

NEW VISAGE OF QUANZHOU EDUCATION

# 泉州教育新貌

泉州市教育委员会

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF QUANZHOU CITY



1995. 10



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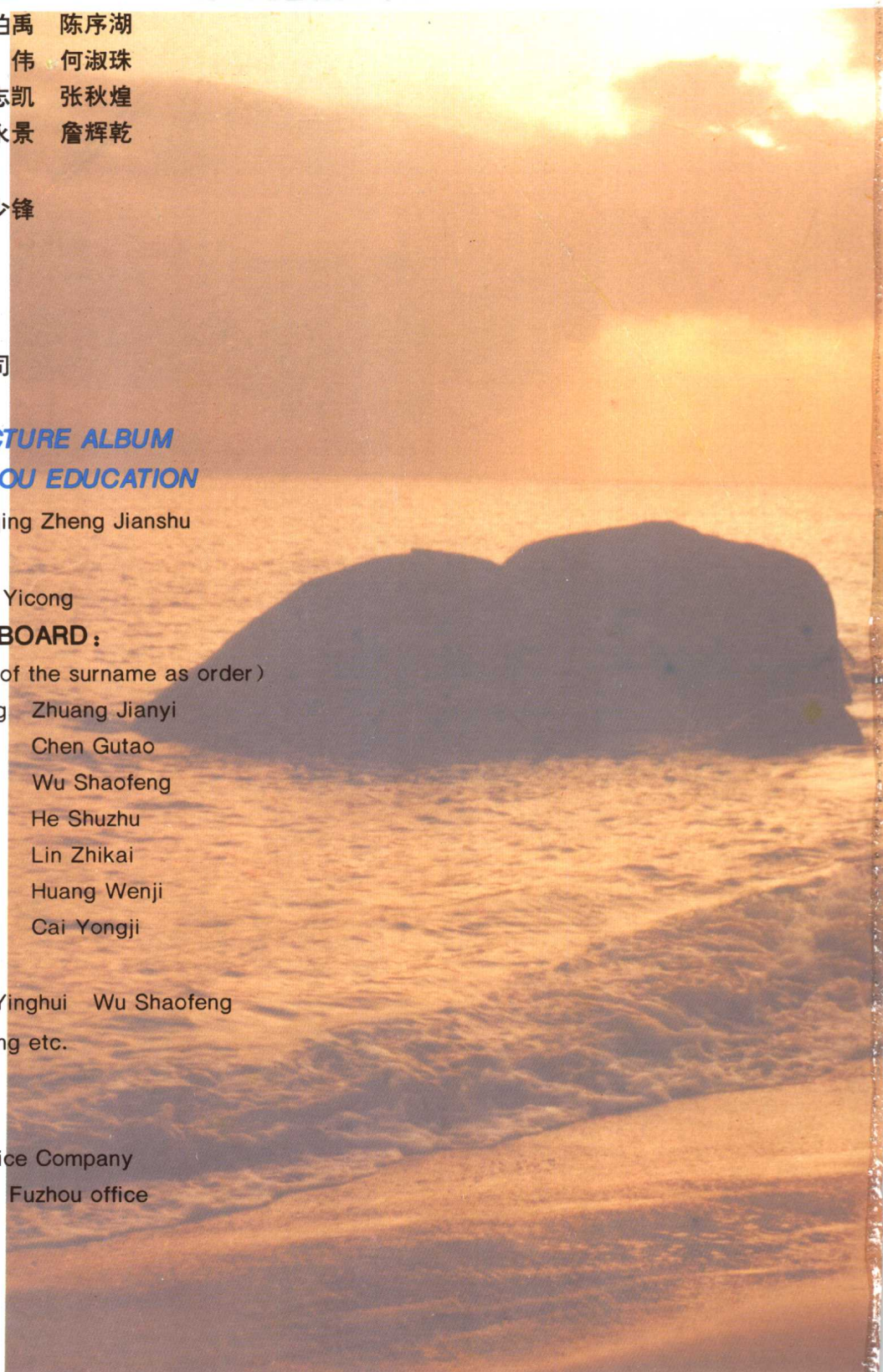
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泉州市教委贈

一九九二年九月



## 序 言

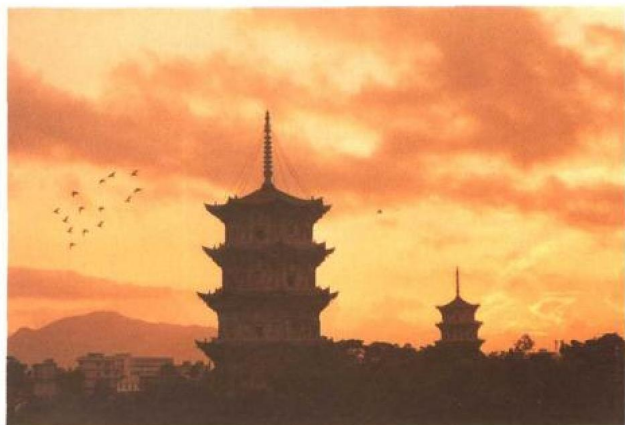
在泉州升为地级市十周年之际,大型画册《泉州教育新貌》出版了,这是很有意义的一件事。

泉州教委精心编撰的《泉州教育新貌》,图文并茂,纪录了我市各级党政、社会各界关心教育的真实画面;记载了海外乡亲捐资办学,襄助家乡教育事业的丰功伟绩;展现了我市青少年儿童茁壮成长,德、智、体、美、劳全面发展的精神风貌;歌颂了辛勤园丁浇灌桃李、默默奉献的褶皱风采;荟萃了教育工作者大胆改革、潜心教研取得的丰硕成果。画册的出版,是回顾,更为前瞻。通过客观地反映泉州改革开放以来在教育方面取得的巨大成就,全面深刻地展示泉州教育发展和教育改革的辉煌历程,旨在加深人们对泉州教育发展轨迹的了解,唤起海内外泉州人共同关心、支持家乡教育事业,共谋实施“科教兴市”良猷,把泉州迈向新世纪的宏伟蓝图变为现实。

泉州经济要实现新的跨越,迫切需要教育提供更多的人才和智力支持。希望各级党政和教育部门进一步加大改革力度,加快各级各类教育发展,为社会主义现代化建设培养大批优秀人才,更有效地发挥教育在社会主义物质文明和精神文明建设中的先导产业和奠基作用,为打好教育翻身仗,实现建设教育强市的目标再创佳绩。

陈 健

1995年10月





## PROLOGUE

Picture album "New Visage of Quanzhou Education" is published at the tenth anniversary of being promoted to the rank of the city at prefectural level of Quanzhou. It is a meaningful matter worthy of doing.

"New Visage of Quanzhou Education" elaborately compiled by Quanzhou Education Commission is such that the pictures and its accompanying essays are both excellent. It recorded not only the real tableau where the Party committees, governments and all circles in the society of our city had paid special concern to education undertaking but also the tremendous contributions made by the countrymen residing abroad who had donated funds to the school running to assist the education undertaking in hometown. In this picture album, a spiritual outlook that the youngsters and children were sturdily growing and developing in an all-round way—morally, intellectually, physically, aesthetically, and laboriously, unfolds before us. It extolled the elegant demeanour of industrious gardeners, who irrigated the peaches and plums diligently without attracting public attention, and assembled the abundant and excellent results achieved by the teaching and administrative staff owing to a bold reform and concentrating on teaching and research. The purpose of the publication of the album is to review the past not only, but also to look forward to the future. By means of reflecting objectively the tremendous successes in education having been

achieved since the reform and opening in Quanzhou, it showed fully and deeply the glorious course of education development and education reform in our city to make people deepen the understanding of educational development track of our city and to arouse the fellow townsmen of Quanzhou at home and abroad to concern and support the educational undertakings of hometown together, to conspire implementing the good plan of "science and education make the city prosperous", to transform the grand blue print drawing of moving towards new century of Quanzhou into reality.

The effectuation of the new leap of Quanzhou economy urgently requires the more support of talent and intelligence offered by education. I hope that the Party committees, governments and educational departments at different levels further enlarge the dynamics of reform and accelerate the development of various educations at different levels to cultivate a great many of excellent talented people for the socialist modernization construction; bring into full play the forerunner and foundation stone role of education in socialist material civilization construction and spiritual civilization construction. In order to bring about an upswing in education and realize the target of establishing an educationally strong city, make new contributions.

Qiu Guangzhong  
October, 1995



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● 封面图为首批省重点职校泉州市华侨职业中专学校  
校景一角

The picture on the front cover: a corner of the campus of  
Quanzhou Huaqiao Vocational Secondary Specialized  
School, which is the first provincial key vocational school.



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## 概述

### OUTLINE

泉州的学校教育源远流长。西晋年间,北方人民南渡移居晋江流域时,开始出现私学。唐代,乡村设有“乡校”。北宋,地方官府相继创办府学、县学;南宋绍兴年间办起书院。此后历经元、明、清诸朝,家塾、教馆、社学、义学等各类私学和书院、官学,成为泉州培养封建社会所需人才的主要场所。

清末,泉州开始兴办新式学堂。民国期间,幼儿教育、特殊教育、小学教育、中学教育、职业教育、师范教育、大专教育和社会成人教育等现代教育类型的学校相继设立。由于旧社会里战乱频仍,兵匪骚扰,经济凋敝,民不聊生,各类学校办学规模小,教学设备差,经费严重短缺,学校时办时停,时兴时废。至1949年秋,全市有大专学校1所,师范学校4所,职业学校5所,中学33所,小学近1000所,幼稚园4所。

新中国成立后,泉州各级人民政府积极兴办学校,努力提高工农群众及其子女的文化科学水平,人民教育事业蒸蒸日上。后来,由于“左”倾思想的影响,泉州教育事业的发展走过一段曲折的道路。尤其是文化大革命期间,更是遭到严重的破坏。1978年,经过拨乱反正,学校恢复了正常教学秩序,并走上

健康发展的轨道。当年,全市有全日制大专学校2所,中专中技学校7所,普通中学146所,小学2325所,特殊教育学校1所,幼儿园258所,在校学生总数92万余人;各类成人教育学校9370所(班),入学学员35.4万人。

党的十一届三中全会以后,确立了教育在社会主义现代化建设中的战略地位。泉州教育进入一个崭新的发展时期。在邓小平同志关于“教育必须面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来”指示指引下,各级党政领导认真贯彻《中共中央关于教育体制改革的决定》和《中华人民共和国义务教育法》,教育的改革和发展取得令人瞩目的成就:

各类教育事业持续、稳步、协调地得到发展。高等教育扩大了办学规模,体现了侨乡、开放的特色;中专教育稳步发展,尤其是普师教育较好地适应实施初等义务教育的需要;职业技术教育迅猛发展,改变了中等教育结构单一的状况;初中教育得到加强,九年制义务教育顺利实施;特殊教育近年来有较大进展,残疾儿童教育得到关注;幼儿教育持续发展,初步满足城乡幼儿入园要求;成人教育形成多层次办学体系,为提高劳动者素质发挥了积极的作用。

1994年秋,全市有普通高校3所,职业高校1所,在校学生0.59万人,比1978年分别增长1倍和1.4倍;中专(含技工)学校18所,在校学生1.59万人,分别比增1.6倍和5.3倍;普通中学264所,在校学生26.01万人,分别比增0.8倍和0.34倍;职业中学(中专)68所,在校学生2.78万人,填补了空白;小学2313所,在校学生76.24万人,校数减

少12所,在校学生增长8.7%;特殊教育10所,在校学生0.28万人,分别比增9倍和30.4倍;幼儿园1991所,在校学生22.10万人,分别比增6.7倍和8.9倍。

教育体制改革从多方面展开并不断深化。从1981年以来,先后进行教育结构改革、学校内部管理体制、基础教育领导管理体制、教育投资体制改革、教材教法改革、招生制度改革和办学体制改革等。通过改革,调动了社会各界和学校办学的积极性,增强了学校办学活力,促进提高教育质量和办学效益,使教育更好地适应泉州经济建设和社会发展的需要。此外,还积极开展教育对外交流活动。

各类学校办学条件不断改善。随着泉州经济持续、快速地发展,各级党政领导和社会各界对教育在经济建设中的地位和作用的认识日益深化,不断增加教育投入。泉籍海外乡亲和港澳台胞弘扬优良传统,踊跃捐资办学。全市形成了财政拨款和征收教育费附加为主体具有侨乡特色的多渠道集资办学体制,社会集资大幅度增长。1979—1994年,全市教育社会集资总数10.71亿元,其中海外乡亲和港澳台胞捐资7.14亿元。各类学校校舍大多经过翻建、修缮、扩建、新建,办学条件有了较大改善,城乡小学基本实现“校校无危房,班班有教室,学生人人有课桌椅”。教学仪器设备设施也有较大充实。

师资队伍建设得到加强。由于加强师专和中师学校建设,每年充实普通教育学校的师资由八十年代的数百人增至1994年的3000余人。各级各类学校



教职工总数由 1979 年的 4.22 万人增至 1994 年的 6.04 万人。市、县(区、市)两级 9 所教师进修院校成为培训师资的重要基地。教师的工资待遇得到提高,住房条件有了一定的改善,全市设立了奖教奖学教育基金 687 个,拥有基金 2.30 亿元。少数教师当选为各级人大代表、政协委员,每年都有数百名教师被评为各级先进个人或优秀教师。

The school education of Quanzhou goes back to ancient times. During Western Jin, the northern people moved their residence southward to the river course of River Jinjiang and the old-style private schools began to make their appearance. In Tang dynasty, some villages set up "village schools". In northern Song dynasty, the local authorities set up prefecture schools and county schools one after another. During Shaoxing times of Southern Song dynasty, there were academies of classical learning. Through succeeding dynasties of Yuan, Ming, and Qing, jiaoshu (a home school with a private tutor), jiaoguan (teaching hall), shexue (community school), yixue (free school) and various kinds of private schools, academies of classical learning and official schools had become the main places in Quanzhou to train qualified people for the feudal society.

At the end of Qing dynasty, Quanzhou began to set up new-style schools. During the Republic of China, schools for preschool education, special education, primary school education, normal education, secondary education, vocational education, junior college education, social adult education and other kinds of modern educations had been set up one after another. In old society, due to war chaos, disturbances caused by soldiers and bandits and economic depression, the people lived in dire poverty, the scale of each kind of school was limited, the teaching facilities were in poor condition, the educational expenditure was seriously short, schools sometimes opened and sometimes shut down, sometimes arised and sometimes cast aside. By the autumn of 1949, there had been only one junior college, 4 normal schools, 5 vocational schools, 33 middle schools, nearly 1,000 primary schools and 4 kindergartens.

After the founding of New China, the people's governments at all levels in Quanzhou devoted all their energy to setting up schools and improving the cultural and scientific levels of the masses of workers and peasants and their children, and the people's educational cause was thriving and fast developing. In the course of developing the educational cause of Quanzhou, however, it took a twisty road under the influence of "Left" thinking and it was seriously destroyed during the Cultural Revolution. In 1978, after bringing order out of chaos, all schools returned

to their regular teaching and learning order and stepped onto the track of healthy development. In this year, there were 2 junior colleges, 7 secondary specialized and technical schools, 146 ordinary middle schools, 2,325 primary schools, 1 special education school, and 258 kindergartens, all of which were full-time system and the number of the students and pupils at school totalled over 920,000. There were 9,370 classes of various kinds of schools for adult education and the enrollment was 354,000.

After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, the strategic position of socialist modernization drive has been established and the education of Quanzhou has entered a new developing phase. Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction of "Education should be oriented towards modernization, towards the world and towards the future.", the leaders of the Party and the government at all levels seriously carry out "Decisions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of Educational System" and "Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China", and great achievements have been made in the reform and development of education.

Each Kind of educational undertaking has witnessed its continuous, stable and coordinated development. Higher education has expanded its scale which incarnates the characteristics of the hometown of overseas Chinese and opening to the world; Secondary specialized education has been in its stable development, especially ordinary normal education which finds its better way to fit in with the needs of putting elementary compulsory education into practice; There has been a faster development in special education and disabled children education has been much concerned; Preschool education has been in its continuous developmet, with the beginning of meeting the needs of the urban and rural children's enrollment in a kindergarten; Adult education has taken a shape of a system of running schools at multiple levels and plays a positive role in enhancing the cultural qualities of the labourers. In the autumn of 1994, there were 3 ordinary colleges and 1 vocational college, with a student body of 5,900, which increased 2 times and 2.4 times respectively than those in 1978; 18 secondary specialized schools including technical ones, with 15,900 students at school increased 2.6 and 6.3 times respectively; 264 regular middle schools with 260,100 students, increased 1.8 and 1.34 times respectively; 68 vocational and secondary specialized schools with 27,800 students, which stopped a gap of such kind of school; 2,313 primary schools with 762,400 pupils, decreased 12 ones in number of the school and increased by 8.7% in number of the pupil; 10 special education schools with 2,800 pupils, increased 10 and 31.4 times respectively; 1991 kindergartens with 221,000 children, increased 7.9 and 9.9 times respectively.

The reform of educational system has been developed in various aspects and kept deepening. Since 1981, a series of reforms have been put into practice one after another such as reform of educational structure, reform of internal administration system of the school, reform of administration system of leadership in basic education, reform of educational

investment system, improvement of textbook teaching methods, reform of recruitment system, reform of the school system for junior middle school and reform of the system of running a school etc. The reform has brought the enthusiasm of schools and all walks of life in the society for running schools, enhanced the vigour of the schools in their running, promoted the improvement of educational qualities and benefits of running a school and made the education well fit in with the needs of economic construction in Quanzhou. Besides, educational exchanges have also been actively developed.

The conditions of each kind of school for its running has been kept improving. With the continuous and speedy development of Quanzhou's economy, the understanding of the Party and government officials at all levels and all walks of life for the position and role of education in economic construction is getting more and more deepening and the investment in it keeps increasing. Countrymen residing abroad of Quanzhou nationality and compatriots from Hongkong, Macco and Taiwan carry forward the fine tradition by contributing enthusiastically to running schools. A system of running a school with raising funds through various ways, which relies mainly on financial allocations and extra charges levied for educational expenditure with characteristics of the hometown of countrymen residing abroad of Quanzhou nationality, has been taken shape in the whole city. From 1979 to 1994, the social raising funds for education in the whole city totalled 1,071,000,000 yuan, including 714,000,000 yuan contributed from overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hongkong, Macco and Taiwan. Most of the school buildings have been rebuilt, repaired, expanded and newly built and the conditions of running a school have been much improved. The requirement of "No dangerous buildings in each school, having a classroom for each class and having a desk and a chair for each pupil" has been accomplished in the urban and rural primary schools on the whole. The teaching instruments, equipments and facilities have also been considerable equipped.

The building of a strong contingent of teachers has been strengthened. As to the building of the junior college and secondary normal schools, the additional number of teachers for regular educational schools per year had been staffed from several hundreds in 80's to over 3,000 in 1994. The total number of the staff of various schools of all levels had increased from 42,200 in 1979 to 60,400 in 1994. The 9 teachers training schools (college) have become the key bases for teachers training. The teachers' salary and treatment have been raised and the housing conditions have been improved in certain ways. 687 educational funds for awarding teachers and pupils with 230,000,000 yuan have been set up in the whole city. A few teachers were elected deputies to NPC or members of CPPCC. There are several hundreds of teachers elected advanced individuals or outstanding teachers every year.



## 关怀和勉励

CONCERN AND  
ENCOURAGEMENT



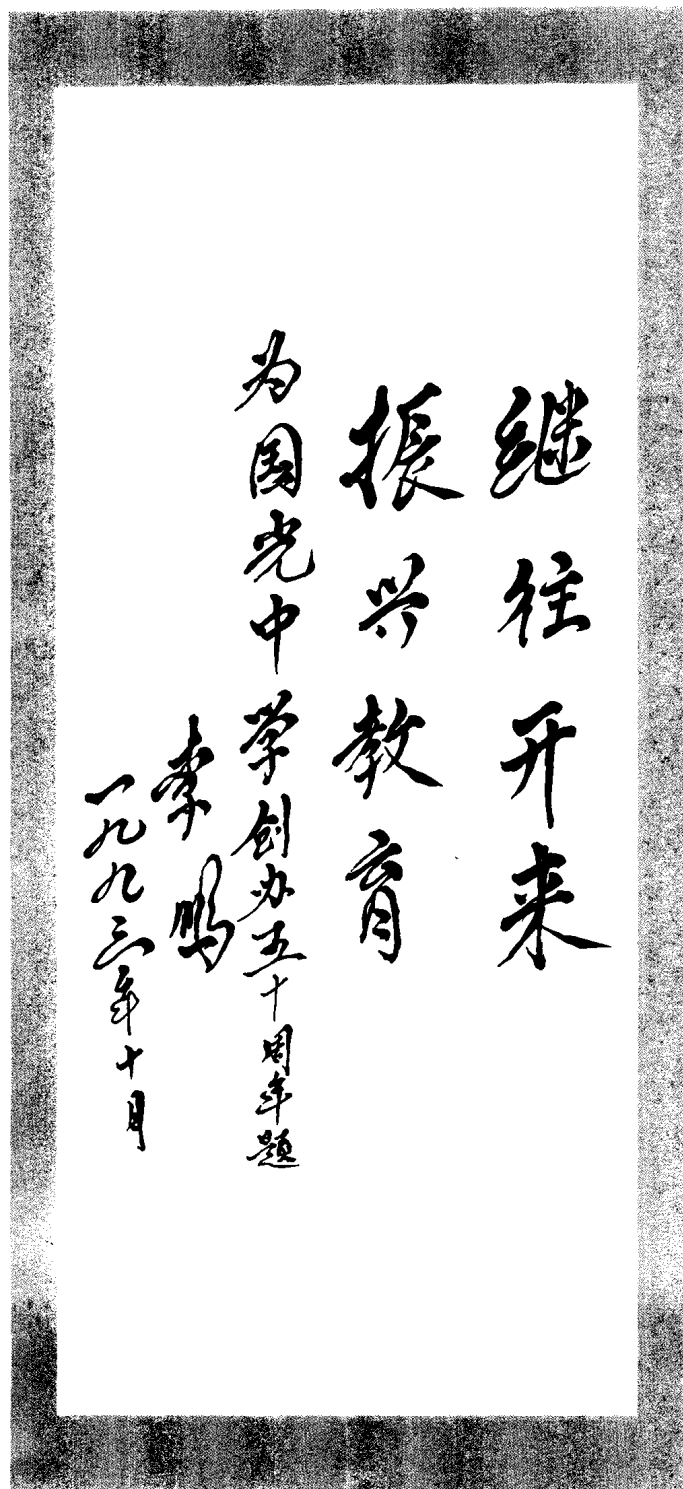
## 中央、省领导题词

DEDICATION BY THE LEADERS OF CENTRAL  
AUTHORITIES AND LEADERS OF FUJIAN  
PROVINCE

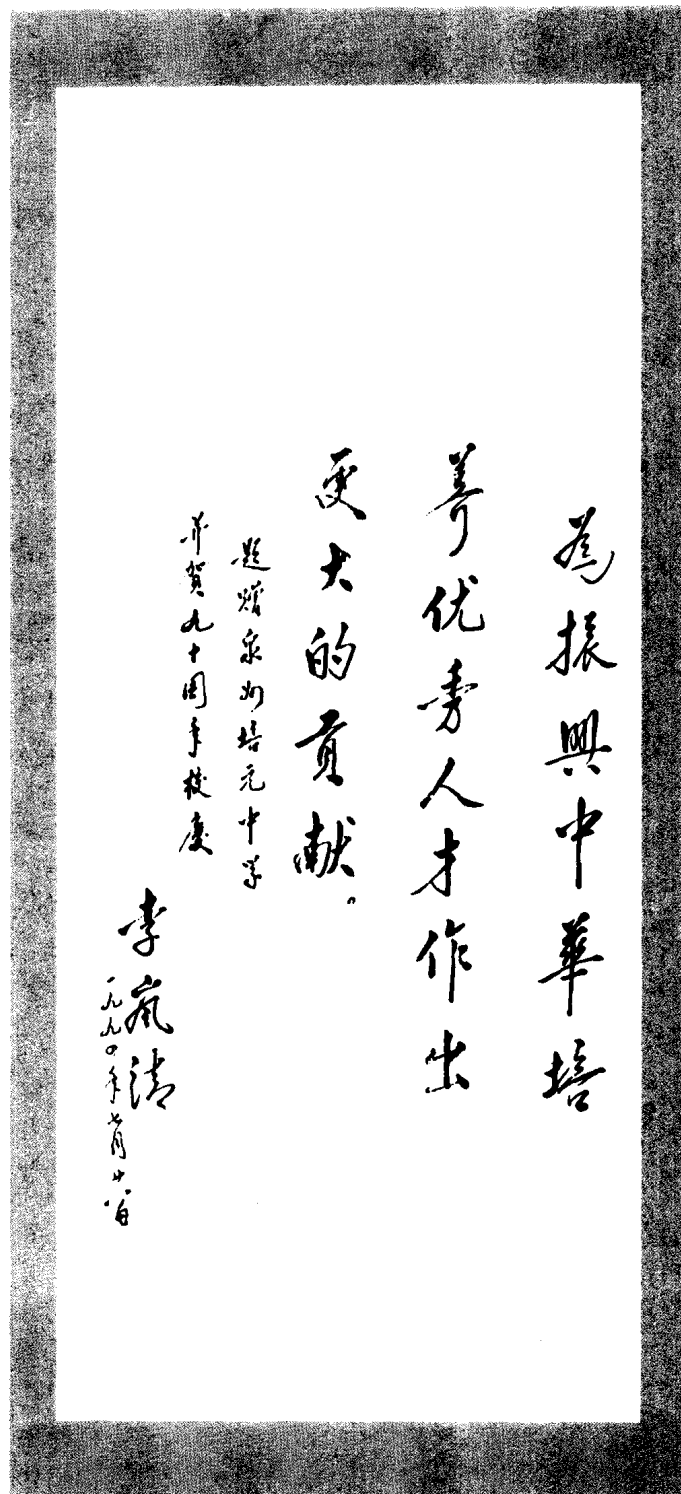


孙中山、宋庆龄为泉州培元中学题词

*The inscription for Quanzhou Peiyuan Middle School written by Sun Zhongshan and Song Qingling.*



国务院总理李鹏为国光中学题词  
The inscription for Guoguang Middle School written by Premier Li Peng.



中共中央政治局委员、国务院副总理李岚清为泉州培元中学题词  
The inscription for Quanzhou Peiyuan Middle School written by Li Lanqing, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, vice-premier of the State Council.

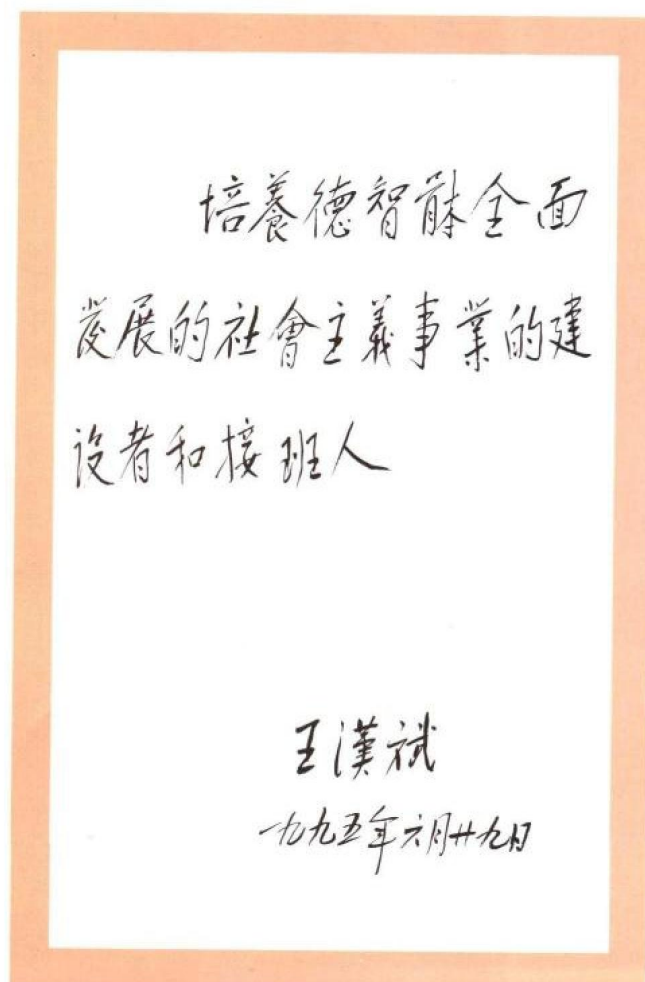


## 中央、省领导题词

DEDICATION BY THE LEADERS OF  
CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND LEADERS  
OF FUJIAN PROVINCE



中共中央政治局委员、国务委员李铁映为仰恩大学题词  
The inscription for Yang'en University written by Li Tieying, member of the Political  
Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, State Councillor.



中共中央政治局候补委员、全国人大副委员长王汉斌为《泉州教育新貌》(画册)题词

The inscription for "New Visage of Quanzhou Education" (Picture Album) written by Wang Hanbin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

培文師範學校

治貧兄治愚  
科技可興邦

項南  
一九八七年秋

国家扶贫基金会主任、原福建省委书记项南  
为安溪培文师范题词

The inscription for Anxi Peiwen Normal School,  
written by Xiang Nan, director of the State Aid-  
the -Poor Foundation, former secretary of Fujian  
Provincial Party Committee.

志当存高远  
意在兴中华

季延中学留念

柳斌  
一九九一年秋

继承惠安建筑传统  
培养四有合格人才

彭佩云  
一九八七年中秋

国务委员、国家计生委主任、原国家教委副主任彭佩云为惠安开成建筑职业学校题词

The inscription for Hui'an Kaicheng Architectural  
Vocational School written by Peng Peiyun, State Councillor,  
minister of the State Family Planning Commission,  
former vice-minister of the State Education Commission.

国家教委副主任柳斌 1991 年视察学校为晋  
江季延中学题词

The inscription was written by Liu Bin, vice-  
minister of the State Education Commission when  
he was inspecting Jinjiang Jiyan Middle School in  
1991.



## 中央、省领导视察泉州教育

LEADERS OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND  
LEADERS OF FUJIAN PROVINCE ARE DIRECTING  
THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION OF QUANZHOU



1965年4月,周恩来总理接见了著名的爱国侨领、南安国专学校校长李光前先生(左五)一行。图中左二为中央统战部部长方方,左三为全国侨联主席庄希泉,左四为李光前先生长女李淑琼,左七为李光前夫人陈爱礼,左八为李引桐先生,左九为李引桐夫人陈淑娥,左十为中侨委司长吴济生

*In April of 1965, Premier Zhou Enlai had an interview with the famous leader of patriotic overseas Chinese, Mr. Li Guangqian (fifth from the left), headmaster of Guozhuang Schools in Nan'an and his party. In this picture, there were Fang Fang (second from the left), minister of the United Front Work Department; Zhuang Xiquan (third from the left), chairman of All-China Federation of Overseas Chinese; Li Shuqiong (fourth from the left), the eldest daughter of Mr. Li Guangqian; Ms. Chen Aili (seventh from the left), wife of Mr. Li Guangqian; Mr. Li Yintong (eighth from the left); Ms. Chen Shu'e (ninth from the left), wife of Mr. Li Yintong; and Mr. Wu Jisheng, department chief of the Committee of Overseas Chinese.*



中共中央总书记国家主席江泽民接见滨城学园董事长吴家熊先生

*Comrade Jiang Zemin, State Chairman and general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC, was having an interview with Mr. Wu Jiaxiong, chairman of the board of directors of Bincheng Academy.*



原国家主席李先念(右)来华侨大学视察  
*Li Xiannian (right), former State Chairman was inspecting Huaqiao University.*

姬鹏飞副委员长(左五)视察永春教育事业,肯定改革开放以来永春教育工作取得显著成绩

*Ji Pengfei (fifth from the left), vice-chairman of the Standing Committee, was inspecting the educational undertakings of Yongchun. He affirmed the achievements Yongchun made since the reform and opening-up.*



1983年“全国快乐小队夏令营”开营式,邓颖超同志接见泉州晋光小学一(1)中队台湾小朋友蔡雅芳

*In 1983, during the opening ceremony of All-China Happy Team Summer Camp, Comrade Deng Yingchao had an interview with the pupil Cai Yufang from Taiwan, who was a member of the team of Quanzhou Jinguang Primary School.*



全国政协副主席吴学谦(左)来华大视察

*Wu Xueqian (left), the vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was inspecting Huaqiao University.*



全国政协副主席孙孚凌与泉州实小领导和老师座谈

*Sun Fuling, the vice-chairman of the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was having an informal discussion with the leaders and teachers of Quanzhou Laboratory Primary School.*



## 中央、省领导视察泉州教育

LEADERS OF THE CENTRAL  
AUTHORITIES AND LEADERS  
OF FUJIAN PROVINCE ARE  
DIRECTING THE EDUCATIONAL  
SITUATION OF QUANZHOU



原国家教委主任何东昌为鲤城河市电教设备厂题词

*The inscription for Licheng Heshi Electrified Educational Equipment Factory written by He Dongchang, former minister of the State Education Commission.*



国家教委主任朱开轩(中)视察华侨大学

*Zhu Kaixuan (middle), the minister of the State Education Commission was inspecting Huaqiao University.*



原国家教育部副部长周林(右一)来泉州视察

*Zhou Lin (first from the right), former vice-minister of Ministry of Education, was inspecting Quanzhou.*

1984年原教育部副部长张承先视察南安华侨中学

*In 1984, former vice-minister of Ministry of Education, Zhang Chengxian was inspecting Nan'an Huaqiao Middle School.*





1992 年国家教委副主任柳斌为泉州一中  
题词

*The inscription for Quanzhou No. 1 Middle School written by Liu Bin, vice-minister of State Education Commission in 1992.*



国务院特区办主任、原福建省省长胡平，  
以及福建省省长、原副省长陈明义视察德  
化第二中学

*Hu Ping, minister of Special Economic Zones Office under the State Council, former governor of Fujian Province, and Chen Mingyi, governor of Fujian Province, former deputy governor, were inspecting Dehua No. 2 Middle School.*



1993 年省长贾庆林等视察永春师范学校

*In 1993, Jia Qinglin, governor of Fujian Province, was inspecting Yongchun Normal School.*



1991 年初国家教委副主任滕藤  
(左三)视察晋江季延中学

*In early 1991, Teng Teng (third from the left), vice-minister of the State Education Commission was inspecting Jinjiang Jiyan Middle School.*