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Riggs, Charles
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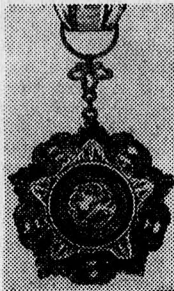
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Riggs

Highest Chinese Merit Medal Awarded to American Cleric

The Rev. Charles H. Riggs, who tarried in New York during the past week, has left for his home, 20 Sunset Rd., Somerville, Mass., on a furlough from his teaching duties at Ginling College, which was driven out of Nanking, China, but set itself up again at Chengtu, in West China, after a grueling trek through air-raided territory.



The Medal.

He takes with him the highest honor that can be conferred by the Chinese government, the First Order Decoration of the Blue Jade. This is a medal hung on a ribbon bearing the colors of the Chinese republic. The outside is beautifully wrought gold, surrounding an outer circle of plain jade. Within that is another circle of gold, chased and embossed, and in the center a piece of pure blue jade nearly an inch in diameter, with delicate engraving which by contrast enhances its brilliancy.

This honor has been awarded for heroism during the sacking of Nanking by the Japanese, but to hear the recipient of the medal talk about it, when practically goaded to talk, one would think it is all in a day's work, for the reverend professor is truly "a regular fellow" in the best sense of the term.

Although he belittles his part in the frightful experience he went through with his colleagues, it is easy to recognize the neuron it graved both on him and upon his wife, who also endured the awful experience. As they sat side by side the other night, openly they held each other's hands, he every once in a while patting her wrist and arm and she returning the fond gesture.

Little as he made of his exploits, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek though differently, and the award is something unprecedented in the many centuries of Chinese history. General and Mme. Chiang, Prime Minister H. H. Kung, Minister of Education Chen Li-ful, and innumerable other spokesmen for the nation have given warm-hearted tributes.

In conferring the decoration upon

him and his wife and fifteen colleagues who were decorated with either the First or the Second Order, the Chinese government was expressing through them to the American people the gratitude which Dr. Kung has put into these words:—"What you do for our people in this hour of national distress means a hundred times more than in time of peace."

3rd Generation Priest Observes Golden Jubilee

Father Lawson Carter Rich, the rector of the Episcopal Church of Corpus Christi, often called a vest-pocket edition, behind the iron gates and beautiful garden at 219 W. 69th St., off Amsterdam Ave., was ordained fifty years ago on the Feast of Corpus Christi (that year on June 16). Next Thursday in the octave of the feast there will be special services, as on the Eve of the Father Rich's Jubilee.

His grandfather and father were both priests and he was born in Canton, N. Y., August 25, 1869, where his father was rector of Grace Church. His grandfather was the first student of the General Theological Seminary, in Chelsea Sq., from which Lawson Rich was graduated with the class of 1889.

Corpus Christi Church is the development of the Chapel of the Transfiguration that was incorporated on May 10, 1897, and Father Rich has been its rector since, forty-two years.

The Feast of Corpus Christi, this year June 8, the patronal festival of this parish will have special significance because of Father Rich's celebration of the special mass of thanksgiving held this day for forty-two years' continuous service there.

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CHARLES RIGGS: CORNELLIAN FIRST AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER IN CHINA

There is another major famine in China. Millions of the Chinese people have never known what it meant to have enough to eat. Thousands are dying of starvation and exposure, according to a recent letter from Mr. James M. Speers, chairman of the Board of the China Famine Relief, Inc. It would be a joy to relieve this human suffering; but it is wiser and more Christian to remove the cause of such disasters.

It is generally agreed that famines are preventable, and the Cornell-in-China Club has set itself to do its bit toward famine prevention. The prevention of famine lies in the practical fields of agriculture and engineering, in both of which Cornell is outstanding, as well as in the field of spiritual awareness and unselfish service.

The Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell has taken a leading part in the agricultural problem of producing more food. The Cornell-in-China Club has assisted in making this crop improvement work available to the people by supporting extension work, and is also supporting in part the work of Agricultural Engineering under Charles Riggs.

Mr. Charles H. Riggs received the degree of Master of Science from Cornell University in 1932. The Chinese faculty at Nanking University requested that the Cornell-in-China Club help support Mr. Riggs in founding the first Agricultural Engineering Department in China, at Nanking University.

The Chinese farmer has been an assiduous worker, but has failed to select and improve his seed and has continued to plough his fields with a crooked stick that only scratches the surface, and to reap his harvest with a hand sickle. Mr. Riggs works at developing better tools and farm machinery which are not only more efficient, but simple and inexpensive to make. The requirements for such tools are that they be, "cheap enough to meet the economic conditions; light enough to

be readily transported and handled with the power available; so designed as to be readily constructed in our small shop which may be duplicated almost anywhere in China, and simple enough to be easily handled and repaired by the average farmer." (1)

A hand model harvester has been constructed and used, and a one donkey harvester has recently been completed. Hand power, cattle power, and small engine power threshing machines, an iron plough which is neither too brittle nor too expensive for practical use, a cultivator, a planter, cotton planters, and cotton gins, all have been built by the workers in Mr. Riggs' shop. He writes, "An addition to our own shop has been built, largely by our own workmen. Besides these, various equipment has been constructed" at the University, "such as the boiler and machinery for the wool plant, insect cages of various sorts for Agronomy and Entomology, a soil mixer for the Soils Division and many smaller tools. All of this has been built at cost and in most cases has effected a very considerable saving to the University." (2)

The Department of Rural Engineering has also sponsored small industries to absorb the spare time of the Chinese farmer and to help better his economic status. The weaving of woolen cloth is by far the best method to accomplish these ends. The equipment constructed to make this home industry more efficient "includes spinning frames, teasing frames, steam boiler, with dyeing vats, hand and semi-automatic loom, etc. Equipment for washing, shrinking, pressing and finishing the cloth is now under construction." (3)

The repair of all these machines is taught in the department, as well as their construction.

Some extension work is done, such as lectures, consultation and advice, besides the distribution of improved farm tools. The education of the students results in the greatest distribution of knowledge, however, since the resources for extension work as such are limited, and the program of instruction and research large. This work ought to be enlarged. It cannot even be continued on its present basis without the generous support of the friends of China in Cornell and Ithaca.

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1. Riggs, Charles, Report of the Division of Rural Engineering, Nanking. July 1, 1933 - June 30, 1935. Page 4.
 2. Op. Cit. Page 8.
 3. Op. Cit. Page 9.

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Charles Henry Riggs

Agricultural Engineering,

University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

By Hilda Anderson

July, 1934

A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY WORKING IN AN OLD BUDDHIST TEMPLE.

Less than two short years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Riggs and their five children came to Nanking to join the staff of the University of Nanking. The Riggs had previously spent thirteen years in missionary work in Fukien Province and they came to Nanking ready to plunge into the task of helping the Chinese in a very practical way.

Agricultural Engineering is Mr. Riggs special field but when he arrived there was no machine shop or equipment on hand. The only available building was an old Buddhist Temple which was on the land when it was purchased and was being used as a gin house and seed storage. In this old temple building, Mr. Riggs has fitted up a workshop with lathes, drills, emery wheels and a bench, and he now has a corps of helpers consisting of a pattern maker, three carpenters, two blacksmiths, four mechanics and a foreman, in addition to the students who use the shop as a laboratory. The spirits of the temple must be greatly amazed to see students bending over benches and hearing the whirring of machinery where once they saw gilded Buddhas and heard priests intone their monotonous chants.

Having acquired a place to work, Mr. Riggs went about his task without any delay. His contact with Chinese farmers had made him aware of two very important facts, first, that mechanical devices which are developed to help the Chinese farmer must be cheap, which means that they must be made from locally available material; and secondly, they must be operated in small units by man or animal power because of the small size of the farms and the lack of transportation facilities. Money is a scarce

*Study
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*Written by Miss Hilda
M. Anderson*

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commodity in most rural Chinese homes and the farmers must be well convinced that any new equipment purchased is decidedly superior to that already in use. This is a large order when one realizes that the Chinese farmer has centuries of experience behind his methods of cultivating the land.

It is a big job, but Mr. Riggs rolled up his sleeves and went to work in his temple shop with his helpers and students whom he is inspiring to work with their hands as well as with their minds to help rural China. Cotton gins, ploughs, spinning wheels, looms, pumps, wagons, a teaseling machine, threshing machines - - all these have been built, rebuilt or repaired in the shop in the past two years. The following account of the work that Mr. Riggs has done in the two years he has been in Nanking makes one wonder if a year really has only three hundred and sixty five days!

INSTRUCTION

Mr. Riggs came to Nanking primarily to teach agricultural engineering and his schedule of twenty six hours of lecture and laboratory work a week is proof that his teaching alone is a full time job. His classes cover theoretical and practical work in farm shop, farm machinery and farm power machinery. He gives instruction in the principles, building and repairing of ploughs, harrows, threshing machines, cultivators, cotton gins, and planters, with special emphasis on tools adapted to Chinese conditions; as well as the possibilities of the use of animal, wind, water and mechanical power.

In addition to the students in the regular college courses, he has taught manual training to the children in the American School and a course at the government university. At present he is teaching in the Cotton Cooperative special nine-month course. In the past two years he has had about 350 students in his classes.

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RESEARCH

In addition to the heavy schedule of teaching which Mr. Riggs is carrying, he is also especially interested in the building of farm machinery and the making of tools which can be constructed cheaply from local materials and which are superior to those already in use. The University budget for his work is \$1,300 a year. From the sale of tools and machinery and services to other institutions, Mr. Riggs has added \$2,000 to this sum in the past two years.

An improved plough. One of the first problems that Mr. Riggs undertook was the making of a plough which is satisfactory, acceptable to the Chinese farmers, and cheap. He has now made and sold about twenty ploughs, similar to the American plough but somewhat lighter, for \$4 each. The American made plough costs \$10. The difficulty with the Chinese plough is that ordinary native iron which is very brittle and hard, is used for the share. Mr. Riggs is using native iron with a center of soft wrought iron so that the share is more able to stand shock. The new plough also turns and pulverizes the soil better than the old.

Single Row Planter. Mr. Riggs has built a single row planter on the same principles as those used in the United States but simplified so that it can be manufactured in a small blacksmith shop. There are only 21 parts instead of 35. Mr. Riggs built twelve models before he was satisfied but the final product is much faster and more accurate than hand planting and has produced a perfect stand where it was used on the University farm.

Cotton Gins. Mr. Riggs has built two cotton saw gins for work on the University farm at one third the price that it would cost to buy them. He has been asked by the Hupeh Reconstruction Committee to install cotton gins in Hupeh province. He adapted the engine which drives the cotton gin to the use of crude oil, thereby saving about \$20 in one ginning season.

In addition, Mr. Riggs has fixed the threshing machine so that it works faster and better than it has for several years.

He has made a soil mixer for the Soils Division which cost \$25 as against \$100 to purchase one.

He has made picks for the Botany Department with tips which stand the strain of heavy work without bending. Those purchased locally were found unsatisfactory.

He has built a hole digger for the Forestry Department to be used in the planting of trees.

He has built two farm carts for the University Experiment Station, and one farm wagon for the National University at Hankow.

ADDITIONAL REQUESTS FOR MR. RIGGS MECHANICAL SKILL

Wool Weaving Project

During the last decade there has been a severe falling off in the use of silk and a consequent reduction in the export of silk for which China has been famous for centuries. How can China, with every trade already overcrowded, find a place for the thousands of unemployed silk weavers?

Last year the Sociology Department of the University undertook to establish a wool weaving center to give employment to a small group of weavers, with the idea that the sale of the woollen goods would eventually pay for the equipment. Two items had to be taken into consideration - first, the machinery must be supplied at the lowest cost possible, and secondly, since wool weaving is comparatively new in China, different factors had to be taken into consideration than in the weaving of silk.

Teaseling Machine. Mr. Riggs was called upon to help in the project. His first job was to make an inexpensive machine for "teaseling", the process of raising the nap, making the material soft and smooth by concealing the threads. In the United States an expensive teaseling machine, costing about \$1000 is used. The hand method used by small weaving establishments here is very ineffective because of the difficulty of holding and moving evenly large pieces of material, such as blankets.

Mr. Riggs built a frame which holds and stretches the material to be teaseled, allowing the operator to push the teasel across the cloth with his hand, at the same time moving the entire frame by the use of a foot lever, thus making possible a movement of twice the distance. In other words, the new device holds, moves and stretches evenly in one operation. This works about three times as fast as the old method and cost about \$8 to build.

He has plans made for building an automatic teaseling machine which will cost about \$50. This will be on the same principle as the large machines used in other countries, although of course, much smaller and much less expensive.

Spindles. Mr. Riggs is working on a hand spinning frame on the same principle as the power driven machines, that will spin steadily and evenly. There is no such product available on the market even if the price were within the reach of the rural Chinese. He has already rebuilt and enlarged one of the old looms. Of course new ones can be purchased but the price is beyond the reach of the weavers in this early stage of the project.

Ironing Board, Dye Vats, Firebox, etc. At first the finished material was ironed merely by spreading the material on a large table and ironing as any housewife irons. Naturally, this is not adequate for newly woven

material. Mr. Riggs built an ironing table with ratchets and a weight which holds the material firmly and allows for rolling up the material by the use of ratchets. He also arranged for the casting of a thirty pound iron and supervised the making of dye vats, firebox and grates.

All of these mechanical "gadgets" have greatly improved the finished product and have been largely responsible for putting the project on a profitable basis.

REFRIGERATION PLANT

Another of Mr. Riggs' "sidelines" since he has been at the University of Nanking, has been the repair of the Sericultural ice plant and the installation of a new brine tank and pumping system, thus making it possible to produce ice for sale as well as use the plant for refrigeration of silkworm eggs. As already stated, the falling off in the silk industry has left the refrigeration plant only partly occupied. It was suggested that the plant be used for ice for sale in the community since the commercial supply available has never been adequate. However, the plant is fairly old and every so often, ceases to function. Mr. Riggs was called to the rescue. An ice plant is a very large and complicated piece of machinery and it has required a good many hours of Mr. Riggs time.

Brine Tank. A new brine tank, expansion coils and cork board were needed, and would cost \$700 to purchase. Mr. Riggs built the tank here and bought the coils and cork board at a total cost of \$350, or half the price. The plant now produces 1500 pounds of ice a day in addition to refrigerating the silkworm eggs. The income from the ice is about equivalent to that from the eggs, thus doubling the total income from the plant.

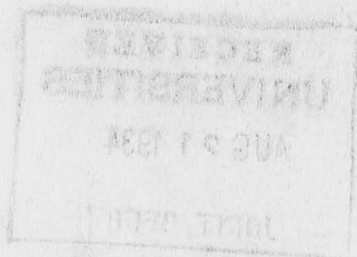
Pump. Last year Mr. Riggs installed a pump which is driven by electricity and costs about \$2 a month to run as against paying \$30 for men to carry water. He is now building a pump at a cost of about \$15

which will be run on the main engine, thus eliminating the cost for electricity. In order to buy a pump, about \$200 would be necessary.

He also built a cart for peddling ice which is cheaper and protects the ice better than the ordinary variety which can be bought in Nanking.

Through Mr. Riggs efforts in the refrigeration plant, he is helping the Department to make enough money to take care of some of the expenses of the sericultural work.

Mr. Riggs is demonstrating practically that improved machinery can be made at a low enough price to be available to Chinese farmers. He is inspiring his students with a spirit of service by working among them in the shop. His work is a clear answer to the question "Is Christianity practical?"



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An Agricultural Missionary at Work ^{at NANKING} ~~in China Today~~

By W. Reginald Wheeler

Rural reconstruction is one of the chief needs in China today. The University of Nanking, through its College of Agriculture and Forestry, has been a pioneer in this field and is a recognized National center under Christian auspices for such service. On the staff of this College there have been many individuals who have made their distinctive contributions; this article describes the work of one of these men now stationed at Nanking.

Charles Henry Riggs' official title is "Professor of the Rural Engineering Division of the Department of Agronomy of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking." This title is a long one but is not longer nor more varied than the service which Mr. Riggs is rendering.

To begin with, Mr. Riggs has a missionary ancestry. His father, Charles Wilson Riggs, was a missionary in Turkey, having been appointed by the American Board, (Congregational), in 1876. Charles Henry Riggs was born in Aintab, Turkey. He is one of a distinguished family that at one time included fifteen individuals bearing the family name who were in service as missionaries or as board secretaries, chiefly in the Near East. He was educated in America, securing his B. S. in agriculture at Ohio State Agricultural College in 1914, his B. D. at Union Theo-

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logical Seminary in New York in 1931, and his M. S. from Cornell University in 1932. Mr. Riggs was married in 1916 to Miss Grace Fredrick of Schenectady, New York, and they were appointed in that year by the American Board as missionaries to China. They studied at the Nanking Language School in 1916-17 and then were stationed in the interior of Fukien Province at Shaowu, ten days up the Min River from Foochow, thirty miles from the border of Kiangsi. There Mr. Riggs developed an agricultural experiment station.

They were so isolated from other Americans and from American civilization that, when they reached Shanghai after their first term of service of seven years, their children, impressed with the metropolitan air of that Oriental port, asked, "Is this America?" Mrs. Riggs has been a brave and true help-mate in all the strenuous work to which she and Mr. Riggs have been called. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest, Fredrick Riggs, seventeen years of age, has just finished his senior year at the Kuling American School where he stood at the head of his class and the head of his school in scholarship.

In 1926-27 and for several years following, Fukien, like other provinces of China, was disturbed by bandits and communists, ~~and by a wave of anti-foreign feeling.~~ Dr. Walter Judd who was also stationed at Shaowu has written and spoken of his adventures in the hands of the bandits. Mr. Riggs was captured

and held prisoner at one time by the bandits. He was repeatedly under fire while traveling on the river and once saved a boat-load of passengers, who were being fired upon from the shore, by standing up and taking the oar when the Chinese boatman refused to risk his life in that way.

In 1930 Mr. Riggs returned to America. In 1932, after further study, he was assigned to the staff of the College of Agriculture and Forestry at Nanking, his support being supplied by the First Congregational Church of Ithaca, New York, through the American Board; by the Cornell-in-China Club; by the Congregational Couples' Club in Ithaca; by the Community Church of East Lansing, Michigan; and by certain special funds.

Mr. Riggs' aim and work are essentially practical. His major work is instruction, at present related to farm mechanics, farm machinery, and farm power. Most of the work with the students is in the practical demonstration of these subjects. There is a farm shop in a former Buddhist temple where the students are taught the use of tools that can be obtained on the average Chinese farm and are instructed how to improve these tools and still keep them within the price range of the average farmer. There is an experimental machine shop where such tools are made by the students themselves. When you visit these shops, you see the students at work and the actual products of their energy and Mr. Riggs' ingenuity. Here is a wheat drill which costs twenty-five dollars U. S. in America and one hundred dollars Chinese in China. The machine shop can turn this out for twenty-five dollars Chinese, eventually for twelve dollars Chinese, and this for a model that is an improvement on the American make.

Here is a plow that is a cross between the Chinese and the American type - a "Eurasian" model, Mr. Riggs calls it - which combines the good points of both the machines at about one-third the cost of the American plow.

Most of the power on the Chinese farms is produced by the patient and picturesque water buffalo. Mr. Riggs has been working on a portable, light-running pump of one-water-buffalo power that will be an improvement over the present non-portable, heavy ~~generating~~ machine. Mr. Riggs has been experimenting with the cotton gin, both saw gin and roller ~~saw~~ gin, which with water buffalo power and with certain improvements and newly de-vised gadgets, ^{it is hoped,} will bring ~~greatly~~ increased production, improvement in the handling of the cotton, and decreased cost.

There is a steady stream of inquiries from agricultural institutions and from individuals which come to Mr. Riggs' Department, many of them asking for machines produced by the Department which can be used for demonstration purposes. One such letter, typical of many others, has been received as this statement is being written:

"The Extension Department of the College of Agriculture of Kiangsi Province wishes to buy foreign plows, ~~im-~~proved Chinese plows, wheat drills, cultivators, and a saw gin. We know that your ^{small} College specializes in the production of this farm machinery, and we would like to have quotations for the items indicated and wish to know when you can ship this equipment."

Mr. Riggs' activities are not confined to his own Department. A professor in the Department of Sociology of the University of Nanking has helped to develop a small-scale industry, a type of wool weaving. Formerly there were over ten thousand silk weavers in Nanking. Now the demand for silk has fallen off, and the demand for wool is increasing. The aim of this project is to help develop wool weaving and supply employment for these unemployed silk weavers. The industry is to be kept as a hand industry that can be within reach of Chinese with limited capital. Mr. Riggs has made his contribution to this project by the development and improvement of double-width hand looms with twice the productivity of the old single-width loom, by the making of a foot-treadle teasing frame which trebles the capacity of a hand teasel, and by other technical improvements.

The Department of Sericulture of the University of Nanking supervises the production of silk worms, of cocoons, and of an improved type of silk. The silk worm normally lays eggs only once a year, hibernating through the winter and feeding upon mulberry leaves in the spring, laying its eggs and then going to sleep until the next spring comes around. By the artificial production of a cold temperature during the summer, the silk worm is persuaded the winter has come again and, when the temperature is increased, the worm will feed and lay eggs again. To secure this artificial "winter," refrigeration is needed.

When Mr. Riggs came to Nanking, the refrigerating plant

of the Sericulture Department required a staff of eight coolies working continuously in four shifts with a hand pump to supply the water required for the condenser. The cost was over one hundred dollars Chinese a month. Mr. Riggs installed a power pump, which renders the same service at a cost of five dollars Chinese a month; and, by an addition of a new brine tank, increased the production of ice to fifteen hundred pounds a day, which is now being sold to the University staff and their families at approximately one-half the prevailing market price in Nanking.

In addition to these duties, Mr. Riggs is teaching a special class of students in the improvement of the cotton industry. The ^{Cotton Commission of the National Economic Council has provided the funds for} ~~Government of the Province of Hupeh~~ has selected fifty students who will be managers and advisers of cotton co-operatives ~~in that province~~. They have been sent to the University of Nanking for a nine months' course during which they will be instructed in the industry from the ground up. ~~They are being taught how to make the essential farm tools themselves.~~ I have seen them at work, during these hot summer days, overcoming the traditional distaste of the academic Chinese scholar for rough and dirty manual labor with hammer and forge and plane, and learning much more than appears in their textbooks about the true values of life and labor and happiness.

This in outline is the work which one member of the staff of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking is doing today. Because of his missionary birth and

background, his ^{thir}seventeen years of field service in a pioneer section of China in isolated and hazardous circumstances, because of his technical training at the best institutions in America, and because of his practical ability and unsparing devotion to the work which is given him to do, Mr. Riggs is making a timely, practical, and creative contribution to the solution of the problems of rural reconstruction in China today. This practical service is being rendered with the Christian motive and with Christian fidelity. The students are learning not only technical truths but are capturing something of the spirit of the words that are contained in a recently discovered manuscript which tradition says were once spoken by the Master:

"Raise the stone and thou shalt find Me;
Cleave the wood and there am I."

W. Riggs
July 10, 34

1935

CHARLES HENRY RIGGS - AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER

For nearly forty centuries the farmers of China have patiently tilled the fertile Yangtze plain with crude tools handed down from father to son with little change or improvement. One of the most valuable contributions modern agricultural science is making to China is the development of modern tools and machinery which are not only simple and efficient but are also inexpensive.

A Missionary in a Buddhist Temple. When Charles H. Riggs arrived in Nanking with his family two years ago to begin his work in agricultural engineering, he at once set about securing a building in which to carry on his activities. An ancient Buddhist temple was purchased. Dusty old Chinese gods gave way to lathes, drills, emery-wheels, and work-benches. Here, with his corps of Chinese assistants, he has worked enthusiastically on the solution of the problem which had challenged him from so many angles during the thirteen years he had previously spent in China - that of producing tools and machinery which would be simple, inexpensive, made of materials obtainable locally, and capable of operation in small units by either man or animal power.

1. Some of the results. Some of the concrete results Mr. Riggs has accomplished in these two years are as follows:-



Mr. Riggs demonstrates a planter made under his supervision.

An improved plow. He has designed a plow similar to our American plow, but somewhat lighter and made of Chinese materials. The plow is being sold for only about \$1.25, American currency.

Single row planter. After building and testing twelve models, he is building an efficient planter, simple enough to be manufactured in a small blacksmith shop.

Cotton gin. He has designed a saw gin costing only one-third as much as those previously available. The Hupeh Reconstruction Committee has ordered a number of these gins for installation in Hupeh Province.

Other tools and equipment. He has designed a number of special tools for the College of Agriculture, such as soil mixers, picks, and hole diggers. He has also constructed several strong, light carts and wagons.

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2. Wool Weaving Equipment. For more than a decade there has been a severe decline in the silk industry, throwing many thousand weavers out of work. The University has undertaken to establish wool weaving centers to provide re-employment for these impoverished workers. Mr. Riggs was asked to help in providing the first requisite for the success of such an undertaking - simple and inexpensive equipment. He has succeeded in producing a full complement of equipment, including the following:-

Teaselng machine. Teaselng machines from the United States cost about a thousand dollars. Mr. Riggs has constructed a satisfactory hand-operated machine for eight dollars, Chinese currency, and is working on an automatic machine which will cost about fifty dollars.

Spindle. No hand spinning frame which would spin steadily and evenly was available at any price. Mr. Riggs has developed a spindle simple and inexpensive enough to be within reach of rural Chinese workers.

Loom. Mr. Riggs has repaired some old looms, and has built inexpensive new ones.

Other equipment. All such essential equipment as ironing boards, dye vats, fireboxes, etc. has been designed and constructed in a manner that has both improved the finished product and at the same time has put the wool-weaving process on a profitable basis.

Work in the Classroom and Laboratory. These practical accomplishments in the development of tools and machinery are only one phase of Mr. Riggs' work. He is spending twenty six hours each week in the classroom and the laboratory in his regular work of teaching - a full-time job for most men. His classes cover theoretical and practical work in farm shop, farm machinery, and farm power machinery. Here he is training the men who will not only be able to take over the work he is doing, but who will develop it still further and carry it throughout the whole of China.

"Spare Time" Tasks. To occupy his idle moments, Mr. Riggs has a wide variety of avocations. He teaches a course in manual training for children in the American School, and another at the government university. He has repaired the university's decrepit refrigeration plant until it not only serves the Sericulture Department but also does a popular and profitable business in the manufacture of ice. He has successfully adapted the engines used on the farm and the campus so they will operate on cheaper crude oils, saving much of the cost of using gasoline.

In fact, about the only duty for which Mr. Riggs is unable to find time is the prosaic one of writing letters and reports. All the information we have been able to secure with reference to him and his work has been obtained through the kindly connivance of his colleagues in Nanking.

NAME: Swann, Rev. Darius Leander

BIRTH: November 26, 1924 Amelia, Virginia

EDUCATION: Johnson C. Smith University 1945 B.A. (Summa Cum Laude.)
Johnson C. Smith Seminary 1948 B.D. Biblical Literature

EXPERIENCE: In College: Student Council, Dramatic Club, Honor Society. Class president, 3 years. Editor, University Student. YMCA, Director, Quiet Hour. Religious Education Club. Deacon.

6/46-9/46 - Interracial work, Church of the Master, N.Y.C.
9/46-1/47 Assistant, Religious Ed., Johnson C. Smith U. Charlotte, N.C.
11/46-6/48 Student Pastor, Mt. Pleasant Church, Franklinton, N.C.
1947, summer, Representative, Westminster Fellowship National Assembly, Grinnell, Iowa.

CHURCH CONNECTION: Southern Virginia Presbytery
APPOINTMENT: June 15, 1948 to China

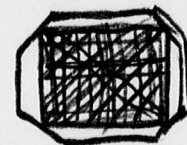
An outstanding Christian Negro scholar, Darius Swann is a man who can take his place in any society. Born in Virginia, the youngest of ten children of a farm family, he was raised in humble circumstances. He began school at Amelia, Va. and was baptized in the Russell Grove Presbyterian church at the age of seven. He graduated from Russell Grove high school in 1941 ranking second in his class. He took part in athletics, dramatics, 4-H Club activities, and had at this early age firmly decided to enter the Gospel ministry. At very real sacrifice on the part of his family he continued his education at Johnson C. Smith University, making a most enviable record in extra-curricular work as well as earning highest scholastic honors; first in his class, - summa cum laude. Great sorrow and disappointment came to him a month before his graduation in the death of his mother who had always quietly encouraged him in all his efforts.

At Johnson C. Smith Seminary Mr. Swann maintained a very high scholastic rating and won praise from faculty and student body alike, for his winsome personality, resourcefulness, Christian zeal and interest in the welfare of his fellowman.

Mr. Swann has had considerable experience in Sunday School and YMCA work, in summer conferences and Westminster Fellowship including the National Assembly at Grinnell in 1947. For a semester during seminary he did very effective work as assistant instructor of Religious Education. The final year and a half of seminary he ably supplied the pulpit of Mt. Pleasant Church in Franklinton, N.C. He has good speaking ability, loves music, is a great reader, and has done some writing in both prose and verse. He has a rare gift of being able to inspire others and to maintain their confidence.

In 1946 Mr. Swann was one of eight of an interracial staff working under Dr. James A. Robinson, a member of the Foreign Board, in the Church of The Master and Morningside Community Center in New York City. He is sailing for China in August.

Written: July 1948.



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Sailed August 11, 1948

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Board Meeting June 15, 1948

NAME: Swann, Darius Leander. Recommend for Appointment and Assignment to China to fill the request of China Council for an English teacher in one of the Universities, within the 1948 Reinforcement List.

BIRTH: November 26, 1924 Amelia Court House, Virginia

EDUCATION: Johnson C. Smith University 1945 AB Major: English - Religious Education
Johnson C. Smith University (Seminary) 1948 BD Literature - Bible.

EXPERIENCE: In College: Student Council; Dramatic Guild; History Club; YMCA; Alpha Kappa Mu - Honor Society; Knowledge Expansion Club; Class President - 3 years; Editor in Chief of University Student; Secretary YMCA; Director of Quiet Hour; Religious Education Club.

6/46-9/46 Summer worker, Church of the Master, New York City, N.Y.
9/46-1/47 Assistant in Religious Education, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Student Instructor - College Liberal Arts
Present Time: Student Assistant in Office of Public Relations for the University.

PRESENT ADDRESS: Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina

PARENTS' HOME: P.O. Box 841 Amelia, Virginia

CHURCH CONNECTION: Russell Grove Presbyterian Church, Amelia, Virginia
To be ordained June 1948 by Southern Virginia Presbytery.

CHRISTIAN MESSAGE:

"God is a personal Spirit, perfectly good, omnipresent, omniscient and omnipotent.

"Christ is the Redeemer of men in that through His life and death man has been restored to that fellowship with God for which he was intended. Through His life he exemplified what is the destiny of human life and in His death He extended God's free grace to sinners.

"Jesus Christ is to me personally a friend and saviour, the highest example of what life should be.

"Prayer has played a vital part in my own Christian experience. Many obstacles have been overcome and many problems have come clear through this means of communion with God. Prayer has been to me a never failing source of strength.

"The Bible is the work of inspired men. It is a revelation of God working in and through men's lives. The Bible contains those fundamental truths whereby we may attain the fullness of life.

"The Church is the inheritor of the message and cross of Christ. It is the instrument of Christ's salvation at work in the world today.

"The responsibility of a Christian is to minister to the needs of those around them to the full extent of his abilities. He must ever be seeking to improve the quality of the society in which he finds himself, keeping as his ideal the brotherhood of all men under the fatherhood of God."

MOTIVATION:

"The influences that have led me to consider missionary service are the need of the field, the opening opportunities for negro foreign missionaries, my desire to contribute in the most worthwhile way to the work of Christ."

"My lifework purpose is to help others to attain that fullness of life which Christ promised. As a teacher I hope to help broaden the knowledge and experience of others that they may grow in that fuller life."

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COMMENTS FROM REFERENCES:

His Pastor: "Few young men possess the ability he possesses. He is perfectly reliable and responsible. He possesses superior scholarship. He was reared in this section and he is rated one of the finest young men ever to decide for the ministry."

University President: "As assistant instructor at Smith for a semester, he rated very effective. He is one of the most promising young Christian scholars that I have known. I feel his resourcefulness, interest in the welfare of his fellowman, scholarship and Christian zeal will make of him a powerful agent for good in the foreign field."

College Professors: "In my judgement the candidate will do a fine piece of work on the foreign field. He is conscientious, thoroughly reliable, with a sane approach to life situation. He is strong morally and has a high conception of duty. His Christian life has been above reproach on the campus and the community."

"It is with pride and high sense of satisfaction that I can write only words of commendation concerning Mr. Swann. He is neat and tidy, strong in his personal appeal and unafraid of hard work. I as one of his teachers in the Seminary here have found him to measure up in all particulars, including scholarship, moral character and speaking ability."

"He will make an excellent teacher. His past performance and experiences lead me to that conclusion. I consider him one of the best prospects for leadership in the religious field that I have ever known."

High School Principal: "He has superior creative ability being able to inspire others and maintain their confidence."

Church Co-worker: "Mr. Swann is one of the finest young men I have ever known and feel sure that whatever position he is given to fill he will do it with honor."

Mr. Swann worked one summer under the supervision of Dr. James Robinson, Pastor of the Church of the Master, New York. Dr. Robinson is a member of the Board of Foreign Missions and recommends him highly.

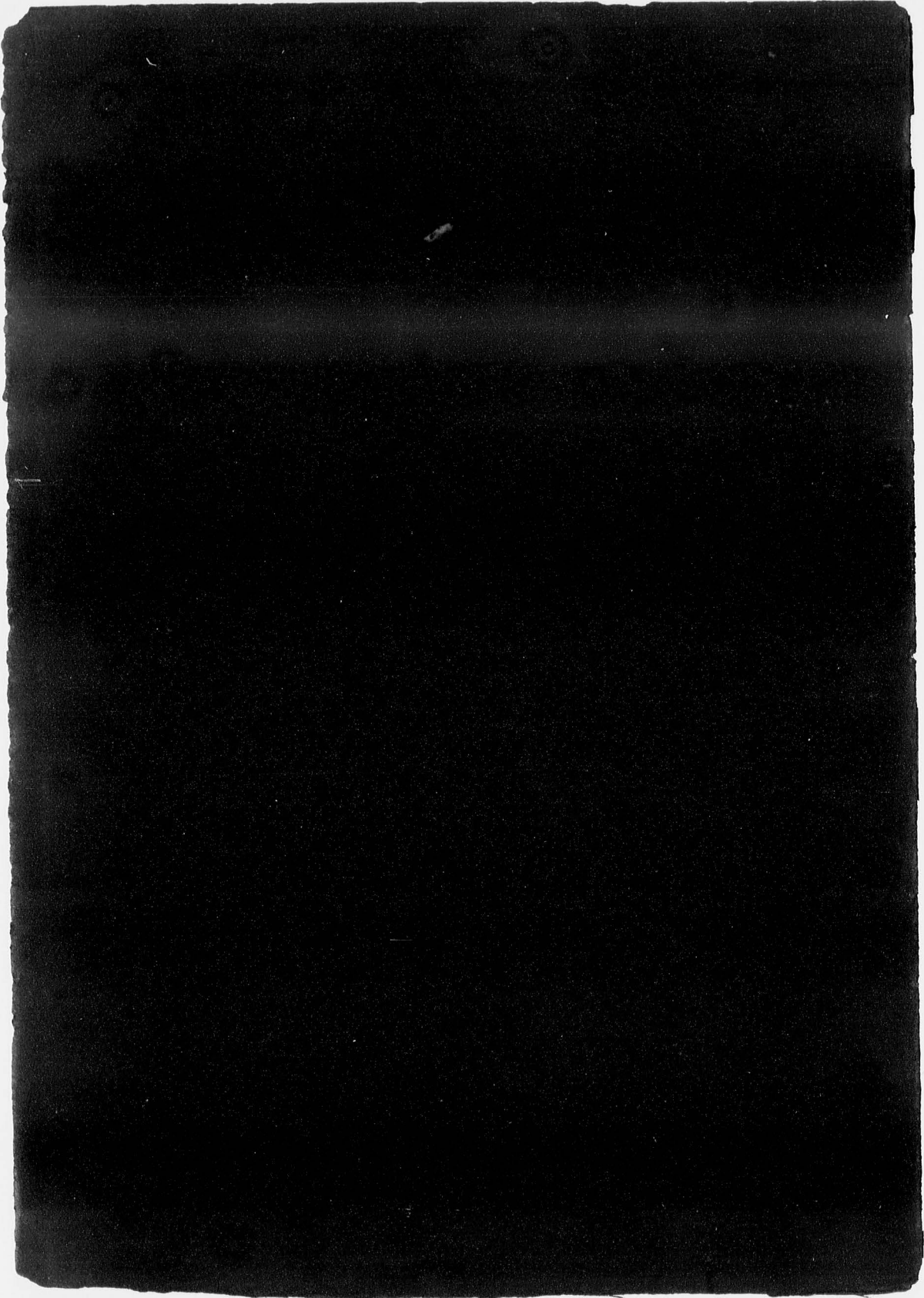
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Tribute in Memory of
Dr. John Elias Williams
Vice-President of Nanking University

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Tribute in Memory of

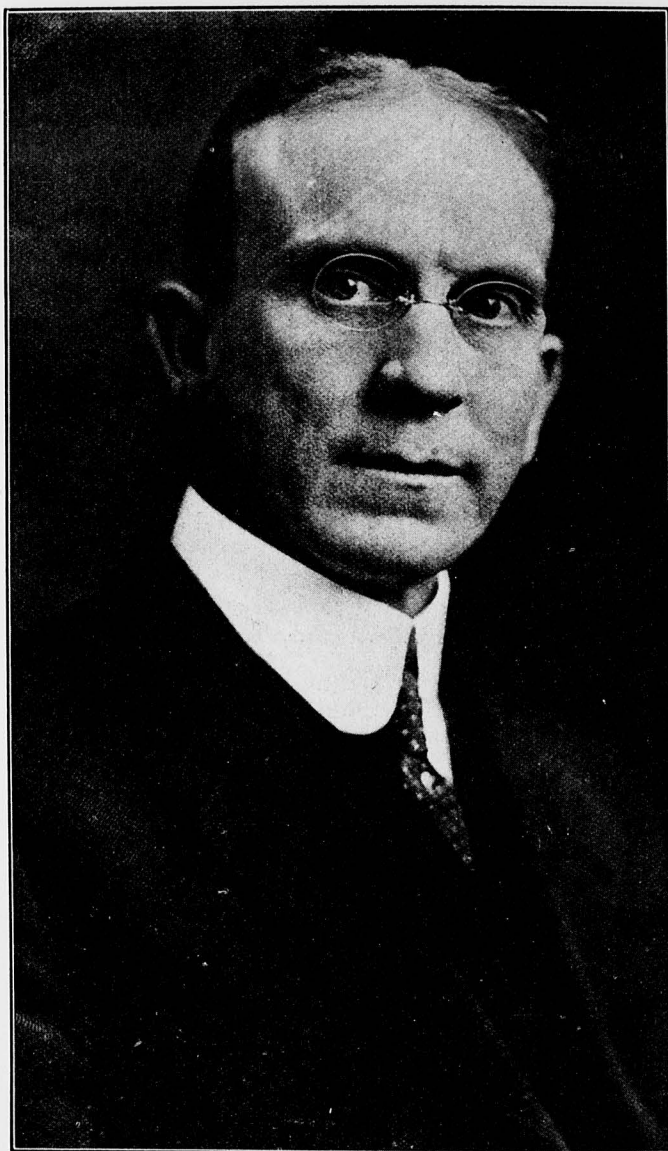
Dr. John Elias Williams

Vice-President of Hanking University

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The Late Dr. John Elias Williams.

Tribute in Memory of

Dr. John Elias Williams

Vice-President of Nanking University

FROM very early times Nanking has claimed to be the Capital of China. The would-be founders of new dynasties have always regarded its possession with jealous eyes, as in fact its commanding location entitles the city to become the political cynosure of the entire country. After the Revolution of 1911 and the removal of the seat of the Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic to Peiping (Peking), Nanking degenerated into a stronghold of overweening militarists—a state of affairs which lasted for fourteen years. Then in the summer of 1926, in fulfilment of the unrealized ambition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "Father of the Chinese Republic," and in response to the unparalleled summons of the Nationalist Party as well as the prayers of the Chinese people, General Chiang Kai-shek led the Anti-North Expedition of brave lads from Canton and, in the space of a few months, brought not only the provinces of Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fukien and Chekiang, but also the city of Nanking in the following March, under the control of the Nationalist Government. The capture of Nanking constituted a signal victory for Nationalist arms, since thereafter the unification of China became a virtual foregone conclusion. At that time, however, the membership of the Kuomintang included

Communists who were bent upon the destruction of life and property by the instigation of a venomous campaign of lies and hatred calculated to create bad feeling among different nations. Thus occurred the Nanking Incident of March 24, 1927, which is deplored by every right-minded Chinese, and in the course of which my valued friend Dr. John Elias Williams, Vice-President of the University of Nanking, died an untimely death.

DR. WILLIAMS, who was born in the United States, came to China to preach the Gospel and cherished great sympathy for the land of his adoption. I have known him for over two decades and I consider it a privilege to be included among his large circle of friends. When we were together in Tokyo a quarter of a century ago, a Young Men's Christian Association among the Chinese studying in Japan was organized. It was my good fortune to work with him for two years, and even today I can recall his wise words and far-seeing plans. His probity of character and profundity of erudition easily marked him out as one of the great men of the period, while his undisguised sympathies for the Chinese people and their cause ranked him as one of China's best friends in the Western Hemisphere.

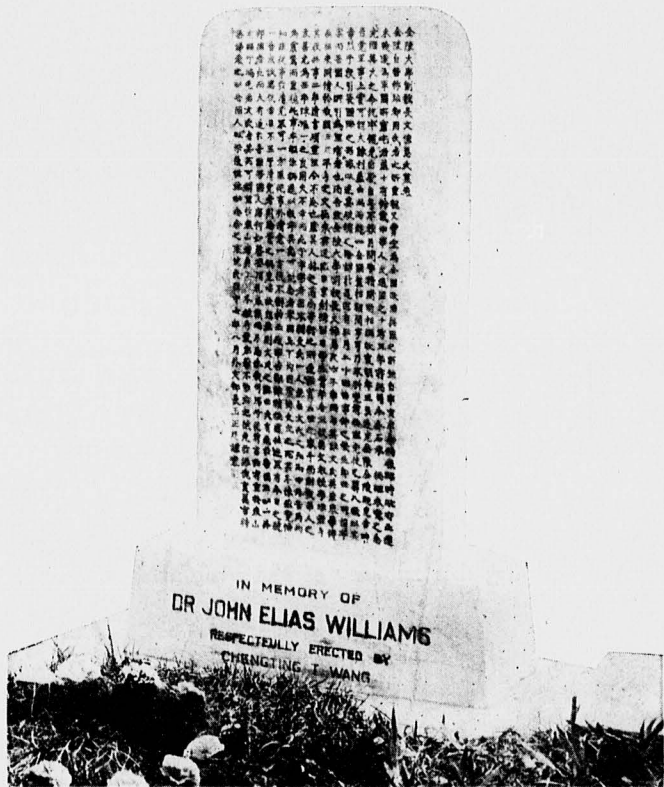
MANY others besides Dr. Williams had suffered in the course of the Nanking Incident; nevertheless, it was the demise of the beloved Vice-President of the University of Nanking which shocked the Chinese and foreign Authorities and impressed upon them the urgency of directing their full attention to a prevention of the recurrence of similar incidents. What is still more memorable, it was the

death of Dr. Williams which awoke the Chinese people to the cold fact that there was no other alternative but to purge the Kuomintang of its Communist members. And if such cleansing had not been effected, it would be impossible to foretell the depths of humiliation to which the country might further be plunged by the Communists' lust for destruction and slaughter. To this extent Dr. Williams is undeniably one of China's real benefactors. Since it is an alien scholar like Dr. Williams who has conferred untold blessings upon our country, the Chinese people should, therefore, keep his memory ever verdant. One of the ancient Chinese philosophers, Ssu Ma Chien, has said: "One man's death may weigh as heavily as the weight of T'ai Shan Mountain, while that of another may weigh as lightly as the weight of a feather." In my humble estimation, the death of Dr. Williams should be classed under the former category.

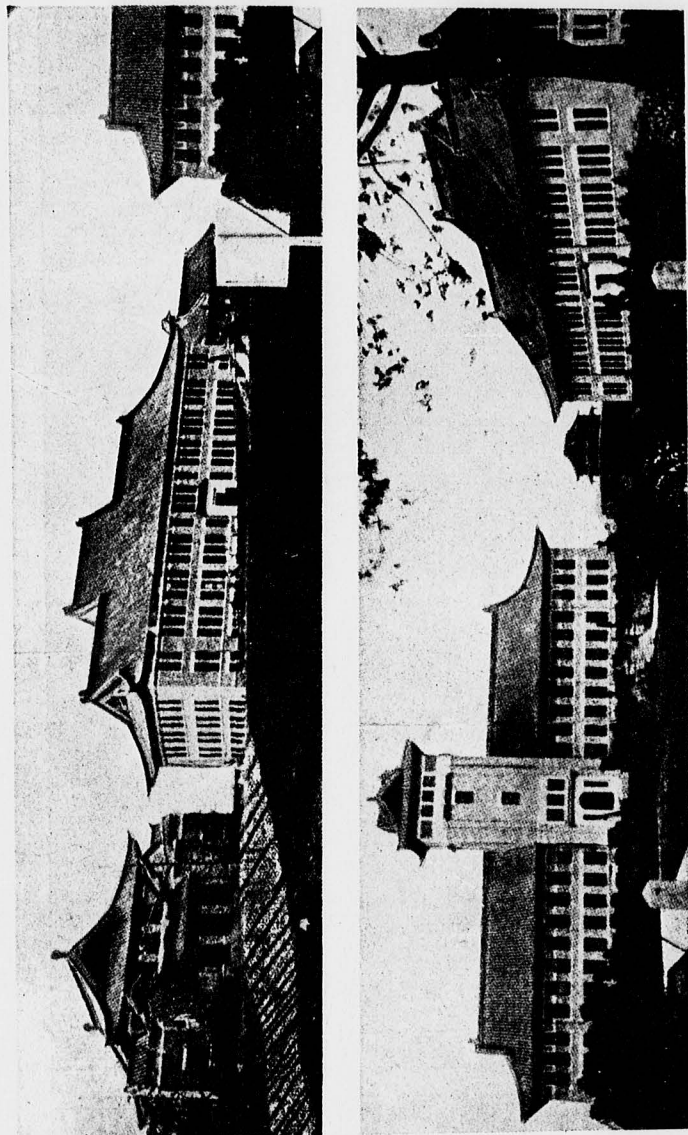
I AM grieved beyond words that, unwise as I am, I was unable to protect my friend or save him from his undeserved fate. For this omission I am profoundly ashamed and can only weep tears of contrition. To express my sense of personal loss and to record in a permanent form my appreciation of his learning, devotion and character, I am inscribing this tribute for the benefit of posterity.

Respectfully inscribed in Nanking, August 1928.

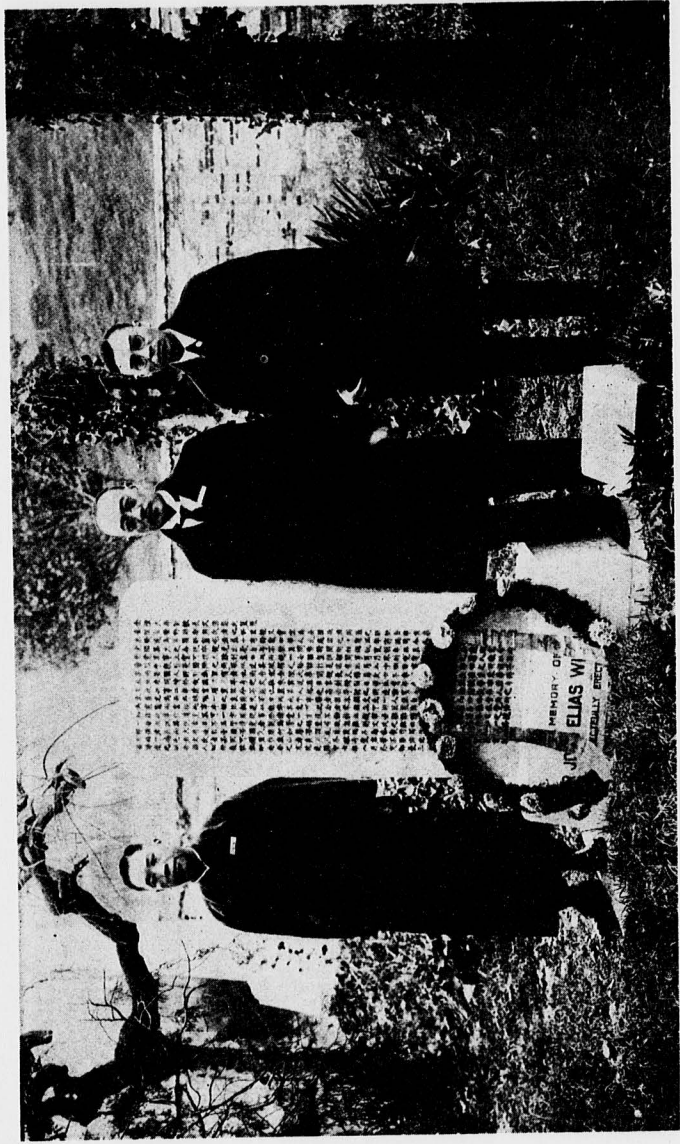
By Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
National Government of the
Republic of China.



THE MEMORIAL



THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING



Memorial Service Held In Honor of the Late Dr. Williams on March 30, 1929.

死而大有造於吾國吾國人應何如馨香頂禮感戴而不忘也哉司馬子長有言死有重於泰山有輕於鴻毛若文氏者可謂重於泰山者矣正廷不敏吾友在華不能庇之使免於難愧復奚言特垂涕表之以告國人以示後世並以志余之哀忱民國十七年八月外交部長王正廷謹表

金陵大學副校長文懷恩氏墓表

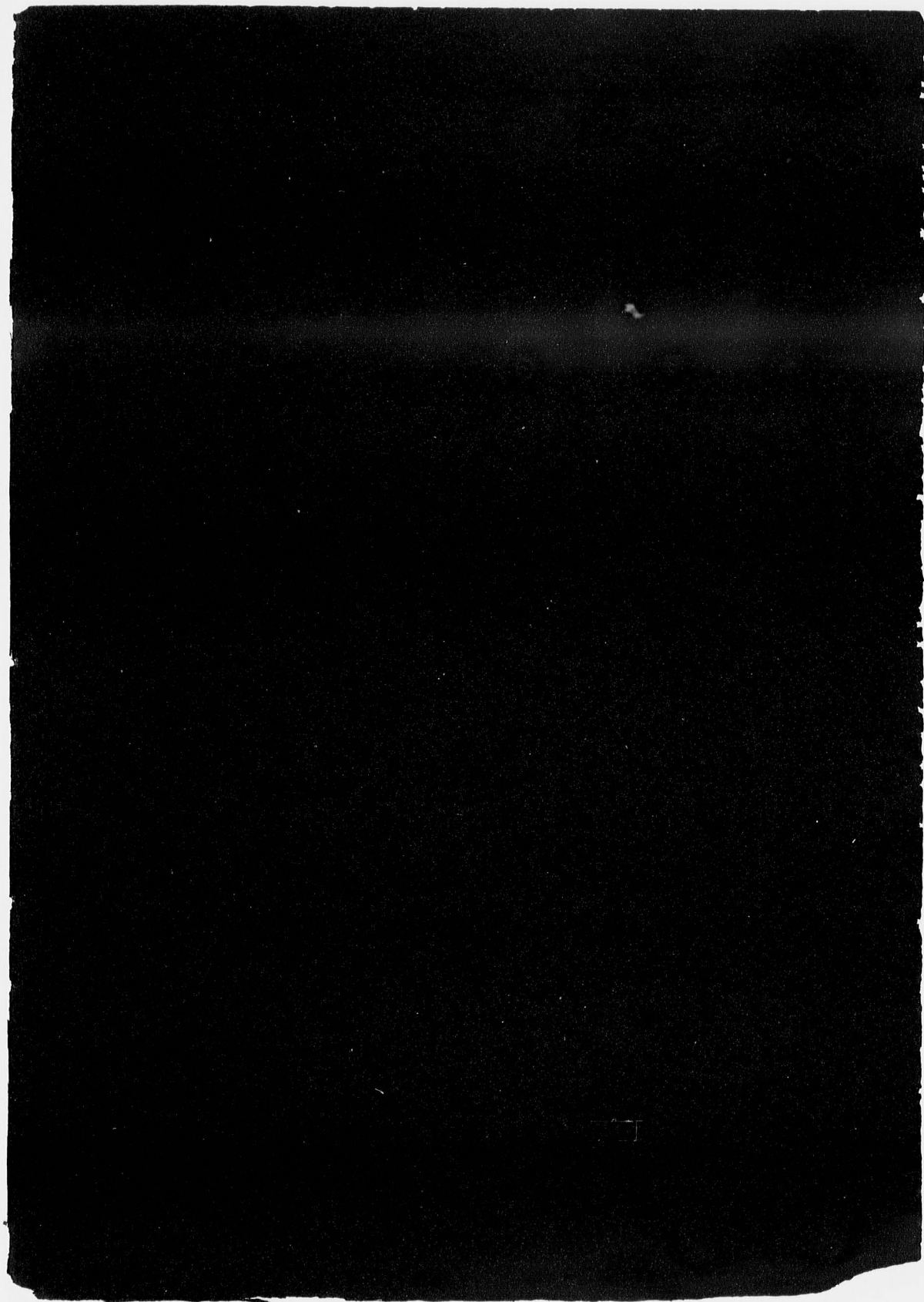
金陵自昔稱雄都用武者之所重視又實宜爲全國政治總匯之所然自辛亥革命而後臨時政府北遷未幾遂爲軍閥之所窟宅者蓋十有餘載中華人民建國之十有五年蔣總司令介石承總理未竟之志奉黨國莫大之命統率健兒出發自粵不數月間鄂贛閩浙相繼收復明年三月遂克金陵金陵既克當時吾黨軍事上實可謂大勝利蓋由此而統一全國直指顧間事耳乃不料竟有共產黨徒之孱入欲以其毒烈手段引發國際之惡感以遂其破壞之陰謀於是遂有三月二十四日事件之發生卽世之所謂甯案而吾國人所引爲至痛者也而吾友金陵大

學副校長文懷恩氏不幸而與其難文氏美產來華傳教極表同情我國正廷早與之交往來莫逆在日京創辦留日學生青年會並設英文教授學班君與其役共事二年清言碩畫至今不忘也蓋其人格之高尙學術之所造詣實當世之泰斗而對我華人之友善尤爲西半球唯一之良朋夫不幸而死於甯案者固不獨文氏一人然自文氏之死而中外當局均爲震驚而重視此事甯垣慘禍遂以救甯其尤可紀念者舉國上下均因震悼文氏之死莫不悚然覺悟知非從事於清黨不可一方亟從事於清黨一方復不懈於北伐辛勞艱難極邁往遂至有今日之統一告成試思使當日不亟於清黨者則淪胥之禍豈堪設想然則文氏之死非大有造於吾國也耶以一外邦儒者

金陵大學副校長文懷恩氏墓表

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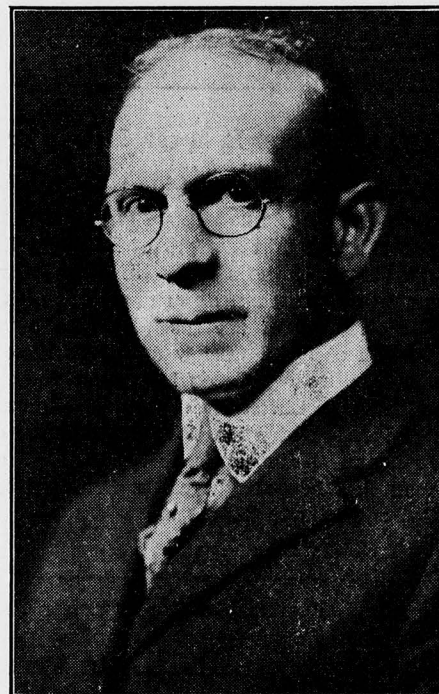
Commemoration Service

September 27, 1927

Dedication of the tablet in memory of

Rev. John E. Williams, D. D.

Erected by order of the
Synod of California



REV. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, D. D.

Assembly Room, Woodbridge Hall 228 McAllister St.
Presbyterian Headquarter, San Francisco

In connection with the September Meeting
Presbytery of San Francisco

Dr. Wm. H. Oxtoby, Moderator of Synod, Presiding

0232

Order of Exercises.

Hymn—"In the Cross of Christ I Glory."

A favorite hymn of Dr. Williams written
by Sir John Bowring in China in 1825.

Prayer.....Paul M. Pitman
Member of Foreign Missions Committee of Presbytery.

Scripture.....Rev. David S. Tappan, Hainan, China

Reading of the Memorial Minute of the Board of Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church.....Dr. Weston T. Johnson

Reading of letter from Dr. Robert E. Speer, Moderator
of the General Assembly.....Miss Donaldina Cameron

"It is a great privilege to be allowed any part in the service of dedication of the tablet in memory of Dr. John E. Williams which is to be placed in the auditorium of Woodbridge Hall. John Williams was a true saint and apostle, worthy of being counted in the company of the disciples who have followed their Saviour with a joyful fidelity and who have loved not their lives but have with gladness laid them down for Christ and for those for whom Christ died. It is easy to see even now the profound influence which Dr. Williams' life and death have already exerted, and as the years go on we shall see that it was not in vain that he wrought and suffered. May grace be given us of God to follow in his steps!"

Unveiling of the Tablet.....Mrs. G. D. Spencer
President of San Francisco Presbyterial Society.

Dedication Prayer.....Dr. Lynn Townsend White
Presbytery of Benicia.

Sermon.....Rev. O. R. Williams, M. A., B. D.
Welsh Presbyterian Church, Oakland

Hymn—"Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah."

A Favorite Hymn of Dr. Williams
Written by Rev. William Williams in Welsh in 1745.

Benediction.....Dr. Stanley Armstrong Hunter
Moderator of Presbytery.

Three Other Favorite Hymns of Dr. John E. Williams:

(Sent by Mrs. Williams)

"Christian, dost thou see them on the holy ground,
How the powers of darkness rage my steps around?
Christian, up and smite them—counting gain but loss;
In the strength that cometh by the holy cross.

Hear the words of Jesus, 'O my servant true,
Thou art very weary; I was weary, too:
But that toil shall make thee some day all mine own,
And the end of sorrow shall be near my throne.' "

(Translated from the Greek by Rev. J. M. Neale, 1862)

It is not death to die, To leave this weary road, And 'midst the brotherhood on high To be at home with God.	It is not death to bear The wretch that sets us free From dungeon chain, to breathe the air Of boundless liberty.
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It is not death to close The eye long dimmed by tears, And wake, in glorious repose To spend eternal years.	It is not death to fling Aside this sinful dust, And rise, on strong exulting wing, To live among the just.
--	--

Jesus, Thou Prince of Life,
Thy chosen cannot die:
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife,
To reign with Thee on high.

(Translated from the French of Malan by Rev. G. W. Bettrune, 1847)

For me to live is Christ,
To die is endless gain,
For Him I gladly bear my cross,
And welcome grief and pain.

The dawn on distant hills
Shines on these vales below,
The shadows of this world are lost
In light to which I go.

0233

Inscription on the Tablet:

In Memory of
Rev. John E. Williams, D. D.,
Vice-President of Nanking University,
Servant of Christ and of China,
Killed at Nanking, March 24, 1927.

"It is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master."

Courtesy of Walter H. Ratcliff, Architect, and Sartorius Bronze Co.
Dr. Robert E. Speer suggested the line, "Servant of Christ and of China."

*A duplicate of this tablet will be presented by the Synod of California to
the Board of Foreign Missions Assembly Room, 156 Fifth Ave., New York.*



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THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

INDEXED

TRANSFER

JOHN ELIAS WILLIAMS

Memorial Minute Adopted by the Board April 4, 1927

The tragic death of the Rev. John E. Williams, D.D. on March 24, 1927 in Nanking, China has been a great shock to the Board and to all friends of Christian missions. Multitudes are mourning the sad loss of an eminently able and devoted leader of the church.

John Elias Williams was born of Welsh parents on June 11th, 1871 at Coshocton, Ohio and was brought up in Shawnee, Ohio. In early life, between the ages of twelve and seventeen, he was employed in coal mining and later was engaged for two years in teaching as Principal of the Salem Academy, South Salem, Ohio. His higher education was obtained at Marietta College, Ohio, where he was graduated in June, 1894, and at Auburn Seminary, 1896-99.

In his senior year at Auburn, he applied to the Board for appointment, expressing his willingness to go anywhere that the Board might desire to send him. The testimonials said of him: "He is a superior man. He was active in Christian service in college, an earnest Christian, a man of good common sense and excellent judgment and not at all afraid of work." "A young man of great promise. He is scholarly, refined, genial, earnest, sympathetic, of excellent judgment and truly and devoutly Christian with tact, personal force and a consecration that makes itself felt. His presence here (Auburn) is a benediction." "He will put his best endeavor into the mission work, and do with his might what his hand finds to do. He has a strong, well disciplined mind and is gifted as a speaker and writer. Spiritually, he gives evidence of thorough consecration." His subsequent career fully justified these favorable estimates of his character and ability. On hearing that he was assigned to Central China, he wrote: "No field could have met more fully our wishes. Since we did not try in any way to influence directly the decision of the Board, we rejoice in it as the Lord's doing, feeling assured that you have been providentially guided." On August 2, 1899, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Cora Lilian Caldwell of South Salem, Ohio and on the 14th of the same month they sailed for China. Mrs. Williams comes of a missionary family, her brother and sister serving on the foreign field. At the time of the Boxer crisis, they were obliged to take refuge in Japan where their first child, Faith, was born.

The first seven years of work were spent in Nanking, studying the Language and people, preaching, and teaching in the Boys' School.

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Having been very successful as a teacher in a large Boys' Boarding School and having acquired an accurate knowledge of the language, which gave him influence with students and with the better class of educated Chinese, he was selected for special service for a year among the Chinese students of Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan. He was peculiarly fitted for this work. Through this experience with Chinese students in Japan he became especially concerned about higher education for Chinese youth in China. He felt that the time of Educational Renaissance in China was a critical hour in the life of that nation.

Two years were then spent in the United States, the greater part being in raising money for the Union College at Nanking. The effort was successful, and returning to Nanking in August, 1909, the Union College was, with his help, successfully opened. It later developed into Nanking University. Dr. Williams threw himself unreservedly into the work of building up this institution to produce what he believed to be a crying need of China, viz: educated Christian leaders. He worked indefatigably, making several trips to the United States and spending wary months and years of labor in raising money. As a result of the efforts of Dr. Williams and of those cooperating with him, buildings were erected, indebtedness removed and endowments established. In the University, of which he was Vice President and in which he has recently been Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Science, there are approximately 1,000 students, with Colleges of Arts and Science, Agriculture and Forestry, a Hospital and Nurses' Training School and a large Middle School. On his return to Nanking after the last visit to the States he wrote: "It is a great joy to note the development in the physical equipment of the University, but even more impressive has been the great body of students at this disturbed time, their fine spirit of loyalty and unity, the increased strength of the faculty and personnel and the improved quality of the teaching, which is the very heart of the University. As we look back we take courage, more deeply assured that God has led us in our enterprise every step of the way and that He goes before us into every new problem. There has never been a more earnest spirit of inquiry as to the deepest things of life than now obtains in the student body."

Among his last letters is one of last January in which are words prophetic: "We seem to be at the most crucial stage in the development of the Christian movement in China. With the alarming reports that are filling the papers and with the massing of naval and military forces by the Powers, we are at a time of very great peril, not only to the Christian cause but also to all international relationships. The patience and self-control of the British navy at Hankow was very remarkable, and we hope that this crucial time will be passed with steadiness and quietness on the part of the representatives of the Powers and that they will come to a fair understanding. In the last three or four years, we have not had a semester in which there was a finer spirit of understanding and sympathy on the part of all our Chinese faculty and the students

than this past semester. Students and faculty are coming to realize more deeply that the drive against Christianity means a greater responsibility on their part for the Christian teaching and for the Christian cause."

Clear-visioned, courageous and loyal, also warm hearted, unselfish and with a kindly sense of humor, Dr. Williams was honored and beloved by all who knew him. Added to these and other fine qualities, an unusual aptitude in the Chinese language and a deep sympathy with the Chinese people rendered him exceptionally well fitted for missionary service in that great land. The Chinese loved him and many have expressed their deep sorrow in his untimely death.

Up to the present time, the Board is not in receipt of full particulars of Dr. Williams' death. A dispatch given from Dr. Bowen President of the University reports: "We noticed troops looting and burning the home of a member of the faculty. We walked toward it when we were accosted by seven or eight soldiers wearing the uniforms of the Nationalist (Cantonese) army. The soldiers demanded our valuables, which we handed over. Dr. Williams, who was a noted Chinese scholar and spoke the language like a native, addressed one of the soldiers. The soldier immediately shot Dr. Williams through the temple, killing him instantly."

Thus tragically ended a life of great usefulness in the past and of large promise for the future. A devoted friend and lover of the Chinese, willing gladly to live his life for them and to die for them if thereby his Master and Lord might be made known. Loving Chinese hands attended to his burial in the Cemetery at Nanking, where it is most fitting that his body should rest. "The blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church." May it be true now and in China! Out of these troublous days of trial may the Christian Church emerge purified as by fire and resolved to win China for Christ!

To Mrs. Williams, to the four children, Faith, Mary, Dorothy and Richard and to the other immediate relatives, the Board expressed its deepest sympathy in their great and sudden bereavement, praying that "the God of all Comfort" may keep their hearts and their minds in perfect peace through Jesus Christ our Lord.

than this past semester. Students and faculty are coming to realize more deeply that the drive against Christianity means a greater responsibility on their part for the Christian teaching and for the Christian cause."

Clear-voiced, courageous and loyal, also warm hearted, unselfish and with a kindly sense of humor, Dr. Williams was honored and beloved by all who knew him. Added to these and other fine qualities, an unusual aptitude in the Chinese language and a deep sympathy with the Chinese people rendered him exceptionally well fitted for missionary service in that great land. The Chinese loved him and many have expressed their deep sorrow in his untimely death.

Up to the present time, the Board is not in receipt of full particulars of Dr. Williams' death. A dispatch given from Dr. Bowen, President of the University reports: "We noticed troops looting and burning the home of a member of the faculty. We walked toward it when we were accosted by seven or eight soldiers wearing the uniforms of the Nationalist (Ganansse) army. The soldiers demanded our valuables, which we handed over. Dr. Williams, who was a noted Chinese scholar and spoke the language like a native, addressed one of the soldiers. The soldier immediately shot Dr. Williams through the temple, killing him instantly."

Thus tragically ended a life of great usefulness in the past and of large promise for the future. A devoted friend and lover of the Chinese, willing gladly to give his life for them and to die for them if thereby his Master and Lord might be made known. Loving Chinese hands attended to his burial in the Cemetery at Hankow, where it is most fitting that his body should rest. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." May it be true now and in China! Out of these troublous days of trial may the Christian Church emerge purified as by fire and resolved to win China for Christ!

To Mrs. Williams, to the four children, Faith, Mary, Dorothy and Richard and to the other immediate relatives, the Board expressed its deepest sympathy in their great and sudden bereavement, praying that "the God of all Comfort" may keep their hearts and their minds in perfect peace through Jesus Christ our Lord.

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[From "The Chinese Recorder," September, 1927.]

John Elias Williams **TRANSEER**

JOHN Elias Williams, D.D., a member of the Kiangnan Mission, Presbyterian North, and Vice-President of the University of Nanking since its organization in 1910, was killed while being robbed by a soldier of the Nationalist army during the general looting and attack on foreigners by the Southern soldiers in Nanking on the morning of March 24, 1927.

Doctor Williams was born of Welsh parents on June 11, 1871, at Coshocton, Ohio, and was brought up in Shawnee, Ohio. In early life, between the ages of twelve and seventeen, he was employed in coal mining and later was engaged for two years in teaching as Principal of the Salem Academy, South Salem, Ohio. His higher education was obtained at Marietta College, Ohio, where he was graduated in June, 1894, and at Auburn Seminary, 1896-99.

Doctor Williams arrived in China with Mrs. Williams in September, 1899. The first seven years of work were spent in Nanking studying the language and people, preaching, and teaching in the Presbyterian boys' school. He then spent one year in special service among the Chinese students of Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan. From this time on his major interests centred in the new union institution, the University of Nanking, which combined the higher educational work of all the missions in Nanking. This was one of the earliest attempts in China toward union effort in higher education. He made a number of trips to the United States in the interests of the University and it was largely through his efforts that the University was financed. The services which he rendered, both to the University and to China, are well described in the following resolution passed by the Board of Managers of the University:—

"Be it resolved, that the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking record its profound sorrow at the death of John Elias Williams in Nanking on March 24, 1927, while responding with characteristic promptness and fearlessness to a call for help which came to him while he was on his way to the morning chapel exercises of the Colleges; and that it likewise put on record its deep sense of the far-reaching value of Doctor Williams's services to the University—of his vital share in the inception of this union missionary undertaking, of his wise counsel, devoted sacrifices, and contagious optimism in the administration of the University, of which he has been Vice-President, of his manifold and successful efforts in China and the United States towards the financing of the institution, of the sustaining sympathy and friendship which Mrs. Williams and he freely and lovingly offered to Chinese and foreign associates and neighbours in the comforting shelter of their home, and of his unflinching insistence on the positive emphasis in this educational work of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. It is the belief of the Board of Managers that both by the spirit of his life and by the martyrdom of his death Doctor Williams has made an outstanding contribution, alike in achievement and in inspiration, to the cause of Christ in China."

Doctor Williams is survived by his widow, three daughters, and one son. The eldest daughter was a Y.W.C.A. Secretary in Nanking at the time of his death.

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John Eric Williams
Member of the American Mission
to the Chinese Republic
Peking, China

Dr. Williams was born in 1872 in
New York City and was educated at
Yale University and the University of
Chicago. He spent several years in
China, where he was engaged in
educational work. He was a member
of the American Mission to the
Chinese Republic, and was in
Peking, China, at the time of the
1911 Revolution.

Dr. Williams was a member of the
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American Mission to the Chinese
Republic.

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Nanking

TRANSFER

November 25, 1929

Mr. Z. T. Ing, Secretary
Waichisopu,
The Republic of China,
Nanking, China

My dear Mr. Ing:

We acknowledge with sincerest appreciation receipt of your letter of October 23, No. S1001, and also the sixty copies of the Tribute in memory of Dr. John E. Williams prepared by Dr. C. T. Wang.

I am sending copies of this tribute to all members of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking, and also to a number of other friends of the University.

We are deeply touched by this fine tribute Dr. Wang has paid to the memory of his friend, Dr. Williams, and feel that such a tribute is of great value to the cause of international friendship and understanding.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

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WAICHIAOPU

(MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS)

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

No. S1001

NANKING

Nanking

October 23, 1929.

Mr. B. A. Garside,
c/o The China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside:

Upon suggestion of Dr. A. J. Bowen
of the University of Nanking, I am sending
you, under separate cover, 60 copies of
Tribute in memory of Dr. J. E. Williams by
Dr. C. T. Wang. Dr. Bowen's idea is that
you will distribute the copies among friends
of Dr. Williams in America.

Yours very sincerely,

Z. T. Wang
Secretary

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WAICHIAPU

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NANKING

October 12, 1929

Mr. E. A. Gerstle,
of the China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Gerstle:

Your suggestion of Dr. E. A. Gerstle

of the University of Toronto, I am sending

you under separate cover, 50 copies of

the report of the

Dr. E. A. Gerstle's visit to the

you will appreciate the copies and I believe

of Dr. Gerstle's in America.

Yours very sincerely,

Secretary

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Nanking

TRANSFER

January 23, 1930

Hon. Chengting T. Wang,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
National Government of the
Republic of China,
Nanking, China.

My dear Dr. Wang:

As Secretary of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking I have been instructed to communicate to you assurances of the profound appreciation of the Board of Founders of the University of Nanking and of all the Western friends of that University, for your kindly and generous action in erecting a beautiful memorial in honor of Dr. John Elias Williams, late Vice-President of the University of Nanking, and in publishing in Chinese and in English your generous tribute in memory of Dr. Williams.

Some weeks ago we received from the Waichiaopu of the Nationalist Government a number of copies of your tribute in memory of Dr. Williams and these I distributed among all members of the Nanking Board of Founders and other friends of the University. Many of these friends have expressed their profound appreciation of your kindness and thoughtfulness in preparing this tribute.

We are confident that your memorial to Dr. Williams will mean much to the cause of international friendship and understanding and will still further strengthen and deepen the strong ties of friendship between the Republic of China and the United States of America.

Very respectfully yours,

BAG-H

Secretary

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A Tribute to
DR. JOHN B. WILLIAMS
As an Educator

It was always my misfortune just to miss meeting Dr. Williams, both in China and America. But though I never had the privilege of seeing him in the flesh, I have felt for these last ten years that I have been in intimate touch with his life, his accomplishments, and his spirit. The hundreds of letters in our files which he wrote back and forth across the Pacific during the two decades through which he so ably served the University of Nanking reveal in a remarkable way the keen intellect, the unswerving purpose, and the radiant spirit of the writer. And within recent weeks we have been privileged to read Mr. Wheeler's excellent biography of Jack Williams.

As I have tried to analyze the characteristics which made Dr. Williams a great educator, a leader for a quarter-century in the Christian educational enterprise in China, it has seemed to me that four traits are particularly striking. Most of these have already been touched on to some extent by the preceding speakers.

First was his genius for friendship. This has already been mentioned by Dr. Speer, and is a characteristic which every acquaintance of Jack Williams would instantly recognize. He won in an amazing way the affection and loyalty of his colleagues, his students, all whom he touched in the daily rounds of life. This he did because he himself was warmly human, forgetful of self, thoughtful always of others. One of the reasons Dr. Williams was so greatly beloved by the Chinese people, was that revealed by Dr. C. T. Wang - that Dr. Williams was one of the few missionaries to China completely free of that peculiar attitude of

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mind best described by two words - superiority complex.

Second was his genius for getting others to share in his dreams of great accomplishments, and to help him make those visions become realities. In China he led and inspired all those about him to see and to make real the great things which were there before them. In America he won friendship and support for the University of which he was the embodiment, to a degree which few other men have ever approached. More than once his friends said to him, as did Mr. Louis Severance, "Williams, your scheme is ragged; you can't do it" - yet in the end became his loyal and generous supporters.

Third was his greatness of soul which was not limited by institution or denomination or race. From the beginning of his educational work in China Dr. Williams was a consistent and ardent advocate of union - union of separate institutions competing with each other and struggling for a bare existence, union of denominational forces in one common educational program, union of Chinese and Westerners in the advancement of the cause of Christ in China. He was engaged constantly in the difficult and discouraging task of trying to persuade men to reach out beyond the narrow confines of their own little institutions and boards and prejudices, to join hands with other men in a common enterprise.

And fourth was his deep and abiding Christian faith and purpose. All that he did was with the one central purpose of devoting his life to China as the humble servant of Christ. His was a life filled with activity, with hard work, with discouragements and disappointments sometimes, with a deep and abiding happiness always.

The spirit which animated the life of Jack Williams is revealed in the reply he gave, a few months before his death, when Mrs.

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Dr. Williams

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Williams asked him whether, after his twenty-five years in China, he would be willing to do it all over again. "Oh my, yes, a hundred times!" he answered quickly, "Where else could I have invested my life, which would have brought such large returns? The work we have helped to do will live on and on, and will change the face of China."

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"Empress of Asia"
Victoria, B.C.
Dec. 26th, 1937.

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My dear Rex and Connie:

Here we are on our way home, due tomorrow in Victoria, and hoping to be with our beloved family in Auburndale January 2nd. Words cannot express our joy to be coming Home. We have had a wonderful year - so rich and full, and happy; all the rest of my life will be better because of it. We could do nothing to help the billows of war, which now again overflowed our beloved Nanking, but we feel sure that in the end China will come through with victory. The forces of hate are fierce and strong, but it is a madness, and in the end I believe all such hate and fury will fall back and consume itself. I feel glad for what we have seen, and know about China this year. We are not discouraged.

Billy is at his post in Pactingfu (where Hell let loose); 64 shells fell inside the Presbyterian compound. Billy is the only able-bodied doctor at the hospital where he is daily doing major operations. Mary and the children are comfortably lodged in No. 5 Sui An Pe Hutung, Peking. Mrs. McCandless from Hwaiyuen is in the same compound.

I have kept well. It will be good to get home, to our own blessed land. We will write some of our experiences when we are rested a little. I just send this to tell you what you know, that we are coming home, and that we love you always.

(Signed) Lilian C. Williams

P.S. T. A. (Thomas Bisson) finished the book in Peking. It will be published by the Macmillan Co. in the spring.

Please share this letter with Ed Lobenstine and Dr. Speer.

Mrs. John E. Williams
152 Grove Street
Auburndale, Mass.

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