

### THE CHINA FOUNDATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

THE First Report (Peking, 1926) of the China Foundation should be widely read by all who are interested in Oriental problems. It constitutes a definite landmark in the development and maintenance of cordial relations between China and the United States. In it will be found a detailed statement of the arrangements which have been made for the expenditure of the unremitted portion of the Chinese Boxer Indemnity, amounting to a little over twelve and a half million dollars United States currency. Of this amount \$1,422,217.75 has already been released by the American Government.

Full responsibility for the use of these funds is placed in the China Foundation, an organization established by presidential mandate, consisting, in the first instance, of fifteen trustees, of whom five are Americans and ten are Chinese. According to the constitution, vacancies occurring in the board of trustees shall be filled by election by the trustees. There is no stipulation as to nationality; but an agreement on this point may be contained in some other document. It is provided that "Representatives of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Minister of Education and of the Minister of the United States to China shall have the right to attend the meetings of the board of trustees to observe the proceedings." These representatives are, however, without power, and, according to the published minutes, have not availed themselves of this privilege.

The present American trustees are: Mr. J. E. Baker, Mr. C. R. Bennett, Mr. R. S. Greene, Professor Paul Monroe, and Dr. W. W. Willoughby, the last named having been appointed to take the place of Professor John Dewey, who has resigned. Not all these persons are resident in China. It is to be hoped that they will soon be replaced by Chinese.

The Chinese trustees, with whom the responsibility really lies, are as follows: Dr. W. W. Yen, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Dr. Huang Yen-pei, Dr. Chiang Monlin, Dr. Chang Poling, Dr. P. W. Kuo, Dr. V. K. Ting, and Mr. Y. T. Tsur.

Probably no other group of ten Chinese could be chosen in which Chinese and foreigners, alike, would repose such implicit confidence. It will be recalled that Dr. W. W. Yen is the distinguished and internationally well-known Chinese minister of foreign affairs, that Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo is the Chinese minister to Great Britain, and that Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze is Chinese minister to the United States. Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, the director of the foundation, has had much experience as minister of education. Dr.

Chang Poling is president of the Nankai College and Dr. P. W. Kuo is president of the National South-eastern University, two institutions financed and controlled by Chinese and worthy of the highest praise. Dr. V. K. Ting is director of the Geological Survey. Mr. Y. T. Tsur is a well-known banker. Indeed, almost every important walk of life is represented by a leader in it. Most of the members have attended foreign universities: one in Japan, one in both England and Germany, and at least six in the United States. Many of them have been and still are teachers. No one can deny that these trustees are qualified to deal wisely with problems of education.

It has been unanimously resolved by the trustees that these indemnity funds shall "be devoted to the development of scientific knowledge and to the application of such knowledge to the conditions in China through the promotion of technical training, of scientific research, experimentation and demonstration, and training in science teaching, and to the advancement of cultural enterprises of a permanent character, such as libraries, and the like."

In order, perhaps, that this remission by the United States shall stand as a permanent gesture of good will, the trustees have decided to establish a permanent endowment fund "to consist of present accumulations, plus an annual addition sufficient to provide at the end of twenty years a principal which will yield an annual income of about half a million gold dollars."

Grants made during the year 1926-1927 amount to \$850,000 silver (approximately \$400,000 United States currency). The largest item is \$250,000, being the first of four annual contributions toward the establishment of a Metropolitan Library in Peking, in fulfillment of a definite agreement with the Ministry of Education. The National Southeastern University receives a total of \$184,000, Nanyang University, \$50,000, Hsiang Ya Medical College, \$45,000, and the China Institute in America, \$30,000. Other grants are made for special purposes, but the disbursements are in no sense diffuse. Each is directed to a concrete purpose, preference being given "to existing institutions with a record of efficient service and administration, rather than to newly founded institutions which base their applications solely on future prospects."

Never before have such large funds been placed under Chinese control for philanthropic purposes by foreigners, but, in consideration of the personnel of the board, the outlook is very bright. The masterly administration of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service from its inception on October 1, 1912, by its director, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, and the continuity of its activities through periods of famine, foreign

aggression, revolution and civil war show what may be accomplished with the aid of a regular source of income, in this case from the customs revenue, which is principally collected under foreign supervision.

Both of these great enterprises have been initiated as emergency measures, and it can not be said that one is more urgently demanded than the other. Without the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service the whole of North China would be periodically decimated by plague. The China Foundation commences to foster education at a time when such help is sorely needed. Without education, China can never take her rightful place in the community of nations. Just at present, on account of the wide-spread political unrest, the proper financing of education through taxation is impossible. The help so timely given by the American Government through the China Foundation may indeed be instrumental in saving many absolutely essential educational enterprises from complete extinction.

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### CHARLES CLEVELAND NUTTING

EARLY in the evening of January 23, Professor C. C. Nutting, of the department of zoology at the State University of Iowa, passed away at his home in Iowa City in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Angina pectoris was given as the cause of death.

Professor Nutting was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, May 25, 1858. He attended Blackburn College, receiving his B.A. degree from that institution in 1880 and his M.A. degree two years later.

In the autumn of 1886 Mr. Nutting joined the University of Iowa staff as professor of zoology and curator of the museum of natural history. Four years later he was made head of the department of zoology which position, together with the curatorship of the museum, he was destined to hold for thirty-six energetic and fruitful years. At the end of the school year of 1925-26 he relinquished his post as head of the zoology department and curator of the museum but retained his teaching duties in which he was actively engaged up to five days before his death.

Between 1881 and 1886, exploration, research and collecting trips to Central America and Florida afforded Nutting an opportunity for indulging his natural history bent as well as occasion for acquiring a variety of observations and experiences which served as material to enliven and enrich his class room work and public lectures as long as he lived. While at the University of Iowa he early devoted his attentions to the building up of a zoological

museum in the interest of which he visited the West Indies and various parts of North America for the purpose of collecting specimens. Perhaps his most notable effort of this kind was made in 1893 when he promoted and carried to a successful conclusion a research and collecting trip to the Bahama Islands. The party of twenty-three persons was made up largely of students and staff members of the University of Iowa. He later headed two similar university enterprises, the Barbados-Antigua Expedition in 1918 with a personnel of nineteen and the Fiji-New Zealand Expedition in 1922 made up of six persons.

In the pursuit of his special studies Professor Nutting visited many marine laboratories. Woods Hole, Massachusetts, Plymouth, England, Naples, Italy, La Jolla, California, Honolulu, T. H., and their adjacent seas all claimed his attention at one time or another during his association with the University of Iowa.

The death of Professor Nutting robs science of one of her most active and prolific workers in the field of systematic marine zoology. His particular interest was in the Coelenterata. The list of his published papers is a long one but his monograph on the "American Hydroids," Parts I, II and III, issued as Special Bulletins of the United States National Museum, 1900-1915 and the "Gorgonacea of the Siboga Expedition," Parts III to VIII, 1910-1911, should receive special mention. His researches have thrown considerable light on the morphology, distribution and relationships of these marine forms. That he was actively engaged in such investigations until almost the end is attested by the fact that he had, only a few days ago, read proof of a forthcoming report on Philippine hydroids. Probably his most popular and widely read publications have been his "Narratives" of the Bahama, Barbados-Antigua and Fiji-New Zealand expeditions. These books are written in easy readable style and are exceedingly informational. In his later years several papers of a philosophic nature appeared from his pen.

Professor Nutting was a member of many scientific bodies and frequently attended their meetings and contributed to their publications. He had served as president of the Central Branch of the American Society of Zoologists, the Iowa Academy of Science and the Iowa Chapter of Sigma Xi. Among the university organizations to which he belonged, he took special interest in the Baconian Club; he was one of the founders and a past president of the society. In church work he also took an active and energetic part.

This man truly *lived*. He gave much and he derived great satisfaction from the giving. His pioneer work in museum building and zoological investigation at the University of Iowa has been of inestimable value to the institution, its alumni and friends. As