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# Chinese Local Records

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**Consolidating Achievements, Expanding by Innovation, and Continuing with Good Practices in Second – round Local Records Compilation Pilot Programs – Speech at the 2012 National Experience Exchange Conference of Second – round Local Records Compilation Pilot Programs** ..... *Tian Jia* (6)

**Summary Speech at the 2012 National Experience Exchange Conference of Second – round Local Records Compilation Pilot Programs** ..... *Li Fuqiang* (9)

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**Opportunities, Challenges, and Counteractions for Development of Local Records Work in the New Era** ..... *Ma Xiaobin* (13)

Along with rapid political, economic, and social development of our country, the development of local records work is faced with new opportunities and challenges that include: the accelerated process of international cultural exchanges and fusion; the role of local records as cultural resources in urgent need of strengthening, along with intensified national investment in cultural construction, and the increasing growth of social cultural demands; opportunities and challenges brought by state information society construction; compiling local records in accordance with the law, strengthening the functions of local records institutions, expanding work contents and areas, and concretely exercising administrative power and responsibilities becoming necessity; expansion and innovations with works such as local records and yearbook compilation style and recorded contents; theories and practices of local records studies in urgent need of perfection and enrichment; rapid development of cultural enterprises such as library, information departments, museums, and archives; pressures and driving force brought to local records institutions by constantly upgraded management level, level of application of information technologies, and social visibility; and challenges faced in local records talents and team construction. Local records workers should deal with these opportunities and challenges from the following aspects: being brave with innovation and the transformation of functions; perfecting regulations and performing administration duties in accordance with the law; intensifying efforts in reform and innovation with local records science and technology work, and making science and technologies the real driving force behind rapid development of the local records cause; strengthening local records information technology application construction, and upgrading service and management level of local records work; and strengthening local records talents and team construction.

**Discussing the Future of Local Records from the Perspective of Social Development and Government Functions** ..... *Wang Weiming* (18)

The function of local records should be changed from self – compilation and self – usage to public service. And we should spread the influence of the local records cause and stabilize our institutions and teams through development and utilization of local records. Moreover, the construction of databases, websites, and local records museums has laid the foundation for future development of the local records cause. Local records are public cultural products compiled under the sponsorship of governments. To supply the product to society, the functions and responsibilities of governments should be clari-



fied in addition to efforts from the local records circle so as to affirm its nature of public service. Therefore, the future of local records from the perspective of government functions points towards the shouldering of both the responsibility of local records compilation and public service to ensure sustainable development.

**Brief Comments on the Overlapping of Local Records ..... Zhou Hongwen (21)**

The reasons why contemporary local records frequently overlap with each other include: objective reflection of the close interconnection between things; overlapping and repetitive accounts from different forms; too many new additions of categories and inappropriate upgrades; biting off more than one can chew and demanding for completeness, leading to coexistence of the same items; too many trivial levels of classifications. To avoid overlapping and repetition between sub-records, one should design the outline and items in a scientific manner, avoid repetition of titles, take or leave out reference materials according to the nature of things, maintain substantive and complete accounts, and correctly deal with the relations between different forms in the same local records.

**Brief Discussions about the Standardization of Phrases Used in Local Records Accounting**

..... Qian Zhixiang, Yang Xianxing (25)

In the contemporary information society, the reading and usage of local records does not differentiate between regions, ages, and ideologies. Local records are not only literature of local information and reference materials of a certain place, but also the common property of mankind. The phrases used to record things in local records should be standardized, and imprecise accounts should be corrected; things with characteristics of the age should be recorded in fullness and usages of abbreviations should be limited; and certain popular names reflecting local characteristics should be standardized.

**The New Relationship between Local Records Departments and High Education Institutions -**

**Discussions about the Room for Expansion in the Governing References Service of Local Records Departments ..... Shen Diyun, Mo Yanmei (27)**

Local records departments and higher education institutions have a very good win-win relationship that is interactive and cooperative in areas such as new local records compilation, old local records sorting, resources sharing, talents development, academic subject construction, reference for governance, and social services. This kind of interaction and cooperation, in particular the utilization of human resources, information resources, and intelligence resources from higher education institutions during local records compilation, the horizontal cooperation with higher education institutions in terms of governance reference service, and the joint construction of social practice bases, are important measures to improve the user-friendliness of reference materials and academic level of local records, to effectively explore and use local records resources, and to further expand the space for governance reference service and public service areas of local records departments.

**Discussions on Experiences about an Open-door Approach to Local Records Compilation - New Practices during the Compilation of Jinan Springs Records ..... Li Jixiang (31)**

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**Oral History and Local Records Compilation - An Interview with Qi Hongsheng**

..... Yang Haifeng, Wang Danlin (40)

### **Guo Xiangsheng and the Modern Transformation of Shanxi Local Records Cartography**

..... *Zhang Huizhi* (46)

During the process of the eastward spreading of modern Western learning, the compilation of local records in China started its modern transformation. "Zhi Tu" is an important content of local records, yet because of the backwardness of geography in ancient China, it has always been lack of scientific precision, not only key elements of maps have historical features, and ritual system layout and scenic artistic conception were intentionally highlighted in terms of cartography, the specific positions and proportions were also by and large fuzzy instead of true to reality. In 1917, the Shanxi Provincial Government promulgated Guo Xiangsheng's Legend for County Records in Shanxi, which accepted the fruits of modern geography on the basis of absorbing Zhang Xuecheng and Xu Jiyu's local records thinking, and raised the point that "Zhi Tu" should adopt "new methods of survey and mapping, and ensure precision and prudence". Meanwhile, due to the backwardness of urban development in Shanxi province, there were also obvious deficiencies with the cartographic theories. Undoubtedly, Guo's pioneering theories was instrumental during the modern transformation of Shanxi local records.

### **Exploration and Analysis of the Second Burial Customs in Hakka Regions**

..... *Wang Tianpeng, Jiang Xijiu* (50)

The second burial customs were originated in the New Stone Age, and were once popular in various parts of the country, but now only survived in the Hakka regions and other areas populated by the Han nationality and certain areas populated by ethnic minorities under the influence of Hakka culture. According to accounts from local records in the Southern Gan region, Southern Gan governments in history have once adopted policies of suppression and negation on the second burial customs, but have failed repeatedly in attempts of prohibition. The long lasting survival of the second burial customs in Hakka regions are caused comprehensively by various reasons such as Feng Shui beliefs, territorial reasons, family and clan organizations, and the stability of folk customs. As a cultural relic, the second burial customs should be treated cautiously.

### **Flooding Disasters and Their Prevention and Treatment in Cities of Shanxi During the Ming and Qing Period** ..... *Li Ga* (55)

During the Ming and Qing period, flooding disasters were frequent and serious in cities of Shanxi, with the number of cities that have been flooded amounting to 62. The prevention and treatment measures by local society can be roughly grouped into three types: "interception", "dredging", and "storing". Specifically speaking, "interception" is to build dykes and weirs in suburbs to stem water, which was the main measure of flood prevention in cities of Shanxi during the Ming and Qing period, with some of the building techniques worth noticing; "dredging" is to drive away floods from the urban areas by means of digging waterways, dredging city trenches, and digging out new river channels; "storing" is to store rain and flood water using existing low and marshy ground or digging out new ponds in the city. The above - mentioned measures failed to completely change the situation of frequent and serious flooding in Shanxi cities. As a result of our exploration, the three inducing factors that should not be neglected are geographical location of cities, water and soil loss due to devastation of ecological environment, and the expansion of urban built - up areas.

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*Chinese Local Records* Editorial Department