了这个层次,便能够给人以美感,从而使之悦目。在这一点上崔愷把握得很到位,他的所有作品都能做到恰到好处,看起来很舒服,很美。比之高一个层次的是意境美,用人们习惯的语言来表述就是诗情画意,达到了这个层次,不仅"悦目"而且"赏心"。关于"意境",王国维在他的《人间词话》中有独到的论述。西方建筑理论所讲述的"场所精神"与之颇为接近,我理解就是超出了实体的物质空间形态,从而能够激发人们情感,产生记忆、联想,并升华到诗意一般的境界。在品味崔愷的作品时,有相当多的一部分,都能使我产生这种感受,比较典型的例子是韩美林艺术馆。最高层次就是赋予文化内含和底蕴,到了这个层次,单靠直观感受是不够的,而是要通过"解读"才能深刻体会作

者赋予作品更深层次的"意义",这就是西方建筑理论所谓的"meaning"。当然,这三个层次是相互渗透、兼容、叠合而融于一体的。从崔愷的作品以及他的某些论述中可以看出,赋予其文化内涵,是他在创作中所刻意追求的。他的近作拉萨火车站,乍看起来似乎有一点粗犷、笨拙,但细细品味,却感受到了一种异域风情,这就是一种深层次的文化内涵和底蕴。崔愷在介绍这项工程时用的题目是《属于拉萨的车站》,并且用很大的篇幅来阐述他的构思。诚然,是"属于拉萨的",所以受到当地领导和群众的欢迎和一致好评。

我在给《中国建筑教育报》题词中,虽然充分地肯定了改革开放以来迅速成长的一代中青年建筑师所取得的成就,但也说到:"……我们也应该看到,在某些高端领域与西方发达国家相比还有一定差距。"那么,差距在哪里呢?从世界范围看我们的建筑师大体上还是"跟着走"而不是"领着走"。我们还没有真正走向世界。作为发展中国家,由于受到各种深层次问题的局限,短时期内恐怕还很难领着别人走。但是摆脱被引领的局面,走出一条自主创新的道路还是大有可为的。崔愷刚刚进入知天命之年,这对于学者来讲不仅不为老,而且正是由青春期步入成熟期的黄金年代。由此我联想到崔愷把他的作品集命名为《本土设计》。看来,他已经完全把目标锁定在走自己的路上,尽管路漫漫兮而任重道远。

是为序。

彭一刚 2008年10月23日

The year 2008 is the 30th anniversary of reform and openning, and the 23rd year when Mr. CUI Kai took up his career, it has been almost 30 years since he had entered the profession as a university student. To the first edition of China Architecture Education, I wrote, "the reform and opening-up of our country has witnessed important advancement in the educational course of architecture, of which a remarkable symbol is that successive generations of distinguished architects were fostered, and they in turn have contributed significantly to the prosperity of Chinese architecture...". Positively, Mr. CUI Kai is a member of them.

Prolific as he is of remarkable works, CUI Kai always retains modesty. I remember many years ago, I advised him to compile his works into a book, and promised a short prologue to it. However, this advisory was fruitless, as I learned afterward that although he had done some projects by then, he still thought himself not so well seasoned as to write a book. Many years later, he published a book, *Projects Report*, which was tidy and concise, and well matches its name. Compared to the present flamboyant and showy social mode, this book was in all modesty.

Here I'd like to say something about my opinion of fame and fortune. In old days, fame and fortune were severely criticized as the bourgeois ideas. However, I don't believe people should easily "make light" of them. As a matter of fact, it's quite good if people do not "make too heavy" of them. In the present society teemed with vanity lust, it is totally impossible to live in seclusion like our ancestors. As a real gentleman only get his wealth in right ways, so it is with the case of fame and fortune. "Making light" means gaining what is desired in natural course, rather than pressing for it by trick or by force. In this regard, Mr. JI Xianlin is truthful and candid. ZHANG Ailing, a famous female writer once said, "Become famous, when you are young". This is the candidness I respect much. While the predominating Confucius ideology makes light of fame and fortune, she stands out to declare her desire for fame, and the sooner, the better. It really needs great courage. Then, why should I advise CUI Kai to publish his collection early? Maybe it's also out of the hope that he could become famous when he was young. This shows that he still lacks courage in this respect, and needs exterior force to give him a push.

Tianjin University is the smallest-scaled one among the aged

architectural institutes. When the number counts so much in all kinds of institutional evaluations nowadays, our university can feel more or less some pressure whenever assessed. Fortunately, many of our graduates assert themselves well. Succeeding CUI Kai and ZHOU Kai, LI Xinggang and ZHAO Xiaojun manage to prove their eminency among young architects via Olympic projects. Their accomplishments are naturally the glory to their mother school, or at least, the manifestation that small institutes are as good as big ones at developing talents.

1977 was the year when college admittance examination was restored, and the year when CUI Kai passed the test and entered Tianjin University. In the turbulence of "Gang of four", study was promulgated as being useless, but there were still some young people who would not buy it. Therefore, those succeeded in the first restored admittance exam were all hard working, and disciplined by experiences in countryside, they were generally well qualified. CUI Kai had been a good student with two things leaving me deep impression. One was that in the first university students design contest, he cooperated with his classmates and won the top prize; the other was the "Beidaihe Tourism Development District" scheme he handed in when he was still a post-graduate. The scheme was not only strictly designed, but also neatly and exquisitely drawn. In the students' academic communication with Kobe University, Japan, the design attracted a good deal of popularity of Japanese professors, and one of the effect drawings was made a poster for publicity. Teachers were deeply impressed at that time, and many foretold this student would make deeds in the future.

After the graduation in 1984, CUI Kai was assigned to the Architecture Design Institute for Ministry of Construction of China, and before long, was dispatched to Shenzhen branch, Hua Sen Architecture & Engineering Design Consultants Ltd. When Professor NIE Lansheng and I were on business in Shenzhen, the person-in-charge of the branch was Mr. GONG Deshun. He ungrudgingly praised CUI Kai as a graduate of both ability and integrity from Tianjin University. Meanwhile, CUI Kai introduced to us his works, among which Ming Hua Center in Shekou and Er Pang Gong Hyatt Hotel were memorable. For a young and inexperienced architect as he was, it's quite commendable to have been able to create designs as such.

Years later, CUI Kai was recalled to Beijing, where he drew on his familiarity with the place and the times and completed a batch of new projects. Among them, Feng Ze Yuan Hotel was relatively remarkable. Though I didn't see it with my eyes, I could tell from the picture that it's a well-deliberated design mixed with modern and traditional elements. Another notable example was the 1st and 2nd Phases of Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press (FLTRP). I went to Beijing and watched the programs for twice. Functionally and environmentally, and both in terms of exterior structure and interior space, the wits and excellent skills of the creator were effusively illustrated. And the leaders from FLTRP were full of praise, and felt it fortunate for them to find such a good designer. Compared to his earlier works in Shenzhen, works by this time definitely had progressed a lot, which indicated that CUI Kai was well on his way towards maturity.

Shortly afterwards, I heard that he would soon be promoted to leader's position. It was of course his splendid achievements and good reputation that placed him in leaders favor. However, I was a little worried about him, because I used to oppose academic people doubling official work. In my opinion, taking the whole society into consideration, we never lack official talents, but top-flung talents in a certain academic field are always fewer than few. Once these rarities take up administrative posts, it not only causes waste for the society, but also great lass for the individual. Or more gravely put, it can ruin the glorious future of that person. Fortunately, leaders might already have a clear insight of the gain and loss, as although appointed as a deputy, he was placed in a post more favorable for him to bring his specialties into full play, which also met his desire.

These years, CUI Kai performed exceptionally in his position. When I received this heavy draft, I was amazed with the number of projects included. Yet I was ever more excited with the broad category and coverage of these projects when they were illustrated, extending from coastal cities to inland, or even boundary areas.

The number tells something, but what's more telling are the creative designing conceptions and nice tastes of the works. Though not all the works in this collection reached superiority, each one is distinctive and characteristic, containing palpably profound cultural connotation.

As to architectural aesthetics, I believe it can be divided into three levels. The first level is the beauty to be seen, which obeys the accentuated technical discipline of united variety of forms. A sense of beauty can be conveyed when this level is reached. CUI Kai has acquired mastery in this respect, and all his works are suitably expressed and agreeable for eyes. The second level is the beauty to be sensed, which is achieved in the same way

as poems are composed of beautiful but familiar words. When this level is reached, the building will not only be a feast for eyes, but for heart as well. In terms of the "sense", in his book Comments on Earth (Ren Jian Ci Hua), WANG Guowei made innovative description by detailing the connection between it and the "locus spirits" in western architectural theory, which in my understanding, refers to the state of physical space surpassing its substance scope, inspiring emotion, recollection and association inside people, and proceeding to produce a poetic sense. In relishing CUI Kai's works, I am encountered far more than once this feeling. One typical example is the Han Meilin Art Gallery. The third level is the beauty endowed with cultural connotation, which intuition only will not be sufficient to perceive. It is via "further explanation" that makes it possible to comprehend what the creator gives to works, and that is the so-called "meaning" in western architectural theory. For sure, these three levels are compatible with one another, overlapping and reuniting as a whole. It is evident in the works and some essays of his that CUI Kai endeavors to bestow cultural connotations into his creations.

His current Lhasa Railway Station seemed a little rough and awkward at the first sight, yet some exotic flavor could be sensed in the after-taste. This is the flavor of the profound cultural connotation. The title used to introduce this project was "Station Belonging to Lhasa", and good coverage was distributed to the explanation of his conception. Indeed, the station turned out to belong to Lhasa, and that's why it received universal appraise among local officials and the public.

In my epigraph to China Architecture Education, though the accomplishments made by the younger generations of architects groomed since the reform and opening-up were fully affirmed, but "... we should keep in mind that in some high-end fields, we still fall behind western developed countries". Then, where are the gaps? In the global scope, our architects still "follow the suit" rather than "take the lead". which means we haven't so far entered the world market in the real sense. As a developing country, due to the limitation of different kinds of internal problems, we may not take the lead in the short term. But we have much to do to get rid of being led around by others, and strive to develop along a selfreliant line. CUI Kai has just entered his fifties, positively in the prime time for his scholarship. Thus I came to recall the name he entitled to this collection, Native Design. Apparently, he has set firm goals on the line he follows, despite the way ahead is long, and the responsibility await is weighty.

## 目 录

在本土中若隐若现8
关于城市的对话12
北京德胜尚城
拉萨火车站50
安阳殷墟博物馆
辽宁五女山山城高句丽遗址博物馆84
凉山民族文化艺术中心96
外研社国际会议中心112
大连软件园9号楼128
大连软件园8号楼、10号楼、11号楼140
大连软件园软件工程师公寓146
东莞松山湖新城商务办公小区150
北京雅昌彩印大厦166
首都博物馆
韩美林艺术馆190
北京富凯大厦
山东理工大学图书馆
宁波BOBO国际办公楼212
北京数字出版信息中心222
奥林匹克公园多功能演播塔
奥林匹克公园景观庭院3号院242
关于"集群设计"162
"美观还是文化"248
感性还是理性251
民族形式还是本土文化254
关于旧建筑改造257
建筑作为城市的界面260
游走在山水之间
读书和杂感
追随梁思成先生的足迹 在建筑本土化的道路上学步267
在中间——一种状态和一种角色272
年表278
后记282

## CONTENTS

ON THE VISIBILITY AND PERCEPTIBILITY OF LOCALIZATION	8
TALK ABOUT THE CITY	12
BEIJING DESHENG UP-TOWN	34
LHASA RAILWAY STATION	50
YIN RUINS MUSEUM OF ANYANG	68
MUSEUM OF RUINS OF WUNVSHAN MOUNTAIN CITY	
OF KOGURYO KINGDOM, LIAONING	84
LIANGSHAN NATIONALITY CULTURE ART CENTER	96
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTER OF FLTRP	112
No.9 BUILDING OF DALIAN SOFTWARE PARK	128
No.8, No. 10, No. 11 BUILDINGS OF DALIAN SOFTWARE PARK	
SOFTWARE ENGINEER APARTMENT OF DALIAN SOFTWARE PARK	146
BUSINESS OFFICE AREA OF SONGSHAN LAKE NEW TOWN	150
BEIJING ARTRON COLOR PRINTING CENTER	166
CAPITAL MUSEUM CHINA	178
HAN MEILIN ART GALLERY	190
BEIJING FOCUS PLACE	200
LIBRARY OF SHANDONG UNIVERSITY OF TECHOLOGY	206
NINGBO BOBO INTERNATIONAL OFFICE BUILDING	212
BEIJING DIGITAL PUBLICATION INFORMATION CENTER	222
MULTI-FUNCTION BROADCASTING TOWER IN OLYMPIC GREEN	234
No.3 SUBSIDED COURT OF OLYMPIC GREEN	242
ABOUT "GROUP DESIGN"	162
BEAUTY VS. CULTURE	248
THE PERCEPTUAL AND THE RATIONAL	251
NATIONAL FORMS VS. NATIVE CULTURE	254
NEW ENERGY FOR OLD BUILDINGS	257
BUILDING AS AN INTERFACE OF CITY	260
WANDERING IN NATURAL LANDSCAPE	262
READINGS AND THOUGHTS	264
FOLLOW LIANG SICHENG'S FOOTPRINTS AND	
TODDLE ON THE ROAD OF NATIVE ARCHITECTURE	267
IN BETWEEN - ONE STATUS AND ONE ROLE	273
CHRONOLOGY	278
EPILOGUE	282

### 在本土中若隐若现

崔愷

每次坐飞机,都愿意选一个靠窗的位置,因为我喜欢从空中俯瞰大地,无论是绿野、森林,还是山岭、戈壁,大地景象中透出的雄浑内力和美妙图形总是让我震撼、陶醉。但作为建筑师的我却不喜欢看城市,除非夜色下灯光阑珊时,否则摊放在沃土之上的那些人造之物铺天盖地,单调乏味。让我总是怀疑自己工作的价值,心中不免生出愧意:我们是否对得起这片土地?每次乘车穿越城市,视野里都躲不开立在街道两旁的建筑。那些平庸而单调的房子抹杀了城市应有的特色,那些争奇斗艳的建筑表情又透出拥有者不高的品味。只有路过那片陈旧的灰墙旧瓦,那些古老的宫殿庙宇,才似乎感到城市的文脉还在,灵魂不死。于是不禁自问:作为今天的建筑师,我们是文化的创造者,还是破坏者?

时下,全球化的浪潮势不可挡,开放的市场引来愈来愈多的国际建筑师,他们在许多重大标志性建筑竞赛中获胜。我们一方面为其绝妙的构思而赞叹,为卓越的创造力而折服;一方面心中又充满了无奈、失落和自责:显然我们还没有为这突然到来的一切做好准备,还没有从浮躁而忙碌的状态中静下心来,还没有摆脱为追逐产值利润指标而违心地迎合政绩和商业利益的左右,还没有找到文化的自尊、自信而满足于模仿、追风的应景之作,甚至还没有把建筑创作当作一种不可推卸的社会责任和职业道义,而还津津乐道于内心

中那一份个人的情趣和虚荣。当这一切已经来到面前,当奥运的建筑盛宴已经落幕,当金融和地产的危机席卷而来,当能源和环境的问题严峻地摆在我们面前时,我们是不是应该停下匆匆的脚步,回头望望走过的路径,静心反思,思索如何找到我们自己本土设计的方向?

过往几十年,中国建筑走过了一条漫长的现代化之路,前辈们为了将传统民族风格与现代功能空间巧妙地结合起来付出了巨大的努力。有的谓之"形似",比较"显",有的谓之"神似",比较"隐"。这类优秀建筑遍布全国各地,成为那个时代的建筑艺术特征,令人尊敬。今天,我们进入了信息化时代,所有的事物似乎都可以当作信息的载体,所有的联系都可视为信息的交流。信息量之大,无所不在,信息交流之广,无所不至。就建筑而言,文化信息的表达不再是说教式的,文化信息的采集也不再是单一传承式的。建筑与文化的关系呈现出一种多元化的景象。

比如说相对民族风格大而说之的概念,是不是更应强调每一个地区,每一处环境更具体的特色? 比如说文化不应只是一种装饰符号,一种标签,更应强调内涵,强调深层次的文化积淀? 比如说历史的本质是发展,传统的原型是创新,对历史文化的传承是不是更应强调创新和发展? 比如说文化不是牵强附会的,更应强调研究它所生发的环境,而那环境也绝非静态。于是今天大



家在一起,说的更多的不再是民族风格,而是本土文化。

我理解本土的概念可以有几层涵义。其一是环境的概念,就是脚下的这片土地。气候的变化、河流的干枯、环境的污染、资源的消耗都和建筑密切有关,本土设计就是要担负起这样一份不可推卸的责任。其二是个文化的概念,就是生长于这片沃土之上生生不息的文化,它既代表着五千年的古老文明,又呈现于今日的现代生活。本土设计,就是要扎根在这片文化的沃土中,继续创造和延续新的文化。三是空间的概念,就是建筑的地域性和场所感,建筑脱离了这种地域性,就成了流行的时装,城市中充斥着这类时装建筑,就显得浮躁而苍白。本土设计就是要创作这种地域性的建筑,让城市重新找回自身的特色,让人们重新找到自己的认同感。

在本土中若隐若现是一道风景,大地起伏、林木扶疏、视线的移动、光影的变化,景观便呈现出若隐若现的迷人景象。联想到建筑和本土环境的关系,建筑在大地上隆起,又终要消失回归于大地之中;建筑扎根本土,在本土的滋养中破土而出,茁壮成长;也可把它比作文化的状态:一种是强调内涵,建筑与本土文化的内在联系,谓之隐;一种是强调弘扬,建筑直接采用本土形式语言创作,谓之现。

建筑是社会产品,大众艺术,过于隐,不易解读,让人不知所云;过于现,

太直白,又感觉肤浅。如何寻找隐和现呢?我以为可以根据客观环境条件而定,有时需现,有时需隐,有时外隐内现,意在含蓄,有时亦可外现内隐,意在深刻。

在本土中蕴涵着丰富的文化资源,这些资源也有隐和现之分。那些有形的、物质性的东西其实是很小的一部分,而更大量的是那些无形的、精神层面的东西。即便在有形的那一小部分里,与建筑传统有关的亦只占很小的比例,更多的文化要素则呈现在物质生活的方方面面,从生产用具到生活资料,从出土文物到现代遗存,以及尚未被现代文明磨灭的那些民族特色和宗教活动,仍然保持着它们顽强的生命力。而通过历史传说,文字记载先人的经验所传承下来的礼、教、规制、社会心理、情感、信仰、习俗等则可以归入无形的一类。当我们有了大文化的观念,我们就能从本土中找到极其丰富的若隐若现的文化资源,从中汲取营养,让今天的本土设计注入文化的基因。

总之, 我以为, 我们不应再把传承文化当作一个沉重的包袱, 而应该把它当作取之不尽的创作资源; 我们也不必再去为什么是传统与现代相结合的最佳标准和定式而苦恼, 而是以一种更放松、更积极的心态去尝试各种创作的可能性, 让本土设计呈现出更有机、更多元、更生机勃勃的繁荣景象。

I'd like to take the seat next to the window whenever taking flight. It provides me with a bird's view to overlook wild greens and forests, gorges and deserts, land sceneries intoxicatingly vibrating with intense power and graphic delicacy. However, as an architect, I don't find city an attractive sight for me. Except for the glitter and glimmer at night, those man-made buildings are so boring that I almost come to doubt if what we have done is a fair treat to this land.

Driving across the city, I look unavoidably at the vista of blocks on each side of the road. The bland and mild buildings suppress the due features of the city, while flashy ones impart the not-so-refined taste to me, only be felt through those aged walls and ancient palaces. And then, I cannot refrain from asking myself, as contemporary architects, whether we are the creator or the destructor of the culture.

Currently, the inexorable torrent of globalization helps to open the domestic market to an increasing number of international architects, who win the bids for many a magnificently symbolic building. On one hand, we are amazed at their ingenious design and supreme creativity; on the other hand, we are overwhelmed with grief and remorse. Apparently we haven't well prepared ourselves for what rushes in all of a sudden. We still need to calm our mind down from hustle and bustle; we care so much about profit targets that we will surrender ourselves to catering to political and economical motives; we rest content with simple mock and mimic because we haven't got a grip on the esteem as social responsibility and professional ethics that cannot be shifted, but hug ourselves on the ego vanity instead. When we finally come to face it, when the architectural feast of Olympics has drawn down the

curtain, when the world is deluged with financial and estate crises, when energy and environment issues present themselves too gravely to be ignored, should we slow down our hasty pace, and look back at the road we have come by? We need to ruminate, to think over how we can find the orientation of our local design.

In the past few decades, Chinese architecture has gone through a lengthy way of modernization. The earlier generation made great efforts in the hope of combining traditional style with modern functional space in an artful manner. As a result, some attained "the similarity in appearance", which is visible; others reached "the similarity in spirit", which is perceptible. Excellent works of both kinds can be found all over the country, constituting a respectable architectural feature of that age. Now, when we have entered the Information Age, it seems that everything can be taken as information carrier, and every contact be deemed as information exchange. Nowhere can the trait of this age not be found. As for architecture, the culture information is no longer conveyed merely through teaching and instruction, nor collected simply by means of being passed on from generation to generation. The connection between architecture and culture has taken up a plural form. Say, compared to the general concept of national characters, should the features of different regions command more attention? Is it recognized that culture should be more than decorative symbols or marks, and what's inside it counts more than what's outside it? As the nature of history is development, the prototype of tradition is innovation, should the inheritance of history and tradition thus be concentrated on innovation and development? Culture is not far-fetched theory; it is closely linked to the environment where it takes place. However, the environment is not stagnant by any means. And that is the reason why

at this time when we come together, we talk more and more about local culture rather than national characters.

As far as I understand, this local concept contains several meanings. The first is about environment, that is, the land on which we live. The change of climate, the dry-up of rivers, the pollution of environment and the depletion of resources all bear close relation to architecture. Local designs should stand out and shoulder this responsibility. The second is about culture, the culture growing and thriving on this fertile land. It represents five-thousand-year civilization, yet reflects the present modern life. Local designs should take roots in it, and continue to produce new cultural leaves. The third is about space, the regionalism and localization of buildings. Without this localization, buildings slip into fashions. When the city is teemed with this kind of fashion buildings, it appears capricious and dull. Local designs should be the creation with such localization, helping the city to retrieve its features, and the citizens to recognize themselves.

Visible or perceptible, localization is a fascinating scene pertaining to the highlands and lowlands, woods and forests, visions and visuals, lights and shades. Talking about the connection between buildings and local environment, buildings spring up from the land, and ultimately disappear and return back to the land. And that buildings have roots in the local land and boom on it can be regarded as a metaphor to culture status: one lays emphasis on the internal relationship between architecture and local culture, which is concerned with perceptibility; the other underlines the external creation of buildings in local forms, which is concerned with visibility.

Buildings are social products, arts of the public. Therefore, they should neither be too perceptible to be understood, nor too visible and

thus become superficial. How to strike a balance between visibility and perceptibility? Personally, I believe it depends on objective circumstances. Sometimes it should be visible, sometimes perceptible; Localization is a cornucopia of culture resources, which can also be distinguished between visibility and perceptibility. Those that are tangible and substantial only take up a fraction, while those that are intangible and spiritual constitute the majority. And ever in that proportion. Most of the culture elements are reflected in different aspects of material life, from labor instruments to consumption goods, from unearthed relics to ancient ruins, as well as diverse national features and religious activities surviving from modern civilization. They still remain vibrant and resilient. Through the records of historic emotions, believes, customs and other experiences inherited from our ancestors can be categorized as what is intangible. When we have such culture conception, we will find abundand treasures of that visibility and perceptibility in where we come from. And we are enable to assimilate

In conclusion, in my understanding, the inheritance of culture should cease to be taken as a heavy burden, instead it is an inexhaustible resource for creation; we needn't afflict ourselves with what is the criteria or formula for the best combination of tradition and modernity. We shall try different possible means of creation with a more relaxed and positive state of mind, and divert our local designs to be more organic, colorful and dynamic.

## 关于城市的对话

2008年初的一天,我与王军先生就大家都关心的城市问题,进行了一次讨论。王军先生是新华社记者,一向关心北京城市的保护和建设,并集十年之力著成《城记》一书······

## 从德胜尚城谈起——做士兵还是做将军?

崔愷:王军先生,近年来你在北京旧城保护、历史研究方面做的工作,令我们从事建筑的专业人士都非常感动,想利用这个机会向您请教。我们每天面对现实的城市生长和城市建设,有些问题好像是非不是很分明。今天咱们聊一聊,也可能我们有很多共同的观点,但是也可能会站在不同的立场,有一些不同的视角。

**王军**:谢谢崔愷老师邀请。作为一个记者,一个建筑评论人,站在边上清谈是很容易的事情,但我也知道做具体项目的建筑师的不容易。

崔愷老师给我的印象一直是非常谦逊、温和、低调的一个人,我今天去看了你的德胜尚城,我在里面逛了40多分钟,感觉这个项目也跟你人一样,看起来很低调,但慢慢会体会到有一种节奏在里面,我在北京看到大量反城市的建筑物,盖出来好像跟城市一点关系都没有。而很多人都愿意在你的这个建筑里行走。

很多地方改建之后,城市气息好像在消减,为什么?没有街道了,就是那几个楼,楼和楼之间没有可以步行的氛围。但是我看到你做出了一条街,有一种可以逛的尺度和连续的建筑界面。

崔愷:对,说到德胜尚城这个项目,确实是我这几年很有感触,做得比较认真,也比较放松的项目。对我来讲,可能是重新回到城市的文脉来看待建筑设计。它并不是一个很另类的建筑,没有站在其他建筑师或者同行的对立面上来解答自己的建筑问题,而是产生于我个人的经历。

我出生在北京京师大学堂的院子。那个院子我印象很深,里面有四合院,也有民国时期改造的西洋楼。有12家人家住在前后两个院子里,我们家在西厢房。小时候我们可以在里面骑自行车,追逐、跑、玩,家长可以看着你,随时叫你回家。我那时在景山学校上学,每次上学都要穿过一系列的院子、胡同,再到大街,走到学校。一直到高中,我都是在这么一个环境下生活,所以我对住四合院是很有切身体验的。

学了建筑以后,尤其是看到这些年城市的发展和变化,北京的生活背景使我对这个城市更加关注,总是觉得在北京的变化当中是不是能够找到一个方法,不要把四合院都拆了建成新的,也不是说不管好坏所有的四合院完全不能动——因

为四合院已经不是原来的四合院了,人口的聚集,生活水平的下降,市政设施的落后都使得生活质量变得很差,我想在这中间找到一些结合点。

德胜尚城这个项目和旧城保护的情况有点不太一样。我们开始做的时候,旧建筑已经拆完了,是德胜门科技园区最靠近德胜门的一块地。当时开发商请我去看这个项目,说:"这个地方限高18米,你觉得值得不值得做一个办公楼?"我心想:"好地方啊!"当时还真不知道市场能不能接受,大家都愿意盖大楼,显得气派,这个地方好就好在有一个机会让我把自己对北京的城市体验放在里头。

按照原来德胜门科技园区的规划,地块中间有一条市政路,南北边各盖一个18米限高的矮趴趴的楼,中间带个小中庭。我们接手以后,首先做的就是把这个地方已经消失的城市痕迹找出来,找到老地图,包括乾隆时期的图,去分析演变的过程,当然不是用书生气的学生式的方式。我们要在这上面重新建造一个现代化的办公小区,并把城市历史演进的过程表达出来,记载下来。所以我们希望保持某种胡同的感觉,不应该是两个大房子,而应是若干小房子——最后做了七栋,然后按照政府的要求保留了两棵大树,在办公楼之间的街上用景观设计的办法,搜集了一些老砖、老的物件再现已经消失的街区,重新寻找原来胡同的痕迹。

我们把原来主要的南北向胡同稍微倾斜,调整一下角度对着德胜门,以德胜门城楼为底景,形成景观廊引入新的小区。你一出门就能看见德胜门,说明这组建筑是在北京的,就像我家在京师大学堂,离故宫走路五分钟不到,旁边就是景山。那种出门就看到景山,再一转头就看到故宫的情景,在这个项目当中也有了。

我觉得历史建筑、历史街区的保护,实际上是直接跟我们每个人生活的体验 有关的。我经常把这个项目拿到不同的地方参加展览和做演讲,向中国人和

外国人介绍我这 样的体会。

一个建筑师应该 更多地把自己的 视角放在城市的 立场上,放在对 城市文化的追寻 上进行设设协一个 标志性建筑来表 和自己



崔愷与王军的对话(左为崔憕、右为王军) Talk between CUlKai and WANGJun (CUI on the left,WANG on the right)

王军: 我看了你的文章, 你说你更喜欢做背景建筑, 你小的时候是从京师大学堂那个院子, 那也是一处背景建筑, 从那里面出来看到了景山、故宫。但很多建筑师会说, 我干吗不造一个景山、故宫, 建一个标志性的东西呢?

崔愷:说实在的,任何一个建筑师都愿意做令人瞩目的建筑。但凭心而论, 我觉得自己的积淀还不够,我们的艺术水平,对文化的理解,还处在一个学习的阶段,当我们面对这些特别令人瞩目的东西时,还没有很准确地找到自信心。

我们原来受的建筑教育强调"少就是多"(less is more)或是"形式追随功能"(form follows function)这些现代建筑理论的经典口号,但坦率说,今天世界建筑学的发展确实走向了另一个方向,把形式变成了主要的创新点。凭心而论,我对这样一种方向是有质疑的。现代主义建筑师勒·柯布西埃(Le Corbusier)、密斯·凡·德·罗(Mies Van der Rohe),他们是把当时的折衷主义、新艺术运动等形式感的东西转向了功能主义、理性主义,而现在又反过来了,我有时称为新巴洛克,比如弗兰克·盖里(Frank Gehry)的东西,全部都是曲线的,实际上是巴洛克的一种现代再现。

这种情况动摇了我们原来受教育的立场,可我仍然觉得那样一些特异的建筑可能在一两个城市当中有图签的作用,可以吸引眼球,比方像在西班牙毕尔巴鄂,但是不是所有的城市都需要这样的建筑?像北京,我们有了故宫,是不是还需要一个弗兰克·盖里的建筑?我是很怀疑的。

王军: 我最近恰好写了一篇文章。法国建筑师协会让我写奥运建筑和这个城市的关系, 我说, 所有的争论都集中在形式和功能谁服从谁上, 但我感到困惑的是, 在全球化时代, 城市和城市之间的竞争使得很多领导者已经把形式看作功能的一部分了。这到底是一种历史的必然还是一种异化现象? 比如说像你讲的毕尔巴鄂, 那个古根海姆博物馆已经能够带动城市的GDP了, 但是话说回来, 北京是否需要这样的东西? 中国有那么深厚的文化, 是否需要这样的东西?

三年前,我翻译了一篇美国规划学会秘书长苏解放(Jeffrey L. Soule)的文章,评点北京的城市形态。他说:一个伟大的城市应该像一支伟大的军队,成千上万名士兵列成威严整齐的方队,有几个将军带领着他们,比如以前的老北京,中国有这个传统。但他现在看到中国的很多城市,感到很困惑,特别像北京,他说这是一个充斥着"建筑将军"的城市,每一个将军统帅着只有一两个士兵的军队,于是他就被这些"建筑将军"搞晕了头。

前不久我和台湾的夏铸九先生聊天,他说国外有一位建筑同行跟他说,中国

现在是世界建筑界的好莱坞。这个好莱坞我理解有两层意思: 一层意思是有各种各样的可能性, 你看看摩天大楼都盖成CCTV那个样子了; 第二恐怕是很商业化。既然是好莱坞, 大家都想当好莱坞明星, 尤其是建筑师们, 都想到这台戏上当一个明星。难道你就没有想到过这种事情吗?

崔愷: 刚才我讲到我的不自信,我对文化立场这件事有点没想清楚。但是我也有自己的价值观,我觉得我们今天这些人做的事应该对得起祖宗,也要对得起后代。建筑师的任何一件作品应该说都比自己的寿命要长,要经得起我们之后别人的评价,这个房子是不是能够代表这个城市,是不是符合城市的要求。当然北京是一个很宽容大度的国际大都市,历史上有很多其他文化的建筑语言,比如北海、白塔寺的白塔,圆明园的西洋楼、大水法。但是我觉得这样一种引进并不影响整个城市的总体格局,并不影响故宫的尊严,并不影响整个城市的统一性。

我们现在有CCTV、有鸟巢、水立方、大剧院,这些东西可以作为我们国家现代化的某一种标志进行收藏。但整个城市仍然要建立在中国文化的基础上,不能整个城市都追风,向这个方向发展,否则的话,没有自我,就真正被异化了。

王军:我到巴黎去,感受就很深。巴黎那几个标志性建筑,比如说卢浮宫的改造工程,是贝聿铭先生做的,顺着那条轴线,方尖碑是从埃及过来的,再往前边走,拉德方斯大门是丹麦人设计的。老城里面的蓬皮杜中心也不是法国人设计的。可它还是巴黎,整个老城保存得非常完整,充其量是戴一个贝聿铭的"钻戒",蓬皮杜中心那么个进口的"项链",但巴黎还是巴黎,它们只能让巴黎分外妖娆。

反过头来想,恰恰是因为巴黎的老城得到了非常好的保存,反而有了一种雍容大度。那些新的标志性建筑都没法定义巴黎,只能丰富巴黎。我特别怕我们的城市被拆得七零八落,原来自己什么样已经搞不清楚了,也许一个进口"项链"就把这个城市定义了。我们中国城市最大的问题是,总是觉得老的东西不毁掉就不会来新的,殊不知老的东西是你的母体,母体没了用什么来承载新的东西呢?

## 三眼井改造——城市不应该是古董摆设, 而要容纳真实的生活

崔愷: 我非常敬佩你的关注点,也很关注北京旧城的发展,这几年北京旧城的保护工作做得比以前好,大家有一些意识了,但在具体的操作上还是有一些误区。

误区来自于两个方向。一个方向就是主张拆,也很有道理,四合院已经不复存在,几乎都是大杂院,甚至没有院,是棚户区,老房子已经破败了,要修修补补,院子里都盖满了小厨房、小棚子,有的树都是从房子里头长出来的。在这种情况下,不拆不改怎么办?这也是政府的主要立场,当然背后的支持是开发商,一旦改造就要开发商建。另外一个立场,很多老专家、老前辈,尤其是文物界和古建筑界的专家,认为北京是一个无与伦比的都市杰作,50年代选错了方向,在旧城基础上建新城,使整个格局受到很大的损害,城墙、牌楼都没有了,到今天已是残缺不全,就希望一点都不要动,动的时候最好也都盖成仿古建筑,老百姓能够就地安置,希望能够改善老百姓的生活。又不影响他们对城市的依赖性

这两种做法产生两种情况。一种就是在旧城边缘甚至中心地带,起了一些不伦不类的商业性房子,我们非常看不惯,也很痛心。另外我们也看到一些精心打扮起来的以旅游为目的的仿古四合院,焕然一新,但没有真正的城市生活,是给旅游者看的,就像恢复后的琉璃厂。城市当中有一两个这样的地方我觉得也没有问题,但毕竟城市是一个生活的载体,城市生活是真实的,它不能像一个古董放在这儿。宋代或明代的人家里用的茶壶,今天就变成了文物,谁也不敢再用它喝茶。可城市不是这样,城市不能就放在这儿展览,而不管里面是不是能适合今天现代化的生活,我不认为只要把北京城保护了,我们这一代人的责任就完成了。我从心里来讲是支持旧城保护的,但在具体操作层面上又觉得现在有些做法过于绝对,有些对文化、对历史的认知还不是很清楚,有人认为即使假的东西都比改掉了好,我就有一些不同的看法。

王军:这个问题我也思考了很久。有很多人来质问我,你为什么不去住那个大杂院?实际上我对大院感情很复杂。我当然不愿意到那去住,但我对大杂院又充满了好感。如果政府没有很好的住房保障,大杂院还能给穷人一个栖身之所。在我看来大杂院不是建筑问题,而是社会问题。如果住宅保障做得很好,穷苦人不见得要挤到那里边去,而现在旧城改造是把这些穷苦人推向了市场,准确来说是住宅政策的问题导致了这样的状况。

第二,我也很高兴看到北京市现在已经开始用住房保障来和旧城保护接轨,政府拿出10个亿修缮旧城的一些公房四合院,还上欠了几十年的债,我觉得是个好事情。如果住房保障能够做得更充分,修缮与保护活动就能够做得更好,更多的大杂院就能够恢复为四合院。当然,这有一个过程。

第三,城市应该是生生不息的。有个区政府领导曾向我咨询过某一片老城区 怎么改造。他说,你看这个地方,以前是很重要的,但现在每年老百姓翻修 700多间房子,我们再不好好弄这个地方的风貌就没了。我就反问,老百姓 自己翻建是非常好的事情,从北京城诞生之后起一直这样,以前很少有整个街区推倒重新弄,都是每家每户自己做,但为什么现在大家不愿意好好做? 更多是因为财产权出了问题,他觉得弄好了之后没准哪天又被拆了,所以不会好好来弄。

再反过来看,为什么苏州的园林能把民宅做成这样? 我相信一定是主人对房子的稳定性非常有信心,他才敢倾注情感。如果出现现在常见的而且争议较多的商业性房地产项目用强制性土地征收的方式开发,可能有一天,这个开发商的房子也会被另外一个开发商"没收"的。这样的程序已经不是城市的生长,而是城市的自我毁灭了。

今天中国城镇的房屋私有化已经超过80%了,《物权法》因而非常重要,有了稳定的财产权,城市就会慢慢生长。如果说一套住宅是城市的一个细胞的话,大杂院衰败成那样,实际上是它细胞核坏了,细胞核是什么?就是财产权。

北京市2003年之后大规模腾退标准租住房,解决"文化大革命"后的私房产权问题,四合院又开始眉清目秀。但有些人还不敢修四合院,怕修好了之后可能又有旧城改造。如果没有这方面问题,老百姓也许就会请你去给他做一个设计,政府只需要设立一个设计规范——我是非常赞赏这样的方式,反对用房地产开发的方式成片推倒重建。我读过《美国大城市的死与生》,是1961年简·雅各布斯(Jane Jacobs)写的,她说大规模的旧城拆除重建是对城市的毁灭。我到美国看到这种大规模改造的后果,很多贫苦的人从市中心区搬到郊区去了。在北京我也看到了类似的情况,比如说很多城里的穷人都搬到丰台,就可能出现严重的问题。大家都说巴黎好,巴黎被奥斯曼拆了十几年,我认为现在巴黎还会产生骚乱,就是奥斯曼埋下的祸根,把穷人都赶到外面去,里面全是富人。不像伦敦,伦敦就是好坏房子掺着,富人可以贡献不动产税,能带动整个社区的公共服务,让富人来帮助穷人。

一条胡同并不一定都是豪宅,北京以前的胡同就不是这样,小胡同里面住着大人物,胡同里的街坊们社会地位各异,这是一种最有趣味、最丰富的城市生活,在这样一种空间里每个人都有机会。有些房子质量差点,也许租金会便宜点,就会让一些收入低的人有个去处,等他富了又能够离开那里,这才像城市的感觉。这是个社会问题,不能单靠物质改造的手段来解决。其实北京城从元大都开始一直在长,但长到现在出了问题,应该把它的细胞核修好,再把它的循环系统做好,让它慢慢地恢复活力。

我觉得对于旧城保护要用一种中医的办法,像扎针灸那样,把穴位扎活。咱们现在往往用西医的办法,感觉到这个胳膊不太好了,就把它给剁掉了,安一个假胳膊,这是我很反对的方式。

崔愷:你这个形容非常好——中医和西医。中医属于调理,舒经活血;西医是有什么症状直接给你对应解决这个症状的治疗。中国今天经济的发展,人们生活的变化,速度是非常非常快的。这跟以前美国的发展不一样,甚至和日本的经济复苏也不一样。20年前我们根本想不到我们有自己的住宅,自己的汽车,当时想家里有钢琴都难以想象,这一下全都变成现实了。整个社会的变化这么快,也加快了城市的发展节奏。我们在学习欧洲的经验,包括刚才你提到的雅各布斯的理论——城市有机更新微循环,但是今天政府做什么事都希望快,他看到这些旧房子,有点等不及,一方面有老百姓的呼声,一方面感觉市政设施、城市形象像块伤疤,就希望一年一变样,三年大变样。是不是真正能够用微循环的办法,通过慢慢赎买、转换、交易的办法把城市复兴,哪一天才能看到一个漂亮的四合院的北京加上一个漂亮的现代化的北京城?所以我虽然同意微循环的方法,但是我怀疑这样的方式跟今天的发展不同步。

王军: 我也和一些官员交换过意见。北京城很大,规划市区1000多平方公里,老城区占5.76%,现在老城区里还剩下1/3,吴良镛先生算过,风貌还比较完整的只有十几平方公里。这十几平方公里之外还有1000多平方公里,那些地方日新月异,这里宁可保守一点。我也知道区政府的苦衷,我非常清楚他们的动机是什么,但老城区现在是越来越少了,所以,宁可保守,先放一放,外面可以搞得快一些,但里面这一块毕竟从元大都开始已经积淀了700多年,宣武区那边可以追溯到辽代、唐代,甚至更早,有3000多年的历史。哪怕有争论,也是正常的,先让大家争几年,想好了再动手。

崔愷:是,我也很同意你的观点。我觉得从根本上解决问题需要整个政府管理机制上的转变,但是我们建筑师通常都比较微观,在城市建设当中要解决具体问题,拆,拆了以后怎么办?不拆,不拆怎么改造?这中间有具体的技术性挑战,有些时候在这方面我们和文物专家还是有一些不同的观点。

王军: 2005年1月份国务院批准的北京城市总体规划,已经提出历史文化名城保护操作技术层面的观念,就是要推动住房体制改革,明确产权,让当地居民按照保护规划的要求,进行自我的更新和修缮,成为保护的主体。这个规划回答的问题,不再只是房子要盖成什么样,而是这些活动是以谁为主体来做的。有了这一条,也许来找您设计的就不是开发商,而是老百姓了。北京市把"文革"时期遗留的标准租房还给产权人,按照保护规划的设计导则来做。建筑师可以参加到这个程序当中去,就和旧城保护统一起来了。如

果还用开发商成片推倒的方式,必然会激起文化遗产保护界的批评。我们已 经有了一个总体规划,是具有法律效力的。

崔愷: 我还想讨论一个问题。我们曾经给开发商做过一个项目,在三眼井地区,北京的中心,我出生的院子后面。这个地区现状有800多户人家,开发商希望能变成20多户人家,这个反差很大,要疏解大量的人口。我们初期有点怀疑,从社会责任的角度讲,是不是需要给富人做事情? 我们很希望给城市利益和公众利益多做一点工作。但在详细调查后,我们的观念有了转变,从历史上讲北京旧城发展的逻辑曾经被打断过,设想从乾隆年间就生活在这个院子里的住户,如果逐渐转换自己的生活方式,也可能不断受到现代化技术、经济水平的影响,甚至可能会受到外来文化的影响,他会在自己的房子里发生什么事情? 因为我住在乾隆爷给我的这么一个京城的旁边,我再落后我也要坚守我的老房子,他会这样想吗? 从历史上看,他们的改造和对建筑的重新利用实际上也是很自然的。北京很多的大宅院,甚至王府里面都出现了西洋楼门、玻璃罩,或是里面一些景观都受到西洋的影响,甚至有汽车就把胡同拆宽了,开着汽车进去。解放以后,很多的政府机构进来了,也有开车的要求,也有一些高级领导人住了几进院子,廊子太冷就封成暖廊,汽车也要开到院子里去……这样的改造时时都在进行。

今天我们的专家把事情强调得很绝对,必须按什么什么原样来保护,刚才你 谈到城市改造的导则,但导则到底怎么定,我自己也有一点困惑。

我最近让研究生写一篇调查报告,四合院是不是适合今天的现代生活?即便是修缮得很好的四合院,如果说里边的进深、开间不能扩大,立面不能修改,那么房子是不是节能?是不是通风?是不是防潮?家具是不是只有一种摆法,不能有变化?这些问题我觉得也值得提出来。四合院这种形态再好,是适合100年前、50年前的生活场景的,与今天的生活可能有很多矛盾,在四合院保护和改造的过程当中,为什么不能有我们今天的自信呢?如果我们中国人的自信完全建立在老祖宗的头上,没有故宫,没有四合院,我们就不叫中国人了?这也值得质疑。

也有人说今天中国人做的事就是中国文化的一个延续,但我仍然认为这中间 应该有一个结合点,可能比较中庸,我也在思考,希望找到更好的两全其 美,甚至三全其美的解决方法。

**王军**:像三眼井这种地方,如果开发商要去做,我希望他不是用成片开发或者用强制性搬迁的方式,而是你去敲人家老百姓的门,人家愿意卖给你,你就买一个院子。