

friends a tip. He said last night this is my last appearance. Sarah Bernhardt, an actress, had a last appearance in the United States about 20 years after her first last appearance. The people wanted her as an entertainer and I

want to say to you Dr. Fairchild is a magnificent entertainer and this Society needs such men and you just sit here and clap and clap until he keeps coming back and keep him imitating Sarah.

CHINA — FRIEND IN PEACE AND ALLY IN WAR

**G. WEIDMAN GROFF, Professor of Horticulture and Director
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The fruits of China's friendship in a world devoted to the arts of peace are evident not only in our silks and porcelains, and many other household treasures, but also in the world's market basket. The fruits of a world at war, over the issue of freedom, with China as our ally, remain to be demonstrated. If, during and after the present world conflict, the countries of Asia as one block unite with those of the Americas as another in a new world order of peace and brotherhood, and greater economic and social equilibrium for all, then the fruits of war will be even greater than those of peace. Europe will inevitably be compelled to follow such leadership. But if we are to continue to have strife and disorder, thru lust for wealth and power, then the outlook is indeed dark for an ordered world, and for further conquests in the arts of peace, such as those which your society so admirably fosters.

It is my privilege this evening to present China to you, in vision and verse, in the light in which one who has lived for the better part of his life in that great country sees its beauty and strength. To you who are lovers of plant life within the enclosures of your home and garden walls, China has been a friend in need and is a friend indeed. China, 'Mother of Gardens', has given to the Americas many of the plant forms which grace our lawns and driveways. Indeed the most important of the economic plant treasures of your state are Chin-

ese in origin, though they may have come to us by way of Europe, the West Indies, or South America. Orange and grapefruit, now spread in vast stretches of evergreen landscape across the hills and flatlands of Florida, and the plains of Texas and California, bring to you, and the citizens of our country, wealth, health and long life. These are three of the five blessings of life the Chinese people ever wish for all mankind. The other two are love of virtue and an end fulfilling the Will of Heaven or a natural death. The latter two are also fruits of peace and not of war. But not only in our southlands and in our hearts will we find China's goodwill contributions. To the north are vast acres of leguminous crops, including Lespedeza, Kudzuvine, and Soybean, all originally from China, bringing to our country new field, soil erosion, and fertilizer crops of untold wealth and life-giving power. These, too, are a contribution which China is glad to make to the world. For where are a people who love and care for the land more than do the people of China?

Horticulturists know well the high quality and character of many of the edible fruits of China. These are the result of centuries of wise selection and cultivation, carried out by a people who have since the dawn of civilization believed in the value of culture, and who have practiced it intensively. Love for the land, and the faithful care of plant and

animal life upon it are fitting symbols of China's great devotion to home life lived upon the land. And China believes with all her heart that 'all within the four seas are brothers'. Where is a country with greater concern than China for the civilizations of the world upon which man has risen from barbarity to refinement? Spreading in recent years throughout the great mass of her population is the conviction that the only hope for herself and for the world at large is greater social and economic contact, in the spirit of good will and friendship. Since the days of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the founding of the Republic in 1911, China has ever striven for her own and world economic rehabilitation thru international cooperation. To-day in China as in the Americas the way of life that we have known as leading us upward and onward is threatened by a new way. Therein we not only see bondage replacing freedom; but power and might become the driving force of all future living. China, friend in peace, is now linked with us to win for the world freedom and cooperative consciousness thru brotherhood.

Many, in these days of the unfolding of military might in the Far Pacific, ask: But what will be China's outlook after this war? Will she remain the world's greatest friend? Or will her recent and present experiences lead her in the direction Japan chose to take from the time of her early contacts with western powers? There are few countries in our world today that are more nationalistic than is China. Yet all records of her life in recent times show that her statesmen have been champions of the highest and best of international life. Would that a quarter of a century ago we, too, might have had more of her outlook in deed as well as in thought. In those days Dr. Sun Yat-sen was on one hand seeking the cancellation of the so-called unequal treaties which had given western powers a strangle hold on China. On the other hand he was at the same time asking for financial and technical cooperation of western powers with China whereby China could reconstruct her agriculture and industries. The 'people's livelihood' was one of the great

principles upon which he founded the Republic. Unfortunately Dr. Sun received little encouragement from the nations that should have given it to him. Later, under Cheung Kai-shek, China pinned her faith in the League of Nations in the hope of both righting the wrongs she had suffered from the West and in the hope of protection from the encroachment of Japan. China awoke very late to the necessity of building for herself a powerful military defense. To-day her leaders and people still believe in the fundamental principles of justice expressed in the Nine Power Treaty. China has been disappointed and disillusioned in the world's will for peace and justice. But she is not discouraged. Fundamentally she believes in cooperation rather than conquest. China has for five long years fought valiantly in Asia for the defense of democracy. After the war she will be an important factor in the world's fight for peace.

In this new world peace progress in civilization will inevitably move westward to the lands of Asia where civilization first arose. In China and in India western civilization is not copied, but is blended with eastern civilizations. And if we are wise we, too, will partake of the best of each. We should assimilate more of the contemplative, philosophical life of the East, especially as it relates to the art of living and the enjoyment of nature. We will do well to encourage friendship with Chinese within our own borders as well as to send our representatives to China. Never can the present wrongs of the world be righted by power and might but only by brotherhood such as the cultured people of China have always shown to guests within their borders. We, who are tillers of the soil can continue to look to that great land for more wealth and treasure in plant forms, but we must not neglect other wholesome avenues of social and economic reciprocity. May the brotherhood expressed through plant exchange of our two great lands become a living symbol of that good-will and fellowship China and America seek not only for themselves but for those in other lands.

I hope the pictures we show you tonight will reveal, above all else, the high regard that

we who are privileged to live in China have for the Chinese people. What friendly hosts they are! How inspiring and hopeful for the world their family and national life! And as to their faithful interest and ability in home and in garden, would that you here in Florida had more of the Chinese to supplement your high power machine methods of cultivation.

Driven now by the Japanese into the hills of their native land the Chinese at present need most of all equipment for war. But following the war they will look again to the west for that science, technique, and equipment which will enable them to become masters of more extensive methods of production to be carried out in the vast areas of their undeveloped territory. For a quarter of a century their schools of higher learning have championed basic training for service on the land. Their state and national governments, even in these days, have rural reconstruction a foremost objective. Furthermore they conserve, as largely as possible, the lives of men and women equipped for the arts of peace. But everywhere one sees young and old working now for the defense of their country, as soldiers, political and social workers, and producers on land and in small factories operated by the co-operatives. The trends of modern life in China have ever been in the direction of mass movements: Boy Scouts and girl guides, mass education, mass marriages, the new life movement and everywhere co-operatives.

(1) This picture of a boy scout rally and athletic meet held at Canton shortly before the Japanese invasion, shows the Governor of Kwangtung, seated on the dais, reviewing scouts.

(2) A Canton girls' school has brought to the meet its own drum corps.

(3) A school in the interior province to the west of Hongkong and Canton assembles in the early morning hours for military drill. These are lads brought in from the Miao tribes for education and service to China.

(4) In the grade schools boys and girls alike are uniformed for defensive life.

(5) Americans and Chinese in schools of higher learning have served side by side as

teachers of youth. This group is the faculty of Lingnan University, formerly in Canton, then in Hongkong and now in Free China.

(6) Students in China, as elsewhere, enjoy a picnic with plenty to eat.

(7) Women students are working side by side with men in the co-educational colleges. This is a group of our Lingnan women students.

(8) Alas! a large number of refugee children filled the school buildings formerly devoted to higher learning when the Japanese invaded Canton and the students evacuated.

(9) Building known as 'Ten Friends' Hall, built by ten Chinese friends who contributed Ten Thousand Dollars each for the advancement of agricultural education.

(10) A Freshman class in Agriculture assembled in the Lingnan orchard. Those of you interested in Lychee in Florida will be pleased to know that these are Lychee trees.

(11) A group in Pomology on a field trip to the Hills of Lokong, where Lychee, Lungan, Oriental Apricots (*Prunus Mume*), Chinese olives (*Canarium sp.*) and Wampee (*Clausena lansium*) are famous.

(12) One of our graduates in agriculture, with B. S. and M. S., now with the Tung Oil Research Institute of the National Government in China, who longs to come to Florida for his Ph. D., majoring in Tung Oil as developed in this country.

(13) A Lingnan University class in Botany, in the gardens of the Chancellor of the University of Hongkong while the University was located there, after the fall of Canton. The student in the center, light suit, is now fortunately at the University of Michigan, and will receive his doctorate this summer.

(14) Dr. Lai-yung Li, trained in Pomology at Penn State, whose pleasing personality some of you will remember from his visit to Florida late last summer. Dr. Li sailed for China last November, reached Honolulu the tragic morning of December 7. His ship later sailed southward, destination unannounced, and was landed in New Zealand. Until such time as he can safely reach China he has secured a position with the New Zealand Government in Tung Oil and Conservation devel-

opment, at a salary two or three times that he would receive in China. Dr. Li is holding Lychee produced in Florida.

These pictures have been shown you with a view to impressing you with the advanced nature of the education China seeks as also of the high quality of Chinese scholarship.

(15) Far in the interior of China the mass of China's peasants are not so fortunate. But here is the morning newspaper on the village wall revealing current news in the defense of China.

(16) The ancestral temple in China, where family records are kept, and where guests are often entertained, has always been a center where pride is taken in the educational progress of clan and family. In the days before the Republic degree poles, like towering totem poles, were erected in front of these temples in honor of members of the family who received the higher degrees. Lychee trees are the framework and background of this beautiful setting.

(17) And now while I read to you, according to Chinese poetic standards, a verse depicting our thoughts as we sit looking thru the doorway of this temple, try to be with us in China, at least in spirit.

Scene thru a Chinese Temple Doorway

Come, rest with me in temple hall,
On bamboo seat against the wall.
And now, while tea is steeped to pour,
We'll cast a glance thru open door.
A servant lad is coming in,
For cakes to market he has been.
The great white dog disdains to bow.
He cannot be but half of chow.
On woods and hills across the way
There falls serene the light of day.
The shadows on the water play.
All weariness is cast away.
I'm glad you've seen thru camera's eye
The beauties which around us lie —
For scenes like this you cannot buy
Unless to China you can hie.

(18) The family temple is now a peasants' school.

The Peasants' School

The family temple where are hung
Ancestral tablets of the dead

Is now a school for peasant folk

That China's millions may be fed.
Cooperatives here are formed
By leaders loyal to the cause;
And strict accounting here is taught
In full accord with honest laws.
Thus here the hope of China lies,
For not by sword, and not by gun,
But thru the humble rural class
The country shall by plow be run.

And now for a little while let us recall the work of plant explorers in China, and endeavor to receive at least a part of their pleasures and experiences. Remember not only China's contributions to our own cultivated flora. But feel responsible in your gardens and stations to take the best of care of the materials which are sent to you. Then improve them with your scientific breeding and technique, and above all else, in the spirit of true brotherhood, see that the best of new species and forms that you may have from Asia or any other lands are sent to China as a token of our esteem and appreciation of her contributions to us and as our good-will for her rural rehabilitation.

(19) Plant explorers on some of the almost treeless hills of China. To the right, F. A. McClure, an Ohio State man, and outstanding authority on the Bamboos of Asia, now at Washington working also on those of other lands. Center, Donald D. Stevenson, graduate of Yale in Forestry, who for many years served China. Now in Pennsylvania. To the left, Kwei-fan Koo, South American born Chinese, who receiving his B. S. in Agriculture from Lingnan, and his M. S. from University of California, returned to China to actually give his life for his country. While serving as Dean of the Lingnan Agricultural College he moved the school to its new quarters in Free China, but lost his life from overwork and dysentery.

The Golden Mean

A silhouette of naturalists against the sky,
While perched upon some lofty crags that lie
Above the plains of mortal strife, suggests
that golden time of life

When men, still very keen, attain the golden mean,
 And learn to strengthen faith whereon to lean
 By climbing upward to the light, and viewing work and play aright.
 And now for a thought of China's contributions to us in the realm of plant treasures.

(20) **The Glorious Chrysanthemum**

The autumn's chill is in the air—
 The season for Chrysanthemum.
 Throughout the world they blossom fair.
 And do you know from whence they come?
 When summer's heat and rains have ceased
 I like to climb those Asian hills.
 And there, neath feet of man and beast,
 I find the flower no ill wind kills.
 As small as button on my coat;
 As yellow as the sun's warm hue;
 A modest flower — and yet I note
 What splendor it has brought to you.
 A little flower that in the wild
 Has stood the storm of wind and rain
 Is not unlike the little child
 That man, with kindly will, can train.
 And so, thru centuries of choice—
 We know not whence they all have come—
 But find where'er is sound of voice
 The glorious Chrysanthemum.

(20) *Azalea indica* is another rich gift from the South China hills which one now sees widespread in your parks and gardens. A Dufay color of a Cantonese young lady amidst these *Azalea* in China.

(21) Another scene showing you how they cover the hills of Hongkong. Chinese women students in the foreground.

(22) The Hongkong Botanical Gardens in *Azalea* season. These gardens for nearly a century have been a center of plant study and world distribution. The Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation Building, the beautiful harbor and hills of Kowloon are also seen.

(23) In Hongkong flowers from abroad are frequently seen in beautifully glazed Chinese pots on the walls of Chinese and foreign residents.

(25) A Dufay of *Pyrostegia venusta* from Brazil which has not only found its way to Florida but is widespread in the gardens of

South China where it is known as the fire-cracker vine.

Six years ago we worked here in Florida assembling some of your finest Citrus varieties to take back to China. This young man, then a high school student, helped us prepare the plants for shipment.

(26) **To Ralph of Orlando**

I wonder, Ralph, what you have thought
 Of all the effort you have brought
 Into your work of getting roots,
 In layers like these, upon the fruits,
 Which we in Wardian cases sent
 When off to China last I went.
 The work we did in summer's heat
 Seemed really not so much a feat
 When marcots, as in Asia made,
 Were in the boxes safely laid,
 And sent upon an ocean-ship
 As immigrants upon a trip.

(27) When we sailed from Havana we had a total of eighteen cases like this which we took to China.

The Ever Migrating Orange

'Twas many years before the sailors sailed
 the seas in clipper ships
 That some far-sighted seaman, homeward bound,
 'Ere he departed from the fertile shores of
 Asia's southern lands,
 Tucked seeds of orange in some friendly ground.

The trees there grew, and 'ere he knew
 Gold fruits they bore, with seeds in store.
 And now the bows of Orange bend throughout the world with fruits galore.

'Twas not in vain that China's golden fruit
 was cast across the sea,
 For onward thru decades of breeders' art,
 And round of years, there issue forth in
 many western lands new strains
 Which now are here returned, at least in part.

In this field of sending to China some of our rich plant treasures the Rose will some day offer great opportunities for cheering China with improved western forms. As

you may know some Canton roses taken to England and France nearly a century ago were used in the breeding of some of our finest monthly tea roses.

(28) Here is a beautiful, profusely blooming yellow rose, known as **Wongnaichun**, which endures well the low-altitude conditions and hot summer weather of the Canton-Hongkong areas. We brought some of these with us last year, and hope to soon move them from Washington Quarantine to Florida. They are displayed in a Chinese dish.

(29) This is an introduction from America to South China arranged in a Chinese water pot.

(30) In the movement of plants into this country our plant quarantine is a necessary evil. In China to date we have not had such quarantine, but everything we take to China is inspected carefully as a matter of policy. China was on the verge of plant quarantine before the war. These are Lychee in Quarantine in Washington.

To convince you of the care with which plants are treated in China please view:

(31) A Chinese Irrigation System

Now days, 'tis said, that overhead
An irrigation system,
With pump and pipe, will add to life.
The gardening trade now list them.
But what's the use for an excuse
To worry, or to tarry.
If crops are dry they will not die
If men some water carry.
A lad like this can never miss
Each new born shoot now growing.
Though feet are wet, his eyes are set
Upon the spray here flowing.
All nature's glad that such a lad
Has hands and shoulders hardening.
Mankind is fed by men thus lead.
Come! Join the art of gardening.

(32) A formal, Chinese garden is here seen with circled doorway as entrance. A pagoda, brook, and waterfall and rock garden and numerous plantings within.

(33) This is Canton's Southern Garden—A famous garden restaurant where friends

are fond of gathering to enjoy food in a formal garden setting.

(34) And how the Chinese love the Flowering Peach at the break of spring!

(35) But not all the beauty in China is formal.

The Peasant's Landscape

What architect of landscapes built this rustic bridge,
And planted trees where quiet waters flow?

What engineer of transport dredged this shallow stream
That carriers of trade their boats might row?

No architect, but friend of nature, peasant born,
Who tilled the soil beneath Far Eastern skies,

Threw up the dykes here seen to plant new fields of corn —
The rice which in the south of Asia thrives.

Thereon, for luscious fruit, he planted Lychee trees,
The roots of which respond to watered ground;
And here and there thrust in an ancient Water Pine.
And lo! His task complete, this scene we found.

(36) The Wheel—Man's Greatest Toy

To harness nature man has often played with wheels,
And ever striven upward by their mighty thrust;
With iron made bodies on them fast thru space he reels;
And linked to bells, to limit time, arise he must.

And thus the wheel is used by man to mark both time and space.

But here we see a wheel that waters thirsty soils

In far Kwangsi, 'neath China's southwest
table lands,
Where man from prehistoric times so bravely
toils
Until there blossoms like the rose infertile
sands.

And thus the wheel is used by man to water
soil.

A clever, giant toy is this with which to play
With poles, and split bamboo, and nature's
grassy waste.

And then to find a picture spot wherein to
lay

Is all a part of handiwork, and not of fate.

And thus the wheel is used by man to foster
art.

And now for a few pictures of beautifully,
naturally landscaped Kwangsi in China's
hinterlands where so valiant a stand is being
made against the Japanese invaders.

(37) These are eroded hills of Kwangsi
around which wind the beautifully mirrored

streams which give to the Chinese their concepts of rock, waterways, and bridges in their formal rock gardens.

(38) Here is a habitat for fishermen that any fisherman or lover of landscape would enjoy.

(39) Where soil is still found covering the rocks the Chinese have built their terraced steps for rice cultivation.

Fuel supply in China is a great problem.

(40) Everywhere one travels one finds faggots and dried grass diligently carried in to the villages for cooking.

(41) Ferried across the stream are more bundles of fuel.

(42) Pine Bow Barges

(43) Rafts of bamboo float down the streams.

(44) How cleverly the pontoon bridge is built so as to be quickly dismantled at the first sign of the invader. The block house across the way serves only as a lookout. Alas simple construction such as this is of no avail when fighting planes and bombers fly over the area.

45. A Cargo Boat of Treasure.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

(Remarks preliminary to a lantern-slide lecture)

DAVID FAIRCHILD, Coconut Grove, Florida

I am glad this evening Ladies and Gentlemen, that I look into the faces of men and women who are more interested in the arts of peace than they are in the arts of war. Horticulture, as I see it from a lifetime spent in association with those who practice its art, is one of the greatest of all those activities of man by means of which he has grown upward from primitive savagery to the position he now takes in the world.

I know very well that there are many,

perhaps a majority of the world's populations, who think of progress in terms of manufacture and who would deny my contention that through the arts of horticulture man has come to have an understanding of the most important phenomena with which his life has to deal—the phenomena of living substances.

I shall have to grant that there are certain spectacular and obvious advances which the mechanical and chemical explorers have