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China Local Records

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Brief Analysis of the Academic Origins and Historical Causes of Formation of Dai Zhen's Theory on Local Records as the "Special Category of Geography"

..... *Zhao Pengtuan* (4)

Dai Zhen debated with Zhang Xuecheng on the nature of local records, and raised the theory on local records as "special category of geography" that "focuses on geographical transformation". Dai Zhen's theory was not a new invention, because there had been many scholars in each generation who held this view since the Sui and Tang Dynasty. From biographical histories and works on Confucian classics (yiwenzhi, or bibliographical and literature records) of Sui, Tang, Song, Ming, and Qing Dynasty to generations of scholars such as Zheng Qiao, Ma Duanlin, Wan Sitong, Yan Ruoqu, Gu Zuyu, and Zheng Zhenduo, Dai Zhen's view was echoed by all these works and scholars of different times. This variant of academic perspective that considered local records as geographical work was usually conceived during transitional periods of history. Stimulated by the tides and trends of time that emphasized practical solutions during emergencies and crisis, this academic perspective was also the embodiment of the nature of traditional Chinese academic instrumental rationality.

On the Origin and Transformation of Modern Local Records Studies

..... *Zeng Rong* (10)

This article runs a systematic survey over the origin and history of transformation of modern local records studies, and takes the view that both the intension and extension of the concepts of local records theories originated from "compilation studies" have new changes under the background of modern local records transformation. Influenced by Western thoughts, "academic studies in different subjects" became popular. People attach great importance on the application of "scientific methods" in local records compilation practices. The emphasis of local records studies also shifted from attention on "compilation studies" to on aiming at being a "special academic field". Along with that the subject system structure is forming in modern local records studies, local records studies gradually become a separate academic subject. Local records compiled over past generations contain rich cultural connotations, while the survey over the origin and transformation of modern local records studies can expose the historical process of the transformation and development of the basic intension of local records studies, and provide necessary historical lessons and theoretical support for contemporary local records compilation nationwide and local records subject construction.

Explorations and Analysis of the Current Status and Development of Local Records Wechat Public Platforms Zhou Wei (16)

This article explores relevant data of 10 official accounts of local records in the Wechat public platform from January to March of 2017, and comprehensively analyzes the current status and existing problems of local records Wechat accounts in different angles such as posting contents, menu setup, functions setup, and pushing forms. According to analysis results, it also makes suggestions of development that aim to provide insights for future construction and development of local records Wechat public platforms.

East Wu's Rule over Jiaozhou as Seen from Several *Strange Things Records*-And Further Exploration and Analysis of the Reasons for the Emergence of *Strange Things Records* in the Jiaozhou Region of East Wu Yu Chongcong (24)

During the East Wu period, there emerged many *Strange Things Records* on the Jiaozhou region. The times of appearance of these *Strange Things Records* was relatively early and centered around a certain period. The things recorded are various in sorts, strange and specific. This phenomenon was probably related to the objective background that East Wu had established effective rule over the Jiaozhou region and was constantly deepening its control. Some of the materials in related *Strange Things Records* reflected cases that the Jiaozhou region "provided tributes" to East Wu, and East Wu "collected" strange things from the Jiaozhou region, which could be seen as reflection of East Wu's specific rule over the Jiaozhou region. Under the political situation in which the Three Kingdoms stood like the three legs of a tripod, East Wu, in order to obtain political and economic capital needed for nation building, constantly expanded its territory towards the south. This political move deepened East Wu's rule over Jiaozhou, and objectively provided the scholars of East Wu with more opportunities and channels to hear about, know about, and even touch strange things from Jiaozhou. Besides that transport of strange things didn't use official channels, and there were probably more people-to-people commodity exchanges during the East Wu period not recorded in history books, both of which provided objective conditions for the flourishing of Jiaozhou *Strange Things Records* during the East Wu period.

A Research on the Community of Celebrities from Shanxi at the End of the Jin Dynasty—A Historical Survey Centered Around *Guiqian Records* Zhang Baokun (34)

Shortly before and after King Weishao's accession to the throne, many celebrities started to emerge in the Shanxi region under the rule of the Jin Dynasty, who were active in extensive areas such as politics, the military, diplomacy, and culture at the end of the Jin Dynasty and the start of the Yuan Dynasty. Among the scholars of this community, some were firm in their purpose and belief to apply their knowledge and skills in practical administration of public affairs, some resolved to preserve history and advance their own theories to warn the future generations of possible dangers, and some inherited the

tradition from the Tang and Song Dynasty and inspired literary creations of the Meng and Yuan period. Their behaviors and achievements not only pushed forward social development of the Jin Dynasty, but also created rich historical and cultural heritage. As to the reasons why there emerged a community of celebrities in Shanxi at the end of the Jin Dynasty, the contributing factors include not only the historical condition that Shanxi was one of the origins of the Huaxia civilization and had a very rich cultural foundation, but also the realistic reason that Shanxi had a flourishing cultural and educational scene under the rule of the Jin Dynasty that promoted a cultural approach in governance, and the age factor that many celebrities emerged in the tumultuous years at the end of the Jin Dynasty.

Explorations and Analysis of the Philological Value of *Western Regions Historical Survey Records* Si Yanhua (50)

Western Regions Historical Survey Records is a research work on history and geography of the northwestern areas written by Yu Hao, a scholar in the Qing Dynasty. Literature quoted in the book not only include classic historical works, but also writings of people who had been to the western regions. It preserves lots of literature and reference materials currently lost or not recorded in detail by other books, and therefore has fairly high philological value. In *Western Regions Historical Survey Records*, there are more than 160 literature error corrections. By investigations and comments on related literature and error detection, it provides great help for future in-depth research. The book's rich contents on history, politics, military affairs, and geography, provide rich reference materials for historical and geographical research on the northwestern areas. And recordings of folk customs of ethnic minorities at that time provides experiences for the governance in the northwestern border regions.

Compiling Local Records and Preserving History of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression—An Overview of Compilation Work of *Records on War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in China* Xu Zhimin (56)

Records on War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in China, as a special project funded by The National Social Sciences Fund of China, obtained project approval in June, 2016. Since then, the Office of Chinese Local Records Guidance Group has been paying great attention to the project, and organized a number of meetings to discuss the compilation plan. According to the research plan, the project is divided into 11 sub-topics, each with two persons in charge, held respectively by specialists and scholars from higher educational institutions and research institutions and heads of local records institutions. In May, 2017, the Office of Chinese Local Records Guidance Group organized the compilation work meeting for *Records on War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in China*, in which mainly discussing the inclusion scope and standards of "Personage Records", "Chronology", and "Literature Collection", and relevant academic issues. Extensive consensuses reached at that meeting, which not only provided concrete and practical guidance and suggestions for the progression of compilation work, but also pointed out the right direction.

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