步以中國建筑师

CONTEMPORARY CHINESE ARCHITECTS

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步代中國建筑师

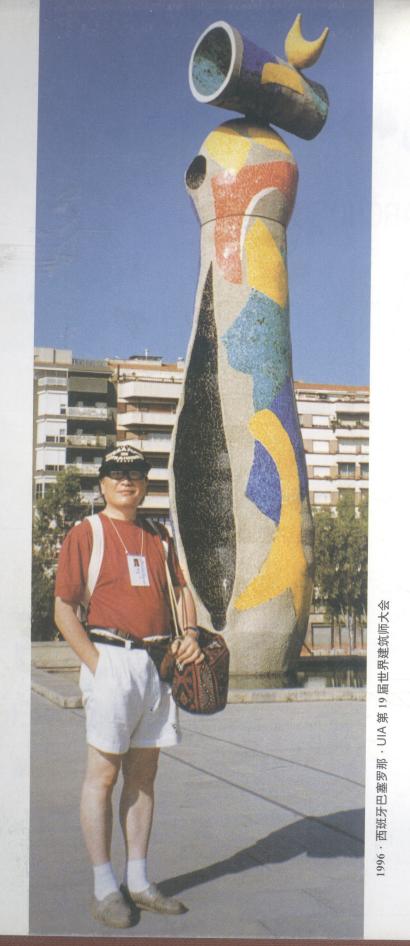
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前言

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:

多的意

1997年3月1日 于北京 凡是和布正伟接触过的同志,大约都会有一种印象,即他是一位很富有个性的人,这不仅表现在言谈举止上,而且也表现在做学问和搞创作上。就我看来,这种个性可以用敢想、敢说、敢闯、敢创八个字来概括。

布正伟是我们的校友,我们之间还兼有师友之情。不过这"师"却是泛指,因为我并没有直接教过他,只是沾了一点"闻道于先"的光,而"友"却更贴切,因为我们都是师从于徐中先生,并从恩师的教诲中得益至深。徐先生不仅为他传道、授业、解惑,而且还是他的硕士研究生导师。

布正伟早在学生时代就有点身手不凡。当时的学位制度尚处于初创阶段,硕士生在修满学位课程后只要写出一篇二、三万字的论文,便可以授予学位。但布正伟却有更高的追求,毕业后不久,便在原论文的基础上发展成为一本学术专著《现代建筑的结构构思与设计技巧》,并正式出版。从论著中可以看出,他既有很强的逻辑思维能力,又具有很强的形象思维能力,且善于把两者融汇贯通。

研究生毕业后,他分配到设计部门工作,成了一名地道的"职业"建筑师。职业者何?从通常的意义上理解,就是谋生的一种手段,再说得直白一点就是靠某种活计为营生。然而要搞创作,特别是在事业上要有所追求的话,持这种态度是绝对不可能有什么作为的。布正伟则不同,作为一名职业建筑师,在他漫长的创作道路上却是满怀激情、刻意创新,力求走出一条具有自己特色的路子。他把每一项设计任务,不论是大的、小的、一般的或特殊的,都看成是一种机遇,从不轻易放过,而是牢牢地抓住它,力求上品位、成精品,以至在他设计的各种类型建筑中几乎都是有个性、有特色、有说法的。

所谓"说法",就是依据,就是道理,再升华一步,就是理论。当前,大家都意识到建筑创作水平上不去,

在很大程度上就是因为建筑师的理论修养不够,特别是从事实际工作的建筑师,虽然具有丰富的经验,应付工程驾轻就熟,甚至也能设计出一些满不错的建筑,但要问个究竟则嗫嚅不清。布正伟则是一位勤于思考的人,他每做设计必先反复思考,充分研究功能、环境、文化大背景、技术经济……等一系列制约设计的因素和条件,然后方从容构思,以期求得方案的尽善尽美。待项目建成后,又著文阐明自己的思路和探索过程,且不计得失成败,都试图给一个"说法",这里便自然地孕含了某些理性思维。久而久之,随着阅历的增长,经验的积累,特别是思考的深化,便不期而然地形成了一套比较系统的设计理论——自在生成论。

在这本即将付梓的专著中,既有大量的工程实例, 又有他在实践"自在生成论"方面的创作体会。从中我 们将可以了解到布正伟的建筑观和创作之路,同时也 能领略到他的深厚功力和技巧。

值此世纪之交,又迎来国际建筑师大会在北京召 开之际,祝愿布正伟同志继续发扬敢想、敢说、敢创的 精神,为我国建筑创作水平的提高做出更大贡献!

3 - pm

1998年10月4日于天津大学

彭一刚 1932 年 9 月 3 日生于安徽合肥, 1953 年毕业于天津大学土木 工程系建筑学专业。现为天津大学建筑学院教授、博士生导师、名誉院 长, 国家一级注册建筑师,中国建筑师学会建筑创作与理论学术委员会 委员,全国政协委员。他的学术著作和建筑作品在国内多次获奖, 1995 年当选为中国科学院院士。

PREFACE

Everyone who knows Mr. Bu Zhengwei might be impressed by his strong personality, which is reflected both in the way he speaks and acts and in the way he engages in architectural studies and creation. His personality may be summarized as "bold to think, speak, act and create".

Bu Zhengwei and I are schoolmates and friends. Though he sees me as his teacher, I never actually taught him. We are real friends because we were both students of Mr. Xu Zhong and we both benefited a lot from his instructions. Mr. Xu was actually his adviser for graduate studies.

Bu Zhengwei was remarkable early in his student days. The degree system at the time was still in a preliminary stage. Master's degree students would be awarded the degree if only they completed all the courses required and write a paper of about 30,000 Chinese characters. Bu Zhengwei, however, had higher pursuits. Soon after graduation he developed the original paper into a book entitled *Structural Conception and Design Skills in Modern Architecture* and had it published. From this book we can see that Mr. Bu is strong both in logical and figurative thinking and is good at blending the two into one.

Upon graduation from graduate school, Mr. Bu was assigned to work at a design institute and became a real "professional" architect. By profession we usually mean it as a means of survival. Put more plainly, a profession is a trade through which one makes a living. However, when it comes to architectural creation, especially when you wish to achieve something in your career, you will never make it if you take that attitude. Bu Zhengwei does the opposite. In his creative career as a professional architect he has always maintained passion and originality and he has tried to find a way of his own. He treats every design job, big or small, usually or specially as a good opportunity for creating a quality product or even masterpiece. The result is that individuality, character, cause and effect are manifested in all kinds of buildings that he designs.

Here the "cause and effect" may refer to basis, theorem or even theory. Nowadays people have all come to an understanding that the reason why the level of

architectural creation is not advanced is to a great extent the fact that architects are not well versed in theoretical knowledge. More so for practicing architects experienced in design but can give no explication of their works even when they have done a few very good works. Bu Zhengwei is very much of a thinker who would ruminate continuously, study the function, environment, cultural background and technical, economic and other factors to be considered for a design project before actually conceiving the design so that it will be as near perfection as possible. Once a project is completed, he would commit to paper his train of thought and explorative process and venture to give a plausible account of his success or failure and gain or loss, wherein are naturally embodied some rational thinking. And, with the passage of time, the growth of knowledge and of experience and with deeper and more thinking, he developed a quite systematic design theory — the doctrine of Growthitself.

In this book we will read not only Bu Zhengwei's voluminous project samples but also his detailed elaboration on the doctrine of Growth-itself and its application in his architectural practice. From it we will have a command of his architectural outlook and creative track and, in the meantime, organize his solid foundation and mellow techniques.

I wish Mr. Bu Zhengwei greater success in his career.

Peng Yigang Tianjin University Oct. 4, 1998

Peng Yigang was born on September 3, 1932 in Hefei City, Anhui Province. He graduated as an architectural undergraduate from the Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture of Tianjin University in 1953. He is now a professor, doctoral student adviser and honorary president of the School of Architecture of the same university. He is a top grade registered architect. He has won many awards for his architectural writings and design works. He is also a CPPCC member and he was elected academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1995.

ENLIGTENMENT IN DESIGN



北京中国美术馆鸟瞰 (1978)

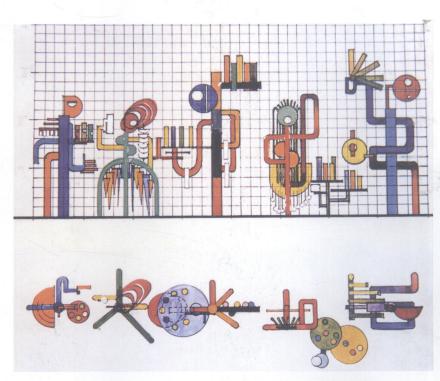
建筑还是那个建筑,但建筑又早已不完全是它自身了。在大学的时候, 我就特别喜欢戴念慈大师设计的中国美术馆,但只是到了70年代末,当我满 怀激情画这幅建筑画的时候,我才切实领悟到了它的空间、形体以及艺术风 格不仅仅属于有个性的它自己,而且,还属于由北海、景山、地安门这一带 所构成的北京这个极富城市文化特色的城市片段……这个作品对我的启示是 永生难忘的,因为,进入80年代之后,我就一直在"寻找城市",并希望通 过自己真诚的创造,让我们日常所接触到的建筑都能成为城市整体美的一个 部分,成为城市大环境艺术的一个部分……



宜昌桃岭宾馆贵宾室客厅 (1983)

进入80年代,当我把关注的目光投向城市的时候,也同时投向了与宏观外部环境相反的微观内部环境。我以"公共厅室"为切入点,在专心致志的研究中终于找到了室内环境设计的诀窍所在,即在分解与合成中去把握形体空间构成、光照空间构成与色彩空间构成。这幅彩色图是我在设计南方某

宾馆贵宾室客厅时所画的,体现了"形、光、色"空间构成的综合效果。在我看来,建筑艺术是一种动人的模糊艺术——它涵括了建筑外部与建筑内部的一切美好的景象,因此从创作构思一开始,我便希望自己被许许多多具体而生动的环境景物或环境景象所包围……



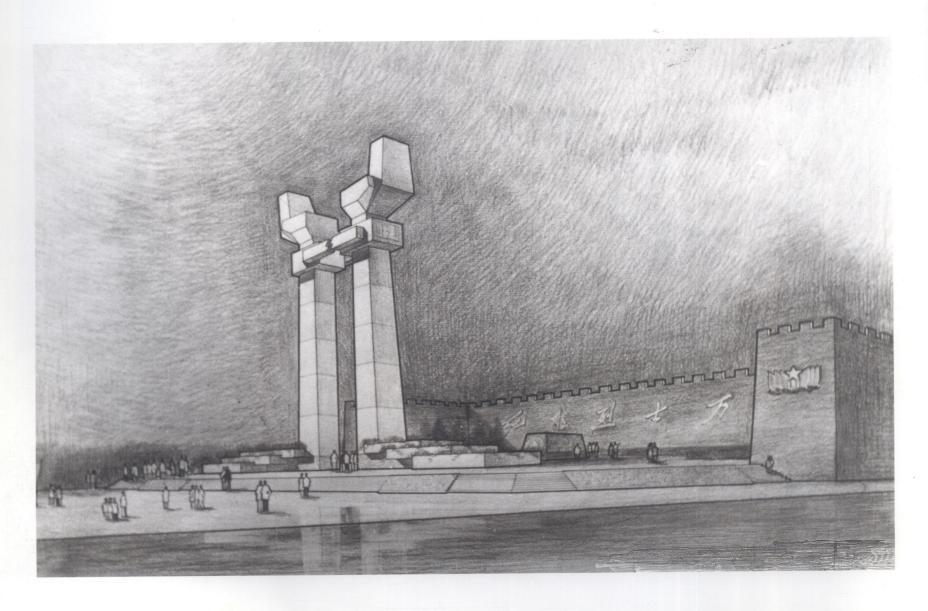
群体钢雕《鸡尾酒会》的设计彩色稿 (1989)

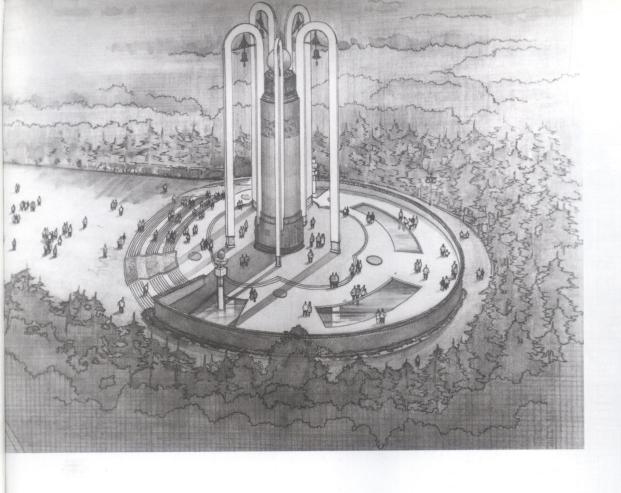
在国内外丰富的建筑考察实践中,我深深地体验到了建筑艺术与绘画、雕塑、音乐、文学等姐妹艺术之间存在着非常广泛的因缘关系。贝聿铭大师对摩尔和考尔德情有独钟,并绝妙地将他们不同题材与风格的雕塑引入到自己的建筑作品中来,这更是直接地打动了我。我想,一方面我应当用心地去了解一些优秀艺术家的个性与风格,以便与他们有效地进行合作;另一方

面,在主持室内外环境设计的过程中,我还可以结合具体情况,亲自动手去创作一些环境美术作品。毫无疑问,这对我从整体上去把握空间与环境的关系是颇有裨益的。我希望自己既是明理务实的科学家型的建筑师,又是重情抒怀的艺术家型的建筑师……

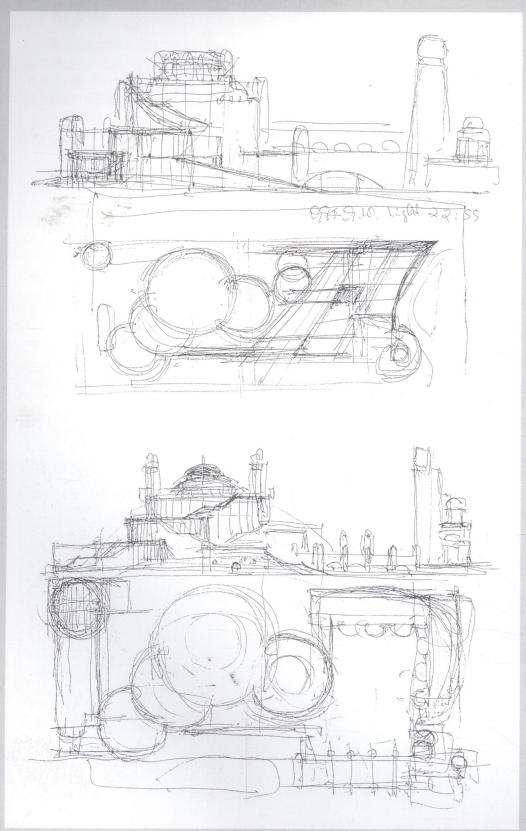
随着创作经历的增长,我越来越感到,一位成功建筑师的作用与一位成功的导演十分相像。建筑与电影,它们都是由群体担当、共同创造,但却又必然是归统于一人权威性的智慧与技巧的艰难艺术;我已习惯于把要创作的"建筑"当作是一个特定"舞台"(即"场合")中的"角色"——"主角"或"配角"来看待。在寻找这个"角色"的过程中,如果仅仅是从外表出发,只

想着"脸蛋儿"如何漂亮而忽视了她应有的文化气质的话,那么,这个"角色"的表现就必然会黯然失色。所以,我很喜欢通过草图去捕捉建筑作品的文化气质,——因为这将直接影响到建筑艺术气氛与建筑时代气息表现的向度和量度。文化气质是建筑表情之魂。以下几页的创作草图都是为了寻求建筑形象的"文化气质"而画的……

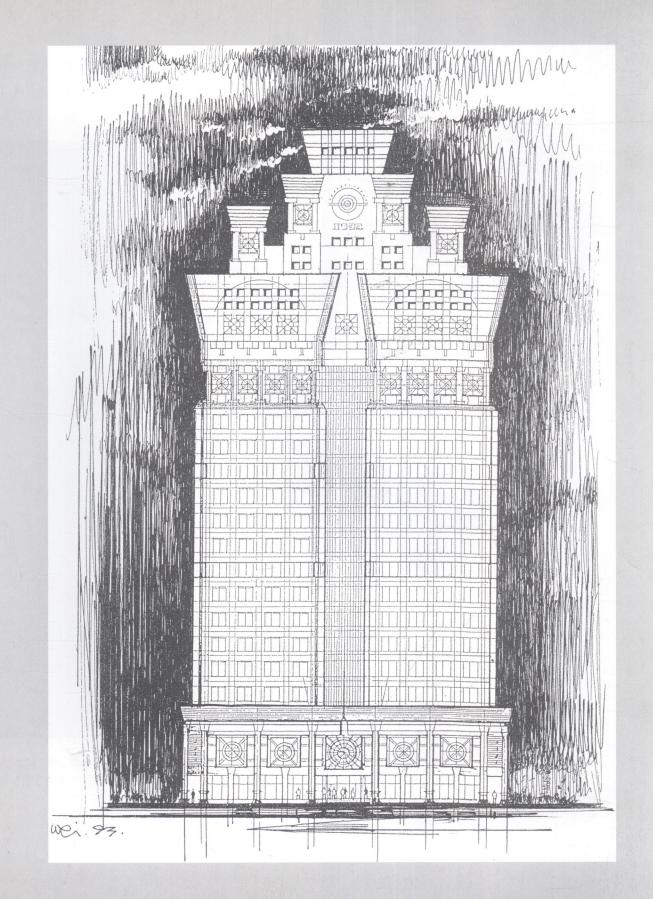




南京雨花台革命烈士纪念碑的两个方案 (1984) ——寻求建筑的文化气质草图案例之一



北京远郊农民企业家俱乐部方案原始意向 (1994) ——寻求建筑的文化气质草图案例之二



徐州市建设银行方案形体创意 (1993)

——寻求建筑的文化气质草图案例之三