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**Speech at the 30 Years' Anniversary Forum to Mark the Start of Provincial New Local Records Work**

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**Carry Forward the Fine Tradition and Strive for Excellence in Compiling Local Records - Speech at the 30 Years' Anniversary Forum to Mark the Start of New Local Records Work in Shan' xi Province .....**

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**Brief Talk on Education Section Accounts During the Second Round of Local Records Compilation - Starting from Three Examples of Second-round Education Section Accounts .....**

..... *Zhu Liyuan* (14)

Careful layout of chapters is the foundation of a well-written local records education section. The layout of chapters in Fujiang County Records (1986-2000), Shengzhou City Records (1986-2002), and Tiantai County Records (1989-2000) is both traditional and creative, with contents embody features of our age and local characteristics. However, the accounts of people are not enough, the width and depth of important content accounts are not enough, the accounts of pointed issues are inadequate, and the graphics and photos need to be enriched. To have a well-written second-round education section, we must have good accounts of educational reform, dig out local characteristics, expand the width and depth of important content accounts, and reinforce accounts of teachers and students.

**Accounts of Privately-run Economy and Endowment Insurance in Lucheng District Records of Wenzhou City Embody Features of Our Age .....**

*Zheng Jikun* (19)

Lucheng District Records of Wenzhou City is the first district records in the second-round compilation of Wenzhou records. It has recorded the period of 1984-2003 during which the privately-run economy of Wenzhou saw its emergence, development, and flourishing. It has also recorded newly emerged things such as privately-run economy, Communist Party construction in the non-public sector, creation of non-native juvenile aid and education bases with supports from outstanding privately-run businesses, leading role in implementing social and endowment insurances, and extending professional titles appraisal to corporations and non-public sector businesses. In order to compile good local records with features of our age, compilers need to research the objects of the records, and to record in fullness the newly emerged things since opening up and reform.

**Exploring and Practicing New Forms of Reading and Using Local Records** .....

..... *Zhou Guoping, Shen Guoqing* (21)

“Outlook determines outcome”. How to utilize local records materials and push forward the work of reading and using local records is an important topic the local records institutions are currently facing. We need to introduce efforts in exploring forms of reading and using local records from four aspects, namely, to be innovative in our outlook and explore new ways of reading and using local records, to conduct in—depth investigations and to collect materials extensively for display venue construction, to be conscientious in constructing and fully display the achievements of local records, and to actively publicize and expand social influence. The practice of constructing community exhibition hall to publicize local records content, collect and concentrate local records resources, manage local information materials, display achievements of local records work, and constantly expand local records work coverage, has activated local records materials in the real sense, and expand its influence in the real sense. Consequently, local records work has been put on a road of sustainable development that combines venue construction with cultural development service and community service. The display venues have now become the main front of harmonious culture and harmonious community construction.

**“Eight Lessons” for Good Work in Local Records** ..... *Ye Zhengting* (26)

To do a good work in local records, Suzhou City has summed up “eight lessons” in its local records compilation practice, namely: 1. Building a local records compilation team with “acute political sense, strong professional abilities, deep background knowledge, and a quick hand”; 2. Nurturing a local records spirit of “focusing attention, overcoming obstacles, accumulating strength, and making progress stage by stage”; 3. Building a kind of competitiveness with local records as a foundation and source of local history and culture; 4. Enriching the treasure depot of old photos and local records collection; 5. Building a web—based platform of modern information; 6. Attracting a group of volunteers passionate about local history and culture causes; 7. Producing results and serial publications that are authoritative, informative, current, and readable; 8. Establishing the sense of “Surrounding the focal point, and serve for the focal point”.

**Correctly Handling Overlapping and Repetition in Provincial Records** ..... *Li Tiancheng* (30)

There are substantial differences between overlapping and repetition. Overlapping refers to the appearances of local records accounts on the same object in different methods to show the infiltration and connection between different objects, which is an art of writing. Repetition refers to the repeated appearances of the same object in local records, which is a mistake in writing. There are three types of overlapping in provincial records: 1. Overlapping by profession (causes). 2. Overlapping between articles, chapters, sections, and items within a sub—section of local records. 3. Overlapping between different styles. When dealing with overlapping between different sub—sections of local records, one should grasp the essential attributes of the object, start from the reality of distribution of labor in modern society and scientific categorization, ascertain the main affiliation of the object, and stick to the principle of objects follow category, industries and professions follow category, recording key objects in detail, recording less important objects briefly, and finding differences in common features. There are two ways of dealing with the over-

lapping between articles, chapters, sections, and items within a sub—section of local records; 1. Adjusting content according to real condition. 2. Recording by category following subordinate, systematic, and scientific principles. When dealing with overlapping between different styles, one should precisely grasp the functions and features of all kinds of styles, and make use of it flexibly to suit the content that needs to be recorded.

**On the Local Records Style of “Horizontal Arrangement and Vertical Narration” .....**

..... *Liu Shanyong* (34)

The style of horizontal arrangement and vertical narration suits the need of local records content expression. It is the core stylistic feature and main form of local records. The style of horizontal arrangement almost appeared at the same time when local records appeared, developed along with the development of local records, and grew to its maturity during the first round of local records compilation in our age. The style of vertical narration experienced the process of growing from an individual case to popularity, from a part to the whole, and from unconsciousness to consciousness. The style of horizontal arrangement and vertical narration, because of the fact that horizontal arrangement is useful in maintaining the “whole”, and vertical narration is useful in saving the “history”, is suitable for the compilation of “complete history” type of texts. It can provide thoughts, rules, and methods for the compilation of such texts.

**A Masterpiece that Tends to Be Detailed in Content and Precise in Accounts - Comments on Zhengding County Records (1986—2005) .....**

..... *Wei Qiao* (38)

**My View of Zhengding County Records (1986—2005) - Brief Comments on the Gains and Losses during the First—round Local Records Compilation .....**

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**Seeing the Sections and Chapters Design of Second—round Local Records Compilation in the Light of Zhengding County Records (1986—2005) .....**

..... *Zhang Guijiang* (46)

**SeeiOn the Dialectics in Yearbook Compilation .....**

..... *Jiang Shiyi* (50)

Compiling local comprehensive yearbook is a discipline in which one should stick to and make use of dialectic thinking, specifically one should make sure of the following: 1. Maintaining the stability of the yearbook’ s structure and paying attention to the variability of the yearbook’ s structure. 2. Combining narrating events with narrating people, and projecting the ordinary folks, the leadership collectivity, and positive characters. 3. Recording both positive and negative information. 4. Stick to objectivity and maintaining political correctness. In addition, yearbook compilers should correctly handle the relationship between inheritance and innovation, standardization and readability, and social benefit and economic benefit.

**Local Comprehensive Yearbooks Should Emphasize Projecting Local Features .....**

..... *Zhao Kuanxin* (52)

Whether a local comprehensive yearbook has distinct local features is one of the important criteria in weighing its quality. The content of local features covers geography, cultural scenery, ideology, and various facets of social

life. The following methods can be used to highlight local features: 1. Projecting local features through adjusting framework and structure. 2. Projecting local features through chronology. 3. Pointing out local features in summary. 4. Elaborating local features in specific items. 5. Projecting local features through identification system of the yearbook. 6. Projecting local features through color pages and illustrations. 7. Projecting the theme of our age, highlighting the features of our age and the characteristics of the year. 8. Fully showcasing “unique” bright spots.

**Innovation and Practice of Huizhou Local Records Compilation Ethos in the Republican Period ...**

..... *Zhang Xiaopo* (55)

The compilation of Huizhou local records in the Republican period attached great importance to following the trend of that age, and explored in practice on how the style and categories of local records could adapt to social development and changes. Various counties in Huizhou insisted on using scientific methods to guide the compilation of local records, raised the issue of establishing scientific classification, hired interviewers to conduct field investigation, compiled interviewing charts, and actively employed scientific cartography in local records. The compilers also took note of local conditions, and widely collected and sorted contents about people traveling outside Huizhou, clans, dialects, folk songs, and folk aphorisms, which provided a large amount of first-hand materials for researchers of the real conditions of Huizhou local social development since the start of the modern period. This round of local records compilation started by various counties in Huizhou in the Republican period was conducted on the basis of accumulating local records materials over a long period of time. The smooth spread and marked progress of compiling efforts are not only related to factors such as the knowledge and horizon of compilers, but also are closely linked to the ethos of skillful in learning and brave in innovation on the part of the compilers.

**The Innovation and Conservatism in the Compilation of Huizhou Local Records in the Republican Period** ..... *Zhai Tunjian* (60)

The Republican Period is the period in which China entered modern constitutionalism from feudal imperialism. The style of local records in the imperialism period was no longer suitable for the new age both in terms of content and in form. Therefore, it is very necessary for the content and style of local records to innovate and transform. In the Republican period, the six counties in Huizhou all started local records compilation, with three counties, namely, Shexian, Wuyuan, and Yixian, succeeded in compilation and publication; and the other three, Jixi, Xiuning, and Qimen, unfinished or partly finished. The practice of Huizhou local records compilation in the Republican period was full of conflicts and contradictions between innovation and conservatism. The published local records all followed the style of old local records, while the unfinished local records were all full of innovating spirit, which also proved the point that it is easy to follow suit, and difficult to be innovative.

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*Chinese Local Records* Editorial Department