

中外文化協會章程

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中外文化協會緣起

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道之顯者曰文轉移風尚曰化故文化之真諦實包羅萬象一切政治藝術科學哲學皆在其中近世戰械日新有識者以爲非修明武備不足以立國固然其根本則尤在文化蓋民族之保存國勢之增進國際之和平莫不以文化爲之基

世界各國之文化有精神物質兩途中國物質文化黯淡無光原無可諱吾人雖主張利用物質順應潮流然精神文化之所在藉以謀解脫而資調劑者非惟有益身心將發揚天下爲公之正義以促成國際和平世界大同焉此又中外文化協會創設之本旨也

各國文化皆有其固有與外來之別對於固有之文化應保存其優點淘汰其劣點而不可龐然自大子焉自封對外來之文化應擇其長捨其短而不可一味盲從及肆意排斥或善或否何去何從是賴學術界切實加以研究耳文化既非限於一國而具有世界性故從事文化事業者應有聯絡各國文化團體互相交換意見及努力宣傳之義務蓋文化之演進其應受利益固與世界共

之也

文化之於國家猶精神之於軀幹惟精神之充牣而後軀幹乃得強健惟文化之光輝發越而後一國之聲教孚尹旁達由域內而域外聲教之所播卽國力之所至夫一國而能以聲教與國力播諸域外者其國必爲人所重視其民必爲人所尊敬中國文化不振久矣而外人對我猶表有相當敬意者實因我擁有光明燦爛之固有文化與悠久之歷史耳我國文化居世界五大系統之一巍然如靈光之獨存者賴吾先哲開濬之澤長維護之功烈也近來歐美各國多增設中國文化學科圖書館博物館等廣收中國文化材料此尤可爲中國文化具有世界性之明證

日本當明治維新之時采用西方輸入之文化與中國初講求西學時代正同而結果收效懸殊則以日本能於推行新文化時保存中國傳人之古文化故其國馴致於富強中國惟昌言舍舊謀新而不深究其溝通方法故日趨於紛亂固不得謂中國文化不宜於現代國家也

文化非一成不變之事况中國文化如長江大河渾灑流轉彼西域文化漢受之而國力益強印度之文化唐受之而國運益昌歐羅巴之文化清初受之而

隆隆日上近五十年來吾國文化乃日見凋敝學術界實不能辭其責而外來之文化駸駸焉起而代興夫文化固無顯己自守之理一面吸收外來之文化一面應使其同化融諸一鑪而冶之方不失中國文化之特色故溝通中外文化不但爲中國自身謀出路抑且爲全世界謀改造也爰書緣起如此



中外文化協會章程

第一章 總則

第一條 本會定名中外文化協會

第二條 本會宗旨在溝通中外文化對外則宣揚中國文化對內則介紹有益中國之各國文化

第三條 本會由中國同志發起邀外國同志參加會務設施以中國爲主體但除因國籍關係及其他特別規定限制外中外會員待遇一律

第四條 本會於上海市設總會外國每國設一支會中外地方有會員者各設一分會

第五條 本會先向中國政府備案各支會成立時並向所在國政府備案

第六條 本會務與國內外已成立之國際文化機關提携合作聯絡進行

第二章 事業

第七條 本會擬陸續籌辦各項事業如左

- 一 設中外語文學校爲溝通文化之初步

- 二 設中外文化學院準大學研究院及專修科程度分甲乙兩組
 - 一 爲養成中國人才對外宣揚文化一爲指導外國學者研究中國學術
- 三 設圖書館博物館搜集中外有關文化之書籍與物品陳列展覽
- 四 設出版部編譯并發行各種有關文化之書籍及報章
- 五 設招待部招待中外人士游歷或留學予以各種便利
- 六 設介紹部介紹有關文化之職業及交易如交換教師學生及流通古物書籍等
- 七 開演講會請中外名人臨時演說或定期講學
- 八 開交誼會爲會員及其親友娛樂遊戲聯絡感情
- 九 組織考察團分赴各國各地調查文化事業

第三章 組織

- 第八條 本會以各地代表及總會會員聯席會爲最高機關每年至少舉行一次由理事會董事會聯合召集之議決本會一切重大事件

第九條

本會以中國與外國合組之各委員會爲基本單位其組織法如左

- 一 各委員會由中國委員三人外國委員二人組成專任中國與各該國間文化溝通事務

- 二 各委員會之委員由各地代表及總會會員聯席會選舉其有不職及去職者由理事會提議交董事會通過改選一面由理事會派人臨時代理

- 三 各委員會由委員互選中國委員長一人外國副委員長一人
- 四 委員爲無給職任期一年但得連任

第十條

本會以理事會爲執行機關其組織法如下

- 一 各委員會中國委員卽爲本會理事外國委員卽爲本會副理事

- 二 理事互選中國理事長一人外國副理事長一人計劃本會一切事務

- 三 理事互選總幹事一人執行本會一切事務
- 四 理事會分設庶務文書會計出版學術交際六組每組主任理

事一人常務理事無定員

五 理事長總幹事就理事中選聘各組主任理事及常務理事并得隨時改選

六 總幹事及主任理事酌給報酬任期一年但得連任

第十二條

本會以董事會爲指導及監察機關其組織法如左

一 董事會由中國董事十一人外國董事十人組成指導并監察本會事業進行及財政出入

二 董事由各地代表及總會會員聯席會選舉

三 董事互選中國董事長一人外國副董事長一人

四 董事爲無給職任期一年但得連任

第四章 會員

第十二條 凡贊同本會宗旨由本人自具請願書履歷書有會員二人以上連署介紹經理事會審查通過并繳足會費者皆得爲會員

第十三條 會員因事故由會員二人以上檢舉彈劾經董事會調查屬實者得

除名

第十四條 會員各給會員證每年繳換一次

第十五條 會員得享受下列各種權利

- 一 會員有選舉及被選舉爲董事及理事之權
- 二 會員得免費在本會聽名人演講并携同親友參加交誼會
- 三 會員得減費入本會學校學院
- 四 會員得免費使用圖書館及博物館
- 五 會員得免費或減費訂閱本會各刊物
- 六 會員有特殊成績者得由本會資送各國或各地考察演講或介紹免費入中外各大學肄習研究

第五章 會費

第十六條 本會向會員徵收會費如左

- 一 入會費每人一次五元
- 二 常年費每人每年四元
- 三 臨時費於必要時由理事會議決徵收之
- 四 特別費由社會熱心人士或贊助會員特別捐助之

第六章 附則

第七條 本會各地代表會總會會員會之組織法及委員會理事會董事會之辦事細則另訂之

第六條 本章程除總會適用外各國所設支會及各地所設分會得斟酌情形變通辦理

第五條 本章程有未盡善處得由會員十人以上連署提出董事會審查交各地代表及總會會員聯席會通過修改

第三條 本章程於成立大會通過後實行
中華民國二十五年四月修正

總會事務所上海靜安寺路七四九號三三〇室

電話三一六七三

本會現任職員名錄

本國董事

孫科 (名譽董事長)
 褚民誼 (董事長)
 張壽鏞 翁之龍 趙晉卿 呂超 王雲五 吳凱聲 褚輔城 王崑崙
 童行白 陸高誼 舒新城

外國董事

高博士 (法國) 愛士拉 (英國) 安獻達 (美國) 蘭納 (匈牙利)
 高樂滿 (捷克) 魯丁白 (德國) 山本 (日本) 奧克美來 (奧國)
 杜達 (波斯) 亞比尼 (意大利)

主任理事

江亢虎 (名譽理事長) 杜鋼百 (副理事長) 何震亞 (總幹事)
 吳凱聲 (理事長) 吳子敬 (交際主任) 丁哲明 (文書主任)
 黃警頌 (庶務主任) 金國寶 (出版主任) 何震亞 (會計主任)
 衛聚賢 (學術主任)

常務理事

王陸一 夏晉麟 張銘 童德乾 謝旻量 王龍章 祝味菊 諸青來
 陸幹臣 陳維藩 聶海帆 陳配德 呂一峯 蕭鑑冰

各委員會委員

中法委員會	褚民誼	吳凱聲	翟俊千	高博士
中德委員會	何震亞	吳子敬	焦華甫	呂丁白
中英委員會	江亢虎	周新民	袁稅伯	愛士拉
中日委員會	胡一臧	蕭鑑冰	丁哲明	山本
中美委員會	夏晉麟	陸幹臣	黃瑞棠	克納生
中坎委員會	江亢虎	余靜芝	李瑞華	奧克美來
中奧委員會	童德乾	何震亞	吳子敬	亞比尼
中意委員會	余九皋	王紹唐	何震亞	亞比尼
中匈委員會	金國寶	何震亞	衛聚賢	蘭納
中比委員會	周煥	黃堅	李家光	巴拉提
中南委員會	劉士木	黃昌懷	周谷城	白狄夾克
中俄委員會	杜綱百	呂一峯	汪馥炎	
中荷委員會	胡其炳	黃警頌	許嘯天	
中印委員會	譚云山	劉仁航	張昇	
中波籌備委員會	徐仲年	陳配德		
中尼籌備委員會	張銘	譚云山		

THE FOUNDING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE AND FOREIGN CULTURAL RELATIONS

By Prof. Asia Ho

The manifestation of "TAO" is "WEN" which refers to the substance of culture, while the spread of its influence over the people is "HUA", which corresponds to "assimilation" in English. It takes these two words "WEN HUA" in Chinese to mean "CULTURE". Culture is, therefore, dynamic, and embraces all activities of this world, including politics, studies and letters, science, philosophy, etc.

In view of the present-day technical improvement of the war weapons, the more intelligent people in this country are inclined to believe that the foundation of a nation could not be secure unless the fighting machines have become sharpened. While this is true, the fact still remains that culture is essential to the preservation of nation' as well as the enhancement of national prestige and world peace.

Generally speaking, culture may be divided into two different types, according to whether its key-note is predominantly spiritual or materialistic. It needs scarcely be said that the Chinese culture is deficient on the material side, and in order to adapt ourselves to the new situations we find ourselves in today, we have to seek material improvement. On the other hand, the spiritual side of the culture must not be neglected,

because it is the spiritual elements of culture that give us a greater harmony in life, which is our personal salvation. Furthermore, they are not only beneficial to our body and mind, but also helpful in propagating cosmopolitanism so that dream of a state of world peace, wherein people live unselfishly for the good of all, might be realized. This is the purpose of the establishment of this Association.

Culture may also be divided into indigenous and foreign. With regard to the native cultures, good elements ought to be preserved, while its flaws, eliminated. We should not be too proud and feel self-sufficient. With regard to foreign cultures, we should assimilate their best elements, and cast away their defects. There is no sense in trying to absorb the whole of the western culture or in fostering the spirit of anti-foreignism. This duty of selective assimilation rests with the intelligentsia who should carefully study our cultural problem. This problem is not alone China's but that of the various countries, inasmuch as culture of any country has a world-wide significance today. The students of cultural problems in various countries should therefore have good publicity, constant exchange of opinion and comparison of notes, so that each and every nation may profit by the study of the students of its neighbors.

Culture is to a nation what spirit is to the human body. Health cannot last long when one's spirit is low. If the light of a country's culture shines brilliantly, the name of that country will be naturally known far and

near. When the **culture of a** country is high in the esteem of foreigners, **both** the country and the people will of course be **respected**.

The Chinese **culture** has, for a long time, been in the low ebb. The **reason** why we are still respected by foreigners is largely **due to** the fact that we are still in possession of our old and glorious culture of long history. As we **all know**, our culture is one of the five **great** cultures of the world, while many other ancient nations have perished, our old culture still endures, because of the **strong** foundation laid down by our ancestors no less than to their careful preservation. At present many countries in the West have been trying to open special courses of Chinese studies in their colleges and universities, and establish Chinese libraries and museums in their cultural centres in an attempt to collect materials for the study of the Chinese culture. This definitely shows that Chinese civilization still possesses a value that deserves world-wide attention.

In the reign of Meiji western culture was introduced into Japan, at about the same time China was also trying to take in western culture. But the results obtained in the two countries prove to be different. The former has been successful in the preservation of the adopted old Chinese civilization and she has become to-day one of the world's leading Powers, while China chose to throw away the old with the result that she is still in chaotic conditions. It cannot be presumed, however, that this is an indication that China's culture is unsuitable to a modern state.

Culture is not something that once attained to its heights never changes. Chinese culture might be compared to the Yangtze River that flows majestically increasing in volume and force as its tributaries flow into it. As we remember, the Han and Tang Dynasties became powerful by absorbing the culture of "Western Frontier" and of India, the Ch'ing Dynasty in its early days also profited by the European civilization. However, during the last fifty years of our history, strange to say, our culture has gradually deteriorated, while foreign cultures began to exert influence more and more in our country. There is no reason to believe that any culture is self-sufficient, therefore foreign cultures should be assimilated and harmonized with the indigenous culture, so that the characteristics of the old Chinese culture may not be lost.

Therefore, the endeavour to improve the cultural relations so that different nations may freely exchange their cultural inheritances is not only good for China alone, but also good for the whole world that is groaning in travail. This is the reason for founding this Association.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE & FOREIGN CULTURAL RELATIONS

Section I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1.

The name of this Association shall be "ASSOCIATION OF CHINESE AND FOREIGN CULTURAL RELATIONS".

Article 2.

The aim of this Association is to promote and to improve cultural relations between China and other nations by diffusing Chinese culture into other countries and by introducing into China the beneficial elements of foreign cultures.

Article 3.

This Association is initiated by Chinese with co-operation of foreign sympathizers. It shall concern itself chiefly with China, but all its members, either Chinese or foreign, shall be treated alike, unless otherwise specified or restricted by law.

Article 4.

The main office of the Association shall be maintained in Shanghai with one branch in every other country and one sub-branch in any locality where the members reside.

Article 5.

The Association shall be first registered with the Chinese Government and its branches, when inaugurated, with the governments of the nations where they are located.

Article 6.

The Association is ready to co-operate with other established international cultural organizations in China and foreign countries.

Section II. ACTIVITIES

Article 7.

The Association shall endeavour to carry out gradually the undertakings enumerated hereunder:

a. To establish language schools for Chinese and foreign students to provide the elementary basis for cultural understanding.

b. To establish an Institute of International Cultures of the standard of regular college. This Institute shall be divided into two sections: one for the training of Chinese students to enable them to disseminate Chinese culture abroad; and the other for the guidance of foreign scholars in studying Chinese in China.

c. To establish libraries and museums for the collection and exhibition of books and articles concerning culture.

d. To open a Department of Publication, to edit, translate as well as publish books and periodicals appertaining to culture.

e. To open a Department of Social Service, to entertain and assist Chinese and foreigners in travelling and studying in China or abroad.

f. To open a Department of Introduction, to act as medium for transactions pertaining to cultural matters, such as the employment, the exchange of teachers and of students, and the circulation of books and of curios.

g. To hold courses of lectures at which Chinese and foreign speakers will be invited to speak or to give a series of lectures on cultural subjects.

h. To hold social meetings to entertain members and their friends for better acquaintance and fellowship.

i. To organize excursion and expedition parties to go to different places and countries in the interest of cultural studies.

Section III. ORGANIZATION

Article 8.

The Joint session of the Representatives Confere-

nce and the Members Conference of Shanghai shall constitute the highest governing body of the Association, and it shall meet at least once a year, at the call of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, to pass resolutions concerning all important questions of the Association.

Article 9.

The various committees organized jointly by the Chinese and foreign members shall be the basic units of the Association, the construction of which shall be as follows:

a. These committees shall consist of three Chinese and two foreign members for the work of bettering the cultural relations between China and the respective foreign nations.

b. The members of the various committees shall be elected by the joint session of the Representatives Conference and the Members Conference of Shanghai. Should any member of these committees fail to carry out his respective duties, he may be referred to the Members Conference of Shanghai by the Board of Directors to consider for new election, meanwhile the Board of Trustees may appoint another member to act in his place pending their decision.

c. The members of the various committees shall mutually elect a Chinese president and a foreign vice-president for executing the duties of the respective committees.

d. The members of the committees shall receive no compensation; and the term of office shall be one year, and they shall be eligible for re-election.

Article 10.

The Board of Directors shall be the executive of the Association, to be organized as follows:

a. The Chinese members of the various committees shall be the directors of the Association, while the foreign members shall be the assistant directors of the Association.

b. The members of the Board of Directors

shall elect one Chinese General Director and one foreign assistant Director respectively to make out the plans for the Association.

c. The members of the Board of Directors shall elect one General Secretary in charge of all the executive duties of the Association.

d. The Board of Directors shall form its members into six Divisions, namely: General Service, Correspondence, Accounting, Publication, Education, and Social. Each Division shall have a director-in-charge and an indefinite number of business directors.

e. The General Director and General Secretary shall select from among the directors, the director-in-charge and business directors of each Division, and make change if necessary.

f. The general secretary and the director-in-charge shall receive proper compensation; and the term of office shall be one year, and they shall be illigible for re-election.

Article 11.

The Board of Trustees shall be the advisory and supervisory agency of the Association, to be organized as follows:

a. The Board of Trustees shall consist of eleven Chinese and ten foreign trustees to advise and supervise the operation of the undertakings and the financial transactions of the Association.

b. The Trustees shall be elected by the joint session of the Representatives Conference and the Members Conference of Shanghai.

c. The Trustees shall mutually elect one Chinese General Trustee and one foreign Assistant Trustees.

d. The Trustees shall receive no compensation; and the term of office shall be one year, and they shall be illigible for re-election.

Section IV. MEMBERSHIP

Article 12.

Any person who has made a written application

for membership, presented it together with a brief personal history, which has been endorsed by two members of the Association, and paid his membership fees, after it has been approved by the Board of Directors upon investigation, may become a member of the Association.

Article 13.

Any member of the Association who has been indicted by at least two members and found guilty, shall, on the decision of the Board of Trustees, be deprived of his membership.

Article 14.

Every member shall be given a membership certificate of the Association, which must be renewed once a year.

Article 15.

Members of the Association shall be entitled to the following privileges:

a. Members shall have the right to elect and be elected as trustees and directors of the Association.

b. Members shall have the right to attend, free of charge, all lectures, and to bring relatives and friends to the social meetings of the Association.

c. Members shall have the right to enrol in the Association's schools with reduced tuition fees.

d. Members shall have the right to use, free of charge, the Association's library and museum.

e. Members shall receive publications of the Association, either free of charge or at a reduced rate of subscription.

f. Members of unusual merit may be sent at the expense of the Association to various places and countries for investigation or to lecture, or may be recommended for study, with scholarship, in various institutes in China and abroad.

Section V. MEMBERSHIP FEES

Article 16.

Members shall be requested to pay the fees in

accordance with the following rates:

a. Admission Fee-\$ 5.00 to be paid at one time in full by each member.

b. Annual Due-\$ 4.00 per annum per member.

c. Emergency Contribution-To be decided and collected by the Board of Directors in times of great need.

d. The special contribution will be collected from those who are earnest in the philanthropic works in society and those volunteer members of our Association.

Section VI. SUPPLEMENTARY

Article 17.

The detailed regulations governing the organizations of the Representatives Conference and the Members Conference of Shanghai together with the functions of the various committees, the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees shall be stipulated separately.

Article 18.

The branches and sub-branches in various countries and localities may make necessary amendments to this Constitution in accordance with the respective local conditions.

Article 19.

Any revision to this Constitution shall be jointly proposed to the Board of Trustees by at least ten members prior to its submission to the joint session of the Representatives Conference and the Members Conference of Shanghai.

Article 20.

This Constitution shall become effective after it has been passed by the Meeting of Inauguration of the Association.

Main Office Address:
749 Bubbling Well Road,
Room 330. Tel. 31673
Shanghai, China.

THE NEWLY APPOINTED BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THIS ASSOCIATION

Dr. Sun Foo, (honored chairman of the Board of Trustees).
Dr. Chu Min-Yi, (chairman of the Board of Trustees).
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