

THE
PICTURES
COLLECTION
OF
ARCHITECTURE
IN
HIGHER
EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS
OF
GUANGDONG
PROVINCE

GENERAL
PLANNING
SECTION

CHIEF EDITORS:
He Bao Wei
Huang Guo Huan
Li Pe Xiu
Zhang Yuan Liang

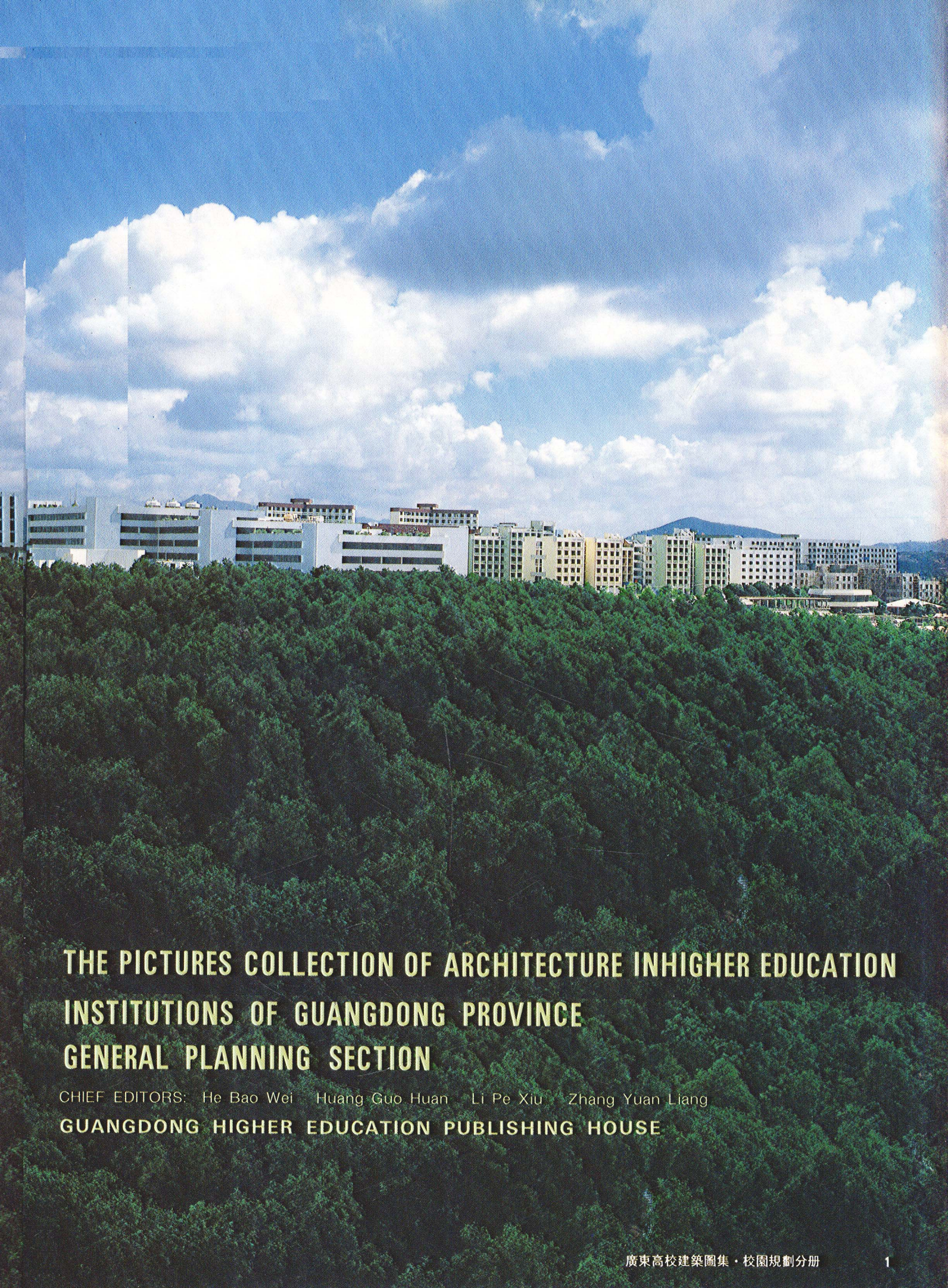
GUANGDONG
HIGHER
EDUCATION
PUBLISHING
HOUSE

校園規劃分冊

廣東省高等學校
建築圖集

主編
何寶瑋
黃國煥
李培休
張元亮

廣東高等教育出版社



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廣東省高等學校建築圖集

校園規劃分冊

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放异彩

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一九九一年四月

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創造良好育人環境

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一九九一年三月

搞好高校規劃
提高投資效益

周進源
一九九一年三月

序言

PREFACE

廣東省高等教育局副局長 周鶴鳴 Zhou Heming

教育是立國之本。教育事業的發展規模和教育質量的高低，直接標志着一個國家的綜合國力，也是一個國家社會、經濟、文化、科學發展的先決條件。我們黨一貫重視教育事業，把發展教育事業作為一項戰略任務來抓。特別是在黨的十一屆三中全會以後，我國的高等教育事業取得了迅速發展的可喜景象。

廣東省在解放前有 16 所高等學校。新中國成立後，在當時歷史條件下，經過 1952 年的院系調整，設有中山大學、華南工學院、華南農學院、華南醫學院和華南師範學院五所大學。爾後，經過 40 年的曲折發展歷程，到 1990 年全省已擁有 45 所高等學校。最近又通過治理整頓，調整為 41 所高等學校。這批學校校園占地總面積達 3 萬 2 千畝，建築總面積為 435 萬平方米。在校本科生、專科生計 10 萬名，研究生有 3700 余名。廣東省在改革開放 10 年中，高校基建總投資是前 30 年的 10.5 倍，資金總投入為 3.2 億元，共興建校舍 329 萬平方米，占現有校舍總面積的四分之三。一大批教學樓、圖書館、實驗室、教工學生宿舍等設施的興建，緩和了教學、科研、生活用房短缺的矛盾，為我省高等教育事業的穩健發展奠定了基礎。

為了反映我省 40 年來高校基本建設取得的巨大成就，總結經驗教訓，指導今後工作，廣東省高校基建研究會始議編輯出版《廣東省高等學校建築圖集》，這一提議得到了省高教局和各學校的積極支持。一年多來大家齊心協力、嚴肅認真地工作，今天《廣東省高等學校建築圖集·校園規劃分冊》終於和廣大讀者見面了，這無疑是值得慶賀的一件喜事。

校園總體規劃是各校發展的藍圖，一經有關部門審定，就是校園建設的綱領，是學校行政管理的決策依據，也是上級部門衡量各校基建實績的標準。因此，必須十分重視制訂各校總體規劃的工作，并逐年實施、不斷完善。所以我們在這一系列建築圖冊編纂過程中，首先出版校園規劃分冊。教學實驗室建築、圖書館建築、學生教工生活區建築等分冊圖集亦將陸續出版。

校園規劃分冊以中英兩種文字，簡要、明確地介紹了全省各高校的地理位置、學校規模、專業設置、師資力量、科研設備、教學環境與生活設施概況；同時又以較大篇幅介紹了全省各校校園規劃與建設實施的情況。圖集以生動的文字、精美的圖片，藝術地再現各校綺麗的風光和巍峨的校舍，記敘了我省高等教育事業的發展歷程。這是我省社會主義建設成就的一個重要方面，是改革開放帶來的豐碩成果，也是我省高等教育事業發展的一個里程碑。

我省高校基本建設成績斐然，但是由于過去忽視教育，長期投資不足，造成今天歷史欠賬仍然較多。加之，近些年來的迅速發展，也出現了一些“先上馬、後備鞍”的新欠賬。在這種舊賬未還清、新賬又再欠的情況下，當前高校的基建工作任務仍然十分艱巨。存在着校園面積長期不能達標，應征、可征土地不能及時征用，危房不能按期更新改造，急需的教學、科研和生活用房建設一再推遲等方面問題。在黨中央教育政策指引下，在省委和省政府的關懷支持下，隨着我省社會經濟的發展和人們對教育觀念的更新，我們深信，廣東省各高等學校的基本建設一定會在克服困難中取得更好的成績。

趁本書出版發行之際，首先我向本書的組織者、編寫者、出版者和所有支持者表示衷心的感謝。希望本書能對各校在加強校園建設的領導和管理方面起到積極的推動作用。人們將從這本書中窺見廣東省高等教育事業前進的腳印，開放、改革的成就。這套系列建築圖集的出版發行必將推動我省高等教育事業的發展和建築業的創作繁榮，其意義是十分深遠的。

Education is the basis to found a country. The development scale of education undertakings and the height of teaching quality directly indicate the comprehensive national power, while serving as the prerequisites for the social, cultural and scientific development and economic growth. Our Party has consistently attached importance to the education cause and regarded it as one strategic task. Especially, after the Third Plenary Session of the PCC, the higher education in our country has achieved flourishing developments.

There were 16 Higher Education Institutions in Guangdong Province before liberation in 1949. After the founding of new China, a readjustment of Institutions and Departments was made in 1952 under the then historical conditions, and there after existed 5 Higher Education Institutions: Zhongshan University, South China Institute of Technology, South China Agricultural Institute, South China Medical college and South China Normal College. Up to 1990, after all its ups and downs developments in 40 years, Guangdong province had a total of 45 Universities and Colleges. Currently, there are 41 Universities and Colleges after the rectification. The total covered space of these Universities and Colleges reaches 32,000 Mu, and the total floor areas is 4,350,000 square meters. The current enrollment numbers over 100,000 graduates (including undergraduates in diploma courses), and 3,700 post-graduates. By following the policy of "Reform and Opening to the Outside World" in the past ten years, 3.2 billion yuan has been invested into the capital construction of Guangdong Province's Universities and Colleges, (10.5 times as much as the amount combined in the previous 30 years). A total floor space of 3,290,000 square meters of campus housing has been built up, accounting for three quarters of the current total areas of housing. A large number of teaching buildings, libraries, labs, teaching staff's residence and students' dorms, etc. has been added, thus greatly reducing the pressure on the housing facilities for teaching, scientific research and living. All these has laid a sound foundation for the steady development of the Higher Education in Guangdong Province.

To display the great achievement of the capital construction in Guangdong's Universities and Colleges, sum up the experiences and draw lessons, the Research Society of Capital Construction in Higher Education Institutions of Guangdong Province proposed to compile "The Pictures Collection of Architecture in Higher Education Institutions of Guangdong Province", on which the future developments of construction in Universities and Colleges would be based. The proposal received positive response from both Guangdong Higher Education Bureau and the leaders of each University and College in the Province. "The Pictures Collection of Architecture in Higher Education Institutions of Guangdong Province. General Planning" has been published through the rigorous and earnest work and the concerted efforts in the year past. This is really a good deed worth congratulating.

General Planning of campus is the blueprint for the developments of capital construction in Universities and Colleges. Once it is examined and approved by the higher authority departments concerned, it automatically becomes the guiding principle of campus's construction, the basis for administration decision-making and the measuring standard of checking the factual merits of campus capital construction by higher authority departments. Each University and College is required to stress the campus general planning of its own, and carry out year by year to perfect it. Because of the great significance of campus general planning, the "General Planning" volume came out first among the series of "The Pictures Collection of Architecture in Higher Education Institutions of Guangdong Province". Other volumes on labs' architecture, libraries architecture and living areas' construction for students and teaching staff, etc. are to

appear one by one. Published both in Chinese and English version, the "General Planning" volume precisely and briefly illustrates the 41 Institutions of Higher Learning in the whole Province, including information of their geographical locations, operating scale, specialities offered, teaching staff, equipments for scientific research, instruction environments and living facilities, along with the history of higher education evolution in our Province. The implementation of General Planning of Guangdong Higher Education Institutions is also dealt with in a larger space. Readers would be presented with delicate pictures of charming scenery, towering campus buildings and different styles of small scenic spots dotted in the campus, together with lively scripts. Everyone should notice that it is one aspect of the achievement in our Province's socialistic construction, an important accomplishment brought about by the reforms and opening policy, and a milestone of the Higher Education development in Guangdong Province.

In spite of the great achievement made in the past decade, Guangdong Higher Education still severely lags behind other Provinces, because of the past ignorance of education, insufficient investment for long period and the great debts owed by history. What is more, during the period when we were striving to change the backward situation in the last ten years, some new debts of "putting the cart before the horse" appeared namely, to start operating a college before its general conditions are sufficiently qualified. Under this circumstances, great difficulties still exist in capital construction of Higher Education Institutions and the task is rather arduous. For instance, the campus floor space of some Institutions couldn't meet the required standard for a long time, incapability to timely levy the land that should or could be levied, being unable to renew or transform a large number of dangerous houses, and time and again delay the repairing work of such badly needed housing as for teaching, scientific research, production and living, etc.. But we deeply believe: with social economic development and citizens' changes over the concept of education, each University and College will achieve even faster and better development of capital construction in the future, under the guidance by the education policies of the Central Party Committee and with the concern and support of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial Government.

Now, upon the publishing and distributing of this book, firstly, let me take this opportunity to express my cordial thanks to the organizers, editors, publishers and those supporters; Secondly, I hope this book will be an important promotion to the work of leadership and administration in strengthening the campus capital construction in each Institutions. One could trace the advancing footsteps of development of the Higher Education undertakings in Guangdong Province and catch a glimpse of the achievement brought by the reforms and opening policy. The publication of the Pictures Collection of Architecture's series, should promote the development of Higher Education cause in our province, contribute to the prosperity of creation in architecture, and has a far-reaching significance.

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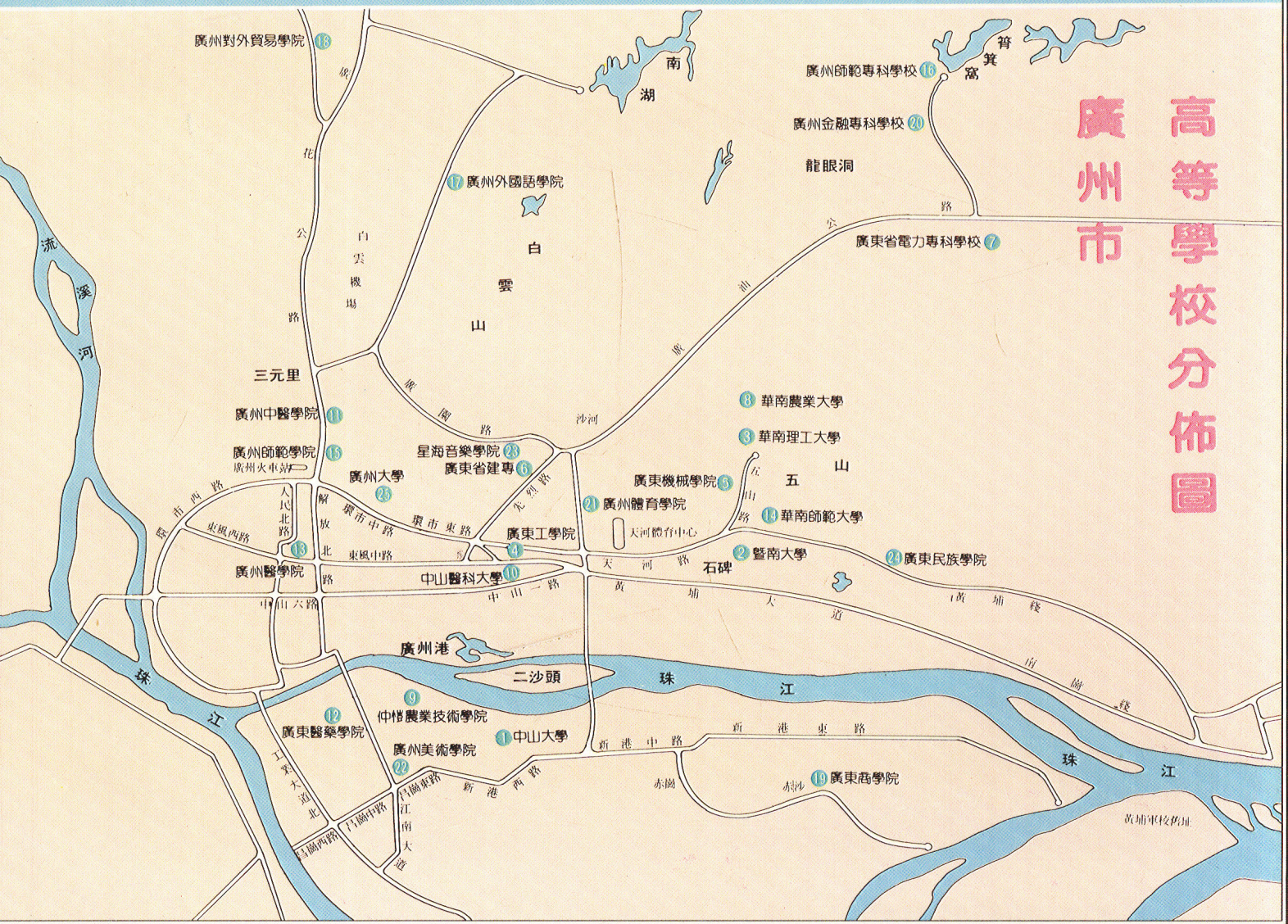
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82	Zhongkai Agrotechnical College	Institute of Arts	
85	Foshan Junior Veterinary College	149	Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts
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廣東省 高等學校分佈圖



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- ② Jinan University
- ③ South China University of Technology
- ④ Guangdong Institute of Technology
- ⑤ Guangdong Mechanical College
- ⑥ Guangdong Architectural Engin. College
- ⑦ Guangdong Electric Power Academy
- ⑧ South China Agricultural University
- ⑨ Zhongkai Agrotechnical College
- ⑩ Sun Yat Sen University of medical Sciences
- ⑪ Guangzhou College of Trad. Chinese Med.
- ⑫ Guangdong Med. and and Pharm. College
- ⑬ Guangzhou Medical College
- ⑭ South China Normal University
- ⑮ Guangzhou Teacher's College
- ⑯ Guangzhou Junior Teachers' College
- ⑰ Guangzhou Institute of Foreign Languages
- ⑱ Guangzhou Institute of Foreign Trade
- ⑲ Guangdong Commercial College
- ⑳ Guangzhou Finance Institute
- ㉑ Guangzhou Institute of Physical Education
- ㉒ Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts
- ㉓ Xinghai Conservatory of Music
- ㉔ Guangdong Institute for Nationalities
- ㉕ Guangzhou University



廣東省高等學校通訊地址一覽表

學校類別	學校名稱	主管部門	郵政編碼	校 址	電話總機	電報掛號
綜合大學	中山大學	國家教委	510275	廣州河南新港路	446300	8775
	暨南大學	國務院僑辦	510623	廣州石牌	516511	0870
	深圳大學	深圳市政府	518060	廣東省深圳市南山區	660277	3356
	汕頭大學	廣東省高教局	515063	廣東省汕頭市鮑浦	221128	2828
	五邑大學	江門市政府	529042	江門市	352112	0305
理工院校	華南理工大學	國家教委	510641	廣州市五山	511311	7003
	廣東工學院	廣東省高教局	510090	廣州市東風東路 729 號	766069	5965
	廣東機械學院	廣東省高教局	516320	廣州市五山南秀村	510643	4076
	廣東建築工程專科學校	省高教局、省建委	510500	廣州市沙河頂	707585	
	廣東省電力專科學校	廣東省電力局	510520	廣州市郊沙河龍洞	705272	
	廣東石油化工專科學校	石化總公司	525000	廣東省茂名市官渡	88196	1351
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	湛江水產學院	農牧漁業部	524025	廣東省湛江市霞山	281372	8110
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	廣州師範學院	廣州市政府	510400	廣州市桂花崗 1 號	663804	3861
	廣州師範專科學校	廣州市政府	510030	廣州市起義路 144 號	355417	
	雷州師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	524048	廣東省湛江市赤坎寸金路	338283	
	肇慶師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	528061	廣東省肇慶市東崗	233105	0077
	韓山師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	515607	廣東省潮州市橋東	731604	
	韶關師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	512005	廣東省韶關市大塘路	85707	
	惠陽師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	516015	廣東省惠州市豐湖	233955	
	佛山師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	528000	廣東省佛山市弼塘	272105	
	嘉應師範專科學校	廣東省高教局	514015	梅州市饒公橋	223527	
	深圳師範專科學校	深圳市政府	518029	深圳市坭崗西路	263440	
	廣州外國語學院	國家教委	510421	廣州市北郊黃菱洞	627595	0009
財經院校	廣州對外貿易學院	外貿部	510450	廣州市北郊大朗	601660	
	廣東商學院	廣東省高教局	510320	廣州市河南赤沙	452110	4373
	廣州金融專科學校	中國人民銀行	510521	廣州市沙河龍眼洞	706345	1041
體育院校	廣州體育學院	廣東省高教局	510503	廣州市沙河	706280	0565
藝術院校	廣州美術學院	廣東省高教局	510261	廣州市昌崗東路 257 號	449883	3158
	星海音樂學院	廣東省高教局	510500	廣州市先烈東橫路 48 號	775808	
民族院校	廣東民族學院	廣東省高教局	510633	廣州市石牌棠下	515722	4980
新建大學	廣州大學	廣州市政府	510050	廣州市小北下塘	347348	6194
	西江大學	肇慶市政府	526061	廣東省肇慶市東崗	233105	0077
	韶關大學	韶關市政府	512003	廣東省韶關市韓家山	82419	
	佛山大學	佛山市政府	528000	廣東省佛山市弼塘	272105	
	嘉應大學	梅州市政府	514015	梅州市梅子崗	232539	2393

中山大學

ZHONGSHAN UNIVERSITY

中山大學是一所綜合性全國重點大學，由孫中山先生於1924年創辦，原名廣東大學。1926年為紀念孫中山先生，改名為中山大學。

1952年中山大學通過全國高校院系調整，和嶺南大學等院校有關學科合併，組建成一所以文、理科為基礎的綜合性大學。校址由廣州石牌遷至廣州河南嶺南大學原址康樂園。

在院系調整後，經一系列改造，中山大學有較大的發展，特別是黨的十一屆三中全會以來，學校堅持四項基本原則，把學校辦成以提高為主的教學、科研、生產（社會應用）相結合的辦學實體，成為一所立足國內，面向世界的多科性綜合大學。

1990年初，全校設有研究生院，並設有嶺南（大學）學院，管理學院，孫文校門

學院，地球與環境科學學院和成人教育學院等五個學院，23個學系，43個專業，還有英語、漢語培訓中心等。教職工人數4,000多人，其中教授、副教授和高級技術人員近700人；在校學生人數12,000多人。其中博士生、碩士生1,040多人，本科生6,100多人，專科生1,400多人，夜大、進修、來華留學生、英語培訓生2,060多人，函授生1,000多人。

中山大學規劃發展規模為全日制在校學生10,200人，其中本科生8,000人，研究生1,200人（博士生136人，碩士生1,064人），來華留學生、進修生、干訓生900人，夜大學2,000人；教職工人數4,995人；規劃校舍建築面積51萬多平方米。

中山大學校園北臨珠江，距市中心約

七公里，水、陸交通極為便利。校園現占地面積約1.2平方公里，校舍建築面積約為43萬平方米，校園樹木蔥蘢，四季常青，綠化覆蓋率達61.8%，環境清靜幽雅，是教學、科研、學習的好地方。

中山大學總體布局和功能分區基本明確合理，校舍建築具有傳統建築風格。為此，在規劃中盡量做到總體布局和功能分區更趨合理，為教工、學生創造安靜、優美的工作、學習環境和文明、衛生、方便的生活條件；盡量做到保持校園歷史風貌，注意新、舊校舍的統一。校園以貫通南北的主干道——逸仙路為中軸線，東西向與南北向干道相互貫穿，構成網格式的校內道路網，連結着校內主要的三大功能區。

教學、科研和行政區——中區即東到英東體育中心，西至西大球場。全校的院、





矗立在校園中心區的孫中山先生銅像全景

系、中心基本設在這裏。規劃中理學院、文學院、政法學院和外語學院等將逐步相繼設立。

中區以院、系、中心分區設樓，在適中位置設公共圖書館、教學樓和校部辦公樓；在它的東邊設有由香港知名愛國人士、中山大學名譽博士霍英東先生捐贈巨款興建的一現代化綜合型的體育教學、訓練和競賽基地——中山大學英東體育中心。包括有體育館一座，塑膠跑道標準田徑場一座，游泳池二個，跳水池一個，網球場六個，排球場二個和籃球場七個。

紀念孫中山先生的銅像屹立在該區的中央，中西合璧，紅磚綠瓦的亭、樓、館、堂在這裏與蒼樹、草坪交相輝映，構成校園景觀的主體，顯示出中山大學校園別具的通透、深遠、自然和寧靜的特點。

規劃中要求在校園逸仙路中心路段新建校舍必須保持與傳統建築風格的統一性，而在路南、北端地段可布置多層或高層的時代建築，使之形成校園中軸綫兩端高突，中間平緩開潤的輪廓綫效果。

學生生活區——東區。即英東體育中心以東。數千名學生集中住宿在這裏。規劃中宿舍樓按行列式排列，學生食堂基本分散布置在通往教學區的順路方向上，各種生活服務點沿着校園東路該區段集中設置，為學生創造了衛生、方便的生活環境。

為加強學生第二課堂的活動，除在區內設有學生會和各種課余活動的會、社外，規劃將區內的‘東湖’設計成園林式的學生活動中心。為增強學生體質，除英東體育中心外，在宿舍的周圍都設有各種課

外活動的場地。

教工生活區——西區。即西大球場以西。規劃中為使住宅區相對獨立，採取了控制原東區、中區住宅用地和逐步拆遷改造的措施，新建的住宅和宿舍均集中在這裏。住宅的排列仍以條狀行列式為主，點式住宅在此有似奇峰突起，給住宅區帶來牽製的作用和對比的效果。這裏已設有幼托、小學、商店、招待所、菜市場、餐廳、煤氣站等配套生活設施。規劃中還將興建教工活動中心一座和校醫院一座，美化區內的小花園數處。

校園東北角是校辦工廠區，學校的附屬工廠集中安排在這裏。

為保持校園的歷史風貌，以及進一步改善教學、科研和師生員工生活條件，尚需在校園東北和西北邊界處征用土地 100



多畝，以緩解極為困難的規劃用地。

中山大學校園規劃正為全校上萬名師生員工的學習、工作和生活創造一個井然有序，充滿活力的活動空間。



孫中山先生銅像



孫中山先生紀念館 △

▽ 校史的窺見——廣寒宮



Zhongshan University is one of the key comprehensive universities in China. Originally known as Guangdong University, it was founded by Dr. Sun Yatsen in 1924. In 1926, it was renamed Zhongshan University in commemoration of Dr. Sun Yatsen.

In 1952, in the nation-wide readjustment of institutions of higher education, Zhongshan University was incorporated with departments of Lingnan Universities and some other universities and colleges to become a multi-disciplinary university based on the two major fields of arts and science, with its campus located at what used to be the site of Lingnan University.

Since the readjustment of educational institutions and departments and the educational reforms, Zhongshan University has been growing rapidly. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, many new specialties have been restored or set up to meet the needs of training personnel for socialist construction. At present, the university consists of a graduate school, 5 colleges (Lingnan College, the College of Management, Sun Wen College, the College of Earth and Environmental Sciences, and the College of Continued Education). 23 departments with 43 majors, and English language center, and a Chinese language center. It has a staff of more than 4,000 people and 12,000 students, including 1,060 postgraduates pursuing Doctoral or Master's degrees, 7,500 undergraduates, 2,060 students (including international students) attending full-time or evening specialized classes or language training classes, and more than 1,000 correspondence students.

英東體育中心之一 游泳池



According to the university's development program, in 1995, the number of full-time students will reach 10,200, including 8,000 undergraduates, 1,200 postgraduates (of whom 136 will pursue Doctoral degrees and 1,064 will pursue Master's degrees), and 900 international students, Chinese students taking special courses and cadre trainees receiving special training, and 2,000 evening school students at college level. The number of the faculty, staff, and workers will total 4,995. The total built up area will increase to more than 510,000 square meters.

The campus of Zhongshan University is situated on the southern bank of the Pearl River, about seven kilometers from the downtown area. It has excellent land and water traffic connections with other parts of the city. It covers an area of 430,000 square meters. 61.8% of the campus is covered with luxuriant evergreen vegetation. This placid setting makes it a good place for teaching, study and research.

The overall layout of the campus and its division into three major functional district has been rational on the whole, while the architecture embodies a traditional style. For this reason, it is essential for the development program to endeavor to maintain the original style, further improve and rationalize the layout, and harmonize all new construction with the existing buildings. A main campus road, known as Yatsen Road, runs from north to south right through the center. Together with other north-bound roads, it is intersected by many east-bound roads, forming a network of paths connecting the three functional districts of the campus.

The central district is for teaching, research, and administration. It extends from the West Sports Field to the Yingdong Sports Center in the east, embracing all the existing colleges, departments, and centers. According to the construction program, the Colleges of Arts, Science, Law, and Foreign Languages will also be built here. Big buildings will be constructed according to the division of colleges, departments, and centers. The university library, classroom buildings, and the administration building are all located here. East of this area is the modern Yingdong Sports Center, donated by Mr. Huo Yingdong (also known as Y. T. Fok), a famous patriot in Hong Kong with an Honorary Doctor's

degree from Zhongshan University. It consists of a gymnasium, a sports field with plastic tracks, two swimming-pools, a diving-pool, six tennis courts, two volley-ball fields, and seven basket-ball fields and is used for physical education, training, and competition.

The statue of Dr. Sun Yatsen stands solemnly at the center of the campus. All around, luxuriant trees, lawns, and buildings add radiance and beauty to each other, displaying the unique features of the campus — transparency, immensity, naturalness, and tranquility. The long-term planning requires that the unity of architectural styles be maintained in the central area around Yatsen Road, while allowing for the construction of multistory modern buildings towards the north and south ends, thus creating a special effect of variety in unity in the profile of the campus, with a gentle evenness around this central area.

The east district is the living quarters for the thousands of students. In the construction program, students' dormitories will all be aligned with the north-bound roads, with the dining-halls located along the roads leading to the teaching areas. The stores and service facilities will be found along Yuandong Road.

To promote students' extracurricular activities, space has been allocated for student unions, societies, and associations. Besides, The East Lake area will be transformed into a picturesque student center. There are already a number of sports grounds around the student dormitories, serving to improve the students' physique.

The west district, lying to the west of the West Sports Field, is the living quarters for the faculty and staff. All of the newly-built apartments and dormitories are located there, as it is laid down in the development program that the living quarters should form a separate area of its own, and that space for housing purposes should be minimized in the east and central districts, while the original housing in these districts will be removed in time. Apartment buildings will be arranged mainly in linear fashion but interspersed with separate buildings, thus imparting a feeling of contrast and variety. A nursery, a primary school, a gas supply station, a guest house, a store, a mini-market, several dining-halls, and many other services will be located there. To further enrich the life of the staff, a recreational center will be set up, which will include a spa-

英東體育中心之一 體育館



cious building, the West Lake, rebuilt and improved, and a few small flower gardens.

According to the long-term program, an industrial center will also be established in the northeast corner of the campus, which will consist of all the workshops and factories in the university.

With its development program being implemented, the campus of Zhongshan University is becoming an ideal place, well laid out and organized, for the study, work, and life of the thousands of teachers, staff, and students.



曾憲梓堂 △

▽ 嶺南(大學)學院



時、空永寧靜——東湖秋色 ▽



中山大學現狀圖

