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Author(s): Fan Yuan-Lien

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EASTERN TRENDS IN THE NEW SCIENCES**The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture**

By FAN YUAN-LIEN

The United States of America made two remissions of the Boxer Indemnity to China, the first in 1908 by the late President Roosevelt and the second in 1924 by President Coolidge. The first remission has resulted in the sending of Chinese students to America since 1909 and in the founding of Tsing Hua College. The second remission which consists of the balance of the indemnity due America has called into existence the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, the subject of the present article.

The China Foundation was established by a mandate of the President of the Republic of China dated September 17, 1924. By that mandate, a board of self-perpetuating trustees, fourteen in number, nine Chinese and five Americans, was created. The Chinese members of the board were Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Dr. Huang Yen-pei, Dr. Chiang Monlin, Dr. Chang Poling, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Mr. Y. T. Tsur and myself, and the American members were Professor Paul Monroe, Professor John Dewey, Mr. R. S. Greene, Mr. J. E. Baker and Mr. C. R. Bennett. By a later mandate, Dr. V. K. Ting was added, thus making the board of trustees fifteen in all. Since its appointment, the personnel of the board has undergone some change.

The board of trustees meets twice a year, once in February and once in June. The duties of this board are responsible and manifold. Among them may be mentioned, (1) the receiving and depositing of funds, (2) the application of these funds to the promotion of educational and cultural enterprises, (3) the creation of an endowment fund, (4) the receiving and disposing of other funds for educational or cultural enterprises. When the board is not in session, its duties are looked after by the executive committee, assisted by a finance committee. As these committees only meet at intervals, the administration of the Foundation is entrusted to a director and a staff, who are the only paid members of the Foundation. It is the duty of the director to assist the board in ascertaining the educational needs and tendencies of the country and to carry out its decisions.

The uses to which the funds of the Foundation are to be put can be best described by quoting the resolution of the board at its annual meeting held on June 2, 1925, which runs as follows: "Resolved, that the funds from the remitted portion of the indemnity due the United States of America to be entrusted to the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture should be devoted to the development of scientific knowledge and to the application of such knowledge to the conditions in China, through the promotion of technical training, of scientific research, experimentation and demonstration and training in science teaching and to the advancement of cultural enterprises of a permanent character, such as libraries and the like."

Science Stressed

On the basis of this fundamental resolution, detailed plans have been worked out which, among others, include: (1) the establishment of science professorships at national normal colleges, having for its object the improvement of science instruction in secondary schools; (2) the establishment of research professorships, research fellowships and research prizes, in order to promote and stimulate the spirit of scientific research among

Chinese students; (3) the making of grants to scientific institutions and for special applied sciences, aiming at the solution of designated scientific problems; (4) the establishment of a metropolitan library as well as the promotion of library science, so that our young men may be induced to become librarians, as libraries grow up in different parts of the country.

In the execution of these plans, however, the Foundation has made it a practice to extend aid to existing institutions with a record of efficient service and administration rather than to newly founded institutions. Preference is given to those institutions or enterprises which, by our aid, may be stimulated to greater efforts to help themselves. Then emphasis is also laid on the idea of geographical distribution, so that the aid extended by the Foundation may bring about the maximum amount of good to the people through the medium of the student body.

Showing what the Foundation has attempted so far, it may not be out of place to give the list of institutions and enterprises to which and for what aid has been granted.

In order not to give any false impression, it should be said that the program as outlined above has not been fully carried out and that this is not due to the fault of the Foundation or of the institutions. It is because half of the schools and colleges which received aid were situated in regions where revolutionary changes obtained and, as a consequence, had either to suspend operation or to undergo reorganization. Were it not for this widespread political unrest, the full program would be well and satisfactorily under way. Sad as the present conditions are, our educators are making frantic efforts to keep up the work of education in and out of schools and so the work of the Foundation is faring better than could be expected.

National Libraries

Perhaps a word or two ought to be said in regard to the three enterprises which are being conducted under the direct supervision of the Foundation. First and foremost is the Metropolitan Library of Peking. It is the intention of the Foundation that this Library, now in its temporary quarters, should serve as a model for future libraries of the country and in it will be stored, in addition to modern literature, some of the most valuable and priceless collections of Chinese books and manuscripts that exist. An historic and centrally located site has been secured from the Government for the purpose and the construction of the Library will be started in the spring of 1928 and it is hoped that the new building will be ready for occupancy early in 1930. Next to the Metropolitan Library, the China Institute in America deserves mention. The object of this institution is to promote educational and cultural relations between China and the United States in their broad aspects. Its headquarters are in New York City.

Last, but not least interesting, of all is the Social Research Work which is being done under the auspices of the Foundation. The department was created as the outcome of a donation from the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York. Since its organization, it has been giving its attention to the investigation of various problems such as a survey of handicraft workers of Peking, the family budget of elementary school teachers of Peking, family budget studies of factory workers at Shanghai, a survey of factory workers at Tangku, marketing of farm products, a rural survey, etc. So far the department has published a book called "Manual for Social Investigators". Another volume to be entitled "The China Labor Year Book" is in the process of preparation.

List of Grants

Institutions, etc.	Where located	Purposes for which aid is granted
National Southeastern University	Nanking, Kiangsu Province	
Wuchang University	Wuchang, Hupeh	
Peking National Normal University	Peking, Chihli	These institutions are aided according to (1) the plan for the establishment of professorships in science teaching and (2) the seven year program for science teaching.
Chengtu Higher Normal School and Chengtu University	Chengtu, Szechuan	
National University of Kwangtung	Canton, Kwangtung	
National Northeastern University	Mukden, Fengtien	
National Normal University for Women and National University for Women	"	
Min Teh Middle School	Peking, Chihli	
Nankai Middle School	Changsha, Hunan	For advancement of science of teaching
Tsu Yee Institute	Tientsin, Chihli	For advancement of science of teaching
National University of Peking	Changsha, Hunan	For advancement of technical education
Fu-tan University	Peking, Chihli	For equipment and research work of the physics department
Nankai University	Shanghai, Kiangsu	For development of biological science
Ta Tung University	Tientsin, Chihli	For advancement of science teaching and research work
Chung Hwa University	Shanghai, Kiangsu	For additional scientific equipment
Research Fellowships	Wuchang, Hupeh	For advancement of science teaching
Research Prizes	"	
The National Geological Survey	Peking, Chihli	For field work, research, and equipment
The Science Society of China	Nanking, Kiangsu	For research work of the biological laboratory
College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University	Nanking, Kiangsu	For improvement of rice, wheat and cotton and extension work
Nanyang University	"	For development of technical education
Institute of Technical Training	Shanghai, Kiangsu	
1. Training of Chinese Industrial Experts in U. S.	Shanghai, Kiangsu	For placing Chinese students in American factories for practice work
2. Training of Factory Apprentices in Shanghai	"	For training of apprentices in Shanghai factories
The Hsiang Ya Medical College	Changsha, Hunan	For additional building and equipment
National Association for the Advancement of Education	Peking, Chihli	For development of educational research
National Association of Vocational Education in China	Shanghai, Kiangsu	For development of vocational education
The Metropolitan Library	Peking, Chihli	For capital expenditure
Professorships and Scholarships in Library Science	Wuchang, Hupeh	For training of librarians
The Social Research Department	Peking, Chihli	For investigation of social problems
The China Institute in America	New York City, U. S. A.	For promotion of international educational and cultural relations

The preceding paragraphs roughly represent what the Foundation is doing. It cannot claim that it has yet done anything creditable, although it is tackling some very large problems, but it may be said that a beginning is being made in this form of educational assistance, which, till recently, has not been well-known in this country. It is hoped that the Foundation may help to accomplish what it has set out to do, and that, further, it may be the means of inducing other similar organizations to make like endeavors. The United States of America, by its two remissions of the Indemnity, is laying a solid groundwork, on which true sympathy, lasting friendship, and happy relations between China and America may be built up.

NEWS NOTES

THE LEAGUE

Mr. S. Aoki, Chief of the Tokyo office of the League of Nations, has sent to the Central Headquarters of the Institute a resumé of the report made by him to the Geneva Secretariat following the 1927 Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, to which he had been appointed unofficial observer.

An official confidential report having been submitted to the League by his colleague, Mr. H. R. Cummings of the Geneva Secretariat, Mr. Aoki confined himself, he says, to his "general impressions" on several subjects, namely: Chinese discussions, population and food problems, race questions, the draft treaty for peace, the Constitution of the Institute, the relationship between the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Pan-Pacific Union (the work of which latter he considers is being absorbed in the former), and between the Institute and the League, and finally the place of the League in Pacific matters. Mr. Aoki considers it "most appropriate that the League recognize the significance of Pacific problems by sending its observers to Honolulu," and hopes to contribute personally to future collaboration between the two institutions.

CONSTITUTIONAL RATIFICATION

The two branches of the National Council of Australia, the Sydney and Melbourne Groups, have ratified the Constitution of the Institute, according to information received from G. L. Wood, Honorary Secretary for Australia. Australia is the first of the national councils to accomplish ratification, within the knowledge of the Central Secretariat.

DR. BLAKESLEE IN CHINA

Professor George H. Blakeslee of the Department of History and International Relations at Clark University, is continuing his tour of the Orient begun after the July Conference which he attended as a member of the American Group.

Word comes from Professor Blakeslee from Shanghai, indicating that he is "carrying the message of the Honolulu method" wherever he goes. The letter enclosed a clipping from the North China Daily News of November 14th, reporting a large meeting at the Union Club of China at which Dr. Blakeslee spoke on the July Conference of the Institute. Dr. Herman Liu presided over the cosmopolitan gathering.