

贵州省 高等学校 建筑图集

贵州省教育委员会

贵州省高等学校基本建设学会

ARCHITECTURAL
PICTURES
OF
HIGHER
EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS
IN
GUIZHOU
PROVINCE

GUIZHOU PROVINCE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
GUIZHOU PROVINCE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FUNDAMENTAL CONSTRUCT INSTITUTE



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藏书章

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IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE**

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GUIZHOU PROVINCE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FUNDAMENTAL CONSTRUCT INSTITUTE**

大力支持, 创造条件,
推动我省教育事业
的发展

闫健宏
一九九二年元旦

▲ 贵州省计划委员会副主任闫建宏同志题字

加强高校基本建设
努力提高教学质量

任吉麟
一九九二年

▲ 贵州省人大常委会教科文委员会付主任任吉麟同志题字

▼ 贵州省财政厅副厅长向明序同志题字

贺《贵州省高等院校建筑图集》问世

加强高校基础设施建设
为培养高质量人才服务

贵州省财政厅 向明序 敬书
一九九一年十二月

序 言

PREFACE

贵州省教育委员会副主任 李兴国

Deputy Head of Guizhou Province Education Commission Li Xing Guo

高等学校的校舍建筑是高等院校开展教育活动的重要物质条件,也是高等教育事业发展的物质基础。十一届三中全会以来,中共贵州省委和省人民政府重视教育事业,使我省高等教育事业得到迅速发展,为适应教育事业发展的需要,改善办学条件,省委、省政府 1985 年决定,从 1985 年起陆续给本科高等院校拨款一亿元,建设“三大件”——教学楼、实验楼和图书馆。随后又给九个地、州、市的九所师范专科学校拨款 2000 万元,补助建设“三大件”。在各有关部门的大力支持下,各高等院校精心组织设计、施工;高等院校基本建设战线上的广大职工发奋图强,艰苦奋斗,努力工作,在“七·五”期间相继建设了一大批教学楼、图书馆、实验楼和教师宿舍、学生宿舍以及一些教学辅助用房、生活用房,并陆续投入使用。这些校舍建筑设计造型新颖,使用功能完善,结构较为合理。多为框混结构。在施工质量方面较前大有提高,教学用房及部分生活用房经质检部门评审鉴定为优质工程。在布局方面,尽可能与原有校舍建筑配合,合理规划。这样既缓和了教学、科研、生活用房紧张的状况,又美化了校园,为高等教育事业的健康发展奠定了基础。

为了总结校舍建筑的经验,反映我省高校基本建设的成就,指导今后工作。在贵州省教委的领导下,在各高等院校党政领导同志的支持下,由省高校基建学会主持编写的《贵州省高等学校建筑图集》,经过一年多的努力,今天终于出版了。这是一件大好事。

校园总体规划是学校建设的纲领。本图集收集了部分高等院校的总体规划平面设计图。图中虽然还存在某些不足之处,但仍可供同行借鉴。此外,还收集了部分单项工程的图片及平面图、立面图。力图反映各校的不

同建设风格,以利于今后校舍建筑设计的借鉴和创新,推动我省高等院校基本建设更快更好的发展,这就是我们的希望。

本图集以中、英两种文字,扼要地介绍了我省各高等院校的概况,它力图以生动而明确的文字,精美的图片,简洁的平面图和立面图,展现各校秀丽的校园风光和严肃、大方而和谐的校舍。

我省高等院校的校舍建设虽然有很大发展,但多数未达到规定的建设规模。校园土地面积不足,校舍面积不够,教职工住房紧缺,危险房屋不能按期更新改造,供水、供电未得到根本解决,如此等等,校舍建设任务相当艰巨。但我们相信在党中央教育政策指引下,在省委和省政府的领导和关怀下,我省高等学校的基本建设将必定随着贵州经济的发展取得更大成就。

本图集的出版发行,必将对各高等学校基本建设的组织领导和管理工作起到积极的推动作用,因此我衷心地感谢本图集的摄制、编写人员及为之作出贡献的所有同志。并真诚希望全省高等学校的负责同志推荐和学习、使用这本图集,为推动我省高等教育事业的发展做出更大贡献。

The school-building construction of higher educational institutions is an important material condition for carrying out educational activities and a material foundation for developing the higher educational cause as well. Since the 3rd session of the 11th Party conference, thanks to the emphasis by the Party committee and people's government in Guizhou province, the cause of the higher education in the province has developed rapidly. To suit the needs for developing educational cause and to improve running-school conditions, the provincial

Party committee and the government decided, in 1985, that beginning from 1985, 100 million yuan would gradually be allocated for building "three large pieces" — teaching buildings, lab buildings and libraries. Later, another 20 million yuan was allocated to 9 normal junior colleges under the districts, prefectures and cities, to supplement the building of the "three large pieces". Under the support of different departments concerned, all the universities, institutes and colleges carefully organized, designed, and constructed. The broad masses in the construction front worked hard and rendered their arduous efforts. They have built, one after another, a number of teaching buildings, libraries, lab buildings, teachers' apartment buildings, students' dormitories, and accessory teaching and living buildings and many of them have been put into use. All the buildings are quite new in architecture, designing, and style; complete in function and reasonable in structure. Most of the buildings are of concrete and frame structure. The construction quality is much better than before. Evaluated by the quality-inspection departments, the teaching buildings and living quarters have been selected as excellent projects. As for the arrangements, the coordination with the original buildings and reasonable planning are carefully carried out, thus, on the one hand, relaxing the tension for using teaching, science-research, and living buildings, on the other, beautifying the campuses. In this way, the foundation for developing the educational cause has been laid.

In order to summarize the experience in school-building constructions, to reflect the achievements in fundamental construction and to guide the future work, under the leadership of the Education Commission in Guizhou Province, and with the support from the Party and administrative leading members in different departments concerned, "ARCHITECTURAL PICTURES OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE" compiled by Guizhou Association of Fundamental Construction, is, at last, published after more than a year's efforts. The publication is a great event, which will actively promote the fundamental constructions of the higher educational institutions in Guizhou province.

The general campus planning is the guiding principal for school buildings. The collection has collected some design drawings about the general layout of

certain universities, institutes or colleges. Though the drawings still have shortcomings, they can be a kind of reference for those of the same circle. It has collected some pictures, plane views, and front views of certain single projects, trying to reflect some different architecture styles. This will help to provide reference for the future design and creation of school-building designs, so as to push forward better and faster development of school-building constructions of the higher educational institutions in our province. All this is our hope.

The collection will briefly introduce, both in Chinese and English, the general conditions of all higher educational institutions in our province. It is trying to use vivid and correct words, nice pictures, and clear layouts to show campuses' wonderful sight, and graceful and harmonious buildings.

Though the school-building constructions in higher educational institutions in Guizhou province have developed a lot, many of them have not reached the scale required. The campuses have not enough land; buildings have not enough space; staff apartment buildings are tight and short; dangerous buildings have not been rebuilt or reformed; and water and power supplies have not fundamentally solved. All this shows that the task of school-building constructions is still difficult. Yet, we believe that, under the guidance of the educational policy of the Party, and under the leadership and the concern of the provincial Party committee and government, the fundamental construction of our higher educational institutions will make bigger achievements.

The publication and distribution of the collection is sure to play a promotive role in organizing, leading and administrating the fundamental construction of the higher educational institutions. Herein, we would like to express our hearty thanks to those who took pictures, and edited the book, and to all who made contributions. It is our sincere hope that the leading members of the higher educational institutions will recommend, study and use the collection, so as to push forward the development of the higher education in our province and to make bigger contributions.

贵州省高等学校“七五”期间校舍 建设概况

THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SCHOOLBUILDINGS IN GUIZHOU HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE SEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

贵州省教委计财处 张圣清

Planning & Financial Department Guizhou Education Commission Zhang Shen Qing

在党的改革开放政策的指引下，随着国民经济的迅速增长，我省高等教育事业发展很快，校舍建设取得显著成绩。学校面貌焕然一新。据统计一九九〇年二十四所普通高等学校在校学生有 26970 人，教职员有 12197 人，其中专任教师有 5469 人，在“七五”计划期间为我省社会主义建设各条战线培养了本专科毕业学生 34818 人。目前学校占地面积共有 7866 亩，校舍建筑总面积共有 122 万平方米，比一九八五年实有校舍总面积增长 20.3%。

我省成人高等教育发展也比较快。现有二十所成人高等学校，在校学生共有 13281 人，教职员有 2987 人，其中专任教师有 1385 人，五年毕业学生为 31547 人。学校占地面积 1856 亩，校舍建筑面积有 336107 平方米。办学条件得到改善，教学质量有了提高。

省委、省人民政府高瞻远瞩，把教育事业摆在重要战略地位，对高等学校校舍建设十分重视。一九八五年在财力不十分宽松的情况下，决定由省财政从地方自筹资金中拨出一亿元专款，在“七五”期间用于九所本科高等学校主要建设“三大件”，即新建教学大楼、实验大楼、图书馆。随后又决定再拿出 2000 万元专款，用于九所师范专科学校“三大件”建设的补助。各地、州、市党、政亦同样重视，各部门大力支持，因而我省教育部门普通高等学校在“七五”计划期间共完成基本建设投资 11030.37 万元。按用途分：土建工程完成 10490.57 万元，设备购置完成 251.7 万元，其他基建完成 288.1 万元。投资来源：国家预算内投资为 2860.5 万元（其中国家专项 858 万元），自筹资金 7692.57 万元，其他资金 477.3 万元，竣工建筑面积 288708 平方米，其中住宅 94288 平方米。新征和回收土地 171 亩。新增固定资产 9433.60 万元，交付使用率达 85.5%。

按功能划分，把省教育学院、省电视大学以及贵州

人民大学头二年的投资包括进来，则完成总投资 12257.14 万元，完成计划 98.2%。实际竣工面积为 293221 平方米。新建教学用房 35 幢 182997 平方米，其中教学大楼 8 幢 36934 平方米，实验楼 15 幢 88592 平方米，图书馆 7 幢 39624 平方米，体育馆 1 幢 3298 平方米，校系行政大楼 4 幢 14549 平方米。新建生活及附属用房 57 幢 110224 平方米，其中学生宿舍 16 幢 35187 平方米，学生食堂 6 幢 9270 平方米，教师住宅 26 幢 52795 平方米，福利附属用房 3 幢 3020 平方米，其他用房 6 幢 9952 平方米。总共有 92 幢崭新而优美的房屋，如雨后春笋拔地而起。其中教学用房面积占 62.4%，生活用房面积占 37.6%。

“七五”期间是我省高等学校校舍建设的黄金时代，发展之快是前所未有的。投资规模之大按当年价计算约等于前六个“五年计划”之总和。竣工面积约等于前六个“五年计划”竣工总面积的一半，占现有校舍总面积的 22.7%。五十年代和六十年代修建的房屋绝大多数是“干打垒”的简易房屋，而今新建的校舍除少数附属用房之外，教学用房和生活用房都是永久性的砖混结构和钢筋混凝土框架结构。尤其是教学楼、实验楼、图书馆，设计合理，造型新颖，既符合规范和有关标准，又能充分满足功能需要，施工质量能够得到保证，而且不少被评为优质工程。无论从设计水平和施工技术来看，都远远超过历史水平，达到当今国内八十年代的新水平。

一九八七年我省认真地贯彻执行了国务院关于基本建设方面“三保三压”的方针，对高等学校基本建设投资规模作了适当的压缩，建设速度作了适当的控制。因而在建工程仍有 25 幢，施工面积为 108845 平方米。其中教学用房 15 幢 87151 平方米，生活及附属用房 10 幢 21694 平方米。这部份在建工程需要继续安排投资。若拨款跟得上，多数可以在一九九一年竣工交付使用，

少部份在一九九二年可望完成。

我省高等学校基本建设工作之所以完成较好,取得显著成就,为高等教育的发展作出了应有的贡献,主要原因是各级党委和政府的重视,计划、财政、建设、建行、物资等有关部门的关心和支持,设计、规划、施工、质检等单位的通力协作,以及各学校的自身努力。

我省高等学校今后的基本建设任务仍然相当繁重。虽然主要教学用房和生活用房建设初具规模,但各学校发展不平衡,按功能要求也不完全配套,校园环境建设不够完善。各学校教学用房尚缺少部份外,教师住宅不够,风雨操场、学术活动中心,学生活动室等几乎所有高校都缺,医务所、子弟学校、幼儿园及部份生活附属用房需要改扩建。室外运动场地、校门、围墙、道路、堡坎、农民插花地等都应进一步列入议事日程。在现有校舍中尚有5%的危房需要大修或拆除重建。要解决所有上述问题,我们希望在“八五”计划期间,仍要保持每年一定的投资规模不减。我省国民经济不断发展,财政收入逐年增长,教育投资来源主渠道是可靠的。

我们贵州山川秀丽,资源丰富,人民勤劳,振兴贵州有着无穷的潜力。我们有信心有决心发展贵州的教育事业,建设好我们的高等学校。

一九九一年九月二十八日

Under the guidance of the Party's policy of reform and opening up to the outside world and with the rapid increase of the national economy, the higher education in our province, like life-giving spring breeze and rain, has developed very quickly and the construction of school-buildings has made great achievements. The faces of universities, institute and colleges have turned on new leaves. According to the statistics in 1990, there were 26,970 enrolled students and 12,197 teaching and administrative staff in 24 general higher educational institutions. Among the staff were 5,469 full-time teachers. The higher educational institutions trained 34,818 undergraduates and junior undergraduates for all the fronts of Guizhou's socialist construction during the period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan. At present moment, the higher educational institutions cover an area of **7866** mu and the floor space totals 1,220,000 square meters, increasing 20.3% compared with the actual total floor space in 1985.

The higher education of continuous study has also developed very quickly. At present, there are 20 colleges for continuous education with 13,281 enrolled students, and 2,987 teaching and administrative staff, of whom are 1,385 full-time teachers. The number of graduates

in 5 years has come to 31,547. The colleges cover an area of 1,856 mu, with a floor space of 336,107 square meters. The conditions for running school have been improved, thus raising the teaching quality.

The provincial Party committee and provincial government have taken a broad and long-term view, and laid great emphasis on the construction of school buildings. In 1985, even when the government was under shortage of budget, it decided to allocate 100 million yuan, special money from the funds raised by the government, to build mainly "the three large pieces" in 9 universities and colleges during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. "The three large pieces" refers to the teaching building, lab building and library. Then the government once again decided to allocate 20 million yuan to supplement the funds for building "the three large pieces" in 9 junior normal colleges. Thanks to the same attention by the Party and government of different districts and prefectures and to the great help rendered by different departments, the total investment of 110,3037 million yuan on the basic construction of general universities, institute and colleges was accomplished during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period. According to the usage, 104,9057 million yuan was used for civil projects, 2,517 million yuan for purchasing equipments, 2,881 million yuan for other constructions. The investment resources are: 28,605 million yuan from the state budget, of which are 8,58 million yuan from the special state funds; 76,9257 million yuan from the funds raised by the local government; 4,773 million yuan from other funds. The ready-for-use building area reaches 288,708 square meters, among which apartment buildings cover 94,288 square meters. The levied and reclaimed land covers an area of 171 mu. The fixed assets are 94,336 million yuan, 85.5% of which has been used.

According to the function, including the first two year's investment for Education College, Guizhou Radio and Television University and Guizhou People's University, the total investment of 94,336 million yuan, 98.2% of the planned has been accomplished. Actually, an area of **293221** square meters has been completed. Newly constructed are 35 buildings with an area of 182,997 square meters, including 8 main teaching buildings with an area of 36,934 square meters, 15 lab buildings with an area of 88,592 square meters, 7 libraries with an area of 39,624 square meters, 1 gymnasium with an area of 3,298 square meters, and 4 school or depart-

ment administration buildings with an area of 14,549 square meters. Also newly constructed are 57 buildings for living quarters and other utility use with an area of 110,224 square meters, including 16 students' dormitories with an area of 35,187 square meters, 6 students' dining halls with an area of 9,270 square meters, 26 teachers' apartment buildings with an area of 52,795 square meters, 3 welfare buildings with an area of 3,020 square meters, and 6 buildings for other use with an area of 9,952 square meters. Totally 92 brand-new and beautiful buildings have shot out from the ground like bamboo shoots after a spring rain, 62.4% of which are for teaching purpose and 37.6% for living purpose.

The Seven Five-Year Plan period is the golden age for the construction of the higher educational institutions in Guizhou province. Its development speed is unprecedented. The investment scale is so large that calculated according to the value of the same year, it equals the total amount of the Six Five-Year Plan period. The ready-for-use area equals half of the total area during the Six Five-Year Plan period. It is 22.7% of the present total building area. The buildings constructed during 1950s were mostly simple tamped-earth houses. Besides a few utility buildings, the teaching buildings and living quarters are perpetual brick structure or concrete structure. Especially, the teaching buildings, laboratories, and libraries are reasonable in design, and new in style. They not only are up to the requirements of relative code but also satisfy the requirements of the function. Their construction quality is guaranteed and many of them are selected as the excellent projects. Both the designing level and the construction technology have far surpassed those in the history. They have reached the level of 1980s.

In 1987, our province sincerely carried out the "3 safeguard and 3 control" policy by the State Council about fundamental construction, and properly compressed the investment scale and controlled the construction speed for the fundamental construction in higher educational institutions. Therefore, 25 buildings with a constructional area of 108,845 square meters are under construction, including 15 teaching buildings with an area of 87,151 square meters and 10 living and accessory buildings with an area of 21,694 square meters. For the under-construction projects, arrangements for investment is needed. If the funds could be allocated, the majority of the projects could be handed over in 1991, and mi-

nority of them are expected to be finished in 1992.

The reason why the fundamental construction in higher educational institutions has gone smoothly, got prominent achievements and made necessary contributions is the attention paid to by different Party committees and governments; the concern and support given by such departments as planning, finance, construction, construction bank and material; the concrete cooperation from such units as designing, planning, construction, and quality-control; and self-efforts from different higher educational institutions.

The task of the fundamental construction for all higher educational institutions in our province is still heavy. Though the main teaching buildings and living buildings have almost been constructed, the whole buildings are not quite equilibrated in development, not complete in function, and not perfect either in the construction of campus surroundings. Besides the shortage of some teaching building, the teachers' living apartments are not enough; open-door playground, academic-activity center and student-activity center are short; clinics, son-and-daughter schools, kindergartens, and some living houses need to be expanded; playgrounds, school-gates, enclosures, roads, curtain walls and the inserted pieces of land to the campuses by some peasants should be listed on the agenda; 5% of the dangerous buildings need big repairs or need to be dismantled. To solve the above-mentioned problems, we hope that the scale of annual investment of 20 million yuan should be kept. The national economy in our province has been developing, and financial income is increasing year by year. The main sources of educational investment is reliable.

Guizhou province is beautiful in landscape, and rich in natural resources. Its people are diligent, the potential to rejuvenate Guizhou province is great. We are full of confidence and determination to develop Guizhou educational cause and to build well our higher educational institutions.

目 录

贵州省高等学校建筑图集

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 题 字 | 成人高等院校 |
| 3 序 言 | 98 贵州人民大学 |
| 5 贵州省高等学校“七五”期间校舍建设概况 | 99 贵州教育学院 |
| 10 贵州省高等学校分布图 | 100 贵州广播电视大学 |
| 11 贵阳市高等学校分布图 | 103 贵州经济管理干部学院 |
| 12 贵州省高等学校通讯地址一览表 | 104 贵州计划管理干部学院 |
| 本科院校 | 106 贵州政法管理干部学院 |
| 13 贵州大学 | 108 贵州公安干部学院 |
| 20 贵州民族学院 | 110 贵州农业管理干部学院 |
| 27 贵州工学院 | 112 贵州建筑专科学校 |
| 36 贵州农学院 | 113 贵州省教育系统“七五”期间高等学校基本建设完成情况一览表 |
| 46 贵阳医学院 | 114 贵州省教育系统“七五”期间普通高等学校基本建设完成情况汇总表 |
| 54 遵义医学院 | 115 贵州省普通高等学校一九九〇年末实有校舍情况一览表 |
| 56 贵阳中医学院 | 117 贵州省部分成人高等学校一九九〇年末实有校舍情况一览表 |
| 60 贵州师范大学 | 118 编后记 |
| 68 贵州财经学院 | |
| 专科院校 | |
| 70 贵阳师范专科学校 | |
| 74 遵义师范专科学校 | |
| 76 安顺师范专科学校 | |
| 80 黔东南民族师范专科学校 | |
| 84 黔南民族师范专科学校 | |
| 86 黔西南民族师范专科学校 | |
| 88 铜仁师范专科学校 | |
| 89 毕节师范专科学校 | |
| 92 六盘水师范专科学校 | |
| 94 贵州省艺术专科学校 | |
| 95 贵州商业专科学校 | |

CONTENTS

ARCHITECTURE IN UNIVERSITIES OF GUIZHOU

2	Epigraph	89	Bijie Junior Teachers's College
3	Preface	92	Liupanshui Junior Teachers' College
5	School Building Conditions of Higher Educational Institutions in Guizhou Province During the Seventh Five-Year Plan Period	94	Guizhou Junior College of Arts
10	The Layout of the Higher Educational Institutions in Guizhou Province	95	Guizhou Junior Commercial College
11	The Layout of the Higher Educational Institutions in Guiyang City	HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CONTINUOUS STUDY	
12	The Addresses of the Higher Educational Institutions in Guizhou Province	98	Guizhou People's University
HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		99	Guizhou Institute of Education
13	Guizhou University	100	Guizhou Radio and Television University
20	Guizhou College of Minority Nationalities	103	Guizhou Institute of Economic Management for Cadre training
27	Guizhou Institute of Technology	104	Guizhou Planning Institute of Administrative Cades
36	Guizhou Agricultural College	106	Guizhou Cadre Training Institute of Politics and Law Administration
46	Guiyang Medical College	108	Guizhou Public Security Cadre College
54	Zunyi Medical College	110	Guizhou Junior Cadre Institute of Agricultural Management
56	Guiyang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine	112	Guizhou Junior College of Civil Engineering
60	Guizhou Normal University	113	General Conditions of the Completion of the Higher Educational Institutions in Guizhou Province During the Seventh Five-Year Plan Period
68	Guizhou College of Finance and Economics	114	General Conditions of the Completion of the Fundamental Construction of Higher Educational Institutions in Guizhou Province During the Seventh Five-Year Plan Period
JUNIOR HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS		115	A List of Practical School Buildings of the Higher Educational Institutions in Guizhou Province at the end of 1990
74	Zunyi Junior Teachers' College	117	A List of Practical Buildings of Higher Educational Institutions for Continuous Studies in Guizhou Province at the end of 1990
76	Anshun Junior Teachers' College	118	Editor Note at the end
80	South-Eastern Guizhou Junior Teachers' College of Nationalities		
84	Southern Guizhou Junior Teachers' College of Nationalities		
86	Guizhou South-West Junior Teachers' College of Nationalities		
88	Tong ren Junior Teachers' College		

贵州省高等学校通讯地址一览表

学校类别	学 校 名 称	主 管 部 门	学 校 地 址	邮 政 编 码	电 话 号 码
本科院校	贵州大学	贵州省教委	贵阳市花溪	550025	551956
	贵州民族学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市花溪	550025	551498
	贵州工学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市蔡家关	550003	442486
	贵州农学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市花溪	550025	551319
	贵阳医学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市北京路 6 号	550001	623940
	遵义医学院	贵州省教委	遵义市外环路	563003	3431
	贵阳中医学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市市东路 1 号	550001	24759
	贵州师范大学	贵州省教委	贵阳市外环东路 270 号	550001	627546
	贵州财经学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市瑞金南路 33 号	550003	27436
专科学校	贵州建筑专科学校	贵州省建设厅	贵阳市花果园	550003	28247
	遵义师范专科学校	省教委、遵义行署	遵义市上海路	563002	2406
	毕节师范专科学校	省教委、毕节行署	贵州省毕节县	551700	23423
	黔东南民族师范专科学校	省教委、黔东南州政府	凯里市城东路	556000	22572
	黔南民族师范专科学校	省教委、黔南州政府	都匀市平桥	558000	2737
	黔西南民族师范专科学校	省教委、黔西南州政府	兴义市湖南路	562400	3309
	铜仁师范专科学校	省教委、铜仁行署	铜仁市清水路	554300	2556
	安顺师范专科学校	省教委、安顺行署	安顺市西郊姜家坡	561000	23582
	贵阳师范专科学校	省教委、贵阳市政府	贵阳市马王庙	550003	442886
	六盘水师范专科学校	省教委、六盘水市政府	六盘水钟山区	553000	22486
	贵州商业专科学校	贵州省商业厅	贵阳市盐务街 35 号	550001	627895
	贵州艺术专科学校	贵州省文化厅	贵阳市花溪大道北段 257 号	550003	32176
	黔南民族医学专科学校	黔南州政府	都匀市黔医路	558003	2496
成人高等学校	贵州人民大学	贵州省教委	贵阳市香狮路 180 号	550003	524386
	贵州教育学院	贵州省教委	贵阳市瑞金南路 48 号	550003	525645
	贵州广播电视大学	贵州省教委	贵阳市八鸽岩路 67 号	550001	623537
	贵州经济管理干部学院	贵州省经委	贵阳市罗汉营	550003	442707
	贵州计划管理干部学院	贵州省计委	贵阳市六冲关	550001	624090
	贵州政法管理干部学院	贵州省政法委	贵阳市龙洞堡	550012	26815
	贵州公安管理干部学院	贵州省公安厅	贵阳市龙洞堡	550012	26249
	贵州农业管理干部学院	贵州省农委	贵阳市小关	550001	626483
	贵阳金筑大学	贵阳市政府	贵阳市文化路 2 号	550003	27771
	贵州铝厂职工大学	中国有色金属总公司	贵阳市白云区龚家寨	550058	641309
	贵州航空工业职工大学	航空航天贵州管理局	安顺市宋棋镇	561018	22923
	贵州航天职工大学	贵州航天工业总公司	遵义市延安路	563003	2941 转 579
	〇八三基地职工电子工业学院	中国振华电子工业公司	都匀市 108 信箱	558009	2881 转 367
	贵州机械工业职工大学	贵州省机械厅	安顺市虹山轴承厂	561000	22311 转 306
	贵阳市职工工业余大学	贵阳市总工会	贵阳市瑞金南路 124 号	550002	523263
	铜仁教育学院	铜仁地区教委	铜仁市沿江路	554300	2327
	贵阳市教师进修学院	贵阳市教委	贵阳市文化路 2 号	550003	27396
	遵义教育学院	遵义地区教育局	遵义市栋青园	563002	2503
	安顺教育学院	安顺地区教育局	安顺市东郊路	561000	23172
	毕节教育学院	毕节地区教育局	毕节县城	551700	2853
	黔南教育学院	黔南州教委	都匀市荷花池	558000	2793
	黔东南教育学院	黔东南州教委	凯里市环城东路	556000	2364

贵州大学

GUIZHOU UNIVERSITY

贵州大学是一所文、理、工、管、法、经多学科和多层次的省属综合大学。它座落在山水如画、风景秀丽的贵州省著名风景区——贵阳花溪河畔。校园内松柏常青，繁花似锦，可谓得大自然之灵秀。

贵州大学历史悠久，它的前身可追溯到1902年满清政府创办的贵州大学堂，1928年改名为省立贵州大学。1943年6月改名为国立贵州大学。1953年全国高等院校系调整时，贵州大学被撤销。1958年又恢复重建。1951年11月毛泽东同志应邀亲笔题写了“贵州大学”校名。

近十年来，贵州大学发展迅速。目前，已设有12个系，27个本、专科专业。贵州省高等学校外语培训中心也设在校内。现有在校学生3000余人，学校有学士学位授予权。从1978年起先后有11个专业，18个研究方向招收研究生。

贵州大学现有教职工1250人，其中有一支学科比较齐全的教师队伍。在569名教师中有正、副教授166人。在他们中既有学术造诣较深、在国内外享有名望的知名学者，也有基础知识扎实，科研能力较强和教学经验丰富的中青年教师。

贵州大学历来重视科学研究工作，不断发展和加强科研机构，现有应用化学研究所、计算机应用研究所、应用技术研究所、社会科学研究所、人口研究中心、计算中心等，1978年以来，全校获国家级、省级科研成果奖69项，全校撰写论文、专著、译著、教材等979篇（部），其中数理逻辑与理论计算机科学方面的论文在国内外有一定影响。《贵州大学学报》（自然科学版和社会科学版）向国内外公开发行。

贵州大学学习氛围浓厚，学术活动活跃。贵州省的一些学会设在学校，学校里一些有名望的教师担任了学会负责人。学校每年举行一次科学讨论会，经常举办各种学术会议。贵州大学与美国、英国等一些大学建立了校际合作交流关系。聘请外籍专家、学者来校任教、讲学或访问，也向国外派遣留学生和访问学者等，使广大



师生广闻博听，学术水平不断提高。

贵州大学重视校风学风建设，提倡团结、勤奋、求实、创新的校风和学风，严格治校，严谨治学。在长期办校过程中，始终重视基础理论，同时加强实践锻炼，鼓励开拓进取，扩大学生知识面，长期为振兴贵州经济，兴黔富民培养合格人才。自1958年复校以来，已毕业学生近万人，他们普遍受到社会的欢迎。在他们中有的已成为专家、学者，有的已走上各级领导岗位，有的成为各条战线上的技术业务骨干，为贵州省的经济文化建设，作出了应有的贡献。

近十年来办学条件也有较大的变化。学校现占地40余公顷，现有校舍总建筑面积近13万平方米。图书馆藏书100余万册。从1984年起购置了部份先进的实验设备，大大改善了学校教学与科研条件。

贵州大学全校师生将继续勤奋努力，进一步把学校办出地方性综合大学的特色来。

Guizhou University is a provincial comprehensive higher educational institution, offering a diverse set of programs in liberal arts, sciences, technology, public administration, law and economics at undergraduate and graduate levels. The university is located in the river area of Huaxi Park, one of the famous scenic spots in Guizhou Province. The attractive setting of the campus, with its natural environment and

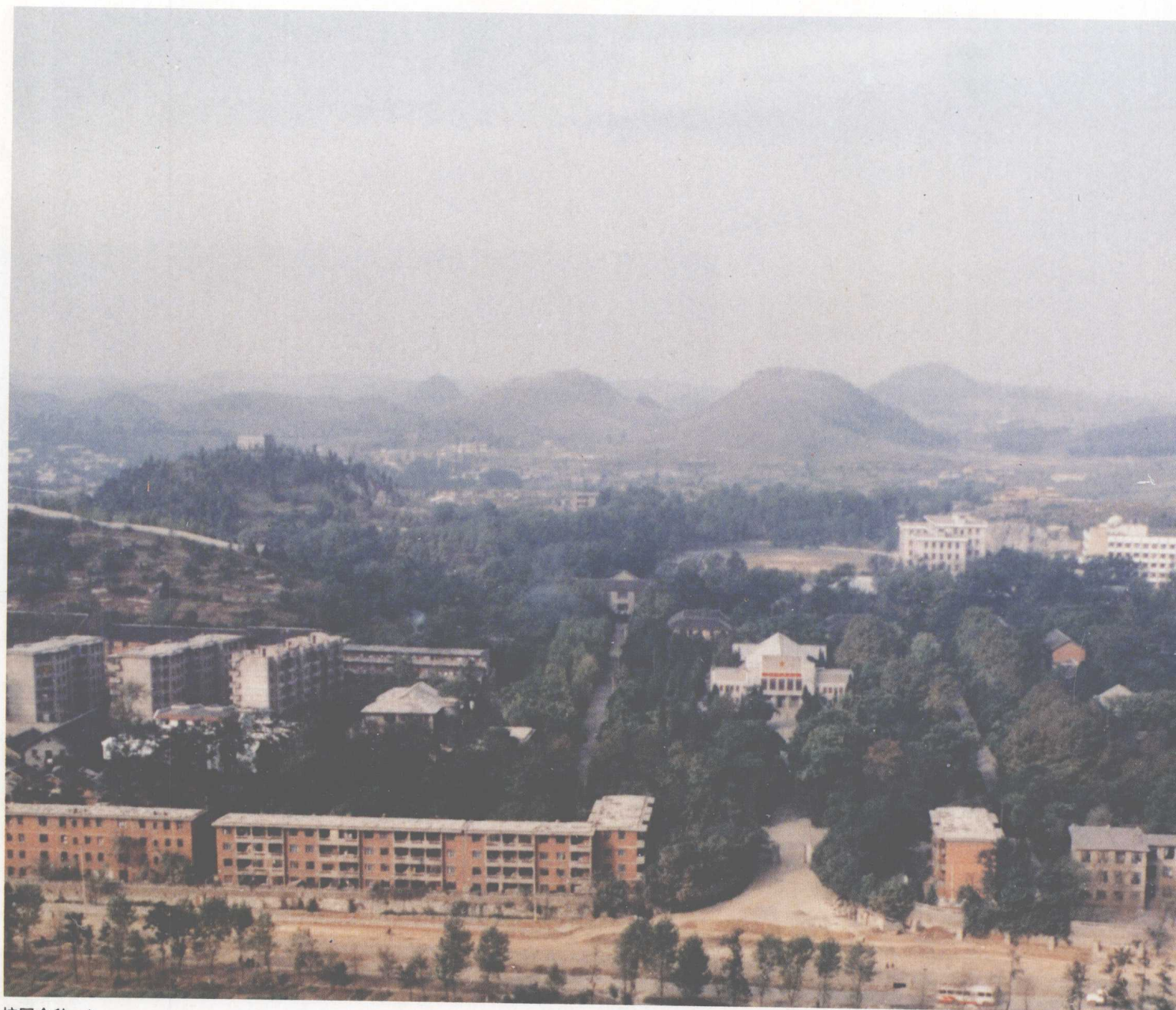
easy access to the city, makes it an ideal site for learning.

The university has a long history, which can be traced back to 1902, when the Government of the Qing Dynasty founded Guizhou College. The name was changed to Guizhou Provincial University in 1928 by the then Provincial Government. In June 1942, it became a national university. In 1953, the university was disbanded as a result of the nationwide reorganization of institutions of higher learning. However, in 1958, Guizhou University was reinstated and reconstructed. In 1951, the university was honoured her Chinese name personally inscribed by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung.

The last decade has seen a rapid expansion of the university. Now the university is organized into 12 departments consisting of 27 areas of specialties. As well, attached to the university is the Foreign Language Training Center for universities and colleges of Guizhou Province. There are over 3,000 full-time students and graduate programs are offering in eleven majors including 18 research areas.

The number of the university staff comes close to 1,250. The faculty, whose number is 596, has a distinguished record of research and scholarship. On the faculty there are 166 professors and associate professors. Some of the faculty members enjoy national and even international recognition. Some of them are excellent middle-aged and young teachers.

Research and scholarship are a major concern of the university. The focal points of the re-



校园全貌 ▲

▼ 文科教学楼

