

第十三屆亞洲運動會

主場紀念書

THE 11TH ASIAN GAMES
COMMEMORATIVE



中國人民謹以誠摯的友誼，將這本《畫冊》
展示的工程建築獻給第十一屆亞洲運動會

With Sincere Friendship, the Chinese People
Dedicate the Construction Projects Shown in
this Book to the Eleventh Asian Games



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第十一屆亞洲運動會 工程紀念畫冊

THE 11TH ASIAN GAMES PROJECT
COMMEMORATIVE ALBUM



北体师 80001149



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前言

1990年9月22日，第十一屆亞洲運動會的聖火將在北京燃起。

這是一次空前規模的亞洲體育盛會。38個亞奧理事會成員全部參加這次有27個比賽項目、2個表演項目的運動會。東道主將提供33個比賽場館，46個練習場館，以供亞洲健兒們大展身手。

爲了保證亞運會的成功，北京在城市建設總體規劃的基礎上，製訂了亞運會工程建設總體規劃方案，經過國內專家的多次論證和國務院批准，並列入國家重點工程項目。1986年2月20日建立了第十一屆亞運會工程總指揮部，開始了這一規模巨大的系統工程建設。

亞運會體育場館建設的基本原則是：充分利用已有的體育場館；適當新建一批體育場館；爲將來舉辦更大規模的運動會作準備。在佈局上，採取分散與集中相結合，以分散爲主；在規模上，以容納3000人左右的中小型體育館爲主；在設施上，具有

多種功能，比賽場地和燈光均按國際比賽標準設置，並考慮空調、音響、廣播電視、電訊、計時記分、仲裁錄像及無障礙設計等。

經四年三個月的奮戰，在北京11個區、縣和秦皇島市，共新建19座體育館、8座體育場，重建1座體育館、1座體育場，改擴建2座體育場，總建築面積46萬多平方米。一座巍峨宏偉的現代化體育城——國家奧林匹克體育中心拔地而起，亞洲一流的游泳館座落在其中。這批場館的建成，使中國具有了承辦國際大型綜合性體育運動會的條件，這是中國體育場館建設的新里程碑。

運動員村，建築面積54萬平方米，亞運會後，這裏將是一座現代化的國際會議中心，可以召開各種規模的國際會議，旅館、公寓、辦公樓是爲國外各界朋友、客人提供實用、方便、舒適、幽靜的居住環境和開展業務、進行交流活動的理想場所。

體育場館和亞運村的建築，是經過建築設計師們的匠心慧手精心設計的。座座

建築都結合環境、條件，力求與古都風貌相和諧，平面佈局合理，空間錯落有緻，造型多姿多彩，形狀各異，把現代感、藝術美、體育特點和傳統風格融為一體，展現了八十年代設計新水平，為北京的建築歷史增添了色彩斑斕的一頁。

在工程建築中，應用了大量的現代新技術、新工藝、新材料，為中國建築技術開拓了新的領域。充分反映了建築師、工程師、技術人員在科學領域裏的探索、進取精神。

本屆亞運會的電子服務系統包括：計算機、電視轉播、通訊、計時記分和仲裁錄像等子系統，這是一個龐大的系統工程網絡，可以為亞洲各代表團、記者、觀眾、聽眾提供良好的服務。405米高的中央電視發射塔、新聞廣播電視交流中心、北京電視臺的建立，都提高了廣播電視的現代化程度，為亞運會提供有效的服務。

為亞運會服務的重點配套項目達30多

萬平方米，還有市政、道路、橋樑工程，推動了北京市的城市建設，改善了道路交通條件。亞運會綠化、美化工程總面積達128萬平方米。好客的北京，正以綠色的樹叢，艷麗的花草，彩帶般的寬展道路裝扮城市，使北京在金秋時節，到處鬱鬱蔥蔥，花團錦簇，充滿生機，歡迎佳賓。

亞運會工程，受到全國上下、港澳台同胞、海外僑胞和國際朋友們的熱情支持和幫助。四面八方的支援，給全體建設者以巨大的鼓舞力量。

亞運會工程展示了150多個參建單位，4萬多名直接建設者克服重重困難，夜以繼日地頑強拼搏，艱苦奮戰的成果。亞運會工程建設者的業績，為中國建築史譜寫了光輝的篇章。

“團結、友誼、進步”是本屆亞洲體育盛會的宗旨，亞運會的聖火照耀着亞洲人民的友誼大道更加光明。

一九九〇年五月

FOREWORD

The flame for the Eleventh Asian Games will be lit in Beijing on September 22, 1990.

This is going to be the biggest sporting event in Asia. All 39 members of the Olympic Council of Asia have signed up for it. There will be 27 contest events and 2 demonstration sports. The host will provide 33 stadiums for events and 46 for training, enabling the competitors to give full play to their skills.

Beijing has worked out a general construction plan for sporting facilities adapted to its overall city planning. The plan was approved by Chinese experts as well as by the State Council and was listed as a state-level key construction project. In February 1986, the General Headquarters for the Eleventh Asian Games Project was set up to undertake this immense project.

The basic principle for the construction work was to make ample use of existing gymnasiums and stadiums, to new ones as necessary, and to prepare to host sporting events of a greater scale in the future. In overall design, a combination of dispersion and concentration is adopted with the emphasis on dispersion. The gymnasiums are mostly small or medium, with a holding capacity of around three thousand people. The sporting facilities are multi-functional. The

grounds and lighting were built according to international standards. Many gymnasiums are air conditioned and fully equipped with telecommunication and scoring equipment.

After four years and three months of strenuous effort, the construction covering a total area of 460,000 square meters has been built in Beijing's eleven districts and counties, and in the coastal city of Qinhuangdao. This includes the construction of 19 gymnasiums and 8 stadiums, the renovation of one gymnasium and one stadium and the extension of two stadiums. A modern sports center—the National Olympic Sports Center—has been established, with a first-rate indoor swimming pool. The construction of these facilities enables China to host large international sporting events. This is a new milestone of China's construction on sports facilities.

The Asian Games Village covers 540,000 square meters. After the Asiad, it will be used as a center for international conferences. Its hotels, apartment houses and office buildings provide visitors with a quiet, comfortable living quarter and an ideal place for business.

The construction of gymnasiums, stadiums and the Asian Games Village has been designed

by architects with outstanding ingenuity and craftsmanship. Each building is designed to fit into its surroundings. Simple lines of the design combine traditional and modern styles. They represent the new designs of the 1980s and add more beauty to Beijing's architecture.

A lot of modern techniques and materials have been used for the construction, opening up a path for the development of Chinese architectural technology. This is an ample manifestation of the investigative and progressive spirit of the architects, engineers and technical workers in the field of science.

The electronic service system of the Beijing Asiad comprises minisystems of computers, television relays, communications, timing, scoring and video recording for arbitration. This is a gigantic network system that will provide services for delegations from various Asian countries, reporters, TV audiences and listeners. The broadcasting and televising facilities have been further modernized with the establishment of the 405-meter central television transmitting tower, the exchange center for news, broadcasting and television and the Beijing Television Station to provide effective service for the Asian Games.

Key service projects for the Beijing Asiad cover an area of over 300,000 square meters. The construction of municipal works, roads and bridges has promoted city development in Beijing and improved its street traffic. Forestation and beautification projects for the Games amount to over one million square meters. Beijing, with its green trees, colorful flowers and broad streets, is ready to receive guests in autumn.

The construction for the Asian Games has received enthusiastic support and assistance from people all over the country, from overseas Chinese in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and other countries and from foreign friends.

The Asian Games project is the result of the labor of over 150 units involved and more than 40,000 people, including directors, technicians and workers. They have overcome various difficulties and worked day and night. The achievement of the constructors of the Asian Games projects has written a new glorious chapter in China's history of architecture.

"Unity, Friendship, Progress" is the aim of this Asian sports meet. The sacred flame of the Asian Games shall brighten the road of friendship of Asian people.

全國人大常務委員會委員長、
第十一屆亞洲運動會組委會名譽
主席 萬里

Wan Li: Chairman of the Standing
Committee of the National People's
Congress and Honorary Chairman of
the 11th Asian Games Organizing
Committee



國務委員、北京市市
長、第十一屆亞洲運動會
組委會主席 陳希同

Chen Xitong: State Councillor,
Mayor of Beijing and Chairman
of the 11th Asian Games Orga-
nizing Committee



國家體育運動委員會主任、
第十一屆亞洲運動會組委會執行
主席 伍紹祖

Wu Shaozu: Minister of the State
Physical Culture and Sports-
Commission and Executive Chairman
of the 11th Asian Games Organizing
Committee



北京市常務副市長、第十一屆亞洲運動會組委會常務副主席、第十一屆亞運會工程總指揮部總指揮 張百發

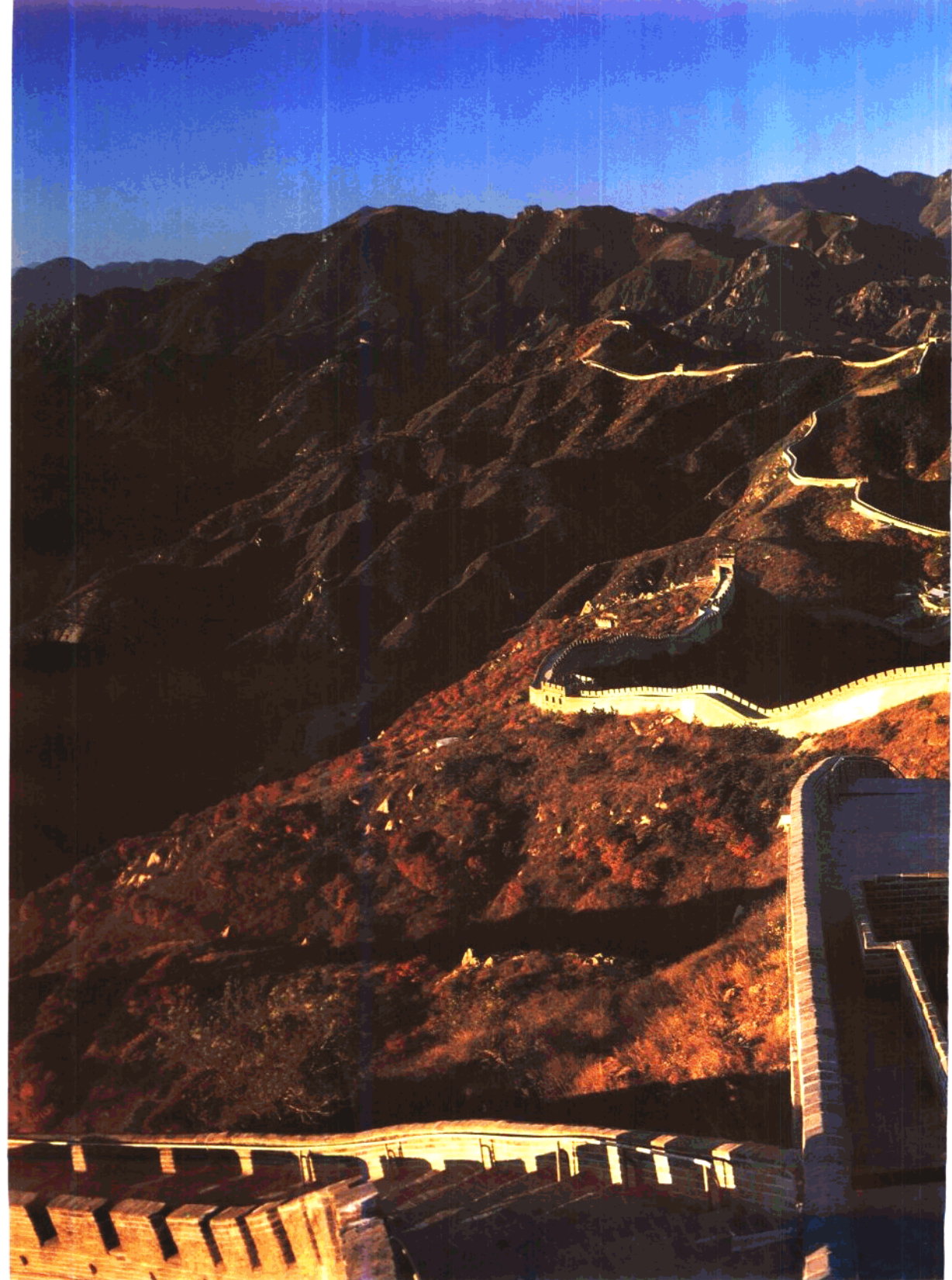
Zhang Baifa: Executive Vice-Mayor of Beijing, Executive Vice-Chairman of the 11th Asian Games Organizing Committee, General Director of the General Headquarters of the 11th Asian Games Project

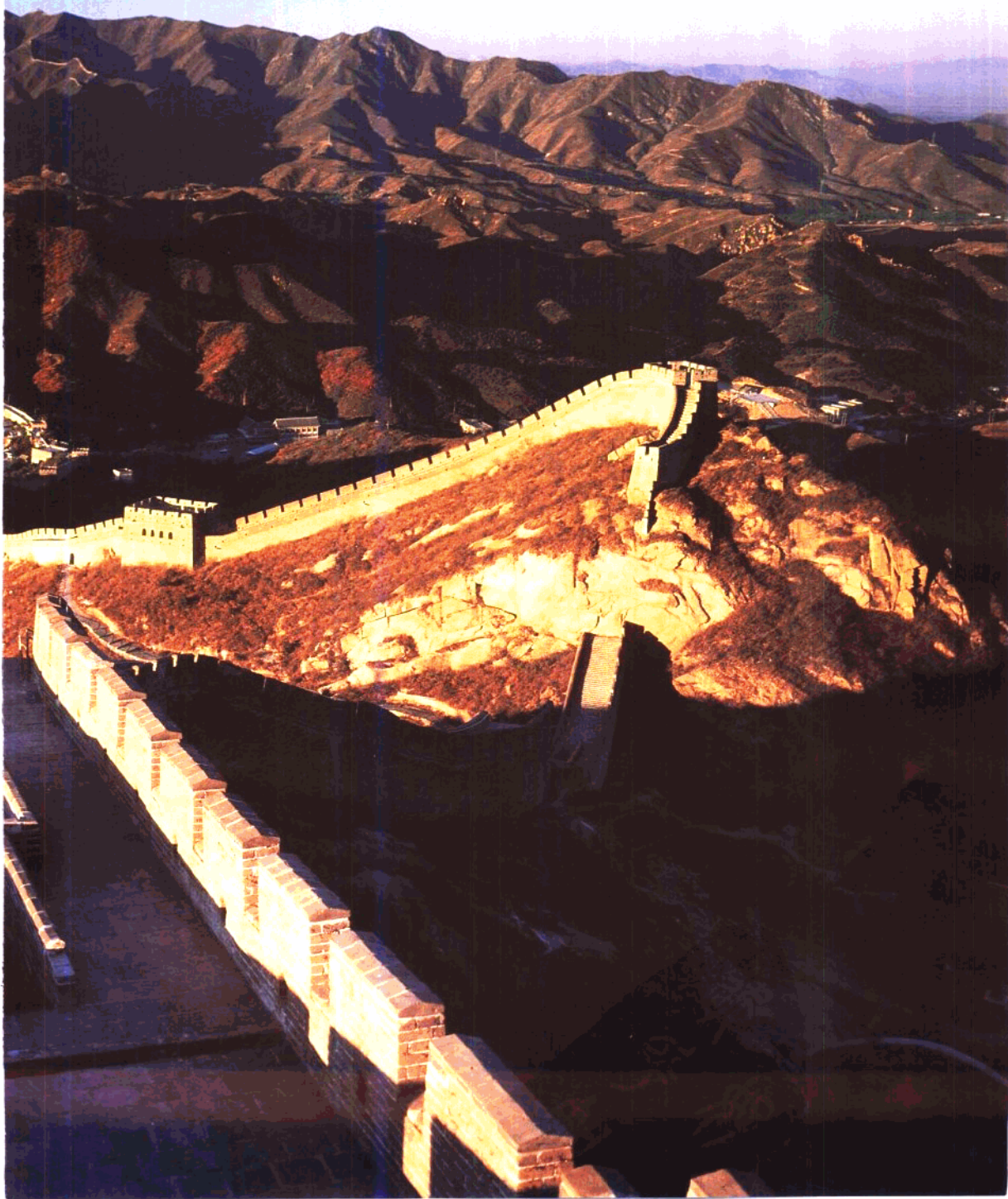


第十一屆亞運會工程總指揮部常務副總指揮、副總指揮、總工程師、總建築師。

The Executive Deputy General Director, Deputy General Director, Chief Engineer, and Chief Architect of the General Headquarters of the 11th Asian Games Project











現代北京——三元立交橋
San Yuan Overpass in Beijing

北京工人體育場 北京工人體育館

**BEIJING WORKERS'
SPORTS COMPLEX
&
BEIJING WORKERS'
GYMNASIUM**

北京工人體育場
Beijing Workers' Sports Complex

位於北京東郊工人體育場北路西南側，共佔地42公頃。工人體育場建成於1959年10月。為適應亞運會主會場的需要，這次改造工程主要有：土建結構進行了加固；修葺看臺，改設玻璃鋼座椅72000個和

The Beijing Workers' Sports Complex, located on Gongren Tiyuchang Road, Chaoyang District, covers 42 hectares. It was completed in October, 1959 and is known as one of the ten major buildings of the capital built in the 1960s. It is the main stadium serving the 11th Asian Games. The opening and closing ceremonies, as well as the football finals, will be held there. To meet the needs of the Asian Games, the

