

the phrases originating in periodical publications.

Finally, when using the documents of specific individuals or regional documents, one must be cognizant of the issue of privacy; an issue which touches upon academic ethics. Many self-criticisms are contained within rural document collections. These contain information on issues which pertain to marriage, male and female relations and an individual's character. These people or their descendants are still alive, and some still live in the same villages. As such, extra care is required when quoting or making public such materials.

### Third Session: *The Inside and Outside of China as Viewed From Archival Materials*

#### New Tools for Research on Hu Shih: An Introduction to the *Hu Shih Archival Materials Search System* and *Database of the Collected Works of Hu Shih*

PAN Kuang-che (Academia Sinica/Hu Shih Memorial Hall)

Hu Shih occupied a pivotal position within the history of 20th century China; a position of such significance that no one can neglect him. He was renowned for the ideals he upheld and for the undertakings into which he poured his life and soul into. However, what kind of significance did his ideals and undertakings possess that can still inspire and enlighten us today? To answer this question, we must make an effort to, in his words, “reinstatement his true colors”. The problem is, his unique life story and world of thought is highly intricate and complex. Indeed, we will only further refine our understanding of his life and intellectual legacy by making a conscious effort to avoid falling into the trap of ‘simplifying’ or ‘pigeonholing’ his place within history. That said, a *Collected Works of Hu Shih* which is relatively complete and highly convenient, has still to be published. Furthermore, organization of his correspondence with friends and of his book collection have yet to be completed. As such, the only way to propel research on Hu Shih forward is by extensively gathering documents relating to him.



The Hu Shih Memorial Hall at Academia Sinica is located in the Nankang district of Taipei City. Originally established in 1962, the Memorial Hall has gone through a number of renovations, and has long served as the world's premier institution for the commemoration and research of Hu Shih. Indeed, the institution spares no efforts when it comes to pushing forward research on Hu Shih. At its most basic level, the Hu Shih Memorial Hall stores the firsthand records of Hu Shih from his final years (the majority of materials in this collection are from 1949 on). With the aid of contemporary science and technology, the institution has collaborated with the Institute of Modern History at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and with Peking University Library to combine and digitize all Hu Shih related records and his collected writings, which have hitherto been split between Mainland China and Taiwan. By the time of writing (July 2016), we have already published the *Catalog of Hu Shih's Collected Writings* (2013), and have completed work on the *Database of the Collected Works of Hu Shih* and the *Hu Shih Archival Materials Search System* (which primarily feature documents from 1949 onwards), which are accessible at the following URL: <http://www.mh.sinica.edu.tw/koteki/metadata.aspx>. These resources are available

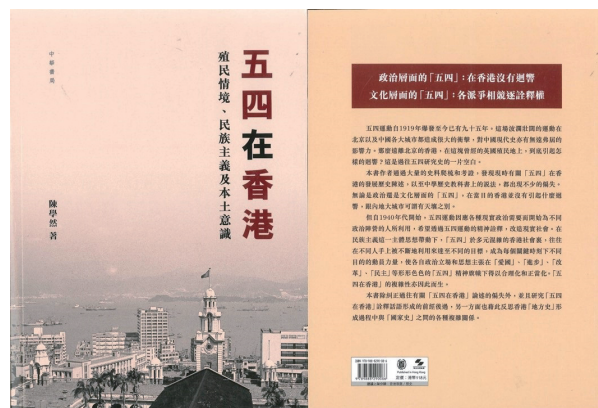
online for anyone to use, regardless of location. As such, researchers need not make a special trip to Taiwan to make use of the resources. A simple registration process is all that is required to access the materials, and one can then use a computer and the internet to conduct database searches and thus conveniently find primary documents relating to one's research. Users can skim through and print documents for absolutely free (although a limit has been imposed on the number of pages users can print off).

The *Hu Shih Archival Materials Search System* and the *Database of the Collected Works of Hu Shih* are new tools which provide unlimited assistance for advancing research on Hu Shih. Taking Hu Shih's relationships with Lu Xun, Qian Mu, Yin Hai-Kuang and Chiang Kai-shek as concrete examples, this paper will conduct a demonstration to illustrate how we can use these new kinds of tools to develop research on Hu Shih, thereby helping us to obtain a deeper historical insight. The *Hu Shih Archival Materials Search System* and the *Database of the Collected Works of Hu Shih* will develop and broaden the body of research on Hu Shih, and our efforts to make such materials available will no doubt be rewarded in the long run.

### Inside and Outside the Archives: The May Fourth Movement and Hong Kong

CHAN Hok Yin (City University of Hong Kong)

Taking research conducted by the author in recent years on Hong Kong and the May Fourth Movement as its focal point, this paper will examine the way in which the author made use of archival materials and new Chinese-language documents available outside the archival context (such as diaries, memoirs, periodicals, letters etc.) and examine the impact he achieved as a result. It will also attempt to elaborate on how to make best use of archival materials and, beginning with the author's own research, discuss the sort of changes such materials could potentially engender in future studies on contemporary China, particularly for those which take Hong Kong as their focal point or perspective.



This paper is divided into two parts. Part 1 centers around a paper previously published by the author, entitled *Dynamics of Different Political Policies: From Southeast Mutual Protection to Guangdong and Guangxi Independence*. This paper will be used as a platform to both introduce and discuss how British FO and CO archival materials and epistolary materials sourced from elsewhere can be used to supplement research in related fields. Through this introduction, we will be able to see how these two different types of archival materials have been used to address some of the limitations in related academic research. Furthermore, with regards to the early historical development of Hong Kong, we will see how these materials can be used to sketch the outlines of important, behind-the-scenes details secret to all but a few, and those historical clues which reflect the bewilderingly erratic state of the political tussles of the time. For example, the findings of this research give us insight into two areas. The first concerns the discrepancies in political plans which existed in 1900 between the revolutionary faction, the reformist faction, the British Cabinet in London, British officials in Hong Kong, the Qing Government and, furthermore, local governor generals. The second strand of insight concerns how Hong Kong was deployed as a strategic pawn in each faction's struggle. In this regard, the FO and CO archival materials are of utmost value, as they demonstrate exactly how the British colonial administration of Hong Kong reacted to the