

60th Anniversary



The Chinese traditionally denote each year with two characters, one from the set of ten heavenly trunks, the other from the set of twelve earthly branches. Each two-character combination occurs once every sixty years, marking a full cycle in human affairs and natural events. The circular diagram on the cover shows all the character combinations for a sixty-year cycle.



In 1926, *bing* (the third character from the set of ten heavenly trunks) combined with *yin* (the third character from the set of twelve earthly branches) to give us a *bingyin* year. The same two-character combination occurs again in 1986, the year of our sixtieth anniversary. Each of the twelve earthly branches is also associated with a particular animal. *Yin* happens to be associated with the tiger.



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60th Anniversary

*This publication is made possible in part  
by funding from Mrs. C.Y. Chen  
and the China Institute Women's Association.*

*A number of Chinese and Americans are of the opinion that China's present transition and transformation are of the utmost significance in that they constitute for the first time in world history conflict and contact and probably combination on a large scale of the cultures of the ancient East and the modern West. In order to discern and follow the tremendous and yet subtle currents in this cultural "melting pot", it is necessary to penetrate the apparent turmoil and confusion on the surface. Those who wish to understand China must know the thought and culture of the Chinese people. To promote the study of Chinese culture in the United States is the raison d'être of the China Institute in America.*

*— Bulletin, January 1931*



For sixty years, China Institute in America has served as a pioneer in promoting U.S.-China understanding. Founded by American and Chinese educators in 1926, the Institute sponsors educational and cultural programs to advance the American people's knowledge and appreciation of China and provides hospitality and counseling services to Chinese students in the United States.

The Institute's activities include regular exhibitions at China House Gallery, courses and lectures offered by the School of Chinese Studies, films and publications, exchanges of medical experts, and programs for visiting students and scholars from China.





<b>The First Cycle: A Brief History of China Institute in America</b> <i>by Wan-go H.C. Weng</i>	9
<b>Chronology</b>	35
<b>Memorabilia</b>	45
<b>The Next Cycle</b> <i>by Wan-go H.C. Weng</i>	57
<b>Appendices</b>	61

## Contents





THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1986

For six decades China Institute in America has symbolized the fascination with which Americans view China: its age, its size, its culture, its power, the energy and entrepreneurship of its people. They have been decades which included some of history's most traumatic events and sweeping changes. Through all of these, China Institute kept alight the flame of Sino-American friendship. I predict that during the Institute's seventh decade the flame will be shining at its brightest.

Henry Luce III  
President  
The Henry Luce Foundation

The China Institute is one of New York's unique cultural assets. It has witnessed the traumatic events of the mid-20th century, and found new means to deepen American understanding of the cultural heritage of a people who have undergone enormous transformation while preserving the great values and traditions of their society.

As the China Institute celebrates its sixtieth year, an age of dignity and respect in China, it seems appropriate to invoke the biblical expression, "may you live to 120."

Arthur H. Rosen  
President  
National Committee on United States-China Relations, Inc.

Sincere congratulations to the China Institute on its sixtieth anniversary! Throughout that history, the Institute has sought to advance the cause of Chinese-American understanding. Given the fact that Americans and Chinese together constitute one third of mankind, achieving such understanding is of great importance, not just for the past sixty years, but also for the remainder of the twentieth century and beyond.

Robert B. Oxnam  
President  
The Asia Society

Mr. Wan-go Weng  
President  
China Institute in America  
125 East 65th Street  
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Weng:

My warmest congratulations to you and the staff of the China Institute in America in celebration of your 60th anniversary.

As US-China friendship and understanding has grown, so too has the importance of organizations like the China Institute. Through the Institute's cultural and educational programs, your organization serves as a role model in fulfilling the demand for those who need to obtain a distinct understanding of Chinese culture. I applaud your worthwhile efforts.

I am sure that the Institute will continue to make valuable contributions toward further strengthening of US-China ties.

My best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,

George Bush

The China Institute in America, under the leadership of Wan-go Weng, has made a remarkable contribution to an increased awareness and appreciation of Chinese culture by the American public and to the friendship between the United States and China. On the occasion of its 60th anniversary, we applaud the China Institute on its achievements.

Chou Wen-chung  
Director  
Center for United States-China Arts Exchange  
Columbia University



THE EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

2300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

April 30, 1986

Mr. Wan-go Weng  
President  
China Institute in America  
125 East 65th Street  
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Weng,

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you and your staff my warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the China Institute in America.

For years, your Institute, through extensive cultural and educational programs, has played an important and constructive role in promoting the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and the United States. I deeply appreciate the efforts your Institute has made, and sincerely hope that the Institute will make further valuable contributions to the development of Sino-U.S. relations in various fields.

Please accept my best wishes for continued success and a very bright future to the Institute.

Sincerely,

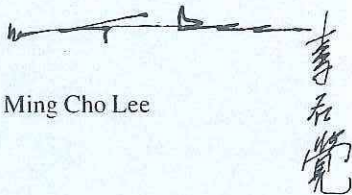


Han Xu  
Ambassador

Congratulations on sixty years of bringing together the cultures of the two greatest countries in the world! How many thousands of Americans have learned to know China through your eyes and ears?

As a Chinese American, I have been drawn closer to China through my association with China Institute, and I look forward to continued enrichment through your programs.

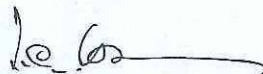
Best wishes,



Ming Cho Lee

For 60 years, through good times and bad, China Institute has continuously played the part it has created for itself, a bridge between two countries, two peoples, two cultures. In the next 60 years, China Institute, now rebuilt and revitalized, will surely assume an even larger role in bringing about better understanding and closer relations.

Our best wishes,



Ta Chun Hsu  
President  
The Starr Foundation

Please allow me to congratulate the China Institute on its Sixtieth Anniversary. Through its many programs, the Institute has enlightened and inspired thousands and has justifiably earned its reputation as a leader in cultural and educational endeavors.

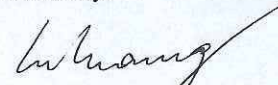
The doors of the China Institute are open to not only the Chinese community, but to the broader community in general. Thus, this organization not only reminds us of China's ancient traditions and values, but encourages understanding and friendship among individuals of all backgrounds.

In addition, the Institute encourages understanding and friendship between the peoples of two great nations. Through learning and cultural exchange, the Institute promotes peace and international cooperation.

I know that in the years to come, the China Institute will continue to achieve its objectives and to further enrich the lives of all who participate in and benefit from its activities.

Once again, congratulations.

Sincerely,



An Wang  
Chairman of the Board  
Chief Executive Officer  
Wang Laboratories, Inc.



中国人民对外友好协会  
THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION FOR  
FRIENDSHIP WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
BEIJING, CHINA  
CABLE ADDRESS: YOUXIE

美国纽约  
华美协进社

翁万戈社长：

值此贵社成立六十周年之际，谨代表中国人民对外友好协会并以我个人名义向您并贵社同仁表示热烈的祝贺。

华美协进社为促进中美人民之间的友谊和了解，作出了宝贵的贡献。贵社举办各项文化交流、友好往来的活动，内容丰富多彩，形式生动活泼，成绩卓著，堪称中美人民友谊之花的辛勤园丁。预祝贵社在今后的工作中取得更为丰硕的成果。

中国人民对外友好协会  
会 长   
一九八六年五月二十日

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of your Institute, I represent the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, as well as myself as an individual, in expressing warmest congratulations to you and your colleagues at the Institute.

In the furthering of friendship and understanding between the Chinese and American peoples, China Institute has made invaluable contributions. Its many cultural exchange programs and activities in friendly relations are rich in content and variety, full of energy and vitality in form, and outstanding in their achievements. You deserve to be called the diligent gardener who nurtures the flower of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. In anticipation of even greater results from your Institute's present and future work, I offer my best wishes.

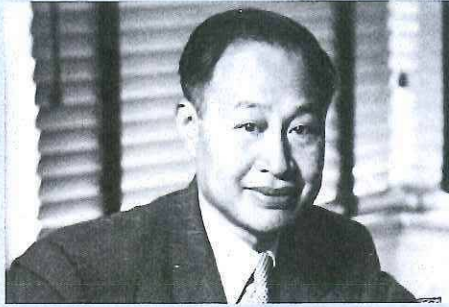


Zhang Wenjin

President

The Chinese People's Association  
for Friendship with Foreign Countries





One of Confucius' greatest teachings is that the greatest achievement in life is Friendship. This has become a great Chinese tradition. But, what is even greater than Friendship is generations of friendship, *shijiao*. China Institute has been working for 60 years to confirm Confucius' wisdom.

President Wan-go Weng, present and past trustees, members of the staff, members of the Women's Association, and other friends and supporters of China Institute: Please accept my heartiest congratulations and deepest appreciation for all you have done for the Institute and for generations of friendship for our two peoples. Comparing the relations between China and the U.S. with those of any other two nations and the international relations of today, please derive meaningful ties and fellowship with our predecessors like Dr. Paul Monroe and Dr. Stephen Duggan and enable China Institute to carry on for many more 60-year periods on both sides of the Pacific.

Now, will you all join me in singing telepathetically the hymn which young American student volunteers from Cornell, Oberlin, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the U. of Pennsylvania taught me in 1916 in Peking and which I sing to myself every night when I think of my friends all over the U.S. and China ever since:

*Best be the tie that binds  
Our hearts in Christian love;  
The fellowship of kindred minds  
Is like to that above.*

*Paul Chih Meng*

Paul Chih Meng



From your latest bulletin, I notice China Institute will be celebrating its 60th anniversary. As my late husband Dr. P.W. Kuo and Dr. Paul Monroe were co-founders of China Institute, I thought you would be interested to have a copy of my husband's speech delivered at China Institute's 25th anniversary giving a brief history of the founding and organization of China Institute. Mrs. Moore knows my husband well and I think she was present on that occasion.

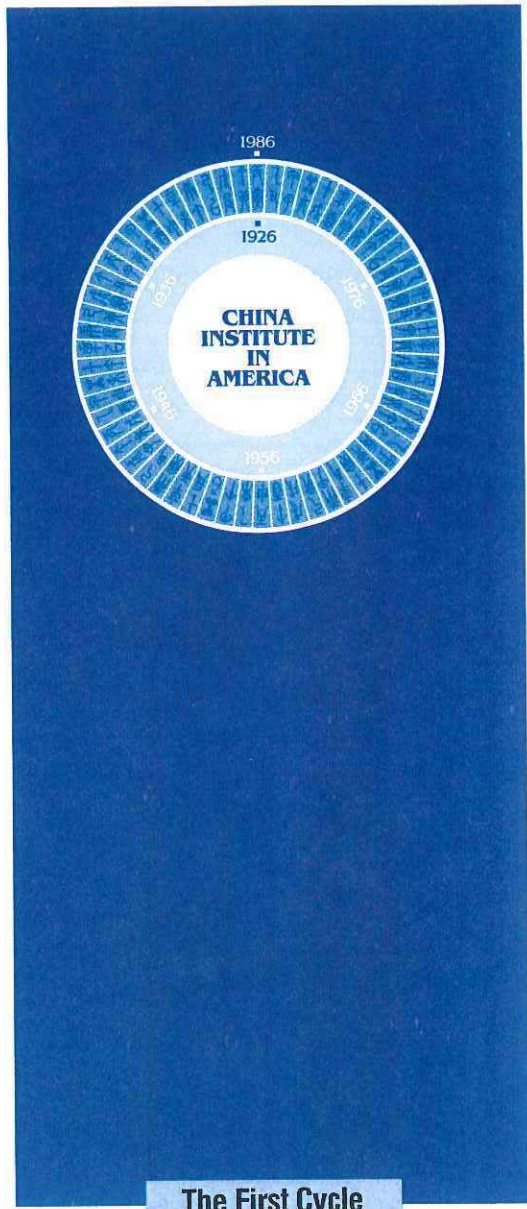
May I extend my hearty congratulations to you for all the outstanding work you have done under your able directorship for China Institute and I wish you continued success.

Sincerely yours,

*Ruth H. Kuo*

Ruth H. Kuo





**The First Cycle**



## The First Cycle: A Brief History of China Institute in America 1926-1986

by Wan-go H. C. Weng

**T**he seed of China Institute in America was sown in 1919. In that year, the Allied powers at the peace conference of Versailles agreed to turn over Germany's former possessions in China's Shandong province to Japan without China's consent. Shamed and outraged by their own government's failure to resist Japan's encroachment on Chinese territory, thousands of Chinese students from Peking University and other institutions staged a mass demonstration on May 4, 1919. The protests spread to other major cities, receiving support from merchants and workers. ❀ The demonstrations stimulated a far-reaching movement led by urban Western-educated intellectuals to awaken the Chinese masses to the need for fundamental social, economic, and political changes essential to China's survival in the modern world. The movement advocated the use of vernacular rather than classical Chinese in writing and speech, the introduction of science and technology from the West, and the principles of democratic government. ❀ A leading figure in the May Fourth Movement was Hu Shih, a 1914 graduate of Cornell University who, after receiving a PhD from Columbia University Teachers College in 1917, had returned to China to teach. In 1919, Hu invited John Dewey, his former professor at Columbia, to lecture at Peking University. Impressed by the ready comprehension of English and by the level of knowledge of America among the faculty and students who attended his lectures, Dewey wondered whether a lecture given in Chinese at Columbia University would be understood by more than a handful of the members of its Chinese Department. Dewey's colleague Paul Monroe, Professor of Comparative Education at Columbia, shared his concern, and the two men began to seek a way of disseminating authentic, basic, and up-to-date information on China among academic communities in the United States.

### Infancy: 1926-1929

**M**onroe was one of five Americans on the board of trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, an organization endowed by the second remission of funds from the American Boxer Indemnity in 1924. (The United States had returned its share of indemnity payments exacted from the Chinese Government after the Boxer Rebellion to be used for educational purposes in China.) The Foundation's board also comprised ten Chinese. Prominent among them was P.W. Kuo, founder and President of Southeastern University in Nanjing. Kuo had received his PhD from Columbia University three years before Hu Shih. In February 1926, Kuo, then in the United States, went to see Monroe with a proposal to establish an American bureau of the Foundation that would provide information about China to Americans and offer advice and help to Chinese students at American universities. Monroe was to leave for China the next day. He readily agreed to interest the other board members in supporting such an organization. ❀ Although Boxer Indemnity funds were intended for use in educating



the Chinese people, Monroe was able to persuade the other trustees to set aside \$25,000 a year for a period of three years to fund Kuo's proposed organization, to be called the China Institute in America. The board elected Kuo the Institute's first director. ❀ On May 25, 1926, China Institute commenced operations in a rented office on 45th Street in New York City. Its purpose, as conceived by the trustees of the China Foundation, was fourfold: to disseminate information concerning Chinese and American education; to promote closer relationships between Chinese and American educational institutions through the exchange of professors and students; to assist Chinese students in America in their educational pursuits, and help American students interested in the study of things Chinese; and to stimulate general American interest in the study of Chinese culture. ❀ According to a report by China Institute Secretary Eugene Shen in 1930, the infant organization began immediately to act as a clearinghouse for inquiries from Chinese students about American education and inquiries from Americans interested in Chinese education. One of the Institute's first achievements was to help install and manage China's educational exhibits at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia in 1926. Impressed by the exhibits, which demonstrated the continuity of China's culture, its progress in modern education, and the evolution of a new Chinese civilization as a result of contacts with the West, the jury awarded China the grand prize "for the development of a comprehensive system of public education" and a medal of honor for "unique and original presentation." ❀ To promote a closer relationship between Chinese and American educational institutions, the Institute helped arrange visits to China for American educators, among them Professor J.G. Needham of Cornell University. While in China, Needham lectured and directed research in biology. The Institute also invited noted Chinese educators, such as Y.C. James Yen, Director of the National Association for the Mass Education Movement, and Professor William Hung of Yenching University, to give lectures in the United States. ❀ The Institute was able to help Chinese students in the United States by facilitating their admission to American colleges and universities with letters of introduction and testimonials, securing opportunities for them to gain practical experience, helping with immigration procedures, and administering an emergency loan fund. ❀ To serve the American public in its quest for knowledge about China, Kuo, his staff, and outside speakers recommended by the Institute addressed audiences all over the United States. For the same purpose, the Institute undertook an evaluation of courses on Chinese culture and current events offered at American colleges and universities. On several occasions, when the Institute learned of certain American films that misrepresented China and the Chinese people, it lodged protests that resulted in the films being revised. ❀ To achieve its objectives, the Institute cooperated with organizations that shared its interests and aims. Such organizations included the Institute of International Education, the International Institute, the China Society of America, the American Friends of China Society, the Institute of



Pacific Relations, and the World Federation of Education Associations. ❀ These early accomplishments indicate that China Institute was successfully embarked on the mission set forth by the trustees of the China Foundation. Its essential framework was already secured when, with funding from the China Foundation about to end in 1929, the Institute began to reorganize itself as a membership corporation to seek support from the public in the United States. At that juncture, Kuo was invited to return to China to assume other responsibilities. To find a successor, he formed a search committee consisting of John Dewey, Paul Monroe, and Stephen P. Duggan, then Director of the Institute of International Education. The candidate they selected was Chih Meng, a graduate of Tsing Hua University and Columbia University and a prominent student leader who had served for six years as General Secretary of the Chinese Student's Christian Association in North America. ❀ In September 1928, Meng became honorary secretary for the Institute's reorganization, assisted by a binational board of advisers representing various professions, private organizations, and public agencies.

### Reorganization and Growth: 1930-1944

**B**y January 1930, China Institute was reorganized and incorporated in the state of New York as a joint enterprise of the Chinese and American peoples, with Chih Meng as Associate Director (title changed to Director after 1934). The Institute's program was as follows:

- To maintain an information service on China, and a reference library;
- To promote the exchange of professors and students between Chinese and American educational institutions, the study of Chinese culture in America, lectures on Chinese subjects, conferences on Chinese-American problems, and exhibits of Chinese art, education, and so forth;
- To publish occasional bulletins devoted to articles of cultural interest relating to China, and monographs on special subjects.

A most auspicious start for the newly reorganized Institute, establishing it as a unique and significant force in Sino-American cultural relations, was its sponsorship in February 1930 of the American tour of Peking Opera star Mei Lan-Fang. Mei, acclaimed in China for his portrayal of "proper" (usually high-born and sympathetic) female characters, opened his tour at the National Theater in New York City, and went on to Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. He scored a personal triumph as well as a breakthrough for Chinese performing arts on the international scene. *New York Times* critic J. Brooks Atkinson wrote: "The chief impression is one of grace and beauty, stateliness and sobriety, of unalloyed imagination." Behind the stage, literally, was Professor P.C. Chang of Nankai University, another former student of John Dewey at Columbia. Chang, a philosopher and enthusiast



of Peking Opera, had masterminded this experiment in cultural exchange by bringing together the Institute and Mei, and his playwright collaborator Chi Ju-shan, then the reigning authority on Chinese theater. ❀ During the next decade, however, political events in China played a major role in shaping the Institute's activities both in informing the American public about China and in serving Chinese students in the United States.

❀ On September 18, 1931, Japanese military forces in Manchuria manufactured what became known as the Mukden Incident, an excuse for Japan to occupy Mukden and, eventually, all of northeast China. To win support for China's resistance against Japanese aggression and to counteract Japanese propaganda in the United States about China's inability to govern itself, the Institute undertook to raise funds to send Chinese speakers around the United States and to engage Chinese writers in the publication of articles. In early 1932, George P. Brett, Jr., President of the Macmillan Company, invited Meng to write a book entitled *China Speaks*, and scheduled it to come out at the same time as *Japan Speaks*, a book written by K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese correspondent based in Washington, D.C., which Macmillan was about to publish. The publication of both books in May 1932 virtually doubled Meng's invitations to lecture.

❀ By the summer of 1932, the Institute was functioning as an unofficial "Chinese Information Service." Between July 1932 and June 1933, its Bureau of Information responded to written inquiries about conditions in China and Chinese culture not only from Americans in 41 states, but from individuals outside the United States. The Bureau also responded to numerous telephone inquiries from newspapers, press associations, and periodicals. The Institute's Lecture Service worked feverishly to arrange speaking engagements for visiting Chinese scholars and graduate students, who addressed some 76 educational, civic, and other groups between 1932 and 1934. Chih Meng himself spoke at an additional 93 institutions during the same period.

❀ These attempts to alert an unwary American public to the nature of Japanese military imperialism were aided by Henry L. Stimson, who was elected a trustee of the Institute in 1932. Stimson, Secretary of War in the Taft Administration and Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, had resumed his law practice in New York that year and had become head of the American Committee for Non-participation in Japanese Aggression, an organization that was lobbying against American sales of military supplies to Japan.

❀ These efforts, though significant, were only a small part of China Institute's work. In the early 1930s, the Institute also designed two survey courses on Chinese history and culture for public school teachers in this country. In 1933, with the blessing of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the Institute obtained approval from the New York City Board of Education to offer in-service training for teachers. This allowed the Institute to expand its educational programs for Americans and gain recognition as the first and largest school of Chinese studies for nonspecialist teachers in the United States.

❀ In September 1933, the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States entrusted the Institute with the res-



possibility of looking after Tsing Hua scholarship students at American colleges. During the 1933-34 academic year, the Institute administered the funds of 56 students, 9 of whom were doctoral candidates, and offered them the free counseling that it provided to some 2,500 other Chinese students throughout the United States. The Chinese Educational Mission also asked Meng, its honorary director, to report on the problems faced by Chinese students in the United States and to offer recommendations as to the advisability of requiring Chinese students to specialize in subjects with greatest potential benefit to a modernizing China. From 1933 to 1936, Meng personally interviewed some 1,700 students enrolled at 288 colleges and universities located in over 46 states. ❀ In 1936, Tsing Hua University and the Chinese Ministry of Education again called on Meng, this time to evaluate in person the performance of American-trained men and women who had returned to work in China. This survey was carried out in 14 provinces in 1936-37, during which Meng conferred with some 2,400 individuals who had earned one or more U.S. college degrees and were then holding influential posts in China's government, industry, commerce, and schools. ❀ In the spring of 1937, while Meng was still in China, the Japanese offensive intensified. The China Foundation trustees met in Beijing to explore the possibility of moving Chinese universities to other parts of the country and transferring some funds to the United States for safekeeping. To administer scholarships and provide emergency relief through the Institute to Chinese students stranded in the United States, the Foundation appointed a committee with Roger S. Greene, then Director of Peking Union Medical College, as chairman and Chih Meng as secretary. ❀ After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in July 1937, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Strong Foundation, and a number of mission boards provided additional emergency relief. But as the war spread and thousands of Chinese students in America were cut off from funding from their families, private sources alone could not suffice. ❀ In 1942, through a fortuitous meeting with First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, Meng was able to bring the problem to the attention of Lauchlin Currie, a special assistant to President Roosevelt. In less than two weeks, Currie worked out a plan to provide scholarship-in-aid to Chinese students by presidential directive. Stephen P. Duggan, Roger S. Greene, and Meng were appointed to serve on a committee to award the scholarships. Meng also served on a U.S. Department of State counterpart committee to formulate guidelines for awards. In all, the United States Government provided 1,666 scholarships for study and 474 scholarships for on-the-job training. The latter allowed Chinese student volunteers recruited by China Institute to train as mechanics for the maintenance of the Burma Road—built after the entire east coast of China was sealed off by the Japanese naval blockade—and for servicing the vehicles that carried supplies along this route to the Chinese hinterland. When U.S. Government funding of \$500,000 proved to be inadequate, Currie suggested that Meng appeal to the Chinese Government. Meng's visit to Chinese Foreign Minister T. V. Soong, then stationed in Washington, D.C., led to the creation of the Chinese Government's



Committee on Wartime Planning for Chinese Students in the United States. Meng served as the committee's executive director. In all, some 4,700 Chinese students benefited from the financial aid provided by both governments during the war. ❀ In anticipation of the monumental task of rebuilding China after the war, the Institute began in 1942 to help Chinese students on various American campuses organize National Reconstruction Forums. These forums, which continued regularly until 1947, were divided according to specialties—the sciences, education, international affairs, economics, and the arts. The proceedings were published in eight volumes of the *National Reconstruction Journal*. ❀ By 1943, the Institute was administering scholarships amounting to more than \$2.5 million, conducting pilot programs on the teaching of Chinese history and culture in American public schools, and coordinating 40 information and hospitality centers throughout the United States. ❀ With growth came the need for larger quarters. Learning of the Institute's plight, Henry R. Luce, co-founder of *Time*, generously presented the organization with a four-story house at 125 East 65th Street, the former Frederick S. Lee residence. Luce was born in Shandong province, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winters Luce, had served as missionaries. The house, now known as China House, was a gift from the foundation which he had established and named in honor of his father. ❀ The opening of China House was celebrated at Town Hall on August 27, 1944. Speeches were given by China's Vice Premier H.H. Kung, then honorary president of the Institute, and Wendell L. Willkie, Republican candidate for President of the United States. Later the same day, Henry R. Luce officiated at the dedication of the house. After alterations, China House held its formal opening on December 1, 1944. Guests viewed an exhibition of rare Chinese ceramics arranged in the first-floor front room, and a display of memorabilia documenting the history of Chinese students in the United States. ❀ Following the acquisition of the house, China Institute dissolved as a membership corporation and reincorporated as a tax-exempt educational institution chartered by the University of the State of New York. Its many program activities were managed by a staff of twenty: the director, a treasurer, a personnel manager, four department heads (Students, Education, Publications, and Associates), and thirteen assistants. As the workload mounted, volunteers pitched in to meet the demands for various services. With the victory over Germany in sight and the surrender of Japan as the next goal, the atmosphere inside China House could only be described as optimistic.

## Outreach and Inner Contraction: 1945-1966

Immediately after the war, China Institute became a center of activity for Chinese students planning the reconstruction of their battered homeland and for Americans interested in working with the Chinese toward a prosperous partnership. The success of united efforts in wartime fed hopes of even greater cooperation in time of peace. However, peace did not come to China after 1945. Renewed civil war between Nationalists and Communists and the onset of the Cold War quickly dissipated the general euphoria about China's future. ❀ Between May 1946 and April 1947, the Institute continued to administer whatever scholarships were available from the U.S. Department of State, the Executive Committee on Wartime Planning, the Yunnan Provincial Government, Tsing Hua University, and the Chinese Ministry of Education, helping nearly 400 students and 470 trainees in fields ranging from automation and aviation to medical research and oceanography. In September 1946, the Institute was also asked to administer ten scholarships for the study of Chinese culture which the Chinese Ministry of Education awarded to American GIs who had served in China as a token of appreciation for U.S. aid in wartime. Among those who received these scholarships were Donald L. Keene and Lucien W. Pye, who went on to distinguish themselves in the academic world. ❀ During those years, the Institute also invited noted speakers from China to lecture at China House on subjects ranging from art to international relations. Speakers included leading philosopher Fung Yu-lan; the pioneering historian of Chinese traditional architecture Liang Ssu-ch'eng; "Christian general" Feng Yu-hsiang; Li Huang, head of the moderate Young China Party; Tung Pi-wu, a founder of the Chinese Communist Party; painter and cartoonist Yeh Chien-yu; dancer Tai Ailien; and the famous novelist Lao She, whose *Rickshaw Boy* was translated into English and became a bestseller in this country. ❀ By late 1948, however, the deterioration in Sino-American relations was making the Institute's work increasingly difficult. The victory of the Chinese Communists the following year resulted in the complete rupture of diplomatic relations between mainland China and the United States. Most of the Chinese students and trainees then in the United States chose to stay, and large numbers of American-educated Chinese, choosing not to retreat to Taiwan with the Nationalist Government, began to immigrate here and become permanent residents. These new immigrants and the students who stayed on were to exert a profound influence on the outlook and the work of the Institute for years to come. ❀ In the short term, the emphasis of the Institute's programs for Chinese in the United States shifted from the administration of scholarships and fellowships to providing hospitality and emergency relief to the new arrivals. At the time, U.S. immigration law prohibited them from seeking jobs. The passage of the China Area Aid Act of 1950 by the 81st Congress, long advocated by the Institute, permitted qualified immigrants who were capable of supporting themselves to



obtain gainful employment. In 1951, the Institute responded to the change in federal law by undertaking a survey of Chinese students and professionals living in the United States and establishing a placement department to help them find appropriate jobs. ❀ The same year, it opened a Pacific Coast headquarters in San Francisco which ran a China House in Berkeley as a home away from home for Chinese students. Due to a lack of funds, the San Francisco branch did not flourish. Yet the need for such service was clear. In 1952, the Institute opened a Metropolitan Student Center near Columbia University which held open house for students once a week; in 1954, a similar hospitality headquarters called the Greater Boston Student Center opened in Cambridge, Massachusetts. ❀ These programs for Chinese in America in the early 1950s complemented the Institute's educational programs for Americans interested in China. Back in 1943, Meng had started a summer workshop for elementary and secondary school teachers at Montclair State Teachers College in New Jersey. In 1950, the President of Ball State College, Indiana, invited Director Chih Meng to organize a China Institute of the Midwest at the college along similar lines. As Meng wrote in the *Annual Report of the Director for the Year 1951*:

On the one hand, it [China Institute] has helped Chinese students through scholarships, training and placement programs, counseling, and hospitality. On the other, the Institute has helped Americans gain an insight into China and the Chinese people through courses and institutes on Chinese culture, art exhibits, and activities which bring together both Chinese and Americans in an informal, friendly atmosphere.

By the word "institutes" Meng implied major continuing programs outside China House. Between 1948 and 1961, he organized such institutes at the University of Washington (Seattle), Mills College (Stockton, California), Cortland State Teachers College (Cortland, New York), Central College (New Britain, Connecticut), and the State College of San Francisco. ❀ Another successful program was launched in cooperation with the University of Maryland in 1955. Professor Adolf E. Zucker, chairman of the Faculty Committee on International Relations, persuaded his university to join with China Institute in holding annual conferences on Chinese-American cultural relations for teachers of Chinese studies. These conferences continued for ten years and evolved in 1966 into an independent professional organization called the American Association for Chinese Studies. Many of the Association's members were Chinese scholars who had attained professorial rank at American universities. During the 1959-60 academic year alone, an estimated 1,100 Chinese scholars joined the faculties of American institutions of higher learning. ❀ By the mid-1960s, the Institute's own activities were suffering from the lack of general financial support. In May 1964, Dr. Ho-ching Yang, a highly successful investment banker in New York, was elected President of the Institute's Board of Trustees. Yang was planning to launch a major fund-raising drive; unfortunately, he died in November, barely six months

after taking office. His widow, Von Sung Yang, was elected a trustee shortly thereafter and has contributed generously to the Institute's development ever since. ❀ The following year, the China Institute Women's Association was formally established, bringing together the various Chinese Women's Clubs that had met under the Institute's auspices for social gatherings, luncheons, and teas, as well as for raising funds through an annual Christmas Bazaar. Also in 1965, an Art Committee was formed, co-chaired by Myron S. Falk, Jr., Mrs. Edwin F. Stanton, and Mrs. Edward M. Pflueger. In 1966, the front room on the first floor of China House was converted into a handsome art gallery. The first exhibition in this new space, "Selections of Chinese Art from Private Collections in Metropolitan New York," opened in November of that year to enthusiastic viewers. ❀ The Institute had its 40th anniversary in 1966. Although its past achievements gave the organization much to celebrate, its uncertain future made this an occasion for serious reassessment. Moreover, the year marked the end of an era: Director Chih Meng retired after 37 years of dedicated service to the Institute.

### Development in Difficult Years: 1967-1981

**T**he Institute began a phase of fundamental change and self-appraisal in the spring of 1967, when the board of trustees, then chaired by James V. Pickering, appointed Mobil Oil Corporation executive William Henderson as the new Director. Unfortunately, illness forced Henderson to resign in August 1968. K.Y. Ai, who had joined the Institute's staff in 1947 and was then head of the School of Chinese Studies, took over as Acting Director. In April 1969, F. Richard Hsu was elected the new Director. ❀ Hsu emphasized services for Americans interested in China and for second- and third-generation Chinese-Americans. And in this area the Institute made notable strides in the early 1970s. For purposes of enhancing teaching materials on China, the board approved a proposal by Wan-go H.C. Weng to produce a 13-part film on Chinese history from the Neolithic age to the founding of the Republic in 1911. With major funding from C.T. Shen and the International Foundation, Weng produced a 30-minute pilot film, "Buddhism in China." The film won the Gold Medal at the Sixth Annual Atlanta International Film Festival and was shown nationwide on the CBS program "Camera Three." Additional funding from the Andrew Mellon Foundation enabled Weng to complete production of the entire series by 1976. "China: The Enduring Heritage" has since become a widely used teaching tool in courses on Chinese history and culture. ❀ For Chinese-Americans, whose numbers now far exceeded the few thousand students and scholars in the country during China Institute's early days, Hsu proposed a wide-ranging Chinese Community Research and Action Program. The program was to include research on Chinese living in the United States, analyses of the social problems encountered by



Chinese-Americans, curriculum planning for Chinese-American studies, community action programs, and related publications. It led to the compilation and publication in 1983 of the book *Chinese in America: Stereotyped Past, Changing Present*, edited by Loren W. Fessler, with funding by The Ho-ching Yang Memorial Foundation. ❀ Hsu also shifted the Institute's Annual Labor Day Weekend Convention to the scenic Silver Bay Association on Lake George. The conventions brought together alumni of universities in China, Chinese students currently at American universities and colleges, and Americans interested in China. ❀ In 1975, with a grant from the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Institute inaugurated its Bilingual Vocational Training Program to provide recent immigrants of ethnic Chinese origin with basic English and professional culinary skills so that they might more readily adapt to American life and obtain gainful employment. ❀ These new programs, as well as the increased enrollment of in-service public school teachers in the School of Chinese Studies in the early 1970s, severely strained the facilities of China House. A \$2 million endowment drive during 1973-74 fell far short of its goal, so plans for extensive renovation were shelved. However, the generosity of Mrs. Ho-ching Yang made possible the redecoration of the Institute's Library, and fund-raising by the Women's Association made possible the conversion of the basement into the professionally equipped kitchen needed by the Bilingual Vocational Training Program. ❀ The Institute's 50th anniversary in 1976 saw the election of Henry Luce III as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, succeeding James V. Pickering. The celebratory dinner in November of that year, hosted by Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and the trustees of the Institute at the Plaza Hotel, was a truly gala occasion. ❀ By the end of the 1970s, however, the Institute clearly had to adjust to a rapidly changing international, as well as national, environment. The establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China in 1970, U.S. National Security Council adviser Henry Kissinger's visit to Beijing in 1971, and the P.R.C.'s accession to membership in the United Nations ushered in a new era of Sino-American relations, culminating in the normalization of relations between Washington and Beijing on January 1, 1979. While new organizations provided the bridge between governmental and private-sector groups in the two countries, China Institute stood aside. Despite the efforts of C.T. Shen, who succeeded Henry Luce III as Chairman of the Board at the end of 1979, and those of trustee Dr. Shyh-Jong Yue, who launched the Medical Exchange Program with the People's Republic of China in spring 1980, the Institute lost its prominence in Sino-American educational and cultural exchange. ❀ The problem of the organization's leadership was addressed head on by Robert L. Hoguet, who was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees in September 1980. After the resignation of President F. Richard Hsu at the end of 1981, the board requested that its Vice Chairman, Phillips Talbot, former President of Asia Society, undertake a comprehensive assessment of the Institute's future direction. The six-month

study, "Whither China Institute in America?" (funded by the Henry Luce Foundation), concluded that a change of course was essential if the organization was to serve its original objectives. ❀ On July 15, 1982, the Board elected Wan-go H.C. Weng, a recently elected trustee and the Chairman of the Art Committee, President of the Institute and charged him with the revitalization of the 56-year-old organization.

### The Turnaround: 1982-1985

**W**eng moved immediately to restore the organization's financial health, establish a new focus and direction, and strengthen programs as well as plan for the future. To minimize overhead expenses, he assumed his position as a volunteer. With the help of the board, he was able to raise enough funds to eliminate the outstanding deficit by June 1983. Once the budget was balanced, the organization was in a position to seek longer-term stability. A three-year revitalization fund drive, launched in early 1984, met its goals with assistance from board members and a number of major foundations. ❀ To chart a new direction, Weng assembled a capable executive staff. Dr. Marsha L. Wagner, former Assistant Professor of Chinese literature at Columbia University, joined the Institute as Director of the School of Chinese Studies in 1983, succeeding K. Y. Ai, who retired after 36 years of service. Judith Smith and Lily C.Y. Chang assumed the newly created positions of Director of Special Programs and Director of Development, respectively, both initially serving full-time without pay. ❀ The first efforts of the new team were to work with the Institute's dedicated veteran staff to strengthen existing programs and restore the Institute's prominence in cultural and educational exchange. In spring 1983, the Institute sponsored the first U.S. tour of the 41-member Hunan Flower Drum Opera Troupe. The enthusiastic response the troupe garnered in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. was reminiscent of the success of the Institute's very first cultural program—the U.S. tour of Mei Lan-fang in 1926. Beginning that spring, China House Gallery embarked on a string of innovative exhibitions. "Bamboo Carving of China" was the result of close cooperation with Wang Shixiang of Beijing, the world's leading scholar on the art of bamboo carving, and Dr. Ip Yee of Hong Kong, the major collector of this art form outside mainland China. It was followed by "Chinese Ceramics of the Transitional Period, 1620-1683" in fall 1983, "Chinese Traditional Architecture" in spring 1984, featuring photographs on loan from the Chinese Institute of Scientific and Cultural Relics in Beijing, and "Chinese Rare Books in American Collections," illustrating the development of printing in China from the 10th through the 18th century. In addition, the Institute cooperated with the Brooklyn Botanic Garden in 1984 to organize a show on "rockery *penjing*," or miniature landscapes created with selected natural rocks, the first exhibition of this unique art form held in the Western Hemisphere. ❀ The School of Chinese Studies upgraded existing



courses, introduced new lecture series, new teachers, and experimented with new formats. As a result, registration in each of the semesters in 1983-84 exceeded 500. In collaboration with the Gallery, the School also offered lectures and symposia related to the exhibitions on traditional architecture and rare books. Publication of the Institute's *Bulletin*, which had lapsed since the late 1940s, started anew in 1983, and the Institute issued its first annual report at the end of fiscal year 1982-83. To serve the hundreds of undergraduate and postgraduate students from China arriving each year in the New York metropolitan area, the Institute renewed its traditional Chinese student services. Attendance at both the Friday Evening Open House and the annual Labor Day Weekend Convention at Silver Bay increased markedly during this period. The China Institute Women's Association's fund-raising activities not only benefited the Institute's development effort, but also underwrote a Visiting Chinese Student/Scholar Program, which provided the visitors with greater opportunities to meet and exchange views with Americans and acquire a deeper understanding of American culture and society. The Bilingual Vocational Training Program continued to enhance the Institute's reputation among Chinese-Americans in the United States. The Medical Exchange Program, under the dedicated leadership of Dr. Shyh-Jong Yue, gradually extended its affiliations with medical schools in China. ❀ New programs launched after 1982 included luncheon meetings for corporate executives interested in U.S.-China trade and investment issues, and study tours to China which offered participants comprehensive orientations, language and history courses, and travel briefings prior to departure. ❀ In carrying out its various programs, the Institute renewed close cooperation with other cultural and educational exchange organizations in the United States and China. In 1984, the Institute initiated US-CHINA 200, a yearlong program to celebrate the bicentennial of the sailing of the *Empress of China* from New York City to Canton, an event inaugurating direct trade between the United States and China. For the bicentennial, dozens of other public and private institutions held over 40 events in this country. Some of the highlights of US-CHINA 200 were the February 22 ceremony aboard the *Peking* moored at South Street Seaport, a gala reception jointly sponsored by the Institute and the New-York Historical Society for the Society's "New York and the China Trade" exhibition, China House Gallery's exhibition of China trade porcelain in the Mottahedah Collection, receptions in Beijing and Canton sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and the Institute's November 27 Benefit Dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on the theme "Trade and Culture: Hand in Hand." On the latter occasion, the Institute inaugurated its Qingyun (Blue Cloud) Award to honor individuals who have made exceptional achievements in their chosen field, as well as significant contributions to U.S.-China friendship and understanding. The first awards were presented to Dr. An Wang, founder, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer of Wang Laboratories, Inc., for exceptional achievement in science and technology, and to Ming Cho Lee, the internationally known set

designer for opera, ballet, and theater, for exceptional achievement in art and culture.

❀ Also in 1984, the Institute participated in the New York/Beijing Sister City Program to sponsor and render technical assistance for the City Gallery's exhibition "Beijing: Ancient and Modern," followed in 1985 by the reciprocal exhibition "New York: The City and Its People" at the Workers' Cultural Palace in Beijing. ❀ The Institute's role in promoting Sino-American understanding through educational and cultural exchange was recognized publicly on at least two occasions during the period between 1982 and 1985. In April 1983, Zhang Wenjin, then Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States, chose the Institute's luncheon in his honor as the occasion to give his first public speech after arriving in this country. His successor Ambassador Han Xu also chose an Institute function, a luncheon given in his honor on board the *Queen Elizabeth II* on June 20, 1985, as the venue for his first major speech in the United States. ❀ In renewing its ties with the Chinese on the mainland while maintaining good relations with Chinese living in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and other parts of Asia, and with the Chinese-American community in this country, the Institute clearly reaffirmed its nonpolitical, nonpartisan stance and the purposes for which it was founded.

*The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Chih Meng, Chinese American Understanding: A Sixty-Year Search (1981), from which he has drawn liberally for the chapter on the Institute's history between 1930 and 1967, and to the Institute's archival materials for dates and facts used throughout the essay.*



This chapter is in lieu of the Institute's annual report for the fiscal year which began on July 1, 1985 and ended on June 30, 1986. Following the format of past annual reports,

it is divided into sections, each devoted to the activities of a particular program area during the period under review.

### School of Chinese Studies

*China Institute is chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York as a school of continuing education. The Institute's School of Chinese Studies, founded in 1933, is the oldest educational center of its kind in the United States, with more than 55,000 alumni. In its first two decades, the School was largely attended by public school teachers for in-service training. Today, while it continues to conduct courses and workshops for teachers, it also offers the general public courses on Chinese language, history, culture, and cuisine, studio courses in painting, calligraphy, music, and taijiquan, as well as lectures and films about art, literature, travel, and contemporary Chinese society.*



High enrollment figures for both semesters in 1985-86 testified to the success of the School's program. In addition to the regular language and studio courses, which continued to attract new students, the School offered for the first time "Classical Chinese" and "Cursive Script and Seal Characters," two courses taught by Wang Fangyu. In response to growing demand for information related to travel, the School added extra sections to the noncredit course "Essential Chinese for Travel," taught by Karen Yan and Xu Yirong, and expanded "China Travel Highlights" into two series of four lectures each. Guest speakers in the series covered not only famous scenic wonders such as the Great Wall and the Yangtze River, but also lesser-known yet no less significant sites of historical and cultural interest: the Orchid Pavilion in Shaoxing, near Hangzhou; Buddhist and Nestorian sites in the area of Turfan; Harbin and Kaifeng, two major areas of Jewish settlement in China; and the mountains and monasteries of Tibet.

A number of new lecture series offered in 1985-86 were of particular interest. "Americans in China" featured four women who had either grown up or spent significant periods of time in China: Filmmaker Carma



MARILYN STERN

*Guest lecturer Carma Hinton, born and brought up in Beijing, describes her bicultural heritage in the series "Americans in China."*

Hinton, who was born in Beijing in 1949 and lived there until she was 22; children's book author Jean Fritz, who spent the first 12 years of her life in Wuhan, where her father served as YMCA Secretary; Institute trustee Elisabeth Luce Moore, who was born to missionary parents in Shandong province and lived there for 10 years and then attended school for two years in Shanghai; and CET President Nancy Owen Hess, who played the role of American newspaper correspondent Agnes Smedley in a recent Chinese film about Smedley's life and work in China between 1930 and 1951. In the series "Law, Politics, and Human Rights in China Today," Jerome A. Cohen, partner in the firm of Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, discussed the criminal trials in Taiwan in 1985 which resulted in the convic-

tion of five men charged with the murder of controversial journalist Henry Liu; Andrew J. Nathan, Professor of Political Science at Columbia University and author of *Chinese Democracy*, addressed the question of whether human rights should be an issue in U.S.-China relations; and Dr. James D. Seymour, Associate Research Scholar at Columbia University's East Asian Institute and author of *The Fifth Modernization: China's Human Rights Movement, 1978-1979*, spoke on the ramifications of the 1979 trial in Beijing of Wei Jinsheng, who received a 15-year prison sentence after publishing articles critical of the government. The lecture series "Chinese Thought" presented Dr. Kidder Smith, Assistant Professor of History at Bowdoin College, speaking on *The Book of Changes (Yi Jing)*, Columbia University doctoral candidate Wu Qianzhi on the relevance of Daoism to contemporary Chinese life, China Institute President Wan-go H. C. Weng on the significance of Buddhism in Chinese history, philosophy, and art, and Wm. Theodore de Bary, John Mitchell Mason Professor of the University at Columbia University, on the enduring influence of Confucianism on East Asian civilization.

In the domain of the arts, the School presented three documentary films about everyday life in Beijing, Suzhou, and Xi'an produced by Sue Yung Li and Shirley Sun, and a trio of feature films: "My Memories of Old Beijing" (*Chengnan jiushi*), "Chilly Nights" (*Han ye*), and "Life" (*Rensheng*). It also offered lectures on contemporary and traditional painting, classical Chinese architecture, Buddhist sculpture, ceramics,

China's revolutionary writers, Chinese puppet theater, a lecture-demonstration on traditional Chinese musical instruments by faculty member T. N. Chang, and a reading of translations of Song dynasty poems by renowned translator of classical Chinese poetry Burton Watson.

In connection with China House Gallery's fall exhibition "Kernels of Energy, Bones of Earth: The Rock in Chinese Art," the School and the Gallery co-sponsored a one-day symposium on the unique place of the rock in Chinese art and life. Over 100 people attended the symposium, which featured distinguished scholars from Heidelberg University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, New York University's Institute of Fine Arts, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The School and the Gallery also collaborated with the Institute's Public Affairs Program in arranging a three-day study tour to the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art in Kansas City in April. Guided by the museum's director, Marc F. Wilson, and Wai-kam Ho, Laurence Sickman Curator of Oriental Art, the 14 participants enjoyed an opportunity to study in depth the museum's holdings of Buddhist sculpture and early Chinese painting, and its splendid collection of fine Chinese furniture.

The School's outreach programs during the past year included a one-day workshop for the Montclair Township Adult School, New Jersey, and an in-service course for public school teachers in Weston, Connecticut.



## China House Gallery

*Established in 1966, China House Gallery has gained international recognition for its exhibitions which introduce Western audiences to little-known but significant areas of Chinese art. Gallery talks, lectures, symposia, and videotape programs are planned around exhibitions, and an illustrated catalog is published in connection with each exhibition originated by the Gallery. In its 20 years of operation, China House Gallery has mounted 41 exhibitions with the invaluable assistance of guest curators, the generosity of private collectors, and the cooperation of public institutions in the United States, Europe, and Asia.*

### **Kernels of Energy, Bones of Earth: The Rock in Chinese Art**

*October 26, 1985-January 26, 1986*

Rock connoisseurship in China was the theme of the fall 1985 exhibition organized for the Gallery by Professor John Hay of New York University's Institute of Fine Arts.



the rock in Chinese landscape gardening, aesthetics, philosophy, and popular culture, as well as a one-day symposium, "The Rock in Chinese Art."

A \$30,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and a \$5,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts

*Mi Fu Bowing to Elder Rock, hanging scroll by Yu Ming (1884-1935), illustrates the story of scholar-official Mi Fu (1051-1107) paying homage to a magnificent rock in the precinct where he was appointed magistrate. Collection of Robert H. Ellsworth.*



COURTESY OF ROBERT H. ELLSWORTH

The exhibition included over 50 objects—paintings, ceramics, gilt bronze representations, and samples of rocks and hardstones ranging from jade and marble to lapis lazuli and malachite, all on loan from public and private collections. In connection with the exhibition, the Gallery offered the following public programs: "Make Your Own Chinese Rock Group," a hands-on workshop in which participants experimented with creating ink-brush paintings of rocks and mountains inspired by objects in the exhibition; "Chats on Rocks," gallery talks by docent Polly Guth; and "Rock and Roll," a dim sum breakfast followed by a gallery tour. In addition, the Gallery and the School of Chinese Studies collaborated to offer six lectures on the significance of



COURTESY OF COLLECTION OF ALICE BONEY

*Foraminate limestone rock mountain. Such choice rocks grace the desks and courtyards of Chinese rock connoisseurs and evoke images of fantastic mountains in fairylands. Collection of Alice Boney, New York.*

supported, in part, the exhibition, related public programs, and the publication of an illustrated catalog authored by Professor John Hay. An additional grant of \$2,000 from the New York State Council on the Arts funded public programs for both the fall and spring exhibitions.

### **Chinese New Year**

*February 5-21, 1986*

To usher in the Year of the Tiger on February 9, 1986, the Gallery organized a small but exquisite exhibition of food, photographs, paintings, and other artifacts associated with the celebration of the Lunar New Year. In connection with the exhibition, the Gallery offered school groups and adult visitors gallery talks on the colorful customs and

meanings of this festival. It also organized a panel discussion on regional differences in Chinese New Year celebrations. The exhibition and the publication of the booklet *Rituals and Legends of the Chinese New Year* were sponsored by China Institute Women's Association.

### Puppetry of China

April 19-June 29, 1986

The Gallery's spring show, "Puppetry of China," was organized by the Center for Puppetry Arts, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Roberta Helmer Stalberg, author of *China's Puppets*, served as guest curator for the exhibition, which featured string-and-rod puppets, hand puppets, and shadow figures, as well as a portable puppet theater with stage furnishings and costumes. The objects, on loan from public and private collections in the

*Early 20th-century hand puppets in the Fujian tradition. High civil official (left) wears robe with mandarin square emblematic of rank; prime minister or high military official (right) is clad in general's armor. The Lutz Collection, University of Richmond.*



COURTESY OF MARY CAROLYN PINDAR

United States and from China's Quanzhou Marionette Troupe, provided comprehensive coverage of a popular branch of performing arts that is enjoying a revival in China. Public programs for this exhibition included continuous showings of videotaped performances by the Fujian Hand Puppet Troupe and the Quanzhou Marionette Troupe, gallery talks for schoolchildren who were invited to try their hand at manipulating contemporary puppets, and three lunch-hour lectures on the lore, legends, and regional styles of traditional Chinese puppet theater.

The exhibition was partially funded by a \$10,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and a \$11,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts. A portion of another \$2,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts funded

two performances at China Institute by the Yueh Lung Shadow Theater of New York.

### Cooperative Programs

In 1985-86, the Gallery continued its participation in the Cultural Institution Network, a system linking cultural institutions in the New York area with selected schools in the New York City Board of Education's Gifted and Talented Unit. Through the Network Menu, the Gallery was invited to conduct gallery talks and workshops for a number of participating schools. The Gallery also conducted its two-part Chinese painting and calligraphy workshops for public schools in the New York area. These workshops were partially funded by a \$10,000 grant from the New York State Council on the Arts' new Arts-in-Education funding category.

In spring 1986, the Gallery was one of six neighborhood institutions that collaborated to form "The World in Five Blocks." A poster sponsored by Bankers Trust Company and a series of announcements on public television promoted the attractions of the six cultural institutions located between East 65th Street and East 70th Street: China House Gallery, The Asia Society, The Spanish Institute, The Frick Collection, The Center for African Art, and the Center for Inter-American Relations.

### Museum Assessment Program

Under the Museum Assessment Program, the Institute for Museum Services awarded China House Gallery a \$1,000 grant for an independent survey. The survey was conducted by Dr. Robert Bergman, Director of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, in December 1985. On the basis of interviews with Institute staff and trustees and an examination of the premises, Bergman reported that the Gallery "must be the smallest exhibition space known to man in which shows of true significance are presented." The report applauded the Gallery's location as "superb, both in an absolute sense and in the specific sense that its domestic nature and scale allow the institution to main-



tain an intimacy that is an essential part of its character.”

China House Gallery's operations in 1985-86 drew heavily on the services of dedicated volunteers. The Gallery Committee chaired by Mrs. C. C. Tung and Mrs. Andrew Hunter assisted visitors during exhibitions. A number of committee members also donated their time on behalf of the Gallery during the annual meeting of the American Association of Museums in New York City in June. Dr. Margaret Heyman

conducted an audience survey to determine how the Gallery's publicity, public information service, and installation could be improved. Brooklyn College students Deborah Antzis, Terri Corboy, Angelica Keenan, Lorraine Schicchi, and Meng-Kao Tseng performed essential services as volunteer interns during the academic year and Pratt Institute of Design student Susanna Neuhaus created the imaginative slide show "Changing Rock" for the fall 1985 exhibition.

### Medical Exchange Program

*Established in 1981, China Institute's Medical Exchange Program aims to help the People's Republic of China strengthen its medical school curricula and modernize its medical facilities through the sharing of American advances in medical knowledge and technology. In the last five years, the Medical Exchange Committee—the program's governing body—has raised over \$275,000 to fund study and research fellowships in the United States for Chinese medical school professors and to send faculty members of leading U.S. medical schools to lecture, conduct seminars, and assist in research in China. The program has enabled 32 physicians and medical researchers from China to spend from one month to one year in the United States, and has sent 11 U.S. visiting professors to China. It has also made possible donations of books, journals, medical supplies, and equipment to a number of the 20 Chinese medical colleges with which it is currently affiliated.*



In 1985-86, the Medical Exchange Program arranged for Dr. Donald Armstrong of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center and Cornell University Medical College to spend one month at Chongqing Medical University, Sichuan, teaching modern concepts of treating infectious diseases. The university bestowed on Dr. Armstrong the title of Honorary Professor.

In fall 1985, Drs. Alan N. Epstein, C. N. Liu, and Eliot Stellar, all members of the neuroscience group at the University of Pennsylvania, visited China for one month at the invitation of several medical colleges affiliated with the Medical Exchange Program. The Americans gave lectures on neurobiology, advised medical school officials on the organization of interdisciplinary neuro-

science research, and discussed current research with faculty and students in Tianjin, Chengdu, and Xi'an.

During this fiscal year, 11 Chinese medical educators completed their fellowship programs and returned to their home institutions, while four others—from Tianjin, Jinan, Beijing, and Chongqing—are still continuing their research and studies in the United States. As part of its orientation for visiting Chinese medical fellows in the New York area, the Medical Exchange Program arranged several seminars and informal dinners. It also sponsored a weekend excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls for visiting fellows and Medical Exchange Committee members in May 1986.

In June 1986, the Medical Exchange Committee published a bulletin listing the 20 Chinese medical schools affiliated with

the exchange program and all program participants to date.

## Bilingual Vocational Training Program

*China Institute's Bilingual Vocational Training Program (BVTP), funded since its inception in 1975 by grants from the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, provides recent Chinese immigrants and unemployed or underemployed Chinese-Americans with basic skills in English and a marketable job skill—professional cooking—to enable them to support themselves. To date, 777 individuals have completed the program and more than 90 percent have been successfully placed. Many former trainees have become head chefs or restaurant managers; others have started their own restaurant business. The quality of training and excellent job placement rate has made the Institute's program a model for similar programs throughout the country.*



In 1985-86, the Office of Education awarded the Institute a grant to carry on its Bilingual Vocational Training Program through June 1987. Twenty trainees were selected from over 150 qualified applicants for the 20-week course that began in January 1986. After 13 weeks of intensive classroom instruction in English, professional cooking under the supervision of Chef Kin-Jing Mark, nutrition, and restaurant management, followed by 7 weeks of on-the-job training in selected restaurants in the metro-

politan New York area and in New Jersey, 18 of the 20 trainees had jobs in hand when they graduated on June 24, 1986.



*Chef trainees hone their skills in preparation for field practice in Manhattan's Chinese restaurants.*

## Chinese Student Services

*Since its establishment in 1926, China Institute has served as a popular meeting place for visiting Chinese and Chinese-American students in the New York metropolitan area. The Friday Evening Open House, started in 1947, offers them an informal setting in which to relax, socialize with Americans interested in learning about China, watch Chinese films, and join in choral singing and social dancing. The Annual Labor Day Weekend Convention, held at Silver Bay on Lake George since 1974, is another attraction for Chinese students, many of whom are citybound for the rest of the year. With the influx of thousands of Chinese students from the mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and other parts of Asia in recent years, demand for the Institute's Chinese Student Services has risen steadily. In addition to providing newcomers with conventional orientation materials and hospitality, the Institute regularly schedules*



*talks and discussions pertaining to matters of practical concern, such as personal finance, housing, academic pressures, and the stress of urban life.*



The 1985 Labor Day Weekend Convention drew over 500 people from throughout the Northeast, including many Chinese students and young Chinese-American professionals who were joining in the Institute's activities for the first time. Despite unusually chilly weather, the participants enjoyed a variety of sports competitions, folk dancing, films, musical performances, and lectures on cultural and topical issues.

From mid-October 1985 through May 1986, attendance at the Friday Evening Open House stayed between 75 and 100 persons, the optimum number that can be accommodated in the public areas of China House. Along with films, choral practice, and dancing, this year's program included lectures on Western painting, money management, and U.S. immigration law.

The annual Christmas Ball, held on December 20 at the Cosmopolitan Club, was attended by more than 300 people. The Silverbird artists provided music for dancing,

and guest artists performed Chinese folk songs and *pingtan*. In March 1986, the Institute organized a weekend trip to Washington, D.C. for 50 Chinese students and their friends.

The Friday Evening programs continued through the summer after 66 students wrote a letter to Institute President Wan-go Weng which reads, in part:

*China Institute, through its programs on weekends and Friday nights, has successfully created a special bicultural community where Chinese and Americans all come together, meeting friends, making acquaintances, sharing the sentiment of life, hearts shaking hands.... China Institute has become very dear to us, a very important and stable part of our student life, and the only social life for many of us. With the summer drawing near, this feeling becomes stronger.... The stop of the programs, especially those on weekends and Friday nights, during the summer, will be an immeasurable and considerable loss for us all.*

## Corporate Program

*China Institute's Corporate Program, initiated in 1983, provides senior executives of U.S. corporations, law firms, and financial institutions with opportunities to discuss current U.S.-China trade and investment issues with their counterparts from China, journalists, and both Chinese and U.S. government officials.*



In 1985-86, the Corporate Program arranged four luncheon seminars featuring guest speakers from China, Hong Kong, and the United States. Lionel H. Palmer of Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison chose as his topic "Prospects for U.S.-China Trade and Investment in the Context of Reagan Administration Policies." Li Jiahua, Supervisor of the People's Insurance Company of China, Director of the Research Institute of Insurance in Beijing, and Council Member of the Chinese Law Soci-

ety, addressed the issue "Insuring China's Trade and Investment." Jamie P. Horsley of Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison gave seminar participants "A Practical Update on Investing in China." And journalist Frank Ching, author of *Hong Kong and China: For Better or For Worse*, offered candid "Reflections on China's Open Door Policy and Its Implications for Hong Kong."

The program also sponsored a one-day symposium "China Agenda: The Future of U.S.-China Economic Relations" on

November 22, 1985. The four speakers were R.A. Cornell, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Trade and Investment Corporation; Ding Chen, Director of China International Trust and Investment Corporation; Harry Harding, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution; and Victor Hao Li, President of the East-West Center, Hawaii. After their individual presentations, the speakers engaged in a panel discussion moderated by James A. Perkins, Chairman, International Council for Educational Development. Attending the symposium at the University Club were 45 representatives of some 35 corporations and educational institutions.



*Harry Harding, Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution, speaks on opportunities and limits in U.S.-China economic relations at "China Agenda" symposium.*



*Journalist Frank Ching (center) chats with (from left to right) Peter Howell, Robert L. Hoguet, Peter B. Trinkle, and Mary E. Dearth prior to his talk "China's Open Door Policy and Its Implications for Hong Kong."*

## Annual Benefit Dinner

*The Annual Benefit Dinner is the Institute's major fund-raising event. Since 1984, it has also become the occasion on which the Institute presents its Qingyun Award to individuals whose exceptional achievements in the fields of science and technology and of art and culture contribute significantly to U.S.-China friendship and understanding. The award takes the form of a cloisonné vase designed by Wan-go Weng, President of China Institute, and made to order in Beijing. Qingyun, or "blue cloud," is the traditional Chinese symbol of high virtue and status.*



The 1985 Annual Benefit Dinner, held on October 30 at the Plaza Hotel, was attended by over 400 guests. Robert O. Anderson, Chairman of Atlantic Richfield Company, was Honorary Dinner Chairman. Schuyler G. Chapin, Dean of the School of the Arts, Columbia University, was Master of Ceremonies. During the evening, Robert L. Hoguet, Chairman of China Institute's Board of Trustees, presented the second



*(Left to right): Honorary Dinner Chairman Robert O. Anderson; His Excellency Han Xu, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States; Professor Chou Wen-chung, recipient of 1985 Qingyun Award in the category of art and culture; and China Institute President Wan-go H. C. Weng.*

*Dr. Wu Chien-hsiung, recipient of 1985 Qingyun Award in the science and technology category, with Chairman of the Board of Trustees Robert L. Hoguet.*



Qingyun Award for exceptional achievement in science and technology to Dr. Wu Chien-hsiung, Michael I. Pupin Professor Emeritus of Physics at Columbia University and widely hailed as "the first lady of physics research." The second Qingyun Award for exceptional achievement in art and culture was presented to Professor Chou Wen-chung, composer, Vice Dean of the School of the Arts, Columbia University,



founder and Director of the Center for U.S.-China Arts Exchange, and first Fritz Reiner Professor of Musical Composition at Columbia University.

Among the distinguished guests who applauded the awardees were His Excellency Han Xu, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States, The

Honorable Gianni De Michelis, Italy's Minister of Labor and Social Security, The Honorable Paul A. Volcker, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Dr. An Wang, founder and Chairman of Wang Laboratories, Inc. and the first recipient of the Qingyun Award in the category of science and technology.

## Special Programs

### Dinner for The Honorable Arthur W. Hummel, Jr.

The Institute held a private dinner party in the Library of China House on December 9, 1985 for The Honorable Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., who served as U.S. Ambassador to the People's Republic of China from 1981 to 1985, and Mrs. Hummel shortly after the couple's return from Beijing. Distinguished guests on this occasion included The Honorable William H. Gleysteen, former U.S. Ambassador to Korea, and Mrs. Gleysteen, T.C. Hsu, President of The Starr Foundation, celebrated architect I.M. Pei and Mrs. Pei, and W. Bradford Wiley, Chairman of John Wiley & Sons, Inc., and Mrs. Wiley.

### Press Reception for Florence Lin

William Morrow & Company, publishers of *Florence Lin's Complete Book of Chinese Noodles, Dumplings, and Breads*, hosted a press reception at China House on June 3, 1986 in honor of the author. Lin has taught basic and specialized Chinese cooking at China Institute for 25 years, and is well known for her four previous books on the preparation and presentation of China's cuisine. Over 200 food writers, critics, gourmets, former students, and just-plain-fans of Chinese cooking came to toast Lin. They sampled an assortment of dumplings, dim sum, and steamed buns, and watched Chef Kin-Jing Mark, Senior Vocational Instructor at China Institute, demonstrate the art of making "dragon-beard" noodles. The party also publicized the culinary

tour to China that Lin will lead for China Institute in October-November 1986.



*China Institute's noted cooking instructor Florence S. Lin autographs copy of her new book for journalist Fred Ferretti.*

### A Trio of Events in Commemoration of China Institute's 60th Anniversary

In the first half of 1986, two special events commemorated the 60th anniversary of China Institute's founding. On May 20, China Institute Women's Association sponsored a gala reception at China House to kick off the yearlong celebration. Over 300 guests joined with Chairman of the Board of Trustees Robert L. Hoguet and President Wan-go H. C. Weng in drinking a toast to



*Chairman of the Board of Trustees Robert L. Hoguet looks on as President Wan-go H. C. Weng cuts giant 60th-anniversary cake.*

At 60th-anniversary reception on May 20, China Institute President Wan-go H.C. Weng (left) greets guests (right to left): The Honorable Gillian M. Sorenson, New York City Commissioner for the United Nations and Consular Corps; His Excellency Liang Yufan, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations; and Madame Liang.



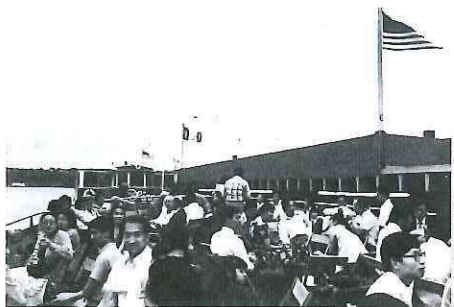
TOM MATTHEWS

U.S.-China friendship. Weng then gave a speech about the significance of the number 60 which, in the Chinese reckoning of time, represents a complete cycle in human affairs and natural events. As a quartet of musicians played Chinese melodies on traditional instruments, guests feasted on longevity noodles and birthday cake in true bicultural fashion.

On July 11, more than 300 Chinese students and scholars were the Institute's special guests for a twilight cruise around Manhattan, an event suggested by Institute trustee William E. Little. Trustees, associates, and members of the Chinese consular corps were among the 200 other guests who joined the students in a buffet supper and dancing to music by the Herb

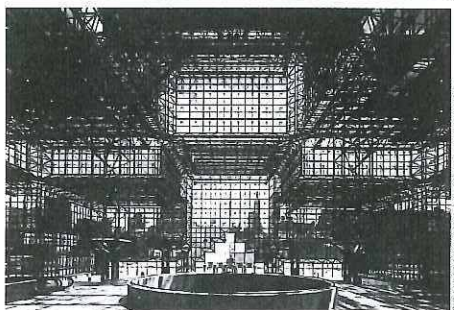
Meyers Orchestra. A highlight of the evening was the close-up view of the recently refurbished Statue of Liberty beaming her welcome across the water.

The 60th-anniversary celebrations will culminate on October 22, 1986 with the Institute's Annual Benefit Dinner at the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center.



TOM MATTHEWS

Over 300 Chinese students and scholars join the Institute's other guests for a cruise around Manhattan on July 11.



COURTESY OF I.M. PEI &amp; PARTNERS

The newly opened Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, site of the Institute's 60th-anniversary Benefit Dinner.

## Women's Association

The China Institute's Women's Association (CIWA), established in 1965, supports and promotes the Institute's programs through a variety of volunteer and fund-raising activities. The Association sponsors an annual fund-raising bazaar and Chinese New Year Banquet. Since 1983, it has also sponsored a Chinese Student/Scholar Program, which cooperates with the Institute's Chinese Student Services program to provide orientation and hospitality to visiting students and scholars from China.



The Women's Association had an especially busy and successful year in 1985-86. Its annual fund-raising bazaar, held on November 9, 1985, featured sales of donated artwork, jewelry, handicrafts, and baked goods, a raffle, and demonstrations of papercutting and calligraphy. On February 9, 1986, over 200 people attended the Association's Chi-

nese New Year Banquet at the Peking Park Restaurant and enjoyed performances of traditional Chinese opera dances by Hung-yen Hu, a member of the Chinese Opera Club of the United States. Honorary Dinner Chairperson was Yue-sai Kan, executive producer and host of "Looking East," a program shown over national cable televi-



sion in this country, and of "One World," a new program broadcast throughout China.

The Women's Association also funded China House Gallery's "Chinese New Year" exhibition in February 1986 and the publication of the booklet *Rituals and Legends of the Chinese New Year*.

*CIWA President Theresa Junlin Chow (center) with Honorary Chairperson of Chinese New Year Banquet Yue-sai Kan (right) and CIWA member Margaret Yen.*



COURTESY OF T.J. CHOW

During the period under review, the Association greatly expanded its Chinese Student/Scholar Program. It set up a special fund to send 10 students and scholars to China Institute's 1985 Labor Day Weekend Convention at Silver Bay, and underwrote 200 special China Institute memberships for students and scholars to encourage their participation in activities at China House. In October 1985, the Association organized a mutual exchange of information about customs and lifestyles between Americans and visiting Chinese scholars. This event was followed in January by a panel discussion on the future of U.S.-China relations. Also in January, Institute trustee Mary de G. White gave a group of scholars guided tours of three area museums on three consecutive weekends. On February 16, the Association hosted a Chinese New Year dinner for about 125 visiting scholars. In May, a one-day

"Look at Long Island" included an escorted tour of the George W. Hewlett High School in Hewlett (NY), a visit to a *Newsday* production plant in Melville, and a brief stop at Jones Beach. Another outing on June 1 gave Chinese scholars a look into the operations of a modern dairy farm in Westchester County and a pleasant afternoon at the Teatown Reservation natural wildlife preserve. CIWA member Marilyn Chou subsequently arranged with Westchester County residents Paul Ma and Mary Jane Karger to start a local U.S.-China Hospitality Program. The program matched Chinese students and scholars in the New York metropolitan area with host families in Westchester according to professional interests and hobbies, and sponsored two weekend visits for 40 students and scholars to their respective host families during the summer.

For the Institute's 60th anniversary, the Women's Association sponsored a gala reception at China House on May 20 and the production of a videotape documenting highlights of the Institute's history. It also funded, in part, this 60th-anniversary commemorative publication.



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*CIWA President Theresa Junlin Chow (center) with CIWA members (left to right) Joy Mileaf, Inez B. Miller, Gi Yue, and Roye Gold at reception on May 20, 1986.*



**Chronology**



## Chronology

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|------|---|--|
| 1926 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ China Institute in America begins operations on May 25 in a rented office at 2 West 45th Street, New York City, with funding of \$25,000 a year for three years from the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. China Foundation's Board of Trustees, composed of ten Chinese and five Americans, serves as the Institute's Board. Trustee P.W. Kuo is elected China Institute's Director.</li><li>■ Institute helps organize China's educational exhibits at Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia.</li></ul> | <b>China Institute in America</b>                  |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>United front of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists (Kuomintang) and Communists shows first signs of strain. Chiang leads Northern Expedition to unify North China under his control.</i></li></ul>   | <b>Major Events in China and the United States</b> |
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|------|---|--|
| 1927 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Chiang breaks with Communists. Communists and sympathizers in Shanghai massacred on April 12. Mao Zedong leads peasant insurrection in Hunan province.</i></li></ul> |  |
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| 1928 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ China Foundation proposes the Institute's reorganization as a membership corporation. In September, Chih Meng is appointed honorary secretary for the reorganization.</li></ul> |  |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Foreign powers recognize Chiang's national government in Nanjing. Mao and Zhu De establish base in Jiangxi province.</i></li></ul>   |  |
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| 1929 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Institute relocates to 119 West 57th Street.</li></ul>   |  |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>U.S. stock market crash on October 29 marks end of post-World War I prosperity and beginning of the Great Depression.</i></li></ul> |  |
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| 1930 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ In January, Institute becomes a membership corporation with Mrs. W. Murray Crane and C.F. Yau as major supporters. Meng becomes Institute's Associate Director (title changed to Director after 1934). China Foundation trustee Paul Monroe is elected President of the Institute's Board of Trustees.</li><li>■ Institute sponsors its first cultural exchange program, the U.S. tour of Peking Opera star Mei Lan-fang. Mei triumphs on Broadway and plays to full houses in Chicago, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.</li></ul> |  |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Chiang begins all-out offensive against Communists.</i></li></ul>  |  |
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|------|---|--|
| 1931 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Institute invites noted scholars from China to lecture in the United States on Chinese culture and education, and begins to offer basic survey courses on China for nonspecialist secondary school teachers.</li><li>■ Trustee K.C. Li and Chih Meng raise funds to send speakers across the United States to publicize Japan's aggressions in China.</li></ul> |  |
|      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <i>Japan manufactures the Mukden Incident on September 18 as an excuse to occupy Manchuria. Nanjing Government prohibits anti-Japanese demonstrations. Chinese Soviet Republic is formed in Jiangxi province.</i></li></ul>   |  |
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1932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Henry L. Stimson becomes a trustee of the Institute.</li> </ul>
1933	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute obtains New York City Board of Education approval to offer in-service credit courses for public school teachers.</li> <li>■ Tsing Hua University President Y.C. Mei appoints Chih Meng honorary director of the Chinese Educational Mission in the United States.</li> </ul>
1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Chiang launches final effort against Communists. Red Army begins Long March to Yan'an.</i></li> </ul>
1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Communists set up new base in Shaanxi province and call for a united front against Japan.</i></li> </ul>
1936 to 1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Tsing Hua University and the Chinese Ministry of Education ask Chih Meng to evaluate effectiveness of American-trained Chinese students in serving China's needs on their return. Meng travels extensively in China, interviewing some 2,400 graduates of American colleges and universities, and makes the documentary film "Glimpses of Modern China" with the advice and support of Mary Brady, Director of the Harmon Foundation and a pioneer in introducing films into classroom teaching.</li> <li>■ <i>Anti-Japanese demonstrations spread in China. Chiang is sequestered by his generals in Xi'an in December 1936, and is persuaded to fight the Japanese rather than the Communists.</i></li> </ul>
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute administers China Foundation emergency relief funds to Chinese students stranded in the United States by Sino-Japanese War.</li> <li>■ <i>Chiang and Communists declare temporary truce. Japan provokes the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on July 7, starting the Sino-Japanese War.</i></li> </ul>
1938 to 1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Through First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and Lauchlin Currie, a special assistant to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chih Meng obtains scholarship-in-aid for Chinese students in America from U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Intercultural Relations.</li> <li>■ Institute recruits Chinese student volunteers to train as mechanics for maintenance of the Burma Road and of vehicles carrying supplies to wartime China.</li> <li>■ Institute is instrumental in Chinese Government's decision to provide additional funds to Chinese students through its Committee on Wartime Planning for Chinese Students in the United States.</li> <li>■ <i>Chiang moves seat of government to Chongqing in 1938 as Japanese forces advance in China.</i></li> <li>■ <i>Japan bombs Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The United States declares war on Japan and enters World War II.</i></li> </ul>
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute helps organize China reconstruction forums on American campuses between 1942 and 1947 and publishes the proceedings.</li> </ul>



1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Walter H. Mallory succeeds Paul Monroe as President of the Board of Trustees.</li> <li>■ Chih Meng organizes summer workshop on China for public school teachers at Montclair State Teachers College, New Jersey. Workshops evolve into the China Institute of New Jersey and continue for 15 years.</li> </ul>	<p>China Institute in America</p>
<p>■ <i>Cairo Declaration restores Taiwan to China. In December, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaims the abrogation of unequal treaties with China.</i></p>		<p>Major Events in China and the United States</p>
1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Henry R. Luce presents Institute with former Frederick S. Lee House at 125 East 65th Street as a gift from the foundation established and named in honor of his father Henry Winters Luce.</li> <li>■ Institute dissolves as a membership corporation and reincorporates as a tax-exempt educational institution chartered under the University of the State of New York.</li> <li>■ China House opens on August 27 with a public celebration at Town Hall and a private dedication ceremony. Formal opening of China House, after alterations, is celebrated for three days in December.</li> </ul>	
<p>■ <i>Communists attend constitutional convention held by Nationalists in Chongqing.</i></p>		
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ China Institute and the Chinese Students Activities Council of Greater New York hold victory banquet to celebrate VJ Day and Sino-American collaboration during World War II.</li> </ul>	
<p>■ <i>Yalta Conference, February 3-11. Germany surrenders on May 8. The United States drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6. Japan surrenders on August 15.</i></p> <p>■ <i>Nationalists and Communists resume fighting; General George C. Marshall is sent to China to mediate.</i></p>		
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute is asked to administer Chinese Ministry of Education scholarships offered to American GIs for the study of Chinese culture, a gesture of appreciation for U.S. assistance to China during World War II.</li> </ul>	
<p>■ <i>With U.S. support, Chiang attempts to retake Manchurian cities after Soviet troops evacuate. Communist forces also enter Manchuria.</i></p>		
1947		
<p>■ <i>Chiang's forces occupy Yan'an; China's civil war intensifies.</i></p>		
1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Chairman of United China Relief Charles Edison joins China Institute and serves as chairman of its Finance Committee.</li> <li>■ Chih Meng organizes workshops on China at a number of American colleges and universities between 1948 and 1961.</li> </ul>	
<p>■ <i>First National Assembly in Nanjing elects Chiang President of the Republic of China. Communists overrun Manchuria, then all of North China.</i></p>		

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1949

■ Henry R. Luce is elected President of the Board of Trustees.

■ *Mao Zedong enters Beijing and proclaims the People's Republic of China on October 1. Communists gain control of the mainland; Chiang establishes government on Taiwan.*

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1950

■ The C.T. Loo Educational Fund entrusts China Institute with the selection of recipients of its grants-in-aid to Chinese graduate students majoring in science and engineering at American universities.

■ *Senator Joseph McCarthy (R. Wis.) charges that Communists have infiltrated the State Department.*  
■ *Korean War begins in June. President Harry S. Truman orders U.S. 7th Fleet into the Taiwan Strait. In November, "volunteers" from the People's Republic of China cross the border into Korea.*

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1951

■ Following passage of China Area Aid Act by the 81st Congress in January, Institute undertakes a survey of Chinese students and professionals in the United States and sets up placement department to help qualified individuals obtain appropriate jobs. Institute expands its hospitality and counseling services to new immigrants by opening Pacific Coast headquarters in San Francisco.

■ Henry R. Luce is elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Edwin N. Clark is elected President of the Board of Trustees.

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1952

■ Institute opens a student hospitality center in New York City, followed by a similar establishment in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1954.

■ *United States elects Dwight D. Eisenhower President.*

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1953

■ *Korean armistice is concluded in June.*

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1954

■ *Senator Joseph McCarthy holds televised hearings into alleged Communist influences in U.S. Army from April to June. In December, Senate censures McCarthy for contempt of the body and for abuse of its members.*

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1955

■ Institute and the University of Maryland inaugurate annual conferences on Chinese-American cultural relations. Conferences evolve into the American Association for Chinese Studies in 1966.

■ *Communist and Nationalist Chinese forces battle over offshore islands in the Taiwan Strait. U.S. Congress approves U.S.-Taiwan Defense Pact, signed in December 1954, and authorizes President Eisenhower to use American forces in the defense of Taiwan and the Pescadores.*  
■ *At Bandung Conference in Indonesia, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai proposes peaceful coexistence with the United States.*

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1957

■ *The Hundred Flowers campaign of criticism fostered by the government of the People's Republic of China is reversed and followed by widespread arrest of "counterrevolutionaries" and "rightists."*

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1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>The People's Republic of China initiates "people's communes" and implements the Great Leap Forward, a crash program to modernize the country's industry and agriculture.</i></li> </ul>	<b>Major Events in China and the United States</b>
1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Soviet technicians are withdrawn from the People's Republic of China as a prelude to the Sino-Soviet split in 1960.</i></li> </ul>	
1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>United States elects John F. Kennedy President.</i></li> </ul>	
1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Virginia Runton, who joined the Institute in 1930 and was for many years the only other staff member besides Director Chih Meng, retires after 32 years of loyal service.</li> <li>■ <i>President Kennedy declares that U.S. military advisers in Vietnam will fire if fired upon.</i></li> </ul>	<b>China Institute in America</b>
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>President Kennedy is assassinated on November 22. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn in as President of the United States.</i></li> </ul>	
1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dr. Ho-ching Yang, elected President of the Board of Trustees in May, passes away in November.</li> <li>■ <i>France recognizes the People's Republic of China.</i></li> </ul>	
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute forms an Art Committee with Myron S. Falk, Jr., Mrs. Edwin F. Stanton, and Mrs. Edward M. Pflueger as co-chairmen.</li> <li>■ Founding of China Institute Women's Association.</li> <li>■ Alexander D. Calhoun is elected President of the Board of Trustees.</li> <li>■ <i>U.S. military involvement in Vietnam intensifies.</i></li> </ul>	
1966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute marks its 40th anniversary with the establishment of China House Gallery, which holds its first exhibition in November.</li> <li>■ <i>The People's Republic of China launches the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. In July, the P.R.C. declares itself North Vietnam's "rear force base."</i></li> </ul>	
1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ James V. Pickering is elected President of the Board of Trustees. William Henderson is appointed Director of China Institute. John M. Crawford, Jr. succeeds Myron S. Falk, Jr. as Co-chairman of the Art Committee.</li> </ul>	
1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ William Henderson resigns as Director in August. K.Y. Ai, Head of the School of Chinese Studies, becomes Acting Director.</li> <li>■ <i>United States elects Richard M. Nixon President.</i></li> </ul>	
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ F. Richard Hsu is elected Director of China Institute.</li> <li>■ Institute inaugurates Annual Labor Day Weekend Convention as part of its Chinese Student Services program.</li> </ul>	

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- 1970
- John M. Crawford, Jr. is elected Chairman of the Art Committee.
    - *Canada and the People's Republic of China establish diplomatic relations.*
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- 1971
- James V. Pickering is elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees. F. Richard Hsu assumes the title President of China Institute. Wan-go H.C. Weng is elected Co-chairman of the Art Committee.
    - *U.S. National Security Council adviser Henry Kissinger meets Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in Beijing.*
    - *The People's Republic of China is admitted as a member of the United Nations on October 25.*
- 
- 1972
- *President Nixon visits the People's Republic of China, meets Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, and signs the Shanghai Communiqué in which the United States and the P.R.C. pledge to work toward "normalization" of relations.*
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- 1973
- Institute inaugurates Chinese-American Community Research and Action Project.
    - *The United States and the People's Republic of China establish liaison offices in each other's capital.*
- 
- 1974
- Annual Labor Day Weekend Convention moves to Silver Bay, Lake George.
- 
- 1975
- Institute launches its Bilingual Vocational Training Program with a grant from the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Program prepares recent Chinese immigrants for careers in the Chinese restaurant industry.
    - *President Gerald R. Ford visits the People's Republic of China.*
- 
- 1976
- Henry Luce III is elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees.
  - In November, Institute celebrates its 50th anniversary with a benefit dinner at the Plaza Hotel hosted by Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and the Institute's Board of Trustees.
  - Completion of Wan-go H.C. Weng's 13-part film "China: The Enduring Heritage" with major funding from C.T. Shen and the China International Foundation. Film becomes widely used as a teaching tool in U.S. schools.
    - *Premier Zhou Enlai dies on January 8. Chairman Mao Zedong dies on September 9. The Gang of Four is arrested on October 6.*
    - *United States elects Jimmy Carter President.*
- 
- 1977
- Gordon B. Washburn is elected Chairman of the Art Committee.



1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Deng Xiaoping resumes title of Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China, and is elected Vice Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. The Four Modernizations policy is adopted.</i></li> <li>■ <i>The United States and the People's Republic of China issue joint communiqué announcing their decision to renew diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979.</i></li> <li>■ <i>First group of 52 scholars from the People's Republic of China arrives in the United States as government exchange students.</i></li> </ul>	<b>Major Events in China and the United States</b>
1979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ C.T. Shen is elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees.</li> </ul>	<b>China Institute in America</b>
1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute forms a Medical Exchange Committee, chaired by trustee Dr. Shyh-Jong Yue.</li> <li>■ Robert L. Hoguet is elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees.</li> <li>■ <i>Zhao Ziyang becomes Premier of the People's Republic of China.</i></li> <li>■ <i>United States elects Ronald Reagan President.</i></li> </ul>	
1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute formally establishes its Medical Exchange Program with the People's Republic of China.</li> <li>■ F. Richard Hsu resigns as President of China Institute.</li> <li>■ Institute publishes Chih Meng's <i>Chinese-American Understanding: A Sixty-Year Search</i> with support from the C.T. Loo Educational Fund.</li> <li>■ <i>Hu Yaobang becomes General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. Deng Xiaoping relinquishes position of Party Vice Chairman and is elected Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission.</i></li> </ul>	
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Phillips Talbot is elected a trustee and Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees in February, and is asked to undertake a study on the Institute's future. Wan-go H. C. Weng is elected a trustee and Chairman of the Art Committee.</li> <li>■ In July, Wan-go H. C. Weng is elected President of China Institute.</li> </ul>	
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Institute launches its Corporate Program to promote discussion on U.S.-China trade and investment issues.</li> <li>■ Institute sponsors first U.S. tour of the Hunan Flower Drum Opera Troupe, which wins accolades for its performances in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C.</li> <li>■ China Institute Women's Association starts its Chinese Student/Scholar Program, which works with the Institute's Chinese Student Services program to provide hospitality and counseling to students in the New York metropolitan area.</li> <li>■ Institute publishes <i>Chinese in America: Stereotyped Past, Changing Present</i> with funding from The Ho-ching Yang Memorial Foundation.</li> <li>■ K.Y. Ai retires as Director of the School of Chinese Studies after 36 years of serving the Institute in various capacities. Dr. Marsha L. Wagner is appointed his successor.</li> <li>■ <i>Li Xiannian is elected President of the People's Republic of China.</i></li> </ul>	

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1984

- Institute initiates US-CHINA 200, a yearlong celebration commemorating the bicentennial of the sailing of the *Empress of China* from New York City to Canton, and joins with dozens of public and private organizations in the United States in sponsoring over 40 events saluting U.S.-China trade and cultural relations.
- Institute organizes three-week tour to China in May at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.
- Institute celebrates the 40th anniversary of China House opening with a reception on November 7.
- Institute inaugurates its Qingyun Awards at the Annual Benefit Dinner on November 27. First awards are presented to Dr. An Wang and Ming Cho Lee.

- *Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visits the United States in January, extends invitation to President Reagan to visit the People's Republic of China in 1985.*

- *After two years of negotiation, Great Britain and the People's Republic of China initial draft agreement providing for the return of Hong Kong to the P.R.C. on July 1, 1997.*

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1985

- Institute hosts luncheon on board the *Queen Elizabeth II* to honor His Excellency Han Xu, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States.
- Institute presents second Qingyun Awards to Dr. Wu Chien-hsiung and Professor Chou Wen-chung at the Annual Benefit Dinner on October 30.

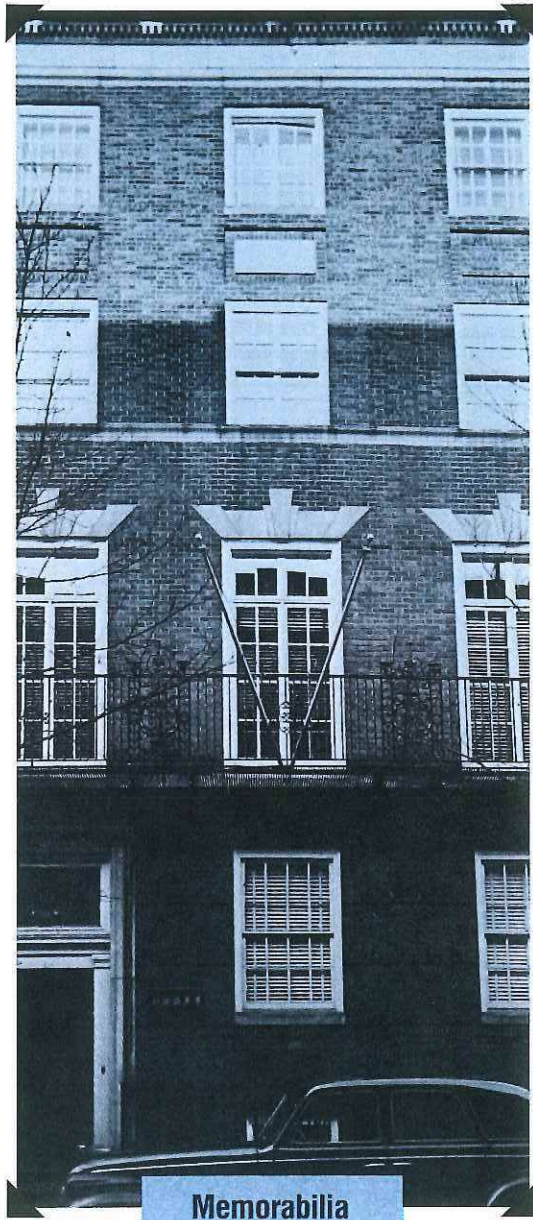
- *At Chinese Communist Party conference in September, older Party members and government leaders are encouraged to retire and make way for a younger generation of leaders.*

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1986

- Institute celebrates its 60th anniversary with a reception at China House on May 20, a boat trip around Manhattan on July 11 to benefit the Chinese Student/Scholar Program, and the 60th-Anniversary Benefit Dinner on October 22.





Memorabilia





*Columbia University Professor John Dewey and wife Alice in Nanjing, May 10, 1920. Photo courtesy of John Dewey Papers, Special Collections, Morris Library, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.*

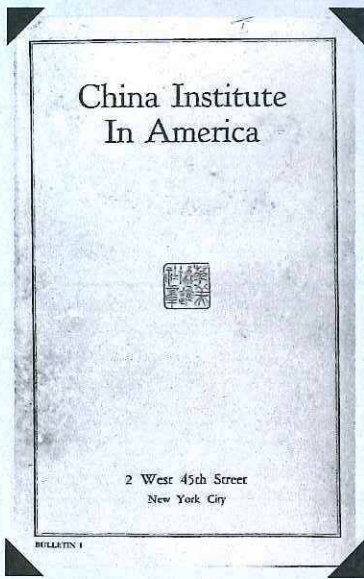


*Some of the fifteen trustees of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture in Beijing, December 1936.*



*Professor Paul Monroe, Dewey's colleague at Columbia, was a co-founder of the Institute and President of the Institute's Board of Trustees after incorporation in 1930.*





*The cover of China Institute's first Bulletin, published in 1926.*

## China Institute In America

THE CHINA INSTITUTE in America is being conducted under the auspices of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Foundation, held in Peking, February 26-28, 1926, a resolution was passed to establish in the United States a China Institute in America. Dr. P. W. Kuo, organizer and first president of the National Southeastern University, and Vice-President of the World Federation of Education Associations, was elected Director of the Institute.

The aim of the China Institute is to promote a closer cultural and educational relationship between China and America. The activities of the Institute, as conceived by the Board include the following:

The dissemination of information concerning Chinese and American education.

The promotion of a closer relationship between Chinese and American educational institutions through the exchange of professors and students.

Assisting Chinese students in America in their educational pursuits, and also helping American students interested in the study of things Chinese.

The stimulation of general interest in America in the study of Chinese culture.

In May the preliminary arrangements were completed and the Institute came into existence. Although the organization is still in its infancy, the work it has thus far been able to do, and the increasing demands for its services indicate clearly that it is meeting a long felt need.

Since its inauguration, the China Institute has organized a Chinese Educational Exhibit at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition in Philadelphia on behalf of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education and the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. The Exhibit has been regarded as one of the special features of the Exposition and has called forth most favorable comments from many educational experts.

*The first page of the 1926 Bulletin, states the aims and activities of China Institute as conceived by its founders.*



*Chinese educational exhibit at the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition in Philadelphia, 1926.*



*Peking Opera star Mei Lan-fang toured the United States in February 1930 under the auspices of the Institute.*



*Mei Lan-fang in an elaborate headdress.*

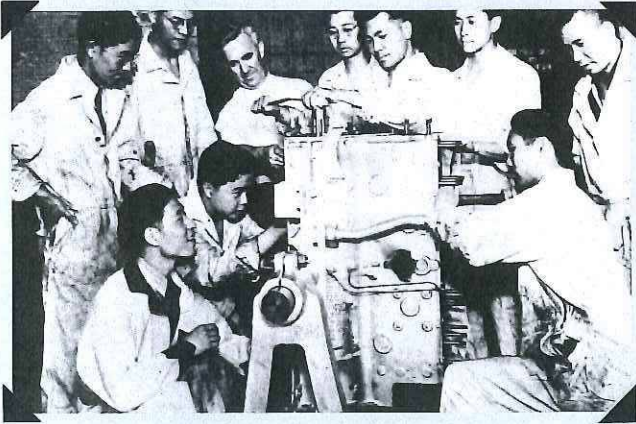
*China Institute Director Chih Meng (fifth from right) stops at Honolulu airport on his way to China in 1936. Among those greeting him are: Dr. Edward H. Hume, founder of Yale-in-China (third from right); Dr. Hu Shih, China's Ambassador to the United States during World War II (seventh from right); and Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education (far left).*



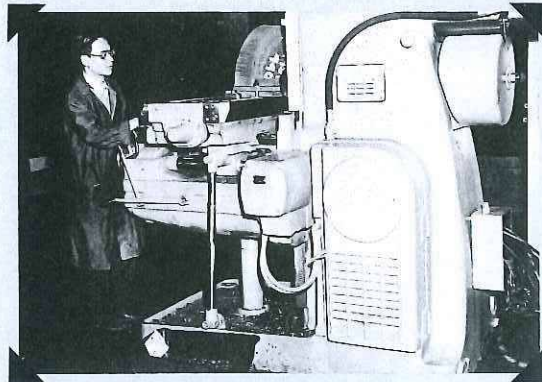
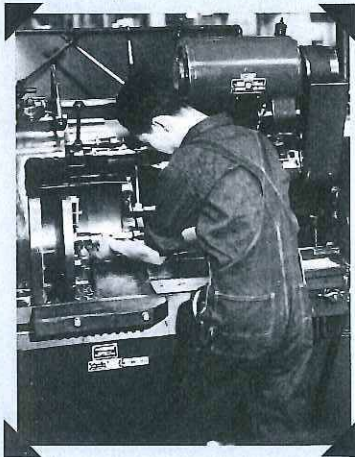




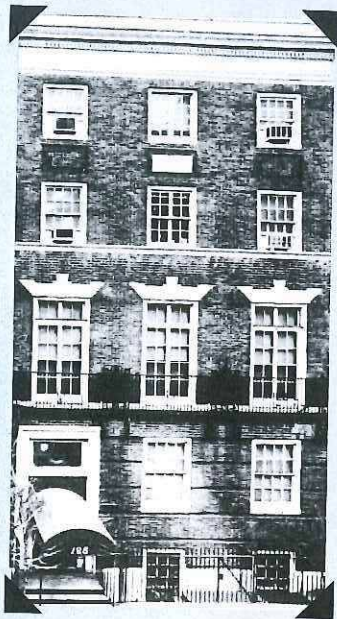
*Members of the Chinese Students' Club at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, gather on October 10, 1940 to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.*



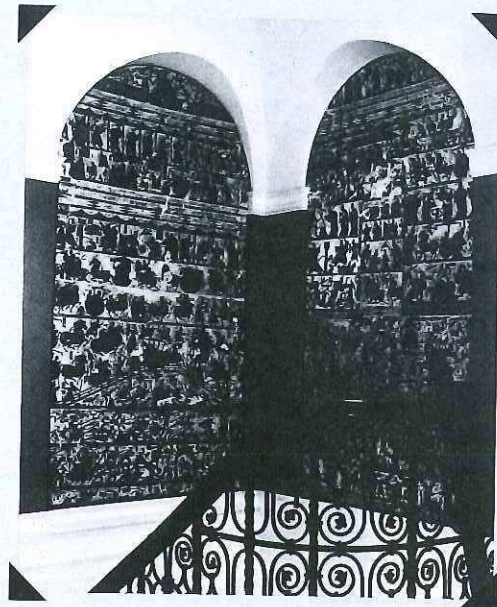
*Chinese students who volunteered to train as mechanics and maintenance workers on the Burma Road undergo on-the-job training in the early 1940s.*







*The exterior of China House in December 1944, a few months after the Henry Luce Foundation presented the building to China Institute.*



*The alcoves along the staircase inside China House are decorated with original rubbings of Han dynasty stone bas-relief, a gift from C. F. Yau.*

*At formal opening of China House in December 1944, Mrs. Henry W. Luce (center), flanked by Dr. Hu Shih (to her right) and Chinese Ambassador Tao-ming Wei, view an exhibition of photographs documenting Chinese student life in the United States from 1903 to 1944. P. W. Kuo (far left, front row) stands in front of Chih Meng. Henry R. Luce is on Meng's left.*



*A China Reconstruction Forum organized by students in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area in the early 1940s.*





*A reception in the late 1940s for alumni of China Institute's in-service teacher training courses.*



*Secretary of State George C. Marshall speaks at China House in 1947. To his right are: Henry R. Luce, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, and General Albert C. Wedemeyer. Dr. T.F. Tsiang, China's representative to the United Nations Security Council, looks on at far right.*



*Dr. Edward H. Hume attends an art exhibition at the Institute.*



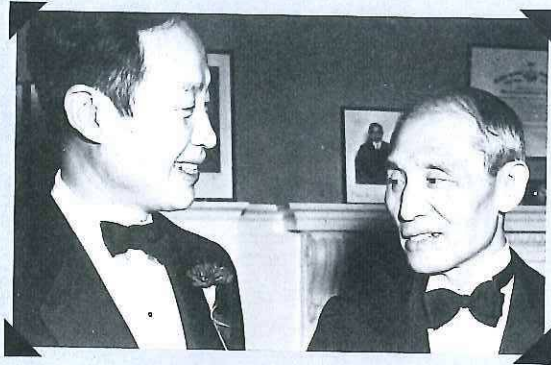
*Myron S. Falk, Jr. and another member of the Chinese Art Society at a China House art exhibition in January 1950.*



*A convocation of the China Institute of New Jersey on July 7, 1950. This sister organization started as a summer workshop for teachers at Montclair State Teachers College in 1943.*



*Chih Meng (left) with C.T. Loo in December 1944. The C.T. Loo Educational Fund was established in 1950.*



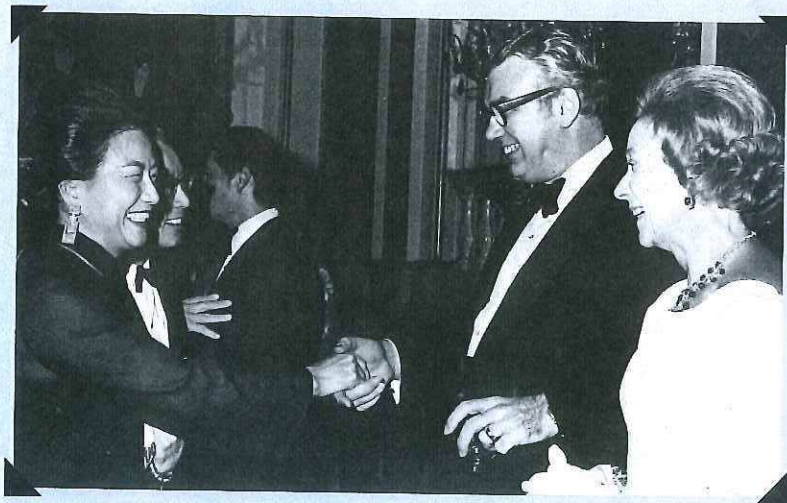
*Staunch friends of the Institute enjoy tea in 1954. L. to r.: Dr. Hu Shih, Elisabeth Luce Moore, Mrs. W. Murray Crane, and K.C. Li.*



*Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Yau celebrate their golden wedding anniversary at China Institute on December 14, 1953.*



*Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller in the receiving line at China Institute's 50th Anniversary Dinner in November 1976.*



*Henry Luce III greeting Mrs. C.Y. Chen as Mrs. Vincent Astor looks on at right.*

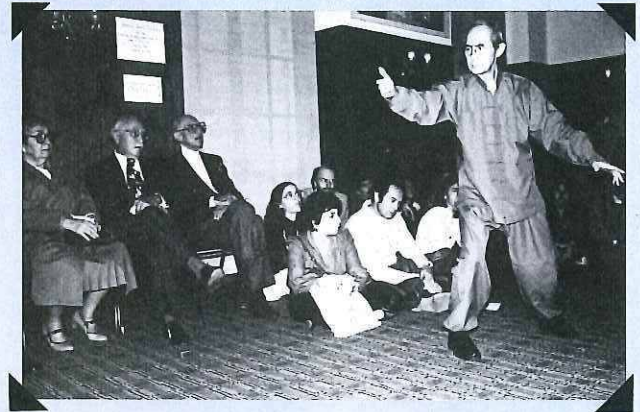




*China House Gallery  
in 1979.*



*Professor Zhang Shou-  
cheng gives a Chinese  
painting demonstration.*



*The late Franklin Y.C.  
Kwong gives a demon-  
stration of taijiquan.*



*Chef Kin-Jing Mark  
(center) teaches his  
students in the Bilingual  
Vocational Training  
Program the skills of  
professional Chinese  
cooking.*



*Students observe intently  
as Chinese cooking  
instructor Florence S. Lin  
prepares a dish.*

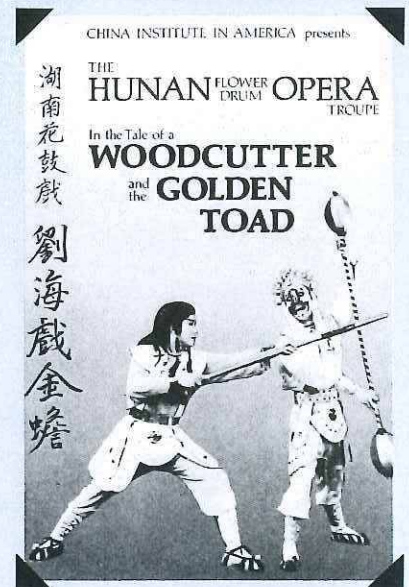


Visiting Chinese medical experts affiliated with hospitals and universities in the New York metropolitan area on their annual spring excursion to Washington, D.C., organized by the Medical Exchange Program Committee.



CIWA member Sharon Crain (left) joins in welcoming Chinese students and scholars to an event at China House.

Chairman of the Board Robert L. Hoguet (center) presents a porcelain bowl to His Excellency Zhang Wenjin, China's Ambassador to the United States, on February 22, 1984, the bicentennial of the sailing of the Empress of China from New York to Canton.



China Institute sponsored the first U.S. tour of the Hunan Flower Drum Opera Troupe in 1983.

The Institute's delegation to China in May 1984, hosted by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, pose with the Association's officials in a Beijing restaurant.





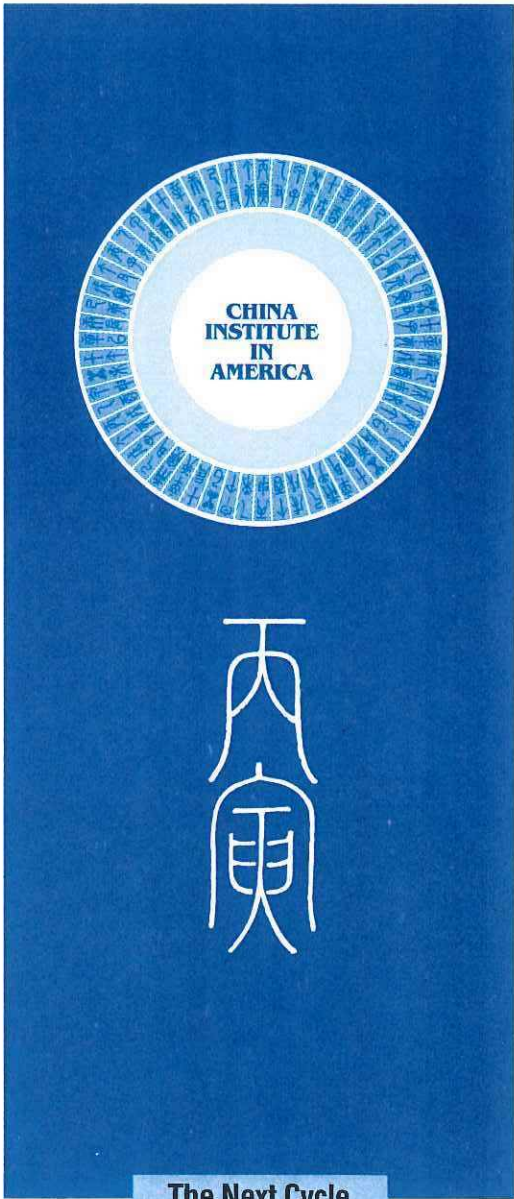


*T.C. Hsu, President of the Starr Foundation, one of the Institute's staunch supporters.*

*Chairman of the Board Robert L. Hogue (second from right) and President Wan-go H.C. Weng (left) present the Institute's first Qingyun Awards in 1984 to Ming Cho Lee (second from left) in honor of his achievements in art and culture, and to An Wang (right), in recognition of his achievements in science and technology.*



*Trustee Mrs. Ho-ching Yang with Congressman William Green (R.-New York) at the party celebrating the publication of Chinese in America: Stereotyped Past, Changing Present, an Institute project funded by The Ho-ching Yang Memorial Foundation.*



CHINA  
INSTITUTE  
IN  
AMERICA

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The Next Cycle



## The Next Cycle

by Wan-go H. C. Weng

A review of the sixty years of China Institute's work as a lesson in history and as a projection into the future calls forth three observations. The first is that the Institute's purpose has been remarkably consistent. The first *Bulletin* announcing the formation of China Institute in America stated that the organization's purpose would be (1) the dissemination of information concerning Chinese and American education and the stimulation of general interest in Chinese culture among Americans; (2) the promotion of closer relations between Chinese and American educational institutions through the exchange of professors and students; and (3) assistance to Chinese students in America in their educational pursuits and to American students in the study of things Chinese.

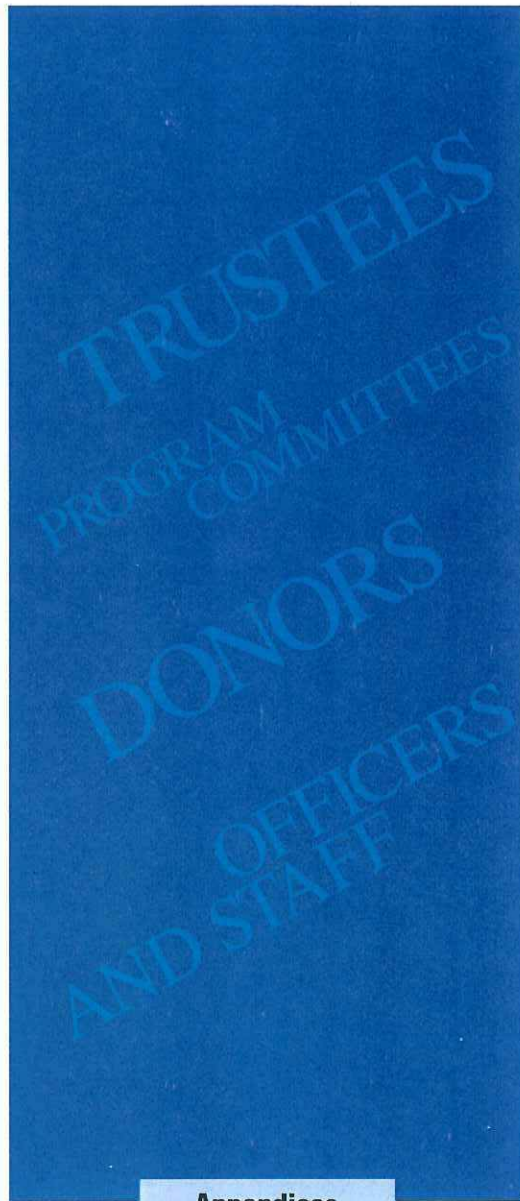
⊗ Though its work in dissemination of information and exchange of persons has reached far beyond the world of educational institutions, the Institute is still very much engaged in education, exchange, and service. *Education*, in its broad sense, characterizes most of the Institute's programs, including the School, the Gallery, films, and publications. *Exchange* is conducted not only through the reciprocal visits of Chinese and American scholars, visual and performing artists, corporate executives, and medical educators, but also through the two-way flow of books, films, photographs, and other artistic and scientific creations.

*Service* is rendered by providing Chinese students and scholars with opportunities to meet Americans and learn about American culture and values, as well as by providing Americans who wish to travel and study in China with useful information and introductions. ⊗ The second observation is that the flexibility of the Institute's programs has assured their continuity and validity. For example, the School, originally established for the in-service training of secondary school teachers, offered semester-long credit courses. As the composition of the student body gradually changed, the School started to offer shorter lecture series covering a wide range of topics to appeal to adults of all ages. Another example is the evolution of China House Gallery's exhibitions. During the years when Chinese art was rarely shown by leading art institutions in the New York metropolitan area, the Gallery featured shows dealing with the art of an entire dynasty or the evolution of a major art form through the ages. Then, as the grand survey became too general even for major museums, the Gallery sought to provide a showcase for out-of-town Chinese art collections and even pioneered shows on lesser-known but significant areas of Chinese art, such as bamboo carving, rare books, and traditional architecture. At the same time, the School and the Gallery joined forces to organize symposia related to these specialized shows, bringing together scholars from all over the United States, Europe, and Asia. Scholars from China were invited to contribute to the preparation of exhibition catalogs, to enrich the contents with knowledge gained through recent discoveries on the mainland. ⊗

The third observation is that cooperation with other educational organizations has been integral to the Institute's development. Indeed, the very concept of China Institute in America originated with two distinguished Columbia University professors,

John Dewey and Paul Monroe. The initial organization and administration of the Institute benefited from the efforts of Stephen P. Duggan, founder and Director of the Institute of International Education. And for many years the Institute's policy direction was steered by Walter H. Mallory, Executive Director of the Council on Foreign Relations. Since the 1970s, private-sector organizations in the field of Sino-American relations have proliferated. In order that these individual organizations, which are supported by limited common resources, may maximize the fruits of their labor while avoiding wasteful duplication, it has become both desirable and necessary that they cooperate among themselves and with China Institute. ☸ Besides consistency of purpose, flexibility in program implementation, and cooperation with other organizations, an institution must have a clear focus and direction if it is to remain vigorous and relevant. The focus of China Institute is clearly a multifaceted relationship between China and America. Its direction, as charted during the first cycle of operations and especially over the past four years, has been and should be toward trade and culture. The future of the Institute depends upon a correct reading of the history of U.S.-China relations and an unbiased understanding of China's culture, society, and economy as these interact with the West in general and with the United States in particular. There is no future without a past, and the past is relevant only in terms of the future.





**Appendices**

## Appendices

### Trustees of China Institute in America

#### Pre-incorporation: 1926-1930

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Kinn Wei Shaw, *Secretary*

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**Officers and Staff, FY 1985-1986**

Wan-go H. C. Weng, *President*  
 Jeannette D. Kahlenberg, *Vice President for Administration*  
 Dr. Marsha L. Wagner, *Vice President for Educational Programs; and Director, School of Chinese Studies*  
 Lily C. Y. Chang, *Vice President for Development*  
 Judith Smith, *Vice President for Public Affairs Programs*  
 Laura Tien, *Director, Chinese Student Service Programs; and Associate Director, School of Chinese Studies*  
 Anita Christy, *Acting Director, China House Gallery*

Sara Su Ma, *Director, Bilingual Vocational Training Program*  
 Julie Wang, *Controller*  
 Michael Bless, *Educational Programs Assistant*  
 Belinda Cash, *Gallery Assistant*  
 Hilda Eitzen, *Administrative Assistant*  
 Lisa Griffin, *Membership and Development Assistant*  
 Florence Landau, *Catalogue Sales Assistant*  
 Yirong Xu, *Public Affairs Program Assistant and Chinese Language Specialist*  
 Karen Yan, *Graphic Designer and Chinese Language Specialist*  
 Kin-Jing Mark, *Senior Vocational Instructor, Bilingual Vocational Training Program*

Jeffrey Hengst, *Language Instructor, Bilingual Vocational Training Program*  
 Rebecca Furcron, *Language Instructor, Bilingual Vocational Training Program*  
 Ted Leong, *Field Practice Coordinator, Bilingual Vocational Training Program*  
 Ingrid Tom, *Typist*  
 Mabel Visconti, *Receptionist*  
 Sui-Ning Mei, *Evening Receptionist*  
 Patrick Brennan, *Superintendent*



## Financial Report

### Summary Statement of Receipts and Expenditures July 1, 1985-June 30, 1986

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>FY 1985/86</b>	<b>FY 1984/85</b>
Membership and general contributions	\$ 573,386	\$ 611,968
Medical Exchange Program	59,849	40,549
Bilingual Vocational Training Program grant	118,914	356,604
Benefit dinner (net proceeds)	179,961	124,389
School fees	79,835	74,079
Gallery grants and income	99,040	46,929
Chinese student services	49,619	41,371
Corporate development and other special projects	28,939	29,335
Film project income	2,610	5,987
China Institute Women's Association	10,265	6,974
U.S.-China 200 Project	—	40,920
Investment income	12,051	7,632
Gains from sale of securities	—	15,148
Miscellaneous	4,222	2,046
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Total	\$1,218,691	\$1,403,931
<b>Expenditures</b>	<b>FY 1985/86</b>	<b>FY 1984/85</b>
Management and general	\$ 249,913	\$ 255,077
Medical Exchange Program	36,431	53,931
Bilingual Vocational Training Program	118,914	362,148
School of Chinese Studies	174,209	119,531
China House Gallery	219,365	168,534
Chinese student services	86,986	79,567
Corporate development and other special projects	87,749	91,208
Public relations and Publications (Annual Report and Bulletins)	43,173	5,419
China Institute Women's Association	17,705	7,605
U.S.-China 200 Project	—	38,880
Special pension and severance	10,000	10,000
Financial development	86,872	88,037
Amortization of Chinese History Films	19,376	19,376
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$1,150,693	\$1,299,313
Excess (deficiency) of Receipts over Expenditures	67,998	104,618
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	\$1,218,691	\$1,403,931

The above information was extracted from the Audited Financial Statement, which is available upon request.



