

PA 设计大师

世界顶级

R O R C H I T E C T



(韩国)宋其德

SONG KEE DUK

建筑世界株式会社 / 编 南海出版公司

03

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

宋其德/韩国建筑世界株式会社著;佳译公司译. —海口:南海出版公司, 2003. 1

(PA: 世界顶级设计大师)

ISBN 7-5442-2351-5

I. 宋... II. ①韩... ②佳... III. 建筑设计—作品集—韩国—现代 IV. TU206

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2002)第095193号

著作权合同登记号:

图字: 30-2002-164

P A— SHIJIE DINGJI SHEJI DASHI 03 ——— SONG KEE DUK

P A— 世界顶级设计大师03 ——— 宋其德

编 著	建筑世界株式会社
翻 译	佳译公司
责任编辑	陈正云
封面设计	涂丽娜
出版发行	南海出版公司 电话 (0898) 65350227
社 址	海口市蓝天路友利园大厦B座3楼 邮编 570203
经 销	新华书店
印 刷	深圳宝峰印刷有限公司
开 本	635×965mm 1/8
印 张	28
字 数	200千
版 次	2003年1月第1版 2003年1月第1次印刷
印 数	1~3000册
书 号	ISBN 7-5442-2351-5/T·34
定 价	178.00元

南海版图书 版权所有 盗版必究

PA 世界顶级设计大师

R O A R C H I T E C T

(韩国) 宋其德·经典作品集
SONG KEE DUK
建筑世界株式会社/编



南海出版公司
2003·1

03

目 录

- 4 访谈：PA采访宋其德

公共机构

- 16 洋洋国际机场
26 古温尔农产品批发市场
32 太龙国际室内滑冰场体育馆
40 布琼私营铁路综合站台
46 大炯1993年博览会行政总部
52 国家警察医院
58 大古畜禽批发市场
64 布涌造纸厂
66 南平尚省办公大楼
74 舍永大学的21世纪研究中心大楼
75 汉瑟威帝机场

工作场所

- 78 汉城市政大厦
86 兴汉银行计算机中心
92 韩国能源管理中心
100 农心总公司
108 第一人寿保险公司釜山分公司
114 兴汉银行总部
120 永舍大学的隔离大厦
126 大兴-兴永证券公司办公大楼

- 132 韩国房屋银行总部
138 海代饮料公司平昌工厂
144 韩国移动通信公司釜山分公司
145 古杰实业有限公司

休闲

- 148 康温山地娱乐场及宾馆
158 洁居绿景别墅宾馆
168 苛世昌
174 瑞沃拉汉城宾馆
178 汉城王宫宾馆
179 宋都旅馆

工程

- 182 玉琮布滑冰体育馆
186 永山二区改建工程
194 洛特梅波商住楼
198 兴尚洋洋宾馆与公寓楼
202 电气文化中心工程

人物概况

- 208 宋其德
210 年代表

访谈

——PA杂志采访宋其德

PA:韩国的现代建筑学有大约50年的历史。您个人曾经花了7年时间学习建筑学并从事了40多年的建筑工作，这也表明您是韩国现代建筑史的见证人。因此这时您出版一本关于建筑方面的书就对您本人有特殊的意义了。这本书对于学习韩国现代建筑史是一份很珍贵的资料。这次采访我们准备了一些问题等待您的回答。而第一个问题就是关于您的私人生活的。请问您学习建筑的动机是什么？

宋：我年轻时更喜欢医药而不是建筑。因此我中学时曾经阅读了许多关于生物学和医学的书籍。接着我遇到了朝鲜战争并在战争中失去了父亲。因为我是父母五个子女中的长子，所以我不得不挣钱养家。我决定学习建筑学挣钱，因为这样相对于学习医学专业来说，只需更短的时间就能毕业参加工作了。

我年轻时正值日本军国主义统治下，所以我记忆犹新。那是一个位于仁川的索拉小港的化工厂。日本人盖了这家化工厂，而一位英俊的建筑工程师负责这个项目的建设。他娶了一位漂亮的太太，是我们镇垄断集团总裁的女儿。可能我是通过他的例子才很想成为一个建筑师吧。

PA:您从大学的建筑系毕业之后为一家普通的建筑公司工作了五六年时间，您能否具体说一下您当时的学习与现在建筑公司工人的不同吗？

宋：我们的国家光复后，当时韩国的建筑学教育系统确实很落后。由于我们的经济很困难，大学教授不得不在工地上班以随时解决经济难题。因此，我们所受的教育很可怜，基本上是一半时间花在工地上，而另一半时间才在校园里。当时的社会很乱，建筑课程也不是很系统，很难像今天这样在学校里接受很多知识。

我从大学二年级开始就为一些著名的建筑公司工作了。大学毕业之后，我被一家普通的建筑公司聘用了。而在此之前我已经有了8年的实际工作经历了。我参加过许多不同规模的建筑工程。由于我很尊崇一句格言：要比别人加倍努力才能成功，所以我就辛勤工作。事实上，我在公司里学到的东西比学校里学的还要多。那时，有几个月的时间每天我只能睡两个小时，工作得很疲劳。我记得那时我从来没在家里睡过觉。因为这个缘故，我经常对我的工人说一个人应该放弃普通的生活以成为竞争中的胜者。当然这对于一个天才来讲也有例外的情况。但是对于青年人来说，更珍贵的事情就是要努力工作以便获得走向成功的必要能力。

PA:您已经工作40多年了。您能否讲讲您所关注的建筑工业的根本问题或者您的建筑理念？

宋：一个好的建筑师没有良好的经济后盾是不能有所作为的。如果您开了一家公司，只有在您公司的业务状况良好的情况下，您才能是一个优秀建筑师或者只有这时您才能支持建筑师的工作。如果一个公司有经济困难，它就不能创造出建筑艺术或者好的作品出来。我在工地工作时，有很多人都普遍忽视了建筑的经济价值，而一味认为建筑业是一份很浪漫的工作。那时我和他们的观点就不同。我认为，生意是生意，而经济支持是必要的，以便提高工程的美感和性能。对于一般的建筑公司来说，他们会根据竞争的不同而采取不同的工作周期。但我们就跟他们不同。从一项工程的开始阶段，我们就抓紧时间赶进度。而现在，系统地开一家建筑公司的现象很普遍，但那时就不一样了。他们曾经开了一家公司而不要什么商业原则。但是我们每天都抓紧时间工作，在我看来，我们的辛勤工作也帮助了韩国的建筑公司走向系统化和科学化。我们公司培养出了许多成功人士，因为他们可能深受我们公司的原则的影响吧。

我认为建筑师应该创造出精品并完成它。这样一来，辛勤工作所得到的美妙结果会比想象中的更好。但是如果您没有自己所期望的结果，您自己就会感到很不体面。

PA : The Korean modern architecture has about 50-year-old history. You personally spent 7 years for study and training of architecture and you were devoted to the architecture work for 40 years, which shows that you are a living witness of the Korean modern architecture history. Therefore it would be very meaningful to make an architecture book of you at this moment. This book will be a precious material to study the Korean modern architecture history. In this context we prepared several questions to you. The first question is about your private life. What was your motive to become architect?

Song : I was interested in medicine rather than architecture when I was young. Therefore I used to read books for biology and medicine as a middle school student. I suffered from the Korea War and I lost my father during the war. Since I was the firstborn son out of five siblings, I had to support my family. Accordingly I decided to study architecture to earn money because it relatively took short time to study architecture compared to medicine.

I had a unforgettable memory under the rule of Japanese imperialism when I was young. There was a chemical factory in Sorae inlet in Inchun. The Japanese built this factory, and a handsome construction engineer was in charge of the construction. He married a beautiful woman, who was the daughter of director of the Monopoly Bureau in our town. Probably it was a motive for me to become architect because I yearned for the life of architect through him.

PA : You worked for a general architecture office for 5 or 6 years after studying architecture at university. Can you explain about your training days compared to that of today's workers of the architecture company.

Song : It was true that the Korean architecture education system was very poor right after recovery of our country. Since we had a hard time economically, the university professors had to work on site to solve the difficult economic problems. As a result, we received a poor education spending time half on site and half in the campus. It was a chaotic society and the curriculum of architecture was not systematic. Therefore it was difficult to study in school and work in society like today.

I started to work for the well-known architecture offices since I was sophomore. After graduating from the university, I was employed by a general architecture company. I already had a 8-year training experience before starting my career. I experienced many projects with various size. I worked very hard with the motto to work hard twice than others. In fact, I could learn more in the company than in the campus. At that time, I slept only two hours for several months and was very tired from hard works. I rarely remember that I slept at home at that time.

That is why I always say to our workers that one should give up the common life to become a winner in the competition. There is an exception, of course, for a gifted person. However it is more precious thing for the youth to work hard and prepare the necessary ability for the bright future.

PA : You have worked for about 40 years. Can you explain about your basic concern in architecture or your architecture concept?

Song : A good architecture can not be done in the bad economic conditions. If you run a company, you can do good architecture or support architects only when the business state of your company is sound. If a company has economic difficulties, it can not produce art or masterpiece. When I worked on site, there were lots of people who ignored the economic value regarding architecture as a romantic work. I had another opinion at that time. In my opinion, business is business and the economic support should be accompanied to improve the artistic performance of work. As for the common architecture companies, they have different working cycle according to the competition. But we were different. From the beginning, we kept the working hour very strictly. Today, it is common to run an architecture company systematically, but it was different at that time. They used to run a company without certain business principles. However we kept the working hour very strictly, which was a help to make the Korean architecture companies systematically and scientifically in my opinion. There are lots of succeeded persons from our company because they are probably influenced by the principles of our company. I think it is the worth of architect to make masterpiece and implement it. It is very nice to have a wonderful result than expected after working hard. But if

PA:您已经在建筑行业工作很长一段时间了。那么您认为什么样的建筑师或者建筑专家对您的影响很大呢？

宋：我还在学校学习时，法兰克·洛伊德·怀特和米昂斯·凡·德·若希 在美国的建筑界和现代流行界具有权威性的地位。这两位建筑大师对韩国的建筑业有直接的影响。我最喜欢的建筑作品就是米昂斯的，他对我的建筑工程影响最大。

参加爱华女子综合大学礼堂的建筑设计时，我曾经与查克永和西昂一起工作。那时韩国的建筑潮流并不是现代建筑而是古典建筑。那时韩国建筑界还没有精品的概念。这就是为什么那时候我没有最得意的作品的原因。如果说我曾经创造过精品的话，那么约莱姆中心和华兴百货商场可以算得上吧。

PA:您在过去的40年内一直在经营您自己的建筑公司，而没有遇到任何严重的经济问题。那么您的公司是否有什么特别的原则？

宋：首先，我要谈到的第一点就是要有一位有强烈进取心的首席执行官来良好地管理公司。他必须是位能够辛勤工作和尽自己最大能力工作的建筑师（即便他的工作能力不是太优秀）才能赢得客户的信任。而只有当建筑师赢得了客户的认可，他才能接到工程项目。没有客户希望把工程项目交给一个懒散的建筑师，不管他多出名。建筑师的这种认真的态度是使客户信任的最重要的经营原则。

此外，一位建筑师起码应该有通过建筑作品为客户服务的心。建筑师应该在规划中反映出他自己的知识技能和客户的要求。因为建筑师不可能是一位对什么知识都精通的全才专家，他应该接受客户的帮助，因为客户在特殊领域也有自己日积月累长期获得的技能。就这个观点我举个例子吧，我想谈谈我在很多年前负责的一家面条厂的建筑规划。当时我们计划为三洋公司这家最有名的面条生产公司，在多邦山附近建造面条生产厂。那时一袋面条的成本是12韩元。我在工厂里转了一下看了看三洋工厂里的面条生产流程以便科学地设计生产线。在调查过程中，我决定把生产流程设计为能够降低其生产成本的模式，并把这个想法写进了规划书中。结果我们获得了成功。科学化的生产程序，使面条的生产成本降低到了3韩元或4韩元。因为这家工厂每天能够生产出二三十万袋面条，总的计算下来，节省下来的成本就是一个大数目了。

此后不久，农心公司的一个人来到我们公司。那时三洋公司的市场份额要比农心所占的市场份额大，两者的比率是七比三。由于三洋公司从科学的工厂布局中能够获得很大利润，所以农心公司的人过来找我。在农心公司的工厂里作实地考察时，我发现这家工厂设计得很不方便。于是我提出了一个与现有的农心公司完全不同的面向未来的设计。新的工厂设计是要把工厂建造成为一个龙虾快餐店。您也知道，龙虾快餐店是农心公司的主导产品。由于龙虾快餐店的兴旺，农心公司发展成为面条行业最主要的企业。从那以后直到现在，我们公司一直为农心公司承担所有的建设项目。一家建筑公司应该在各个领域作类似的专业策划以赢得客户的信赖。我再举个例子吧。1968年韩国铸币有限公司到我们公司联系建造一座工厂的事宜。他们打算在凯昂山建起一个铸币工厂，但那时候还没有人对此有什么经验。因此我就去国外考察外国的铸币厂。但却没有人愿意把他的经验告诉一个外国人。我为此在45天之内到了许多发达国家去取经，比如美国和法国等。此后我决定不借鉴外国公司的技术而由我自己来规划这个铸币厂。结果您也知道，位于凯昂山的韩国铸币有限公司的特殊的生产设备在同行内仍然被认为是一个很好的榜样。一个工程师应该努力学习之后能够拿出先进的设计出来。

PA:请问您什么时候发现您的建筑事业的价值的？您的生活是相对平凡和稳定的，但是你一定也会有很艰苦的日子。那么您最艰苦的日子是什么时候呢？

you have no expected result, you would be shameful to yourself.

PA : You are engaged in architecture for a long time. What kind of architect or architecture exerts influence on you?

Song : When I was in school, Frank Lloyd Wright and Mies van der Rohe led the American architecture society and the stream of modernism. These two architects have exerted directly influence on the Korean architecture. My favorite architecture are the works of Mies, who mostly influenced on my works. When I participated in the planning for auditorium of Ewha Womans University, I worked together with Cha Kyeong Seon. At that time the main stream was not the modern architecture but the classical one in Korea. There was no concept of masterpiece for the Korean architecture in these days. That is why I don't have any favorite works of these days. Unam Center and Hwashin Department Store can be accounted for the masterpieces if any.

PA : You have run your architecture office for last 40 years without any serious economic difficulties. Do you have any special business principles for your company?

Song : First of all, I want to say that a masterpiece comes from a company with a good management and CEO with progressive mind. An architect who works hard and does his best wins confidence from the client even though he lacks ability more or less. Only when the architect is recognized by the client, he is entrusted with the project. No client wants to entrust a lazy architect with the project even though he is a very famous architect. The sincere attitude of architect is the most important management principle to give trust to the client.

In addition, an architect should have the mind basically to offer service to the client through architecture. The architect should reflect the knowledge and experience of the client to the planning. Since the architect can not be an expert for all categories, he should be helped by the client who has accumulated his own know-how for the special division for a long time.

As an example for it, I want to mention about the planning of a noodle factory, which was conducted many years ago. We planned to construct the noodle manufacturing factory for Samyang Company near to Mt. Dobong that was the leading company in the noodle industry. The cost of a pack of noodle was 12 won at that time. I looked around the manufacturing process in the factory of Samyang to design the production line scientifically. During the research process, I decided to design the manufacturing process so as to reduce the cost and reflected it to the planning. We had a very successful result. Owing to the scientific manufacturing process, the production cost was reduced by 3 or 4 won. It was a great sum because they produced 2 or 3 hundred thousand packs of noodle a day.

After that, a person from Nongshim Company came to my company. At that time the market share of Samyang was bigger than that of Nongshim. They appeared in a ratio of seven to three. Since Samyang had great profits from the scientific factory, the person from Nongshim visited our company to see me. When I looked around the factory of Nongshim, I found that the factory was designed very inconveniently. Therefore I suggested the design that was totally different from that of the existing Nongshim factory considering the future. The new factory design led to construct the factory for Shrimp Snack. As you know, the Shrimp Snack is the main product of Nongshim. Owing to the success of the Shrimp Snack, Nongshim became the leading company in the noodle industry. After that, we have conducted all constructions for Nongshim until now. An architecture company should conduct such professional planning for any field to gain trust of the client.

I have another example. The persons of Korea Mint Corporation visited our company to build a factory in 1968. They planned to build a mint factory in Kyeongsan, but nobody had experience in it in these days. Therefore I went abroad to inspect the foreign mint factories. However nobody was willing to teach his know-how to foreigners. I travelled the developed countries such as the United States and France for 45 days and then I planned the mint factory by myself without borrowing the know-how of foreign companies. The building of Korea Mint Corporation in Kyeongsan is still regarded as a good example for the specific manufacturing facility. The architect should become an expert to propose the advanced design after studying it hard.

宋：当在我的建筑工作中发现价值还是在20世纪60年代初，我才开始工作的时候。那时，木匠都用一个墨线盒来建房子，事实上人们不需要花钱请人设计的理念。那时，一个缝纫机生产公司的主席让我为他在新当—东盖一幢房子。我考虑了很久，决定使用芯子系统把房子建成一个四方的使用率很高的小院，而当时这种系统并不常用。结果顾客对这幢房子很满意。此后他以一个很高的价钱把这幢房子卖给了一个外国人。为了感谢我，他送给我一台缝纫机。那个时候我对自己是个建筑师而感到很自豪。

对于我来说，最艰难的日子是我开始自己的独立业务的时候。我成立自己的公司之后，曾经与我一起上班的资深的结构工程师也跳槽到我公司来了。我本计算付给工人们一份较低的工资，但很难付给这些资深能干的工程师们这么低的工资。由于从接一份订单到工程款项支付还有很长的一段时间，所以在一年内就很难发出工资。除了这段时间，我开公司之后，基本上就没有其他特殊困难的时候了。

PA:作为一名建筑师，您很喜欢自己的建筑作品，那么您最喜欢的建筑作品是什么呢？

宋：我曾经为一家普通的建筑公司工作，即便他们付给我的工资要比其他的建筑设计公司还要少。但是我想自己可以在一家普通的建筑公司会比在其他公司更快地学会建筑规划。

成立自己的公司之后，由于开业之后我们承担的工程在短时间内就在竞争中初露锋芒，所以我有机会参加汉城外国语学校的礼堂的设计。所有参加该项工程竞标公司除了我们公司之外，全部都是有名的建筑公司。但由于我们利用学校的地理特征制出了一份合理的创新性的规划书，结果我们的工程计划在竞争中胜出。当客户问我一些具体的细节时，我根据自己的技术知识对答如流。他很满意并和我签订了工程合同。后来，他们把诸如游泳池和运动中心之类的各种各样的大的小的建筑工程都委托给我们建造。位于凯昂山的韩国铸币有限公司大厦是我最喜欢的一个作品，因为它是一个18万韩亩的大型工程。

大友大厦的计划仅次于左晃银行总部的工程，也是一个给人留下深刻印象的工程。像汉城外国语学校的工程一样，有很多知名公司参加了这个项目的竞标，而我们公司的规模相对地比较小。但是由于我们公司凭借先进可靠的技术赢得了这个项目的建设。这个工程的基本建设是韩国最好的。我仍然记得这幢大厦具有很完善的基本建设。那位客户花了很长时间聘请外国专家，特别是日本专家。由于技术问题，我与这位客户产生了冲突。他不顾我的意见，只听那些日本技术专家的话。因此后来我们的策划人员被告知要退出该工程，但是最后他接受了我的技术建议并让我完成工程的设计。我非常高兴接受这种客户对我的认可。

最难的工作是位于汉城车站的永舍隔离大厦。最初它被设计为33层，但是工程计划又被改为24层以便保护我国的文化遗产那大姆大厦。最后它的设计计划被改成18层，但我们决定继续等待计划的修改。经过了很长一段时间，经过总统的批准才决定盖成与天宇大厦一样的层高。这个工程的计划过程是最艰难的。

PA:人们都说您是一个很尽职尽责的理性建筑师，那么您是如何评价自己的呢？我想知道您作为一名建筑师是否不计较自己的名利呢？

宋：我觉得一位建筑师应该设计出使用户满意的理性建筑。如果建筑师只注意按照自己的理想做事，那么他设计出来的只能是不切实际的作品。我觉得像这样的建筑作品根本毫无意义。米昂斯·凡·德·若希对建筑学的观点与我的很相似，他就是因为有着理性的建筑风格而不是格式化的建筑风格才能成为世界闻名的建筑大师。我很希望成为一个好的建筑师，但是为客户着想比这更重要。

PA : When did you find worth in your architecture? You have had a relatively uneventful and stable way but you had certainly hard days. When were your hardest days?

Song : When I mostly found worth in my architecture working was the beginning of my career, that was, early in the 1960's. In these days, carpenters built houses by stretching out an inking line and there was no concept for planning expense. At that time, a chairman of sewing machine manufacturing company asked me to build a house in Sindang-dong. After a long consideration, I constructed a squared and practical house using core system, which was not common for house at that time. The client was very satisfied with it. Later he sold his house at a high price to a foreigner. In return for it, he presented a sewing machine to me. I was proud of being architect at that time.

The hardest days were the beginning of my independent business. When I established my own company, the skilled structure engineers who worked with me moved to my company. I intended to pay a low wage to my workers but it was very difficult to pay them much who had excellent ability and experience. Since it took time from the acceptance of an order to the payment, it was difficult to pay the wage for about one year. Except this period, there were no special difficulties to run my company.

PA : You are deeply attached to your all works as architect. What is your favorite architecture out of your works?

Song : I worked for a general architecture design office, even though it paid less than other architecture design offices. But I thought I could learn about planning more quickly in the general office than any other offices.

After establishing my own company, I had a chance to design the auditorium of Seoul Foreign School because my project won the competition shortly after opening my company. All companies who participated in the competition were major architecture companies except our company. Owing to the reasonable and creative planning using the geographical features of school, our project won the competition. When I was asked about the facility planning by the client, I answered to his questions without difficulties based on my technical knowledge. It made him conclude the contract with me. They entrusted us with all kinds of planning from the small-sized building to the large-sized construction such as swimming pool and sports center.

The building of Korea Mint Corporation in Kyeongsan is another my favorite work because it is a huge-sized project of 180,000 pyungs.

The planning of Daeil Building next to the headquarters of Cho Hung Bank is an impressive project too. Like the project of Seoul Foreign School, the major companies participated in the competition for this project. However our company won the competition owing to our solid technology, even though the size of our company was relatively small. Its basic construction would be the best in Korea. I still remember that it is the building with a perfect basic construction. The client who spent a long time overseas trusted the foreign technicians, in particular, Japanese technicians. That's why I had conflict with the client because of technical problems. He ignored my words and only listened what the Japanese technicians said. Therefore there was happening to remove our planning team in the project process, but he finally recognized my technical proposal to complete the design. Such a recognition of the client makes me happy.

The hardest work is Yonsei Severance Building in front of Seoul Station. It was originally planned as a 33-story building, but the plan was changed to a 24-story building in order to protect the sight of Namdaemun, our cultural asset. Finally it was decided to have 18 stories, but we decided to wait until it changed again. In the long run it was decided to build the same stories as Daewoo Building with the approval of the president. It was the building with the hardest planning process.

PA : People say that your are a rational architect focusing on function. How do you evaluate yourself as architect? And I want to know if you don't have greed for fame as architect.

Song : I think an architect should design a reasonable architecture to satisfy the users. If the architect only pursues idealism, he designs a unrealistic work. I

PA:想问些关于您公司的问题。您公司的名称是君一工程及建筑师公司。那么君一是什么意思？为什么您在公司名称中强调了“工程”一词？

宋：我的公司成立时，名称是君一建筑研究所。20世纪80年代中期，只有名称中带“工程”一词的公司才能获得来自中东地区的订单。所以我们将公司名称更换为带“君一工程”的现名了。这以后，我们又根据相关法规的修订把公司名称改为君一工程及建筑师公司。

我看过长德克王宫和德克苏王宫之后就在公司名称中加上君一。君一象征除了国王之外的最高政府地位。我认为因为我不是国王，但我想在世界上占第二位。由于我们公司曾经是韩国最大的建筑公司，您可以认为我们是名副其实的。

PA:从贵公司已完成的建筑工程来看，在您的工程中很难找到相同点和明确的特征。那么您认为自己有些独特的建筑风格呢？或者您是否有理由不坚持自己的独特建筑风格呢？

宋：我主要的作品就是工厂，写字楼和大酒店的工程项目。顾客委托我策划这些工程的时候，韩国还不流行建设休闲设施。因此我到日本去看它们的酒店和休闲设施的设计情况，以便心里有谱。结果我自己设计出连日本也没有的休闲设施的新风格。幸运的是，这个工程很成功并给客户带来了巨额利润。我认为我们自己的公司不必要什么自己独特的建筑风格。因为我们经过的是不同风格的工程项目，我们必须根据每个工程的具体情况来做设计。

PA:如果您坚持那种“风格必须尊崇功能”的古典建筑理念的话，您可能会在现代社会里与您的年轻同事产生冲突，因为现代的人们更愿意坚持形式或形式主义的理论。那么您是如何与他们相处的呢？

宋：在我看来，建筑师有责任做形式化的工作，同时还得满意客户的需要。对于一幢商业大楼来说，如果是位于市场内，建筑师就要设计出让客户获得最大利润的大楼，在环境和工地等方面都要作全面考虑。建筑师有责任设计出能够赢利的大楼。开始设计时自然要想到形式美和风格，但是更重要的是要设计出理性的大厦。我们有经验的工人知道这一点，并且他们也一直坚持着公司的既定原则。

PA:您很早就把生意做到了国外。那么您这样做有何动机，又取得了什么成效呢？

宋：在朝鲜战争中我有很多机会看到美国军队的建筑设施。当时我经常听到住户们埋怨著名建筑大师建造的大楼不实用。结果我就有了一个座右铭，就是要同时达到建筑的理性和艺术性的协调。

1962年我有10个月的时间与外国建筑师一起工作。当时我可以体验到建筑工程的几大要素，比如它们的工作风格、技术和工作效率等等。在我独立创业的最初阶段，我曾经向外国建筑师提出自己对工程的意见和建议，并作为合作方参加了外国公司的交钥匙工程。此后的1975年我承担了美国军队工程的设计。当时的美国军队还不能接受韩国的建筑师或者建筑公司。但他们却认可了我们公司。尽管这是一项很艰难的工程，但我们却努力工作以便将来能接到更多的外国订单。当时我们已经积累了适合外国建筑的实际知识了。

与建筑规模相比，沙特阿拉伯的大厦管理或者保养的情况都很差。如果我们能够填补沙特阿拉伯建筑的弱点的话，我们就可以把生意发展到沙特阿拉伯。因此我们就几次建议建筑局向我们这个小公司提供机会以参与外国建筑公司的投标。但由于公务员

can not find any meaning in such architecture with a big issue. The architecture view of Mies van der Rohe is similar to mine, and he became an internationally famous architect with the reasonable architecture style instead of formative one. I have greed to be a good architect, but it is more important to consider the client.

PA : Questions about your company. Your company name is Jung Il Engineering & Architects. What does Jung Il mean? And why do you emphasize engineering in your company name?

Song : When my company was established, its name was Jung Il Architecture Research Institute. In the middle of the 1980's, only the companies with engineering in its name could obtain construction orders in the Middle East. At that time, we changed our name to Jung Il Engineering. After that we changed our name again to Jung Il Engineering & Architects according to the revision of related regulations.

I took the name of Jung Il after looking around Changdeok Palace and Deoksu Palace. The name of 'Jung Il' indicates the highest government position except the king. I thought I wanted to have the second highest position in the world even if I could not be a king. Since our company used to be the biggest architecture company in Korea, you can say that it deserves to its name.

PA : As for the works of your company, it is difficult to find a consistent and clear characteristic in your works. Do you think you have any unique architecture style? Or do you have any reasons not to insist upon the unique architecture style?

Song : We have mainly worked with projects for factory, office building, and hotel. It was before the leisure facilities were popular in Korea when I was entrusted with the planning of such facilities. Therefore I went to Japan to benchmark the design of hotels and leisure facilities. As a result, I created the leisure facilities of new style that was not shown even in Japan. Fortunately, the project was successful to bring enormous profits to the client. It was not necessary to have the special architecture style of our own company. Since we worked with projects of different style, we planned to design according to situations for the advanced direction.

PA : If you insist on the classical concept of architecture saying 'Style follows function', you probably have conflict with young workers in the modernism era in which people prefer the form or formative theory. How do you deal with such workers?

Song : In my opinion, it is the duty of architect to do formative works and satisfy with the needs of client at the same time. As for a commercial building, for example, in a market, the architect should design the building so that the client has the greatest profits from it considering connection with surroundings and situation of the site. It is the duty of architect to design the building so as to have a successful business. It is a natural thing to consider the formative beauty and style in the beginning of design, but it is more important to design a reasonable building. Our workers know about it from experiences and they keep the company's principles well.

PA : You extended your business to abroad rather early. What is your motive and results to extend business to abroad?

Song : I had many opportunities to see the construction of facilities for the US Army during the Korea War. At that time, I often witnessed that the users complained of the unpractical building of the famous architects. As a result it became my motto to pursue the harmony of rationality and art of architecture.

的疏忽和懒散的管理，我们没能进入这个市场。本来由于我们对海外工程设计的丰富经验，我们可以在中东、东南亚和关岛取得更好的业绩的。

PA:建筑是几种社会现象的反映。您能否解释一下有着50多年历史的韩国现代建筑及其意义呢？

宋：由于朝鲜战争，我小时候家里很穷，所以才躲过了服兵役这一关。为此我作为一个逃兵被征参与了一项主要工程的建设。沃克山大酒店的设计方案代替了我去服兵役。在主要计划已经确定之后，我参加了工程的规划。其他的诸如金苏冈、李希春、龙金和厄多芒这样的建筑师也都参与了主要的工程。但很遗憾的是由于每个建筑师只为自己的利润着想，却没有多考虑些酒店的经营问题。

那时候只有为数不多的银行大楼。从那时起，人们开始建造现代化的建筑，这个阶段可以描述为韩国现代建筑业的快速发展阶段。

1958年之前，一般而言只有简单的石头砌成的建筑。1958年之后，人们开始对建筑感兴趣，由于20世纪70年代的经济发展开始投资基础设施的建设。这时，新款建筑开始被引入韩国。但是只有到了20世纪90年代，现代建筑的理念才在韩国站稳脚跟。我们在短期内就获得了成功发展。

PA:您对建筑系的学生或者年轻的建筑师有何建议呢？

宋：一位建筑师应该研究并体验国际化知识。对于我来说，由于我大学时期的社会环境，我是在工地上而不是从系统的建筑教育中体验到实际工作的。但我一直在努力使自己成为一名最好的建筑师。许多建筑师看起来只追求形式或者形式美，而形式或者形式美有自己的价值。但我认为设计出不适合建筑业发展趋势的建筑是毫无意义的。

PA:您能否谈谈您未来的计划？

宋：我已经工作40年了，所以我希望自己能够为韩国的建筑业作出一些有意义的事情，而不仅仅是继续从事建筑活动。

PA:感谢您接受我们的采访。

I had opportunities to work with foreign architects for 10 months in 1962. I could experience several elements of architecture works such as their working style, technology and speed of work. In the early period of my independency, I used to give advice for projects of foreign architects and participated in the turnkey project of foreign companies as a planning partner. After that, I was entrusted with the planning of the US Army project in 1975. At that time the US Army did not acknowledge the Korean architects or architecture companies. However our company was recognized by them. It was a difficult project, but we worked hard to prepare for the foreign orders in future. We could accumulate our know-how for foreign design in these days.

As for Saudi Arabia, the building operation or maintenance was in a very poor situation compared to the building size. We could extend our business to Saudi Arabia, if we could compensate for the weak point of Saudi Arabian construction. Therefore we proposed the construction bureau several times to give the opportunity to participate in the bidding for foreign construction as a small-sized company. However it was unfortunately impossible to enter the market due to the ignorance and easygoing administration of civil servants. We could have good results in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and Guam owing to our experiences in overseas planning.

PA : The architecture is a reflection of several social phenomena. Can you explain about the 50-year-old history of Korean modern architecture and its meaning?

Song : I evaded military service because our family was very poor due to the Korea War. So I was recruited for the leading project as a draft evader. The planning of Hotel Walker Hill took the place of my military service. I participated in the planning after the masterplan was already decided. Other architects such as Kim Su Gun, Lim Hee Chun, Na Sang Jin, and Eom Deok Mun participated in the masterplan of the project, but it was pity that the hotel management was not mainly considered because each architect pursued their own profits.

There were only a couple of bank buildings in these days. From this period, the modern architecture started to be established, which can be described as the quickening period of the Korean modern architecture.

Before 1958, there were simple stone buildings in general. After that, people started to have interest in architecture and invest in facilities owing to the economic development in the 1970's. At this time, the architecture of new style was introduced in Korea. However it was nearly 1990's when the concept of modern architecture was settled in Korea. We recorded very successful development in a short period.

PA : If you give advice to the students for architecture or young architects?

Song : An architect should study and experience a lot to be internationalized. As for me, I had experience in practical works on site instead of the systematical architecture education because of the social situation of my college days. However I made effort to be the best architect. Lots of architects seem to pursue the form or formative beauty and it has its own value, but I don't think it is meaningful to design a building that is not suitable for the motive of architecture.

PA : Could you explain about your future plan?

Song : I have already worked for 40 years. So it is my hope to do something meaningful for the Korean architecture industry rather than the direct architecture activities.

PA : Thank your for your interview.

公共机构

INSTITUTIONS

Yangyang International Airport

洋洋国际机场

Guweol Agricultural Products Wholesale Market

古温尔农产品批发市场

Taeneung International Ice Rink Gymnasium

太龙国际滑冰体育馆

Bucheon Private Capital Railroad Station Complex

布琼私营铁路综合站

Daejeon EXPO '93 Admin Headquarter

大炯1993年博览会行政总部

National Police Hospital

国家警察医院

Daegu Livestock Wholesale Market

大古畜禽批发市场

Buyeo Paper Mill

布涌造纸厂

South Kyongsang Provincial office

南涌山省政府大楼

The 21C Research Center of Sejong University

舍永大学的21世纪研究中心大楼

HANTHAWADDY Airport

汉瑟威帝机场