At the private viewing of Art Treasures from the Chinese Palace Museums loaned by the Republic of China at the Metropolitan Museum of Art Evening of Double Ten, October Tenth, 1961

Gala Event was given by China Institute under the Chairmanship of Mr. Henry R. Luce and Mrs. Edward F. Hutton, and the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Honorary Patron.

In the background is the calligraphy by Tsung Ch’i-ch’ang (1555-1638, Ming Dynasty).
To the Friends of China Institute:

In 1961 China Institute became 35 years of age. The following outline of the birth and growth of this unique American-Chinese partnership will be of interest to all who have helped the Institute to ride out those stormy three and a half decades.

1926. On May 25 the Institute opened its bi-national office in New York City and commenced operation.

1927-29. First split and civil war between the Nationalists and Communists created political and economic chaos throughout China so much that China Foundation was compelled to discontinue its financial support. In 1929 the co-founders, Drs. Monroe and Dr. Kuo, decided to resign to the Institute, which then was a subsidiary of the Foundation, into a self-supporting American corporation. Dr. Kuo, co-founder and first Director, accepted a high government post in Nanking. In 1930, the infant corporation was left in my inexperienced hands.

1939-42. The United States was going through the worst stock market crash and economic depression in modern times. During this time we made our maiden attempt at fund-raising.

1934 and 1937-38. Japan attacked Mukden and Shanghai.

1937-45. 8 year war of attrition between Japan and China.

1949. Following 4 years of post war inflation and renewed civil war the Communists occupied the mainland and the National Government moved to Taiwan.

1950-61. The last 10 years have been a period of confusion and uncertainty. The Korean War added to the cumulative fears of the “Stilwell Incident,” the White Paper and the Marshall Mission which resulted in this country’s general indifference or misunderstanding toward all things on or concerning China. This unfavorable atmosphere is being confounded by the “Hate America” campaign of Communist China.

During such a prolonged period of internal upheaval and deterioration of international relations, it is remarkable that the Institute not only has survived but has remained whole and hearty and is still going strong. Time has proven the enduring value of our work, the wisdom and foresight of its founders and the devotion and loyalty of its Trustees and Staff. We have managed to adjust ourselves to changing needs of the time and to rise to meet the challenges and opportunities for service to both nations.

In category various activities may be reviewed as follows:

1. Lecturers and Artists. We pioneered in organizing exchange of distinguished scholars and artists on a month-long scale probably for the most important event was the visit of Mei Lan-Fang in 1930. Since the Korean War this activity has been considerably curtailed. However, in New York we still offer public lectures and present to the public, young as well as noted Chinese artists including painters and musicians.

2. Student Aid. Our service to students residing in high international Chinese-creative studies was turned over to us in 1933 and when both the United States and Chinese governments appointed us as agent for their various projects from 1942-55 including aiding 1,666 stranded students, on-the-job training for 264 engineers and 474 foremen for running the Burma Road and the securing and administering 102 million emergency aid funds. This program has diminished sharply during the last 10 years. Now we administer only the Loo Fellowships but still assist a number of worthy students in obtaining other fellowships and scholarships.

3. Teacher Training. Twenty-eight years ago in September, 1933, we pioneered in offering orientation courses on China to American teachers in New York City. Enrollment has increased fivefold. We also initiated similar courses during summer sessions at different teachers’ colleges. Our peak period was from 1934-1955 when we conducted model workshops in the East, Midwest, and on the Pacific Coast. Since then we have had to cut down for two summer courses in the East.

For New York City, our current enrollment averages 500 each semester. During the last 28 years a total of 5,370 teachers have graduated from various courses and sessions.

4. Adult Education. This field, though much in need of help, is too large to cover in this report. However, at the invitation of certain innumerable adult schools we began to offer and are still offering orientation courses in Northern New Jersey and Westchester county. In some years

we put on all summer courses at Unity House, Pa., at Chautauqua, New York, and Lakside, Ohio on mass education scales reaching as many as 20,000 at Chautauqua in 1951.

5. Hospitality. Weekly Friday “Open House” is still being carried on and prospering. Because of reduced staff we had to discontinue one day “Open House” and our hospitality activities in some 41 centers in other parts of the country. Fortunately, during recent years, the International Houses and Foreign Student Advisers of the different colleges and universities have been more adequately financed and staffed to make up more or less for our withdrawal.

6. Vocational Counseling and Placement. We met this urgent postwar emergency by securing special grants which enabled us to establish a separate department (1951-1955). Since then the students themselves have learned how to find vacation or part time employment in cooperation with Foreign Student Advisers and other organizations. We still handle a small number of cases especially applications for full time positions here and in Taiwan.

7. Forums and Conferences. From 1942-1950 we held monthly forums and annual conferences at 10 different university centers. They were called National Reconstruction Forums and Conferences and were for the purpose of bringing together students of various specialties to discuss the problems of their nation. To the conclusion of these forums we have invited to go over the findings of the Forums and to present research findings, some of which were published in monthly bulletins and National Reconstruction Quarterly. Since 1950 we have been conducting only one Forum per year. After a lapse of 6 years we began in 1955 a new type of conference entitled Round Table Conference on Chinese-American Cultural Relations in cooperation with the University of Maryland. In 1957 we held similar conferences in the Midwest and in collaboration with the University of Michigan and the University of Washington.

The seven categories of activities so far summarized are among our on-going programs which have undergone certain changes on account of changing conditions. As a matter of historical interest and future reference some activities which we were compelled to discontinue are mentioned below:

a) Publications. In the past we published 16 volumes of monthly bulletin, 9 series of monographs and 5 volumes of National Reconstruction Quarterly.

b) Luncheons. We used to hold monthly luncheons for Trustees and honored guests to promote fellowship and public relations and to make new friends and influence new people for the Institute.

c) Field Work. For 25 years the staff used to visit 10 important Chinese student centers twice a year and some 30 other centers once a year.

d) Documentary Films. From 1934-1945 we filmed, directed, and supervised the making of 14 reels of documentary films on China which were produced by the Harmon Foundation some of the titles of which are as follows:

- Glimpses of Modern China
- Burna Road
- Charm and Beauty
- Smile with the Children of China
- How to Paint the Chinese Way
- Chiangming Rises Again
- Melody of Ancient China
- China Shall Have Our Help
- Out of a Chinese Painting
- East in the West
- Brush

For years they were the only documentary films on China in use in this country. Some of them have become obsolete but those on on art, such as "Out of a Chinese Painting Brush," are still in great demand. During the War we assisted the United States Government in making films for promoting closer relations and higher morale in both countries.

This report is necessarily a short resume with many interesting and important matters left out. In conclusion, words are inadequate to express the deep feeling evoked by viewing our work of 35 years against the panoramic backdrop of world history from 1926-1961, of wars, economic depressions and increasing tension between East and West. The least that can be said is to voice profound gratitude to our friends who have made this accomplishment possible with so little in those stormy years by their foresight, steadfast support and friendly cooperation.

CHIH MENG
Director
Thirty-Five Eventful Years — 1926 to 1961
of People-to-People relations between Americans and Chinese
selected landmarks and highlights:

The Splendid Concept
February 26, 1926
In Peking, the Trustees of China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture decided to establish China Institute in America in the United States and elected Dr. P. W. Kuo, organizer and first President of National Southeastern University, Director of the Institute. Trustees of the Foundation were: Chairman, Dr. W. W. Yen; Vice-Chairman, Dr. Paul Monroe and Dr. Chang Pe-lung, Secretary; Mr. V. K. Ting, Treasurer, Dr. Y. L. Tsui and Mr. K. P. B. Benedict, and Members: John R. Wolfe, Chang Mon-lin, Fan Yuan-Lien, Roger S. Greene, Huang Yen-Pei, V. K. Wellington Koo, P. W. Kuo and Sao-Ke Alfred Sze.

Grand Opening
May 25, 1926
China Institute commenced operation as a subsidiary of China Foundation and opened its first office at 2 West 45th Street and then for 18 years at 119 West 57th Street, New York City.

First Prize
From June 1 to December 1, 1926
The Institute participated in the Sesquicentennial International Exposition of Philadelphia and was awarded a Medal of Honor for its unique and original presentation of educational exhibits entitled "Five Thousand Years of Education." 1927-1928
1. to disseminate information concerning Chinese and American cultures;
2. to promote closer relationship between Chinese and American educational institutions;
3. to assist Chinese students in America in their educational pursuits and to interest American students in the study of things Chinese; and
4. to stimulate general interest in America in the study of Chinese culture.

On Its Own
1929-1930
By mutual agreement, the Foundation and the Institute decided to change the latter to a self-perpetuating American corporation. A board of trustees was created with Dr. Paul Monroe, President; Mrs. W. Murray Crane, Vice President; Mr. C. C. Yang, Vice President; Dr. Edward H. Hume, Secretary; M. D. E. Darby, Treasurer; and as members: Messrs. Donald M. Brodie, Grover Clark, Stephen Dugan, P. W. Kuo, Walter H. Mallory, Henry K. Murphy, Edwin R. A. Seligman and J. A. L. Waddell. Dr. Kuo returned to China to accept a high government post and the board elected as his successor, Mr. Chih Meng.

Groups of advisers were installed in the different educational centers in the United States and China to advise and assist the Institute in the performance of its various functions and services.

Peking Opera
1929-1930
The Institute assisted in preparing, managing and directing the American tour of Mei Lian-fang and his company who gave performances in several cities in the spring of 1930.

Chinese Concert
1932
At the request of Mr. Henry Cowell the Institute organized and gave in New York City a Chinese concert consisting of vocal and instrumental music of ancient and less antique periods which was hailed as the first attempt in this country of such a comprehensive presentation. In this connection, Mr. Chih Meng published a monograph on Chinese music and musical instruments.

Exchange Lecturers
1931-1932
J. J. L. Dusvendak
Peng Chun Chang
Sydney D. Gamble
Y. R. Chao
Dorothea Heske
C. L. Hsin
Carlton Washburne
Lin Yutang

The Institute was invited to and participated in a large number of study and research conferences and commissions.

China Speaks
1932
At the request of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, W. W. Yen, the Director wrote a book entitled "China Speaks" on the conflict between China and Japan, which was published by the MacMillan Company.

Mergers and Custodialships
1933-1937
In 1933 Mr. Chih Meng was appointed consultant to the Director of the Chinese Educational Mission whose office is in Washington, D.C. was merged with and transferred to that of the Institute. Since 1909 the Mission had been in charge of the Tsing Hua fellowship and scholarship students in the United States, popularly known as the Boxer Indemnity Fund students.

Study of Chinese Culture Systematized
1933
At the request of the Mayor and the Board of Education of New York City, the Institute began to offer orientation courses on Chinese history and culture to public school teachers. What started as an experiment has proven to be a project which meets with growing needs and interests of teachers and the public as well. In 1933 there was one class of 18; after 28 years the program has grown to be a school of general studies of 11 classes with a total enrollment of over 500 (about 50% are non-teachers) studying in 8 courses on Chinese history, culture, language, painting and cookery.

From left to right: Dr. Hu Shih, Mrs. Maurice F. Moore, Mrs. W. Murray Crane and Mr. W. C. Li. The Tenth summer session at the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair. On that occasion Ambassador T. F. Yang was guest speaker. On behalf of the Institute Dr. Tsang presented a scroll to Dr. Harry A. T. Sargent, president of the college.
At the formal opening of China House, December 1, 1944, guests of honor were being escorted by representatives of Chinese student groups stopping in front of an exhibition of Chinese student life in the United States.

Front row, left to right: Dr. P. W. Kuo, Lillian Dong, Mme. Wei Tching, Dr. Hu Shih, Mrs. Henry Winters Luce, Ambassador Wei Tching, Catherine Lee, Miss Chih Meng, Yeh Li-ting, Back row: Chih Meng, Henry R. Luce, Harriet Huang, James Ting, Edwin K. H. J. Y. B. Yeh, Shelly Mark, Eddie T. J. Zung.

China House 1944

The Henry Luce Foundation gave the House to the Institute in memory of Dr. Henry Winters Luce, who devoted almost half a century of his life to the one increasing purpose of working understanding and friendship among the peoples of the East, of discovering the sources of their greatness, of trying to interpret the West to the East and the East to the West.

Educational Films

The Institute was fortunate enough to get the Harmon Foundation to sponsor and produce a number of documentary films on China, most of which are still in circulation today. Another important result of this cooperation was the emergence of Wango Yung as a talented producer of additional films on China. The Director of the Institute supervised the production of the following films:

- Glimpses of Modern China—2 reels, b & w
- Smile with the Children of China—1 reel, color
- Chungking Rises Again—1 reel, b & w
- Road of the West—4 reels, color
- Burma Road—4 reels, color
- Out of a Chinese Painting Brush—1 reel, color, sound

National Emergency 1937-1945

The commencement of the eight-year war of Japanese aggression disclosed most dramatically China's need for on-the-job practical training. For example, there were in China quite a few American returned students who held advanced engineering degrees but their theoretical education did not enable them to build low-cost roads, assemble, service and maintain motor vehicles and manage the traffic. At the request of the Ministry of Communications, the Institute began, on a large scale, on-the-job training in automotive engineering, highway building, traffic management, radio, and civil aviation and related fields. Hundreds of trainees were selected from among Chinese students in the United States and American-born Chinese boys of high school age and older. American industries and other centers of business and management responded enthusiastically. With their cooperation the Institute was able to place thousands of trainees from 1938 to 1945 with over 200 industries and other centers throughout the United States. These trainees contributed their full share in war service, including the building and servicing of the famous "Burma Road."

During this period the Institute was also entrusted with the administration of the following:

- China Foundation Scientific Research Fellowships
- British Boxer Indemnity Fellowships
- Ministry of Communication Fellowships
- 102 American Leaders of Business and Industry Awarded Through China Institute January 27, 1947

Through the efforts of the Department of State and China Institute many American industrial and business firms undertook on-the-job training for thousands of Chinese trainees who helped in the war and post-war projects of reconstruction.

For their services the Chinese Government awarded 102 American leaders in industry and business scrolls of appreciation at a banquet on January 27, 1947 at the University Club in New York City.

American Officers Received Awards in Their Study of Chinese Culture 1946

The awardees were:

- Milton J. Clark, Army Captain, New York University
- Robert J. Clark, Army 1st Lt., Yale
- Donald L. Keene, Naval Lt., Columbia
- George W. Mallory, Army Srg., Columbia
- Martin E. Orleans, Marine Lt., Yale
- Lucien W. Pyle, Jr., Marine Lt., Columbia
- Frank A. Kiernan, Marine Captain, University of Washington
- Michael C. Rogers, Marine Lt., University of California
- Lucian G. Whipple, Naval Lt., University of California
- Roy E. Teple, Naval Lt., Columbia

On behalf of the Ministry of Education the Institute made the awards at China House.

Summer Workshops and Institutes

Beginning 1933 the Institute has been cooperating with different local institutions in giving one or more courses on Chinese history and culture at the following:

- Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana
- Chautauqua, Lake Chautauqua, New York
- Central College of Connecticut, New Britain, Connecticut
- China Club of Seattle
- Cortland State Teachers College, Cortland, New York
- Mills College, Stockton, California
- New Jersey State Teachers College, Montclair, New Jersey
- Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
- San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
- University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia
- University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

Conference on Chinese-American Relations, University of Maryland, May 12, 1961

President and Mrs. Elkins accepting a painting presented to them by China Institute in America. From left to right: Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dean R. H. Stottler, Mrs. Kuo, President W. H. Elkins, Mrs. Elkins, Dr. C. P. Cheng, Professor A. E. Zucker, Dr. Chih Meng, and Professor C. C. Chin.

At the reception of the Institute:

From left to right: Hon. Charles Edison, Mr. Henry R. Luce, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Hon. Thomas E. Owsley and Hon. T. F. Tsang.
Conference On Chinese-American Relations

It had been felt for some years that those who were actively engaged in the work of Chinese-American relations should gather at regular intervals for the purpose of exchanging information and opinion and for getting better acquainted. In 1955 the first Round-Table Conference took place at the University of Maryland which was co-sponsor. This project met with enthusiastic response and the 150 participants requested that it should be made an annual event. At the University of Maryland 7 annual conferences have been held. During the same period similar conferences were held at the University of Michigan and the University of Washington. Each conference adopted a central theme, Prominent American and Chinese authorities prepared material for open discussion. Among the topics discussed were:

1. Training program on Chinese history and culture for American teachers.
2. Educational exchange between China and the United States.
3. For an association of teachers of Chinese language and culture.
4. American cultural influences on China.
5. Translation of Chinese classics and other great works.
6. China's future: traditional culture vs. social change.

Scholarship and Fellowship Funds Administered

Tsing Hua University
Ministry of Railways
Ministry of Education
Burma Road
China Foundation
Sino-British Board
Ministry of Agriculture

Chinese Geological Survey
Ministry of Communications
The United States Department of State
Wartime Planning for Chinese Students
Frank M. Shu Scientific Fellowship Fund
The C. T. Loo Chinese Educational Fund

Hon. Dean Rusk Said:

I should like, first of all, to congratulate China Institute on its quarter century of splendid service and to compliment you who are responsible for this timely chance to recall the warm friendship which has marked the relations between the Chinese and American people throughout the last two centuries.

from an address given by Mr. Rusk at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Dinner of China Institute at Waldorf-Astoria, May 18, 1951.

Hon. Thomas E. Dewey Said:

China Institute in America launches its second quarter century of cultural bridge-building. It translates into concrete action tradition which runs deep in our country. It seeks to link through teaching and scholarship, the best in the American way and the best in the Chinese way; its foundations are friendship between the two great peoples, combined with respect for the differences between our civilizations and admiration for our respective achievements.

from an address given by Mr. Dewey before the members and friends of China Institute at Waldorf-Astoria, October 9, 1952.

Taiwan Committee

Members of the Committee are a group of prominent Chinese and American leaders in education, industry, business and government and diplomacy in Taiwan. They cooperate with the Institute in the promotion of Chinese-American understanding through lectures, exhibitions, administration of scholarships and hospitality and assistance to American visitors.

Present and Past Trustees of the Institute 1926-1961

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Arthur Bassett
George H. Blakeley
Russell Brown
Donald M. Brodie
Alexander H. Calhoun
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Albert C. Wadsworth
Tao-ming Wei
Mrs. William I. Wilkie
Mrs. Taihui Wu
C. F. Yau

Eighth summer session at the New York State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, 1954. Rear view, standing second from the left, Dr. Ben A. Stoeltz, Director of the Summer Session, and second from the right, Professor Paul J. Haase, lecturer for China Institute.
China Institute in America

Purpose  The purpose of the China Institute is to promote cultural and educational relations between the Republic of [Free] China and the United States. The Institute was founded in 1926 by The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. In 1944 it was incorporated under the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York from which it received its absolute charter. In this charter the purpose of the Institute is stated as follows: To promote education and culture in art, literature, science, history and other subjects among Chinese and Americans and to cultivate a mutual understanding between the Republic of [Free] China and the United States and the citizens thereof, by the accumulation of funds entrusted to the corporation for use in the establishment of scholarships and for other expenses of students studying in the United States, by providing for the issuance and distribution of publications, providing for lectures, radio programs, motion pictures, cultural and industrial exhibits, and providing for the discussion through forums and other means of various subjects affecting [Free] China and the United States and the citizens thereof, and for the exchange of information and views between Chinese and Americans.

Program Since the aim of the Institute is to promote mutual understanding its program of activities is a two-way traffic and may be outlined as follows:

1. Public Service
A. General information on and concerning the two nations, their histories and cultures and present conditions.
B. Services to visiting students, teachers, artists, business men and others.
C. Orientation and hospitality services in New York and Taipei.
D. Public service activities:
   1. Recommendation of speakers and artists to clubs, churches, schools, and other groups;
   2. Advisory service on the planning of meetings, entertainments and courses on or concerning China.

II. Educational Activities
A. For American teachers and schools:
   1. In-service courses on Chinese history, philosophy, language, literature, art, and culture and nutrition, etc. Approved by the Board of Education of New York City they are primarily for teachers. They are also open to a limited number of Associates of the Institute.
   2. Summer institutes and courses in other parts of the country.
   3. Special meetings and programs for visiting groups from various schools by appointment.
C. Public lectures in New York and Taipei.
D. Adult education courses arranged upon request.

III. Chinese Students and Graduates
A. Administration of scholarships and fellowships for contributing students and individuals.
B. Assistance in recommending assistantships and training programs and the evaluation of transcripts.
C. Vocational counseling and placement.
D. Emergency aid in hardship cases.

IV. Forums and Conferences
A. Forums are held periodically at China House.
B. Conferences on Chinese-American cultural relations are held in different parts of the United States.

V. Publications
Occasional reports, bulletins, directories, surveys, bibliographies for the use of associates of the Institute.

Headquarters  The Institute owns and operates China House—a building given by The Henry Luce Foundation in memory of the late Dr. Henry Winters Luce, who devoted forty years of his life to the promotion of modern education in China. China House is the meeting place for Chinese students and Chinese-American social, educational, and professional organizations. Hundreds of Chinese students and student-trainees, many of them new arrivals, receive a warm and friendly welcome at China House.

Participating in its various social and educational events are also educators, scholars, artists, musicians, writers, diplomats, government officials and leaders of business.

Important exhibitions of traditional and contemporary Chinese art are held at regular intervals throughout the year. Well known Chinese and American authorities give lectures and lead discussions on Chinese culture and Chinese-American affairs. At regular intervals "Open House" is held for student groups and friends of the Institute. Chinese, American, and other nationals attend these functions by invitation.

Organization The policy and program of the Institute are formulated and directed by the Board of Trustees who are elected from among American and Chinese leaders. The administration of the Institute is under the Director and his staff.

Finances The Institute is supported by contributions and grants from individuals, corporations, and foundations. It is a non-profit, non-political and an educational corporation chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Contributions and bequests to China Institute in America, Incorporated, are deductible for tax purposes.