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磁县志

河北省磁县地方志编纂委员会编

新华出版社

磁县志

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序一

得知家乡《磁县志》即将付梓成书，不禁从内心甚感喜悦。欣喜之余，恰逢磁县县委、县政府领导邀我作序，于是欣然命笔。

磁县古称“磁州”，位于京畿之南陲，处晋、冀、鲁、豫四省之要冲，地理位置十分重要，历为兵家必争之地。早在6500年前，就有先民在这里繁衍生息，创立了灿烂的历史文化，创造出丰厚的物质文明与精神文明。在这块丰腴的土地上代有闻人。唐有李杰、崔元亮，宋有苏采、张君平，金有赵秉文、曹珏，元有安思成、马煦，明有李己、张镜心，清有张潜、康霖生。自第二次国内革命战争以来，全县共有2240余名烈士为中国革命和民族解放事业献出了宝贵的生命，谱写了一曲曲壮美的历史诗篇。

我国方志编纂始于春秋，成型于宋，发展于明，鼎盛于清。磁县历来就有修志的好传统。自明成化十五年（1479年）以来，先后共编纂、续修《磁州志》12次之多，其中收录的艺文、人物资料甚为翔实，数量之多、品位之高为州县所罕见。

新编《磁县志》以新体例、新观点、新内容详细记载了磁县的政治、经济、文化、民情、人物等各方面情况，可谓内容丰富，特色鲜明，客观地反映了历史与现实。古人云：以志为鉴治郡县，以史为鉴治天下。该志书必将成为了解磁县、宣传磁县、开发和建设

磁县的珍贵百科全书，不仅具有重大的现实意义，而且具有深远的历史意义。

作为多年身居他乡的游子，每每翻阅桑梓之志，追昔抚今，感慨万千，思乡之情油然而生。衷心祝愿磁县各项建设事业日新月异、蓬勃发展，祝愿家乡更加繁荣与富强。

原中共中央文献研究室主任



二〇〇〇年十一月九日

序二

在即将敲响二十一世纪的钟声，迎来新纪元之际；在欢欣鼓舞地送走丰硕的“九五”，又信心百倍、豪情满怀地迎来更加壮丽的“十五”之时，新编《磁县志》迎着祥和、明媚的新世纪曙光豪迈地向我们走来，这是全县人民政治文化生活的一件盛事、喜事，可喜可贺！

盛世修志是中华民族的优良传统。新中国建立后，党和国家领导人对编修社会主义新方志历来都非常重视。中共中央总书记江泽民同志指出：“编修社会主义新方志是两个文明建设的组成部分，是社会主义文化建设的系统工程，是承上启下，继往开来，服务当代，有益后世的千秋大业。”县委、县政府紧紧抓住改革开放之契机，大力推动两个文明建设。于1995年6月召开了《磁县志》编纂动员大会，认真研究部署修志工作，发动全县百余单位参与有关资料征集工作，掀起了全民动手、众手成志的高潮。县地方志办公室编辑不辱使命，殚精竭虑，历经五载，六易其稿，为地方志编纂工作付出了艰辛劳动。作为新中国成立以来磁县第一部新编志书《磁县志》的付梓出版，是向全县60万父老乡亲敬献的一份厚礼。在此，谨向为《磁县志》编纂工作给予关怀和支持并做出贡献的有关领导、编辑及社会各界表示诚挚的谢意！

磁县历史悠久，自魏黄初三年（222年）建县，迄今逾1700余年。文化源远流长，可谓钟灵毓秀，物华天宝，人杰地灵。这里有仰韶文化遗址，商代遗址，北朝墓群，磁州窑遗址；从这里走出过北齐名将高肃，金朝文学家赵秉文，明代兵部尚书张镜心，清代诗人张篔等；这里诞生了中共冀南第一个特别党支部。在这块热土上涌现出许许多多为革命事业英勇献身的仁人志士。勤劳、勇敢、智慧的磁县人民谱写了一曲曲光辉的历史诗篇。鉴古而知今，将此千年风云变幻翔实而准确地载入史册，对于了解磁县、建设磁县、发展磁县大有裨益。

新编《磁县志》以马列主义、毛泽东思想和邓小平理论为指导，运用历史唯物主义的观点，遵循存真求实、详今略古的原则，囊括百业、贯通古今、广采博引；对不同版本的旧志书认真考证，弃其糟粕，汲其精华；对半个多世纪以来，在中国共产党领导下如火如荼的革命斗争，可歌可泣的英雄事迹，尤其是新中国成立以来，社会主义革命和社会主义建设的巨大成就，特别是改革开放20年来取得的辉煌业绩作了详尽记载。它不失为领导资政之书，民众教化之篇，彪炳千秋之册。

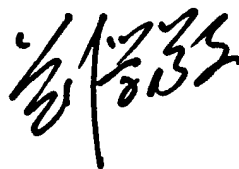
在磁县这块古老的土地上，磁县人民有战天斗地、征服大自然的巨大勇气和不朽业绩，表现出勤劳、刚毅、质朴的传统美德；有与一切反动势力英勇斗争的光辉历史，表现出不屈不挠、勇往直前的浩然正气与优秀品格。历史证明：只有在中国共产党的领导下，才能取得民族解放和社会主义现代化建设事业的伟大胜利。

欣逢盛世，出版新志。县委、县政府将以史为鉴，继往开来，

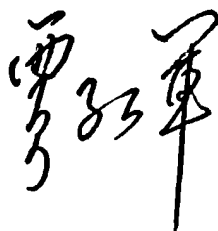
团结和带领全县人民，同心同德、开拓进取、奋发图强、再铸辉煌。

一个繁荣、富强、文明的新磁州将巍然矗立在冀南大地。

中共磁县县委书记



磁县人民政府县长



二〇〇一年元月一日

凡例

一、指导思想 以马列主义、毛泽东思想和邓小平理论为指导，用辩证唯物主义和历史唯物主义的观点、方法，运用现代科学理论和方法，以丰富翔实的资料，实事求是地记述县域自然和社会的历史与现状，突出地方特色与时代特点。为“资政、存史、教化”服务，为改革开放和社会主义现代化建设服务。

二、断限与地域范围 纵贯古今，上限不作统一规定，依事物的发端和掌握的资料而定，下限一般止于1998年，个别事物延至搁笔时；记述地域范围以1998年县辖政区为准。

三、内容 详今略古，立足当代，以新民主主义革命和社会主义建设时期为重点，突出中共十一届三中全会后实行改革开放之成果。

四、表达形式与章法 采用述、记、志、传、图、表、录7种形式，以志为主。大事记以编年体为主，辅以记事本末体。各专志以类系事，横排纵叙，叙而不论。文体除引用古籍文字外，均为规范的语体文，力求行文准确、朴实、简洁、流畅。

五、结构 首设概述，总摄全志；次为大事记，勾勒脉络；各专志横排门类，综述本末；全志设编，编下设章、节、目，部分章前设无题小序，个别章节后设专记或附录。

六、人物 坚持生不立传原则，立传以本籍有突出贡献的古今各界名人、要人为主；兼收在磁县有卓越贡献的客籍人物；兼录个别劣迹昭著、恶贯满盈的奸宄，以使后人引以为戒；立传人物以生年先后

为序。在世人物的突出事迹以事系人入志。

七、纪年方法 中华人民共和国成立前,采用中国历史传统纪年,括注公元纪年,此后采用公元纪年。志中所用“解放前(后)”,系指1945年10月2日磁县全境解放前(后);“建国前(后)”系指1949年10月1日中华人民共和国成立前(后)。

八、书写称谓 用第三人称记述;政区、地名及组织机构均为当时名称;军队、人名直书全称,不冠缀褒贬。

九、文字使用 以国家语言文字工作委员会1980年10月10日颁布的《简化字总表》为准。

十、数字用法 以国家文字工作委员会等7部门1986年12月31日联合公布的《关于出版物上数字用法的试行规定》为准。

十一、计量单位 中华人民共和国成立前,用原来计量单位,建国后以1984年2月27日公布的《中华人民共和国法定计量单位》为准。

十二、资料来源 本志资料来自省、市、县档案资料,党史资料,统计资料,史志、专著、家谱以及口碑资料,加以考证鉴别后辑用,一般不再注明出处。

An Outline Introduction to CiXian County

CiXian County, also called CiZhou in ancient China, lies in the south of Hebei Province. CiXian County is bracelet - shaped with the Taihang Mountain on the west, the ancient state of Zhao on the north, Yecheng on the east and Yandu on the south, where the four provinces of Shangxi, Hebei, Shandong and Henan meet. It has long been the crucial fort for military strategists.

There are 19 townships in CiXian County including 390 administrative villages, the total area of which is 1035 square kilometers with its land high in the west and low in the east mainly consisting of mountain areas, hills and plains. The highways and railways from Beijing to Guangzhou and the freeway from Beijing to Shengzhen run from north to south and the Zhang River, the Fuyang River and the Mangniu River flow from east to west, all of which form a unique natural landscape.

PART 1

CiXian County has a long history, which can be traced back to the New Stone Age as early as 6500 years ago. At that time their ancestors were already living there by primitive fishing, hunting and planting. During the Warring States (475 - 221 BC) the Great Wall of State Zhao wound through the northwest of CiXian County and then run northeastward to Cheng'an. During the period of Three Kingdoms Linshui County was established in the third year of Wei (222 AD) and it has been over 1700 years up to now. (the government of Linshui County was located in the present CiXian County town). In the tenth year of Sui Dynasty (590 AD) CiZhou was set up, governing two counties: Fuyang and Linshui. (the government of CiZhou was also located in the present CiXian County town). In the second year of the Republic of China (1913 AD) CiZhou was reduced to the present CiXian County.

CiXian County has a civilization of long standing and well established. There one can see the famous cultural ruins of the Shang Dynasty, the tombs of the Northern Dynasties, the kiln ruins of the ancient CiZhou, the well - preserved monumental hall of Chenghuang Temple of the Ming Dynasty and some other cultural relics and historical sites, among which there are two State - level and three Province - level cultural preservation places with 14,000 cultural relics

stored up.

The Taihang Mountain, the Zhang River and Fuyan River have produced a lot of outstanding people. For example, Lin Xiangru, the famous prime minister of the Warring States spared no effort to accomplish his mission in time of dire peril. (the graveyard of Lin Xiangru is now in Nan Cheng Xiang Jiang Village); Gaosu, the handsome famous general of the Northern Qi had great achievements to his credit; Zhao Bingwen, the Leader of the Three Altars (poetry, calligraphy and Chinese painting) was renowned both at home and abroad during the Jin Dynasty; There were also Lin Congshan, who was a member of the Imperial Academy of Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644 AD), Ji Jie and Ji Chun of the Ming Dynasty, who were scholars and incorruptible and intelligent government officials and strove to serve the people well, Zhang Jingxin, the minister of the Board of War in the Ming Dynasty, who was well versed in both polite letters and martial arts and tried to defend his country, Wang Weigang, the "Great Prison Escapee", who was a loyal communist, etc., all of whom won great honors and wrote a glorious chapter for our great motherland.

PART 2

The people in the CiXian County are wise, brave and industrious, who have established rich spiritual and material civilization. Led by the Communist Party of China (the CPC), they won a great victory in overthrowing the Three Big Mountains, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. In December 1921, the patriotic and progressive young man Wang Ziqing joined the CPC and a year later a Party group was established in the Yuecheng Village. And in 1925 the First Special Party Branch in the south of Hebei was set up in the Xi Xiao Wu Village. Since then the revolutionary forces have been growing steadily. The leading body of the CPC in CiXian County successfully organized many kinds of struggles against the landlords and capitalists such as the "Distribution of the Grain of the Landlords", "the Strike of the Workers of Wheelbarrows", the "Yuecheng Rebellion" which shocked the south of Hebei Province. These struggles greatly aroused the fighting will of the workers and peasants. After the July 7th Incident of 1937 (the Japanese invaders suddenly attacked Lu Gou Qiao, which is in the southwest of Peking), the Kuomintang troops did not stand up against the invasion but fled southward in panic. On October 18th CiXian County was occupied by the Japanese invaders, who put all to fire and sword and commit all manner of crimes wherever they went such as the horrifying "Qugou Massacre" and "Liang Dou Zhuang Massacre". In time of grave crisis, the Anti-Japanese Democratic Government of CiXian County was established in Bei Jia Bi Village. The anti-Japanese soldiers and masses in CiXian County conducted a unyielding and heroic fighting against the Japanese aggressors, and CiXian County was praised by the higher government as the Experimental County in Fighting Against the Japanese Aggressors.

During October 22 to November 2, 1945 two Japanese armies were annihilated. Gao Shux-

un, assistant commanding officer of the 11th War Zone of Kuomintang Troops was won over to our side, who staged an uprising and led his troops to win the "Pinghan Battle", the major battlefield of which was in CiXian County. The victory of the battle foiled the Kuomintang's plot to provoke a civil war, having guarded the south gate of North China's liberated areas and guaranteed the military strategies and actions of the People's Liberation Army in the Northeast. This battle had an profound and historical significance in gaining the victory in the whole country.

During the Revolutionary War the Party members, the local government, the armies and the masses in CiXian County went all out to enter the war and support the fighting front. Nearly 10,000 excellent young people joined the PLA successively, presenting moving scenes of "sons or husbands joining the PLA accompanied by their fathers or wives". Nearly 3000 outstanding young men and women laid down their valuable lives for the Chinese revolutionary cause.

As the later generations, we cherish very much the memory of our revolutionary martyrs and treasure the fruits of victory. We are inspired and determined to make every effort to build our motherland, uphold and develop the glorious traditions of the older generations of revolutionaries and make new contributions for the socialist construction of CiXian County.

PART 3

On October 1, 1949 the People's Republic of China was founded, marking a new stage in Chinese history.

Led by the county Party committee, the people in CiXian County, achieved great success in the struggle of Land Reform starting in 1946. The feudal ownership of land which had lasted for thousands of years was completely abolished. The liberated poor peasants became their own masters and realized their dreams of "owning their own farmland". In February 1954, Yan Zhaobi, a peasant in Che Jiao Cun Village, took the lead in establishing a primary cooperative, which greatly aroused the peasants' enthusiasm of joining cooperatives. By the end of October, 1638 primary cooperatives and 159 advanced farm cooperatives had been established in the whole county and 64807 households had joined them, taking up 99.3 percent of the whole. The advanced cooperatives carried out the collective ownership of land, adopted the distribution system of "rewarding by merit" and established and perfected production labor, financial and democratic managerial systems, having completed the transference from private ownership of land to public ownership and instituted a socialist collective production system. At the same time the privately owned industrial and commercial enterprises had also realized the public-private operation. The handicraftsmen had set up handicraft cooperatives and the private doctors established joint clinics, therefore the conversion from private ownership to socialist collective ownership was fully realized.

In 1958 the movements of "Great Leap Forward" and "Steel Making Drive" were initiated in China, but owing to the influences of "Left" ideology, such serious problems as "sharing of all properties", "exaggeration of production figures" and "arbitrary orders" arose. Some people even shouted the unrealistic slogans of "the production figures depend on how great your boldness is", "run to the communism", etc. and they did a lot of unpractical premature things, seriously affecting the development of the productive force. During the three-year period of economic hardship, which is from 1959 to 1961, the agricultural output value and the farmer's income incurred negative growth and the people's living standard was extremely low. In 1963 the Party committee of CiXian County timely corrected the "Left" ideology, reasonably readjusted the industrial structure and realized the recovery of agricultural production. However, In 1965, according to the instructions of the higher-level authorities a powerful and dynamic "socialist education campaign to overhaul political, economic, organizational and ideological matters" was launched and the "Left" ideology returned, especially the "Great Cultural Revolution" during 1966 to 1976 making the "Left" ideology work up to a climax. The power of the county Party committee and government and other organs was seized; the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts were destroyed by the "Rebellion Group"; the social order was disturbed and the economic development was hampered. On February 9, 1968, the February 9th Bloody Political Incident occurred in CiXian County and shocked the whole country, the written-in-blood lesson of which made the later generations recall a painful experience and take warning.

In December 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party closed successfully and the wrong idea of "taking the class struggle as the key link" was rectified. The general policy of making economic development as the central task was laid down at the conference. The idea of "emancipating one's mind, seeking truth from facts" was understood and accepted by the broad masses of the people. In January 1984 the commune system was abolished and the system of contracted responsibility for production with remuneration linked to output began to be implemented in rural areas, which greatly fired peasants with labor enthusiasm. The rural economy developed quickly and the people's living standard was greatly improved. Rapid developments were also achieved in some other walks of life.

Preliminary scale of industrial production

Before the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, the industries in CiXian County were undeveloped with simple industrial structures. The pillar industries were Coal and ceramics. And the Guantai Fu'an and Yili coal companies were comparatively well-known. By 1949 there had been iron, timber, towel and sock-knitting industries and over 50 workshops for the handicraft industry. In the 1950s handicraft cooperatives were organized and in the 1960s heavy industries such as iron-smelting and coal mining developed relatively fast. In

the 1970s "Five Small Enterprises" (iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery) underwent a marked development and a new upsurge of opening up industries were set off. As a result, the county - run and township enterprises developed by leaps and bounds. In the 1980s and 1990s, with the deepening of reform and openness, extensive economic combination, introduction of qualified personnel, foreign capital and advanced technologies, development of new products, implementation of scientific management, etc. the industries and enterprises in CiXian County achieved a remarkable development and a new framework of industrial structure was formed with the coal mining, metallurgy, manufacture of building materials, machinery, textiles and chemicals as the key industries. In 1998 there were 26 industrial enterprises in the list of statistics and 7346 enterprises out of the list of statistics, and their gross industrial output value respectively hit 459 million Yuan and 5.303 billion Yuan, the former taking up 8 percent of the total industrial output value of the whole county while the latter 92 percent. The coal industry is still the pillar industry now. There are two county - run coal mines and 216 township and village coal mines, the total industrial output value reaching 1.995 billion Yuan, 33 percent of the total industrial output value of the county. There are more than 60 main industrial products such as bituminous coal, pig iron, refractory materials, coke, chemical fertilizer, clay bricks, cement, explosives, bearings, water pumps, ethyl alcohol, titanium pigment, etc. , and 15 products such as non - antimony dynamites, Jie Fang crankshafts, CiZhou water - stone potted landscape, CiZhou wine have been awarded the honorable title of Province - level or Ministry - level high - quality products. Using the unique local water and stone resources the craftsmen in CiXian County vividly reproduce the famous mountains and great rivers as well as waterside pavilions and houses in the small pots. Their handicraft articles are selling to 16 foreign countries such as Japan, the USA, etc. and become the ideal gifts for friends. The CiZhou Wine, which adopts the manufacturing technique of Mao Tai Wine, won the gold prize at the fair organized by Hebei Province in 1990. It can stand comparison with the domestically and internationally famous MaoTai Wine. And has enjoyed great favor among the consumers.

Brilliant Achievements in Farming, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Side - occupations and Fishery

Before liberation, agriculture developed very slowly with low grain output and it was hard to solve the problem of food and clothing. If successive years of drought occurred, there would be no harvest at all. People therefore would live in dire poverty. According to the Zeng Xiu Annals of CiXian County (written in the Republic of China), "in June, 1347 (the seventh year of Yuan Dynasty) people were in such a great hunger that they ate each other." In 1879 (the third year of Emperor Guang Xu in Qing Dynasty) 1000 coppers could only buy a dou (= 1 decalitre) of grain. There was a father who even bartered his own daughter for a sesame seed cake and there were also people who cut the flesh from the dead to allay their hunger. After libera-

tion the CiXian County Party committee and government called on the people to go all out to start the construction of water conservancy works. In the 1950s and 1960s the Yucheng Reservoir, Dong Wu Shi Reservoir, the Yufeng Canal and some other water conservancy projects were completed. Over 6400 motor - pumped wells drilled, land leveled and soil improved in spring and winter, all of which created favorable conditions for the increase of grain output. In 1998 the total grain output in CiXian County reached 252,700 tons, cotton, 5601 tons, oil crops, 19,000 tons, which respectively increased by 1.7 times, 2.6 times and 10 times compared with the year 1978. CiXian County, at a stroke, became one of the key agricultural counties and grain bases of Hebei Province.

Agricultural machinery has been growing steadily. By 1998 overall mechanization had been realized in ploughing, sowing, threshing, irrigation, transportation, etc. The total power of the farm machinery in CiXian County increased from 97,000 kilowatt in 1978 to 588,000 kilowatt in 1998 with 29.9 percent annual rate of increase on the average. Therefore labor productivity was greatly raised. In 1996 the light, mobile and efficient crop stalks pulverizer was invented and the pulverized stalks can be applied to farmland again as compost. The new invention increased by a large margin the rate of stalks pulverization and the compost efficiency and filled the gap in this field for Hebei Province and even for the country.

The wasteland and bare hills in the past have now been covered with green grass and trees. In CiXian County there are Zhanghe and Wuzhuang forest farms and Fudong nursery of young trees. There are also tracts of trees distributed in the mountain areas of the Longdong Gully, Nanjiao Temple and Lufeng Mountain. The total area of forest land amounts to 250,000 mu and the percentage of forest coverage reaches 25 percent, which has come up to the standards of national Grade A afforestation.

Water resources in the whole county are 1.6 billion cubic meter, including 110 million cubic meter self - produced water, 685 million cubic meter river water and 670 million cubic meter underground water. There are 133,000 mu water area and the per capita occupation is 531 cubic meter. In 1992 CiXian County was listed among the national drought - relief service counties. Abundant water resources lay a solid foundation for the development of fishery. Since 1984 fish culture with net boxes in Dong Wu Shi Reservoir has been tried, the culture area reaching 42.8 mu and the fish output more than 1800 tons. The fishermen in Ni He village use the 24 - square - meter net boxes and the per mu yield of each net box reaches 233000 kg, the highest record in the whole country.

In 1997, CiXian County was checked and accepted by Hebei provincial government as an affluent county which had cast off poverty and became better off. In March, 1998, in order to carry out the economic strategy of " agriculture modernization should be first realized in the overall agricultural development region" proposed by the central government, the county Party committee and government, considering their local reality and their favorable geographical posi-

tion and natural resources as well as the development trend of modern agriculture, launched the construction project "CiZhou Garden of Gardens", which is a State-level overall agricultural exemplary garden with total investment of 37780 thousand Yuan and is praised as "Benefit-to-the-people Project" and "Fish-and-Water Project" by the local people.

Infrastructure construction steps into the advanced range in the province.

Communications and transport: land transportation has a long history. According to the record of "Shang Shu·Jiugao", the people of Yin led ox carts and went faraway to serve the people of Jia", which shows that early in the Shang Dynasty, the business transportation route passed through CiXian County, and that it was an important path in ancient times, especially the official road, which could be called the throat of Hebei and Henan Province. In 1949 the county had 4 roads altogether and they were all earth-paved, the total length of which was 81.5 km. During the 1960s, most of the major roads were rebuilt and became macadam roads. At the beginning of the 1970s, the roads began to be paved with asphalt. Since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the network of asphalt roads, through multi-investment, has been completed across the county. The county now has 54 roads or sections, including a national highway (31.3km), a double-tracking road (2.9km), 4 sections of provincial road(45.9km), 4 sections of county road (36.6km), 45 village roads (336km). The county has 19 townships and all of them are connected by roads.

Before the founding of the People's Republic of China the conveyance was very simple, mainly by manpower or domestic animals. But during the 1970s, highway transportation gradually turned to vehicles. In 1998, the volume of freight transport handled by the State-owned enterprises in CiXian County amounted to 1.07 million tons and the volume of goods circulation 100 million ton kilometer; the volume of freight by collective enterprises reached 1.67 million tons and the volume of goods circulation 36.53 million ton kilometer; The civilian volume of freight came up to 4.2 million tons and the goods circulation volume 120 million ton kilometer. 150 state-owned regular buses or individual-owned passenger buses passed here a day and the passenger transport capacity reached 9,200 person-time.

Post and telecommunications: As early as the Warring States, the post road from Handan to Daliang (now Kaifeng city of Henan Province) went through Fan Wu (now CiXian County). And in the Yuan Dynasty the Fuyang post was set up. After several years of development the post office in 1998 handled business of letters, packages, money orders, confidential, philately, post office deposits, newspapers and magazines, etc. There were 37 village mail routes in the whole county(including the city postal routes), reaching every town and village in the county. The total length came up to 1575km,

The telephone began to come forth in the thirteenth year of the Republic of China (1924). In 1952, the post and telecommunications office in CiXian County installed another 100 city

telephone exchanges. In 1988, 1000 HJ21 vertical - horizontal automatic switchboards were installed and the automatic telephone exchange was realized. In 1993, 6000 digital program controlled exchanges were put into use. In 1998 there were 23 signal channels with 3003 mobile phone and 5045 BP users. The total postal business volume amounted to 28.55 million yuan.

Electric power industry: the county began to develop and use electric power at the end of 1950s. By 1966, electricity had been carried to every village in the CiXian County except for some remote mountain areas (electricity was carried there in 1970), and the days of "lighting with oil lamp and grinding with millstone" went forever. In 1998, the county had seven 35Kv. transformer substations and 14 host transformers. The capacity was 61750KVA; there were eleven 35KV supply lines, 95.6 km in length; there were forty - eight 6 - 10KV supply lines, 972.6km in length; there were 1521 match electricity transformers with the annual power supply of 250 million Kilowatt - hour, and the per capita household electricity consumption was 3950 Kilowatt - hour.

Brilliant achievements made in education, culture, physical education, science and technology, broadcast and television, medical and public health work

Education: The imperial examination system was founded in the Sui Dynasty. After that taking part in the imperial examination was an important way for intellectuals to secure an official position and start their career, thus education was fully recognized by the society. At that time the main form of education was the private school and most students were children from rich families. The "One Hundred Days of Revolution" at the end of the Qing Dynasty started a new form of education with the normal school established, the higher primary school advocated and the lower primary school popularized. By the end of October, 1937 (the 26th year of the Republic of China), before the CiXian County town was occupied by the Japanese Invaders, the whole county had 9 higher elementary schools for men, 3 higher elementary schools for women, 304 lower elementary schools for men, 49 lower elementary schools for women and the total number of the student enrollment was 17320. After the People's Republic of China was founded, the evening schools, schools run by the local people, literacy classes, sparetime schools and correspondence schools for adult higher education, etc. were established and education for the whole people developed conspicuously. In 1998, the whole county had 366 primary schools with a total enrolment of 113873 and the children's enrollment and stability rate were respectively 100% and 99.8%; there were 43 junior high schools and 2 senior high schools with a total enrolment of 48751 and 4423. Besides, there was a county teacher - training school and a county vocational & technical school. The proportion of students entering the senior high school and university were in advance of the whole province. In 1998, checked and accepted by the State Education Commission, CiXian County became the "Nine - year Compulsory Education Standard - reaching County".