

中国地方志

ZHONGGUO DIFANG

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编委会主任 田 嘉

编委会副主任 李富强

主 编 于伟平

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责任编辑 詹利萍

编 辑 杨海峰 詹利萍 王丹林
李晓红

地 址 北京市东城区大雅宝胡同1号
梓峰大厦《中国地方志》编辑部

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编辑部 (010)65275971(传真)

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Chinese Local Records

No. 10, 2012

Local Records, the Roots and Veins of Huaxia Culture Mei Sen (6)

Local records have been coexisted with the procreation and development of the Chinese nation since the Han Dynasty. Historical facts recorded in local records about the nature, economy, politics, culture, and society of the Chinese nation are immense as the sea and continuous as the river, in which the footprints of our ancestors can be found, the inheritance of civilization of the Chinese nation can be sought for, and the moral spirits of our forefathers can be worshipped. Local records belong to the spheres of history and culture, but they play a connecting role between national history and genealogy, making the history and culture of the Chinese nation an entirety, taking the lead and flying one's own colors among the ancient countries of world civilization. Local records also have the function of promoting national unity and cultural integration. Local records are the cream of Chinese traditional culture and an integral part of our nation's mainstream culture. As an integral part of the advanced culture, local records compiled during the socialist period run through the socialist core value system. Local records are the roots of the Huaxia culture and the veins of the Chinese civilization's inheritance, which must be carried forward and further developed.

Brief Discussions about the Cultural Positioning of Contemporary Local Records Compilation

..... Zhang Shimin (10)

The so-called thoughts on the issue of cultural positioning of contemporary local records compilation, are also realizations about the effects, position, and uniqueness of contemporary local records cause and its achievements in the course of cultural inheritance. Local records compilation is a social cultural activity of strong public interest nature. Local records are public cultural products and an important way of cultural inheritance. Local records workers are members of public cultural workers (public intellectuals). Local records workers should strive to become regional public figures, but to get across regional restrictions and industry restrictions and become public intellectuals in larger scope, one needs to make even greater efforts.

Some Thoughts on the Role of Local Records Work in Promoting Socialist Cultural Prosperity and Development - The Practice and Thoughts about Local Records Work in Tangshan City

..... Wu Haiying (17)

Local records compiled in past generations are not only large in number but also deep in terms of cultural connotations. Under the new situation of cultural development and prosperity, we need to carry forward and further develop the tradition of local records compilation in past generations. In the phase of great development and great boom of socialist culture, local records workers should adapt to the development characteristics of the age, and expand one's vision of innovation. The sociality of local records work resources should be highlighted, the expansiveness of local records work scope and carrier should be highlighted; and the practicality of applications of local records compilation achievements should be highlighted. We should precisely grasp our work responsibilities, concretely carry out the duties of governments in local records compilation, compile local records in accordance with the law, put quality ahead of everything, and build local records compilation communication and coordination mechanism.

On the Room of Expansion for Tourism Contents in Local Records Compilation - Starting from the Relationship between Zhejiang Local Records and Zhejiang Tourism

..... Zhang Qin, He Wangfang, Mo Yanmei (20)

Local records carry a large amount of information about tourism resources, and are of great value for researching and developing tourism resources and developing the tourism industry. The development of tourism and tourism culture establishes a foundation of rich reference materials for local records compilation, directly facilitates local records compilation, and makes higher requirements for local records compilation. How to have tourism contents in local records of the new period well compiled, and highlight features of the age, local characteristics, and industry characteristics, are all issues worthy of

discussion. Tourism industry is one of the most vigorous industries in the new period. Tourism contents in second – round local records compilation can expand in aspects such as chapters and sections layout, contents recordings, good combination of texts and graphics, and development and utilization.

Second – round Local Records Should Record Changes of the Farmers’ Thinking and Perceptions

– Attempts of Xiaoshan City Records in Recording Changes of the Farmers’ Thinking and Perceptions *Qian Zhixiang, Yang Zaixing* (29)

Our country is a large agricultural country. Farmers are the hosts and main subjects of the countryside. The changes of the farmers’ perceptions have great influences on economic and social development, and the farmers’ perceptions should naturally become one of the contents to be recorded with emphasis in local records. In recording changes of the farmers’ perceptions in local records, one needs to pay attention to the following issues; positive aspects should be recorded; “new” aspects should be highlighted when displaying the perceptions of a group of farmers in a certain place; repetitions of contents recorded in other chapters such as folk customs and popular customs should be avoided; one should strive to prove the concrete facts with the abstract theories, and the abstract theories with the concrete facts; investigation and research should be deep so as to obtain first – hand materials fresh and lively.

What Are Local Records – Definition of the “Local Records” Entry in the Local Records Encyclopedia *Wang Hui* (32)

The Core of the Local Records Encyclopedia is “Zhi” (Records) *Kong Lingwei* (38)

The editorial policy of Local Records Encyclopedia is to display the history of local records compilation in condensed form, demonstrate the achievements of the local records cause, popularize local records knowledge, and promote inheritance and application. Seven editorial groups have been set up, covering all aspects of the local records cause. Local records take local characteristics as the key points of recording, the Local Records Encyclopedia likewise selects the most essential content at the very core of the local records cause – “local records” as its core content to introduce in heavy and thick colors. This design concept is determined by local records’ own value and the position of compilation work in the local records cause. The Local Records Encyclopedia intends to include about 2690 local records (including those listed as special entries and those introduced in addition to related entries). In order to make the Local Records Encyclopedia the platform of reading the cream of local records for local records workers and other readers at large, the local records included are all the best and most famous one among old and new local records of our country.

Reflections upon Reading Sanmenxia City Records (1991 – 2000) *Lu Dezheng* (41)

Comments on the Reflection of Local Characteristics and Features of the Age in Sanmenxia City Records (1991 – 2000) *Han Zhangxun* (45)

Local Records and the Editing and Sorting of Historical Seismological Reference Materials of Our Country *Min Xiangpeng* (48)

Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, we have paid special attention to the editing and sorting of historical seismological reference materials in local records. Many of the sorted and collected materials have provided important references for the analysis of distribution pattern, evolution principle, and the intensity of earthquakes in various places. In the 1970s, the collection of seismological reference materials from the provinces and autonomous regions planted the seeds for the rise of local records studies in the new period. At the end of the 1980s, earthquake records gradually became new categories supplemented in the compilation of many local records, not only leaving reference materials to be studied in future earthquake protection and disaster relief work, but also gradually became important contents of local records compilation.

Making Use of Local Records Resources to Learn about the Earth underneath Our Feet – Some Reflections on Native Land Education *Gao Yeqing* (51)

Under the background of the age of globalization, conducting native land education and nurturing the citizen’s identifi-

cation with native culture becomes a pressing matter of concern. Making use of the rich information and resources contained in local records to compile textbooks on the native land is an effective way to conduct native land education. During the compilation of such textbooks, one should try to be scientific and precise, follow the scientific principles of education, draw up suitable system, highlight local characteristics, pay attention to the usage of popular language, plant the spiritual thread of inheriting the legacy and exploring the future, and break up shallow regional restrictions. In addition, constructing native land museums is also an important way to conduct native land education. Through native land education, national pride and confidence can be boosted, national identification can be nurtured, and the national spirits of unity and striving forward, being positive and enterprising, and being vigorous in striving for progress can be stimulated.

The Significance of Sorting and Publishing Old Local Records – Speaking from the Publication and Distribution of the Collection and Annotation of Xianyang Classical Local Records

..... *Li Zhiqin* (54)

Comparative Studies on Several Existing Yumen County (City) Records – Along with Discussions on the Issue of Recordings of Yumen Oil in Historical Documents

..... *Yang Xiaobin* (55)

Yumen is famous for its oil. Since the compilation of Bowu Records by Zhang Hua of the Western Jin Dynasty, there have been many recordings or quotations in historical documents. Books such as Gansu General Records have mistaken it for Fan Ye's Later Han History · Bowu Records. Through comparative studies, we found that many of the separate editions and serialized editions of Yumen County Records are either hand – copied editions of the Qing Dynasty or hand – copied editions of the Sixth Year of the Reign of Emperor Daoguang, or their photocopied editions. The difference between the Qing Dynasty hand – copied edition and the Sixth Year of the Reign of Emperor Daoguang hand – copied edition is merely the difference between handwriting, with both of them probably based on the same original copy, or the Sixth Year of the Reign of Emperor Daoguang edition hand – copied from a Qing Dynasty hand – copied edition with indeterminate date. The finish date of the compilation of Yumen County Records should be as early as the Ninth Year of the Reign of Jiaqing, or as late as the Sixth Year of the Reign of Daoguang. It was based mainly on the Re – compiled New Suzhou Records, and re – compiled with references to the Gansu General Records. Some of the contents were directly hand – copied, and some were corrected, deleted, or changed. Yumen City Records is the first systematic, comprehensive, and characteristic local records compiled in the new historical period of Yemen. It can fully demonstrates Yumen's local and produce features, but it made references to old local records and failed to check up original historical documents and inherited some mistakes in the old local records.

Also On the Issue of Social Bodies Setup and Methods of Treatment *Jin Xiongbo* (63)

Mass groups and social bodies in our country are large in number and extensive in coverage. The setup of mass groups and social bodies chapter or section needs to be considered in view of the entire local records, not only meeting the basic requirements of local records compilation in terms of collecting facts by category, but also meeting the requirements of industry classification. According to standards in National Economy Industry Classification, we can either set up a mass groups and social bodies chapter or section, or set up separately a chapter or section on mass groups and on social bodies. The chapter or section setup should be placed on par with Chinese Communist Party Organs, the State institutions, the People's Political Consultative Conference and democratic parties. Since it is impossible to have all the mass groups and social bodies recorded in the local records, we can select those with more extensive connections and larger influences as subjects of recording. Other mass groups or social bodies can be recorded separately in related sub – records. Meanwhile, we should make good arrangements about the relation between the said local records and its sub – records, especially those mass groups and social bodies cross – referenced in different sub – records. It is suggested that we record them from different angles, recording this or that specific item in greater details, or taking the cross – reference approach.

Chinese Local Records Editorial Department