

CHINESE ORAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS AT COLUMBIA: TOWARD BETTER ACCESS¹

Chengzhi Wang

Columbia University

Introduction

Source materials keep their scholarly value unabated with the passage of time. This is true of the Chinese Oral History collections at Columbia. Most of the collections were created, acquired in association with the Chinese Oral History Project undertaken about three decades ago, but they are still frequently inquired about and consulted by students and scholars researching modern China.

All the original Chinese oral history collections are kept at the Rare Book and Manuscript Library (RBML) at Columbia. Some difficulties in accessing the collections from afar and at Columbia have been reported by new users. Among other problems, new users assume that records for these Chinese-language oral histories have been completely entered into CLIO (Columbia Libraries Information Online), Columbia's online catalog, and converted to LC pinyin system, and so are searchable in CLIO, but in fact this is not true. Many authors and titles of the oral histories, if known, are not directly searchable. Some general titles of oral history projects are searchable, and the search results offer substantial useful information in great detail. Yet, few users would search CLIO using the correct general titles, and some specific personal papers and archives cannot be located this way.² Moreover, it seems the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* and other library professional periodicals have not carried any articles focusing on this important oral history collection.³

The Chinese Oral History project at Columbia officially started in 1958 and ended in 1980. Prof. C. Martin Wilbur, the project co-director, prepared an updated, but unfinished inventory for RBML in 1984. A number of other Chinese-related oral history projects of significant importance were conducted at or collected by Columbia. The available guides, printed in 1972, 1979, and 1984, were collected by some institutions, but they have been found not to be perfect in meeting the research needs of the new generation of users who are used to renewed, updated search tools. The general guide at RBML, which has been very useful, seems to be the aggregate of documents such as guides, inventories, and relevant journal articles from various sources at different time. Many of the documents in the guide are informal documents, with undated handwritten notes and corrections.

It is necessary to offer an updated, comprehensive, consistent overview of Chinese oral history collections at Columbia for better access by users and librarians alike. Chinese oral history collections at Columbia mainly consist of the Chinese Oral History Project collection, the China Missionaries Project collection, the Academia Sinica Institute of Modern History oral history collection, and the Zhang Xueliang oral history

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² According to RBML librarians, a considerable number of oral history materials remain to be cataloged. RBML has a decent collection of Chinese rare books, of which only three titles have been cataloged. Soren Edgren (1990) revealed that the Chinese rare book collection at RBML has a number of sample leaves of rare Song edition.

³ The *Journal of Asian Studies* carried a book review article on a published oral history of Li Tsung-jen (Li Zongren) (Lary, 1980) and it briefly mentioned Columbia Chinese Oral History Project.

collection. It is impossible for me to cover all the collections in detail in this article. This article intends to provide essential information on what is available, how to navigate through the multitudes of the collections, and how to communicate requests for access to RBML staff. In particular, it includes the lists of person names in LC pinyin, Chinese and original Romanization, and record titles of the transcribed memoirs, personal papers, and archives that users and librarians may find immediately useful.

Access Issues

Judging from holdings information provided in OCLC OPAC, few institutions have collected Columbia's two-part Chinese oral history project materials in book or microfilm format. Part II of the collections is made up of the memoir of Wellington Koo (Gu, Weijun) only. This series left out many others published in microform or book format.

In 1972, the East Asian Institute at Columbia issued a 38-page descriptive guide to 16 oral histories or autobiographies, entitled *The Chinese Oral History Project*, for sale at \$1. None but the Harvard College Library and the California State University at Sacramento have collected this guide according to OCLC OPAC. Columbia's copy was donated by Martin Wilbur, co-director of the project himself and was kept at RBML, but could not be found in the Columbia OPAC. This useful guide of 1972, however, did not include the memoirs of Hu Shih.

The Oral History Collection of Columbia University (Mason & Starr, 1979) was held by 566 libraries worldwide according to OCLC OPAC. Information on Chinese Oral History Project collections and China Missionaries Project collections was included. But the Chinese oral history collections listed in this publication only covered the 16 oral histories in the project proper, leaving out personal papers, archives, and of course other Chinese oral histories at Columbia after 1979. Information provided on the Chinese Missionaries collections included the list of finalized oral histories deposited by the Oral History Program of Claremont Graduate School, and a statement that "a few interviews with China missionaries, conducted by the Columbia Oral History Office, are included also" (p. 52). No information was given about Columbia's interviews with China missionaries.⁴ And some names of interviewees, such as Dorothy Spicer Andrews and William S. Morton, could not be found.

The Columbia Chinese Oral History Project is listed online on the RBML's Oral History Research Office homepage.⁵ Except for the linked preliminary synopsis of Peter H. L. Chang (Zhang Xueliang) oral history materials, a link to information on the Chinese Oral History Project collections can only be found in the office's Project List, which lists the web link of Chinese Oral History (1958-76, 17,584 p.).⁶ But when clicking on the link, readers are brought back to the initial page.

Commercial databases of oral histories, typically the Alexander Street Press "Oral History Online," offer both full text and index to oral history collections in a comprehensive way.⁷ The Alexander Street Press database includes the index to the China Missionaries Project collection at Columbia and the Chinese Oral History Project initiated at Columbia, but none of them are in full text. Its information simply repeats, and links to, these two Oral History collections at Columbia. However, the Columbia Chinese Oral History Project homepage has been updated to include the Zhang Xueliang Oral History materials, which cannot be found in the searchable database of the Alexander Street Press "Oral History Online."

As mentioned above, personal names from the Chinese oral history collections have not been completely entered into CLIO, or made available in LC pinyin or cross-referenced with LC pinyin names. The original Chinese names were presented in either Wade-Giles system or in many cases, a Romanization devised by the person. In general, many current users are not familiar with the original Romanization of the author names and assume personal names for Chinese language materials are all in LC pinyin now. But any such

⁴ Columbia conducted interviews with Leslie and Mary Fairfield by John T. Mason, with William S. Morton and George Chalmers Browne by George P. Browne, according to records kept at RBML.

⁵ Chinese Oral History Project, at <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/oral/guides/chinese.html>.

⁶ Oral History Research Office Project List, at <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/oral/projects.html>.

⁷ Oral History Online, at <http://www.alexanderstreet6.com/orhi/>.

pinyin searches for Chinese authors of the oral histories in Columbia online catalog will be unsuccessful. Moreover, an updated, comprehensive, formal guide on Chinese oral history collections at Columbia is not compiled yet.

Chinese Oral History Project and Its Collections

When the Chinese Communists won the civil war and took Mainland China in the late 1940s, many eminent figures of the Nationalist government went into exile, particularly to Hong Kong and the New York metropolitan area. In December 1956, Prof. C. Martin Wilbur (1907-1997) of the East Asian Institute, Columbia University, realized the opportunities of interviewing eminent Chinese in New York and got "a bright idea" (Wilbur, 1992, p. 236) to initiate an oral history project. In 1957, he planned to start a Chinese Oral History Project similar to the American Oral History Project. The latter project, initiated in 1948 by Allen Nevins (1890-1971), a renowned professor of history at Columbia, interviewed prominent Americans and transcribed their reminiscences for record-keeping and history studies. In 1958, Professors C. Martin Wilbur and Franklin L. Ho officially started the Chinese Oral History Project in the East Asian Institute at Columbia to interview and record the life recollections of prominent Chinese leaders of the Republican era (1911-49). Different from Prof. Nevins, who interviewed extensively and transcribed the recollections of hundreds of persons, but provided minimal research and editorial assistance, Wilbur decided to use an intensive approach, focusing on a few outstanding persons but trying to compile and provide accurate and detailed autobiographies (Wilbur, 1980; 1981). The project was financed by Columbia University, the Ford Foundation, and later by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Given that funds for the project were not always adequate and project staff must be able to manage the work with limited resources, this approach appeared to be a realistic, expedient option.

In the ensuing years, outstanding Chinese figures, including several residing in Hong Kong, were interviewed, and the life recollections of sixteen eminent people were transcribed, translated, researched, and edited into memoirs deposited in the project collections at RBML. Generally, the subjects interviewed were those who had played major roles in Republican China in important governmental or non-governmental capacities. The interviewees were encouraged to provide private papers and personal archives to accompany the memories. When original documents could not be given, microfilming was undertaken to obtain a copy on microfilm. The repository of personal papers and archives contain diaries, letters and telegrams, official documents, drafts of speeches, rare photographs, as well as documentation of the various stages of each memoir. Most of the private papers are in Chinese, but many were translated into English. A small portion of the papers and archives are English language materials.

The project staff served as outstanding scholar-interviewers. The team included Julie Lien-ying How, Dr. Te-kong Tong, Dr. Minta Chou Wang, Mrs. Alice Kwong Bolocan, Dr. Kai-fu Tsao, Mrs. Lillian Chu Chin, Dr. James Seymour, and Mrs. Crystal Lorch Seidman. Well trained in modern Chinese history, they brought knowledge and research abilities to the interview process. Under the outstanding leadership and supervision of Prof. Wilbur, they tried their best to draw out the maximum information from the interviews, check the account for accuracy and steer the interviews toward scholarly directions. These scholar-interviewers also worked as collaborators with the interviewees, as translators of their finalized memoirs, and sometimes also as co-authors when the memoirs were eventually published (Wilbur, 1980; 1981).

The interview periods ranged from several months to many years, as they were conducted in New York and Hong Kong where the interviewees resided. Each edited and organized memoir was submitted to its author for correction and written approval for deposit at Columbia. Authors of memoirs were given the right to close the manuscript until a given date or event.

The Chinese Oral History Project proper produced sixteen finalized reminiscences that were deposited at RBML. A few unfinished interviews were also deposited. Table 1 shows the author names in pinyin, simplified Chinese, and original Romanization, the titles of life reminiscences, and the interview year for the sixteen reminiscences in the project.

Table 1. Chinese Oral History Project Collection of Reminiscences

Pinyin Name	Chinese Name	Original Name	Record Title	Date
Cai, Zengji	蔡增基 (1892-?)	Choy, Jun-ke (Tsai Tseng-chi)	Reminiscences of Choy Jun-ke	1970
Chen, Guangfu	陈光甫 (1881-1976)	Ch'en, Kuang-fu	Reminiscences of Kuang-fu Ch'en	1961
Chen, Lifu	陈立夫 (1900-2001)	Ch'en, Li-fu	Reminiscences of Li-fu Ch'en	1959
Gu, Weijun	顾维钧 (1888-1985)	Koo, Vi Kyuin Wellington	Reminiscences of Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo	1958-1975
He, Lian	何廉 (1895-1975)	Ho, Lien (Ho, Franklin L.)	Reminiscences of Ho Lien (Franklin L. Ho)	1966
Hu, Shi	胡适 (1891-1962)	Hu, Shih	Reminiscences of Shih Hu	1958
Jiang, Tingfu	蒋廷黻 (1895-1965)	Tsiang, Ting-fu Fuller	Reminiscences of Ting-fu Fuller Tsiang	1965
Kong, Xiangxu	孔祥熙 (1880-1967)	K'ung, Hsiang-hsi (Kung, H. H.)	Reminiscences of H. H. Kung	1958
Li, Hanhun	李汉魂 (1895-1987)	Li, Han-hun	Reminiscences of Han-hun Li	1962
Li, Huang	李璜 (1895-1991)	Li, Huang	Reminiscences of Huang Li: manuscript	[195-?]
Li, Shuhua	李书华 (1890-1979)	Li, Shu-Hua	Reminiscences of Shu-Hua Li	1961
Li, Zongren	李宗仁 (1891-1969)	Li, Tsung-jen	Reminiscences of Tsung-jen Li	1961
Shen, Yiyun	沈亦云 (1894-1971)	Shen, I-yun (Huang, Shen I-yu; Mme. Huang Fu)	Reminiscences of Huang Shen I-yun	1962
Wu, Guozhen	吴国桢 (1903-1984)	Wu, Kuo-Cheng	Reminiscences of Wu Kuo-Cheng	1962
Zhang, Fakui	张发奎 (1896-1980)	Chang, Fa-k'uei	Reminiscences of Fa-k'uei Chang	1970-80
Zuo, Shunsheng	左舜生 (1893-1969)	Tso, Shun-sheng	Reminiscences of Shun-sheng Tso	1961

Personal papers and archives of the interviewees were also acquired and added to the collections. These are open to public users. Table 2 shows the major papers and archives and their major points. These personal papers and archives form an indispensable part of the oral history collections at Columbia.

Table 2. Chinese Oral History Project Collection of Major Personal Papers

Pinyin Name	Chinese Name	Original Name	Papers & Key Points
Chen, Guangfu	陈光甫	Ch'en, Kuang-fu	Ch'en, Kuang-fu Papers, including diplomatic loan documents, diaries, memoir, and notebooks.
Chen, Lifu	陈立夫	Ch'en, Li-fu	Ch'en, Li-fu Papers, including government documents, diplomatic files, correspondence, manuscripts, public speeches, etc. associated with Chen's different stages of career.

Gu, Weijun	顾维钧	Koo, Vi Kyuin Wellington	Koo, Vi Kyuin Wellington Papers, including 90,000 items. Columbia's second largest archives (second to President Truman archives), mostly 1932-1956.
Hu, Shi	胡适	Hu, Shih	Hu, Shih Diaries, on microfilm, the Library of Congress has a copy. Photocopies were published in Taiwan, but some of the diaries are not included. Hu's father's works are also included.
Huang, Fu	黄郛	Huang, Fu	Huang, Fu Papers, mostly in microfilm, including documents associated with Huang's career related to important events, communications with eminent people, 1913-1936.
Jiang, Tingfu	蒋廷黻	Tsiang, Ting-fu Fuller	Tsiang, Ting-fu Papers, including correspondences, diplomatic papers, newspaper clippings, 1947-1964.
Kong, Xiangxu	孔祥熙	K'ung, Hsiang-hsi (Kung, H. H.)	K'ung, Hsiang-hsi Papers, mainly Xi'an Incident documents, government documents, correspondences.
Li, Hanhun	李汉魂	Li, Han-hun	Li, Han-hun Papers, including photocopied documents, diaries and the first draft of memoir, 1926-1946.
Li, Huang	李璜	Li, Huang	Li, Huang Papers, including diaries, manuscripts, 1922-1971.
Li, Shuhua	李书华	Li, Shu-Hua	Li, Shu-Hua Papers, including hundreds of letters from eminent people, 1922-1972.
Li, Zongren	李宗仁	Li, Tsung-jen	Li, Tsung-jen Papers, largely correspondences with American government officials, 1949-1951.
Liu Ruiheng	刘瑞恒	J. Heng Liu (Jui Heng Liu)	J. Heng Liu Papers, including interview on Liu's education, materials on Peking Union Medical College.
Xiong Shihui	熊式辉	Hsiung, Shih-hui	Hsiung Shih-hui Papers, including diaries 1930-1974, autobiography 1907-1950, Jiangxin provincial documents, reports on military delegation in Russia 1945-1946, correspondence from Chiang and other important people.
Zhang, Fakui	张发奎	Chang, Fa-k'uei	Chang, Fa-k'uei Papers, in microfilm, including diaries, war documents, reports, letters, the 3rd Force documents, 1937-1953

There are also other manuscripts and papers related to Liang Qichao; Sun Yat-sen; Song Qingling; Wu Tingfang; Chiang Chiek-shek; Chen Jieru; Song Meiling; Hu Shi; Mao Zedong; Huang Renlin and others. These documentary collections were not associated with the Chinese Oral History Projects at Columbia, or a similar project at Academic Sinica of Taiwan, which is discussed below. Much smaller in scale, these unique manuscripts and papers are also very valuable (Yang, 1998).

Furthermore, Chester Fritz's *Six-month Diary Through Inland China in 1917*, Donald C. Dunham's *The Influences of American Education in South China* written in 1935, and a collection of W. H. Donald (William Henry Donald) correspondences, 1926-1946 are also of special historical interest (Wilbur, 1988). These are unique documentary collections on Republican China that are also kept at RBML.

In the opinion of some noted historians such as Yang Tianshi, the personal papers and archives, which are mostly related to the Oral History Projects, are of more historical significance than the life reminiscences (Yang, 1998, p. 689).

Oral History Collection from the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

As one of the earliest few subjects interviewed in New York in 1958, Hu Shih cooperated impressively with the Columbia Chinese Oral History Project. He not only encouraged some friends to participate in the project, but also helped start the oral history initiative in Academia Sinica to which he moved to work as the President.⁸

During 1958, C. Martin Wilbur met Guo Tingyi (Kuo Ting-ye), Director of the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica. They agreed that a similar oral history project would be conducted by the Institute of Modern History. Columbia subsidized the project in Taiwan by sending \$1,000 per year for the necessary expenses of entertaining and transporting the interview subjects, which were the necessary courtesies not financed by the budget-limited Academia Sinica (Wilbur, 1981, p. 1085; 1992, p. 246). (The subsidy to the institute was also said to be \$1,000-2,000 per year [Zhang, 1997, p. 127].) When the institute successfully won 10-year grant awards amounting to \$430,000 from the Ford Foundation and started implementing the grant projects in 1962, Columbia decided to suspend its subsidy to the Institute for the oral history project. The grant awards were made possible with the great help from Wilbur, who read, edited, and revised the proposals; John K. Fairbank, George Taylor and other leading China scholars also helped (Zhang, 1997). With consent from Wilbur and the Ford Foundation representative, the subsidy to the Institute subsequently came from the Ford grants, and the oral history project in Taiwan could be continued and expanded.

In return for initial funding from Columbia and the strong help from C. Martin Wilbur, the Institute of Modern History deposited the unpublished manuscripts of oral histories at Columbia whenever the interviews were finished, edited and finalized. Columbia Chinese Oral History Project staff prepared an English abstract to accompany the manuscripts to be kept at RBML. When the manuscripts were published as books in Taiwan, the books were sent to be included in the East Asian Library collections at Columbia. After his retirement, Wilbur gave most of his personal papers to Columbia. Part of his papers and archives were given to the Institute of Modern History when the time came in 1989, perhaps as a reciprocal gesture.⁹

In total, 37 memoirs resulted from interviews conducted by the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica were given to Columbia (see Table 3). Compared to Columbia's finalized memoirs, the memoirs from Taiwan are generally shorter in length. The English abstracts prepared for some of them are as long as the original documents. The notables interviewed represented nearly all provinces of Republican China.

Table 3. Chinese Oral History Collection from the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica

Pinyin Name	Chinese Name	Original Name	Date
Bai, Yu	白瑜	Pai Yu	1962-1963
Chen, Zhaoying	陈肇英	Ch'en Chao-ying	1961
Fu, Bingchang	符秉常	Fu P'ing-ch'ang	1959-1960
Gong, Hao	龚浩	Kung Hao	1962
He, Guoguang	何国光	Ho Kuo-kuang	1961-1962
Hu, Zongduo	胡宗铎	Hu Tsung-to	1962
Ji, Yiqiao	戢翼翘	Chi Yi-ch'iao	1964
Lei, Yin	雷殷	Lei Yng	1964
Li, Hongwen	李鸿文	Li Hung-wen	1963-1964
Li, Pinxian	李品仙	Li P'in-hsien	1963

⁸ See Hu's letters to Shen Yiyun, encouraging her to participate in Chinese Oral History Project at Columbia (Geng & Ouyang, 1996, p. 1551-1552), to Tang Degang, stating that he and Guo Tingyi invited the six people, who agreed to first participate in Taiwan oral history project, to dinner (Geng & Ouyang, 1995, p. 1459).

⁹ Gifts of Personal & Organizational Archives to the Institute of Modern History: C. Martin Wilbur, at [http://archives.sinica.edu.tw/main/person.html#韋慕庭\(Clarence%20Martin%20Wilbur\)](http://archives.sinica.edu.tw/main/person.html#韋慕庭(Clarence%20Martin%20Wilbur)).

Li, Wenbin	李文彬	Li Wen-pin (chih-ch'ing)	
Li, Yuwan	李毓万	Li Yu-wan	1965
Liu, Hangchen	刘航琛	Liu Hang-shen	1961
Liu, Jingshan	刘景山	Liu Ching-shan	1965
Liu, Maoen	刘茂恩	Liu Mao-en	1962-1963
Liu, Shiyi	刘士毅	Liu Shih-i (Jen-fu)	1963
Ma, Chaojun	马超俊	Ma Ch'ao-chun	1961
Mei, Jiaolin	梅乔林	Mei Ch'iao-lin	Mei's articles, 1950-1955
Mo, Jipeng	莫纪彭	Mo Chi-p'eng	1961
Nie, Qide (Mme. Zhang, Qihuang)	聂其德 (张其煌夫人)	Nee Nieh Ch'i-te (Mme Chang Ch'i-huang)	1962
Qin, Dechun	秦德纯	Ch'in Te-ch'un	1960-1961
Shen, Honglie	沈鸿烈	Shen Hung-lieh	1962
Shi, Jingting	石敬亭	Shih Ching-t'ing	self-written biography
Su, Lianzhong	孙连仲	Sun Lien-chung	1960
Wan, Yaohuang	万耀煌	Wan Yao-huang	Diary-based memoir
Wang, Chongping	汪崇屏	Wang Ch'ung-p'ing	1960-1961
Wu, Kaixian	吴开先	Wu K'ai-hsien	1964-1965
Xiang, Goufu	向构父	Hsiang Kou-fu (Hsiang Jui-i)	1963
Xiong, Bin	熊斌	Hsiung Pin	1960-1961
Yang, Sen	杨森	Yang Sen	1963-1964
Yuan, Tongchou	袁同畴	Yuan T'ung-ch'ou	
Zhang, Ting	张廷锷	Chang Ting-o	
Zhang, Weihai	张维瀚	Chang Wei-han	1960
Zhang, Zhiben	张知本	Chagn Chih-pen	1960
Zhao, Hengxi	赵恒惕	Chao Hen-t'i	1960-1961
Zhong, Boyi	钟伯毅	Chung Pai-yi	1960-1961
Zhou, Yongneng	周庸能	Chou Yung-neng	1964

In addition, a number of miscellaneous manuscripts were also given to Columbia. They include the following:

- Deng Jiayan (Teng Chia-yen) 邓家彦, 6 photographs of revolutionary leaders from Teng's collection.
- Zhang Jia'ao (Chang Chia-ao) 张嘉璈, an autobiography manuscript, particularly about his career 1913-1935, written at the request of Franklin Ho in about 1960.
- Chen Qitian (Ch'en Ch'i-t'ien) 陈启天, an autobiography manuscript, done in 1958.
- Xu Enceng (Hsu En-tseng) 徐恩曾, an English manuscript for the book "The Invisible Conflict", later published by Chinese Viewpoints, Hong Kong, 1958.
- Chen Lifu, documents detailing the struggles of KMT against Chinese Communist Party in 1927-1937.
- Chen Guofu (Ch'en Kuo-fu) 陈果夫, Xeroxed copies of two volumes in Chinese: one volume Commemorating Ch'en in 1951 and one named *Investigation of the Chinese Land System* dated 1937. Gift by his brother Chen Lifu.
- Wang Zhengting (C. T. Wang) (Wang Cheng-t'ing) 王正廷, autobiography, completed in 1956, entitled *Looking Back and Looking Forward*, a printout of a microfilm copy.

Oral History Collections of China Missionaries Project

The Oral History Program of Claremont Graduate School¹⁰ started this project in 1969 with a 3-year grant from the Henry Luce Foundation. The goal of the project was to assess the influence of the China missionary movement, 1900-1950. About 50 Christian workers of various denominations were interviewed in the project. The interview manuscripts of 44 people were deposited in the project collection, representing such Christian denominations as Methodist (11), Congregational (10), Presbyterian (5), Disciples of Christ (4), Catholic (3), YMCA (2), and YWCA, Society of Friends, Lutheran, Church of the Brethren, Episcopal, Reformed Church of America, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, and China Inland Mission.

The recollections covered personal and organizational stories and experiences, conditions in urban and rural China, the interaction between American residents and Chinese communities, and the religious and sociopolitical confluences that shaped modern Chinese history in the first half of the 20th century. The project was funded by the Henry Luce Foundation. According to funding requirements, ten copies of the transcripts were deposited in a number of universities having extensive resources in Chinese history, of which Columbia is one. In addition to finalized manuscripts, archival materials from the interviewees were given to the project and added to the collection, which were listed in appendix to the donor's manuscript.

Columbia Oral History Office also conducted a few interviews of China missionaries on their own and the finalized reminiscences were deposited in the collection of China missionaries at RBML. Thus, Columbia has a richer oral history collection on China missionaries than other institutions that received copies of the China Missionaries memoirs from Claremont Graduate School. Table 4 lists the Christian workers interviewed, their birth year, and the year the interview was conducted.

Table 4. China Missionaries Project Collection

Name	Birth Year	Interview Year
Ady, Merrill Steele	1897	1971
Allen, Netta Powell	1890	1971
Andrews, Dorothy Spicer		1970
Andrews, John Nevins	1891	1970
Baker, James Chamberlain	1879	1969
Bradshaw, Homer Vernon		1971
Bradshaw, Wilda Hackenbury		1971
Browne, George Chalmers	1915	1975
Cranston, Earl	1895	1969
Cranston, Mildred Welch	1898	1971
Cross, Rowland McLean	1888	1969
Dizney, Helen	1894	1970
Fairfield, Leslie		1972
Fairfield, Mary		1972
Faulkner, Cyril	1911	1971
Fuller, Glen V.	1894	1970
Goulter, Oswald John	1890	1971
Hayes, Edward Pearce	1895	1970

¹⁰ Claremont Graduate University Oral History Catalogue includes China Missionaries Project at http://web.cgu.edu/oralhistory/china_missionaries_project.htm.

Hayes, Egbert M.	1886	1969
Heininger, Alfred Dixon	1891	1971
Holleman, Clarence H.	1890	1969
Houston, Lyda Suydam	1891	1971
Hylbert, Ethel Lacey	1889	1970
Ikenberry, Ernest LeRoy	1892	1971
Johnson, Lydia	1893	1971
Jones, Francis Price	1890	1970
Jones, Lucille Williams	1889	1970
Kellogg, Claude Rupert	1886	1970
Latimer, Mary Lee	1898	1971
Loftus, John Joseph	1902	1971
McCallum, James Henry	1893	1970
McCormick, Mary Colmcille (Sr.)	1892	1971
Morton, William S.		
Oliver, Jay Charles	1886	1970
Reed, Alice Clara	1890	1969
Rowley, Grace May	1887	1971
Scott, Agnes Kelly	1891	1972
Scott, Roderick	1885	1970
Simkin, Margaret Timberlake	1892	1971
Smythe, Lewis Strong Casey	1901	1971
Smythe, Margaret Garrett	1901	1972
Stanley, Louise Hathaway	1880	1971
Steurt, Marjorie Rankin		1970
Stockwell, F. Olin	1900	1971
Tootell, George Thomas	1886	1969
Topping, William Hill	1888	1970
Ward, Katherine Bertha Boeye	1900	1971
Wiley, Martha	1874	1969
Winance, Eleutherius	1909	1969
Winans, Pearl Beatrice Fosnot	1891	1970

Zhang Xueliang Oral History Materials

The oral history interview with Zhang Xueliang was conducted in Taiwan during 1991-1993. This interview was also extended with Edith Chao Chang (Zhao Yidi), Zhang's wife. This extensive interview material was donated to Columbia in 1995. Columbia University conducted a shorter interview with Zhang in 1990. The two comprehensive interviews and Chinese transcriptions constitute Zhang Xueliang oral history at Columbia. They were not open to the public until 2002 at Zhang's 100th birthday. An index is available with the Zhang oral history.¹¹

Zhang Xueliang and Zhao Yidi Papers, or, in Columbia's official name for the files, Peter and Edith Chang Papers, were gifts from Robert Chang, Zhang Xueliang's son. The papers include correspondence, manuscripts, notes, documents, artwork, calligraphy, study materials, photographs, published materials, and news clippings, detailing the various stages of the life of Zhang and his wife from the 1930s to 2001.

¹¹ Peter H. L. Chang Oral History Materials <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/oral/zhangll.html>.

The Peter and Edith Chang Papers Finding Aid online has both English and Chinese versions.¹² Unfortunately, because Zhang Xueliang's name in pinyin is not included in the title of finding aid homepage, users cannot locate it through a search for him on the general online search engines. However, the finding aid itself was carefully created and is well organized. It has helped a great number of users to access the Zhang oral histories and archives.

The oral history and papers are also kept at the RBML at Columbia and open to users. A dedicated room, Peter H.L. and Edith C. Chang Reading Room, is also available at the RBML.

Conclusion

There are other China-related oral history collections at Columbia. Examples are *Reminiscences of Tsung-dao Lee* (Li Zhendao 李政道) and *Reminiscences of Chen Ning Yang* (Yang Zhenning 杨振宁)¹³, both based on interviews conducted in 1964 in association with the Nobel Laureates on Scientific Research Project. There is also the Chinatown Telling Lives Oral History Project, started as a part of the September 11, 2001 Oral History Narrative and Memory Project. These are unique collections of great importance. However, the major collections of China-related oral history are the reminiscences of the Chinese Oral History Project and related papers; the Institute of Modern History, Academic Sinica memoirs and papers; the China Missionaries oral histories; and Zhang Xueliang oral histories and related papers.

Because not all the oral histories and related materials are fully processed, cataloged, or updated, new users may have difficulties locating information from Columbia online catalog or in communicating their needs to access specific collections. It is hoped that this synopsis of the Chinese oral history collection, or at least the personal names alphabetically presented in multiple ways in this article, will help new users or researchers and librarians outside Columbia to locate relevant information and communicate their requests for more efficient access.

At present, the most heavily used Chinese oral history collections are those of Zhang Xueliang. Many users of the Zhang oral history and papers have pointed out the problems and issues associated with the original interviews and transcriptions. Allan Nevins (1966), the father of oral history wrote: "Now and then, too, the work originally done had to be revised and redone" (p. 601). The plan to re-transcribe the interviews, correct errors and publish the corrected, annotated, finalized transcripts as books in English, Chinese and Japanese simultaneously is under way. Columbia has also begun microfilming the Zhang papers and archives in order to make them more accessible to users in the world. Furthermore, the guide to the Chinese oral history collections has been taken on as a digital project and will be scanned, processed, and uploaded to websites for more convenient access.

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¹² Peter and Edith Chang Papers Finding Aid, at <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/rare/guides/Chang/>.

¹³ *Reminiscences of Chen Ning Yang* was surprisingly unknown to Tang Degang, according to Tang (1999), which is a collection of Tang's essays, including "Yang Zhengning; Oral History; Waliba", pp 182-186. The essay introduced the friendship between Yang and Tang and their common interest in oral histories. Yang did not inform Tang of his participation in the oral history project, and Tang apparently was not aware of it.

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