

Yearbook Studies in China

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***Lieh-kuo Sui-chi Cheng-yan* and Translation of Modern Western Yearbooks**

..... ***Mou Guoyi Shen Mengwei***(29)

It is not enough to judge the translated yearbooks in modern times by their translated title in Chinese and having less understanding of the nature and category of the original book may mislead us in judging the nature of the translation. As for the exact time of the first compiled yearbook emerged in modern China, the academic circle of yearbook generally holds the view that it is *The New Translation of the World Statistical Yearbook* translated by Xie Yinchang, a library staff of Fengtian Academy in 1909. With recent related historical research and the latest data, the author argues that the compilation of modern western yearbooks began in the Westernization Movement. In 1875, *Lieh-kuo Sui-chi Cheng-yan*, which was published by Jiangnan Manufacturing Bureau according to *The Statesman's Yearbook*, edited by Frederick Martin in 1874, translated by Zheng Changyan and interpreted by Young John Allen, could be judged as the first comprehensive yearbook translated in Chinese modern times, with blazed the trail of translation and introduction of modern western yearbooks. Under the influence of "Lieh-kuo Sui-chi Cheng-yan", in the late Qing Dynasty, four versions of yearbooks or materials were compiled based on *The Statesman's Yearbook*, and compilation activities were carried out under the name of "Lieh-kuo Sui-chi Cheng-yan" for three times altogether. The compilation of this yearbook also prompted the social reform in the late Qing Dynasty and exerted a profound influence on recognition of the attribute and function of the yearbook.

Study on Compilation of Local Comprehensive Yearbook Items

..... ***Yang Fuzhong***(43)

There are some problems in compilation of local comprehensive yearbook item, such as with incomplete basic elements or little negative information, lack of annual characteristics, mixing primary and secondary contents or old and new titles and inconsistent in illustration and text. To

get around these problems, we should grasp the essentials of item compilation, make the text expressed thoroughly and consistent with the title in simple style and accurate language. We should also pay attention to innovation of local comprehensive yearbook items, practically adapt to requirements of “three closeness” and “three key points” on the basis of comprehensive induction, strive to keep pace with the times and make the local comprehensive yearbook vitalized forever.

Reflections on Standardization of Index of Local Comprehensive Yearbook

..... *Liu Debao*(49)

There are no indexes available in ancient Chinese books. The terms “index” as well as “yearbook” came from abroad. The “fever of yearbook” emerged from the coming of reform and opening-up and developed rapidly. Compared with the development of “yearbook”, the development of “yearbook index” is slow. However, the compilation of yearbook index has been recognized and valued. Revealed from the national rating in recent years, some yearbooks are not indexed or indexed inadequately. Such problems are found in 8 excellent local comprehensive yearbooks selected from those of 7 provinces (cities) in China. In this paper, we deeply think about expanding index in its breadth and depth, selecting subject words, compiling secondary indexes and sorting subject words in special situations, and explore how to compile a standard comprehensive subject index for local comprehensive yearbooks to meet practical needs and for quick search comprehensively and accurately, so as to improve the yearbook index function efficiency fully.

Introducing “Internet + ” and Exploring a New Model of Yearbook Compilation

——Development and Utilization of Local Chronicle and Yearbook Platform in Zhongguancun Demonstration Area *Wang Jin*(55)

According to the idea of applied knowledge management, information ization can serve compilation of local chronicles and yearbooks. From five aspects including the background, process, function, characteristics and operating effectiveness of Zhongguancun local chronicle and yearbook platform, this paper discusses the introduction of “Internet + ” in the compilation of yearbooks, building of cooperation working system among the editorial department and the other departments and the interaction of articles between editors and participating communicators. The paper also discusses the

function of the platform to release the compiling status or results and to show history and development of the “mass entrepreneurship and innovation” in Zhongguancun Demonstration Zone.

Discussion on Compilation of University Yearbook

——The Case of Compilation of “Yearbook of Guizhou University”

..... *Luo Yingmei Yao Hong*(61)

This paper describes process of yearbook compilation by the example of compilation and publication of “Yearbook of Guizhou University”, and summarizes the “two additions and subtractions” as a more applicable method to ensure the quality of yearbook compilation. At the same time, some effective measures taken by Guizhou University to ensure the smooth progress of yearbook compilation are listed in this paper. Finally, the paper points out that there is a gap between university yearbooks and local comprehensive or professional yearbooks. It is necessary to overcome a number of obstacles for sustainable and healthy development of the university yearbook. The following aspects should be strengthened, such as building working system, training and maintaining staff, collecting yearbook contents and keeping continuous innovation to ensure pace being in with the times.

Illumination in Comparing Yearbook Compilation of China,

America and Japan *Chen Hongquan*(68)

The yearbooks in China, America and Japan have their own characteristics and advantages. In this paper, the author briefly expounds the development process of yearbooks in three countries mentioned above, and analyses comparatively their differences of yearbooks in editing and issuing methods as well as focus. From three aspects including “increasing information capacity, being scientifically and improving popular and improving readability”, “innovating editing methods and strengthening applicability” and “changing printing and distribution style to meet the readers’ needs”, the paper elaborates how to draw on the strengths of the American and Japanese yearbooks to mate up Chinese yearbooks’ disadvantages, and gives opinions on improving the quality of Chinese yearbooks. Finally, the author points out that global outlook, learning from others, self-enhancement and quality management might be necessary for further development of the Chinese yearbook.