

中国地方志

ZHONGGUO DIFANG

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Chinese Local Records

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Speech at a Forum of the Xingjiang Local Records Office *Zhu Jiamu* (6)

Minutes of the Third Session of the Fourth China Local Records Directive Group Meeting
..... (10)

Investigations on the Recordings of Reform and Opening – up During Second – round Local Records Compilation *Liu Yiling* (11)

During the second round of local records compilation, one should grasp the whole course of reform and opening – up and its periodical features; fully showcase the tremendous achievements of reform and opening – up; and objectively reflect the formidable difficulty and complexity of reform and opening – up. Recording reform and opening – up should follow the paths and methods of considering the situation as a whole, grasping the key points, projecting individual characteristics; thinking prudently and discriminate wisely, dividing and converging appropriately, being firm with one’ s position while maintaining impartiality; comparing horizontally and vertically, being clear with points and lines, and recognizing the whole through observation of the part.

How to Record Reform and Opening – up in New Local Records *Meng Qingbin* (17)

It is the historical mission of new local records to record reform and opening – up; it is exactly the historical period of reform and opening – up that new local records are facing, therefore for local records taking the recording of local conditions as their duty, the recording of reform and opening – up in the local areas are a responsibility that must be taken by local records. The recording of reform and opening – up is also a kind of new cultural and value creation. Summing up the historical process of reform and opening – up can better guide social practice in the new period, and push forward the advancement of history and various enterprises in the contemporary period. However, currently there are problems with the recording of reform and opening – up in new local records: stereotyped contents and simplistic homogenization, neglecting the multifaceted nature of things and the heterogeneity of different phases, neglecting the peculiarity of local conditions and different reform processes, and neglecting the differences of items, processes, and results of reform and opening – up and development; generalization and simplification of complex processes of reform and opening – up in broad strokes, and superficiality of recordings of reforms at deeper levels; simplified narrations with too much reliance on facts and the spread – out of reference materials, and neglecting analysis and thinking on history and reality. Therefore, to better record reform and opening – up in new local records, one must look at reform from a historical perspective, research reform with systematic thinking, record reform under the background of globalization, highlight people as the key subject matter, display features of the age and local characteristics, having an eye for problem discovery and value pursuits.

Tentative Discussions on the Historical Undertaking of Local Records in Recording Reform and Opening – up *Chen Shouqiang* (23)

Reform and opening – up is a major historical opportunity for the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Fully recording

reform and opening – up is a major historical mission rarely met in a thousand years, and a good fortune hard to find but lucky to have for our generation of local records workers. Taking the method of centralization and decentralization in combination to record reform and opening – up systematically is a great trial on our wisdom in local records compilation. Rationally examining second – round Henan Provincial Records, we can see a number of obvious deficiencies due to its own limitations.

Tentative Analysis of Recordings of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Second – round Local Records

..... *Yang Haifeng* (27)

Local records and intangible cultural heritage are all important components of the brilliant traditional culture of the Chinese nation. Comprehensively and systematically recording intangible cultural heritage in second – round local records is the demand of intangible cultural heritage protection in our country, the requirement of laws and regulations, and the requirement to display local characteristics and features of the age in local records. Old local records in the past generations, newly compiled first – round local records, and some of second – round local records have put much emphasis on the recording of intangible cultural heritage, but there are also deficiencies such as incomplete recording contents and comparatively monotonous form of recording. At the new situation of promoting the big development and big boom of socialist culture, second – round local records should strengthen recordings of intangible cultural heritage from aspects such as reasonable chapters and sections layout, varied forms of reference materials collection, and comprehensive content recording.

Brief Discussions on How to Utilize Genealogical Resources in County Records Compilation – Taking Ziyang County Records (1986 – 2010) and Zhonghua Yimen Chen Dacheng Clan Genealogy · Guoshizhuang · Shaan’ xi Ziyang Mogou Wenbingong Sub – clan Genealogy as Example *Chen Pingjun* (34)

This article starts from the reference nature and historical evolution of genealogy, and the similarities and differences between genealogical materials and county records reference materials, and spreads out detailed discussions on how to reasonably and dialectically use genealogical materials as references for county records compilation, providing references for how genealogical materials can be transformed into county records reference materials.

Brief Discussions on the Application of Narrative Style in Local Records – Some Reflections about Luancheng County Records (1993 – 2003) *Zhou Junmei* (38)

Being Proactive in Innovation, and Constantly Striving for Excellence – Comments about Luancheng County Records (1993 – 2003) *Wang Weiming* (41)

On the Uplifting of Academic Quality during Second – round Local Records Compilation as Seen from the Perspective of New Examinations and Corrections about the Office Ranking System in Tang Dynasty – Taking Historical Yuhang County Records as Examples

..... *Zhou Zhuwei* (48)

Through careful survey of recordings of Tany Dynasty office ranking system and examination and supplement arrangements in existing Yuhang County Records of past generations, and meticulous examinations and corrections on the basis of old local records using new reference materials, new achievements, and new vision, we can see the directions that second – round local records compilation should be heading in terms of contents improvements: timely understanding and mastery of the latest research activities of related areas touched upon by the local records, and extensive absorption and full reflection.

tion of the latest achievements of academic research; meticulous examination and corrections of contents in local records with full application of various reference materials; having courage and stamina in making good of omissions and deficiencies in older local records; and following existing academic standards of related mature subjects of philosophical and social sciences, and concretely improve the scientific quality of local records contents.

Brief Comments on Jiaping Longqing Records *Sun Xianbin, Jin Ling* (52)

Jiaping Longqing Records is the earliest Yanqing county records that can be seen today. It is also one of the earliest Beijing local records in existence. On the basis of proofreading and punctuating Jiaping Longqing Records, the authors gained further understanding about its specific content and value, and cross-referenced several related local records that have important referencing value for Yanqing local records research.

Brief Comments on the Yiwenzhi in Old Local Records of Ankang *Niu Xuchun* (54)

Local records of Ankang in terms of style invariably have a setup of yiwenzhi, in which many accounts of Ankang-related historical events, social and economic conditions, local customs, sceneries and natural resources were recorded. These records have their own characteristics in terms of style model, content feature, and hidden cultural value. The sorting and research of yiwenzhi in old local records of Ankang have great academic value in analysis of the cause of formation of local culture, excavation of local cultural resources, inheritance of the spirits of national culture, and accelerating local economy.

The Interaction and Evolution Between Man and Nature in the Oasis of the Western Regions - Taking the Gaochang Oasis as Example *Wu Ji* (59)

The Turpan Oasis, as a representative of the various oases in the southern foot of Mount Tianshan and the Tarim Basin fringe, takes an important position that is very unique in the communication and development between different civilizations of the Eurasian Continent. The oasis civilization of the Western Regions went through three different phases, i. e. sprouting, growth, and maturity. Oasis civilizations prosper along with people, but are equally likely to decline because of people. To maintain sustainable development of oasis civilizations, the positive interaction between man and the oasis ecological environment is crucial for the final settlement of the issue.

Chinese Local Records Editorial Department