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Chinese Local Records

No. 8, 2010

Strengthening Training and Realizing the Full Potential of Local Records Periodicals—Speech at National Training Program on Local Records Periodicals 2010

..... *Li Fuqiang* (6)

Summary Notes on National Training Program on Local Records Periodicals 2010

(8)

Some New Realizations on the Second—Round Compilation of Local Records

..... *Duan Bingren* (10)

Since full start of the second—round compilation, along with deeper developments of compilation practice, people’ s realization on the compilation of local records has grown deeper and deeper. No matter it is on the aim and significance, or on the principles and methods of local records compilation, new thoughts have constantly turned up: 1. Local records compilation is a basis for strengthening national “soft power”. 2. Local records compilation is a re—combining, re—exploring, and re—learning of history. 3. Local records compilation should stick to three important principles, namely, clarifying main themes, grasping main threads, and highlighting main body. 4. Local records compilation should start from researching the timeframe. 5. One should realize that structural design has three effects: guiding, outlining, and cataloguing. 6. Materials are the basis of local records, and should be verified and appraised to determine relevance and authenticity. 7. Equal emphasis should be given to compilation and application during compilation of local records.

A Suggestion on the Issue of Naming Newly Compiled Local Records

Cang Xiuliang (16)

Drawbacks of Summaries and Reports Affecting the Style of Local Records ...

Chen Zehong (19)

There used to be big differences between the style of local records and that of summaries and reports. During the second—round compilation, however, the style of local records being seriously affected by the style of summaries and reports has become a very prominent issue. The reasons for the bigger and bigger influence of summaries and reports on the style of local records are: 1. Changes in the sources of materials. 2. Changes in the guiding thoughts on local records compilation. From some of the manuscripts in the second—round compilation, we see 10 drawbacks of local records style affected by summaries and reports. The influences should raise serious alarm, and should be eliminated in concerted efforts to guarantee the quality of local records.

Brief Analysis on Factors Leading to the Inflated Length of Professional Category of Second—Round Local Records

Zheng Yu (26)

The period covered by the professional category of second—round provincial records is only a decade or so in most cases, but commonly it has taken greater length than that of the first—round, with the length of quite a few manuscripts running up to twice the length of first—round local records, and manuscripts with more than 1 million words are not in the minority. Tracing its roots, we see reasons on 5 aspects: 1. Compilers of professional category of local records need to raise their professional level. 2. The professional features of professional category of local records are not highlighted enough. 3. Vertical directions from the organizational system or leadership sequence appear too frequently. 4. Contents recording divisional leadership have taken up greater length in the manuscripts. 5. Over—detailed records in the main article lead to a length out of control.

Some Thoughts on the Compilation of Local Records and Yearbook

..... *Liu Xihan, Zheng Zhenqing, Niu Wanzheng* (29)

Since the start of the second—round compilation of local records, tendencies of “local records turning into yearbooks”, “yearbooks turning into local records”, and “integration of local records and yearbooks” have been circulating among the local records compilers’ circle. The reasons for this lie in either the lack of differentiation of the nature and features of local records and comprehensive local yearbooks, or incorrect compiling attitudes or methods in the course of local records compilation which are misunderstandings of the essence of “The Local Records Work Regulations”. Comprehensive local yearbooks supply limited and selective materials for local records. They are definitely not the sole source of materials for local records, and a mutually replaceable relationship does not exist between the two. During the second—round compilation, a few insightful individuals have made useful explorations in uplifting the quality of local records and overcoming the tendency of “local records turning into yearbooks”. These attempts have certain reference values for us.

Making Full Use of Graphics, and Uplifting the Quality of Local Records Compilation

..... *Guan Shijin* (32)

Attention should be paid to four aspects to make full use of graphics and to uplift the quality of local records constantly: 1. Graphics are one of the traditional methods employed to compile local records generation after generation. They represent an organic part of local records, supplement effectively the deficiency of literal records, and strength the expressiveness of local records. 2. Efforts should be made to solve the problems and deficiencies existed among graphics employed in the first—round local records compilation, and to improve the scientific and logic nature, fullness, and standardization of graphics. Key problems and deficiencies existed among the graphics employed in the first—round compilation of local records are: incomplete diagrams, unscientific design of tables, improper handling of descriptions, arrangements not standardized, double standards, and inconsistencies. Therefore, the second—round compilation needs to further standardize diagram compilation to ensure diagrams in local records are complete in basic elements, scientific and adhering to established standards, orderly and pleasing to the eyes. 3. During the second—round local records compilation, we should be creative and take up new forms of graphics to further improve the visual effects and readability of local records. With the more and more popular application of modern technologies such as computers, creativity in diagrams becomes not only necessary, but also practicable. 4. To ensure quality of diagram compilation, we should adhere to established standards, plan and arrange as a whole, and strengthen verification and revision.

Local Information Materials Databases are the Foundation for Future Development of the Local Records Cause

Mei Sen (36)

This article analyzes the achievements, characteristics, and places that need to be developed and perfected concerning current local information materials databases construction. It takes the view that new form of local information materials databases should be built in the form of categorized electronic cards, along with the collection of comprehensive materials for the second—round compilation of local records. Local information materials databases belonging to the local records compilation community must have their own positioning, i. e. secondary local information materials and documents databases, composed of authoritative, historical, and widely used materials. These new databases need to establish a information take—in system structured in accordance with the compartments of local records, to build a multiple search system mainly based on search by compartmentalized codes, and to undergo research on key elements of local records compartments so as to improve the quality of local information materials databases.

Grasping Characteristics of Local Information on Geography and People to Build the Local Records’ Unique Features ——Drips of Thoughts on Re—reading of “Hongtong County Records”

..... *Yu Sizhang* (39)

A Description of the Changed World on Account of the Homeland ——Narrative Review of “Hong-tong County Records” *Li Shuji* (41)

Historical Review of City—Counties under the “Urban—Rural” Interactive Perspective ——Analysis of City—Counties Administrative Area Records with “Hanjiang County Records (1988~2000)” as an Example *Ji Xiang* (45)

Creative in Revision, Conforming to Standards while Inspiring for Future ——Thoughts on Reading “Hanjiang County Records (1988~2000)” *Zhuge Ji* (50)

Suzhou Book Collection Building *Chen Qidi* (54)

The book collection culture that has lasted for thousands of years in China is a tradition greatly cherished by the Chinese people. The book collection buildings of Changshu and Wu County in Suzhou enjoy important status in the history of Chinese book collection buildings. In particular, the Iron Zither Copper Sword Building, one of the Big Four Book Collection Buildings in the late Qing Dynasty, is famous at home and abroad for its collection of books and long history, and is still standing majestically as the one and only book collection buildings of the Big Four. Books are carriers of inherited history and culture, and book collection buildings are havens for these books - the book collection culture holds very strong appeals and instructive function for the ordinary people. As long as there is proper leadership and strong support, the book collection buildings with its long history and profound cultural connotations will surely take on a fresh start.

Discussions on Education and Culture in Chaozhou Confucian Academies According to Historical Materials from Local Records *Chen Zefang* (57)

Education in Confucian academies started in the Tang Dynasty, and flourished in the Song Dynasty. As a supplement to official education, it has played an important role in local cultural development. In the remote Chaozhou area, the education in Confucian academies started in the Southern Song Dynasty. Notably in the Ming and Qing Dynasty, a large number of Confucian academies were established in the Chaozhou area. The flowering of education in Confucian academies improved the educational level in the Chaozhou area, and played an important role in the harmonization of social customs, civilization, and local cultural development. It has also contributed to the formation of the Chaozhou local culture.

Brief Discussions on the Cultural Connotations of Street and Alley Names in Quzhou Local Records of the Ming and Qing Dynasty *Li Ji'an* (60)

Quzhou is a nationally famous historical and cultural city. The shape of the city was similar to a castle before the Tang Dynasty. The city boundary enlarged in the Song and Yuan Dynasty. And in the Ming and Qing Dynasty, the city boundary was shaped by the four corners and the five ancient streets, right until the late Qing Dynasty and the beginning of the Republican period when the streets and roads increased. The street and alley names of Quzhou mostly have four features: 1. Refracting the history of Quzhou as a local political center. 2. Embodying the military characteristics of an important strategic position. 3. Reflecting the cultural environment of rich water resources. 4. Highlighting economic characteristics of the local area. The evolution of street and alley names in the city is significant for custom and cultural research, and the protection of historical blocks and place names with local features.

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