

哈佛燕京圖書館文獻叢刊第九種

美國哈佛大學哈佛燕京圖書館藏蔣廷黻資料

The Tsang Ting-Fu Collection in the Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University, U.S.A.

陳紅民 傅 敏 / 主編

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Treasures for Scholars Worldwide

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十 中華教育文化基金會資料

22 SEPT 1952

CHINA FOUNDATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Cable Address: "Chinafound"

Telephone: Judson 6-1610

1790 Broadway, Room 701

New York 19, New York

U. S. A.

September 19, 1952

To the Members of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation
for the Promotion of Education and Culture:

In connection with the 23rd Annual Meeting to be held on
September 27, 1952 at ten a.m. at the Chinese Embassy, 2311 Massachusetts
Avenue in Washington, D. C., we beg to send herewith the following:

1. Drafted Resolutions for the Consideration of the
Board
2. Agenda, with Appendices No. I to No. VI

Respectfully,



Financial Secretary

Enclosures:

THE CHINA FOUNDATION FOR
THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE, 1950-1964

In April 1964, the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture was held in Taipei. The China Foundation was forced by circumstances beyond its own control to move to New York in 1950; and this has been the first of its annual meeting ever held in Taipei. Notwithstanding the facts that the operations of the China Foundation have been centered around the educational and cultural institutions in Free China and that since 1950, it has been extending constant ^{financial assistance} subsidies to universities and colleges in Taiwan, the Foundation has not had the opportunity of making frequent contacts with other sectors of the society and its work may not be entirely known to them. A brief report on the activities and operations of the Foundation during these years is, therefore, called for.

In order to appreciate fully the Foundation's operations, it is imperative to understand certain general information. We shall begin with the Foundation's history.

I. Brief History of the China Foundation

The United States Congress and Administration twice decided to remit the unpaid annual instalments of the "Boxer Indemnity" to the Chinese Government. The first instance was in 1908, with a total maximum amount possibly reaching US\$12 million remitted. In commensurate with the request made by the Ch'ing Court, the United States Government agreed to use the fund for educating Chinese students in the United States and for establishing a Tsing Hua College (the predecessor of the National Tsing Hua University). It also was agreed later by the two Governments that a "Tsing Hua University Endowment Fund Foundation", composed of the Ministers of Education and Foreign Affairs of the Chinese Government and the American Minister to China, was to manage the use of the fund. Each month the instalment of the Boxer Indemnity was paid by the Chinese Government in the form of a check to the United States Government and, after endorsing it, the latter handed it to the Foundation.

The decision for the second remission was made in 1924. It was then planned that a total sum of US\$6,137,552.90 would be remitted out of the annual instalments of the Boxer Indemnity. By mutual agreement of the two Governments, the management of the remitted fund should be entrusted to a "China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture". The China Foundation was thus founded in accordance with an order of September 17, 1924 by the Government of the Republic of China.

as a Foundation with responsibility for the custody of the second remission. On July 16, 1925, by an Executive Order issued by President Coolidge of the United States to the Secretary, the China Foundation was recognized as an agent designated by the Chinese Government to receive the remitted funds from the annual instalments of the Boxer Indemnity from the United States.

In June 1925, the Board of Trustees held its first annual meeting. The Board has been ever since dedicating itself to the promotion of educational and cultural activities in China. In view of the fact that the Tsing Hua University Endowment Fund had suffered considerable losses during the period of 1912-1928 as a result of malmanagement which affected seriously the subsequent development of the University and in view of the success of the China Foundation in managing its own fund, by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Tsing Hua Endowment Fund and with the approval of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China, the China Foundation was requested to accept the permanent custody and management of the Tsing Hua Endowment Fund in 1929. The transfer of the custody was first proposed by the then Minister of Education, Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, and concurred by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Chengting T. Wang, and the then President of National Tsing Hua University, Dr. Lo Chia-lun. Upon accepting the permanent custody of the Tsing Hua Endowment Fund, the China Foundation prepared a "Rules Governing the Administration of the Tsing Hua Univer-

sity Endowment Fund" and a "Rules Governing the Administration of the American Boxer Indemnity Instalments remitted to the Chinese Government for the Benefit of Tsing Hua University" and set up special accounts to handle separately the trusted Fund.

Work by the China Foundation in the fields of science and culture prior to 1950 was well-known to most people in China. And it was also evident that the Tsing Hua University Endowment Fund, under the management of the China Foundation, had first been stabilized and later grown rapidly and steadily. There seems to be no need to repeat these facts in this Report. It is to be pointed out, however, in this connection that the Chinese Government ceased to pay the Boxer Indemnity instalments since the War of Resistance against Japan commenced in 1937 and that with the conclusion of the Treaty for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights in China and the Regulation of Related Matters between China and the United States in 1943 the Indemnity was no longer in existence. Thus for the funds of the China Foundation and for the Tsing Hua University Endowment Fund, the actual amounts received were smaller than the amounts originally envisaged.

Furthermore, during the War of Resistance incomes from certain bonds and generally-recognized ~~premium securities~~ ^{preferred stocks} held by the China Foundation were completely wiped out which had disastrous effect on the promotion of the Foundation's activities. All work, however, were carried on as usual, except for the fact that several annual meetings

of the Board of Trustees were postponed or suspended. With the Second World War coming to an end, the Foundation moved back to Nanking.

But the situation continued to worsen and the Foundation was forced to move first to Shanghai and then Hongkong. In 1950, under most adverse circumstances, the Foundation had to transfer all its moveable securities and cash assets from Hongkong to New York.

Thereafter, only United States currency assets of the Foundation's fund and trusted funds have been income-producing. All the other assets have not borne any income and their actual property values are questionable (under the present condition, their values may be temporarily regarded as nil). Consequently, the value of the income-producing assets of the China Foundation had shrunk significantly during the first few years after the Foundation moved to New York, and the income of the Foundation had also been decreased accordingly. Fortunately, in this time of trial and tribulation, Dr. Hu Shih assumed the responsibility as the Acting Director of the Foundation. And it was largely through his untiring efforts and those of the members of the Executive and Finance Committees, the assets and annual income of the Foundation have gradually improved. At the present moment (April 1964), the book value of the income-producing assets of the China Foundation reached to US\$1.6 million with an annual income at about US\$75,000. The book value of the Tsing Hua University Endowment Fund reached to US\$8.4 million with an annual income at about US\$300,000.

The administrative expenses of the China Foundation ordinarily accounted for one-sixth of its annual income. Part of the expenses was paid to the National City Bank of New York for its investment planning and securities custody. About one-sixth of the annual income was set aside for reserves and for inclusion into the Endowment Fund; this has been necessary for any Foundation in order to maintain its own existence. The balances of the annual income were all used as subsidies to educational and cultural activities. Presently, about three-fourths of the subsidies were being spent in Taiwan, the remaining was for subsidies to Chinese scholars and cultural institutions in the United States.

Since the reactivation of the National Tsing Hua University in Taiwan through the establishment of the Research Institute of Nuclear Science at Hsin-chu, the Mon's share of the annual income from the Tsing Hua University Endowment Fund has been used for helping the development of the University, with a small portion set aside for reserves and for inclusion into the Endowment Fund. When the atomic accelerator ^{being} was installed in the Tsing Hua University, large amount of investment was required (figured at about US\$2 million) which could not be financed with the annual income of the University's Endowment Fund, at that time amounted at US\$200,000 per annum. Consequently, a contract of loan was entered into by the University and the First National City Bank of New York with the China Foundation