

50 YEARS OF COMMUNICATIONS EDUCATION IN CHINA

中国交通教育五十年

(高等教育分册)

(Higher Education Section)

中华人民共和国交通部科技教育司
Department of Science, Technology and Education
Ministry of Communications, People's Republic of China

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国交通教育五十年 / 中华人民共和国交通部科技教育司
编. - 大连: 大连海事大学出版社, 1999.6
ISBN 7-5632-1268-X

I . 中… II . 中… III . 交通运输 - 教育事业 - 成就 - 中
国 - 1949 ~ 1999 - 摄影集 IV . U4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 11074 号

出版发行 / 大连海事大学出版社
制版印刷 / 大连海事大学印刷厂
开本 / 880 × 1230 mm 1 / 16 印张 / 11
1999 年 8 月第 1 版 1999 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数 / 0001~1500 册

U-4/12

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依托科技教育发展
交通事业 题赠

交通教育五十年画册

钱伟长



一九九九年元月

全国政协副主席钱伟长为本画册题词
Inscription by Qian Weichang, Vice-chairman of
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

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An Introduction to the Universities and Institutes

总结历史 开拓创新 把交通教育推向21世纪

(代序)

新中国的交通教育伴着共和国豪迈的步伐，走过了50年奋斗历程。在这半个世纪的历史时空中，交通教育事业的发展从小到大，逐步成为我国教育系统中一支有生力量，为交通事业的建设与发展作出了巨大贡献。

交通部党组历来十分重视交通教育工作，交通教育事业的发展离不开部党组的领导和关怀。根据党中央提出的“科教兴国”战略，部党组及时提出了实施“科教兴交”战略、“交通人才工程”，为交通教育事业的更大发展指明了新的奋斗方向。

交通教育事业的发展壮大，凝聚着奋斗在交通教育战线几代学人的辛勤劳动和不懈求索。是他们亲手描写了新中国交通教育事业的宏伟蓝图和创世放歌；没有他们，就没有交通教育事业的今天，他们是我国交通教育事业的主人和功臣。在这里，我们要首先向全国交通教育工作者表示诚挚的谢忱和崇高的敬意！

经过50年的艰苦奋斗和不懈努力，交通教育已形成了从全日制教育到业余教育，从学历教育到专业培训，从研究生教育到中等专业教育并能够适应交通事业发展需要的较为完备的交通教育体系，对交通事业的发展起到了重要的支持和保障作用。

改革开放以来，交通教育迎来了前所未有的辉煌时期，从外延到内涵都有了长足的发展。到目前为止，已有交通普通高校13所、成人高校10所、职业技术学院2所、中等专业学校近百所、技工学校180余所，初步形成了覆盖全国的多层次、多形式和多类别的交通教育网络，为我国交通行业培养了大批专业人才。历经20年的改革和探索，交通教育在人才培养、科学研究、学科专业建设、精神文明建设、对外交流、后勤保障以及校办产业等方面都取得了令人瞩目的成就，为我国交通事业的发展奠定了坚实的人才基础。

在20年的改革进程中，经过调整和优化，使交通教育的结构、体制和机制更趋健全合理，促进了交通教育教学质量和科研水平的全面提高。大连海事大学和西安公路交通大学两校进入国家“211工程”建设行列，标志着交通高等教育已进入一个新的历史阶段。

处于世纪之交的交通教育面临21世纪全新形势的严峻挑战。知识经济时代的来临，要求教育的全面变革，交通教育必须以全新的思路和全新的对策迎接这个世纪性和全球性的伟大巨变。我们面前的路更长，任务更艰巨，需要工作在交通教育战线的全体教职工，戮力同心，继往开来，以崭新的面貌迎接新世纪的到来。

在新中国50华诞之际，交通部科教司组织编辑出版了《中国交通教育五十年》画册，旨在回顾历史，总结经验，开创未来，把有特色、有实力、有优势的交教育推向21世纪！

回顾过去，我们可以更加坚实的步伐走过了交通教育的辉煌历程；展望未来，我们将以百倍的拼搏去创造交通教育更加灿烂的未来！

HISTORY AND PROSPECT OF THE EDUCATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Keeping step with the development of the People's Republic of China in the past fifty years, the communications education has developed remarkably, and has become an indispensable part of Chinese educational system, and played an important part in the construction and development of Chinese communications.

The Party Committee of the Ministry of Communications lays great stress on communications education. The development of communications education owes a great deal to the care and leadership of the Party Committee. To conform to the national strategy of "revitalizing China with science and education", the committee came up with a corresponding strategy of "revitalizing communications with science and education" and "project of talents in the line of communications". This strategy gives a clear guidance for further development of the communications education.

The fantastic development of the education of communications owes a great deal to the diligence and dedication of the teachers of several generations. Without their efforts, there would be no such brilliant feats in the communications education. They are the backbones of the communications education in China. We would like to extend our gratitude and pay our respect to all the teachers who are devoted to the communications education in China.

With half a century's painstaking and continuous efforts, the communications education has formed a system which can well meet the needs of the development of communications. The educational structure ranges from full-time education to adult education, from formal schooling to professional training, from specific-skill training to postgraduate education.

Since the onset of reform and opening to the outside world, the communications education has been enjoying an unprecedentedly-developing period. Today, there are 13 colleges and universities, 14 adult colleges, nearly 100 professional schools, and over 180 specific skill training schools. The educational network of communications have started to take shape, with multiple levels, different forms and various kinds, covering the whole country. The schools, colleges and universities have trained a great number of professionals for the trade of communications in China.

With the reform for 20 years, the communications education has achieved great success in professional training, scientific research, speciality development, moral education, international cultural exchange, staff-serving system, and collegiate business, which have laid a solid foundation for the development of communications.

In the process of 20 years' reform, with adjustment and optimization, the structure, system and mechanism of the communications education have become much better and rational, which, in turn, upgrade the teaching quality and scientific research level. The fact that Dalian Maritime University and Xi'an Highway University have entered 211 Project indicates that the higher education of communications has stepped into a new historical developing period.

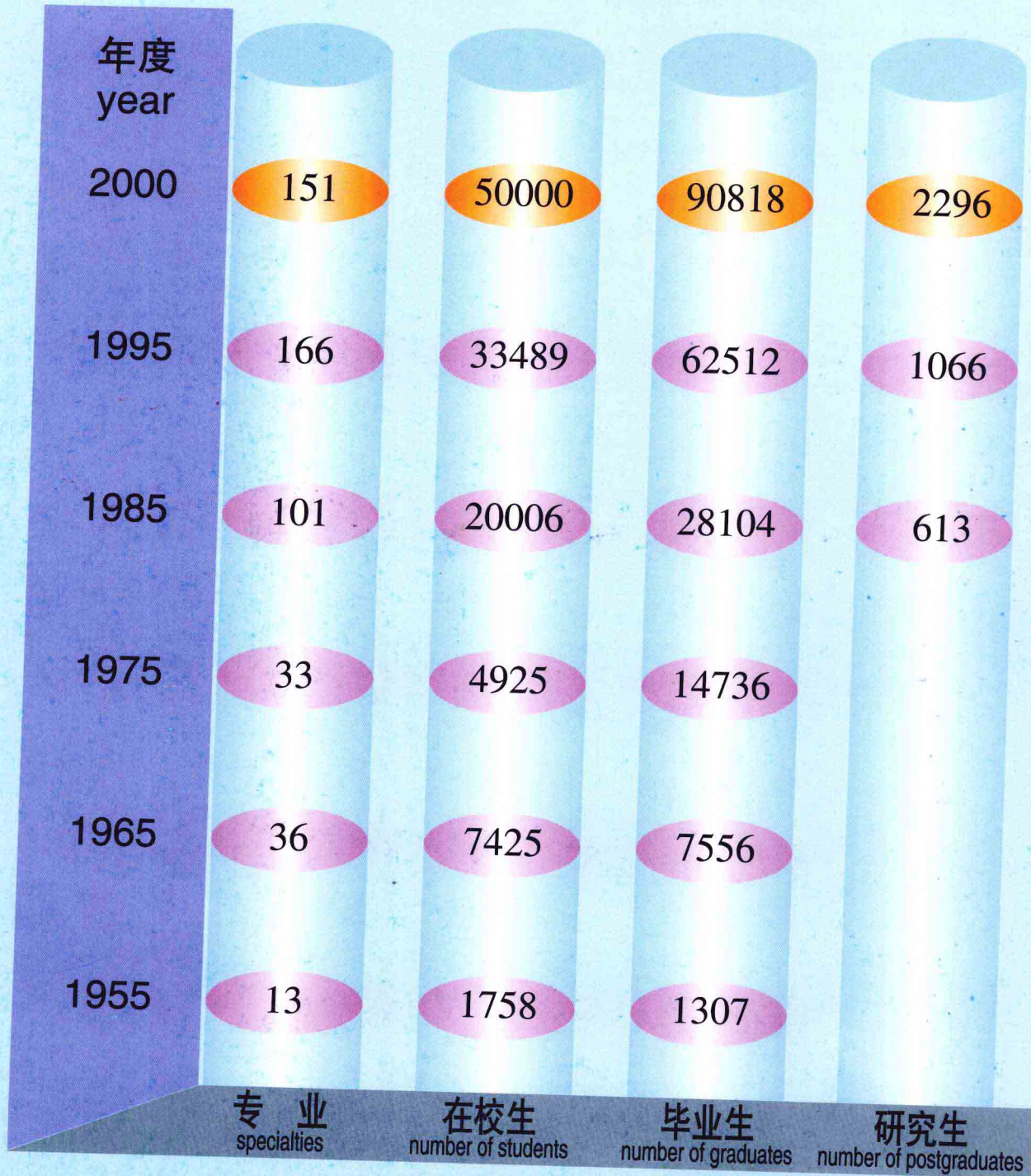
At the threshold of twenty-first century, the communications education is confronted with a brand-new challenge. The advent of knowledge economy era calls for an overall reform in education. We should keep step with the global grand trend with new concept and new measures. We have a long way to go and a arduous task to accomplish. The staff in the communications education are all supposed to work cooperatively and creatively to greet the advent of the new century with a ready mind.

As a gift for the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, the Department of Scientific Research and Education in Ministry of Communications compiled and published the picture album of *50 Years of Communications Education in China* to show the glorious career of the past 50 years' great achievements in higher education of communications, especially those since the onset of reform and opening to the outside.

Looking back upon history, we are very proud that we have made great progress. Looking ahead, we are filled with boundless confidence that the higher education of communications will enjoy a promising future.

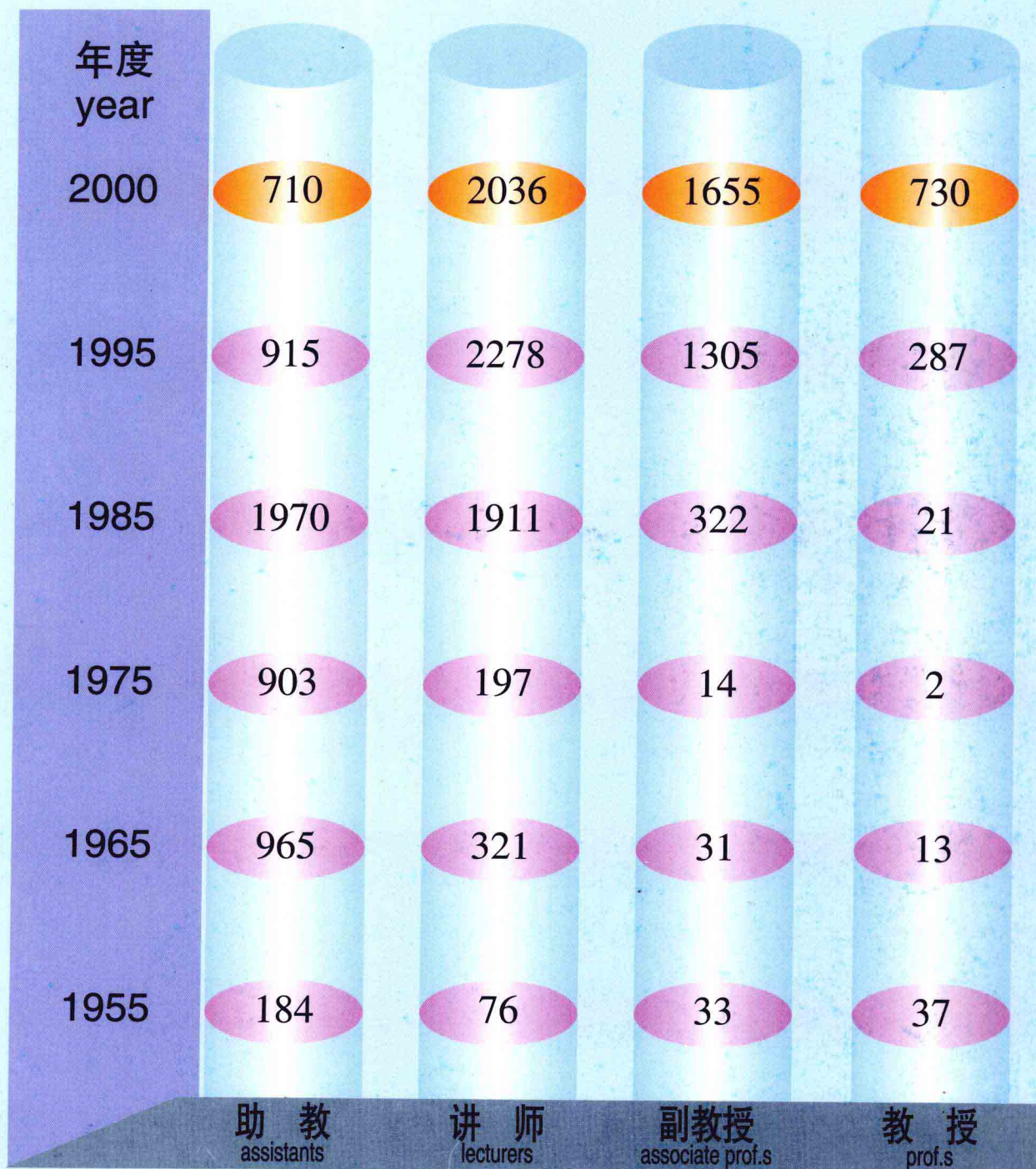
交通高校学生及专业情况

A Diagram Showing Information of the College Students and Specialties



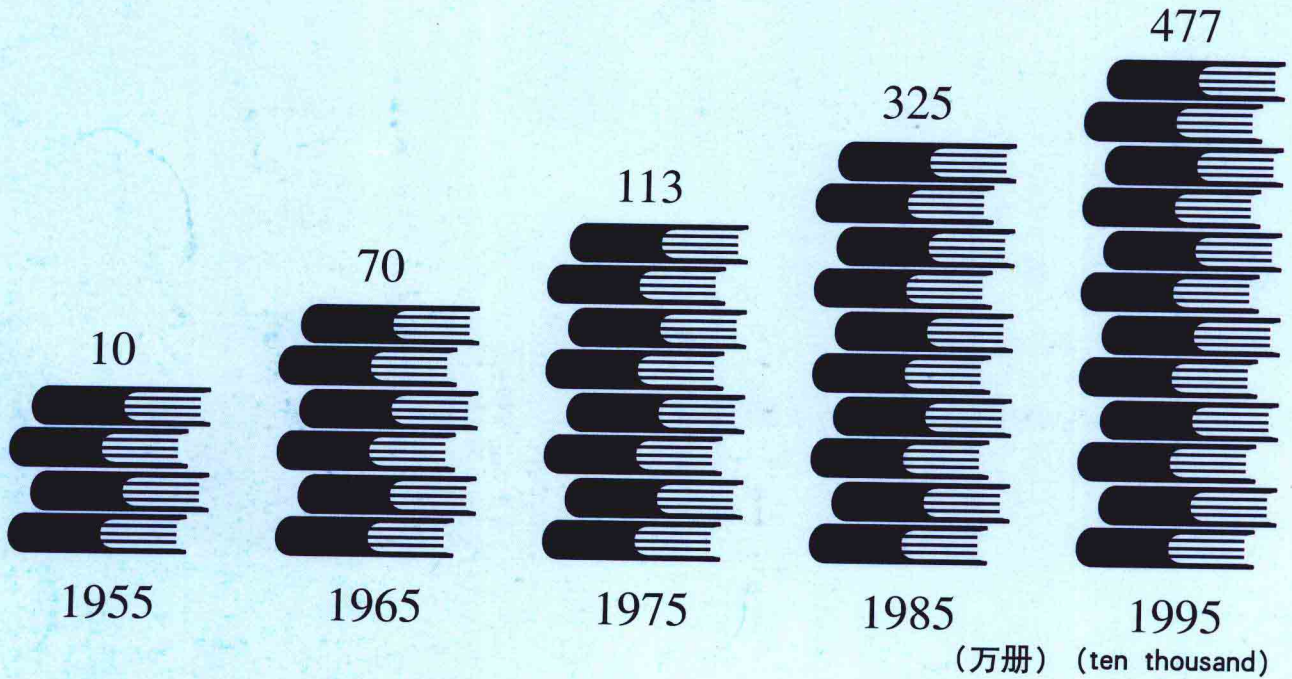
交通高校教师情况

Information of the Faculty in the Line of Communications



交通高校图书馆藏书量

Number of Books in the University Libraries



高校教育投入及科研情况

Information of Education Investment and Scientific Research

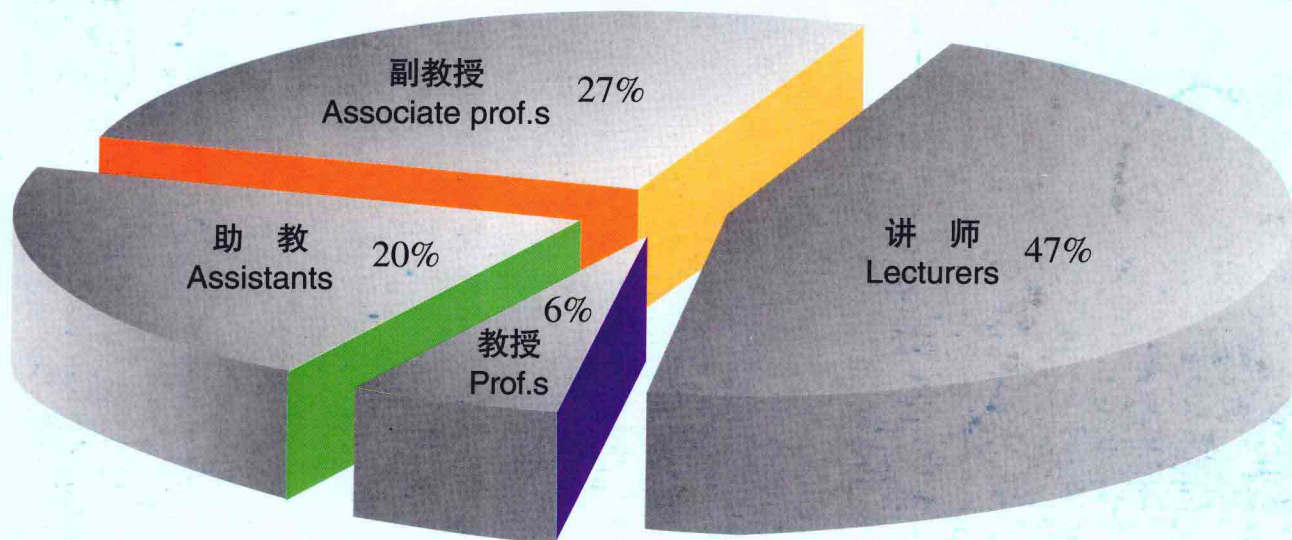
单位: 万元、项 Unit: ten thousand yuan, item

| 统计年度 Statistics Year | 项目 Item | 教育投入 Education Investment | | | | 科学研究 Scientific Research | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | 校舍 Buildings | 设施 Facilities | 教学设备 Equipment | 小计 Total | 承担项目 Items | | 获奖情况 Prizes | | 小计 Total |
| | | | | | | 国家 National | 省部 Provincial | 国家 National | 省部 Provincial | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 ~ 1985 | | 44721.29 | 3484.61 | 5124.92 | 53330.82 | 31 | 155 | 14 | 84 | 284 |
| 1986 ~ 1990 | | 59076.86 | 5974.9 | 11442.59 | 76494.35 | 66 | 381 | 8 | 112 | 567 |
| 1991 ~ 1995 | | 37185 | 10230.26 | 17079.01 | 64494.27 | 84 | 446 | 8 | 150 | 688 |
| 1996 ~ 1998 | | 60528.66 | 7715.13 | 7551.44 | 75795.23 | 45 | 387 | 4 | 95 | 531 |
| 总计 Total | | 201511.81 | 27404.9 | 41197.96 | 270114.67 | 226 | 1369 | 34 | 441 | 2070 |

交通高校师资结构

Structural State of the Faculty

(1995)



交通高校国际交流情况

Information of International Contacts

单位: 人次 Unit: persons

| 统计年度 Year | 项目 Item | 出国留学 Study abroad | | 小计 Total | 短期出国 Go abroad | | 小计 Total | 聘请外国专家 Foreign experts | | 小计 Total | 外籍教师 Foreign teachers | 外国留学生 Foreign students | | 小计 Total |
|--------------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | 公派 Public-fund | 自费 Self-paid | | 学术会议 Conference | 考察访问 Visiting | | 长期 Long-term | 短期 Short-term | | | 公派 Public-fund | 自费 Self-paid | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 ~ 1985 | | 131 | 22 | 153 | 34 | 81 | 115 | 20 | 163 | 183 | 12 | 39 | | 39 |
| 1986 ~ 1990 | | 266 | 110 | 376 | 96 | 119 | 215 | 38 | 333 | 371 | 53 | 87 | | 87 |
| 1991 ~ 1995 | | 143 | 161 | 304 | 120 | 136 | 256 | 33 | 325 | 358 | 72 | 50 | 3 | 53 |
| 1996 ~ 1998 | | 123 | 59 | 182 | 196 | 150 | 346 | 36 | 367 | 403 | 79 | 24 | 85 | 109 |
| 总计 Total | | 663 | 352 | 1015 | 446 | 486 | 932 | 127 | 1188 | 1315 | 216 | 200 | 88 | 288 |

HISTORY

历史

中国的交通教育始于航海教育，至今已有 90 年的历史，新中国诞生初期先后成立了航海和公路院校，形成了交通教育的基本支柱。此后的发展便是这一支柱的延伸和拓展。

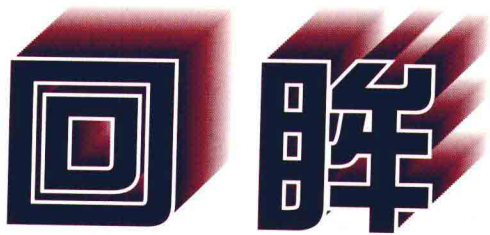
交通高等教育以不懈的创业精神走过 50 年沧桑历程。建国初期和“文革”开始前为交通教育创业时期，广大交通教育工作者风雨同舟，众志成城，谱写了交通高等教育从小到大的创业历史；“文革”期间教育受到严重冲击，因此“文革”结束到 70 年代末交通教育进入了恢复和重建时期，交通高教战线广大教职工怀着对交通教育事业的满腔热情和执着的追求，肩负起振兴交通教育的重要使命；80 年代初，随着改革开放，交通高等教育进入了改革和大发展阶段，规模不断扩大，结构趋于合理与优化。交通高校广大师生员工为此付出了艰辛的劳动。90 年代开始，随着改革的深化，交通教育也进入了深层次变革和发展内涵的轨道，这一时期的交通高等教育呈现出多层次、多规格的发展态势，形成了较完备的交通高等教育体系，从形式到内容都出现了一个新的局面。大连海事大学和西安公路交通大学进入国家“211 工程”建设行列，标志着交通高等教育办学水平又迈上一个新的台阶。

交通高等教育所走过的 50 年是创业、发展、改革和壮大的 50 年，其沧桑巨变举世可瞩。本专科在校生规模由建国初期的 1 500 余人发展到目前的 35 000 余人，博士、硕士研究生 2 000 多人，专任教师由原来的 500 余人发展到 5 000 多人，其中具有高级职称的近 2 000 人。改革开放 20 年中，交通部属高校教育投入不断增加，学校规模得到了快速发展，基本设施有了明显改善，各校在科学研究方面有了长足发展，承担了大量的省部级以上科研项目，有的科研成果已广泛应用于行业生产和管理中，在产学研方面也取得了可喜成绩。

党的十五大提出了“科教兴国”战略，交通高校肩负着教书育人和科学研究的双重使命，面对新世纪和知识经济时代的来临，她们正以高昂的斗志和崭新的风貌阔步迈向 21 世纪！



REVIEW

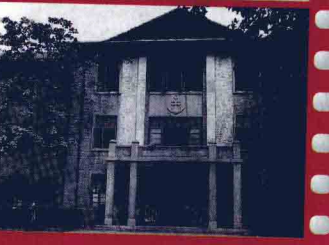
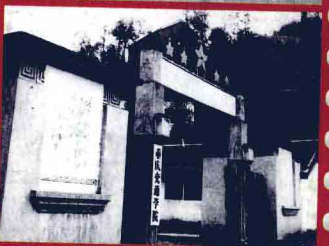


The higher education of communications in China originated from the education of navigation, with a history of 90 years. Navigation colleges and highway colleges were set up one after another in the early days after P.R.China was found, and these early colleges became the mainstay. The development afterwards was the extension of the mainstay.

With pioneering spirit, the higher education of communications has been experiencing 50 years' development. The period from the foundation of P.R.China to the beginning of Cultural Revolution is the pioneering period, in which the teaching staff overcame a lot of difficulties. In the 10 years' cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976, the developing process suffered greatly. In the period from the end of Cultural Revolution to the end of 1970s, the higher education of communications entered into restoration and reconstruction. The teaching staff were very enthusiastic over the development of the higher education of communications, and devoted themselves to it. In the 1980s, with the reform and opening door policy, the higher education of communications entered the period of fast development. The educational theories were much more practical, the educational structure became rational, and the educational scale kept extending. In the 1990s, with further reform, the higher education of communications experienced a complete change and traveled onto the track of comprehensive development. The communications education in this period gradually formed a complete system, and took on a new look both in form and in content. The fact that Dalian Maritime University and Xi'an Highway University have entered 211 Project is the very indication that communications education has being improved and hence acknowledged.

The great improvement in the past 50 years can be seen in the following statistics. There were only 1,500 undergraduates in colleges and universities in the early days after the foundation of P.R.China while now there are 35,000 undergraduates and 2,000 postgraduates for Master's degree and Ph.D degree. The number of teaching staff increased from 500 people to 5,000 people. Among the latter, nearly 2,000 people are professors or associate professors. In the past 20 years of reform, the investment gradually increased in the universities under the administration of Ministry of Communications; therefore, the scale of these universities became much larger, and the infrastructure became much better. In turn, these universities have made spectacular achievement in scientific research work. They have accomplished a great many scientific research projects at or above provincial or ministerial level. Some of the scientific research achievements have been put into practice widely, which is a satisfactory step towards the close combination of teaching, scientific research and commercialization of scientific research achievements.

The strategy of revitalizing China with science and education was made in the 15th National Congress of Chinese Communist Party. Hence, the colleges and universities of communications shoulder the task of teaching and scientific research in the field of the communications. Faced with the advent of the new century and knowledge economy era, they are determined to accomplish their share.

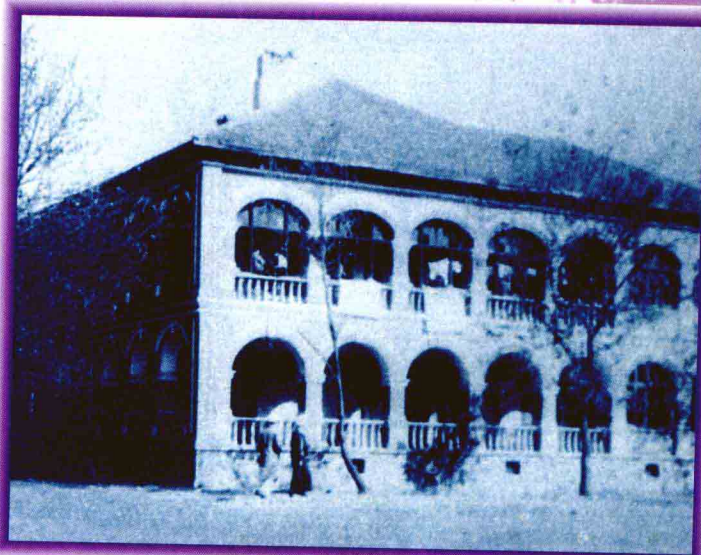




中国航海高等教育的前身——上海高等实业学堂、吴淞商船专科学校和东北航海学院旧址
Former sites of higher nautical education in China:
Shanghai Higher Industrial Learning Section, Wusong
Nautical College and Northeast Navigation College



武汉交通科技大学的前身——武昌
海事职业学校
The teaching building of the former State
Wuchang Marine Vocational School



长沙交通学院的前身——1956年创办
的长沙航务工程学校
Changsha Navigational Engineering School,
the predecessor of Changsha Communications
University was set up in 1956

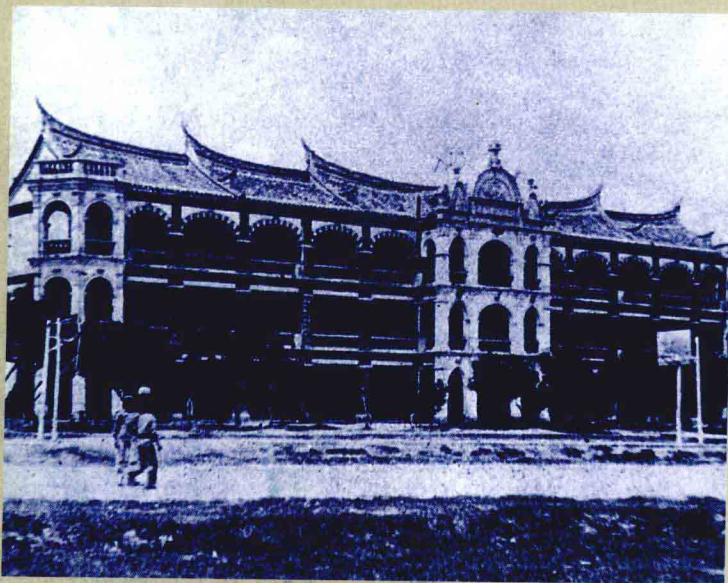


建校初期的西安公路交通大学（原西安公路学院）
Xi'an Highway University gate in its early time

中国交通教育五十年

50年代初期，集美大学航海学院前身集美航海学校仅有校舍4栋，建筑面积不足10000m²，校园不足30亩，设航海、渔捞两专业，在校生仅200名左右，图为当时校园一角

In the early 1950s Jimei Navigation School had four buildings with a total area of not more than 10,000 square metres. The campus had a total area of about 30 mu. Two majors made up the curriculum at that time, namely, Marine Navigation and Fishing. The student population was about 200. The picture shows part of the campus at that time.



重庆交通学院旧址
Site of the Former Chongqing Jiaotong University



集美大学航海学院前身集美航海学校培养的新中国的第一批毕业生仅17名。图为部分第一批毕业生离校留影

The first group of graduates of Jimei Navigation School numbered 17. The picture shows the first graduating group

爱国华侨领袖陈嘉庚先生倾资办航海教育，关心学生成长。图为1956年10月陈嘉庚先生回集美时，与集美航海学校学生代表合影

Chen Jiageng, the patriotic overseas Chinese leader, was most generous in setting up navigational education. He was interested in the development and practical ability of the students. The picture shows him meeting with the student representatives when he came back to Jimei in October 1956





建校初期的南通医学院校园
The Nantong Medical College campus in its early period

1949 年中南交通学院（武汉交通科技大学前身）学生参加建校劳动

Students taking part in the construction work of the former Zhongnan Communications College in 1949



1958 年，交通部决定在上海筹建海运学院。这是师生员工参加建设新校区的劳动场面

The Ministry of Communications decided to establish a maritime university (SMU) in Shanghai in 1958. SMU staff and students took an active part in the construction

1965 年迁移的辽宁交通学校（现辽宁省交通高等专科学校）旧址——抚顺市新宾县上来河乡

The site of Liaoning Communications School (now Liaoning Provincial Junior College of Communications) was in Sangjia River Town, Xinbin county in 1965

