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四十五年精粹

同济大学城市规划专业纪念专集

同济大学建筑与城市规划学院 编

中国建筑工业出版社

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总结过去
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同济大学名誉校长李国豪院士题词

再接再厉
再展城市
规划学科
发展作
贡献
金经昌
一九九七年

金经昌教授题词

不断开拓，再创佳绩

祝贺同济城市规划专业建立45周年

吴启迪于一九九七年二月

同济大学校长吴启迪题词

城市规划是具体为人民服务的工作

代 序

金 经 昌

城市的规划与建设是具体为人民服务的工作。城市的规划与建设要解决好人民的衣食住行问题。住的问题不仅是有了房子就行,还包括许多丰富的内容,包括人舒适的生态环境,一切必要的生活设施,一切必要的文化福利设施等等,还包括生产和工作问题。新鲜的空气、灿烂的阳光和清清的流水,对人的活力也是必不可少的。

我们的许多城市本来是美的。我们想像一下许多今天已经破旧的城市在当时兴建起来的样子多么令人神往。人的生活变化,人的生活环境每天也在变化。每个人都在不知不觉中参加着这种变化。这种变化可以变得好,也可以变得坏。城市规划的任务是指导城市建设要引导这种变化向着好的方向前进。

城市有许多地方,看久了便觉得平淡无奇。城市许多设施,用久了便感到不足。生活在不断变化,本来美丽的城市在不知不觉中变“旧了”。城市要求不断更新。“旧”的,不适用的加以适当改善,使之符合今天的要求,便“新”了。许多古老的甚至原始的东西,稍稍变换一下,赋予现代的生命,便“新”了。

规划和建设的每一步骤,都要想到改善人民的生活,想人民之所想,急人民之所急。规划是未雨绸缪,不是临渴掘井。不能不从人民需要的长远利益着想。只顾眼前利益,仓促上马,只能使今天的“建设”成为明天“改造”的对象。城市是为人民自己的需要而建设的,不是为了别的什么目的或者别的什么人。改造旧城,一是为了恢复它本来的光辉面目,一是改造或补充旧城的生活设施,使人民生活在旧城和新城中的生活一样现代化。

新和旧是生活不断变化的过程。城市有些地方不能一成不变,世代代管用下去。城市规划要在新旧变化中继承和创造出我们的文化。

新旧是历史的痕迹。“旧”也有很宝贵的东西,因此要珍惜和分析。不能只要是“旧”的就通通“保护”起来,也不能因为“旧”了就通通拆光。

城市不论新旧都是有机体,都是按当时需要的容量来设计的。不能借口经济原因,只求“充分利用”而忘掉了“合理发展”。城市不胜负担是一切城市病症的根源。

第三次浪潮的到来,将改变人们的生活习惯,改变人们的价值观念。人的价值提高了,时间的价值提高了。我们再不能在交通阻塞、迂回往返中消耗我们的精力,浪费我们的生命。我们早该放弃那种使城市的膨胀病濒临不治的“摊大饼”手法。我们早该对城市进行疏解,使它重获新生。让那种“房子越高,道路越宽,越是城市现代化”的错误观念去见鬼吧!

人和自然本是同根生的。“城市在森林中,森林进入城市中”在科学先进的国家已经出现了。我们是让我们的城市继续臃肿窒息下去呢?还是让新鲜的空气、灿烂的阳光和清清的流水进入我们的城市来颐养我们的老一代和哺育我们的新一代呢?

Preface

Urban Planning Means Serving the People

To my Students of Urban Planning

The planning and construction of cities are substantial work for serving the people. Planning and construction should solve the problems in essential needs. The issue of housing does not mean houses alone; it goes as far as eco-environment which human beings need in order to lead a comfortable life, and all necessary amenities infrastructures and social facilities as well as employment. Fresh air, bright sunshine and streams of clear water constitute fundamental elements for our vitality.

Many of our cities and towns used to be beautiful. Let us just imagine those cities which have gone dilapidated, had once aroused people much admiring when they were built. The environment changes from day to day, just like the life of people. Every one of us is participating in these various changes unconsciously. However, such a change could turn into a good one, or a bad one. The mission of urban planning is to guide urban construction to a better direction of development.

A city has many views and sights, but to the accustomed eyes nothing would be fascinating enough. A city has a lots of facilities, the inhabitants after would feel inadequately as time goes by. Life changes constantly; a nice city becomes "old" without anybody noticing it. Therefore, cities need renewing from time to time. The "old", which cannot satisfy the needs any longer, should be improved or renovated to meet the needs of today, thus becomes a "new" one. Many ancient, even primitive things, once given a little change and fresh life, can also turn "new".

Every step of planning and construction must be undertaken to improve the life of people. Always mind what are on people's mind and worry what they worry. Planning is the measure to be derised before hand, never drill a well when one feels thirsty. It is obligatory to think in terms of the long-term interest of the people. Planning with short-term interest and put into effect in a rush can only cause today's construction become the object of renovation tomorrow. A city is built to meet the needs of people rather than for any other purposes or for any other persons. Renovation of an old city is always intended to restore its splendor on one hand, and to renovate or to add living facilities to the old city, so that the people living either in the old city or in the new one can enjoy the same standard of modern life.

"Old" and "new" and constitute the process of continuous changes. Some aspects of cities cannot be maintained without change from generation to generation. In planning cities, it must inherit and create our culture throughout changes.

"Old" and "new" is a record of history. "Old" possesses also valuable assets and, therefore, should be treasured and analyzed. One should not "protect" all the "old" aspects, whilst it is also wrong to demolish everything because they are "old".

A city, whether "new" or "old", is an organic system, the capacity of which is designed according to the need by the time of planning. One should not strive for "full utilization" by giving up "reasonable development" with the excuse of economic reasons. That a city is suffered from overburden causes all the maladies of a city.

The approaching "Third Wave" shall change the living habits of people as well as their mentality. The value of an individual is increased, and the value of time also increases. We should no longer dissipate our energy and waste our life's time in struggling through traffic jams and exhaustive commutings. We should have given up "pan-cake baking" approach which leads to incurable urban sprawl. We should have given cities enough breathing space to rejuvenate those cities. Go to hell the conceptual errors, such as "the higher the building, the wider the streets, the more modern a city will become"!

Human beings and the nature emerge from the same root. "Cities lives in forest and forest enters city" has appeared in some developed countries. Do we leave the cities crowded and suffocated further on? Or do we let fresh air, bright sunshine and clear water be part of our cities, so that the elders can enjoy their the heavenly years of their remaining life and the younger are nourished?

Jin Jingchang

July 1986

(Translated by Wu Zhiqiang)

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城市规划专业 45 年的足迹

The Evolution of Planning Education at Tongji University within the Past 45 Years

李德华 董鉴泓

by Li Dehua and Dong Jianhong

1952 年全国高校按照苏联模式进行院系调整, 华东地区十几所高校的土建系科集中到同济大学, 同济大学也由原来的医、工、理、文、法五个学院的综合大学, 成为全国最大的以土建为主的工科大学。当时成立了建筑系, 以圣约翰大学建筑系、之江大学建筑系、原同济大学土木系部分教师、浙江美院建筑组, 及原交大、复旦、大同、光华、震旦等校部分教师组成, 并成立了城市规划教研室 (初名都市计划教研室), 由金经昌、冯纪忠、哈雄文、李德华、董鉴泓、邓述平六人组成, 金经昌任主任, 在上海都市计划委员会工作的钟耀华兼任教授。

在建筑系筹建期间, 金经昌、冯纪忠等先生考虑到国家大规模建设的需要, 及参照国外情况, 提出要建立培养城市规划专门人才的专业。当时的教学改革非常强调一切要学习苏联, 当时提供的苏联土建类专业目录中, 并无城市规划专业, 只有一个“Городское Строительство И Хозяйство”专业内容较接近, 就采用了这专业名称及教学计划, 专业译名为“都市计划与经营”专业 (后改为“城市建设与经营”), 但原先意图办城市规划专业的初衷未改变, 而只是对原苏联教学计划作了一些修改, 如增加了规划

In 1952, universities and institutes throughout China underwent an adjustment and re-arrangement in accordance with the Soviet model. The civil engineering faculties in more than ten colleges or universities in East China were incorporated into Tongji University. Thus, Tongji University, a former comprehensive university composed of five colleges of medicine, engineering, science, humanities and law, had by then become the largest university of engineering with civil engineering as its strength in China. The faculty of the Architecture Department came from the Architecture Departments of St. John's University and of Zhijiang University, from the Civil Engineering Department of former Tongji University, from the Architecture Section of Zhejiang Academy of Fine Arts as well as from former Jiaotong University, Fudan University, Datong University, Guanghua University, Zhengdan University. The Urban Planning Teaching and Research Section (originally named City Planning Teaching and Research Section) consisting of Jin Jinchang, Feng Jizhong, Ha Xiongwen, Li Dehua, Dong Jianhong, and Deng Shuping was set up, with Jin Jinchang as the director. Zhong Yachua on the Shanghai City Planning Committee was a concurrent professor.

During the preparatory stage of the Architecture Department, Mr. Jin Jinchang, Mr. Feng Jizhong and other faculty members, in view of the needs of large-scale construction at home, and in light of the happenings abroad, put forward the proposal of setting up a specialty to train specialists in urban planning. The educational reform at that time placed great emphasis on learning from the Soviet Union. No mention was made of urban planning specialty in the catalogue for majors in the field of civil engineering provided by the Soviet Union. The closest one in the catalogue was the specialty known as “Городское Строительство И Хозяйство”. Thus, the title of this specialty and its syllabus were adopted. The Chinese translation for this specialty was “City Planning and Management” (which was later changed into “Urban Construction Management”). However, the initial



□ 55 届毕业班



□1956 年在扬州实习

初步课，将城市规划课增至三个学期，并安排详细规划与总体规划两个规划设计课，增加了建筑学的课程时数及设计课的份量，将原计划的几个施工性质的实习改为城市现状调查及规划实践。

关于培养城市规划人才的构想，也并非始于1952年的院系调整。金经昌先生在二战结束后，由德国回到上海在同济任教并开出“都市计划”课，同时在上海都市计划委员会工作，冯纪忠先生由奥地利回国后在南京都市计划委员会工作，并在同济土木系兼课，讲授建筑学，李德华先生1945年由圣约翰大学建筑系毕业后在上海都市计划委员会工作。早在1950年，金、冯二先生倡导同济土木系高年级成立市政组，金先生讲授都市计划、城市道路、给水排水、污水处理，冯先生讲授建筑设计、建筑构造、建筑艺术（建筑史），陈盛铎先生教素描，钟耀华兼任教授。在参加了治淮工程后于1951年毕业的市政组学生共十余人，有陈盛沅、钱昆润、肖耀鸿、刘朝北、郁雨苍、孙立成、董鉴泓、邓述平等，这可以说是建立城市规划专业的前奏及胚胎。

在专业的创建过程中，有两点一直贯彻在以后的专业建设中，一是城市规划应成立单独的专业，二是这个专业应具有建筑及市政工程两方面的基础。

1952年成立专业时，一年级新生为统一招生，二、三年级学生由原同济、交大、圣约翰、上海工专等校并入的学生中转入，而由原同济土木系毕业班参加治淮后回校的部分学生作为本专业第一届学生在1953年初毕业（其中有葛起明、陈福瑛等）。1953年秋，三年级学生提前毕业，大部分分配至北京，在中央建筑工程部刚成立的城市建设局工作，成为我国解放后第一批自己培养的专业工作者（其中有胡开华、许保春、孙栋家、张友良等）。

由于原以苏联教学计划为蓝本，又增加了城市规划及建筑学的课时，课程多达30多门，但根据城市规划学科发展中社会及经济学知识的需要，还开出了

intention of setting up the specialty of “Urban Planning” remained unchanged. Only some changes in the original Soviet syllabus were made. For example, introductory courses to urban planning were added to the syllabus and courses in urban planning were extended to cover three semesters. In addition, two planning courses, the Courses in Development Planning and in Master Planning, were offered. More teaching time was allocated to courses in architecture and courses in designing were enriched. Moreover, several practicums in the original curriculum which were of the nature of construction practice were changed into courses in surveys of city conditions and urban planning practice.

The conception of training urban planning personnel did not stem from the adjustment and rearrangement of faculties among universities and institutes in 1952. Mr. Jin Jinchang, who came back to China from Germany after World War II, joined Tongji University and gave lectures on “City Planning” while holding a concurrent post on the Shanghai City Planning Committee. Mr. Feng Jizhong, who took a position in Nanjing City Planning Committee after returning from Austria, concurrently held professorship in the Civil Engineering Department of Tongji University and gave lectures on Architecture. Mr. Li Dehua, after graduating from the Architecture Department of St. John's University in 1945, took a position on the Shanghai City Planning Committee. As early as 1950, Mr. Jin and Mr. Feng advocated the setting-up of the Municipal Engineering Section for the senior students in the Civil Engineering Department of Tongji University. Mr. Jin taught City Planning, City Road, Water Supply and Sewage, Waste Water Treatment. Mr. Feng taught Architectural Design, Architectural Structure, Architectural Art (Architectural History). Mr. Chen Shenduo taught Sketching and Mr. Zhong Yaohua was a concurrent professor. There were more than ten Municipal Engineering students who graduated in 1951 after they took part in the Project of Harnessing the Huai River. They were Chen Shangyuan, Qian Kunrun, Xiao Yaohong, Liu Chaobei, Yu



□ 1960 年城规教研室教师

“基本建设经济”课，由当时上海市城市建设局局长汪季琦兼职讲授，后改为“城市建设经济”课。

专业开办之初，就强调了教学实践的密切结合，53 级的课程设计就选择在上海市郊的南翔镇。师生同去现状调查、测绘、访问领导及居民，现场作规划方案，这一传统一直坚持下来。1954~1955 年在嘉兴进行现状调查及总体规划实习，1955 年在金华做过总体规划，在兰州做过城市部分地区的详细规划及旧城改建的详细规划，在扬州做过全城的用地、建筑、人口等的调查并编绘详细的彩图。这些工作在国内是较早开展的，不仅为这些城市的建设服务，在学



□ 1960 年城规教研室教师

Yucang, Sun Licheng, Dong Jianhong, Deng Shuping and others. This could be said to be the harbinger or embryo of the Urban Planning Faculty of Tongji University.

Two principles have been carried out in the entire course of the creation of the faculty. One is that Urban Planning should be an independent specialty and the other is that it should possess the basic characteristics of both Architecture and Municipal Engineering.

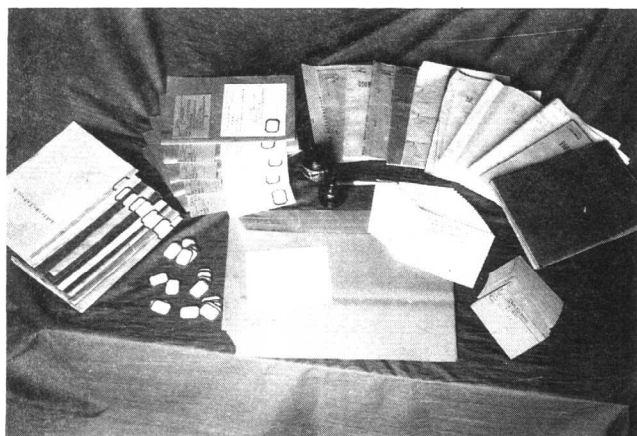
In 1952, when the speciality was set up, it recruited its freshmen from the nation's unified matriculation system. Its sophomores and juniors came from students who had transferred from former Tongji University, Jiaotong University, St. John's University, and Shanghai Industrial College. Some senior class students of the Civil Engineering Department of former Tongji University who returned to the university from the Project of Harnessing the Huai River graduated at the beginning of 1953. They were the first batch of graduates of the Urban Planning Specialty (including Ge Qiming, Cheng Fuying and others). In the autumn of 1953, the juniors graduated ahead of time, most of whom were assigned to Beijing to work in the newly established Urban Construction Bureau under the Ministry of Urban Construction. These graduates were the first batch of specialists in Urban Planning trained by China after the liberation. They included Hu Kaihua, Xu Baochun, Sun Dongjia, Zhang Youliang and others.

The specialty set up as many as over 30 courses. This was due to the fact that the Soviet curriculum was adopted as the blue print, with some courses in Urban Planning and courses in Architecture added to it. Moreover, in accordance with the requirement of necessary social and economic knowledge for the development of Urban Planning as a discipline, the course in capital construction economy was also offered. It was taught by Wang Jiqi, the then director of Shanghai Urban Construction Bureau. This course was later renamed Urban Construction Economy.

From the beginning, the speciality laid strong emphasis



□ 1958 年建筑系教学展览



□ 1960 年技术情报交流

术上也作了一些探讨。1955 年的毕业班还有六人试
行过毕业设计答辩。

1955 年正式申报高教部成立城市规划专业，
1956 年即以新建城市规划专业与原城建专业同时招
生，并将 1955 年入学的城建专业的 60 人中分出 30
人改为城规专业的第一班。

1956 年将城市建设与经营专业由建筑系调出，
新建城市建设系。1958 年，原建筑系撤消，建筑学
专业调入建筑工程系，城市规划专业也调到城市建设

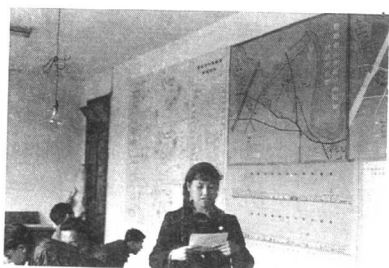
on the close integration of teaching and practice.
Nanxiang in the suburb of Shanghai was chosen as the
site for the designing course for students of 1953
session. The teachers and students went there
together to conduct surveys and drawings of
surroundings, visit local officials and inhabitants, and
draw up on-the-spot plans. This tradition has been
kept up all the time. From 1954 to 1955, the
teachers and students conducted surveys and



□ 1958 年第一届城市规划专业学生与教师及德国专家合影



□ 1958 年江西实习



□ 1953 年贵阳实习



□ 1961 年园林专门化班毕业



□ 1960 年园林专门化师生在阳朔

系。当时就发现城建与城规专业在培养目标及课程设置上有不少重复，曾合并成立了城市规划与建设专业，一年后又将两专业分开。城建专业的培养目标强调了城市道路、给排水，城市桥梁等工程方面，后来改称城市建设工程专业，而城市规划专业的教学计划则增加了建筑基础训练，增加了建筑设计 with 城市设计的份量。

1956~1958 年，城规专业聘请德国专家雷台尔教授两次来校，讲授“欧洲城市建设史”及“城市规划原理”，指导一批进修教师，参与合肥市及上海大连西路实验小区规划的实践，城建专业聘请苏联专家都拉也夫讲授“城市道路与设计”课。

1956 年城规教研室由邓述平负责筹建资料室，

practised overall plannings in Jiaying. In 1955, they made master plannings in Jinhua. In the same year, they made detailed plannings for part of Lanzhou and for the renewal of the old city. In Yangzhou, they conducted surveys on land use, buildings as well as its population, and they made colored drawings with the findings of those surveys. All this represented pioneering efforts in the nation. It not only provided practical services to the construction of these cities, but also made some academic discoveries. In addition, oral examinations on graduation designs were set up on the experimental basis for six students of the graduating class of 1955.

In 1955, a formal application was made to the Higher Education Ministry to set up the speciality of Urban Planning. In 1956, the newly established Urban Planning Speciality and the former Urban Construction Speciality joined hands in recruiting students. Out of the sixty students admitted to the Urban Construction Speciality in 1955, 30 students were asked to separate from their speciality to form the first class in the Urban Planning Speciality.

In 1956, the Speciality of Urban Planning and Management was separated from the Architecture Department to form Urban Construction Department. In 1958, the former Architecture Department was disbanded, with the Architecture Speciality transferred to the Structural Engineering Department and the Urban Planning Speciality transferred to the Urban Construction Department. At that time, it was found that there was a great deal of overlapping in terms of the educational objectives and the curricula of Urban Construction and Urban Planning. Therefore, the two specialties were once combined to form a unified specialty: Urban Planning and Construction. A year later, the unified specialty was once again split into two separate specialties. The educational objectives of Urban Construction focused on city roads, water supply and sewage, city bridges and other projects. This speciality was later renamed Urban Construction Engineering. On the other hand, courses in architectural basic training were added to the teaching syllabus of Urban Planning. Architectural and urban designing were reinforced.

From 1956 to 1958, Urban Planning Faculty invited German expert Professor Räder to come to Tongji University on two occasions to lecture on “The History of European Construction” and “The Principles of Urban Planning”. He also gave professional guidance to some teachers for advanced training and took part in the urban planning of Hefei and of the Dalian West Road. During that time, Urban Construction Faculty invited a Soviet specialist to lecture on “City Roads and Design”



□1969 年城规教研室在上海宝山罗店

系统收集及制作教学用幻灯片。1957 年由城建系编印油印不定期刊物“城市建设资料集编”，城规专业调至城建系后，改为铅印的《城乡建设资料汇编》，先后出了 20 期，这是后来的《城市规划汇刊》的前身。

1955 年的毕业生，两人留校、四人分配至当时的重点建设城市包头、兰州、太原、成都，其余的均分配至中央城市设计院。1956 年毕业生除留校外也大部分至该院。1957 年毕业 60 人及 1958 年毕业 90 人，为满足各省市的迫切需求，由高教部单独开会分配，每个省分配 1~2 人，这些同学后来都成为各省的城市规划技术骨干。

1958 年至 1959 年，配合当时大跃进的形势，城规专业 60 届学生由邓述平、何林、刘利生等带领作了江西全省 80 多个城镇的快速规划，对有一些地形图都缺乏的城镇适应当时的建设及今后的发展均起了积极作用。李德华、董鉴泓、臧庆生带领 61 届部分学生作过青浦县朱家角的人民公社规划，对城乡的结合也作了一些探索。何林、潘百顺带 61 届学生作的金华、绍兴、宁波等地十几个县的县域规划及陈运帷、沈肇裕参加的贵阳地区及重庆地区的区域规划。这些内容在当时国内也是较早开展的。

1959 年在城规四年级中分出园林规划专门化共 15 人（其中有丁文魁、陈久昆、何绿萍、阎文武、陈奇等），这是最早的由土建类专业培养的风景园林人才，也为后来创办园林专业打下了基础。

1960 年，城市规划专业开始招收硕士研究生，金经昌教授培养的第一位研究生是清华大学建筑系毕业的胡寅元。1961 及 1962 年均收研究生，其中有沈德熙、邓继来、朱恒宪等（因文革而中断，后来邓继来由李德华指导完成论文）。

1960 年招收城市规划干部班，参加学习的有哈尔滨周义珍、长春市汤全业、合肥市葛长荣等。1961 年又办一届，参加的有福建赵勤等，这是专业

In 1956, Deng Shuping of the Urban Planning Faculty was in charge of preparing for the establishment of a reference reading room, collecting and producing slides as teaching aids in a systematic way. In 1957, the Urban Construction Department edited and produced mimeographed publication *Collections of Urban Construction Reference Materials* at irregular intervals. The publication was changed into *Collections of Urban and Rural Construction Reference Materials* in the typographic printing after the Urban Planning faculty transferred to the Urban Construction Department. It ran into twenty issues in total, which actually was the predecessor of the subsequent *Journal Urban Planning Forum*.

Among the students who graduated in 1955, two became faculty members of Tongji University, and four were assigned to Baotou, Lanzhou, Taiyuan and Chengdu respectively, the four major cities for construction. The rest were assigned to the State Institute of Urban Planning Institute, to which most students who graduated in 1956 were also assigned, except those who remained as faculty members of the university. To meet the urgent needs of various provinces and cities, the Higher Education Ministry held separate meetings to assign the sixty students who graduated in 1957 and the ninety students who graduated in 1958. To each province, one or two graduates were assigned. These graduates became the mainstay for the urban planning in their respective provinces in due course of time.

From 1958 to 1959, in response to the Great Leap Forward, the students of the 1960's session, headed by Deng Shuping, He Lin, Liu Lisheng and others made speedy plannings for more than 80 towns and cities in Jiangxi Province. These plannings played an active role in the construction of those towns and cities that did not even have their own topographic maps at that time as well as in their subsequent development. Li Dehua, Dong Jianhong, Zang Qinsheng and others, together with some students of the 1961's session, made plannings for Zhujiayiao People's Commune in Qingpu County. They also conducted some research on the peripheral regions. He Lin and Pan Baishun, together with the students of the 1961's session made plannings for Jinhua, Shaoxing, Ningbo and other dozen counties. Chen Yunwei and Shen Zhaoyu took part in the regional plannings for the regions of Guiyang District and Chongqin. All these represented pioneering work in China at that time.

In 1960, fifteen senior students including Sima Quan, Ding Wenkui, Chen Jiukun, He Luping, Yan Wenwu, Chen Qi and other students were separated from Urban Planning and they