

China Local Records

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Enlightenment on Class: The Political Mobilization of Workers by and Influences of the Communist Party's Early Organizations in Shanghai (1920 – 1921)

..... **Zhang Yangliang** (4)

The early Communist Party organizations in Shanghai sent party members to work in factories and founded labor unions with support from such mass bases as the mechanical workers' union. Meanwhile, they published popular readers such as *The Labor Circle* and founded part-time schools to educate the workers. They also led workers' rallies and announced support for labor strikes to resist the capitalists' economic exploitation and political suppression. These early organizations' political mobilization of workers promoted the workers' working knowledge and class awareness, accumulated certain mass basis and ideological basis and created more favorable social environments for the formal establishment of the Communist Party of China. Due to their infancy, poor organization, lack of experience and multiple suppressions from the foreign settlements, Chinese neighborhoods, and conservative forces, the early Communist Party organizations accomplished little other than limited workers' organization development and education in mobilizing them, and actually did not lead the workers to carry out struggles. They were virtually in the stage of enlightening the working class.

New China's Local Records Informatization in Retrospect: Problems and Suggestions

..... **Shen Songping, Wang Fengjuan** (18)

New China's local records informatization has gone through more than twenty years. The process witnessed four historical phases: pilot projects, overall initiation, rapid development, and national planning and comprehensive prosperity. The informatization process started from scratch, gathered strength and extended from some local scale to national scale. It not only developed new local records carriers and communication methods, broadening access to local records, but also changed their compilation modes, achieving positive social effects. Meanwhile, there also arose problems which have seldom been touched upon in existing literature. Therefore, this article attempts to comprehensively discuss New China's local records informatization history and existing problems, and to make policy suggestions. This article proposes that the following are effective methods to push forward the sustainable development of national local records informatization: to build a high-standard and high-starting-point national digital local records museum, to consolidate the technical criteria and constructive standards of local information database, to raise the consciousness and technical levels of local records confidentiality

and digital copyright protection , to improve the quality of push service of new media content and diversify push methods , and to speed up the introduction and training of informatization talents.

The Necessity and Successful Routes of Large-Scale Promotion of Village Records Compilation *Qian Maowei , Wang Xiaohang* (27)

From the perspective of local records, “every village has its village records” is a necessary consequence when the development of local records reaches the village level. From the perspective of public history, the history of every village is worth recording. The emergence of village records is the greatest innovation of New China’s local records compilation. The compilation of local records in every village fully reflects the superiority of the people-oriented socialist system with Chinese characteristics. The experience of Tianhe District of Guangzhou, Laoshan District of Qingdao, and Jinshan District of Shanghai demonstrates that local governments are the basic driving force behind the realization of large-scale village records compilation. In such districts, the county or district serves as the basic unit that undertakes a project of “every village compiling its village records”. This has proved to be an effective method. The practice features government sponsor, local records department organizer, collegiate scholar assistor, and villager participant. However, outdated notions abound. To eliminate those trite ideas and promote large-scale village records compilation, it is necessary to enact legal rules on village records compilation, include it in the local five-year development plan, and build platforms for it.

An Examination of the Chongqing Prefecture Records Included in Complete Collection of Pictures and Books of Old and Modern Times *Tang Guangrong* (36)

Chongqing Prefecture Records quoted in the *Complete Collection of Pictures and Books of Old and Modern Times* (Gujin tushu jicheng 古今图书集成) was originally sponsored by Sun Shize, the Chongqing Prefect during the reign of Kangxi (1662 – 1722) , and compiled by Gong Maoxi, a famous Confucian scholar from Jiangjin County. Its style was presumably similar to that of *Henan General Records* in the Shunzhi period (1644 – 1661) and *Shaanxi General Records* in the Kangxi period, exemplars designated by imperial decree, both compiled by Jia Hanfu. The complete edition of *Chongqing Prefecture Records* has been long lost. The lost text of the *Chongqing Prefecture Records* included in *Complete Collection of Pictures and Books of Old and Modern Times* is about 50,000 characters long and rich in content. It records historical facts of Chongqing district during late Ming and early Qing dynasties, particularly such valuable historical data as number of households and total population, lands and taxes of Chongqing Prefecture and the three districts and 31 counties under its administration from the 6th to the 24th year of the reign of Kangxi

The First Print Copy and Later Print Copy of Jiaqing Period Lianjiang County Records *He Peidong , Huang Zhiying* (43)

Problems with prints and copies of old local records are complex and varied. This article follows the

clues of the wooden stamp marks in the title page of *Lianjiang County Records* compiled during the reign of Jiaqing (1796 – 1820) , in the collection of National Library of China. It is found that there are two print copies , i. e. a first print copy and a later print copy. The later print copy was carved out of the first print copy and with supplements. The most edited personage section could reveal the major reason for the revision and reprint of Jiaqing period *Lianjiang County Records*.

Zou Hanxun’s Inheritance and Development of Local Records Map Drawing

..... *Yan Quanji* (50)

The regions recorded in the four famous local records edited by Zou Hanxun as one of the compilers or the chief compiler were mostly ethnic minorities’ settlements in Guizhou during the Ming and Qing dynasties. The maps in these local records drawn by Zou showcased the conditions of the then regions, providing basis for research into place names, features of mountains and rivers, and folk customs at that time. The drawing principles reflected in these maps provided material for the understanding of the inheritance and development of map drawing in Ming and Qing dynasties. Zou combined traditional principles such as “six styles of map drawing”, “space calculation and square drawing”, and “four reaches and eight arrivals”, with methods such as field measurements, multiple coloring, and creating markers and signs to draw up new maps. Some of the maps he drew included Western concepts of map drawing, and can be regarded as creative development of modern geology.

The Construction of Guangdong Examination Hall: When and How

..... *Liu Hefu, Zou Fan* (63)

The academic circle has quite different opinions on when the Guangdong Examination Hall was constructed. They hold seven competing theories on its construction time; the Song Dynasty theory, the Chunyou period of Southern Song Dynasty theory, the seventh year (1247) of the Chunyou period of Southern Song Dynasty theory, the tenth year of the Chunyou period theory, the first year (1426) of the Xuande period of Ming Dynasty theory, the twenty-third year (1684) of the Kangxi period theory, and the twenty-seventh year (1157) of the Shaoxing period of Southern Song Dynasty. The existing earliest *South Sea Records*, compiled in the Dade period (1297 – 1307) , recorded that the Guangdong Examination Hall was first built in the 27th year of the Shaoxing period of Southern Song Dynasty. Local records such as the Wanli period *Guangdong General Records*, and the Kangxi period *Guangzhong Prefecture Records* in Ming and Qing dynasties made many deletions and wrong recordings concerning the Guangdong Examination Hall in the Dade period *South Sea Records* during their compilation process, causing so many conflicting theories. Before the Guangdong Examination Hall was built and when it was left in ruins, Guangdong provincial examinations were often conducted in Buddhist temples and had no fixed venue. The Guangdong Examination Hall we speak of now mainly refers to the one built in Qing

Dynasty. This blurs the fact that there were six rounds of construction, enlargement, or repair activities in Southern Song Dynasty and seven rounds in Ming Dynasty.

The Evolution of Yulin City Spatial Configurations in Ming and Qing Dynasties: A Case Based on the City Maps in Local Records Dai Jianlei (68)

Three configurations of Yulin are found in the city maps in Ming and Qing dynasty local records, i. e. rectangle, composite, and convexity, representing three stages in the city’s development. Rectangle city configurations were common in Ming and Qing *Shaanxi General Records*, formed from the Zhengtong period (1436 – 1449) to the Chenghua period (1465 – 1487). Styles of local records compilation impaired the precision of the city maps, making it impossible for them to correspond with the local records in spatial-temporal sequence. The composite configurations were a process of dynamic development. The city configuration came into being after successive efforts: firstly, the subsidiary cities were expanded three times in the charge of Yu Zijun, Huang Fu, and Xiong Xiu respectively; secondly, an outer city was built under Deng Zhang’s command; thirdly, a patrol city was constructed during Wang Lin’s tenure. The latter two efforts are recorded solely in the Wanli period Yansui Town Records. The subsidiary cities were connected with the patrol city, but separated from the outer city. The outer city was not shown in city maps in late Ming period local records. In early Qing Dynasty, sandstorms and military affairs gradually damaged the patrol city and the outer city, and they no longer appeared in city maps, leaving only the convex configuration of the subsidiary cities. In the early years of the Tongzhi period (1862 – 1875), the northern city wall was moved back, forming a “Z” shape, but more or less kept the convexity as its major shape. City maps in local records are important historical data sources. They can not only help clarify the evolution process of city configurations in different periods, but also contribute to analysis of the relationship between local records compilation and the history of maps.

Amendments on and Corrections to the Time-Space Distributions of Qing Dynasty Sichuan Patrol and Inspection Agencies: Clues from Local Records and Archives Chen Junyu (85)

The establishment of Qing Dynasty Sichuan Patrol and Inspection Agencies has two important time nodes, i. e. the eighth year of the Yongzheng period (1730), and the first year of the Qianlong period (1736). The majority of patrol and inspection agencies were dissolved after the Qing army entered Sichuan and before the seventh year (1729) of the Yongzheng period. Based on Wu Hongjun’s research, this article corrects some fundamental mistakes and further clarifies the exact time of the dissolution of Sichuan Patrol and Inspection Agencies in the early years of Qing Dynasty. From the eighth year of the Yongzheng period to the first year of the Qianlong period, the number of patrol and inspection agencies largely increased and stabilized after the second year of the Qianlong period. On the basis of Hu Heng’s

research, this article supplements materials from local records and archives, exactly specifying the spatial-temporal distribution of Qing dynasty Sichuan patrol and inspection agencies established after the Yongzheng period. Meanwhile, the article concisely analyzes the changes in the official system and the duties of patrol and inspection officers, with a view to clarifying the causes to the dissolution and establishment of the Sichuan agencies as well as the patterns of their spatial-temporal distribution.

Li Hanhun and Kuomintang’s Party Affairs in Guangdong Province During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression *Liu Zhipeng* (100)

After the Lugou Bridge Incident, Japan rapidly seized large pieces of Chinese territory, including the coastal areas of southern China. As the center of southern China and cradle of Chinese revolution, Guangdong province has remarkable geographical advantages. Throughout the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, Kuomintang (KMT) never gave up its party affairs in Guangdong. It constantly adjusted party affairs organizations and personnel and coordinated military and political powers, making certain efforts of resistance. Li Hanhun was chairman of wartime Guangdong provincial government and held the office of Director of KMT’s Guangdong provincial party committee for a long time. Placing him at the center of survey of KMT’s Guangdong provincial party affairs can illustrate its development under “party and politics connections”, the impotency of its power, and its factionalism. These facts reveal why KMT, with its self-styled “ruling the country through the party”, failed to shoulder responsibility of leading the War of Resistance in southern China through local party affairs operations.

Features and Values of Wei Qiao’s Theory on Local Records Studies *Yan Yuehu* (114)

Wei Qiao’s local records work over a long period of time shaped his distinctive theory on local records studies. The main features and contribution of his theory include: stressing on and sticking to the political nature of local records, ensuring the socialist nature of new local records; arising from his local records compilation practices, with a Marxist philosophical view that sees practice as the source of knowledge; originating from never-ending thinking, with sparkling insights; emphasizing both inheritance and innovation, reflecting distinctive features of the contemporary era; focusing on both “grand records” and “minute records”, having a broad and comprehensive vision; being close, appropriate, convenient and effective to the compilation of local records, with highly instructive values.

An Error in the Collated Copy of Jiajing Period Ningxia New Records *Xu Ran* (123)