BOXER INDEMNITY and CHINESE EDUCATION

(The Question on the Remission and Allocation of the British Share).

FOR REFERENCE.

ISSUED BY

THE CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION,
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INTRODUCTORY.

THIS pamphlet is merely an exposition of various viewpoints embodying the ideal of hastening the friendliness of Great Britain towards China. The most feasible way, near at hand, is the remission of the British share of the Boxer indemnity to China for educational purposes. Since the British Chargé d'Affaires verbally informed the Peking Government that Great Britain had decided in principle to devote the indemnity fund to educational uses in China, much interest has been aroused in this country. The subject of its allocation has been widely discussed in newspapers and various quarters, and, as a result, many different schemes have been suggested. Some of them are possibly in conformity with the present needs of China, while others, though, not without reason to say, unsuitable to Chinese conditions, are, at any rate, deserving thankfulness for their contribution to the promotion of friendship between these two countries. However, the question of allocation is worth great attention.

Recently, by our friends in this land, we have been constantly inquired about the processes in the past and matters, in progress, at present. We deem it highly desirable to make a collection, for reference, of all different views on the subject. For meeting that demand this little work is prepared. Materials are obtained only within our reach. Every article is only a reprint and remained original without any alteration except the omission of a few paragraphs in connection with problems other than this subject.

One fact that ought not to be ignored is the unified opinion of the Chinese educationists themselves. The National Association for the Advancement of Education in China have emphatically discussed this subject. As representatives of the Chinese Nation, they have potential influence over social and educational affairs. In co-operating with them the fund would, undoubtedly, be satisfactorily utilized. (In regard to their views, most recently expressed, the attention of the readers will be called to Article 19, Part II., page 33.)

The recent thirst for science and scientific studies in China is a phenemon of importance that should not be neglected. Some friendly help from outside is in need. China's gratitude would, of course, be beyond measure, if that satisfaction is once obtained.

The compiler has arbitrarily divided the pamphlet into two parts. Part I. consists of announcements and reports and of inquiries made by Members of Parliament. Part II. is a gathering of scattered tracts and articles expressing the views of the authorities, British and Chinese; their names being alphabetically arranged.

Thanks will be given to those who are interested in this subject and have contributed materials for this collection. The hope is that duly step will, soon, be taken to the realization of the remission of the fund and to the right solution of its allocation.

THE COMPILER.

May 25, 1924.

London.

Boxer Indemnity and Chinese Education.

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PART I.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS.

1.—AN ANNOUNCEMENT ON THE DECISION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

A communication has been made to the Chinese Government at Peking (Reuter learns) to the effect that the British Government has decided in principle that Great Britain's share of the Boxer indemnity shall be expended on purposes to the mutual interests of Great Britain and China.

Britain, in taking this step, has come into line wtih U.S.A., France, and Japan. The sum due to her is about £400,000 a year for the next twenty-three years, and the feeling of the British community in China is that the money should be devoted to education.

By declaring war in 1917 on Germany and Austria China wiped out her obligations to them, and the Allied Powers suspended their claims for five years—a period which has just expired.

The indemnity was imposed on China after the 1900 rising. It was spread out into 38 annual payments, amounting with interest to nearly £150,000,000.

Financial News, Dec. 23, 1922.

2.—THE STATEMENT OF THE CHINESE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.

With reference to the message from the Correspondent of *The Times* in Peking about the decision of the British Government to return the Boxer indemnity for educational use, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in London, Mr. Chu, states :—

I am exceedingly glad to learn that the British Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has verbally told our Foreign Office the intention of the British Government to have the indemnity funds used for educational purposes. It is a very wise and far-seeing scheme, which will strengthen Anglo-Chinese relations on the one hand, and result in still greater British commercial enterprises in the Chinese field on the other.

It is true, as I always say, the students of to-day are the commercial travellers of to-morrow. I quite agree with the suggestions of *The Times* that the Chinese students should be trained chiefly as doctors, engineers, and teachers of agriculture, forestry, conservancy, and so forth. British culture in all branches is undoubtedly valuable to the Chinese, but China would appreciate much more the practical training of her young men, who will apply what they learn usefully to Eastern conditions.

I can only say unofficially that the excellent message expressed by the British representative in Peking will be cheerfully received by the Chinese people at large, who will, I am sure, reciprocate in the way of good will and understanding towards the British institution.

The Times, Dec. 28th, 1922.

3.—EDUCATION IN CHINA.

(From a Peking Correspondent.)

It is reported in Peking that the British Government has decided to devote future instalments of the Boxer indemnity to the maintenance of Chinese students at English Universities. This scheme is only following out the plan originated by the American Government, who have utilised their Boxer indemnity to such effect that hundreds of Chinese students proceed to America every year to enter the various universities, laboratories, and engineering works.

Virtually all the training of Chinese students which is undertaken at their own schools and colleges by foreigners is in the hands of Americans, and it is therefore natural that a distinctly American bias should be the result. Tsinghua College, near Peking, is one of the best-known centres, and the American Minister is himself interested in the work which is carried out there, and the control of which is solely in American or Chinese hands. At Tsinghua College are educated the sons of many of the most influential families of China, and these boys, destined to play a leading part in their country, almost all find their way to centres of learning in America.

There results an American trend of thought, a recent typical result of which is worth recounting. Tenders were being submitted for certain engineering work to be carried out on railway construction, and a foreigner suggested to the Chinese official concerned that the British tender should be accepted, as the practice of engineering outlined was safer than the American scheme. The official was a graduate from an American college, and would not listen to argument on the subject, declaring that he had never seen construction carried out in that way in America; with the result that a valuable commercial opportunity was lost to the English firm. This is but one instance in a hundred which would seem to prove that it is in the best interests of Great Britain to attract to her universities, factories, and engineering workshops a fair share of students from young China.

Manchester Guardian, Feb. 14th, 1923.

4.—PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

(a) Mr. L'Estrange Malone asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Committee appointed to consider the question of the education of Chinese on British lines in all its aspects has yet considered the possibility of commuting the remainder of the Boxer indemnity and applying it to the education of Chinese students in Great Britain; and whether any decision has been reached?

Mr. Harmsworth: The Committee is expected to present its Report very shortly.

Mr. L'Estrange Malone asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when the Committee appointed to consider the question of the education of Chinese on British lines, and presided over by Sir John Jordan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., last met; and when the next meeting will be held?

Mr. Harmsworth: The Committee held a preliminary meeting on 6th October, 1921. Further meetings were postponed owing to the absence of the Chairman, Sir John Jordan, first at the Washington Conference and afterwards at Geneva, and of Sir Charles Addis in China. Both have now returned, and it is proposed to hold the next meeting in the immediate future.

May 24th, 1922.

(b) Mr. Waddington: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he will state the date when China should pay the next instalment of the Boxer indemnity; how much the sum then payable will be; and whether, in view of the difficulties of promoting Anglo-Chinese education, particularly at the present time, he will consider earmarking at least a portion of that sum for the promotion of Chinese education on British lines.

Answer: On the entry of China into the War, indemnity payments were postponed for five years from 1st December, 1917, but, in accordance with the 1901 Protocol, these payments are made as on 1st January each year, the actual payments being made in the form of monthly advances.

The next monthly advance on account of the indemnity will therefore be due on January 1st next. The amount then payable will be £34,427 6s. 3d.

For the last part of the question, I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to the hon. Member for East Nottingham on May 15th last.

May 24th, 1922.

(c) Sir Walter de Frece: To ask the Prime Minister, whether in view of the importance of the matter to British trade, he will submit to the various Chambers of Commerce, especially those within industrial districts, the Report of Sir John Jordan's Committee on the education of Chinese students in this country.

ANSWER: The gist of the report was that nothing effective could be accomplished without the provision of considerable funds, and that the only sufficient funds which might become available appeared to be those of the Boxer indemnity. The Committee further suggested that they should be allowed to suspend the consideration of the questions before them until His Majesty's Government had decided upon their attitude towards the resumption of indemnity payments. His Majesty's Government have since been in communication with the various other Governments concerned, and hope to be able to inform the Chinese Government of their decision very shortly. In the circumstances, I do not think that it would serve any useful purpose to submit the report, which contains no detailed or technical suggestions as to plans for the education of Chinese to the various Chambers of Commerce.

December 11th, 1922.

(d) Sir WALTER DE FRECE: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the first instalment of the remitted Boxer indemnity has been paid by China and is accordingly available; and whether the Government proposes to appoint a small committee, on which both nations will be represented to decide as to its employment on educational and kindred work.

ANSWER: The instalments of the Boxer indemnity are being paid into a suspense account pending further decisions as to the disposal of the funds. The question as to what machinery should be set up for dealing with the allocation of the funds is under consideration.

March 6th, 1923.

(e) Dr. W. A. CHAPPLE: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether, seeing that it is understood that on the Committee which is to decide the methods of using the remitted Boxer indemnity there will at least be one representative of Chinese interests, he will ensure that this arrangement is carried out to guarantee that those claims which are ultimately proposed will be for the benefit of both nations and approved by both nations.

ANSWER: It is not possible at the present stage to give any undertaking as to what arrangements will eventually be made to give effect to the intention of His Majesty's Government to devote the British share of the Boxer indemnity to purposes of mutual benefit to British and Chinese interests.

May 7th, 1923.

(f) Mr. EDMUND HARVEY: To ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether any steps have been taken with regard to the remission of the Boxer indemnity since the announcement of British policy made in 1922; and whether, with

a view to the promotion of friendlier relationship with China, he can expedite the arrangements for the utilisation of the indemnity payments.

ANSWER: Legislation is necessary in order to give effect to the policy of His Majesty's Government. A bill has been drafted, and will shortly be introduced.

March 5th, 1924.

(g) Mr. EDMUND HARVEY asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the arrangements for the commutation of the Boxer indemnity, provision will be made for scholarships for Chinese students tenable at approved colleges in China as well as at Hong Kong University; and whether, in order that the best use may be made of any scholarships tenable in Great Britain, the latter will be confined as a general rule to post-graduate students?

The PRIME MINISTER: These and similar questions will have to be considered by the Committee which will be appointed to advise on the utilisation of the indemnity funds. This can be done only after the necessary legislation has been passed.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: When will that legislation be introduced?

The PRIME MINISTER: There are several rather important things that have to be straightened out before we produce that legislation. It is now in hand, but it is impossible for me to say when it will be ready.

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE: It will not be for some time?

The PRIME MINISTER: The matter is in hand.

March 17th, 1924.

(h) Dr. CHAPPLE asked the Prime Minister when he proposes to introduce the Bill authorising the remission of the balance of the Boxer indemnity for the purposes of Chinese education?

Mr. PONSONBY: The Bill has been prepared, but the date of its introduction cannot as yet be definitely announced.

Dr. CHAPPLE: When will the Bill be printed?

Mr. PONSONBY: I cannot say.

Lieut.-Commander KENWORTHY: Is the right hon. Member for Sparkbrook (Mr. Amery) behind this Bill?

April 10th, 1924.

(i) Sir WALTER DE FRECE asked the Prime Minister when he proposes to introduce the Bill providing for the allocation of the unpaid balance of the Boxer indemnity for the purposes of education; and whether, in view of the constant postponement of action in this matter, he can expedite a settlement of the Government policy in respect of it?

Mr. PONSONBY: The details have now been settled and the Bill will be introduced at an early date.

May 12th, 1924.

PART II.

VIEWS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

1.—BISHOP OF EXETER'S WARNING.

The Bishop of Exeter, who, as Lord William Eustace Cecil Visited, writes: When congratulating the Government on the wisdom and justice of spending the Boxer indemnity money on promoting higher education in China, may I remind them of a danger? China is entering on that difficult period of industrial history when the machine and factory take the place of manual work. It is a commonplace with our social reformer to bewail the mistakes made during our industrial revolution of the 19th century. Do not let us repeat them. If the education we promote in China is purely utilitarian—merely glorified technical colleges—the result will be to destroy the old Confucian ideals, without replacing by anything higher.

It is really vital, not only to the well-being of China, but also to that of the whole industrial world, that the education we support will teach men to care for the well-being of the worker as well as teaching them to be efficient in the manufacture of goods and the accumulation of wealth. If the white workman has, in the future, to compete with ill-paid yellow labour, working in economical but insanitary surroundings, his standard of living must deteriorate. Let us advance at once the material prosperity of China and encourage her spiritual uplift, but do not let us on any account neglect the second and interest ourselves only in the first. That way a world disaster lies.

The China Express and Telegraph, Jan. 4th, 1923.

2.—A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF *THE TIMES.*

Sir,—The remarks of Professor Roxby regarding the application of the "Boxer Indemnity" to educational development in China are valuable, and deserve to be followed up.

A too rigid method of suggestion to China, detailing in advance the allocation and application of the indemnity money, will serve inevitably to defeat the just and generous impulse which has made the return of the indemnity possible. China must be given a full opportunity of expressing, through her educational leaders, her own opinions in this matter. For, in recent years, China has trained some exceptional educational leadership, and in such men as Chang Po-lin, of Tientsin, she possesses advisers of extraordinary accomplishment and merit. To attempt, therefore, to tie up the gift now made solely to British propaganda, either through the Hong Kong University—a centre of purely Western learning—or to a scheme of education so British in aim and character as to leave no room for the play of Chinese ideals, would blunt the friendly edge of the gift itself, and thereby lessen its potential service both to China and to Britain.

Our Government would be well advised to suggest to China the setting up of a joint commission to recommend plans for the application of the indemnity money to such educational purposes as will best help the cause in hand. That commission might well consist of representatives of British government and commerce in China, of British missionary educational interests, and of acknowledged Chinese educational authorities. The conclusion of such a commission would command general respect, and would secure—what is essential to the success of the whole scheme—a friendly acceptance from the Chinese people.

Yours faithfully,

W. Nelson Bitton.

48, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

January 1st, 1923.

3.—BRITISH DUTY TO CHINA.

By A Diplomatic Correspondent.

The question of the Boxer indemnity may seem at first glance to be one of very minor importance. Yet, in point of fact, its wise or unwise solution may make or mar our relations with China for a generation to come. And China, albeit for the moment in somewhat chaotic political conditions, is a republic of 300,000,000 inhabitants.

The Boxer indemnity dates, of course, from the rising, and the subsequent military expedition of 1900. An indemnity of £67,500,000 was demanded by the Powers from the Chinese, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and payable in 39 instalments. Great Britain's share was £7,593,081 15s.

In 1908 the United States voluntarily reduced its share of the indemnity by 50 per cent., and in 1922 it gave up the balance. The money so released was to be used, and has been used, to educate Chinese students in America. Germany and Austria "forfeited" their share by the war. Russia cancelled hers at the Revolution. France decided to use hers partly for the resuscitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, partly for education. The Japanese allocated their share for cultural purposes in China. So, in one way or another, 80 per cent. of the indemnity had been cancelled or set aside for Chinese purposes.

The 1922 Note.

Accordingly, Great Britain, which, in 1917, had unsuccessfully proposed to the Allies the complete cancellation of the

indemnity as an inducement to China to come into the war, informed the Chinese Government, in December, 1922, that it had been decided, in principle, to devote the proceeds of the indemnity to " purposes mutually beneficial to China and Great Britain."

So far so good. But nothing has, as yet, been done to carry the promise into effect. Legislation will, of course, be necessary, but there should be no difficulty in securing the passage of the requisite Bill empowering the Government to dispose of the money for these " mutually beneficial purposes."

The really important question, which appears to be still unsettled, is—what are these purposes to be? How is the money to be spent, and by whom is the expenditure to be controlled?

The Chinese are anxious—and I think that Labour here will agree with them—that the fund shall be used as a great educational endowment, free, above all things, from any suspicion of being used for either diplomatic, commercial or missionary propaganda.

Dr. Tsai's Proposal.

Dr. Tsai, Chancellor of the great National University of Peking, with its 3,000 students, proposes that the money shall be devoted

(i) To financing Departments of Science and Technology in the Chinese universities.

(ii) To financing faculties for the study of British art and literature.

(iii) To sending Chinese scholars to Great Britain and British scholars to China.

(iv) To an exchange of professors and lecturers between British and Chinese universities.

(v) To replacing bad by good specimens of Chinese art in the museums of Great Britain.

That is, I gather, a personal proposal. But it comes with tremendous weight from a man of Dr. Tsai's standing and national reputation. Here, at any rate, is the sort of thing of which the best minds in China are thinking. To run quite contrary to their desires, to force on them an alien and possibly antipathetic plan, would be to destroy the gift of half its value and to create suspicion and irritation where we should be creating confidence, gratitude and mutual understanding.

Presumably the next step will be to set up some kind of committee to examine the question and to draft proposals. If so, there should be no question of a committee of diplomats or missionaries or traders. Nor should it be a purely British body. The way to success would be to set up a mixed body of British and Chinese educationists. Men like Dr. Tsai himself

on the one hand, men like Mr. Russell or Mr. Graham Wallas, Mr. Wells, or Dr. Michael Sadler on the other.

From such a committee, I feel confident, we should get a scheme which would secure the enthusiastic approval of both sides, and which would lay the foundations of a very real and very valuable Anglo-Chinese understanding.

W. N. E.

Daily Herald, May 7th, 1924.

4.—DAILY TELEGRAPH (A LEADING ARTICLE).

British Trade with China.

At last there is to be a concerted movement in commercial circles to promote study by Chinese students in this country. It is true that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently passed a resolution in favour of such a course; but there was no further action. The prominence given to the matter in the House of Commons and outside has revived interest, and last Friday Sir Walter de Frece, M.P., asked the Prime Minister if he would submit to the various Chambers of Commerce, especially those in the industrial districts, the report of Sir John Jordan's Committee on the education of Chinese students in this country. This report has been handed to the Government, and it favours immediate action; but there is no great hope—unless there should be clearer signs of public interest—that the Government will agree to waive the collection of the balance of the Boxer indemnity, though a proposal to that effect is under consideration at Peking.

Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Ltd., the well-known Bolton firm, have decided to move vigorously, and they have outlined their plans in a letter to Sir Walter de Frece, who has been in correspondence with them on the subject. They originally wrote to Colonel Nall, M.P., who forwarded the letter to Sir Walter as follows:—

" From our point of view, before the war English textile manufacturers had little to fear from competition in China. Since the war, however, the amount of textile machinery shipped to China from America exceeds that of all the British textile manufacturers. This is, of course, partly due to the fact that the British textile machinists were manufacturing munitions during the four years of war, which allowed America to get an entry into China; but the chief reason appears to be that America, having utilised the Boxer indemnity for the education of the Chinese students in their own country and in China, are converting the Chinese to American methods.

" We have been investigating for some time the question of educating Chinese students in English textile machinery, and have been in communication with our agents in Shanghai. We formulated a scheme in which it was proposed that the English textile machinists should supply free a complete plant of machinery to establish a large textile technical school in Shanghai, if the Chinese would supply the ground and buildings. It was further proposed that a scholarship should be given for certain students to come over to this country, and finish their education. The scheme appears to be held up owing to the lack of funds in China, and it requires a certain amount of stimulation to get the matter going again.

" The matter is an extremely important one to Lancashire, and there are many people who are of the impression that to force the Boxer indemnity now, after twenty years, is a ridiculous proposition, compared with utilising the money for stimulating the commercial relations of England and China."

August 9th, 1923.

5.—DRAFT (TRANSLATION).

OPINION ON THE WAYS OF SPENDING THE BOXER INDEMNITY FUND REMITTED TO CHINA BY ENGLAND.

By Fan Yuan-Lian.

While it is most unfortunate that the Chinese Government was obliged to pay heavy indemnity to the Governments concerned owing to the Boxer uprising in China in 1900, yet the recently expressed wish of the British Government to revert to China that part of the indemnity which is due to England from year to year is something to be thankful for. Although the use of these funds has been limited to educational purposes only, the scope is still too wide, and views too divergent. It is difficult to decide as to what would be the best way of spending the money. My own opinion is that the first important principle involved is that it should be used in a way that would best foster the good feeling between the two countries and at the same time would supply something that is urgently needed to the Chinese, and since it is limited to educational use it should be expended on something which would insure permanent and substantial results. I will enumerate three different ways of utilising the fund and their *raison d'être*.

(I.) For the establishment of museums, libraries and art galleries and their maintenance.

Reasons.

(a) These public institutions are greatly needed in China, because both the teachers and the students of schools established in China cannot see or experiment for themselves what they teach and what they learn. The benefit of their establishment to the institutions of learning would be inestimable.

(b) The inhabitants of big cities and towns in China, many of whom will not be able to go to school, would be afforded opportunities of increasing their knowledge by visiting these institutions. In this way the mass of the people will also receive benefits.

(c) The great antiquity of China as a nation and the extensive territory of the country with its numerous products, affords an immense field for study and research. If the antique things from all parts of the country were assembled in these institutions they will not only be a practical education to the Chinese as to the variety of raw materials and of the products of the country, but also storehouses convenient for all foreigners who wish to study the Chinese products and raw materials.

(d) It will be an everlasting commemoration and embodiment of the cordial friendship between the two countries in the establishment of these permanent institutions.

(II.) For the establishment of institutions of higher learning and research work and their maintenance.

(a) In recent years the Chinese as well as the foreigners residing in China have established schools and colleges giving instruction in literature and arts. Of these there are already many. What is wanted now is higher institutions of special subjects and research work. It is due to this lack that many of the students have had to abandon their studies after attaining to a certain standard. Therefore it is desirable that these institutions should exist for the continuation of studies on which students have spent years of labour.

(b) When Chinese young men who studied in foreign countries, of whom there are many, return to China, there is no way of pursuing their studies any further. This is another reason for which the establishment of these institutions would be desirable.

(c) The introduction of foreign learning into China has been following two courses :—

(1st) Foreign teachers and professors coming to China to teach the Chinese;

(2nd) Chinese students returning from abroad imparting the knowledge they obtained to the Chinese.

Conditions of countries like England, America, France, Germany, Japan, etc., differ greatly. The systems and principles of learning vary widely as well. It will be the proper thing to differentiate these new systems and principles introduced into China, and they must be adopted according to the conditions obtaining in China. If no notice is taken in this direction the thoughts of the Chinese would be much confused. The result would be not only the Chinese would suffer from the ill-effect of this assemblage of divergent principles, but all those countries with whom China has relations would indirectly be affected. This is a danger which is to be feared. The establishment of institutions of higher learning and research work would afford opportunities of going into the fundamental principles of learning which would eliminate the confusion of the principles and theories introduced. On the contrary, it would afford the opportunity of synchronising their selective study of all the great learnings of the West and East. In this connection not only China will reap the benefit, but the whole world may receive its contribution.

Having given the importance of the establishment of the institutions of higher learning and research work, I will briefly state the scheme as follows :—

(a) The selection of research studies. This should follow the order which will be decided upon after closely studying the conditions, and should commence with the most important subject.

(b) The selection of research students. Certain qualifications have to be required from the Chinese students in China or Chinese students abroad in order to be selected. They should have their daily necessaries of life liberally supplied and thereby enabled to devote their whole attention to research work.

(c) The selection of professors in the research work. Only specialists of well-known fame are to be the professors.

(III.) For the expenses of Chinese students pursuing studies in Great Britain, limiting the numbers and carefully selecting only those with high attainments.

The above is my personal opinion about the use of the remitted Boxer indemnity by England, and is no doubt in conflict with some of the opinions expressed by different sections of the community during my stay in England. I will proceed to give my opinion regarding different views expressed :—

(a) I have learned that some English people expressed the wish to utilise these funds for the enlargement and development of Hong Kong University, others have expressed the

hope that they should be used towards assisting the institutions of learning established by the missionary societies. I find myself unable to agree with these views, because the Hong Kong University and the missionary educational institutions are provided with funds from known sources, and the remitted Boxer indemnity were funds returned by the British Government in expression of the cordial friendship, having a separate and special object different from the institutions above named. From the viewpoint of English people, it is naturally not inconsistent, but from the Chinese viewpoint the beauty and grace of the generosity of the British Government will thereby be undoubtedly put in the background. This is also a matter which should be carefully considered.

(b) It is also learned that the British people have expressed the idea of following the example of the American Government by establishing an institution like Chinghua College. The accomplishment of Chinghua is undoubtedly indisputable. The writer took an active part at the time of its establishment over ten years ago, and naturally would expect that its achievements would be great. However, education in China is different now from what it was ten years ago. The defect of numerous thoughts on the education introduced into China from foreign countries have been enumerated in paragraph (b) under (II.). This danger at this time is to be avoided and must not be encouraged. A sympathetic view in this respect has already been expressed by the American public, with whom the writer discussed the matter, therefore it is the writer's wish that British friends should proceed with the utmost cautiousness.

May, 1923.

6.—PROPOSED ALLOCATION OF THE REMITTED INDEMNITY.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It is understood that the Government, in informing China that the remission of the rest of the Boxer Indemnity shall be "devoted to purposes mutually beneficial to both countries," was largely influenced by the recommendations of the Committee over which Sir John Jordan presided, and which has, there is reason to believe, reported in favour of the maximum of assistance being given to the education of Chinese students on Western lines. In all probability the sum remitted will be capitalised so that the education may be permanent, and not disappear with the absorption of the various annual payments. The available funds will thus be made up :—

Total sum payable by China—450,000,000 taels.

Share payable to Great Britain—50,620,000 taels, at the fixed rate of 3s. to the tael, with 4 per cent. interest.

The total was payable in instalments annually at the fixed exchange rates of—

18,828,500 taels in 1902,
19,899,300 taels from 1911,
23,383,300 taels in 1915,
24,483,800 taels from 1916,
35,350,152 taels from 1932 to the end (1940).

Great Britain's share of the instalments is in proportion to the original figure, being approximately 11.25 per cent. of the total. The grand total of principal and interest is 982,238,150 taels, and there is still outstanding to us due by instalments £11,186,547 12s. 8d. We have only received up to the present £4,284,799 1s. The sum, therefore, is very considerable on which to base our scheme of education. There are three ways of carrying out the work of education :—

(1) By Western education in China.

(2) By continuing the present system of scholastic education in this country.

(3) By completely remodelling the latter on up-to-date lines.

A Lancashire Scheme.

As regards the first, there are three schemes in existence. The commercial community in China prefers on the whole the creation of University education in China, though hardly at Hong Kong University, since this might possibly not appeal to the Chinese. Some, however, favour the latter course. There is also a Lancashire scheme in the field mainly connected with firms doing an export business to the Far East. This provides for the erection of a textile school in Shanghai, which would be fitted out gratis with machinery from this country. The students would, in the first place, be drawn mainly from the mills, and would consist of workers desirous of gaining a more thorough knowledge of their trade with a view to bettering their position. They would consist of practical mill workers, fitters, and others, who would be wage-earners, and who in the main would be conversant with English. To these people instruction would have to be given necessarily in their spare time. In addition, there would also probably be a class of students who, having received a fair general education, would wish to specialise in textiles. These students would, naturally, desire to give their whole time to the study of textile machinery and mill management.

Such a school would accommodate, according to local estimates, about 300-350 students in all, and the entire building,

apart from the machinery, which would be free, would be about £45,000 initially. The annual running expenses would be from £12,000 to £15,000, and, while local support could not be relied on—so it is said—a grant might be obtainable from the Chinese Government, provided help was forthcoming from this country. At the same time, many think that the British merchants in China who are not overburdened by taxation ought to provide some aid. Such are only the rough lines of the scheme, but they show a spirit of enterprise which is welcome.

Better Provision Needed.

In any scheme of extended education in this country there will have to be far better provision made for teaching students when they do arrive. At present there are few facilities for technical training and not too many for general education. In all probability the British Government will exercise some control. At the same time, it should be recollected that China is not now, and may not be for two years, able to make much payment, if any, on account of the Boxer arrears. On the other hand, it does not cost a Chinese student much to live. About £150-£200 is a fair estimate.

Probably the British Chambers of Commerce will be consulted first of all, as well as the University authorities.

Financial News, December 27th, 1922.

7.—EFFECT OF FOREIGN EDUCATION.

BRITISH INTERESTS ENDANGERED.

By David Fraser.

The fact that many thousands of Chinese go abroad for education has of late provoked the widespread comment that very few come to Great Britain for that purpose.

Japan in recent years has had as many as 20,000 Chinese students at one time, and if this number has greatly decreased, owing to the unhappy political relations between the two countries, it remains that several thousands are now studying in Tokyo, while fewer than three hundred can be found in all Great Britain. The United States, on the other hand, is highly popular with the Chinese, and two thousand five hundred can be counted in the universities there at the present moment. France is another country to which many Chinese go in pursuit of education, and in Germany there are now more than in Great Britain. Even Switzerland and Belgium have a considerable number of patrons.

So far as Europe and America are concerned, the last named has always been preferred by the Chinese because of the shorter

and less expensive voyage, the comparative nearness of America, in particular, being a reason for selection, owing to the facility of return in case of necessity.

There is another reason, however, why so many Chinese students are to be found in the United States.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The Government of that country had in hand an unexpended portion of the Boxer indemnity, and about ten years ago decided to devote it to the education of Chinese. The money is now being spent, partially on grounding a number of Chinese scholars in China in foreign subjects, and partially in maintaining them thereafter at college in America. A Bill has just passed the U.S. Senate, and will shortly become law, entirely remitting the American share of the Boxer indemnity, with the purpose of expending the fund on extending the facilities for the education of Chinese. Japan hitherto has made no special endeavour to attract Chinese students, but the Japanese Press has been advocating, and it is understood that the Japanese Government is considering, the question of remitting the Boxer indemnity with the object of devoting the money to the education of Chinese.

It has long been felt by British in China that Great Britain was losing by neglecting to attract Chinese students in numbers corresponding to the thousands who go to Japan, America, and France at the impressionable age. Every young Chinese who acquires education abroad returns home as a conscious or unconscious advocate of the culture and standards of the country wherein his mind and outlook have been developed.

The Times, July 15th, 1922.

8.—METHODS OF EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The general principle of allocation of the Boxer indemnity to the education of Chinese students, fortified by your recent excellent leading article on the subject, is not likely to meet with serious opposition. But there are two points which should be borne in mind.

1. We are primarily, if not wholly, out to secure important commercial advantages for ourselves. We are not out to safeguard or improve the moral, spiritual, or commercial advantages of China. Therefore, it would be most inadvisable to make use of any British institutions conducted by missionaries, for the cry would at once be raised that our secret intention was to Christianise China, a cry which would at once be taken up by the Anti-Christian Society, and might possibly jeopardise the whole scheme, which should be entirely secular.

2. No financial assistance should be given to any Chinese student who could not show a satisfactory knowledge of his own language, without which his equipment of foreign learning will be found, on his return to China, to be of little avail.

Yours, etc.,

H. A. GILES.

Cambridge.

The Times, Jan. 1st, 1923.

9.—WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH INDEMNITY FUNDS?

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S VIEWS.

The decision to devote the remainder of the Boxer indemnity to Chinese education was discussed yesterday, in an interview with a representative of *The Observer*, by Sir John Jordan, who was for fourteen years our Minister at Peking. The creation of a series of universities where Chinese may be educated on British lines but in Chinese surroundings has been advocated in some quarters, and attention to the question of women's colleges has also been urged.

" It is difficult," Sir John said, " to say exactly how the funds should be allocated. It is a question which will have to be considered carefully. I should not like to make any forecast. There will be no lack of applications. In the first place there are a great many existing British institutions in China, largely conducted by missionaries. All foreign education in China up to now has been carried on by American and British missionary bodies, and though the British Missionary Societies have no funds to compare with the American, they have done excellent work considering their straitened position.

" Amongst existing institutions whose claims will require consideration there is the Anglo-Chinese College at Tien-tsin, conducted by Dr. Hart. He and his staff have been carrying on the college for years and have received a good deal of support from the Chinese higher authorities. It is an excellent institution, and Dr. Hart intends to enlarge it. Then there are the Griffith John College at Hankau; a medical and educational college at Mukden, conducted by Scotch and Irish Presbyterian missions; a medical school at Hang-chow, under Dr. Main, which has done very good work; Trinity College School at Foo-chow; and several others.

" A very good example of cordial co-operation between British and American societies in China is the Shantung Christian University, probably the best institution of its kind. Its medical side is extremely well developed. Some of the finest medical men you could have are on its staff—men who could have made a great reputation in this country, and are giving services of a most disinterested character.

Hong Kong University.

" Last, but certainly not least of the existing institutions, is the Hong Kong University, which was established by Sir Frederick Lugard some fifteen years ago, and is entirely British, with a standing equivalent to that of the University of London. Sir William Brunyate is its president. Though both the British and the Chinese commercial communities have contributed largely to its funds, it still requires a good deal of assistance. There is at present no proper school to feed this university, and there is a proposal under consideration for establishing such a school at Canton. Nor is Hong Kong University alone sufficient for all China. There is a proposal also that there shall be a University at Hankau.

" Apart from the support they have given to the University of Hong Kong, the British communities in China, represented by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, have raised a good deal of money, between £20,000 and £30,000, I believe, for subsidising existing British institutions, both medical and educational. You will remember that Mr. Lloyd George, in the early stages of the Boxer indemnity, said he would like to see British communities in China leading the way, and they have done so.

Chinese in England.

" There is the question also of bringing Chinese to England for education. On this it must be said that there is a feeling that it is perhaps rather a mistake to send the Chinese at too early an age to foreign countries. America remitted the indemnity, and took many Chinese to the United States. There is a feeling that education abroad may be overdone, and that it would be as well to educate Chinese first in their own surroundings. Against this criticism it has to be said that a great many Chinese who have been educated in America are extremely able men. Practically all the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference were educated abroad, and throughout the long and difficult negotiations they held their own singularly well.

" Another matter to be considered is the question of education in this country. There is, for example, the Oriental School of Languages here under Sir E. Denison Ross. The claims of this school may require some consideration, because there are about fifty young men, bank clerks and others, being educated there, who hope to go to China later on. But I do not think that consideration will be limited to education in any one place in this country. There are centres like Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester, and there is the Medical School at Edinburgh, which has attracted more Chinese than any other.

" Although modern education in China has made great strides," Sir John added, " the Chinese Government themselves are not doing as much as they should for education, but no doubt they will assist in the scheme as soon as the country, as I think it will, settles down."

The Observer, Jan. 1st, 1922.

10.—THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USE BY MANCHESTER.

Mr. W. Clare Lees, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a letter to Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, covering suggestions as to the use of the Boxer indemnity funds. The directors, he says, wish him to express their satisfaction at the recent announcement that the British Government intend to devote the funds to uses that will bring the Chinese and British into closer touch with one another. The suggestions he makes are as follows :—

1. That a proportion of the funds be set aside for the purpose of educating Chinese in British schools and colleges in China.

2. That a proportion of the funds could be usefully devoted to the establishment of a technical college in North China, with a view mainly to develop existing native industries, such as afforestation, agriculture, etc., so that the Chinese may be helped to produce, market, and sell the products of their country to the best advantage.

3. That it may be desirable to invite to England a few Chinese to pursue post-graduate courses. We hold, however, that candidates should be very carefully chosen, and that the selection should be strictly limited, as to bring young Chinamen over here and send them back, say in four years, would, unless they were promptly absorbed in work, probably render them discontented with Chinese life, with the possibility that they would become potential and futile agitators.

4. That a proportion of the funds could be very usefully applied to assisting and encouraging in every possible way British medical work in China by (a) grants to existing hospitals and clinics, (b) setting aside a fund whereby promising Chinese medical men could be assisted to a post-graduate training at medical schools in Great Britain.

5. That a proportion of the funds be set aside for the purpose of instructing this country on whatever will lead to a better understanding of the Chinese and their country. Funds might be probably used in establishing Chairs of Chinese at some of our universities, or aiding those already established which need help.

It will be agreed that a mere knowledge of the Chinese language does not go very far. The great majority of the British people who come into touch with the Chinese do so at Hong Kong and Shanghai and other ports all over the East. The teaching of Chinese is almost entirely confined to "Mandarin." It is true that nine-tenths of the Chinese speak "Mandarin," but it is just the tenth who do not with whom the majority of British people in China come into contact.

Provision might be made for serious instruction and lectures on phases of Chinese life and customs. Professors of Chinese in this country might give a series of public lectures each winter, extra-mural as well as at their respective universities. It is the social side of Chinese life and character, as well as the commercial and political, that this country should try to understand.

6. While not wishing to emphasise the commercial aspect of the subject, some notice should be taken of this important part of our contact with China. Students who have qualified in applied arts and manufactures in this country or in China should be enabled to study on the spot the conditions and requirements of the other side. Therefore, we suggest that properly qualified young men of British birth might, with advantage to our commerce, be awarded scholarships for travel within the Chinese Republic.

Concluding, Mr. Clare Lees says :—May I add that our China and Far East Executive, consisting of men who know China well —some of them having spent years there—places itself at your service should you deem it desirable to enter into consultation with this Chamber upon the subject?

The China Express and Telegraph, April 12th, 1923.

11.—A LETTER TO THE *SUNDAY TIMES*.

Sir,—May one urge the attention of all concerned with the development of closer commercial and social ties between China and ourselves to secure support to the proposal that the interest on the Boxer indemnity should be allocated to encouraging intellectual Chinese to attend our universities? Moreover, we should endeavour to make them conversant with our industries, and we in our turn should strive to understand their customs and history, as well as to create a social atmosphere. The possibilities of increased trade and improved relations are hardly realised, but whilst Great Britain sleeps other countries like France, Japan, and the United States have not been idle, deriving advantages. The future of Anglo-Chinese trade lies in the hands of youth of both nations, who by becoming better acquainted through impact of mind upon mind—the student of to-day, if cared for, will be the ambassador of trade to-morrow. Why should the United

States have 3,000 students and France the same, whilst Great Britain only welcomes 150? Out in China such educational institutions, medical and otherwise, under British supervision, could be helped through grants.

We hold the trump cards, but let us play a winning game, as there is a tide in the affairs of nations which, if taken at the flood, leads to fortune. The Government is disposed to be sympathetic, but further evidence is required, and as united effort is better than isolated action, I hope that any interested will communicate regarding the question, which, as chairman of the Sind British Trade Association, I am keenly anxious to promote.

D. HALLIDAY MACARTNEY.

Knightsbridge, July 30th.

Sunday Times, Aug. 6th, 1923.

12.—*MANCHESTER GUARDIAN* (Two Articles).

(a) ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The British Government, it is announced by Reuter's Agency, has decided that England's share of the Boxer indemnity "shall be expended on purposes to the mutual interest of Great Britain and China." This is sufficiently vague, but it is believed to mean that the money will be used for giving facilities in higher education to Chinese students either in British institutions in China or at English universities. If that be so we are somewhat belatedly, but better so than not at all, copying the example of the United States. Japan also is reported to have the same intention in her mind. The sooner the scheme is carried out by the British Government the better. Young China has a great desire for modern education, and her students go in thousands to the United States and to Japan. Far too few of them go to England, whose connections with China are so old and so intimate. Since the fall of the Manchus, China has been consistently riven by faction and civil war, and it seems likely now that only by a slow process will she work her way to a settled and orderly condition. But she will succeed the quicker if she has in her service an increasing stream of men trained in the Western democracies, and it is on all grounds desirable that English influence should have its share in that renaissance.

(b) THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The official announcement that the British share of the Boxer indemnity is to be used for educational purposes in China has aroused much interest, and this week at International House, Gower Street, Mr. Bertrand Russell opened a discussion on the best ways of administering the fund, which was stated to amount to £400,000 a year for twenty-three years. A number of Chinese men and women shared the discussion with English people.

It was generally agreed that a mixed committee of British and Chinese should be appointed, and that these should appoint a joint commission to make inquiry in China as to educational needs. Upon the report of this commission the committee should act. It was generally agreed also that there had been too much delay, and that efforts should be made to speed up the authorities. While deprecating a too exclusively materialistic aim, the Chinese speakers emphasised the need for technical and scientific education, and various proposals were made for endowing existing schools and colleges in China and for establishing new ones. It was pointed out that the number of Chinese students in England had dwindled to a quarter of that before the war, owing to the high cost of living, and help for these students was recommended.

The endowment of post-graduate research work was strongly urged, and the claims of Chinese women were not to be forgotten. A suggestion that a portion of the endowment should be used to send British graduates to study Chinese civilisation in China was warmly received by the Chinese speakers, and it was also urged that a portion of the fund should be capitalised for permanent endowments.

March 17th, 1923.

13.—*THE NEW LEADER* (An Article).

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Some time ago the British Government decided to follow the example of America, and to devote its share of the Boxer indemnity to Chinese education. A committee will shortly be formed to put forward detailed proposals, and another committee will probably investigate the matter in China itself. It is of the utmost importance that these committees should include both educationalists and persons who understand China and her needs, and who will approach the problem, not with a view to imposing European standards or promoting British trade, but of satisfying the needs felt by China's own leading educationalists. Opinion among these latter favours a plan to promote higher scientific education : a scientific research institute, besides facilities for sending picked post-graudate students to Europe for further study. China, they say, ought to be able to supply her own needs in elementary and secondary education, but in university education she feels the need of outside help.

April 25th, 1924.

14.—REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

BOXER INDEMNITY AND CHINESE EDUCATION.

British Chambers of Commerce Views.

Shanghai, Feb. 23rd.

The annual conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China and Hong Kong, which is in session here, has passed a resolution welcoming the announcement of the intention of His Majesty's Government to devote the British share of the outstanding portion of the Boxer indemnity to purposes mutually beneficial to Great Britain and China. The conference is of opinion that the purposes to which these funds can most usefully be applied are the education of Chinese on British lines, and the support of British medical work, both educational and clinical, in China.

As regards the application of the funds to be devoted to educational work, the conference adheres generally to their previously expressed view that in the first place they should be given to the support of secondary schools in China under British control, with a subsidiary provision for the development of feeder primary schools, and with as ample provision as possible for scholarships from the feeder primary schools to the secondary schools, and from the latter to the Hong Kong University; and in appropriate cases, more especially for post-graduate, to the universities in Great Britain.

In view of the altered conditions, the conference holds, firstly, that public monies, upon the scale contemplated, should not be devoted to any British school which is not, or is incapable of becoming, a really efficient school; secondly, that while grants both of a capital and recurring nature might properly be made as a provisional measure with a view to bringing a school up to the required standard, the ultimate object should be the creation of autonomous educational foundations with adequate endowments, due regard being had to the purposes for which the school was originally founded.

The conference would be glad to see Hong Kong University placed in a position financially to meet the obligations likely to be placed upon it. The Conference is satisfied that much of the work done by British agencies in the Union institutions (under which heading is included practically the whole of the British medical educational work in China proper) is upon definitely British lines and is an almost necessary complement to the work done in British secondary schools, for both of which reasons it is deserving of financial support under the proposed scheme. The conference would approve giving financial support to technical

education in China on British lines, or the provision of scholarships tenable in England for the study of special processes in cases in which the provision of facilities in China would be impossible or would involve unreasonable expense.

The conference regards the provision of facilities for the education of Chinese girls and women as an essential complement to the education of Chinese youths on Western lines. Finally, the conference would welcome the creation of machinery in China to aid in the distribution of the monies available, and regards it as essential that any such machinery should make provision for the adequate representation of Chinese opinion.

15.—A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF *THE TIMES*.

Sir,—Last winter, I served as British member of a Commission which was sent out to China to study the work of the various schools and colleges organised under the auspices of the missionary societies of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and to inquire into their relationship to the system of education which is being gradually developed by the Central and Provincial Governments.

We were brought into contact with a large number not only of Chinese professional teachers, but of merchants and public men, who see in a well-devised system of education the only hopeful solution of the many intricate problems with which China is faced. My experience leads me warmly to support the main contention of your Peking Correspondent as to the supreme importance of remitting the British portion of the Boxer indemnity, in the interests of Chinese education. It would be a contribution of immense value to what is unquestionably the main factor in that reconstruction of China in which this country has so vital an interest. At the close of the war hopes of its remission were confidently entertained, and the disappointment of these hopes is undoubtedly tending to produce an anti-British bias among many thoughtful young Chinese who are going to occupy positions of great responsibility and influence. " Young China " has many critics, but your Correspondent does not exaggerate its immense potential power, and whether that power will be used for good or evil must depend largely on the educational influences under which the student class is brought.

The precise educational use or uses to which the indemnity, if remitted, should be devoted, will, no doubt, be carefully considered. Much could be done in China itself by supporting sound educational work already in existence, without embarking on the highly questionable policy of developing a distinctively British system of schools in competition with American and Japanese, and aiming primarily at the propagation of British commercial interests.

But a portion of the money should certainly be devoted to the provision of facilities to carefully selected Chinese students for study at the British universities, and more particularly to graduates at recognised schools or colleges in China who have already given proof of their capacity to profit by higher studies in a Western country.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY M. ROXBY.

Liverpool University.

December 30th, 1923.

16.—THE BOXER INDEMNITY AND CHINESE EDUCATION.

By Bertrand Russell.

The British Government has announced its intention to follow the example of America by devoting to Chinese education the share of the Boxer indemnity which is still due to us. But, so far, the manner in which the money is to be spent has not been decided. Many different schemes have been suggested, most of which would do some good. But if the greatest possible benefit is to be obtained there is need of some care lest serious mistakes should be made.

The American Government, I believe, was actuated by purely altruistic motives in sacrificing nearly the whole of its share of the indemnity, but, as often happens, altruism brought a substantial reward. Young China, as a result, is predominantly American in training and sympathy; and Young China, on account of educational qualifications, necessarily occupies many important posts in business and the Civil Service. The Anglo-Chinese business community has been won over to the American plan by observing the advantages which it has brought to America. But it will not bring equal advantages to us if the commercial motive is too prominent. The way in which the money is spent must meet with the approval of Chinese educationists if it is to win us the goodwill without which we shall not gain much.

For this reason, among others, it is desirable that schemes for spending the money should be drawn up by a joint committee of English and Chinese. The Chinese representatives should be educationists, appointed by Chinese universities and other institutions for advanced education. The sum involved is not sufficient to produce any effect unless it is concentrated on higher education; and in any case there is need of a considerable extension of higher education in China before elementary education can be undertaken on any large scale. The enthusiasm for higher education in China is immense, and there is a very good spirit in the

modern universities under Chinese management. But their work is rendered almost impossible by lack of funds, an evil which is not likely to be remedied while the present anarchy exists.

The Best British Advice.

In seeking British advice, the Government will naturally turn to those who know China. Broadly speaking, these may be divided into three classes: business men, missionaries, and officials. Of these three, as a rule, the business men know least of China. They live mostly in the treaty ports, associate almost exclusively with white men, and conduct their business with Chinese by means of intermediaries. They like the Chinese, because they find them honest in business, but they tend to despise them. They do not often come across the best Chinese, and usually are themselves too uneducated to appreciate educational needs or what China has done and may do for civilisation. Their advice, on a question of Chinese education, is therefore not likely to be the best.

The missionaries, on the contrary, probably know China better than either of the other two groups. They penetrate much more into the interior, and it is of the essence of their work that it cannot be done by associating with white men. Their knowledge and experience are, therefore, of great value. But as advisers they have the great drawback that to them China is a heathen country to be converted, a point of view naturally repugnant to most Chinese. They make few converts, and those they make become denationalised, so that it is difficult for them to take part in the imperative task of regenerating China. The experience of several centuries of Christian missions in China shows that it is not through them that national rejuvenescence will come.

The officials (including among them those few who have educational posts in China) are, I believe, the best advisers among the British community in China as regards this question of the Boxer indemnity. They are, of course, fully alive to commercial interests, but better able to appreciate the educational needs of China than those whose contact with China is merely commercial. Of the men in the diplomatic and consular service in China, some have interested themselves profoundly in Chinese history and culture, acquiring (what is rare among Europeans) a competent knowledge of the language. The advice of such men would be of the greatest value.

How the Money Should be Spent.

My own belief, for what it is worth, is that the whole of the money ought to be spent on supporting and improving advanced educational institutions under Chinese management, and on

bringing a certain small number of their best students to British universities. In the present chaos these institutions seem to me to afford the most hopeful nucleus about which an orderly State may gradually crystallise. Higher education has traditionally in China an importance which it has nowhere else, and the traditional reverence for education is transferring itself to the men whose education has been on modern lines. But so long as institutions are under foreign management, they tend to make students lose touch with their compatriots, so that they cannot be as useful as they otherwise might be. Imagine, say, a French *lycée* established in England turning out English boys with French knowledge and a French outlook; it is clear that they would be at a disadvantage as compared with other English boys, even if they were better educated from a scholastic point of view. The same thing applies to China in a much higher degree, because the Chinese differ from us more than the French do. For this reason institutions under Chinese management can give something to Chinese students which foreign institutions can never give.

One form which support of Chinese universities might take would be to send English professors, one or two to each, to teach in them. Many young men of high academic attainments would be glad of the opportunity to spend two or three years in the Far East, and the academic type of Englishman would probably be much liked in China. As yet some European or American teaching is much needed, although a European atmosphere is not desirable.

Chinese universities urgently need libraries, which at present, for lack of funds, are very inadequate. This need could be supplied without any great expense.

It is desirable that the best students, those who aim at acquiring a really thorough knowledge of some branch of study, should have a post-graduate course in Europe or America. A portion of the Boxer money should certainly be set aside for this purpose. But the cost of living in England is about five times what it is in China, so that, without counting the cost of the voyage, one student sent to England will cost as much as five educated in China. This makes it undesirable, from the point of view of economy, to bring any but the best students to England. There should be a certain number of scholarships for the purpose, limited to those who have already completed a university course with distinction in China.

Technical or Academic Education?

I have hitherto said nothing as to technical schools. There is a considerable body of opinion—more among foreigners than among Chinese—in favour of devoting any money that may be available to this purpose rather than to ordinary academic educa-

tion. Undoubtedly such schools would be very useful to China, since the development of industry in China is unavoidable and must be as much as possible in Chinese hands if China is to preserve any degree of national independence. Nevertheless I believe that we should do better to spend the money on ordinary university education. Men of all-round education are greatly needed in China, and there is less likelihood of the requisite money being forthcoming from other sources than there is in the case of technical schools. I believe that the European business community, in co-operation with Chinese commercial interests, may found such schools. (Some already exist, but not nearly enough.) But I do not think that academic education not directly and obviously utilitarian is likely to receive endowment from such quarters. If, however, a joint committee of English and Chinese, such as I have suggested, were formed to draw up a scheme the question of the apportionment of the money between academic and technical purposes might safely be decided as the Chinese members wished.

I cannot claim, in anything I have said, to speak for anyone but myself. At the same time, the subject is one upon which I often sought Chinese opinion while in China, and I have recently discussed it with many Chinese now in England. As a result of these discussions I believe that, while of course divergencies of opinion exist, such a scheme as I have outlined would be welcomed by the great majority of those Chinese who have had a modern education. It is vital to remember that no scheme which does not meet with the approval of these men will do much good to China or promote the good relations between England and China which our Government presumably wishes to strengthen.

Manchester Guardian, April 4th, 1923.

17.—*THE TIMES* (An Article).

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The British Government have taken in regard to China a step the desirability of which we have frequently urged in these columns. The British Chargé d'Affaires—our Peking Correspondent reports to-day—has informed the Chinese Government that Great Britain has decided in principle to devote her share of the Boxer indemnity to "purposes mutually beneficial to both countries." This is a wise and graceful act. The British Government do not propose to remit the indemnity, which amounts to about £11,000,000 spread over twenty-three years, but the sum still due is to be devoted to the education of Chinese students under British auspices. Here is a great opportunity, which, prudently used, may produce results of the highest importance

for both Great Britain and China. The object of this expenditure on education should not be to anglicize Chinese young men and women, or to detach them from those traditions under the influence of which they must carry out their life-work. Western abstractions, divorced from Western life, often do more harm than good in the East. To quicken the best elements in Chinese tradition with British ideals is a work that demands not only the expenditure of money, but careful forethought and an intimate sympathy, for which the conditions are already present. The education should be thoroughly practical. As our Correspondent points out, China needs chiefly doctors, engineers, and teachers of agriculture and forestry. It is important, too, that the education thus provided should be given as far as possible in the country itself, so that at every stage of training the most urgent needs may be constantly kept in view. The immediate and direct benefits of this arrangement in the way of trade may not be very great, though ultimately they will be of considerable importance. The chief gift of British education is character. The spread of modern knowledge, fortified by training in character of a kind which has a certain counterpart in the classics of China herself, is the finest contribution our own country could make both to the progress and the stability of modern China. Such a use of the indemnity is an act of far-seeing statesmanship.

December 28th, 1923.

18.—MEMORANDUM.

(Translation.)

CONCERNING THE DISPOSAL OF THE BOXER INDEMNITY FUND.

By YUAN-PEI TSAI.

To those who are interested in the question of the allocation of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, I beg to submit the following proposals:—

I. The principal portion of the fund is to be utilised for the establishment of a great and inspiring Science Institute. It will consist of two departments: the one to contain machineries, models and diagrams, illustrating the different stages of development of the physical and chemical sciences, and illustrating the different stages of the evolutional processes of the industrial arts, the other to contain natural history specimens, showing the genus and species of flora and fauna—leading up to anthropology.

II. A portion of the fund is to be utilised for subsidising any well-known universities or technical colleges in China for the express purpose of starting or extending certain special

faculties or departments of sciences and technology; such as biology, textile, engineering, chemistry, medicine, agriculture and forestry, etc.

III. A portion of the fund is to be utilised for establishing within some of our national Universities facilities for the study of the science, art and literature of Great Britain. Foundation funds will be provided for (1) professorships, (2) purchases of English books on those subjects and works of art, and (3) scholarships for research students.

IV. A portion of the fund is to be utilised as a foundation fund for sending teachers and graduates of the universities and technical colleges in China to the universities and technical colleges in Great Britain.

V. A small portion of the fund is to be utilised for sending scholars from Great Britain to China to study Chinese literature and philosophy, etc.

VI. A small portion of the fund is to be utilised for purchasing Chinese objects of art to be exhibited in museums of Great Britain on condition that the former unworthy ones be removed.

VII. A portion of the fund is to be utilised for the exchange of professors between Great Britain and China, namely, for providing :—

(a) Distinguished scholars of Great Britain to lecture in the Chinese universities and colleges.

(b) Distinguished scholars of China to lecture in the universities of Great Britain on Chinese literature, philosophy and art, or any other subjects appreciated by the British people.

Explanatory Note.—The remission of the Boxer Indemnity Fund by any nation to China is generally appreciated by her people as an act of generous goodwill to their country. Her educationalists propose, by the carrying out of the above-mentioned proposals, especially the first one, to have, thereby, a permanent memorial of the great friendly deed of Great Britain. It will be set up in order to create a spirit of reverence for science and industrial arts—becoming, when properly equipped with laboratories and other facilities, a great centre of research and reference. As under the present circumstances, it seems very difficult for China herself to provide such an essential, Great Britain, in co-operating with her to satisfy this urgent need of her education, will render to that country a great service : and thus earn her lasting gratitude.

Before I left China I served, for a time, as the Chairman of the Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, that met in conference in Tsi-Nan (Shantung) and

elsewhere, in which, among other questions, that of the Boxer indemnity was carefully considered. As a result, the Association, thoroughly representing all parts of China, unanimously maintained the following points :—

(1) That China can, and ought to, undertake her own primary and secondary education; and what is needed for that purpose is, therefore, regarded as the ordinary fund to be raised by her national and provincial authorities.

(2) That the return of the Boxer Indemnity Fund by any nation should be regarded as a special fund, and be set aside for a special purpose.

(3) That the Boxer Indemnity Fund remitted by Great Britain should, if possible, mainly be utilised for the great object of providing facilities in the studies of science, pure and applied.

Of the seven proposals above-mentioned, the first one was strongly advocated by the said Committee, and the third and fourth were also their original suggestions, but have now been worked out in details.

Furthermore, what I have presented is not merely my personal view, but also represents a consensus of opinion in China. Such opinion, I am confident, will be taken carefully into consideration by all who are interested in this question.

April 15th, 1924.

19.—FUTURE OF FAR EASTERN TRADE.

Sir,—As one who has asked questions on the intentions of the Government with respect to the urgent need for stimulating the selection by Chinese students for study in this country, I am particularly pleased to see the article in your issue of to-day by Mr. David Fraser.

I find it very difficult to persuade people in this country that it is vital to our commercial interests to have as many Chinese students as possible here, since the student of to-day is the commercial traveller or order-placing merchant of to-morrow. Not only is every other Government—with a knowledge of this fact—welcoming these students, but some are making very special arrangements to educate them. This is notably the case in both the United States and in France. Moreover—and I say it with regret—not a few Chinese students who recently came to this country for study have found that openings simply did not exist, and they have gone to Germany. When they go back to China they are going to help German trade; it is only natural they should speak in favour of what they know most about.

This is not a matter merely for educational authorities. Many of these students are anxious to acquire some technical knowledge; but their task of doing so is, they tell me, almost insuperable. I write as a Lancashire member, vitally interested in the trade of the county, and I cannot understand why both manufacturers and merchants do not realise that indifference on the subject is playing, so far as Far Eastern trade is concerned, into the hands of our rivals. They ought not merely to press our Government to do all in their power to encourage these students, but to try, by some form of organisation, to see they get all the technical training they want.

It is no use adopting an obscurantist policy on the ground of trade secrecy, since, if these young men do not get what they want here, they will get it elsewhere; and in the long run, by losing the trade and good will which they will, in after time, be able to influence, we shall be the sufferers. I know the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has wisely passed a sympathetic resolution; but what we now want is collective, energetic action. Sir John Jordan, who is at the head of the Government Committee of Inquiry, will do all that is possible; but it is a question of finance, and it is said that the Prime Minister, while not indisposed to give way in respect of cancelling the rest of the Boxer indemnity, is not convinced that the public really care. I cannot imagine that this is so.

Obediently yours,

WALTER DE FRECE.

House of Commons, July 15th.

The Times, July 19th, 1922.

20.—HELPING BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

CHARLES WATNEY.

Owing to the joint understanding just reached between Great Britain and China the balance of the Boxer indemnity still due to us—£11,186,547—is to be devoted to educational work, mainly amongst the Chinese younger generation. The annual payment should be *just over* £400,000 *for at least twenty years.*

It is generally felt that, copying the example of the United States, who have achieved signal success with the policy, part of this sum should be devoted to technical education which will, while helping the Chinese themselves, greatly benefit British trade. Accordingly, the Textile Machinery Makers' Association, who are vitally affected by American competition, have for some time past been formulating plans for the establishment of a

TEXTILE TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN CHINA.

probably, following the American example, at Shanghai, and have decided first to appeal for general support of a scheme so beneficial

and practical, and then to ask the Governments concerned for a relatively small share of the anual allocation to be made in connection with the remitted Boxer indemnity.

The main lines have been already roughly worked out on the spot, and the following essential facts can be stated:—

	£
Estimated Maximum Cost of Land and Buildings	100,000
Estimated Cost of Machinery	50,000
Estimated Annual Cost of Upkeep	17,000

NOTE.—It is thought that in all probability about £2,000 will be provided by fees from the students, leaving a deficit of about £15,000 to be provided for.

Such a scheme would provide for the practical education of between 300 and 350 students for either whole-time or part-time technical training in the use of British manufactured textile machinery; it would, within the cost specified, furnish also, for a certain number, hostel accommodation; it would arrange for the housing of the staff, the heads of which would necessarily have to be English; and it would, by the institution of scholarships, secure, for the best equipped, mill instruction subsequently in this country. It would meet the universal demand of the Chinese for training in the use of textile machinery, and would attract orders to this country which is now rapidly losing them to America, not to mention Germany (which has entered this field) and other countries.

The scheme also *costs nothing whatever to the British taxpayer.* It will enable other interests—such as the loom makers and the bleaching and dyeing industry—to join in at any time should they wish to do so. It offers to the Chinese Government, both in respect of practical and moral assistance, the maximum of direct friendly co-operation. It interests British traders on the spot by proposing to arrange control of the institution under their auspices. It will, in short, be a school run by practical men for practical ends, certain to help the Chinese, to benefit this country and to enable us to meet competition by other nations, never more serious than now.

It is hoped that the Government will feel able to promise sufficient funds for the initial equipment and the annual support to meet the deficit in running expenses.

21.—THE LAND OUT OF THE LIMELIGHT.

H. G. WELLS.

. . . In America, China, and Britain alike there is a recognition—weak and partial though it is—of this great opportunity. The return of the Boxer indemnity, already partially repaid by America,

and soon to be repaid by Britain, ear-marked for educational purposes, is an unprecedented and most significant thing in international relationships. Part of the American money has gone to educate Chinese students in English, and so prepare them to become students in the American Universities. The rest is to be devoted to the development of a modern library in Pekin. The British money is not yet apportioned, but Dr. Tsai, the Chancellor of the National University at Pekin, has recently been in London to urge the paramount need of a Museum and a properly equipped system of scientific laboratories in China.

I saw Dr. Tsai giving an address to the China Society in the London School of Oriental Studies upon these new developments of Chinese education. It was one of the most reassuring things I have witnessed for some time, the little gathering of Chinese students and of a few interested English friends, in the steep little lecture theatre in Finsbury Circus to discuss the making-over of the Chinese mind that is now in progress. We are still in the day of comparatively small things; sums like ten million pounds are dwarfed by such figures as four hundred million people; yet they are not too small to be perceptible and significant. A growing number of Chinese are making themselves thoroughly well acquainted with all the West has to teach them; they are not simply learning and accepting; they are criticising. The perennial vigour and originality of the Chinese mind is manifested by a prompt repercussion to British and American ideas.

I have before me as I write, for example, a memorandum on "Chinese Politics and Professionalism," by Mr. S. C. Chang, which is one of the ablest criticisms of the Anglo-American panacea of "democracy" that I have ever read. It is one of the most remarkable and admirable things about China that in a time of great political confusion whole provinces, almost without government, go on in an orderly fashion, and that arts flourish, and reading and teaching spread. The nucleus of the mental organisation of a new China, in close touch and sympathy with the Atlantic peoples, appears. Before a generation has passed it may have gathered sufficient power to undertake the general education of the whole Chinese people. It already inspires a considerable Press.

These new relationships of study and discussion between the English-speaking and Chinese worlds will, I hope, increase, intensify, and develop. At present it is a very extraordinary thing that, while the young Chinese students in Britain and America can be counted by hundreds, there is still no system of sending English and American students, by way of scholarships, to study Chinese life and literature in China.

The Chinese are more conscious than the English-speaking peoples of deficient knowledge, and of the need of new inspiration.

Our phase is, comparatively, a phase of self-satisfaction. The Chinese will know what we think, and know long before we have realised how much we have to learn from them, and what a wholesome thing it is for us to get their point of view. For Chinese schools multiply and teaching spreads, and where there are schools and teaching, there the future grows. . . .

Westminster Gazette, April 26th, 1924.

22.—WHAT MORE CAN WE SAY?

Y. C. Yang.

It will not be difficult to recall the scenes that when the passion of the general expansion movement among the European nations was still throbbing, there came the Chino-Japanese war, the result of which at once revealed the inability of that Sleeping Lion to defend herself against the rapid onrush of the new forces of Western civilisation. The cession of Formosa to Japan naturally aroused the jealousy of other nations; Germany, by dint of arms, forced from China the port of Kiao-chau, Russia laid hold of Port Arthur, France seized the Bay of Kwang-chau-wan, and England took Wei-hai-Wei as a due share of this anatomy. At the very moment when these tenderest portions of the constitution were being deeply probed, a general exasperation became so irrepressible that China could not but make her last attempt to save herself from an impending danger in the struggle for national existence. This was the brief but true history of the so-called Boxer trouble. As a lamentable consequence, China was imposed with an indemnity amounting altogether to 450 million taels, or equivalent to about £67,500,000 sterling. After this unhappy event, Mr. George Lynch, in commenting on the clash of Oriental and Occidental civilisations, said: "In the interests of truth and justice, it is to be hoped that this indemnity will never be paid." China has, nevertheless, honestly and quietly performed her treaty obligations.

With the lapse of time, however, there has gradually come a change of attitude among the western nations towards China. The spirit of mutual distrust has been somehow replaced by a new spirit of reciprocal understanding and of willing helpfulness. America, in her habitual exercise of the spirit of acceleration, first returned her share of the indemnity to China for the promotion of education. As commercial competition largely depends upon the goodwill of those with whom trade is to be carried on, so America, by trying to maintain a friendship of long standing, has won the sympathy of the people and has consequently reaped

her fruitful harvest upon the Chinese soil. After the Great War, the Boxer indemnity due to Germany, Austria and Russia has been automatically cancelled. Japan, in endeavouring to prove that her new desire of friendship with China is not less anxious than other nations, has also recently remitted the indemnity to China with the understanding that the fund will be used for the promotion of a better and more diffused appreciation of the mutual wisdom between these two countries.

England, the best expert in international diplomacy, has generously given her full support to this most praiseworthy movement—the remission of the indemnity to China. We, as members of the Chinese Association for the Promotion of Education, do deeply feel that no step could have been more statesmanlike than that made known long ago by the British Government to the world in deciding to remit the indemnity to China. What is still more laudable is the spirit that has been shown by those, both in China and Great Britain, who have been contemplating the problem as to the way how the fund will be most advantageously and beneficially expended. It is highly gratifying to learn that, without any agreement beforehand, the opinion has been unanimously declared in favour of using the fund for the development of education. All the thoughtful people in China are greatly impressed by the generous measure the British nation has taken. The sincere feeling of gratitude that China will owe to Great Britain is not, however, so much for the material gain as for the genuine friendly spirit that the English nation has endeavoured to prove in a period of political readjustment and philosophical reconstruction. This new spirit of international friendship, this new ideal of world-wide democracy, and this new attitude that the British nation has initiated towards China and her people, is, without doubt, exemplary in a very high degree; according to the golden rule, "Reap what one has sown," Great Britain will in time be duly rewarded, and that reward will be manifold more than her investment. We are confident that the feeling of our Association is in truth the sentiment of our nation. Our British friends can well rest assured that they have done an act far more significant, morally as well as otherwise, than perhaps they themselves have at present consciously realised. This example set by Great Britain is, in fact, a real step taken towards the promotion of international peace. Nothing is better than individual example, and the example of a Power is bound to have a far-reaching effect and influence in the near future. It is, however, for reason of guarding against any obstacle on the way to the realisation of that grand act—to promote education in the interest of China and her people—may we be permitted to call the attention of our readers to two special considerations.

First, in spite of what might have been said against the conditions of China at present, there is, we deem it advisable to inform our British friends, a strong public opinion in the educational circle in our country. The representatives of the educational circle are, as a whole, men of ability and character—fully trusted and respected by the people at large. Just to take one instance, Dr. Yuan-pei Tsai, who was the first Minister of Education under the Republic, has been since 1917 the Chancellor of the National University of Peking. While on leave in France, he was urged by our educationists to come to England in order to exchange views with the leading persons here in London. And we are glad to say that he was here last month for a fortnight, and was able to express his views with regard to the allocation of the indemnity fund. His views can well represent those of the nation's leading educators. Crystallising all the different opinions into one general opinion as expressed by Dr. Tsai, it favours the plan, among other items, of allotting the main portion of the fund in establishing a great inspiring educational science institution—which, for lack of a better term, may be called a Science Museum or Institute. And this, very fittingly, will serve for the permanent commemoration of friendship between China and Great Britain.

Secondly, for the allocation of the fund, committees will be appointed by both governments; and as a natural procedure, they will meet and discuss the ways and means by which the fund will be best disposed. As the nature of such a meeting will fundamentally differ in spirit from ordinary diplomatic procedures, much greater care should be taken in the selection of men who will represent the two nations in such a joint meeting; the kind of personal outlook, the type of individual education, the ideal of a particular self, and the singularity of viewpoint that the different persons possess will, as a result, make a world of difference, not only in the allocation of the money, but in the final realisation of the original motive—to promote education in China for her people and by her people, to strengthen at the same time a permanent friendship between China and the donor of the fund.

In discussing the indemnity question, it naturally reminds us to recall the golden teaching of Christ: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets," and our parallel thought at once calls up Confucius' dictum which, it should be remembered, is not only expressed in the negative as is often misunderstood, "Not to do unto others that one would not wish to be done by"; but also clearly emphasised in the positive, "The real gentleman is he who, desiring to maintain himself, sustains others, and, desiring to develop himself, develops others." In

expressing our appreciation of the kind deed, what more can we say than that which has been already expounded by the Holy Spirit of the West and the Divine Sage of the East? Friends of Great Britain, in the name of these great Teachers, we thank you; for the money will be used to promote their one common cause—the education of the people.

May, 1924.

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23. OUR SUPREME NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

Z (A CHINESE STUDENT.)

For the last score of years China has witnessed the movement of educational reforms. With the avowed purpose of introducing the various forms of the Western educational systems, the educationists have been in different degrees looking forward to such reforms with approval and even enthusiasm. It is of the essence of the situation that the increasing zeal of the country for education has never abated. Generally speaking, in no other country is the recognition of education so constantly and forcibly urged as in China. When, however, in very recent times the movement for the development of education has coincided with an ardent trial of struggling for national regeneration, toward securing the success of which every resource seems to be exhausted, our educationists then begin to call the nation's attention to the urgent need for more specific educational reform. The consequence is that, in some quarters, hopes are entertained that this is an attempt capable of promoting scientific education and of producing a generation who are able to employ scientific methods in all the departments of national activities.

Unfortunately, there is, in China as in the West, a school of thought holding a vague idea of " progress "—an idea of believing that without conscious or strenuous effort a better new world would grow out of the old by a natural process of evolution. But Chinese sceptical educationists have perceived the absurdity of it. According to them, China's future depends wholly upon the manner and direction of educational development. Certainly in science Chinese civilisation has hitherto been deficient, and, without science, China's civilisation, with her idealistic outlook alone, cannot again attain its zenith. Therefore, in order not to be isolated from the comity of the modern civilised nations, China must move with the tide of progress. As clearly seen, within the last hundred years scientific investi-

gations and discoveries have approached the more vital phenomena and the more hidden forces which make up and govern the lives of European nations. Yet to-day in China the scientific spirit really has not become the prominent feature of thought. Though scarcely realised in the West, a still greater contrast rises in the demonstration of the social and political advantages enjoyed by the Western peoples and in that of the phases of catastrophe which (alas !) threatens peoples, such as the Chinese, whose wealth and strength are not scientifically organised. It is science, true to its function whether for good or evil, that makes our age different from previous ages and divides the East from the West. Humanity is progressing, change is the law of progress; and it remains incumbent on us to judge whether our educationists are justified in thinking of remodelling our educational ideal in conformity with the conditions of the day.

The Chinese civilisation, as pointed out by a prominent writer, contains no elements hostile to science; but, on the contrary, as we may add, it possesses potential ideas of practical science virtually held by sages shewn even as far back as the twenty-third century B.C. (Agricultural Science). Another remarkable fact, not the least exaggerated, was the expounding by Mo-Tzu of light and dynamics with which modern science has dealt. Besides gunpowder, printing and mariner's compass, other important improvements in scientific application were invented in China by men of ordinary common knowledge. But without great resources and real scientific organisations, these inventions pitifully remained barren, leaving no striking influence either in historical facts or intellectual ideas, as they seem to have deserved.

Chinese history has repeatedly shown that nearly at every period a civilisation reached a certain height of political and cultural glory, deteriorated, and develops into a new civilisation once more—building up on its own ruin; but after a certain time, it again degenerated, with a further subsequent rise. With these historical facts in our minds, there remains a doubt whether the present contact between Western civilisation and our own will develop in such a way as to lead to the direct and most fruitful path of a new civilisation without what we may call the up and down course, as has happened before. After the introduction of the European educational system to China in the early days, the supposition was that there had been born a new spirit in the pursuit of science. After an early good beginning, the growing interest in the study of at least physical science was very great, and so also was the urgent need, manifested on every side, for

the extension of education in science. It was true that education in general science for the technical professions and others, as far as their utilitarian needs were concerned, was already provided; but what they required for their full effective development of the mind through scientific research of higher standard was wanting. While recognising and appreciating, at its full value, the scientific knowledge, and ready to admit it as a determining factor, both in material and intellectual progress in China, the people, as a whole, still have had to learn to ascertain how far the scientific spirit should be really influencing our thought, and how far it may be brought to find expression in reality. On the contrary, superficial knowledge of science tended to give an unreal outlook, resulting in moulding a society more materialistic, more indifferent to ideas or ideals, and a society far below what the people should tolerate. There, then, has been one " up and down " curve of the history after the entry of science into China. Was not the West responsible for the first introduction of science to China, and is the West willing to help now?

Then, what are the forces that can create the scientific spirit and remove the evil of a pseudo-science? From the educationists' point of view, it is difficult to believe that anything short of helping to rouse a great inspiration for, and to provide a great opportunity and also means for supplying real scientific knowledge, can adequately do and undo the respective tasks. There must be something conspicuous enough to be compared with the establishments of the British Museum and the Royal Society in this country, or with that of the Collegé de France and the Collegé et Ecole de Chirurgie in France, which had stimulated afresh the impression that there were few facts more marvellous and inspiring than the advance of science. An open mind for science, interest for more than one science, and a disinterested mind for pure research of higher standard—only such a progressively true pursuit of science can affect the deeper elements of the mind and induce a scientific outlook. Our educationists have come to be fully aware of this. It is fortunate that those who have a conception of what scientific education is, and what the scientific institution required for the encouragement of it should be, plead for the establishing of a great and inspiring science institute; the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, and some other educational federations, have done well in leading the movement in accordance with such ideas. They have in reality a full account both of the idea of the proposed institute and its scheme, sketched out by some of their committees. The great science institute will be set up, together with the teaching and researching Departments

and Laboratories and Museums, like those at South Kensington (London), in order to create, among the Chinese younger generation, a reverence for science and industrial arts. For the diffusion of the scientific atmosphere and for the growth of the scientific spirit itself, the proposed Institution will be of great value to the nation in particular and to the science world at large. It is not unnatural that on being confronted by stringent financial conditions prevalent throughout the country, the hope is held out to us that other nations, in co-operating with China, might give a positive help to this scientific enterprise.

The promise of all the forthcoming payments of the Boxer Indemnity, by the British Government, about to become speedily an accomplished fact, will be looked upon by the Chinese as a deed of generosity and friendliness. We learn that informal, yet enthusiastic, discussions have been started both in England and China as to the possibility of promptly *cancelling* the indemnity and of appropriately applying its allocation. If we can utilise a principal portion of the fund for the establishment of a Science Institute, as strongly advocated by crystallising public opinion, and especially educational opinion, in China, we deem it to be the best and wisest way of winning the goodwill of the coming generations of China. The disposal of the fund, though a relatively insignificant matter compared with other international problems, should form a nucleus for strengthening the good relationship between the two countries. Further, we may, on passing, mention one or two considerations of no small consequences. Accurate information and practical knowledge of China's undeveloped treasures will be invaluable to all scientific researchers and investigators. She, with her rich treasures of natural resources, will be sooner or later regarded as an almost indispensable factor in the reconstruction of the world. Again, China is anxious to learn what are the best elements in the modern world, just as she considers it equally important to reconstruct her own civilisation, which, with merit and demerit, for at least five thousand years has survived. Co-operation with her begins to win more than her gratitude. It is not insignificant that in the chaos of Chinese politics which for a decade follow the Revolution the educationists are realising once again their essential task of reform. The " Temple of Science "—the proposed Science Institute—when established, thoroughly equipped and adequately directed, will render a remarkable service, a service which may have a more than far-reaching consequence.

THE UNITED STATES AND BOXER INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.

The Senate has passed without debate the bill already passed by the House of Representatives remitting further payments by China on account of the Boxer indemnity.

Reuter's Telegrams, Washington, May 12th.