

Exploration the Possibility of Domestic Publishing Management Approval System Gradual Reform

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ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the characteristics of the examination and approval system of publishing in mainland China and the feasibility of the reform, and puts forward some suggestions. First of all, this paper reviews the history of the establishment of the publication approval system. Then, this paper reviews the publishing management system. Third, it describes the world's other countries or regions of the publication management system. Fourth, it analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of the approval system. Finally, this paper makes a feasibility analysis of the gradual reform of the examination and approval system.

I. Introduction

The approval system means the establishment press, publications printing and distribution requires the prior approval of the submittal system. Publishing approval system established and developed in the new Chinese publishing industry long years played a very important role. However, the current domestic publishing management system there is a need and possibility of the need for structural adjustment.

II. The Establishment and Development of Publishing Examination and Approval System in Mainland China

Approval System is published in mainland China in 1949 after the founding of New China gradually built up.

In 1952, the state has put forward the general line of the transition period. In 1952 a total of 356 private publishing house. To June 1956 after the completion of the transformation of the national private publishing houses no longer exist. Second, as of the end of 1952 established a nationwide state of publishing, printing and distribution businesses and promote leadership position. Third, the 1952 "Editors' organizations and the public on the work of system requirements" to establish a "first trial and then a" publication approval system.

So far, the new Chinese publishing approval system basically established, since 1949 the main framework and no major changes.

III. Publication Management System in the History of the Mainland of China

Chinese mainland in 1949, before the publication of the management system to the registration system based.

As early as the Qing government in 1906 promulgated the "Great Qing printed special law" provisions of printers and print sales should patrol to register the sale of printed books is otherwise illegal. For printed matter, the provisions concerning defamation cannot have framed the fraud.

Revolution of 1911 to the Northern Government, the National Government promulgated three constitutions: "Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China," "Republic of China Constitution," "Republic of China Constitution," which provide for freedom of speech of the people work, print and publish freedom of assembly and association, and, but in the warlord period, more than the Constitution failed to achieve concrete, but the government "did not have much time to control the press and publishing people, the Chinese press and publishing industry has made great progress."

Nanjing national government was established in 1927, promulgated the "Republic of China Tutelage Program", stipulates that the Government may speech, press freedom and other rights "to limit the scope of the law" if necessary. Therefore, the National Government is to protect the freedom of the press law, freedom of the press if you want to limit the freedom of speech, also need to be within the law.

1930 "published by the Republic of China Law" was promulgated, the Act requires publication registration system; the destruction of prohibited Three People, subversion, disturbing public order, impair the public good vulgar thought; no shelter, interdicted person, or at more than one month imprisonment or detention or deprived of public rights are not re-incarnation, the issue may not engage in news magazines, editorial work. The publication law more particularly gives the right to private journal of the newspaper.

1935 revised "Republic of China Publication Law" has further expanded the scope of citizens' freedom of speech and when private newspaper is published in newspapers abide by the concept of neutrality, "about the ideological positions, express more media freedom."

KMT Central main control is contrary to the Three Principles, contrary to the communist rhetoric. KMT Central Committee promulgated in 1929 "counter-revolutionary propaganda norms", updated in 1931 with "propaganda material standard of review", seized a number of publications related to communism and the Third International, while the KMT controls more stringent than before the War Time, 1939 issued "on the restriction activities of Alien Parties", the absence of members of the Kuomintang newspaper to restrict the participation of founding, local printing, delivery, transportation and newspaper publishing industry to be related to damage and resistance to different publishing party newspapers.

IV. Learn from Other Countries' Publishing Management System

Publishing Europe and the United States to manage the registration system based. American publishers simply to Bowker Company (R.R.Bowker) applying an ISBN number and press after the publication of the Library of Congress was to pay the kind of book you can. The process is similar to the United Kingdom and the United States, ISBN Company is Whitaker (Whitaker). Publication management system and other peripheral areas is more worth learning.

Taiwan. Taiwan currently publishing management system is followed in 1987 after martial law framework. Before 1987, the Taiwan authorities to severely abnormal regulation is published in the

"martial law", "published Law", "obstruction of military aircraft Offences Ordinance," "Sedition Ordinance," "Police Offense Law" and so on, there are a lot of control provisions. July 15, 1987 declared martial law in Taiwan, the implementation of the 38-year martial law was repealed, published an unprecedented freedom to enter Taiwan, encompassing content publications, publishing diversified into the state, the rapid growth of the number of employees, "the night between holds-barred. "

Hong Kong. Since 1945, the transition from the Japanese colonial government in the hands of the future, whether it is 1997 or later the British colonial authorities of HKSAR Government are pursuing cultural openness and freedom of the press. In addition to the Hong Kong SAR Government concerning the basic ethics of public gambling, tobacco, abetting crime and sexual and other graphic somewhat constrained, the other did not set up extra publishing taboo, and each has its own publishing house published principles and stand by the specific standards Press. Download individual or company in Hong Kong Website "ISBN Application Form" and reported that they do not violate fundamental public ethics can get approved and published ISBN number.

For the management of the Macao SAR government and Hong Kong published a similar, application number who log in "Macao Central Library" website sheet send e-mail application can be.

V. Advantages and Disadvantages of Publishing Approval System

Publication of the approval system for the protection of the publishing industry with Chinese characteristics has made great contributions, but the approval system also has a very big drawbacks: (1) strict approval system so that the domestic industry with high barriers to publishing, publishers uncompetitive. As Taiwan has more than 7,000 publishers, Japan has more than 4000, while only 580 publishers in mainland China. Press a small number of uncompetitive, unable to meet the diverse needs of the readers. The total amount of books published impressive, but unsalable serious, suit press publishing, and readers do not understand the market demand.

Approval system is easy to exaggerate regime leader will enable publication of variety and content presentation unnatural state. Since the approval system was created by the system, leader to check, there must be a few people or some people hold the fate of book topics. This makes the system and the system under pressure to meet the leaders and other irrational behavior becomes possible, making publishing easier to become a political tool. Mao also spoke, said: "Those who want to overthrow a regime, preparing public opinion always first, always work to do first, whether ideological revolution, counterrevolution is true." Xi is revoked and duties delegated, unjustly imprisoned for 16 years, the novel publisher Publishing House Korea Health workers were tortured to death.

Although the approval system can effectively control public opinion, but a great impact on the free flow of culture, education and knowledge of the market development of a country. Free flow of market knowledge allows everyone the freedom to express their ideas and in view of the correct ideological confrontation can defeat falsehood survive without the need to review those first chosen, in line with the approval of the popular will of the knowledge in view of the market. "Murder just killed a rational animal to prohibit books is stifled reason itself." Moreover proven, ideas and knowledge are still prohibited private secretly spread approval system does not completely suppress these thoughts and content, but with the dam could be stopped numerous splendid Anglo carve his ideological essence. An idea is the essence or dross, knowledge of the market will be proved and free election.

Publishing market is no longer a special market and the publication is no longer a special commodity, this trend in line with the international trend of long-term future. John Stuart Mill in 1859, "On Liberty," said: "If the whole of mankind, except one, the views are the same, but only that the person took the opposite view, there is no reason why the human person' speak. As the man once in power, there is no reason why humans speak. "

VI. Feasibility Analysis of China Mainland Publishing Approval System Appropriate Progressive Reform

In the long run, the publication of appropriate approval system progressive reform in mainland China is the trend. On the example of South Korea and Taiwan, the United States before the 1970s also put pressure on the recurrent issue of human rights in South Korea and Taiwan, the main one is freedom of the press. Park Chung-hee in power during the 1970s when the issue with US President Jimmy Carter had a heated argument. But publishing market in Korea and Taiwan face a comprehensive free competition and pluralism. From the current experience, South Korea and Taiwan, although the opening of the publishing control, the market is still healthy.

From the government point of view, the success of the feasibility of examination and approval system reform is whether it can grasp the leadership of the party at the same time unswervingly reform, the direction of public opinion waver. Here there are three assumptions: first hypothesis, publishing and approval system reform is not to maintain the status quo. Results: The rapid development of the domestic economy does not meet the desire of the people under the environment of cultural diversity, the publishing industry does not conform to the trend of most of the world countries; the second hypothesis: Publication approval system reform is too fast, the result: lead party unstable leadership and direction of public opinion; a third clock hypothesis: publication approval system stability and change, promote reform, on the one hand stable, successful reform.

In summary, the publishing approval system can refer to the following recommended gradual reform: First, press registration and approval of topics published both hands to manage. Press Register, the Government may consider private capital can set up Press. In registered capital, location, qualified employees, and other aspects of the topic approval of state, private publishing company uniform standards, no longer need to set up unit in charge. The topic may still grant approval and numbers to follow the previous program.

Second, after the publication and distribution of publications, publications content found (1) the basic principles of the Constitution determined opposition; (2) endanger national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity; (3) leaking state secrets and endanger national security or damage honor and interests of other countries have laws, administrative regulations and other content prohibited by state regulations can be punished according to law.

Third, the state may retain part of the state-owned publishing house to become nonprofit publishers or party propaganda. Nonprofit publishing house is not-for-profit, science, education as its mission to promote its development, such as the provinces ancient society, universities community. Party propaganda press is not-for-profit, national publicity, party ideas, such as the Party School Press, the provincial People's social development in accordance with this principle.

The so-called "world trend, mighty," wrote the author of the analysis and assumptions appropriate progressive reform, not necessarily, it is in the next few years later, is the need for the development of the cultural prosperity.

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