

5/20/38

601
Rural Reconstruction

38239

It was, on motion,

CHINA
PROGRAM

RESOLVED that the sum of One hundred seventy thousand one hundred
RF 38075 dollars (\$170,100), or as much thereof as may be necessary
to provide up to L.C.547,000 and \$6,000, be, and it hereby
is, appropriated for expenses of the CHINA PROGRAM during
the period beginning July 1, 1938, in accordance with the
following schedule:

<u>July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939</u>	<u>Not more than</u>
National Rural Administration Training Institute - toward expenses; L.C.200,000	\$60,000
Nankai University - toward general budget of the Institute of Economics; L.C.20,000	6,000
Yenching University - toward budget of Colleges of Public Affairs and Education; L.C.40,000	12,000
Chinese Mass Education Movement - toward general budget; L.C.50,000	15,000
National Central University - toward development of work in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine in Department of Agriculture; L.C.10,000	3,000
National Agricultural Research Bureau - toward insect control work; L.C.30,000	9,000
National Health Administration - toward its budget; L.C.140,000	42,000
Commission on Medical Education, Ministry of Educa- tion - toward its budget; L.C.32,000	9,600
<u>October 1, 1938 to September 30, 1939</u>	
University of Nanking - toward budget of the Depart- ment of Agricultural Economics; L.C.25,000 and U.S.\$6,000	13,500

it being understood that the second half of each grant
shall be payable in the discretion of the officers in New
York.

RESOLVED that the sum of Seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000), or as
RF 38076 much thereof as may be necessary, be, and it hereby is,
appropriated for FELLOWSHIPS and for RESEARCH AND

5/20/38

38240

DEVELOPMENTAL AID GRANTS during the period ending June 30, CHINA PROGRAM
1939, in connection with the Foundation's program in China, (Continued)
to be expended in the discretion of Selskar M. Gunn or
John B. Grant, it being understood that all allocations
made under this appropriation shall be reported to the
Executive Committee; it being further understood that the
amounts available shall not exceed the following:

Fellowships	\$60,000
Research and Developmental Aid	
Grants (in addition to RF 37142) ..	\$10,000

The following were the considerations presented:

funds were appropriated directly to Chinese Institution. This is the first China Program appropriation
Previous Interest: In December, 1934, a program in China was authorized for a three-year period and in a total of not to exceed \$1,000,000. Approximately \$556,000 was expended in the first two years. Appropriations for the third year, 1937-1938, amounted to \$394,875. The total of expenditures for the three-year period will probably be under \$900,000. In April, 1937, the Trustees approved the continuance for a further limited period of the China Program.

General Description: Notes on the status of the China Program and projects, substantially the same as the report presented orally to the April meeting of the Board, a reproduction of which has been filed as D.R. 534, were presented in an Exhibit. As stated in that report, the present action continues co-operation in projects assisted during the three-year period and is directed toward conserving personnel through providing salaries to institutions, fellowships and grants in aid.

Finances: Appropriations for the third year of the original China Program, 1937-1938, were divided into (1) Projects \$225,875; (2) Research and Developmental Aid \$30,000; (3) Fellowships \$95,000. Toward this program the Chinese authorities budgeted an amount equivalent to approximately \$560,000.

The 1938-1939 recommendations total \$240,100, divided as follows: (1) Projects \$170,100; (2) Fellowships \$60,000; (3) Research and Developmental Aid \$10,000.

Future Implications: No statement can be made at present as future consideration would depend upon developments in the Far East. It is hoped that it will prove possible to recommend continuance of the China Program for a further limited period.

Except Front
Confidentiality Report
To Trustees

June 1938

Extra copies of map (last page of this
article) are filed in envelope
at back of 1938 folder.

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Rural Reconstruction

8.

Grants from the Foundation:

Appropriated in 1935-1938, \$948,648

Appropriated for 1938-1939, \$240,100

THE CHINA PROGRAM IN TIME OF WAR

One of the Chinese institutions with which the Foundation has been cooperating in its program for rural reconstruction in China is Nankai University. A year ago Nankai was comfortably housed on a pleasant campus in the city of Tientsin in North China. Today its buildings no longer exist, its campus is cluttered with the charred remains of one of the earliest bombings of the Japanese invasion - the place is in ruins. But the University heroically manages to survive, transplanted last autumn some 800 miles south to Changsha, and now, recently, shifted some additional hundreds of miles west into Yunnan province where it is uniting with two other refugee colleges to form a new University of Kunming. In effecting the second move, the government gave each student \$20 in local currency as traveling money, and in small groups the students have been making their way on foot through forests, over mountains, across rivers, to the new campus in the West.

This experience is typical. Of the nine major projects which the Foundation has been assisting through its China Program, only two, the work at Yenching University in Peiping and the Chinese Mass Education Movement at Changsha, remain undislocated. For the others, headquarters have been shifted to new centers indicated in the map on page 12.

Five of the projects were in Nanking; and when the war zone extended to that city, all five scurried to safer localities outside. Some of these refugee institutions traveled inland as far as they could by means

of the Yangtze River, and, in the absence of railroads, their personnel walked the remaining miles of the migration. There is a story of the successful transfer of a herd of swine from the experimental farm of National Central University near Nanking to a site some hundreds of miles away at Chungking. The swine are important to a research project in animal husbandry and veterinary science which the Foundation has been supporting at National Central University, and everyone concerned is gratified to know that the hogs got through without loss and that the research is being resumed in the new location.

All nine projects focus on national reconstruction, with special reference to the needs and opportunities of rural China. Not only do the obviously agricultural projects (such as research in animal husbandry and veterinary science) bear on the rural scene, but also those having to do with public affairs (such as the work at Yenching), with economics (as explored at Nankai and Nanking Universities), with public health training, with mass education, and all the rest - each effort is keyed directly to some problem of rural China. In a territory so vast, and with a rural population running into hundreds of millions, it is realized that a program can provide little beyond samplings of correct principles in practice. The practical aim of our projects is to set up, at strategic places, demonstrations of modern methods successfully substituted for hoary precedents in agriculture, marketing, rural economy and administration, preventive medicine, community works, and education. As demonstrations they provide proof, on the home grounds, with Chinese personnel and under Chinese conditions, that there is a more rewarding and more generally satisfactory way than the wasteful, corrupt system which Dr. Karl August Wittfogel once

described as "the Oriental mode of production."

Prior to the inauguration of the China Program, some important pioneering was being directed by certain institutions toward the rural field. But these isolated efforts were without integration, out of touch with other Chinese activities which could contribute technical knowledge to problems of many-sided complexity. Perhaps the most important outcome of the China Program has been the bringing together of six of these institutions into a collaborating agency, the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction, organized a little over a year ago in Peiping. Each institution agreed to supervise efforts in a particular field of training, investigation, and community demonstration; and with this division of the work and coordination of interests, real progress has been made. The National Tsing Hua University assumed responsibility for engineering, Nankai University for economics and civil administration, Yenching University for education and social administration, Peiping Union Medical College for social medicine, the University of Nanking for agriculture, and the Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement for further extension of its campaign against illiteracy. Local fellowships in each of the specialties have been assigned to carefully selected individuals, each working under the direction of the appropriate institution, and in this way several hundred key men have been and are in process of developing.

When the hostilities of last year cut off Peiping from the southern provinces, it became necessary to transfer Council headquarters to Central China. Reorganization is now being effected at Kweiyang, and henceforth the Council will be known as the National Rural Administration

Training Institute, emphasizing its role as a training agency. The exigencies of war are making it possible to extend further the coordination of experiments and services. Thus, the work in social medicine is being incorporated with the rural training program of the National Health Administration, and the Council's efforts to modernize farming methods are being joined to the program of the government's Department of Agriculture. The concentration of all Council activities within a small circumscribed area is rated by the Officers as highly advantageous to the practical purposes of the program - one of the blessings of war!

With the war still raging, one may question the wisdom of planning to pour an additional \$240,100 into China. When that question was raised, Vice-President Gunn mentioned five reasons for carrying on:

1. The need which called this Program into operation in 1935 exists in even greater and more intensified degree in 1938.

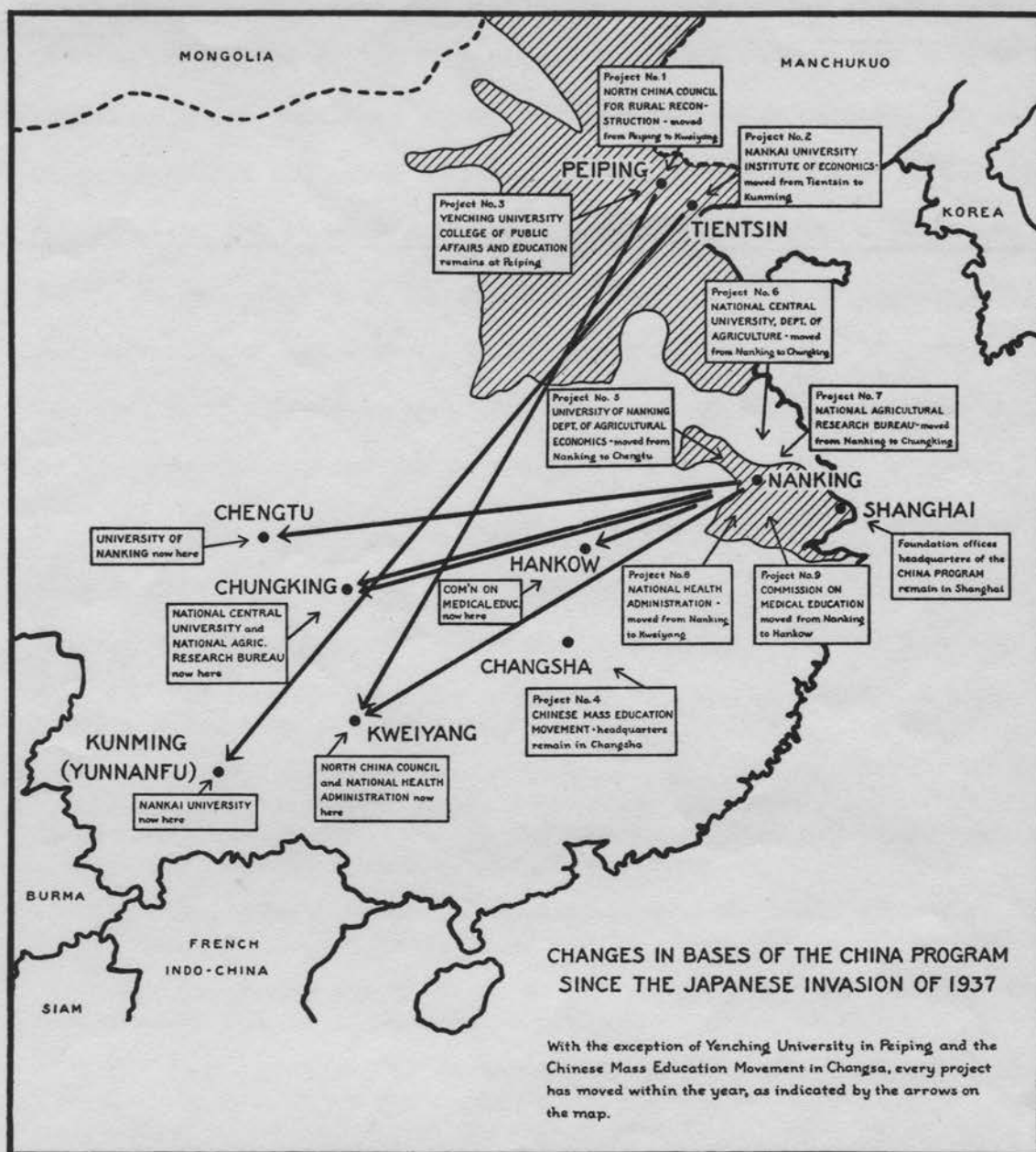
2. A selected group of men have been trained, organized, imbued with the spirit of the Program, established in effective working groups at advantageous centers, and to disband and scatter now would mean irreparable loss of personnel and of momentum.

3. The enthusiasm of the Chinese people who have been touched by the Program is greater now than it has been at any time in the past.

4. The government of China is particularly anxious for the Program to continue, and is cooperating heartily.

5. Finally, there is an obligation to the individuals who have enlisted in this work on the strength of the Foundation's interest - an obligation, in the spirit of fair play, not to let them down.

A vital element in the Program is its provision of fellowships. Of the appropriation for next year, \$60,000 is assigned for this purpose, and it will provide for about 150 local fellows. Altogether, since the Program was inaugurated in 1935, some 400 young Chinese have received training on fellowships, a few in foreign lands, but most of them in the home field and on projects associated with rural reconstruction. Almost all these former fellows are now usefully employed in China.



THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE CHINA PROGRAM

The shaded areas in the north and along the eastern coast indicate the invaded regions as they were at the end of April. Since then a region north of Nanking has been taken, joining the two war zones.