



The Institutional analysis of changes of the mass education museum in Republic of China

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Concept definition

- ❖ Mandatory institutional arrangements

- ↪ Top-down from the Government

- ❖ Mass Education Museum

- ↪ Comprehensive institutions of the mass education movement from 1929 to 1949

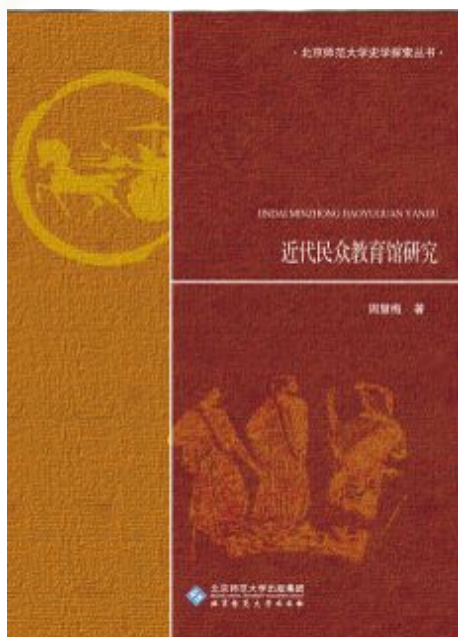


Motivation

- **Mass Education Museum in academic achievements**
 - **Relevant findings across the world**
 - ✧ Reform the common people
 - ✧ Promote Nationalism in modern China
 - **Effects in China**
 - ✧ Positive effects on country's institutions
 - ✧ A main way to provide literacy training for adults and children (who had not attended school) during the period of Republic of China
 - ✧ Key subject research (Mass Education Museum; mass school; common people's education; popular education)



My major research field



Prior Studies

Table 1

study		Time	Date source	subject	method	findings
Overs eas	Evelyn S. Rawski	1979	Edict; Guanbao	Popular Literacy in Ch'ing China	History	Education of Ch'ing system promotes Popular Literacy
	Jianxing Li	1986	Edict; Policy of state; Education journals	Policy of Society Education	History	significant and positive of society education for nation formation
	Paul J.Bailey	1990	Edict; Donghualu; Educational journals of Republic China	Popular education	Society history	Reform the people, changing attitudes towards popular education in early twentieth-century China
	Di wang	2009	Local chronicles; popular pictorial; files	Teahouse, theatre and Popular education	history	Teahouses and theaters are promoting universal popular education
China	Bingxin Zong	1933	Local date of Jiangxu province ; Education journals	the Mass Education Museum	history	Mass Education Museum is a comprehensive community education authorities
	Mian Zhao	1936	State date of society education; policy of state society education	Policy of society education	Statistics	Social education led to the development of the national policy of social education

Table 1 continued...

study		Time	Date source	subject	method	findings
China	Zongli Lin	1936	policy of state society education; Files; Education journals;	History change(1927-1936)	Statistics; history	Mass Education Museum is unique to China's authorities, is a comprehensive institution of social education, essential for the development of the entire country
	Wenjun Mao	2001	Files; Education journals;	Chengdu city	history	Performance and lack of the Mass Education Museum in Chengdu city
	Xiaoshui Gu	2002	Files; Education journals; Monograph	The mass education and policy of state	history	Social networks are closely related to education and state power
	Rong Zhang	2005	Files; Education journals; Monograph	The mass education	Education history	Education benefits and drawbacks of social analysis



❖ Prior studies:

- 🔗 Mass Education Museum focused studies mostly conducted on State data
- 🔗 Many of oral data and old pictures were left blank
- 🔗 Not many data from the rural areas in China
- 🔗 Previous study methods were simple (e.g. history or education)



Research Questions

- (1) What forces motivated the development of Mass Education Museum? (RQ1)
- (2) How does Mass Education Museum work? (RQ2)
- (3) What are the factors affecting the performance of Mass Education Museum? (RQ3)

Documents and Methodology

- ❖ Old pictures
- ❖ New Institutional Economics





My research contributions

- (1) It covers remote areas and the Chinese Communist Party-controlled areas on this subject.
- (2) Using old pictures to illustrate the Mass Education Museum of jobs (e.g., literacy, livelihood, political, health, entertainment, education).
- (3) It examines Mass Education Museum's development force and analyzes the factors affected by state policy

My research

1. Change in government's thinking

- ❖ Stabilize social order
- ❖ Mitigate severe economic crisis in rural areas
- ❖ Win over people and eliminate hostile forces
(Communist revolutionary base areas)





Mandatory institutional arrangements

- ❖ Promulgated regulations for Mass Education Museum by Nanjing National Government Ministry of Education (1932, 1939)
 - ↪ People (Curator and staff: Bureaucracy)
 - ↪ Fund (20% of Education funding)
 - ↪ Locations (Gongyuan, Confucian temple, etc.)
 - ↪ Compared with 1928 and 1936: 186—1612 (amount). 494—7054 (staff)



2. How does it work?

- ❖ Literacy education (Enriching people's intelligence)
 - ↪ Set up the mass school
 - ↪ Guiding people to read books and newspapers (adult & Child reading room)
 - ↪ Held literacy campaign
 - ↪ Illiteracy investigation

山東省立民衆教育館附設民衆學校第九班成人班畢業留影 廿三年二月



山東省立民衆教育館附設民衆學校第一班兒童畢業留影 廿三年二月



山東省立民衆教育館附設民衆學校第八班成人班畢業留影 廿三年二月





識字國民證書

字第 號

現年

歲

省

縣第

人考查成

區
績已達識字國民標
準此證

經南京教育學院北京夏香及民衆教育會監區

總 幹 事

民衆學校校長

中華民國二十年 月 日

中華民國識字國民證書

沒有人上人，
大家都平等，
平脚不平頭，
出頭要努力。
聯合向前進，
自強永不息！
努力，前進！
前進！
努力！

黃縣立民衆教育館在嶺南設一處立實地舉一處識字運動省立民衆教育館到講團協理助攝影念



南通民衆教育館之流動書車 ↓



表 4-4 江苏省各县民众教育馆语言文字教育事业相关实施一览表 (1931)

固定事业	馆数	活动事业	馆数
图书室 (有称图书室)	32	巡回讲演 (有称讲演队)	22
阅报室	34	演讲竞赛会	17
壁报	34	读书会	16
民教刊物	30	民读书库 (有称巡回文库)	14
定期演讲	20	识字运动	14
识字处	20	编辑民教读物	12
巡回演讲	18	化整演讲	12
代笔处	17	名人演讲	9
民众画报	11	幻灯演讲	7
巡回书库	10	活动教学	6
公共演讲厅	5	定期演讲	4
民众识字处 (有称露天识字牌)	7	读书竞赛会	3
读书会	6	露天阅报处	2
活动教学	4	注音符号练习会	2
民众阅报牌	4	读书运动	1
注音符号练习会	3	流动分馆	1
国语研究会	1	编辑会	1
民众图书分馆	2	巡回书报	1

注: 实际调查只有 51 县, 高淳、金坛、扬中、刘沙、宜兴、溧阳、江都、铜山、沛县、东海等 10 县没有列入。

资料来源: 王寅斌:《江苏省各县民众教育馆概况调查》,载《教育与民众》第 2 卷, 3 期。



❖ Livelihood education

- ↪ Promotion of new tools, fine seed
- ↪ Promote cooperation (training of members of cooperatives)
- ↪ Vocational guidance



表 4-7 江苏省县立民众教育馆推行新家具统计表

新家具名称 \ 县别册数	启东	海门	靖江	崇明	如皋	泰县	东台	南通	册数总计
五周季脱粒机	4	1							5
改良灰肥	1								1
棉花剥棉机	1	1							2
五齿中耕犁		1							1
喷雾器		1					1		2
打谷机		1	1	1					3
抽水机			1		1				2
碾米机					1				1
铁板锄头					1				1
割种箱					1				1
棉花器								2	2
改良堆肥								1	1
改良开耙								1	1

资料来源：从全生，《县立民众教育机关实施标准工作之检讨》（续前），载《民教通讯》，第1卷，11期。







本校附設實驗美商學校婦女編織工作實況



本校附設實驗其美商學校婦女編織工作實況

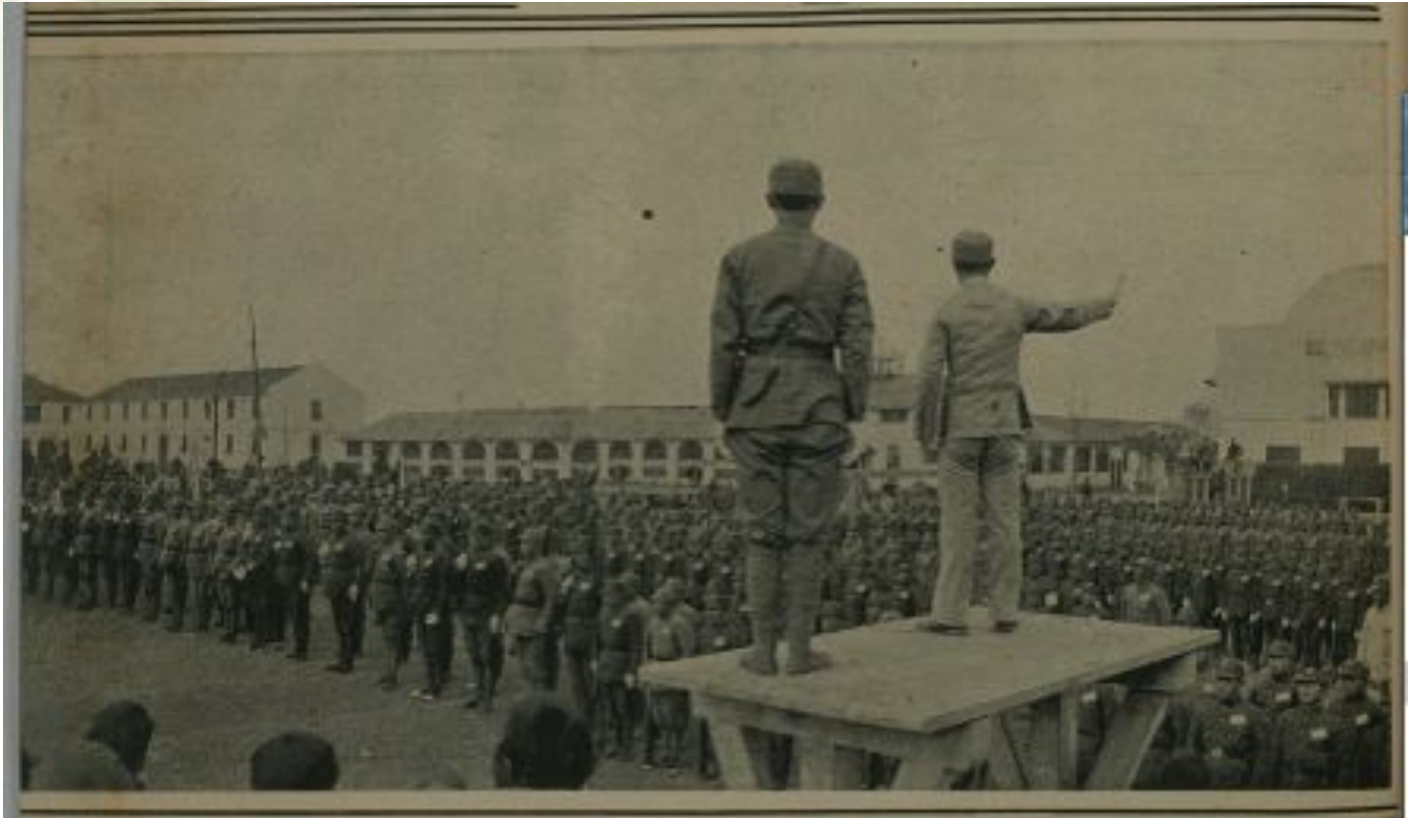


❖ Political education

- ⌚ Hold Morning or week silent to commemorate the Father of the Nation in the Republic of China “Sun Yat-sen”
- ⌚ Political knowledge lecture
- ⌚ Autonomous knowledge training (promoting local autonomy)
- ⌚ Founded Alumni
- ⌚ Disaster Relief









本館民衆學校畢業同學會成立紀念





❖ Health education

- ↪ Held healthy baby competition
- ↪ Free vaccines
- ↪ Selection of model family



本館第二屆嬰兒健康比賽會發獎盛況廿七

證德孔三第組一第



蘭蔣二第組一第



生歷沈一第組一第





❖ Entertainment education

- 👉 Promoted healthy entertainment (organization of public entertainment department)
- 👉 Improved Entertainment (teahouse - people tea)
- 👉 Played games
- 👉 Advocated getting rid of bad practices or habits (e.g., group marriage, natural feet, smoking tobacco)



江蘇省立勞農學院農民教育館農民俱樂部成立會攝影



六月二十二年十月影合生師班練訓詞書人盲設附館教民衆



十月二十二年影留業畢生四第班練訓詞書設附館育教衆民立者東山





彭 攝 會 動 運 餘 業 衆 民 季 冬 區 市 城 館 育

山東 民衆 教育 實驗 區 農 村 運 動 會 推 車 競 走 二 年 二 月





图 4-11 汉口民众教育馆举行集团结婚 (1941.10.10)



3. Impact of mandatory institutional arrangements

- ❖ **Mass Education Museum geographical distribution and uneven spatial layout**
 - ↪ Compared to different province (Jiangsu province 136 places 1316 staffs; Shangxi province 6 places 25staffs; Xinjiang province 0)
 - ↪ Compared to different regions in same province (e.g. Jiangxi province Hangzhou city 6 places; Zhenjiang city 4places)



❖ **Local forces might intervene staffing**

↪ Nepotism (fellow. classmates. old friends)

❖ **Bureaucratic organization and the Administration of museum services**

↪ Provincial mass education curator equivalent provincial University president

Conclusions

❖ Advantage:

- (1) Mandatory institutional arrangements to promote Mass Education Museum provided the necessary basic foundation
- (2) Adapted to the prevailing domestic and international situation
- (3) Created an imagined community crucial to the spread of nationalism

❖ Disadvantage:

- (1) Mandatory institutional arrangement mass education system allows to develop and scale depending on external conditions.
- (2) Ignored the people's need and external social foundation.
- (3) Disadvantages of bureaucracy

❖ Mandatory institutional arrangement is a double-edged sword.



Thank you!

- ❖ **Comments and feedbacks are sincerely appreciated!**

