当代中创建筑师

CONTEMPORARY
CHINESE
ARCHITECTS

HE JINGTANG

《当代中国建筑师》丛书编委会

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CONTEMPORARY CHINESE ARCHITECTS HE JINGTANG

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当八中國建筑师

CONTEMPORARY CHINESE ARCHITECTS

何镜堂

HE JINGTANG

《当代中国建筑师》丛书编委会

中国建筑工业出版社

何镜堂

1938年4月

出生于广东省东莞市

1961年

华南工学院建筑学专业毕业(五年)

1965年

华南工学院民用建筑研究生毕业(四年)

1965~1983 年

先后在华南工学院、湖北省建筑设计院

1705~1705

北京轻工业部设计院从事建筑设计

1983 年至今

工作于华南理工大学

1994

建设部授予"中国工程设计大师"称号

1999 1

当选 为中国工程院院主

现任:

华南理工大学建筑学院院长、教授、博士生导师

华南理工大学建筑设计研究院院长、总建筑师

国家特许一级注册建筑师

主要社会兼职:

全国政协委员

广东省政协常务委员

广东省注册建筑师协会会长

广东省土木建筑学会副理事长

国务院学位委员会专家评议组成员

全国高等学校建筑专业教育评估委员会委员

广东省土木建筑学会建筑创作委员会副主任

广东省学位委员会专家评议组成员

全国注册建筑师考试委员会委员

中国建筑学会教育建筑学术委员会委员

广州市建筑科技委员会委员

广州市文物管理委员会委员

国家大剧院专家组成员

HE JINGTANG

4/1938	Born in Dongguan City, Guangdong Province	
1961	Graduated from the Architectural Department, South China Institute of	
	Technology (5 years)	
1965	Received a Master degree in civil architecture at South China Institute of	
	Technology (4 years)	
1965~1983	Worked as an architect at South China Institute of Technology, Architec	
	tural Design Institute of Hubei Province, and Design Institute of the	
	Ministry of Light Industry	
1983~present	South China University of Technology	
1994	Earned the title of China Engineering Design Master conferred by the	
	Ministry of Construction	
1999	Elected as an Academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering	

Current Position

Dean, professor and adviser of Ph.D. candidates, College of Architectural and Civil engineering, South China University of Technology

Director and Chief Architect, Architectural Design and Research Institute, South China University of Technology

State specially permitted top grade registered architect.

Major Concurrent Posts

Member of the National Political Consultative Conference

Member of the Standing Committee of Guangdong Political Consultative Conference

Chairman of Guangdong Society of Registered Architect

Vice chairman of the board of Guangdong Civil Engineering and Architectural Association

Member of the Expert Group of the Academic Degree Committee of State Council Member of the National Committee for Educational Evaluation of the Specialty of Archi-

tecture Vice Director of the Architectural Design Committee of Guangdong Civil Engineering and Architectural Association

Member of the Expert Group of the Academic Degree Committee of Guangdong Province Member of the Examinatim Committee of Registered Achitects

Member of the Technical Committee of Educational Buildings, Chinese Architectural Association

Member of Guangzhou Architectural Technical Committee

Member of Guangzhou Cultural Relics Administration Committee

Member of the Appraisal Committee for the Design of China Grand Opera Theatre



目录

7	前言
8	
11	
33	
	深圳科学馆
	五邑大学教学主楼
55 .	
75 .	
79 .	
83 .	东方宾馆翠园宫
91.	华南理工大学逸夫科学馆
101	
117	大都会广场及中国市长大厦
121	
	京光广场
	一
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
229	论文
232	
236	
239	
241	西汉南越王墓博物馆规划与设计
243	
	香港五星级酒店的客房设计
	文化环境的延伸与再创造
252	超高层办公建筑可持续设计研究
257	学生谈老师
	作品年鉴
	后记

CONTENTS

- 7 FORWARD
- PREFACE
- II MY ROAD

33 AWARD-WINNING PROJECTS

- 36 Shenzhen Science Hall
- 45 The Main Teaching Building of Wuyi University
- 52 The Government Office Building of Shangbu District, Shenzhen
- 55 Guilin Museum
- 60 The Museum of the Tomb of Prince Nanyue
- 75 Foshan Financial Training Center
- 79 The Memorial Hall of the Lingnan School of Painting
- 83 Cuiyuan Palace of Dongfang Hotel
- 91 Shaw Science Building of South China University of Technology
- 101 Baoan Xincheng Plaza
- 117 The Metropolis Plaza and the Chinese Mayors Building

131 COMPETITION PROJECT

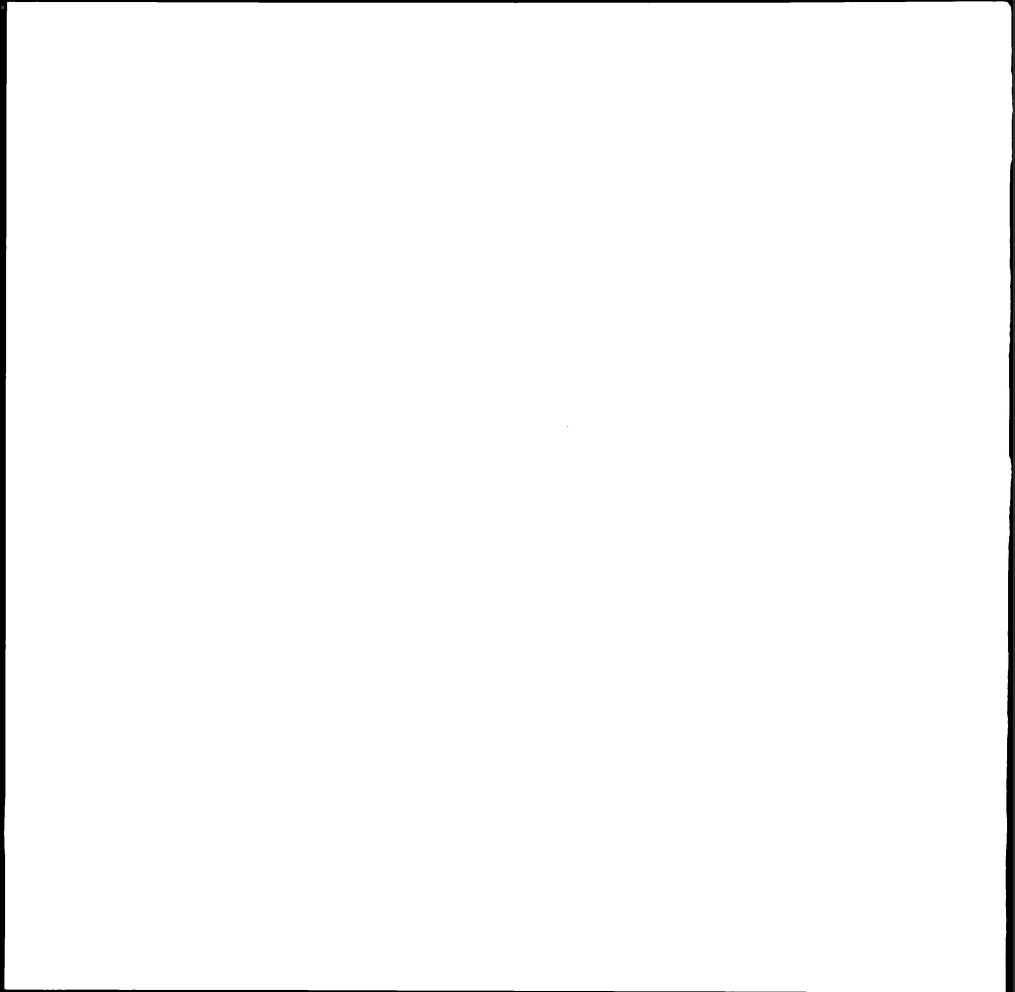
- 133 The Teaching Building Complex of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies
- 143 Jingguang Plaza
- 147 Dongguan Normal School
- 151 Zhengzhou Xinle Hotel
- 157 The Patriotic Education Park at Humen Fort & The Museum of the Naval Battles in the Opium War
- 165 The Main Teaching Building of Wuhan University of Hydraulic and Electric Power Engineering
- 175 The Memorial Hall of "September 18th " Incident
- 185 Dongguan Xichenglou Cultural Center
- 197 The Planning of the Longdong Campus of Guangdong Industrial University and the Design of the Main Teaching Building
- 201 Guangzhou Opera House
- 209 Foshan College of Science and Technology (north campus)
- 215 The Residential Section in the Downtown of Dongguan City
- 219 Shunde Polytechnic College

229 ESSAYS

- 232 Modeling, Function, Space and Style
- 236 On the Planning of Wuyi University and the Design of Its Main Building
- 239 Breaking a Structure into Units and Merging them into the Scenery
- 241 Planning and Design of the Museum of the Tomb of Prince Nanyue in the Western Han Dynasty
- 243 Environment, Cultural Context and Characteristics of Our Age
- 246 On the Design of Guest Rooms in the Five-Star Hotels of Hong Kong
- 248 On the Extension and Re-creation of Cultural Environment in Architectural Design
- 252 Research on the Sustainability of the High-rise Office Building Designs

257 the STUDENTS' VIEWS

- **265 CHRONICLE OF MAJOR WORKS**
- 283 POSTSCRIPT



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, 在纷繁似锦的学术白花园里 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》从书 —— 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, 不够中国建筑师的名称与使命, 面向未来, 面向世界, 为构 世大的努力。 3 丛书总顾问: 3 6 3 筑人类美好的生活环境做出更大的努力。

1997年3月1日

于北京

序

从引入外域文化的方面看, 地处南国的广东, 往往得风气之先。究其原因, 一则是帝国主义的侵略, 二是华侨的自发引入, 另外也由于她远离政治中心, "天高皇帝远", 可以搞一点小自由, 从而使岭南文化带有更多的开放性和兼容性。

早在50年代,岭南建筑创作与研究在夏昌世、陈伯齐等先师的带领下,已独树一帜。到70年代末,政治气候稍有转机,以佘畯南、莫伯治为代表的老一辈建筑师所开创的新岭南派建筑,犹如一只报春的燕子,给当时的建筑创作注入了生机。然而时间不饶人,如今佘老不幸谢世,莫老也进入耄耋之年,人们不禁揣摩这一支薪火的传承。

改革开放之后,作为特区的深圳,不仅生活待遇优越,又有宽松的创作环境,这确实吸引了一大批优秀的建筑设计人才,他们在推动建筑创新上也作出了很大贡献。但是从文化脉络看,只能说是异军突起的"客家"一族,与所谓的新岭南派尚没有什么干系。

论经历和成就,倒是何镜堂同志似乎更有条件作为这支薪火的传人。一来他是地道的岭南人,自幼就受到岭南文化的熏陶,学建筑后又师从岭南建筑大师夏昌世教授,并成为他的研究住。在这段时间里不仅走遍了岭南名园,并且还在夏师的指导下对岭南建筑作了专题研究。特别幸运的是,80年代又有机会协助余畯南和莫伯治两老培养研究生,并共同主持了不少重要工程,如广州西汉南越王墓博物馆,岭南画派纪念馆等。这些工程既具有深厚的历史文化内涵,又具有鲜明的时代性和地域特色,因而深得建筑界和广大群众的赞誉和好评。何镜堂同志是一位十分谦虚的人,在这些工程的方案构思中,尽管作出了很大贡献,但是他却从不突出自己。

何镜堂同志还是一位既勤奋又好学缜思的人。与一般职业

建筑师不同,他的工作单位是高等学府,又身兼数职,除行政工作外,既要做工程又要搞科研,还要指导研究生,然而他却忙而不乱,善于把这几方面的工作有机结合起来;既在理论研究的指导下去搞创作,又在创作实践中总结经验、印证理论,进一步推动理论研究的发展。加之这些工作是在指导研究生的过程中进行的,不仅出了成果,同时又培养了人才。

何镜堂同志堪称为一位多才的建筑师,从他的作品中可以看出,每项工程都是经过反复推敲和深思熟虑的,可谓熔地域性、文化性和时代性于一炉,并且刻意于追求高水平、高品位,如果没有精品意识或缺乏理论指导,这些成果是断然出不来的。如果建筑师按特点可以分成不同类型的话,何镜堂同志应当属于学者型建筑师。深信镜堂同志一定能够承上启下,把岭南新建筑这支薪火接过来,传下去。

3 - 100

1998.10.5 于天津大学

影一剧,1932年9月3日生于安徽合肥,1953年毕业于天津人学士水工程系建筑学专业。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、全周政协委员。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、

PREFACE

Guangdong Province, which is situated in South China, has always been in the van of introducing foreign cultures into China. This is because, historically, Guangdong once bore the brunt of invasions by imperialism and the overseas Chinese, although spontaneously, have made great contributions to the introduction of foreign cultures. Besides, as a border province, Guangdong is far away from the political center, "far away from the Emperor", so that it enjoys a little more freedom and a comparatively lax cultural atmosphere, thus making the Lingnan Culture more open and more compatible with other cultures.

As early as in the 50's, with Mr. Xia Changshi and Mr. Chen Boqi as the standard-bearers, the Lingman architectural design and research already developed a style of its own. By the end of the 70's, with a slight change of political atmosphere, the elder generation of architects such as Mr. She Junnan and Mr. Mo Bozhi established a new Lingman architectural style, which, like a swallow heralding the arrival of spring, brought new life to the field of the architectural creation. However, time and tide wait for no man. Now Mr. She has passed away and Mr. Mo is advanced in years. We could not help wondering who would take over the torch of learning from the predecessors.

With the implementation of the reform and opening up policy, a large number of good architects have swarmed to Shenzhen, a special economic zone, which is well-known for its favorable living conditions and a lax social atmosphere for architectural creation. They have indeed made great contributions to the innovation of architectural design. However, in terms of cultural roots and heritage, they can only be regarded as a new group of "guest architects" that have come to the fore all of a sudden and they are by no means related to the new Lingnan architectural school.

It seems to me that Professor He Jingtang is qualified to take over the torch of learning for the new Lingnan architectural school both in terms of his experiences and in terms of his achievements. He is from Lingnan and has been nurtured in the Lingnan Culture since childhood; he studied architecture under Professor Xia Changshi, a Lingnan architectural master, and later became one of his graduate students. When Professor He was doing his master degree, he visited all the famous gardens in the Lingnan area and made a monographic study of Lingnan architecture under the guidance of Professor Xia. What was even more fortunate of him was that in the 1980's Professor He had the opportunity to assist Mr. She Junnan and Mr. Mo Bozhi in training graduate students and together they piloted several important design projects, such as the Museum of the Tomb of Prince Nanyue in the Western Han Dynasty and the Memorial Hall of the Lingnan School of Painting. These designs are characterized by profound historical and cultural connotations, the spirit of the times as well as

regional features. Therefore, the designs are highly acclaimed and well received by the architectural circle and people of at large. Professor He is a very modest person. He never tries to push himself forward even though he has made significant contributions in the schematic designs of such projects.

Professor He is also a diligent person, a careful thinker and an eager learner. Unlike other professional architects, he works in a university and holds many posts. Apart from performing his administrative duties, he is busily engaged in engineering design, research, teaching and supervising graduate students. Busy as he is, he keeps things in good order. He has proved to be very adept in integrating the different kinds of tasks to good purpose. He bases his architectural design on his theoretical studies and constantly summarizes his design experiences to verify and further develop his theories. He achieves all this in the process of training graduate students. Consequently, he has not only produced good results in his profession but also trained qualified personnel in architectural design.

Professor He is a versatile architect. It can be seen from his works that each of the design projects is the product of repeated deliberation and careful consideration and the outcome of the integration of regional features, cultural qualities and characteristics of the times. This is because he always aims at producing high-level and high-quality works of architectural design. Had he not been theoretically and artistically accomplished, he would not have achieved such great successes. If architects are to be classified into different categories according to the characteristics of their expertise, then Professor He Jingtang should fall into the category of scholarly architects. I truly believe that Professor He will undoubtedly inherit the good traditions from his predecessors, take over the torch of learning from the new Lingnan school of architecture and carry it forward.

Peng Yigang, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Tianjin University October 5, 1998

Professor Peng Yigang was born in Hefei City, Anhui Province, on September 3, 1932. He graduated as an architecture major from the Department of Civil Engineering, Tianjin University in 1953. He is now professor, Ph.D. candidates' advisor and Honorary President of College of Architecture of the same university. He is a top-grade registered architect and has won many awards for his architectural writings and design works. He is also a CPPCC member and in 1995, he was elected academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.





我的路

1998年4月2日,是我60岁生日。在生日的前一天,我刚从外地出差回来,而第二天一早又得赶到北京清华大学参加一个研讨会,也许是一种巧合,使我能在家过一个生日。这一天,我指导过的20多位研究生,从各地汇聚一堂,给我安排了一个颇为别致的生日晚会。他们独出心裁送给我一个重28磅,以"深圳科学馆"造型为题材的生日大蛋糕。这幢建筑是我和夫人李绮霞高级建筑师士五年前从北京举家调回广州后的第一个获奖作品,也是我从事建筑创作的一个转折点,我特别喜欢它。

步入花甲之年,能与这么多学生在一起,在建筑创作道路上能得到这么多志同道合的青年人理解和支持,我感到无限的欣慰和幸福。这个别开生面的晚会,引起我对往事的回忆。几十年来,从学生到教授,从评上建筑师到荣获"中国工程设计大师"称号,在建筑创作的道路上历尽沧桑,默默耕耘,不断探索,最终选择了一条设计、研究与教学三结合的创作道路。晚会之余,我向同学们讲述了自己走过的路,现整理出来,也作为这本集子的一个自序吧。

1. 我出生在广东省东莞市,那年代她还是一个小县城,这是珠江三角洲有名的鱼米之乡。家乡弯弯的河川、浓浓的荔枝林、密密的山村构成一幅幅美丽的图画,从小吸引着我。少年时代,我常常带着干粮和画板,跟哥哥到郊野写生,慢慢培养了对画画的兴趣,而我又想当工程师,听老师说建筑师是半个艺术家,半个科学家,正合我心意,从而萌发了学建筑的念头。

1956年,我从东莞中学高中毕业后,即考入华南工学院建筑系,对建筑技术与艺术相结合的这门专业产生了浓厚的兴趣。这里历史悠久,师资力量雄厚,培养出来的学生思维灵活,实践和动手能力强。在老师的指导下,我继承了这种传统,以优异的成绩完成五年的学业,继而投考研究生,师从岭南建筑大师夏昌世教授,成为母校第一批正式招考的研究生。

研究生四年,我如鱼得水,陪同导师走遍粤中四大名园及潮油庭园,又一起调研北方皇家花园和江南园林,协助导师对岭南建筑作了专题的研究。在导师的指导下,我参加了南海大会堂的设计,并驻工地现场,学习和配合施工。后来结合毕业论文,研究医院建筑,并完成广西医学院附属医院门诊部的设计。这是我在导师指导下,参加设计并建成的第一批作品。

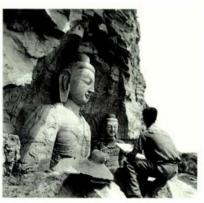
对专业的酷爱和校园良好的环境,使我全神贯注在学习上,当时国家还是处在困难时期,但这对我毫无影响。我常常在公共汽车上记外文单词,速写本不离手,走到哪画到哪,留下了许多实测手稿和拍下了大量的建筑实录并加以分类整理。1964年我到北京为毕业论文收集资料,找到一份很切题的英文资料,但只能借几天。那个年代没有复印机,住在北京四合院式的小招待所里,条件很差,但是为了我的学习,我毅然决定把它全文抄下来。仅仅三大时间,坐在床边一笔一划地把一本58页、图文并茂的英文文献资料抄下来了。今天看来,这似乎是一件很笨的事,但却考验了我当时的意志和毅力。如今,我偶尔拿给一些学生看,他们对那密密麻麻的英文小字,徒手勾划的图表及那么多的页数,无不感到惊讶!





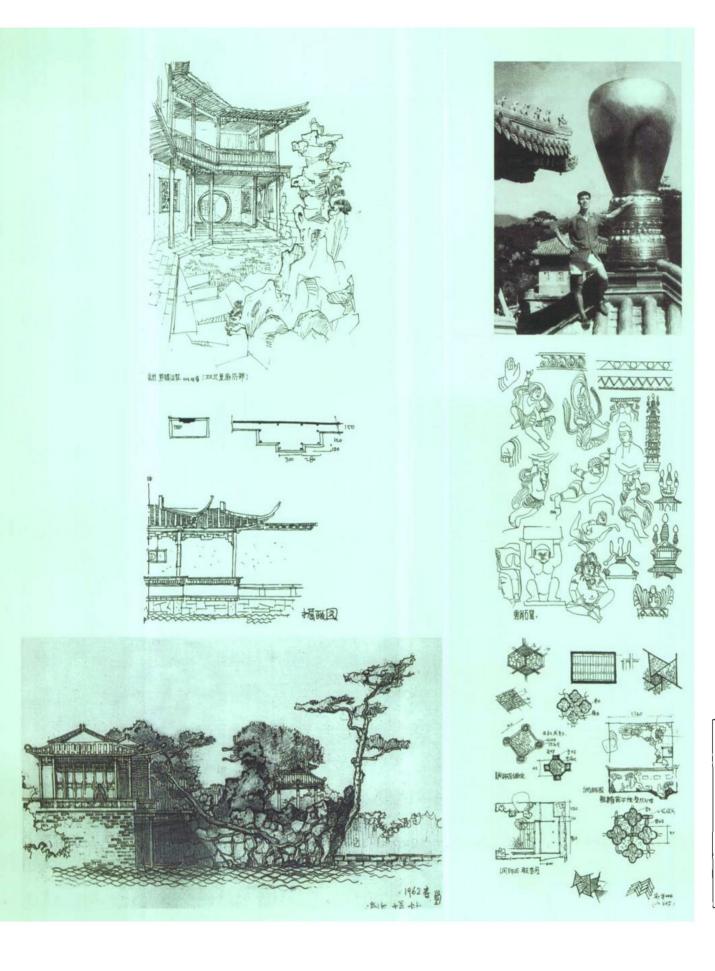








- 1998年 60 岁生日晚会。
- •1983年与李绮釀商工一同推 截深則科学馆设计。
- 早年与父母及兄长合彰。
- 中学及大学时代。
- •1962年在山西大同云岗石窟 调研。



研究生阶段调研之一

左由上而下:

- 江南园林调研手稿
- 潮州园林速记

右由上而下:

- 1963 年在承德外八庙
- •云岗石窟调研手稿。
- 江南园林调研手稿。

通过研究生阶段学习,无论在基本技能或设计思维方法上都有了很大的提高。导师广博的知识、灵活的设计手法、辩证的创作哲理,给我留下深刻的影响。

2. 毕业了,我从校门走上社会,同许多青年一样本希望"海阔凭鱼跃,天空任鸟飞",于一番事业。但是不久碰上"文化大革命",我们丧失了许多宝贵的时光。我被分配到湖北省建筑设计院,在那里参加了湖北省通用住宅设计竞赛并中选,还搞了一个武汉医学院郧县分院的设计,以及一些厂房设计。不久单位撤销,"干部下放劳动",全部人员去到湖北一个偏远山村插队落户当农民,过着日出而作,日落而息的农家生活。我夫人在北京市建筑设计院工作,我们两地分居,几经努力,我终于1973年调到北京轻工业部设计院从事造纸厂的设计。在当时的条件下,建筑是附属专业,服从设备和结构,很难进行建筑创作。但有机会对一个工程的设计全过程、对工程的实践知识、特别是对构造与大样有较全面的训练和了解,为后来的建筑创作打下了坚实的工程实践基础。

"文革"十年,感到庆幸的是我学习了辩证法、《矛盾论》、《实践论》,久而久之,慢慢学会在错综复杂的事物面前抓主要矛盾的思维方法和因时间、地点、条件不同去分析问题的方法。真没想到,这些学习成了我后来从事建筑创作的一些哲学思想基础。

3. 随着"文化大革命"的结束,中国开始进入以经济建设为中心的历史时期,百业待兴,基建项目上马,沉默了多年的建筑界又开始活跃起来。当时在北京轻工业部设计院工作,已到四十而立之年的我出于对建筑的爱好,一方面希望能发挥专长,投身到民用建筑创作行列中,但同时又担心由于文化大革命的耽误,不知是否能赶上形势的需要。到了1980年,机会来了,为活跃创作思想,在北京首先举办设计竞赛。我觉得这是检验和锻炼自己能力的极好机会,于是和夫人利用工余时间,积极投身到有限的几项设计竞赛中。先是建筑绘画竞赛,后来是全国小型铁路客站和农村住宅设计竞赛,结果都中奖了,虽然只是二、三等奖,但却焕发起我投身建筑创作的信心。"久旱逢甘雨",不久国家提出了有关研究生归队的政策要求,而正在此时,广东率先改革开放,开始建设经济特区。我抓住这个千载难逢的机会,要求有关领导同意我们从北京调回家乡广东,从事民用建筑创作。

"文革"动乱,使我们浪费了十年宝贵的年华,我深切感到无论建筑理论、设计水平还是建筑师队伍的素质,与国际现今水平相比差距都很大。现在又遇上大规模的建设,为了尽快地提高设计水平,我尝试着找一个既能从事建筑设计,又能从事建筑研究的单位工作。当时我的母校华南工学院成立设计院不久,那里还没有像样的工作室,可以说是处在"拓荒"阶段,人员不到30人,但是我还是选择了母校。这里有我的老师、同事和我熟悉的一切,高等学府的学术研究氛围将会给我从事创作、研究和实践提供广阔的空间。

4. 1983年5月,我全家四口从北京回到母校华南工学院,在建筑设计研究院工作,先下榻在学校招待所。数天后,陈开庆院长告诉我,深圳科学馆要举行设计竞赛,这是一个很有影响的工程项目,但时间只有三个星期,不知我能否参加?我的第一个反应是机会来了。当时托运的行李还未到,家还未安定下来,然而一股创作的热情驱使我和夫人毅然接受回归后的第一个挑战。

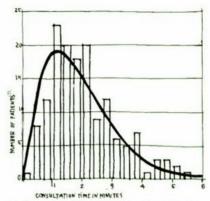


Fig. 31. Frequency distribution of 151 recorded consultation times with fitted curve

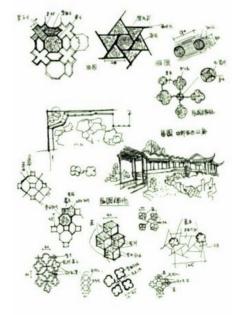
Table 27. Appointment system: Producted results of surving the number of polition to present at the aftert of a clinic (duration 24 hours; Atul number of patients 25; average conculting-time 5 at Instal, appointment afternal 5 minutes):

No. of patients present at start	Patients' everage wheating Time (in mis.)	Consultant's average weiting line per session (in min.)
1	7(12)*	- 9
2	9 (20)	6
3	12 (25)	3
4	16 (27)	2
5	2001)	1
e	24 (35)	1

* One potions in night will larger than the number of minutes shown in brackets.

Table 27 illustrates the results of applying variants of the Individual appointment System to a series of hypothalical clinics, constructed to a very usual pattern. It was assumed that the clinic would lact about 2g hours, aluring which time the doctor would deal with twenty-five pattents in unbroken succession, at the average rate of 5 minutes each, the patients having hear given appointments at 5-minute intervals—this coincidence between the average consulting-time and the appointment interval having been found to give the best weselts.

It may be seen from Tahk 27 that it, in the circumstances described, the clinic begins with one patient present, the average unting time for patients will be? minutes (though one in eight will unit longer than 18 minutes), but the delive, in the whole coarse of the session, will on an average be without a patient during 9 minutes It the choic begins with four patients present.



研究生阶段调研之二

th Effi F:

- 1964 年在北京抄录的外文资料手稿一页。
- 园林调研手稿。

深圳科学馆是深圳八大重点文化设施之一,是深圳对外科技活动的窗口,这是一组包括会议、展览、培训在内的现代科技建筑,市长要求我们设计要有特色,使人看后"一辈子忘不了"。我们从环境构思人手,结合厅堂建筑使用功能,运用现代建筑设计理论和共享空间的意念,以八角形为母题,加以组合、切割和延伸,并通过工作模型推敲、比较,使形式与功能、空间、环境有机统一。我和李绮霞经过20天的日夜奋战,终于完成了回广州后的第一个作品,并很快作为实施方案中选,打响回来后的第一炮。接着深圳市派我们到香港参观考察和落实建筑材料,其中7.2m高、19mm厚的玻璃吊幕还是国内首批选用。紧接着是施工图和在现场配合施工,在此基础上我认真总结设计成果,从理论上探索,写了一篇"造型、功能、空间与格调"的文章,发表于《建筑学报》上。后来这项工程在建设部及广东省分别评为优秀设计二等类。

5. 改革开放的广东是建筑创作的黄金时代,是广大建筑师施展才干的舞台,对我来说既是一个机遇,又是一个锻炼。从80年代中期起,我先后主持和负责设计了一批工程,全力以赴投身到建筑创作中。

1984年,我主持侨乡江门五邑大学规划及校园中心区设计。这是一所由华侨投资的新型大学。过去,我在大学多年,对传统分散式布局的大学在管理和使用方面的不便深有体会。当时虽然没有机会出国考察,但我利用大学书籍较多的条件,查阅世界各地一些新校园建设的资料,结合广东高校教学情况和气候条件,着眼于适应现代教育的需要和岭南地理环境要求,勾画出教学主楼以集中为主且有水乡特色的校园布局模式,并注重组织交往空间,为培养创造型人才提供优雅的环境。这座主楼高9层,面积4.6万平方米,设计采用架空和"位移"的剖面形式,以适应南方亚热带气候对通风、遮阳、挡雨的要求。1987年建成后被评为全国教育建筑优秀设计二等奖。

建筑设计不是简单的线性推理,而是因时间、地点、条件不同而综合优选。学哲学使我养成一个习惯,每一个项目开始,我先不考虑细节,而是先寻找这项目要有创意的主要矛盾是什么,再考虑解决主要矛盾的方法和途径。这是至为关键的一步,抓对了设计就有特色、有新意,否则最合理的设计也会是平庸的。1986年,我参加桂林博物馆的设计竞赛。这个博物馆建于文物风景区西山公园内,是一项富有挑战性的设计。我按照上面的思路分析了项目的特殊性,确认主要矛盾在于建筑布局和风格如何与桂林山水的景观协调并融为一体,新添建筑应甘当配角,为美景增色。于是我提出"化整为零"的设计构想,采用单元组合的布局和与周围环境合宜的建筑尺度,并结合使用功能表达文化内涵和地方特色,结果在诸多方案中获选。后来我在《建筑学报》上以题为"化整为零,融于山水"的文章作了小结。这个项目施工图与当地设计院合作完成,工程建成后被评为国家教委优秀设计三等奖。

6. 当学生的时候,老师常对我说,建筑包括生活的方方面面,建筑师是最懂得生活的,也是最会抓紧机会学习的。我常记住老师的教导,听前辈指点,向同行学习,向社会各行各业的人请教。在献身建筑事业的生涯中,曾经得到许多老前辈的指点。在岭南建筑界中,













由上而下:

- •1997年与吴良镛院士在梅州 考察民居。
- 与齐康院士及佘畯南院士合 影。
- 与莫伯治院士及李绮霞高级 建筑师合影。
- 1998年在北京参加国家大剧 院评审与评委合影。
- 1993 年在纽约与美国建筑师 菲利普•约翰逊合影。
- 1998年与西班牙建筑师理卡多·波菲尔在北京国家大剧院评审会上。