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論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

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要旨(英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

This dissertation examines the historical process of how modern science became established as a social institution during the first half of the twentieth century in China. Chapter One sets the stage by pointing out that current institutional accounts fail to provide an overall picture of the process, and that attempts to do so by applying the “institutionalization” approach suffer from a teleology inherent in the frame, whereby the historical process is broken down into various miniscule categories, again preventing an overall understanding to emerge. To resolve this dilemma, by making use of the Japanese experience and paying attention to the active roles played by individuals and organizations involved in the promotion and practice of science in China, this chapter then proposes to characterize their activities as “institutionalizing” modern science. It also suggests that doing so helps highlight the significance of several factors that have largely been overlooked heretofore.

Chapter Two looks at the efforts to partially introduce modern science to China during the second half of the nineteenth century which failed to generate a broad trend toward scientific development. After China lost the Opium War in the 1840s, missionaries enjoyed more freedom and started to translate scientific literature into Chinese. These activities gained further ground in the semi-official Self-Strengthening Movement from the 1860s, which also sent young men to study overseas. However, since missionaries aimed at evangelization of the Chinese, and government officials pursued immediate utility, related efforts never challenged current scholarly conventions. These old conventions serve as a frame of reference for science as a social institution, as the latter could only take place after the former broke down.

Chapter Three follows the movements of Chinese studying overseas *en masse* once cracks started to appear in the old conventions. After China lost the Sino-Japanese War in 1895, under the encouragement of high-rank officials, a large number of young Chinese went to Japan to study. The quality of education, however, remained low for the first decade of the movement, and it was those who sailed for the U.S. from the late 1900s that first initiated an organized effort toward a systematic introduction of modern science to China. The establishment in Tokyo of the Science and Art Society of China in 1916 thus came one year after the Science Society of China took shape at Cornell University. Both groups relocated back to China in the late 1910s and were quick to engage prominent intellectuals in supporting their causes.

Chapter Four puts the activities of the promoters of science in the China's large environment after the 1911 Xinhai Revolution, where political turmoil posed severe financial difficulties. In the early 1920s, science advocates managed to solicit support from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, then the only agency actively funding the

development of science in China. The alliance formed with the influential American foundation further contributed to the establishment of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture through successful lobbying the U.S. government to remit overcharged Boxer Indemnities. Sitting in key positions of the China Foundation, science promoters secured a sizeable financial source of their own by channeling a major proportion of expenses toward scientific development.

Chapter Five then focuses on the ensuing development of China's more financially enabled scientific community during the decade from 1928 to 1937, when the Kuomintang regime maintained a relatively unified and stable government. Effectively mobilizing government resources, institutions like national academies were established for scientists to involve themselves exclusively in research work, and science education in universities grew in both size and quality, which also allowed scientists room to start proper research. Expanded venues of activities also gave rise to more professional societies, which enhanced scientists' position in China's domestic society partly through projects in collaboration with the government. The government, while providing resources when tapped by science promoters and practitioners, never took a real interest in scientific development.

Chapter Six uses the Second Sino-Japanese War as a stage to verify this configuration between science and the state and to evaluate institutionalizing efforts up to the point of the conflict. The disinterest on the part of the Kuomintang government manifested in the cruel fashion of reluctance to provide any meaningful support to China's nascent scientific community, which was in effect left to its own devices to cope with the trying environment during the war. Yet based on prewar foundations, scientists were able to continue various lines of work by adjusting to wartime conditions. Their prowess was immediately proved through publications in reputed journals once aid from the U.S. and Britain helped reconnect them to the international scientific community. Thus, despite the shrunk scale of related activities, science as an institution remained largely intact through the war.

The concluding Chapter Seven looks back at the process of old conventions breaking down, almost without missing a beat some Chinese studying overseas first becoming determined to institutionalize modern science to fill the void left behind, and then step by step the small group engaging prominent intellectuals, funding agencies, and eventually the state to further their cause, eventually creating a place for modern science in the Chinese society and establishing a scientific enterprise resilient enough to survive a brutal war. Such an institutionalizing history highlights the roles of the Chinese intelligentsia at large and entities such as the Rockefeller Foundation, the China Foundation, and the Kuomintang government, whose presence becomes much more visible than can be seen from current institutional histories.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note: Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1 copy of 800 Words (English).

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