

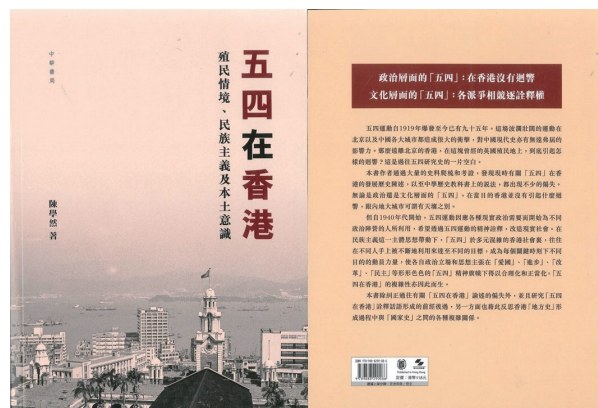
online for anyone to use, regardless of location. As such, researchers need not make a special trip to Taiwan to make use of the resources. A simple registration process is all that is required to access the materials, and one can then use a computer and the internet to conduct database searches and 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 results 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

shocking news of how the political situation was playing out on the mainland, and how it dealt with the resulting internal and external shocks to the Hong Kong Government.

Part 2 takes the author's book, *May Fourth in Hong Kong: Colonial Scenario, Nationalism and Localism*, as its focal point. In it, the author attempts to elucidate how research into the May Fourth Movement in Hong Kong was based on discourse which viewed the periphery from the center. This discourse has its origins in a self-serving view of history (*daguo shiguan* 大國史觀) that took shape under the influence of political factors that came into being during Hong Kong's return to Chinese control in 1997. By looking at related research, we are able to get a sense of how China's internal fluctuations were able to critically affect Hong Kong's political development. Some of these fluctuations led to instantaneous knock-on effects within Hong Kong society, while the effects of others were nipped in the bud through the stringent control of the Hong Kong government. Nevertheless, in addition to being on the receiving end of these aftershocks that emanated from mainland politics, it is not hard to see how the relentless spread of China's cultural orthodoxy from its locus in Beijing out into the periphery had grown to encompass Hong Kong, so much so that Hong Kong had also become an ideological battleground for the domestic political struggle between left and right.

In addition to shaking off the received narrative of the May Fourth Movement in Hong Kong, one other purpose of this paper is to show how research has clarified our knowledge of the May Fourth Movement in Hong Kong through the examination of archival materials, memoirs, journals, newspapers and letters. The author hopes that by doing this, he will be able to provide new perspectives for analyzing the dynamic history of national identity within Hong Kong society, and at the same time demonstrate to a greater extent Hong Kong's metropolitan function and position as an ideological strategy. The paper will also discuss how we can use these materials to uncover new areas of interest in the field of regional history, and also demonstrate its unique and complex nature. Through this, the paper will clarify the context of a number of historical developments and so bring us closer to the 'truth', and thus help us to resolve issues extant in China's grand historical narrative.

Looking to the future, the author believes that the above research provides us with a solid foundation for delving into the question of how Hong Kong's 'colonial character' came into being.

Third Session Comments

SUGANO Atsushi (Meio University)

Professor Pan gave a presentation which introduced us to the *Hu Shih Archival Materials Search System* and the *Database of the Collected Works of Hu Shih*. Professor Chan gave a presentation on "how to use historical records to find new areas of enquiry on the May Fourth Movement". Based on the content of these talks, I would like to make a few comments from the following three stances: 'commonality', 'plurality' and the 'internal and external'.

From Professor Pan's talk we were able to learn about the status of cross-strait academic collaboration between China and Taiwan in the field of modern and contemporary Chinese history. It goes without saying that Hu Shih was the flag bearer for Chinese literature and Chinese cultural reform. Furthermore, under a new drive amongst academic circles in China and Taiwan to find 'commonality' and 'plurality' in historical views, he is also being reevaluated as a key figure in republican history. I would like to ask Professor Pan two questions which relate to 'commonality' and 'plurality' in the significance of the role that Hu Shih played in contemporary Chinese history.

The first question concerns political factors that are immanent in the issues of 'commonality' and 'plurality'.