

The History and Management of the Materials of the Kuomintang People Such as Huang Fu-Focusing On American Archival Institution

Wenfeng Chen¹, Yanzhi Wang²

School of International Education, Huaiyin Institute of Technology, Huai'an Jiangsu, China, 223000

doi:<https://doi.org/10.37745/ijhphr.13/vol12n17089>

Published September 29, 2024

Citation: Chen W. and Wang Y. (2024) The History and Management of the Materials of the Kuomintang People Such as Huang Fu-Focusing On American Archival Institution, *International Journal of History and Philosophical Research*, Vol.12, No.1, pp.70-89

ABSTRACT: *Huang Fu was important in the political history of the Republic of China. But regarded as a pro-Japanese "traitor", there are few studies on him in China and most of his original materials aren't in mainland China. Against this background, this article focuses on Huang Fu. It determines the collection and utilization of his materials by analyzing books, papers and references. It also introduces in detail the collection information of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University and the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University based on archive books and official website information. It aims to provide material storage locations for modern and contemporary history researchers to promote in-depth research on Huang Fu and other Kuomintang figures in the Republic of China period.*

Keywords: Huang Fu, archives collection, Hoover Institution.

INTRODUCTION

Huang Fu (1880 - 1936) was a sworn brother of Chiang Kai-shek since his student days. He held important positions such as the minister of education of the Beijing government, acting premier, and minister of foreign affairs of the Nanjing National Government. He can be said to be an important figure in the political history of China.

1 Wenfeng Chen born in Jiangsu China in 1997 She works at the School of International Education, Huaiyin Institute of Technology, Jiangsu, China.

2 Yanzhi Wang was born in Jiangsu China in 2007. She is currently a student of Wuhan Maple Leaf International School, Hubei, China.

However, because he is regarded as a pro-Japanese "traitor" (the negotiation with the Japanese side in the Jinan Incident was considered a compromising faction and thus was blamed on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek), there are not many studies on Huang Fu in China. In addition, in the process of sorting out Huang Fu's materials, it was found that except for *Memories of Huang Yingbai*³'s *Old Friends*, *Biography of Huang Yingbai*, *Yi Yun*⁴'s *Recollections*, and *The Extended Chronological Biography of Huang Yingbai* published in China, most of the original materials about Huang Fu are not preserved in mainland China. In subsequent investigations, it was learned that most of Huang Fu's original materials are preserved in the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, and some other related materials are collected in part in the Party History Museum of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the National History Museum, and the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University.

Research Questions

Shen Yiyun, Huang Fu's wife who lives in the United States, and Huang Xizhi, Huang Fu's eldest daughter, donated all of Huang Fu's original materials to American archival institutions. In the large-scale *Chinese Republican Oral History project* conducted by Columbia University from the 1950s to the 1960s, Hu Shi, who graduated from Columbia University, actively invited his friend Shen Yiyun who lived in the United States to participate in the project and be interviewed. The audio recording of the interview has been preserved. In addition, Shen Yiyun also deposited some materials related to Huang Fu at Columbia University. In 1972, Huang Xizhi, Huang Fu's eldest daughter, deposited all of Huang Fu's original materials at the Hoover Institution. Although *Yi Yun's Recollections* and *The Extended Chronological Biography of Huang Yingbai* have been published and materials about Huang Fu can be found, the Hoover Institution still collects some contents not recorded in books such as *Yi Yun's Recollections* and *The Extended Chronological Biography of Huang Yingbai*. To date, dozens of academic papers on Huang Fu have been published in mainland China, Taiwan, and Japan, but there is a tendency to only use published books and materials as references. In this context, there is a problem of insufficient research on materials related to Huang Fu. Once the information on the collection of historical materials related to Huang Fu is studied and known, research on Huang Fu will gradually increase. Moreover, not only for Huang Fu, in recent years, as the number of

3 Huang Yingbai: Huang Fu, courtesy name Yingbai.

4 Shen Yiyun, also known as Shen Xingzhen or Shen Jingying. She was born in Jiaying, Zhejiang. In the context of the 1911 Revolution, she showed remarkable courage. She, along with others, organized the Women's Northern Expedition Dare - to - Die Corps in Shanghai. She was the wife of Huang Fu. Her memoirs, such as "Yiyun's Recollections" (or similar translations depending on the actual Chinese title), are important records that can provide insights into the social and historical events of her time, as well as the personal experiences and views within her social circle. She passed away in the United States in November 1971.

researchers interested in the Kuomintang during the Republic of China period (1912 - 1949) has increased, where the materials of other Chinese Kuomintang figures are collected has become very important. Wu Jingping (2008), Wang Li (2008), He Pin (2013), and Yuan Xuyun (2014) examined the content of materials related to China, T. V. Soong, and Chang (Kia-ngau) collected in the Hoover Institution, but no one has studied the situation of other important figures' materials preserved by the Hoover Institution, and whether other American archival institutions other than the Hoover Institution collect materials of important figures of the Kuomintang such as Huang Fu. For scholars engaged in modern and contemporary history research and war and diplomatic history research, information on the collection of original materials is very important. Therefore, This article introduces the information on the collection of materials by American archival institutions such as the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

RESEARCH METHODS

With the disclosure of materials on important Chinese figures collected in archives in China and overseas, numerous books and papers related to the history of the Republic of China have been published. The materials on important figures of the Chinese government preserved in American archival institutions (Hoover Institution, Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University) have received major attention.

However, there are few analytical studies on the details of the collections in various archives and the disclosure status of archival materials. To make it easier for researchers of modern and contemporary history (especially those engaged in research centered on Huang Fu) to obtain information such as the storage locations of materials, this paper will collate the publication information and collection status of original materials related to Huang Fu. Books such as *Yiyun's Recollections* and *The Extended Chronicle of Huang Yingbai* written based on Huang Fu's original materials have been published in China. In addition, in recent years, there are dozens of academic papers taking Huang Fu as the object in mainland China, Taiwan, and Japan. This paper confirms information such as the collection and utilization status of Huang Fu's materials by analyzing the references in books and academic papers related to Huang Fu. Moreover, based on books on the collections within the archives published by various archives and the information disclosed on the official websites of various archives, this paper introduces the collection information of materials on figures of the Kuomintang within the archives. On the other hand, by determining the disclosure status of materials on important figures of the Chinese government, the research in this paper will be helpful for future studies on modern and contemporary history of East Asia.

Information on primary sources and secondary sources. of Huang Fu

Collection status

Most of the primary sources of Huang Fu are collected in the Hoover Institution of Stanford University and the Rare Book & Manuscript Library of Columbia University. Many telegraph materials related to Huang Fu can be consulted in the "Archives of President Chiang Kai-shek" and "Foreign Affairs Archives" of Taiwan National History Museum.

Hoover Institution of Stanford University:

Huang Fu Papers (1920-1936)

Rare Book & Manuscript Library in Columbia University:

"Huang Fu Papers" (1913-1936) are the original historical materials used by Shen Yiyun when sorting out Huang Fu's memoirs (later published as *Yiyun's Memories*). They were donated to Columbia University in the form of supplementary historical materials of "Memoirs" and consist of speeches, notes, and round-trip telegrams. In addition, they can be roughly divided into periods such as the Beiyang government period, the period of mayor of Shanghai and minister of foreign affairs. Moreover, during the period of the committee of the executive organ stationed in Beijing to sort out the government affairs, due to official duties, he had a close relationship with Wang Jingwei and others. The memoirs contain round-trip telegrams with Wang Jingwei, Tang Youren, Chiang Kai-shek and others.

Institute of Modern History of Academia Sinica:

Diary of Huang Fu (published in October 2019).

Taiwan National History Museum:

The Archives of President Chiang Kai-shek collected by Taiwan National History Museum contains round-trip telegrams between Huang Fu and Chiang Kai-shek and others from the late 1920s to the early 1930s.

Published works

Jin Wensi et al.(1962). *Memories of Huang Yingbai's Old Friends*.Wenxing Press.

Huang Fu's relatives and friends wrote down in detail their relationship with Huang Fu to commemorate this great figure. This "Memories" is rich in information and is a book of historical value. It includes eulogies written by celebrities such as Zhang Junmai,

Yuan Liang, Feng Yuxiang, Zhang Qun, Chang (Kia-ngau), and Wang Jingwei for Huang Fu.

Shen Yiyun.(1967). *Biography of Huang Yingbai*.Wenhai Press.

After the Second World War, Shen Yiyun wrote "Biography of Huang Yingbai" in July 1945.

Shen Yiyun.(1980). *Yiyun's Memories (Biographical Literature Series, 11·1 - 11·2)*, Biographical Literature Press.

After Huang Fu's death, important historical materials were preserved by his wife Shen Yiyun. Some historical materials were lost during the War of Resistance Against Japan, but most of them were shipped to the United States.. After Shen Yiyun settled in the United States, she sorted out historical materials such as communication records and telegrams related to Huang Fu and compiled *Yiyun's Memories*. Since Shen Yiyun often received and replied to letters on behalf of Huang Fu, she was very familiar with important events. *Yiyun's Memories* is accurate and has historical data value.

Huang Fu.(2019). *Diary of Huang Fu*, Kaiyuan Bookstore.

In recent years, the manuscript of *Diary of Huang Fu* has been collected in the institute of Modern History of Academia Sinica and was published in 2019 (83 years after Huang Fu's death). The existing 16 volumes of diaries⁵ were published for the first time in their entirety, laying a foundation for the textual research of historical materials in the Republic of China era. At the same time, it can also let people understand the true inner thoughts of relevant figures in the Republic of China era. *Diary of Huang Fu* records the period from his secluded life in Mogan Mountain to his return to politics to deal with Sino-Japanese diplomatic negotiations. It also records the content of Huang Fu's thinking after reading newspapers and books. Important figures around Chiang Kai-shek (Feng Yuxiang, Yan Xishan, Wang Jingwei, Li Shizeng, Zhang Jingjiang, Wu Zihui, Yang Yongtai) all appear in *Diary of Huang Fu*. In addition, financial figures such as Zhang Gongquan and Wu Dingchang, important figures in political and military activities such as Yuan Liang, He Yingqin, Yin Tong, Tang Youren, and Wang Keming, as well as overseas students in Japan during the same period as Huang Fu are also recorded in the diary. Japanese ambassadors and military personnel to China also visited Huang Fu. The diary records the content of their exchange of information and opinions on the political situation and development of diplomatic relations between Japan and China. Therefore, through *Diary of Huang Fu*, one can get a glimpse of

⁵ 16 volumes of "Diary of Huang Fu": initially recorded the content from January 1, 1929 to August 16, 1936. There are a total of 17 volumes, but the third volume of diaries from October 20, 1929 to February 22, 1930 is lost.

Huang Fu's relationship with the above figures and his views on Sino-Japanese diplomatic negotiations. *The Diary of Huang Fu* series is based on the existing original manuscript of *Diary of the Owner of Baiyun Mountain Pavilion* in "Huang Fu Papers"(1913-1936) collected by the Hoover Institution of Stanford University. However, since some parts of the diary were not open for reading before being made into microfilm, the published *Diary of Huang Fu* is not a complete version.

Shen Yunlong.(1976).*the Extended Chronological Biography of Huang Yingba*, Lianjing Publishing Company.

When Shen Yunlong became interested in Huang Fu and wanted to conduct research, when investigating his deeds, he heard that Shen Yiyun (Huang Fu's wife) had sorted out memoirs and was given the opportunity to consult several boxes of documents with Shen Yiyun's permission. When compiling the chronology, Shen Yiyun (who had already moved to the United States at that time) also replied to Shen Yunlong's questions through letters many times and was directly recorded in the chronology. At the same time, Shen Yunlong also conducted independent investigations and collections of historical materials and completed the chronology. This book has become an indispensable collection of historical materials for Huang Fu research. In addition, Shen Yunlong also collected the original historical materials of Huang Fu that were not included in *Yiyun's Memories* and made *Supplementary Compilation of Chronological Biography of Huang Yingbai* (I), (II), and (III), which were published in *Biographical Literature* after November 1981. Both the Extended compilation and the supplementary compilation have now been published, and most of Huang Fu's materials can now be consulted in Taiwan.

Ding Qiujie, Song Ping,translated by Suzuki Hiroshi(2000). *Collection of Chiang Kai-shek's Letters (Volume I, II, III)*.Misuzu Shobo.

This collection of letters brings together Chiang Kai-shek's round-trip letters (including telegraphs) scattered in books and publications. The time span is 35 years from 1912 to 1946, with a total of more than 1,700 letters. The relationship between Huang Fu and Chiang Kai-shek and the content of their exchanges have always been of concern to researchers interested in Huang Fu.

The following are the part of telegraph contents related to Huang Fu:

- On November 18, 1924, Chiang Kai-shek sent a letter to Huang Fu: trying to get Huang Fu to join the Kuomintang.

- On January 20, 1925, Chiang Kai-shek sent a letter to Huang Fu: expecting Huang Fu to assist Sun Yat-sen and asking when he would join the Kuomintang.
- On April 16, 1928, Huang Fu sent a letter to Chiang Kai-shek: reporting the main points of conversations with the counselor of the Japanese embassy, a navy captain, and the commander of the navy detachment (military deployment issue, Nanjing Incident).
- On April 18, 1928, Huang Fu sent a letter to Chiang Kai-shek: protecting the interests of Japanese nationals along Jiaozhou Bay and the Jinan line during military activities to avoid disputes.
- On April 21, 1928, Huang Fu sent a letter to Chiang Kai-shek: presenting the main points of the protest letter to Chiang Kai-shek (to protest Japan's dispatch of troops to Jinan).

Works of Huang Fu

1. *Lessons from the European War and the Future of China*. Wenhai Press
2. *The Post-War World*
3. Huang Fu(1932), My Views on the Northeast Issue, *Revival Monthly*, 01(04).
4. **Huang Fu(1933)**, On Revolution and Saving the Nation, *Revival Monthly*, 01(05).

AMERICAN ARCHIVAL INSTITUTION

Oral History Collections of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University.

The oral history archives at Columbia University (hereinafter referred to as Oral History Archives at Columbia) was founded in 1948 by historian and journalist Allan Nevins. With more than 12,000 oral (audio) records collected through interviews, Oral History Archives at Columbia is one of the largest oral history collections in the United States. From the 1950s to the 1960s, Oral History Archives at Columbia promoted large-scale projects such as "Oral History of the Republic of China." At present, the materials related to Chinese history preserved in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University are composed of four parts: "Chinese Republican Oral History," "Academia Sinica Institute of Modern History Oral History collection," "China Missionaries Project collection," and "Peter H.L.Chang or Zhang Xueliang Oral History collection."

The "Chinese Republican Oral History" project lasted for more than ten years. It interviewed 16 important figures from the Republic of China period living in the United States (17 if Peter H.L. is included, see [Chart 1]) and left audio records. Later, the interview contents were sorted into paper texts, and the Chinese contents were

translated into English and made into memoirs. In addition, the audio records of oral history are collected in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University. Readers need to submit an application for the collection of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University before reading.

Chart 1 Catalog of "Chinese Republican Oral History":

Characters	Titles	Number of pages
Choy Jun-ke	Reminiscences of Choy Jun-ke,1970	a total of 341 pages
H. H. Kung	Reminiscences of H. H. Kung: oral history,1958	a total of 147 pages
Hu Shih	Reminiscences of Hu Shih:oral history, 1958	a total of 286 pages
Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo	Reminiscences of Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo: oral history, 1975	a total of 10436 pages
Li-fu Ch'en	Reminiscences of Li-fu Ch'en, 1968	a total of 85 pages
Tsung-jen Li	Reminiscences of Tsung-jen Li:oral history, 1961	a total of 1000 pages
Shun-sheng Tso	Reminiscences of Shun-sheng Tso:oral history, 1961	a total of 304 pages
Kuang-fu Ch'en	Reminiscences of Kuang-fu Ch'en:oral history, 1961	a total of 167 pages
Shu-Hua Li	Reminiscences of Shu-Hua Li:oral history, 1961	a total of 243 pages
Huang Shen I-yun	Reminiscences of Huang Shen I-yun : oral history, 1962	a total of 489 pages
Han-hun Li	Reminiscences of Han-hun Li:oral history, 1962	a total of 239 pages
Wu Kuo-Cheng	Reminiscences of Wu Kuo-Cheng, 1962	a total of 391 pages
Ting-fu Fuller Tsiang	Reminiscences of Ting-fu Fuller Tsiang: oral history, 1965	a total of 250 pages
Ho Lien (Franklin L. Ho)	Reminiscences of Ho Lien (Franklin L. Ho): oral history, 1966	a total of 450 pages
Fa-k'uei Chang	Reminiscences of Fa-k'uei Chang	a total of 1033 pages
Li Huang	Reminiscences of Li Huang : manuscript, 1972	a total of 1013 pages

Peter H.L.	Oral history interview with Peter H.L. and Edith Chang, 1990 Oral history interview with Peter H.L. and Edith Chang, 1993	a total of 229 pages a total of 5093 pages
------------	--	---

Source: Prepared by the author based on the content of He Pin's "A Glimpse of Oral History Research at Columbia University in the United States" in *Archives and Historiography*, 2004, pages 85-89.

The main person in charge of "Chinese Republican Oral History" conveyed to the important figures being interviewed the request that they deposit their personal materials (letters, diaries, telegrams, official documents, etc.) in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University. If they were unwilling to deposit the original materials in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University, the staff could digitize the materials or preserve them as microfilms. Most people deposited their relevant personal materials (see [Chart 2]) in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Columbia University. The content catalogue of the deposited *Huang, Fu Papers* is summarized in [Chart 3].

Chart 2: Catalog of materials deposited by interviewees:

Characters	Titles	Abstract
Huang, Fu	Huang, Fu Papers	Official documents and letters on political and diplomatic relations from 1913 to 1936.
Ch'en, Kuang-fu	Ch'en, Kuang-fu Papers	Official documents, diaries and memoirs on diplomatic and economic relations.
Ch'en, Li-fu	Ch'en, Li-fu Papers	Official documents, letters, telegrams and speeches.
Koo, Vi Kyuin Wellington	Koo, Vi Kyuin Wellington Papers	Among the materials, it is the largest in quantity except for "Harry S. Truman Papers". Materials from 1932 to 1956.
Hu, Shih	Hu, Shih Diaries	Preserved in microfilm form. The National Library also has relevant collections.
Tsiang, Ting-fu	Tsiang, Ting-fu Papers	Correspondence, diplomatic materials and newspaper clippings from 1947 to 1964.
K'ung, Hsiang-hsi	K'ung, Hsiang-hsi Papers	Materials related to the Xi'an Incident, official documents and correspondence.

Li, Han-hun	Li, Han-hun Papers	Materials (transcripts), diaries and manuscripts from 1926 to 1946.
Li, Huang	Li, Huang Papers	Diaries and manuscripts from 1922 to 1971.
Li, Shu-Hua	Li, Shu-Hua Papers	Letters from 1922 to 1972.
Li, Tsung-jen	Li, Tsung-jen Papers	Correspondence with American government legislators from 1945 to 1952.
Liu, J. Heng	Liu, J. Heng Papers	Materials related to the history of Peking Union Medical College.
Hsiung, Shih-hui	Hsiung, Shih-hui Papers	Diaries from 1930 to 1974, biographies from 1907 to 1950, official documents related to Jiangxi Province, and correspondence with important figures such as Chiang Kai-shek.
Chang, Fa-k'uei	Chang, Fa-k'uei Papers	Preserved in microfilm form. Diaries from 1937 to 1953, official documents, letters and materials related to the "third force" against communism and Chiang Kai-shek during the Anti-Japanese War.
Peter H.L. and Edith Chang	Peter H.L. and Edith Chang papers, 1930s-2001	Correspondence, manuscripts, personal materials, photos, collections, newspaper clippings, etc.

Source: Prepared by the author based on the content of He Pin's "A Glimpse of Oral History Research at Columbia University in the United States" in *Archives and Historiography*, 2004, pages 85-89.

Chart 3: Information of Huang, Fu Papers:

Call No.:	MS #1951
Bibliographic identifier	13527753 View CLIO record
Creator	Huang Fu, (1880~1936)
Title	Huang Fu Papers, (1913-1945)
Physical Description	0.8 Linear Feet (2 manuscript box)
Language	Chinese

6 Peter H.L. is the abbreviation of Zhang Xueliang's English name. Peter Hsueh Liang Chang is the full name.

<p>Abstract</p>	<p>Contains 12 reels of microfilm and a box of duplicate materials related to Huang Fu's political activities from the revolutionary period to the early Republic of China. materials include correspondence (from Chiang Kai-shek, Duan Qirui, Feng Yuxiang, Zhang Binglin, Zhang Qun, Tang Youren, Jiang Zuobin, Tan Yankai, Yang Yongtai, He Yingqin, Wang Jingwei, Yin Tong, Yuan Liang, etc.), letters, telegrams, political documents, speeches, and writings related to the Beijing Coup in 1924, the Nanjing Incident, the Jinan Incident, and the Tanggu Agreement.</p>
<p>Collection process</p>	<p>In the “Chinese Republican Oral History” project, this oral record was collected through an interview with Shen Yiyun, and in 1962, permission was obtained to digitize the materials received from Shen Yiyun. In 1980, the collection of “Chinese Republican Oral History” was transferred from the C.V. Starr East Asian Library at Columbia University.</p>
<p>Other Finding Aids</p>	<p>Inventory of the papers in Box 1 Folder 1, prepared by Tekong Tong⁷ in 1961.. Some collection exist at the Hoover Institution Archives..Huang Fu Papers Website: http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt129030wk/entire_text/</p>
<p>Related materials:</p>	<p>Political documents related to Chinese Republican Oral History, and contents related to Shen Yiyun. Shen Yiyun's memoir is collected in the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University.</p>
<p>Access method</p>	<p>Since box 2 is not preserved in the library, if you want to use this material, you need to submit an application for use to the Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Columbia University at least three working days in advance. If it is for research purposes, the library also provides a retrieval service for materials (black and white printouts).</p>

Source: <https://clio.columbia.edu/catalog/13527753>, excerpted by the author (reference date: 19th September, 2024).

⁷ Tekong Tong: He was a Chinese - American historian. After graduating from Columbia University, he served as a teacher at Columbia University and also as the curator of the C.V. Starr East Asian Library at Columbia University, being in charge of the Chinese part of the "Oral History" project ("Chinese Republican Oral History"). His works include The Memoirs of Li Zongren, Hu Shi's Oral Autobiography, The Memoirs of Wellington Koo, etc.

Hoover Institution

Introduction to the Hoover Institution

The Hoover Institution is located in the Bay Area in northern California, USA, and is situated on the campus of Stanford University. It is positioned as an institution of Stanford University. The history of the Hoover Institution began in 1919 when Herbert Clark Hoover, the 31st president of the United States, donated \$50,000 to Stanford University to preserve historical materials of World War I. In 1922, it was renamed the "Hoover War Library," and the historical materials were preserved in the Stanford University Library. In 1941, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of Stanford University, the Hoover Tower was completed, and the historical materials were then preserved in the Hoover Tower. The institution is mainly divided into a research department and a historical materials department. The historical materials department is composed of an archives and a library, mainly focusing on collecting historical materials related to war, revolution, and peace. The archives has about 6,000 collections, and the total number of documents is approximately 50 million. Among the famous collections acquired by the archives in recent years are the Archives of the Soviet Communist Party and Soviet State Microfilm Collection and the Japanese Modern History Manuscript Collection, etc., which are composed of various documents. In addition, cooperation with the Party History Museum of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang began in 2003. The Party History Museum provides materials to the Hoover Institution and has carried out microfilming work. Currently, at the Hoover Institution, the materials of the Party History Museum of the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang can be viewed through microfilm, and the materials related to the Kuomintang are also more abundant.

Information of Huang Fu's Papers

The papers of Huang Fu document the political activities of a government official and sworn "blood brother" of Chiang Kai-shek during the early Republic of China period. The collection includes Huang's personal and official correspondence, reports, directives, speeches and writings, newspapers clippings and other posthumous materials.

In the early 1920s, Huang held posts in Beijing such as acting foreign minister, acting premier and minister of education. During the Nanjing decade he served in multiple positions, including Shanghai mayor (1927), and in the National Government as minister of foreign affairs (1928), minister of the interior (1934) and chairman of the Peiping political affairs council (1933 to 1935).

Materials that relate to the fall of Cao Kun in the 1924 Beijing coup, when Huang Fu became acting premier of the Republic of China at the request of warlord Feng Yuxiang, are in the Coup D'etat of 1924 File.

The Nanjing Incident file groups materials relating to the incident, which occurred in March 1927 when the National Revolutionary Army, comprised of both Kuomintang (KMT) and Communist troops, ransacked and looted foreign properties in Nanjing. This resulted in property damage and casualties of British, French and American citizens. Huang Fu played an instrumental role in negotiating settlements with the affected parties.

The Jinan Incident file includes materials relating to the May 3, 1928, armed conflict between the Japanese Army allied with Northern Chinese warlords against the KMT's southern army in Jinan, the capital of Shandong Province, during the Northern Expedition.

Documents relating to the Tangu Truce, a cease fire agreement signed on May 1, 1933, which ceded portions of northern Hebei Province to the Japanese, can be found in the Tangu Truce File, 1933 to 1934

In 1934, Huang Fu, in his capacity as commissioner in Northern China, had to mollify Japanese demands to restore railway and postal services between Manchuria and Northern China. Though Chiang Kai-shek supported Huang's decision, the concession received considerable opposition within the government since the dealings lent de facto legitimacy to Japanese rule in Manchuria.

Lastly, papers deemed "private" include Huang's articles and public talks on Sino-Japanese relations affairs, as well as incremental materials dealing specifically with the resumption of postal and railway services in 1934 and the Nanjing Incident.

Organize the collection information and specific catalog of "Huang Fu Papers" in [Chart 4] and [Chart 5].

Chart 4 Huang, Fu Papers

Title	HuangFu Papers
Date	1916-1937
Collection Number	72027
Contributing Institution	Hoover Institution Library & Archives.
Language of Material	Chinese
Physical Description	7 manuscript boxes, 1 oversize folder (3.3 Linear Feet)
Abstract	Correspondence, reports, writings, and printed matter, relating to Chinese foreign relations, the 1927 incident at Nanjing, the Tangu Truce settlement with Japan in

	1933, domestic politics in China, Chiang Kai-shek, and the Nationalist government of China.
Creator	HuangFu (1880~1936)
Access	The collection is open for research; materials must be requested in advance via our reservation system. If there are audiovisual or digital media material in the collection, they must be reformatted before providing access.
Use	For copyright status, please contact the Hoover Institution Library & Archives.
Acquisition Information	Acquired by the Hoover Institution Library & Archives in 1972

Source:<https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt129030wk/admin/?query=huang%20fu%20>, excerpted by the author (reference date: 19th September, 2024).

Chart 5 Catalog of Huang, Fu Papers

Box number	Abstract
box 1	Coup d'etat of 1924 file
box 1	Nanjing Incident file
box 1	Negotiations with Japan and France
box 1	Negotiations with the Great Britain
box 1	Negotiations with the United States
box 1	Jinan Incident file 1928
box 2	Tanggu Truce file, draft history and personal memoirs
box 3	Railway and postal service file, documents relating to the resumption of service
Correspondence file	
box 3	Wang Jingwei
box 3	Tang Youren
box 3	Chiang Kai-shek
box 4	He Yingqin
box 4	Yang Yongtai
box 4	Zhang Qun
box 4	Yin Tong
box 5	Yuan Liang

box 5	map_case case Miscellaneous documents from the Central and local governments
box 6	Private papers file
box 6	Correspondence from Huang Xing
box 6	Yin Tong's report about his negotiation with Japan
box 6	Letters from Chiang Kai-shek
box 6	Telegrams exchanged between Huang Fu, Chiang Kai-shek and others concerning the Jinan Incident
box 6	Draft proposal with regard to the reform of political, military and party affairs
box 6	Huang Fu's telegrams to Chiang Kai-shek
box 6	Correspondence, includes letters and documents exchanged between Huang Fu, Wang Jiangwei, He Yingqin, and others
box 6	Telegrams from Huang Fu to Feng Yuxiang and others including the "June 21, 1927" message
box 6	Speech by Huang Fu on the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Municipal Government of Shanghai
box 6	Telegrams and documents about Jinan Incident
box 6	Telegrams exchanged between Huang Fu and others during the period he was in charge of Zheng Zheng Hui (Political Reconstruction Council) in Beijing
box 6	Messages exchanged between Huang Fu and others about the negotiation of Tangu Incident
box 6	Documents relating to Jinan Incident and Nanjing Incident
box 6	Personal letters
box 6	Letters from Feng Yuxiang, Duan Qirui and others
box 6	Telegrams exchanged between Chiang Kai-shek and Huang Fu, includes Chiang's condolence to Mrs. Huang on Huang Fu's death (1936年)
box 6	Letters from Huang Fu to his wife
box 7	Speeches and writings file
box 7	Clippings file

	Includes newspapers and magazine articles about Huang Fu, with emphasis on the negotiations between China and Japan about the resumption of postal and railway services between China proper and Manchuria
box 8	Correspondence: A-F(t]he materials increased in 2018)

Source:http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt129030wk/entire_text/, excerpted by the author (reference date: 20th September, 2024).

Chiang Kai-shek's Diary

Chiang Kai-shek's Diary was deposited in the Hoover Institution in 2004. Since 2006, it has been gradually made public and is the historical material with the largest number of readers in the institution. In view of the strong desire of the Hoover Institution to make the diary public and the situation of the Democratic Progressive Party in power in Taiwan at that time, the diary was deposited in the Hoover Institution. Chiang Kai-shek's Diary is managed separately from other collections. Since 2014, it has been prohibited to bring in writing tools. When copying, one must use the paper and pencil designated by the institution. It can only be viewed in folders (one per month), and must be returned and borrowed one by one. The diary that can be viewed is not the original. Instead, the content captured by microfilming is printed in black and white on green paper. For some years, the original is severely damaged. In addition, there are also blurry pages and pages that are almost completely black and difficult to read. Summarize other collection information about *Chiang Kai-shek diaries* in [Chart 6].

[Chart 6] *Chiang Kai-shek diaries' details*

Title	Chiang (Kai-shek) diaries
Date (inclusive):	1917~1972
Collection Number	2006C37
Contributing Institution	Hoover Institution Library and Archives
Language of Material	Chinese
Physical Description	76 manuscript boxes (31.6 Linear Feet)
Abstract	Photocopies of edited (redacted) and unedited diaries relating to political and military events in China.

Access	<p>Before examining the paper copies of the diaries, users must sign an agreement stating that</p> <p>(1) the content of the diaries may not be used, published, broadcast, or redistributed in any form without the written permission of the rights owners; (2) the diaries may not be photocopied nor photographed, so only handwritten notes may be taken; (3) cameras, cell phones, computers, scanners, and other image capture devices, as well as tape recorders and other recording devices, are not allowed while using the diaries; and (4) violations of the agreement may result in forfeiture of the privilege to access materials at the Hoover Institution Library & Archives.</p> <p>Diaries from 1917 to 1931 (boxes 1-8), 1932 to 1945 (boxes 36-44), 1946-1955 (boxes 45-51) and 1956-1972 (boxes 65-76) are open for research.</p>
Custodial History	<p>After Chiang's death on April 5, 1975, his personal diaries were given directly to his son, Chiang Ching-kuo. They were later obtained by Chiang Ching-kuo's youngest son, Eddie Chiang Hsiao-yung, the late husband of the depositor, Elizabeth Chiang Fang Chih-yi.</p>
Processing Information	<p>The diaries suffered water damage, pest damage, mold growth, and displayed other signs of aging and deterioration when received at the Hoover. Although the diaries were previously microfilmed in the 1980s, the microfilm was not produced to archival standards and also exhibited signs of deterioration.</p> <p>Hoover preservation staff stabilized the original materials to prevent further loss. The diaries received remedial conservation treatment and were rehoused in archivally safe, acid-free enclosures. They were also microfilmed using high-quality 35mm film following Research Libraries Group (RLG) preservation standards. Targets filmed with the original pages indicate such problems as illegible text, missing pages, water damaged pages, and pages that are stuck together.</p> <p>Due to the fragile condition of the diaries, paper printouts</p>

	("use copies") made from the microfilm will be provided for researcher use.
Revision and editing	The original diary contains content that has been erased with ink. The blackening of this part is thought to have been done by Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo, or other relevant people. After the diary was deposited in the Hoover Institution, in order to protect the privacy of the Chiang family, the content of the diary was partially revised. These revised and deleted contents are expected to be made public in 2035.
Related Material	Transcriptions of Chiang's diaries are located in the Second Historical Archives in Nanjing, China, under the collection title Jiang Jieshi Riji Leichao. Photocopies of the transcriptions are located in the Academia Historica in Taipei, Taiwan, and the Kuomintang Party Archives in Taipei, Taiwan. Accounts of Chiang's early years, including diary excerpts, have been published in several books, such as Mao Sicheng's <i>Minguo Shi Wu Nian Yi Qian Zhi Jiang Jieshi Xian Sheng</i> and Qin Xiaoyi's <i>Zongtong Jiangong Dashi Chang bian</i> . Diary excerpts were also published by the Academia Historica in a continuing series, <i>Shilue Gaoben (1927-1949)</i> , attributed to Chiang's colleagues, Sun Yi, Wang Yugao and Wang Yuzheng. These texts were written in the Spring and Autumn Annals (Chun Qiu) style of historiography by blending passages from Chiang's diaries, letters, official papers, etc., to chronologically outline significant events in his personal, military and political life.

Source:<http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt438nc7np/admin/?query=Chiang%20Kai-shek>, excerpted by the author (reference date: 20th September, 2024).

CONCLUSION

Major contributions

This paper grasped the publication situation, preservation locations, utilization situation, and collection process of Huang Fu's materials. For example, Huang Fu's family members deposited his materials in American archives, and specific materials like "Reminiscences of Huang Shen Yi yun: Oral History, 1962" and "Huang, Fu Papers" are stored in Columbia University and Hoover Institution. Taiwan's "National History Museum" also has relevant materials. After the publication of relevant books in 1976 and 1980, scholars gradually attached importance to Huang Fu research. Different scholars' utilization of materials related to Huang Fu was described, such as Taiwanese scholar Hsieh Kuo - hsing, mainland scholar Yang Tianshi, and He Jiangfeng from Nankai University. It was pointed out that referring to the content summarized in this article would make it easier to obtain Huang Fu's materials and ascertain the truth related to him in the future. Sorted out the information on important figure materials in the Republic of China era stored in various archives in the United States. Described how relevant information was collected for each archive chapter in the face of the inability to conduct overseas research due to the COVID - 19 pandemic, such as using network information, relevant papers, and official website content for American archives respectively.

Limitations:

Although the digitization and microfilming of important figure materials are basically completed, regarding the catalogues of important figure materials, only the Hoover Institution has made some catalogues. Other archives have not considered making catalogues due to factors like time and budget, which makes it difficult for researchers to confirm whether there are parts they want to use without going to the site in person. - Regarding the management of important - figure materials in each archive, future plans for sorting and publishing materials, and related issues such as copyright, all information cannot be confirmed through literature research. And the original plan to visit archives and ask relevant questions was hindered by the COVID - 19 pandemic.

Inspirations

The digitization of Huang Fu's papers may enable the consultation of his original materials within East Asia in the future, which shows the potential of digitization in promoting historical research resource sharing. - The trend of cooperation among various archives to share collection materials is gradually becoming more frequent, which provides a new direction for researchers to access more comprehensive historical materials. Despite the limitations, the research process and methods in this article, such as making use of various available information sources during the pandemic, can inspire future research on historical materials, especially in difficult research situations.

REFERENCES

- Fang Xinde. (2010), *Archival Inspirations Related to Chiang Kai - shek's Diary*, Archives Science Bulletin, (05):4 - 7.
- He Pin. (1996), *A Glimpse into Oral History Research at Columbia University in the United States*, Archives and History:85 - 89.
- He Pin. (1996), *T. V. Soong in the Archives Collected at the Hoover Institution in the United States*, Overseas Outlook, (10):30.
- Huang Bailou. (2018), *General Situation of the Collection and Utilization of Republic of China Literature in American Research Libraries and Archives*, Shanghai College Library and Information Service, (03):24 - 25.
- Iwatani Masashi. (2014), *Guide to the Hoover Institution at Stanford University*, World Trends in Asian Studies, 223:38 - 41.
- Ji Yong, trans. *Disclosure of Nearly 300,000 Chiang Kai - shek Archive Categories - Disclosure of Archive Categories*, Beijing Archives:44.
- Jin Yilin. (2017), *Written Talks on Document Dissemination and Historical Research*, Monthly Journal of History, (01):5 - 9.
- Matsumoto Haruka. (2017), *The Front Line of Taiwan's Diplomatic Data Disclosure - The Main Archives in Taipei*, IDE Square, Asian Economic Research Institute:1-5.
- Nakamura Motoya, *A Visit to Stanford University - Regarding Chiang Kai - shek's Diary*, Report of the Asia - Pacific Research Center of Nanzan University, (05)114 - 116.
- Wang Chengzhi. (1996), *Historical Treasure: Oral History Research Resources of China at Columbia University*, Journal of Library and Information Science,05(1/2) :91 - 105.
- Wang Li. (2008), *Modern Chinese Archival Documents Collected at the Hoover Institution and Their Academic Value*, Fudan Journal (Social Sciences Edition), (06):42 - 49.
- Wu Jinfang. (2008), *Maintaining the Authenticity of Historical Archives - Inspirations from the Fact that the Archives of the Four Big Families Are All Collected in the Hoover Archives*, Shanxi Archives, (03):47 - 48.
- Wu Jingping. (2014), *General Situation of T. V. Soong Archives Collected at the Hoover Institution and Their Academic Value* Fudan Journal (Social Sciences Edition), (06)29 - 41.
- Yang Chaowei. (2015). *Experiencing Taiwan Archives*, Wuhan Cultural and Historical Data, 05:15 -18.
- Yuan Xuyun. (2014), *The Academic Value of Zhang Ji - ao's Diary Manuscript Collected at the Hoover Institution*, Shi Lin:169 - 191.
- Zhang Xianwen. (2000). *Analysis of Chiang Kai - shek's Military and Political Strategies in the 1920s and 1930s from Daxi Archive Historical Materials*, Journal of Nanjing University, 01(37).
- Zhang Xianwen. (2014), *Research and Utilization of Republic of China Historical Archives*, Republic of China Archives: 63 - 70.