

203 3470

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Nanking
Corres.
Arms, Margaret 1935-1938
Arnold Arboretum 1932
Arnold, Julian 1918

0867

Margaret Arms

1935, 1937

0868

Nanking

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

6/18/35

INDEXED

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into by and between the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING and MARGARET W. ARMS this eighteenth day of June, 1935, WITNESSETH:

That the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING hereby agrees to and does employ MARGARET W. ARMS for the position of Secretary for a term of five years on the following schedule of salary and allowances:-

1. Salary at the rate of Gold \$960 per year beginning on date of departure from home of appointee.
2. An outfit allowance of Gold \$250.
3. Travel expenses from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Nanking, China, by the most direct route, and also travel expenses from Nanking to Brooklyn, N.Y., at the completion of this term of five years.
4. Residential quarters in Nanking.
5. Medical attention for sickness without charge. (Drugs, prescriptions and hospital expenses, excepting a fixed charge of \$2.00 per day are included). One-half dental and oculist bills if incurred with prior consent.
6. Contribution by the University toward the Appointee's participation in the University's plan for pension and retirement on the basis approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking on March 31st, 1931.

The University further agrees that in case of the renewal of this appointment at the expiration of five years the appointee shall be entitled to one year of furlough, under the regular schedule of salary and allowances.

The University, upon due notice in writing, may terminate this contract at any time, upon the payment of a sum equal to three months' salary from the date of said termination, and full travel expenses to the address given above, by the most direct route.

MARGARET W. ARMS hereby accepts the said employment and the foregoing terms and conditions, and agrees, that if for any reason she resigns the position before the expiration of one-half the term of this contract, she will reimburse the University for such proportion of the outfit and outgoing expenses as the time of actual service bears to one-half the full term of service as set forth above, and that in case she resigns before the completion of the contract, no payment shall be made by the University for travel expenses to the United States of America, except in case of her serious illness.

It is further agreed by MARGARET W. ARMS that she will give her whole time and attention to the work for which she is hereby employed, and that she will not engage in any outside occupation or activity for profit, except as may be agreed upon in conference with the President of the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.

This agreement may be extended for a further like period if signed by the parties hereto ninety (90) days prior to its expiration.

WITNESSETH the hands and seals of the parties hereto this eighteenth day of June, 1935.

WITNESSES:

B. A. Gamble
Secretary, Board of Founders

George D. Arms
Witness for Appointee

On behalf of the UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Robert E. Arms
President, Board of Founders

Margaret W. Arms
Appointee

0869

Margaret W Arms.

Canton, China
Monday, Sept. 13, 1937

Dear Parents:

Things have happened so thick and fast for the last couple of weeks, that I scarcely know whether I am coming or going. In fact, most of the time I am doing both! Wouldn't you just be too excited if you knew that at this moment I am under the sheltering roof of A.J. Fisher? (Husband of Dorothy mentioned below - Dorothy Mackeown, a friend of many years.) I am quite delighted to be here, and it seems very natural. Well anything these days seems natural. Having been on the road for two months, I can't bear the thought of settling down to an ordinary life. New York and its variations can't hold a candle to China. Providing all the cables got through, you should know by this time that your darling is homeward bound. I grieve to tell you that I don't want to come! It will be very, very nice and simply swell to see you again, but having taken all this time to get used to China, and now to feel very much at home here, I hate to go. It all seems rather sad. We were going to have a very grand time next year, and all five of 9 Ping Tsang Hsiang were looking forward to our year together very much. However, plans are made to be broken--and inasmuch as there are about 9,000 foreigners, to say nothing of thousands of Chinese who have had their individual plans shot higher than a kite, one can't feel too grieved about one's own--except as they fit into the whole picture of disruption and dissolution of work well started. It's just rotten and utterly devilish. It had to come sometime, and I hope the Chinese pull through, a bigger and stronger nation, and certainly world power. Enough of the war, you are no doubt following every air raid more avidly than I.

I arrived here yesterday at 1 o'clock--Dorothy down at the station to meet me. She is well and happy, and both of us talked fast and furiously at once. The train was due at 7 a.m. The engine broke down and delayed us for a couple of hours, and then the Japs had a cute little raid over Canton, so that we had to wait outside the city until that was over. Dorothy meantime ducking into a hotel to wait. I am glad I finished that part of the journey, for nobody knows how long the Hankow-Canton R.R. will be running. It is the only outlet except via Burma and French Indo-China, which is a bit inconvenient.

Events in a nutshell. The last letter I wrote was Aug. 23 to you. It ended suddenly because I left to climb Mt. Omei or something, and since then life has been tearing along so rapidly and mail has been so uncertain that there was no point in writing immediately. It seemed that I might get home before a letter, but I shall not be flying on the Clipper, so this should reach you first. We returned from Mt. Omei on Sunday, August 29--after tremendous adventures--your daughter stepping on a rusty nail on the top of the mountain--am glad I have good blood. Once in Chengtu, Szechuan, we had telegrams from Ambassador Johnson saying not to return to Nanking, and wait for further information. Miss Priest was also in touch with us--this another story in itself as to how we got telegrams through--and with the 6 dresses that I had with me in a small suitcase that I had taken on the motor trip, settled down to spend the winter in Chengtu, working with the West China Union University. They were in need of aid and assistance. I was also

0870

9-13-37

-2-

secretary for Bishop Ward. Imogene (daughter of Bishop Ward - also friend of Ginling College with whom Margaret went to Japan in summer 1936) and I started buying most sparingly a few winter clothes and shoes, and then like a shot out of the blue comes a letter from the University advising me to return home! I was upset, putting it mildly, for nothing had been further from my mind. Bishop Ward was distressed, and said he thought it horrible that I should go--that it was an opportunity and a challenge to be in the cradle to the future China--to say nothing of it also being a privilege and that every able bodied worker should stay by. All of which was true. But there are other considerations--to the effect that the U of N have definitely absolved its responsibilities--that they were paying my way home now--which I felt I would forfeit if I did not accept it in the emergency--and the uncertainty of the development of the war--to say nothing that if I did not go now I might not be able to get out for three or four years, and I wasn't willing to burn my bridges that much--life being as short as it is. Chengtu is a grand place and the people are splendid, and I was looking forward to the year. The U of N is even making plans to move up there--one letter said October and the next February, but all these things are uncertain.

So with the thought and advice of Olin Stockwell and some on my own score, also with Imo's ideas, I decided to go quickly--as Miss Priest practically ordered me! "Don't be foolish about leaving, get out as quickly as you can," and I flew from Chengtu to Chungking (7 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.) and again from Chungking to Hankow (9:30 a.m. on the following day Tuesday--Sept. 7 to 4:30--right through the Gorges--a marvelous trip.). In Hankow was Hilda--who was evacuated on the Sunday week previous (Aug. 29). She brought me one suitcase of things from Nanking, which with the one I had in Kuling with all my summer things is all the possessions I have to my name! It's bitter to think about all my clothes--but there again, in comparison with other things, it is nothing. I'm terribly glad to have that much, and but for the kindness of my friends would not even have that. The new clothes you sent, mother, were lovely--have got the blue suit, and the henna, and the blouses. In fact, that is about all I have. Well, you will hear all about this first hand.

Then that Wednesday, Sept. 8, I wrote Miss Priest asking about my return to Chengtu, for they were to pay my way back--and I expected to wait there until I had word from her, which should have been about today--but as the war progressed and things developed--I decided to leave on Friday's train to Canton--together with the wives of the American Embassy, so I was in excellent company, and we had a most pleasant journey of 48 hours--no spectacular events. Hilda doesn't know what she is going to do--or what the University is going to do with her--expects to be in Brooklyn probably. Edith and Margaret Turner are in Hongkong--Edith is going home on early furlough. We may come home together; I have written her today. The first boat out we can get is the Empress of Japan, October 1, if we can make reservations on it. I won't be home until the middle of November probably.

Much love,

(signed) MARGIE

Peking gram rec'd Sept 24 "Cape Hong Kong". so that Margaret was in Canton about 10 days.

0871

1938

file

Friday noon

My dear Mr. Evans,

I just dropped in to tell you that "Egypt" has materialized, and I am sailing August 30 to Cairo, to be there the college year, as President Watson's secretary.

Thank you very much for writing for me. I appreciate this favor from you very much.

While going to the Near East was something concerning which I had no thought, yet since the opportunity has come my way, I welcome the experience: feeling that all that I learned from the University of Washington shall not have been in vain, but shall contribute to a richer time in Cairo. Always treasuring my association with the University of Washington - it having given me so much more than I could possibly give it - and with these Associated Boards -

Most sincerely yours,

Margaret Arneson

0872

Arnold Arboretum

1932

0873

2

0

3

3

4

7

0

TRANSFER

Nanking

University of Nanking

June 22, 1932

Arnold Arboretum
Jamaica Plains,
Massachusetts

Gentlemen

The University of Nanking has furnished several nursery men in America with *Davidia* seeds. Almost universally the complaint has been that they do not germinate properly. Two orders were lost entirely. The University informs us that the Arnold Arboretum has spent considerable time experimenting with these seeds. We wonder if you would be willing to inform us what your experience has been and whether or not the seeds require a special treatment to encourage germination.

From the information we have available it appears that the *Davidia* is a native of Szechuen Province, China, but even there in the native habitat the percentage of germination is exceedingly low. We also learn that where success is attained to introduce the tree in other localities, very extreme care is necessary to procure even a very low percentage of germination.

We shall greatly appreciate any information you can give us on the subject.

Very truly yours

C. A. Evans

Assistant Treasurer

CAE:MS

0874

TRANSFER

Nanking

C O P Y

Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University
Jamaica Plain
Mass.

June 25, 1932

Mr. C. A. Evans
China Union Universities
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Evans:

In reply to your inquiry relating to Davidia seed I can state that for twenty years I have been raising this plant from seed procured in Europe, China, and the U.S.A., and provided it was good have experienced no trouble whatever in getting it to germinate. Cutting one in half with a hack saw will soon convince one if the seed is good. Nurserymen and others in this country are not endowed with any degree of patience when handling seed of this character, and if seedlings fail to show up in three or four months it is cast on the dump heap and complaints made that it was useless. The two orders you refer to as being entirely lost I feel confident was due to carelessness and lack of proper knowledge in handling the same. I have found as a general rule the seed takes at least 18 months to germinate; now and again a few come up the first year but usually the bulk remain dormant till the second, and naturally those who only get one or two the first year dispose of the rest of their good seed.

To quote you from my own records, picking out three sowings:

30 seed from S. E. University, Nanking, sown March 22, 1927. Germinated April 17, 1928 from which I got 28 plants. Some seed from a tree at Newport, R.I., sown Dec. 12, 1928, a few (3) germinated June 20, 1929, while the rest came up May 4, 1930; from the same place Dec. 11, 1930, the first germinated May 1, 1932, about fourteen of them. I plant my seed in boxes of good soil when received and bury these outside for the winter to freeze, taking up again as soon as frost leaves the ground in April, placing them in a shaded frame open to the weather, where they are kept watered during the summer. Those that germinate are potted up and grown along in a greenhouse, the rest of the seed follow the same procedure again the following winter. The majority of fruit produce one seedling, several give two, and out of some I have three and four. When I lived in England, from the seed collected by Mr. Wilson in Szechuan several hundred were raised. The Princeton nurseries, Princeton, N.J., received seed from the Chinese Nurseries, Ltd. of Nanking a few years ago and raised a quantity from it, but unfortunately from that source none of the seedlings would survive the winter out of doors north of Philadelphia. The seed no doubt came from a more southern province in China.

Being aware of the losses in the raising from seed, I wrote an article on it for "Horticulture" in March which has not yet appeared, being held up by the editor for a more timely occasion towards the end of this year. I always

0875

6-25-32

-2-

had some interest in this plant, being the first one to find it in flower in England, and knowing the first plant that was grown in France, an offspring of which we have growing here and which produced seed for the first time in 1931.

The plant is very easily reproduced from layers which can be transplanted in a year, from layering. There is a fair sized plant now at Locust Valley, Long Island, that I rooted from a layer only a few years ago. I trust this will be of some service to you and an intelligent answer to your question.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Wm. H. Judd

0876

TRANSFER

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
JAMAICA PLAIN
MASS.

Mr. P. A. Evans.

China Union Universities
150. 5th Ave. New York. N.Y.

June 25 1932

Dear Mr. Evans

In reply to your enquiry relating to Davidia seed I can state that for twenty years I have been raising this plant from seed procured in Europe, China, & the USA & provided it was good have experienced no trouble whatever in getting it to germinate. Cutting one in half with a back saw will soon convince one if the seed is good. Nurseries & others in this country are not endowed with any degree of patience when handling seed of this character & if seedlings fail to show up in three or four months it is cast on the dump heap & complaints made that it was useless.

The two orders you refer to as being entirely lost I feel confident was due to carelessness & lack of proper knowledge in handling the same. I have found as a general rule the seed takes at least 18 months to germinate; now & again a few come up the first year but usually the bulk remain dormant till the second & occasionally those who only get one or two the first year dispose of the rest of their good seed.

To quote you from my own records picking out three sowings:-
30 seed from S.E. University. Nanking. sown March 22 1927. germinated April 17. 1928. from which I got 25 plants: some seed from a tree at Newport. N. H. sown Dec 12 ¹⁹²⁸ a few germinated ~~March~~ June 20. 1929. while the rest came up May 4. 1930; from the same place Dec 11. 1920 the first germinated May 1. 1932. lost 14 of them. I plant my seed in boxes of good soil when received & bury these outside for the winter to freeze, taking up again as soon as frost leaves the ground in April

0877

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 27 1932
JOINT OFFICE

6-25-32

ARNOLD ARBORETUM, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

JAMAICA PLAIN

MASS.

Mrs. C. A. Evans
150. 5th Ave N.Y.

19.....

placing them in a shaded frame open to the weather, where they are kept watered during the summer. Those that germinate are potted up & grown along in a greenhouse, the rest of the seed follow the same procedure again the following winter. The majority of fruit produce one seedling, several give two, & out of some I have had three & four. When I lived in England, from the seed collected by Mr. Wilson in Szechuan several hundreds were raised. The Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N.J. received seed from the Chinese nurseries Ltd of Yanting a few years ago & raised a quantity from it, but unfortunately from that source none of the seedlings would survive the winter out of doors north of Philadelphie. The seed no doubt came from a more southern province in China.

Being aware of the losses in the raising from seed I wrote an article on it for "Horticulture" in March which has not yet appeared, being held up by the Editor for a more timely occasion towards the end of this year. I always had some interest in this plant being the first one to find it in flower in England, & knowing the first plant that was grown in France, an offspring of which we have growing here which produced seed for the first time in 1931.

The plant is very easily reproduced from layers which can be transplanted in a year. from layering. There is a fine sized plant now at Doon Valley. Long is that I wrote from a layer only a few years ago. I trust this will be of some service to you & an intelligent answer to your question.

Yours very truly

Wm. H. Fitch

(Propagation)

0879

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUN 27 1932
JOINT OFFICE

2

0

3

3

4

7

0

0000

TRANSFER

Nanking

June 30, 1932

Dr. Wm. H. Judd
Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University
Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

My dear Dr. Judd:

I greatly appreciate your letter of June 25th, covering your experience with *Davidia* seed. The situation is very much as we imagined, although our universities in China have never given us such exact data as you have furnished us. We find ourselves in rather an embarrassing position regarding these *Davidia* seed accounts, as the University went to a great deal of trouble in collecting the seeds and paid out a considerable amount. They were sold with the understanding that there were no guarantees attached and that they were extremely slow in germination, and would require special handling.

Due, however, to the prevailing economic conditions, some of the nurserymen are in very straitened circumstances and are using every excuse possible to avoid paying bills. We can now write to these delinquent accounts with more assurance, of course without mentioning any names.

Again may I thank you for your courtesy and the pains you have taken in writing us at length.

Very cordially yours,

GAB:W

Julian Arnold

1918

0002

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION
TO THE
CHINA TARIFF REVISION COMMISSION
SHANGHAI

405 Avenue Joffre
March 1, 1918.

Subject: Development of Sericulture.

Dr. J. E. Williams,
Vice President,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

Dear Dr. Williams:-

I appreciate your kind letter of February 26th. I was deeply interested in what Professors Bailie and Woodworth had to say in regard to the work which your University is undertaking to assist in Sericulture in the Yangste Valley. As you know, educational institutions the world over are criticised for living a life apart from the communities in which they are located and for not doing a work more closely allied to the practical demands of the people to whom they seem to be ministering. This situation was especially true of the old ideals of education in China. In my opinion the majority of our missionary institutions are still too academic, considering the crying need of present day China for industrial, agricultural and commercial improvements. While I do not, in any way, wish to minimize the importance to any people or community of academic or cultural education, yet I feel that the great opportunity for real service in an

3-1-18

- 2 -

educational and constructive way in China today, lies in agricultural and industrial schools, rather than academic institutions, believing that China needs education translated into action; it needs to get away from theory and get into whole-hearted action. Thus it is that I look with great favor upon what your University is doing in a very practical way to improve one of the oldest industries in China and one which could, with proper attention, be made manifold^{non} in value to the economic life of these people than it is at present.] 6

I hope that your Agricultural Department will not only carry courses in Sericulture and train men for work in this industry, but will also further a general propaganda, having for its object the education of public opinion in China to interest its activity in bettering the conditions in this country, through the great opportunities offered for improvements in their Sericulture.

← [I trust that you may not rest content with you activities in this direction, but will extend your efforts to the improvement and development of the cotton industry, which in my mind, offers still greater opportunities for development in China. I would suggest that you create a special department in your University for the study and encouragement of cotton growing and manu-

0004

3-1-18

- 3 -

facturers in this country, where it has a field of larger possibilities than offered probably anywhere else in the world.] In the December number of the Far Eastern Review you will find an article on "Commerce and Industries in China", written by me which contains an elaboration on some of the thoughts above expressed.

I shall be glad to accept your invitation to visit your University some time during the next few months and address the students at that time.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Julian Arnold

Pardon the typographical errors in the above - I have not the time nor facilities for recopying
JA

I am mailing under separate cover a copy of a report "Cotton Goods in China" which is a classic in its line -
JA

0005