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Nanking
Corres.

Li, S.Y.
Liang, H.S.
Lin, D.Y.

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S. Y. Li

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501 W. 123 St.,
New York City, N. Y.
January 3, 1924.

Dear Alumni:

You have probably heard the sad news of the untimely death of Dr. King Shu Liu, our beloved friend and teacher. Undoubtedly his personality and accomplishments are too well-known among our fellow-students. For many years he has been the chief source of our inspiration -- and his work and assiduity deserve our greatest praise. That he should pass away in the prime of his life is a great shock to all of us. Deeply we mourn for such a great loss. Yet mourning in our hearts does not sufficiently express our sentiments. To perpetuate his memory and to pay our tribute to him, we, the Alumni of the University of Nanking in the city of New York, make the following proposals:

That a memorial fund, namely; "Dr. K. S. Liu Memorial Fund" should be established:

That the sum shall consist a minimum sum of two hundred dollars, United States Currency, to be raised from the Nanking Alumni now studying in the United States;

That the sum raised shall be used for a collection of Chinese books to be kept in the library of the University of Nanking for the memory of the deceased.

As a great friend of the late Dr. K. S. Liu and an admirer of his work and teaching, we feel sure that you will agree with our action and render whatever service you can to make it a success. Should the foregoing proposals meet your approval, we shall be only too glad to hear from you through the enclosed card by the return mail. As the number of our Alumni in the United States is quite limited (about 40) so the goal of the memorial fund cannot be achieved unless by your generous offer; we, therefore, earnestly request that you will do your share to the utmost. The proposals which we made are tentative. Your criticism and suggestion for any modification or extension of the memorial fund to a larger scale will be welcome.

Anticipating your kind co-operation and with best compliments for the season, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Committee on K. S. Liu Memorial Fund.

S. Y. Li 李小緣

Cheng-shen Chen 陳維靜

0329

Received
by Mrs
Walt
My dear Dr. Williams:

Washington, D. C.

Chinese Collection, Library of
Congress, June 16, 1924.

I was very much pleased to hear from you. I am glad that you are going to send the Memorial Fund to Mr. Clemons. In your letter I found that on May 27th you received "a check of two dollars from Mr. Hummel in which I enclosed his fine statement of appreciation of Dr. Liu." I believe it was a four dollars check with Mr. Hummel's signature, and my endorsement ^{was} on the back paying to your order. Please kindly

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Verify this. I am very sure that
it was four dollars check. I have
Mr. Hummel's letter here. Mr. Chang's
two dollars was alright. If you
still have my letter and the
treasurer's note, I think it will
be corrected.

I have been here for two
weeks already. I enjoy my work
very well, but I am very busy.
Dr. Swingle is going to be with
me this coming week.

With my best wishes to you
and Dr. Bowen,

Very sincerely yours,
S. Y. Li

Please return to

John D. Liu Williams

124 Linden Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.

May 11, 1924.

Dr. J. E. Williams,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Williams,

I am very glad to receive your most cordial letter of May 7. Last June I and Mr. Chao wished very much to see you at New York and obtained some news from our Alma Mater. We were sorry that you had been away. It is exceedingly happy to hear you that you and your family are in excellent condition and are planning to go back to Nanking very soon. Another great news for me is that Dr. Bowen is here with us. I hope I will be able to see him in New York. His kind face is always in my memory, and his great personality is always an inspiration to me.

I cannot tell you how happy I am when I hear that Nanking is progressing and improving. We are all her sons and her products; we are proud to have a good mother, and I hope we all can be her worthy sons. I believe she had passed her hard time as a young mother to the children and now some of her growing-up sons should be able to render her a helping hand. You and Dr. Bowen are responsible for her development and her products. This great accomplishment will be for ever standing with the Purple Mountain.

Mr. S. Y. Li's untiring effort of showing our reverence to our devoted teacher Dr. Liu by some useful means has developed a new way for us to cooperate with the Alma Mater. I wish to congratulate his success and thank for his service.

I have been studying in Cornell for three years, yet I feel I do not know as much as I left China when I had understood my people much better. However, I must make a conclusion of my work this June. My thesis is accepted and my final examination will come on May 29. If I am allowed to get through, I will stay another three months in this country to make some field studies in farmers' cooperative associations and various phases of the extension work. My special interest is in the farmers' cooperative organizations and the ways and methods to teach our farmers directly and to make available the college researches for the practical use of the farmers.

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it seems to me that the work of the colleges of agriculture and the schools of agriculture is not made available for the farmers who are responsible for the prosperity of agriculture in the country. Dean F. W. Tsou of National Southeastern University has asked me to go back to help to start some sort of economic and social organizations among the farming population. We have been discussing this matter for many times and we are very glad that we agree in every way as to the methods and the schemes to promote this movement. I plan to go to Europe this September to make some field investigations along the line of farmers' cooperations especially rural credit and marketing. I expect to stay in Denmark for several months to make a careful study on her cooperative system. Then I will go to several important places in Europe which have been famous for their cooperative organizations. If I have fund enough I hope to stop in India for a couple months to study the work of cooperation of the farmers; the conditions of the farmers in India are very much like those of our farmers. Since the cooperative organization practice was introduced to India, the prosperity of the farmers has been increasing rapidly. I believe firmly we can do something to improve the miserable condition of our farmers along this line. I and Mr. C. T. Chao have the one idea and we determine to do our bit for our farmers. I hope you will be able to help us when we start the work.

I shall be very glad to see you again in Nanking, if I am not able to see you here before you shall return. I will arrive at Nanking at the end of February, 1925, so that I can catch up the Spring term. I am writing Dr. Bowen another letter, asking him to do us a favor to visit Cornell if he has spared time.

Please give my best regard to Mrs. Williams. I never forgot her hospitality when I stayed in your house in the first night I came to Nanking. It was eight years ago, but I am still a student and although I wish to be a student, yet I think it is too selfish to be a student so long a time.

With best wishes,

I remain

Yours respectfully,

Rui Feng.

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501 W 123rd St., New York City,
New York. May 27, 1924.

Dr J. E. Williams,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr Williams:

Enclosed you will find another check from Mr Hummel for K.S.Liu Memorial Fund. Please let me quote the ~~from~~ ~~pa~~ paragraphs from Mr Hummel's letter, which are very good.

"I wish it might be many times this amount, but, of course no monetary gift can adequately express our regard for Dr. Liu.

"I think it is fine that the alumni of the University of Nanking have decided to perpetuate the memory of Dr Liu by a collection of Chinese books. I know of no one who loved books more than he did or made better use of them during his all too short life time. These of us who have had the privilege of seeing him develop, first as a brilliant student in the University and as the first editor of the University Magazine and then as a teacher and writer will never forget how he fairly devoured books. Whether among English or Chinese books he was always at home just as he showed himself to be at home among English as well as Chinese speaking people. Long after the books which we propose to collect have served their purpose and become outgrown outworth the memory of Dr Liu will continue to uplift and inspire."

Mr Hummel has caught some of Dr Liu's spirit, which is dear to all our students. Evidently Mr Hummel approved our plan. Most of this paraphrased paragraph is worth while for our students to read for it encourages the use of books as well as the love of books. Our University library has not been played only a small part in the lives of our following students but a very large part. I hope it will continue to be so and only more and more.

With my best wishes to you,

Very sincerely yours,

S. Y. Li

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June 11, 1924.

Mr. S. Y. Li,
501 West 123rd St.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Li:

I have received two letters from you of May 26th enclosing two dollars (\$2.00) from Mr. N.Y. Chang of Harvard and also May 27th with the check for two dollars (\$2.00) from Mr. Hummel in which you enclose his fine statement of appreciate of Dr. Liu. President Bowen, who is here, has seen both these letters and was greatly pleased with Mr. Hummel's statement. We do appreciate the fine work you have done in this Memorial for Dr. Liu.

I hope to see you again before long. Mrs. Williams and I called to see Mr. T. C. Shaw Saturday evening and were very sorry not to be able to see him. I left a hurried note for him hoping we might see him Sunday but naturally he was greatly rushed at the last.

I hope you are well and enjoying your studies. With most cordial regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

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Liang, H.S.
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C O P Y

186 Massachusetts Ave.,
Highland Park, Michigan,
Nov. 8, 1924.

Dr. John E. Williams,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Williams:

Really I consider it my happy lot to have heard you last Sunday night and to be with you for those few short hours on the following day. You are indeed one of the very few missionary educators in China that ever came into my acquaintance who thoroughly know, truly understand and fully sympathize with the Chinese. Your erudite familiarity with the China's past, your accurate information about her present and your rational optimism concerning her future are simply impressive. Then your Christian sincerity and effort for her good and therefore the good of the entire world are also very remarkable. Through the kind of lectures you are giving you are unmistakably creating a better understanding, a good-will, and a more abiding friendship between these two peoples as never existed between them before, and thereby you are achieving immeasurably toward that common and great end, of which we hope and pray and for which we labor, namely, bringing the God's Kingdom on earth.

Dr. Williams, please do not take these above few words as words of flowery flattery but words of deep and profound appreciation. My only regret was that we were not of better acquaintance and that you could not stay here a little longer. Just the same, however, I am eagerly looking forward to the opportunity as well as privilege of knowing you better in the future.

If you ever happen to come to Detroit again before your return to China, be sure to call me up. I will do my humble best to cooperate with you in every way possible. Also let me know please when you have decided to sail for China.

Under a separate cover I have sent you the pamphlet on "The Regeneration of China" by Dr. Waddell. Kindly write me your high opinions concerning his work as some of the boys here are anxious to know them. You may keep the pamphlet if you really so desire, although it is the only copy I have on hand.

With my most hearty wishes to you for your success in all your good and noble endeavors.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) H.S. LIANG

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December 30, 1924.

Mr. H. S. Liang,
186 Mass. Avenue,
Highland Park, Mich.

My dear Mr. Liang,

My efforts to secure copies of Dr. Waddell's address from him personally have not been successful and I realize that I have been retaining your own copy which you will want for reference and file so I am returning it to you with grateful appreciation of your kindness in loaning it to me.

Dr. Waddell's program for China is perfectly astounding. It only indicates how far a man, very smart in one way, can be entirely afield in another line. His idea of a seven fold oath of loyalty with allegiance to every interest and good principle except the acknowledgment of one Supreme Being is very ingenuous but not very convincing.

China has maintained Government and order to an amazing degree when one considers the vast population and the simple means of agriculture and transportation. She has done it largely by moral ideals apart from large physical power. China will only reach the finest development in the future, not through the overthrow of the moral and spiritual influence and sanctions, but rather through their reestablishment and deepening in the modern work. I hope that not only will China find the right way for herself but that she may, under the Providence of God, be a great contributing force toward the reestablishment of moral and spiritual principles.

I hope you have had a joyful Christmas and that the New Year may bring to you very much of the richer and larger life.

Very cordially yours,

JEW:HS

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D. Y. Lin

1918 - 1919

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SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
FORESTRY EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.

By D. Y. Lin.

China's Forestry Problem.

The problem of forestry in China involves more than three-fourths of her land area.

China today holds a unique place as the only large civilized country where forestry has been neglected. Her long-continued forest devastation has resulted in extreme scarcity of wood.

The unhealthy huts built of poorly baked mud with mud floors, mud walls and mud roofs that are seen all over China, the absence of adequate wooden furniture in homes, the burning of dried dung and dried grass for warmth and for cooking - all this shows how the Chinese people have been reduced to the necessity of using lamentably inadequate substitutes for wood.

Price of wood for the manufacture of coffins has gone up considerably the last 15 years or so, hence we speak of the high cost of dying in China.

Shortage of wood has resulted in subjecting China to a severe handicap in the world's industrial rivalry. Her railroad ties, mine props and timber for the construction of ships, bridges, docks, buildings and modern industrial plants are all imported at high prices from abroad.

The physical effects of deforestation are even worse than the economic effects. The effect on the general contour of the land from erosion, the depredations made by the extension of river beds from silting and the exposure of agricultural crops to severe climatic conditions are all due to forest devastation.

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Tens of thousands of acres of farms are being abandoned every year through lack of forest protection.

In the loess provinces of the North, a progressive desiccation and the encroaching of sand from the desert through lack of effective ground cover are already discernible.

The prolonged droughts, frosts, and alternating floods and low water which have rendered so many navigable streams unnavigable are all due to the removal of Nature's covering of the earth, the forest.

The severity and frequency of floods in all China have been steadily on the increase and it has been proved that without reforestation on the different watersheds these floods cannot be permanently controlled.

Forestry, besides ridding China of want, misery, and loss caused by deforestation, will provide for her thousands upon thousands of unemployed, many of whom have to become beggars or robbers.

Forestry will show China one of the greatest sources of revenue to any country is from forest production.

Forestry, the twin sister of agriculture, utilizes soils that are unfit for agriculture, so unless both agriculture and forestry are carried on at the same time, China cannot hope to utilize fully her greatest of all resources - the land.

So it is evident that any agency or institution that tries to promote forestry, or rather to help China solve her forestry problem is going to make the biggest appeal to her people; and it may be stated without fear of contradiction that in the reconstruction of China in the near future, forestry will be one of the great subjects discussed, and the profession of forestry will always hold a predominant position in all conservation matters.

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History of Forestry Education in the University of Nanking:

The University of Nanking is the only higher institution in all China that gives instruction in forestry. The history of giving such education in the University began in the Spring of 1915 when five students arrived from Anhwei province, three from Shantung, five from the disbanded German school at Tsingtao whose support was now taken over by the Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai, in addition to three further scholarships established by them. In the Fall of 1915 24 more students were sent to the school by Mr. Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry from the Forestry School maintained by the Ministry in Peking. All negotiations were carried on by Mr. Joseph Bailie who had the year before organized the College of Agriculture of which the forestry work became an integral part, and which now makes up the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The provincial Governments concerned, to which Kiangsi has just been added, have carried out their part of the contract faithfully, Anhwei this last year adding four more students to her list. The Government has been paying at the rate of \$160, \$170, \$180, and \$190 a year for each student and the central Government in addition to paying apart of the fees was to have paid \$3000 a year for three years. Only part of this latter has been met.

At present there are altogether 32 forestry students in the University and it is expected that 14 of them will graduate next June.

For this number of forestry students there are only two regular forestry teachers and they are Messrs. John L. Sample and D. Y. Lin. The time of these men has been so absolutely taken up with teaching that it has been impossible for them to carry out any policy of investigation and research which we know is vital, especially when China's forestry is at such an initial stage.

The lack of time is secondary compared with the lack of adequate funds. For the last two years or so the entire work has (on account of the unsettled political conditions which have rendered) been carried on under great financial difficulties chiefly the securing of grants of money for maintenance impossible. So it is most gratifying to see that the forestry work in Nanking has been able to pull through during the last four years of unusual political unrest.

A Suggested Program

In China to-day no work that is dependent on the Government, except that which is jointly controlled by foreign powers, is permanent, so if we contemplate to do anything at all, it will be unwise, at least for the next few years, to depend entirely on the government for support.

I wish to suggest in the following paragraphs a rather comprehensive plan for putting forestry education in the University of Nanking on a more permanent and effect basis.

It is clear that the teaching staff as it stands now must be enlarged to meet the needs of the situation. All the provinces must be persuaded to send students and this will not be difficult when reconstruction begins. Research work must be done. And the people must be given an opportunity to understand and to appreciate the importance and the need of forestry in the country.

Program of work. We may put down the following lines of work which I think are important, to be included in our program for the development of forestry education in Nanking.

1. Teaching. The teaching of forestry in China must necessarily be different from that in America or other countries. Here in China the problem of forestry as a whole is not one of the cutting or managing merchantable woods, but one of planting. It may be safely

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said that during the next fifty years or so China will have to be concerned most largely with planting. So teaching must consist principally of dendrology, silvics, and silviculture, for it is upon the knowledge of these subjects that successful reforestation depends.

2. Research. The importance of this phase of the work is clear. Every effort should be made to investigate into the forested and deforested conditions of China. / The studies of the properties of native woods, the studies of dendrology, of silvics and of the behaviors of the different rivers in China - all such things must be done. China with an area of over four million square miles extending from latitude 53 N to 18 N, and with a forest flora certainly unsurpassed in genera and species should at once present an unlimited field for research, and no doubt some scientific institutions in the West will gladly co-operate with us in this branch of work.

3. Propaganda work. Propaganda work has invariably played the most important part in the development of forestry in any country. The work of Messrs. Gifford Pinchot, Henry S. Graves and others as propagandists in the early history of American forestry is what has made the American forestry of to-day what it is. / In view of the gross ignorance of the Chinese people, as a whole, this propaganda work is doubly important. The foundation of China's forestry in the future must be properly laid. China cannot hope to carry out a nation-wide reforestation program like what France has done, unless there is first developed among her people a favorable public sentiment, and such favorable public sentiment cannot be had until a system of propaganda work consisting of lectures, exhibitions and newspaper work, is successfully carried out. It might be mentioned now that in carrying out this phase of work it would be highly advisable to secure the co-operation and support of the Lecture Department of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A. which has had so much experience already along this line.

4. Translation. Side by side with teaching, there should be translation work done. No forestry literature in Chinese of any account has yet been published here in China. The Department should in co-operation with the Ministry of Education undertake to translate into Chinese all the important forestry books, and in so far as possible adapt them to the use of agricultural schools and colleges in the different provinces. The tremendous service Yale University Forest School has done in producing text-books for the use of all other forest schools in the U. S. A. may well be duplicated here in Nanking so that all the agricultural institutions throughout China which are sure to incorporate forestry in their curriculum at the earliest opportunity will look to us for guidance and advice in the matter of text-books.

Some Methods of Procedure

It is evident that the different lines of work outlined above must be carried out sooner or later, if forestry education in Nanking is to be developed at all to meet the present day problems. But to carry out the work efficiently however there must be enough means, enough men and a large enough tract of land at the disposal of the Department for experimental purposes. So the question arises; How are we going to secure teachers, money and the land for our work?

The Problem of getting teachers. It is quite likely that at the beginning the service of at least 5 teachers will be needed to carry on the work outlined above. There must be a teacher for silvics and silviculture, a teacher for forest products, a teacher for management and engineering, a teacher for dendrology and a teacher to carry on the propaganda and extension work. We have at present two teachers.

Director J. W. Toumey of Yale University Forest School has been planning for some time #to start a forest school with head-

#The work has been delayed on account of Director Toumey's becoming the Chairman of the War Council for foresters in the U. S. A.

quarters in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. Although one would say that China or China's forestry problems is big enough for any number of forest schools to tackle yet it seems unwise, especially at this time, when China's forestry is at such a pioneer stage, to start a competing institution there in Changsha. What is needed in China today especially in this matter of forestry education is concentration rather than competition. One well-equipped school with sufficient teaching staff will be far better and will no doubt wield a greater influence than two or more poorly-equipped schools with only one or two teachers each. So with this in mind, we ought to spare no effort in bringing about a change in Director Touney's plans so that our Department may have the co-operation and support of Yale University. In case Yale supports, then the problem of securing teachers will be somewhat solved.

Syracuse University has the largest undergraduate Forestry Department in America and she has always taken a great interest in whatever forestry work is done in China. Dean Baker of the Department, who is now taking charge of part of the Forest Regiment in France, and Acting Dean Moon have more than once signified their desire to help China in forestry matters. These men should be approached and there is every reason to believe that they could arrange to get support for one man to be sent out here, probably as teacher of forest products for which Syracuse University is famous.

Now in case we succeed in enlisting the co-operation and support of Yale and Syracuse, then the co-operation and support thus gotten ought to constitute a strong challenge to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking and also to some of the public-spirited men in the different provinces. With proper connections and introductions we should have no difficulty in getting both the Ministry and the gen-

try to provide an annual income for the support of two or more teachers.

The problem of Finance. It is absolutely important that the different parties interested (Yale, Syracuse, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and gentry) should be asked to provide enough funds for the support of their respective men sent here as teachers, for a period of at least three years or, preferably, five years. Receipts from tuition should be sufficient to cover expenses for general maintenance and equipment. For extensive research it will be necessary to raise more funds from among both ex-officials and merchants, and this can be done as long as propaganda work is successfully carried on and the public kept informed of forestry matters and of the work done by our Department in Hanking.

The Question of Acquisition of Suitable Land. This is a delicate question and should be tackled with the greatest care and skill. Waste lands in China are seen everywhere. They are either official lands or lands privately owned. In case they are official lands they can be gotten by properly petitioning the Peking Government, but before doing this it is important that we have the sympathy and support of the local officials and gentry. In the case of private land we can buy it outright at a reasonable price. In either case we shall have to meet with the temporary opposition of the common superstitious people who for more reasons than one do not want to see outsiders come in to develop lands for them. It might be mentioned also that the success of getting suitable land will depend upon the amount of cooperation from the local merchants. A great deal of cultivation work must be done among these merchants in order to get their proper cooperation.

This includes salary of specialist, and rent of house if married.

The Chinese representatives of the committee on management (see paragraph following) will have to be depended upon to handle this land question.

Management.

It is evident that a plan such as the one we have outlined will if carried out go a long way toward helping China to train men to solve her forestry problem. It is also evident that in order to carry out such a plan effectively and to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned, we must have some kind of management whereby the different interests represented in the Department can be properly looked after. In this connection I have in mind the creation of a permanent responsible forestry committee # to be composed of representatives of the parties concerned.

The duties of such a committee may be briefly stated as follows:

1. To be responsible for the support of the Department.
2. To supervise the general working of the Department.
3. To represent the Department in such matters as the securing of land, etc.

The creation of such a committee, it seems to me, is essential. It will not only do away with the prejudice and misunderstanding of the people in general regarding foreign or semi-foreign enterprise, but also hasten the coming of the day when the Chinese will feel the importance of being on their own feet, and that the work done for them should be made indigenous as soon as possible.

Conclusion.

It is clear that the plan as outlined above is one that calls for international cooperation. We want Yale and Syracuse to be in it

#It can be the same committee that looks after the agricultural work of the University.

because we want to profit by their experience as leading institutions of forestry education in the U. S. A. We want the Peking Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to be in it, because forestry is distinctly a government profession and as such it should have the interest and recognition of the government at the very start. We want the gentry to be in it, because their cooperation and support are indispensable.

To conclude, let me say that the University of Nanking today holds the same position as Yale did some 20 years ago in this matter of forestry education. Yale foresters have no doubt shaped the forestry policy of America. So let us hope that such Yale service may be duplicated here in Nanking.

Nov. 1918.

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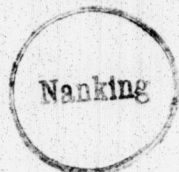
Hugh P. Baker

to Dr. Williams



THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

TRANSFER



March 13, 1919.

Mr. J. E. Williams, V. P.,
University of Nanking,
New York Ofc., 156 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Williams:

This morning I have your letter of March 11th enclosing report of the President of the University of Nanking for 1917-18, and a copy of a paper on "China's Forestry Problem" by D. Y. Lin. I am very glad indeed to have these reports and I shall go over them with a great deal of interest not alone because they deal in part with Forestry but because of my interest in China.

My army experience unfortunately did not take me to France. For seven months I was in command of a company and battalion of regular infantry, then went to the General Staff in Washington, and despite repeated efforts to get away from Washington, I finally got into the great group of men who must wear silver service stripes instead of gold ones. However, it was a pleasure to be of some service and to know that I could do what seemed to be demanded of me. It is, of course, a pleasure to get into college work again, although like most educational institutions in this country we are considerably crippled yet as the result of the war. Three of our Faculty are in France and several others are on special war work so that we are very short-handed. However, we were surprised and pleased at the number of men who registered with us for the second semester. We have something over 130 men at the present time.

As soon as I can get caught up with the work here, I would like to take up with you again the matter of closer relationship of the College of Forestry here with the Forestry work at the University of Nanking. As your letter is written from New York, I take it that you are making your headquarters there at the present time. I am expecting to be in New York the first week in April and if you are to be there at that time, it will be a pleasure for me to call at your office and talk matters over with you.

Under separate cover I am sending you two or three of our most recent publications.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh P. Baker
Dean.

HPB-L.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

Nanking
R. Y. Lin

April 4, 1919.

Dr. J. E. Williams,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Williams:

I have your letter, for which allow me to thank you. Your letter to Mr. Reisner about my suggestions for developing forestry education in Nanking has been referred to me. I appreciate greatly what you said about the memorandum and I sincerely hope that you will be able to get the different men or institutions there in the United States interested in the scheme.

I might tell you that I have shown the scheme to quite a few influential Chinese friends, mostly ex-officials, and they all feel that as soon as peace is established I should try my very best to push the scheme through. I am anxious to hear, however, about what prospects you have in the States for, as I have said in my suggestions, whatever support we could have from the United States ought to constitute a strong challenge to some of the so-called public-spirited men here in China to do their part.

To-morrow I shall take the forestry students to Pukow Mountains to inspect the planting done by the Provincial Educational Society (公有林). In two more weeks I shall be going to Ningpo, where I have been asked to give a series of lectures. Very likely as soon as I come back from Ningpo we shall be getting ready to go up to Manchuria, where our forestry seniors can do some practical work in the woods before they graduate this June.

You no doubt have been kept well informed of the conditions here in China. Under the present circumstances it seems impossible to carry out any constructive programme if we are to depend wholly or partly upon officials for co-operation and support. You are an old China hand and, of course, you understand what I mean. Although some of us feel somewhat disappointed over the present situation, yet at the same time we all must be aware of the fact that such a state of affairs can only be temporarily, for the day is not far distant when all these destructive elements, especially the military ones, will be swiped away so that we all may have the chance to play our part properly in the work of construction and reconstruction.

Wishing you every success and with best regards, I am,

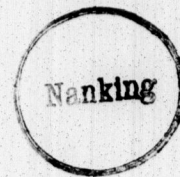
Yours very cordially,

R. Y. Lin

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA



RECEIVED

MAY 15 1919

April 12, 1919. **TRANSFER**

My dear Mr. Williams:

I have been discussing those forestry plans with Reisner during these few days. Your letter to Mr. Day and his reply have been referred to me. I am glad things look so encouraging. You do your part; we will try to make things go at this end.

Here is a copy of my letter to Toumey. Reisner and I want to know whether it is time for us to open discussion with Syracuse University or whether Yale would object to the idea of our discussing with Syracuse at this time. I am sending herewith Moon's letter and if you do not think we ought to start discussion with Syracuse at this time, please defer forwarding the same to Moon.

With best regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Dy. Lin.

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April 12, 1919.

Professor J. W. Toumey,
Yale Forest School,
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Dear Professor Toumey:

I believe you have already given a good deal of thought to my suggestions for developing forestry education in Nanking, which I sent you some time ago. Really it is not necessary for me to add any more to what I wrote in my former letters to you, for you know exactly where and how I stand in the matter.

After having taught here for two years, my experience has led me to believe that Nanking is by far the better place for the development of forestry education in China than Changsha. In the first place, the facilities for practical work here in Nanking are already well developed. You no doubt have heard a good deal about Purple Mountain and the forest plantations that have already been started there, and to have such a famous mountain at our disposal is unique. The First Provincial Forest Station with a nursery of about two million seedlings, and the Kiangsu Chiao Yieh Forest Station with a tract of about 200,000 mou (a mou is equal to one-sixth of an acre) - both within a few hours' walk from the University, are all at our disposal, and the men working in these stations are always glad to co-operate with us. I might mention here that the other day I took our forestry students out to spend three days in the Chiao Yieh Forest Station and there we had all kinds of practical experience, such as planting, construction of fire lines, fighting forest fires, etc. This Chiao Yieh forest is run by all the Chiao Yieh or educational bodies in this province and it was a wonderful sight to see how more than 300 workmen are employed to plant daily thousands and thousands of seedlings, principally *Robinia pseudacacia*, on those age-long bare mountains.

Besides the facilities for practical work which Nanking affords for the development of forestry education in China, I might also mention that the basic sciences for forestry in this University are already fairly well developed. We have chemistry, biology, physics, surveying, entomology, strong courses in botany, horticulture, geology, soils and pathology. I do not need to explain to you the importance of having these basic sciences developed if we are going to put forestry education on some effective basis.

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J. W. Toumey - 2.

April 12, 1919.

And then I like Nanking better than Changsha because Nanking is far more accessible and this is very important if we are to carry on forestry propaganda work in connection with our teaching. In connection with accessibility, I might also mention that on account of the political records and the history which Nanking has as an ancient capital of China, it is a strategic point for an undertaking of any kind.

I believe I have written enough to you during the last few months on this question of forestry education in China. What I intend to do and the reasons for it are clearly explained in that memorandum which I prepared some time ago. I hope ^{you} Pinchot, Graves and other friends of China will give due consideration to my suggestions or appeal. What China needs to-day is the generous cooperation and support of the American people.

On account of the inaccessibility of the Manchurian forests we may give up our trip North and go to Japan instead. I feel that by going to Japan to see some of the forests there, our senior foresters who are to graduate this June will learn a great deal along the line of forest management. I shall let you know again about our trip as soon as I have made definite plans. Next week I shall be in Ningpo giving a series of lectures to the people there.

Hoping to hear from you and with best regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

J. W.

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P. D. Y. Lin
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING *Dr. Williams*
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

RECEIVED

JUN 6 1919

Mr. Dear Dr. Williams:

May 1, 1919

Nanking

TRANSFER

Enclosed please find a copy of Baker's letter to me. During these few months we have been writing all kinds of letters trying to push our plans for developing forestry work in our University. Things look like moving. We are now preparing many Chinese pamphlets which we hope to distribute. During the summer I shall go around to different places trying to interest some of our public-spirited men. I do hope that our international forestry scheme will go through. The support that we shall get in America will no doubt constitute a challenge to some of our Chinese friends.

We went to the Japanese Consulate and have got practically everything ready to start for Japan. I shall write to you from there. We look forward with a good deal of pleasure to what we are going to see and to learn in Japan.

With best regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

P. D. Y. Lin

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Mr. H. P. Baker to Prof. Lin,

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

March 27, 1919.

Professor D. Y. Lin,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

Dear Professor Lin:

A week or two ago I received a letter from Mr. J. B. Williams, Vice President of the University of Nanking, written from the New York office. With this letter he sent me a copy of your report entitled "Some Suggestions for the Development of Forestry Education in the University of Nanking." I have passed this about the Faculty of the College of Forestry and we have enjoyed your discussion of China's forestry problems. I am greatly in hopes that the College of Forestry here may be of some assistance to you in your work as the years pass. I have plans that may result in our being able to send you a Forester to be supported from this side. These plans may not materialize right away but I am working on them steadily.

I wonder if you have been receiving the publications of the College regularly. I am back quite recently from sixteen months in the Army and I find that our mailing lists have not been used to any extent. I am sending you under separate cover one or two recent publications and with this a list of publications. Check up the publications which you have not received and we will be glad to send them on to you. I wonder if you have the set of woods which we have been sending out to the schools of the state. If you have not, I will be glad to send a set to you.

We want to keep in touch with you and your work. A very brilliant young Chinaman was graduated from this College in 1915. This is Woon Young Chun. He is still in this country I believe and is taking post-graduate work at Harvard. We have a Chinese student in our Sophomore Class who is making an excellent record with us. This is Mark Y. C. Hwang, and I hope that we may have more Chinese students as the years pass.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

H. P. Baker
Dean.

HPB-L.

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Mr. H. P. Baker to Prof. Lin,

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY
AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

March 27, 1919.

Professor D. Y. Lin,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

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With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

H. P. Baker
Dean.

HPB-L.

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