

almost live and move in a Chinese world, if he chooses to. If he is the active type he need go no further than to associate himself with any number of Chinese student organizations. He becomes a "brother" in one of the initialled Chinese fraternities, which have all the earmarks of a Greek-letter house on the American campus. If he can afford to go collegiate in a big way, he arms himself with a radio and a Ford in order literally to see and hear America. His English may still be one great drawback, but his vocabulary has been replenished with a lot of "Oh, Goshes!" and "Gee, whizzes!" All in all he might more correctly be stamped as a tourist than a student. To him, New York is Radio City, the Empire State Building, and the Statue of Liberty; and America is just one great fun from the Chicago Fair to Niagara Falls. And he rounds off his sojourn by returning via Europe.

Here I also round off this rough sketch of the returned student before he takes up his voyage home. Needless to add, this is not intended to be an indictment either way as discussions of the "Returned Student" problem are apt to be. Since the life of a stay-abroad-student must have its glamor and fascination for our

young men, especially college graduates, they will probably not place much stock in what is recorded here until after they have ventured abroad and become themselves prospective returned students.

I must not forget to mention that there is still another dwindling class of student in America, chiefly of the pre-1924 school, who have come to like the States so well that they prefer never to return. They are probably afraid that China does not have good enough roads and modern plumbing facilities to suit their now Americanized temperaments, and that to return will be a painful experience, a sort of an anticlimax. But anyway they constitute but a negligible factor, and the majority of our stay-abroad-students sooner or later finds its way back to swell the ranks of the returned. The only trouble is that so many of the returned students seem to have drunk deep of the cup of forgetfulness. It's so hard for them to remember the little jokes, the little troubles, and the little ironies that they used to have before they return; and they seldom, if ever, impart a real picture of their life abroad to their aspiring successors. So, personally, this is written by way of an *aide-de-memoire* which may prove useful when I, too, shall have returned.

The Foreign Press In China

BY RANDALL GOULD

REPRESENTATION in China of the Press abroad has increased remarkably within the past few years and even the world-wide economic depression has had little or no effect. At the same time China, and particularly Shanghai, has contrived to support a rather considerable number of foreign-language newspapers and magazines which are for the most part foreign owned and edited, although during recent years there has been a tendency for these to gravitate into Chinese hands.

Up to 1927, when the capital shifted from Peiping (then Peking) to Nanking, Shanghai divided honors in this respect with the capital city. Aside from *Reuters News Agency*, press association and newspaper correspondence centered chiefly in Peking and there were at least as many foreign daily newspapers—though fewer magazines—in Peking as in Shanghai. Nanking has not become the heir of Peking in that respect. There are no foreign dailies there, though eleven Chinese newspapers exist, and Shanghai has become the headquarters of an increasingly large number of foreign correspondents though representatives are maintained in both Peiping and Nanking.

Although twenty years ago the situation of the foreign press in China could have been covered in a few words, today it is next to impossible to be thoroughly complete. There is no way to check how many publications abroad receive occasional contributions by mail from China but it seems certain that these are multiplying because of an ever-increasing desire to learn more of the Far East, though this was most evident in 1931 when the "Manchuria incident" riveted special attention on a spectacular

development. In China itself there is a constant springing-up and fading-out of ephemeral foreign publications, mostly in English and issued weekly or monthly in Shanghai. A single job printing plant issues, on the average, between fifteen and twenty of these.

The most important categories within which it is possible conveniently to assemble current information are as follows: Foreign press associations, newspapers abroad which maintain full or part time representatives telegraphing at least part of their output, and daily newspapers in foreign languages published in China. Some mention might be made of the more stable magazines.

No listing is likely to prove complete but within the categories mentioned the following might be given:

Press Associations: United Press Associations, Associated Press and International News Service (American), Reuters (British), Nihon Dempo and Nippon Rengo Tsushinsha (Japanese), Havas (French), Transocean Deutsches Nachrichtenburs, (German), Tass (Soviet Russian), Stefani (Italian).

Newspapers Represented: New York Times, New York Herald-Tribune, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Daily News, Christian Science Monitor, Baltimore Sun (American); London Times, London Express, Manchester Guardian (British); Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Osaka Mainichi, Osaka Asahi (Japanese); Hamberger Fremdenblatt, Kolnische Zeitung, Munchener Neuste Nachrichten, Badische Presse, Eildient fur Handel- und Wortschaftsfragen, (German); Petit Parisienne, Paris-Soir, Le Matin (French); Moscow Pravada (Soviet Russian).

Daily Press in China: Shanghai—North-China Daily News, Shanghai Times (British), Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury (American), China Press (English language, Chinese owned), Le Journal de Shanghai (French), Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung (German), Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun, Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shimbun, Shanghai Nippo (Japanese), Slovo, Zaria, Kopeika (White Russian). Peiping—Peiping Chronicle (English language, Chinese owned), Yenching Gazette (Yenching University publication, English language, Chinese edited under foreign supervision), Le Journal de Peking (French). Tientsin—Peking and Tientsin Times, North China Daily Mail (British), North China Star (American), Nasha Zaria (White Russian). Canton—Canton Gazette, Canton Daily Sun (English language, Chinese owned). Hankow—Central China Post (British), Hankow Herald (English language, Chinese owned). Tsingtao—Tsingtao Times (British). Chefoo—Chefoo Daily News (British). Hongkong—China Mail, Hongkong Daily Press, Hongkong Telegraph, South China Morning Post (British). Macao—A Voz de Macao (Portuguese). Dairen—Manchuria Daily News (in English, Japanese owned), Dairen Shimbun (Japanese).

Magazines: All the important foreign magazines appear to be issued from Shanghai and out of a multitude the following are picked: China Critic (Chinese-edited weekly in English), China Weekly Review (American weekly), East (American weekly news magazine), China Digest (British weekly), Chinese Republic (Chinese-edited weekly in English), Finance and Commerce (British weekly), Chinese Economic Bulletin (official Chinese weekly in English), People's Tribune (Chinese-edited semi-monthly in English), Oriental Affairs (British monthly), Far Eastern Review (American monthly), China Journal (British monthly).

As noted, the passing of Peking as capital entailed major changes in the foreign language field. Several foreign-language newspapers expired, among them the old Chinese-owned English language Peking Daily News and the Far Eastern Times, printed in both English and Chinese by the late B. Lenox Simpson ("Putnam Weale"); two Japanese-owned dailies, one in Chinese and the other, the North China Standard which owned the only linotype machines in Peking, had expired because of stoppage of subsidy. Reuters' office was cut down from a flourishing establishment employing several foreigners and Chinese to a part-time affair. The United Press has recently done away with its Peiping bureau and established one at Tientsin instead, Far East headquarters—formerly in Tokyo—being now at Shanghai. Full time correspondences of such papers at the New York Times and Chicago Daily News, formerly held in Peking, are now in Shanghai.

Likewise the passage of time has seen a shift in the local newspaper field. Three former American dailies are now held by Chinese owners—the former Peking Leader, now the Peiping Chronicle; the China Press of Shanghai; and the Hankow Herald. This leaves but two American dailies in China, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury and the North China Star of Tientsin. No British papers have changed hands in recent years. The most fiery Chinese-edited paper to be published within recent years, Mr. Eugene Chen's People's Tribune which was

started as an American-style English language daily in Peking in 1926, was shifted to Hankow and expired with the Wuhan regime in 1927.

In the field of the press associations it may be noted that both Reuters and the United Press issue ordinary news and commercial service from abroad as well as sending out telegraph and mail services; this is not done by the Associated Press or International News Service though the A.P. sells a mail service to China. More limited services from their respective countries are issued by Rengo, Havas and Transocean. Tass has done so from time to time.

The following Chinese news agencies sell news services in English: Kuo Min, Central News and Chekiai.

There is little record of "the old days," and that is in fragmentary form, so far as the foreign press in China was concerned; to recount much of the local publications would be a job in itself. Dr. George E. Morrison of the London Times is an historic figure so far as the foreign correspondents are concerned. For years he reigned supreme and virtually alone in Peking, and so great was his name that the news came to his desk without the necessity for going out after it.

Apparently there were no staff correspondents in Peking prior to about 1909 or 1910, with the exception of Dr. Morrison. As he had no competition there was no question of rushing to get off a telegram; Dr. Morrison felt that nothing was news until it appeared in the Times, and "spot news" was unknown. Services of sorts went out of Tientsin and Shanghai but these were meager and Dr. Morrison and the Times built up a great reputation on China coverage since the Times was the only paper securing material in regular quantities from Peking.

Dr. Morrison's troubles began when the New York Herald opened a bureau in Peking about 1910 and sent as its head the late Mr. J. K. Ohl, a live newspaperman brought up in a school which only understood that news was dead unless it was red-hot. After the establishment of the Herald's bureau other papers began to send out staff men. Reuters, of course, had been in the field but it provided merely the usual agency material.

The advent of the Herald in this field came as result of a visit by James Gordon Bennett on his yacht Lysistrata to Hongkong about 1907 or 1908. Mr. W. H. Donald, to whom I am indebted for much of this background, was the Herald correspondent in South China at that time. When "the Commodore," as Mr. Bennett was known, arrived in Hongkong, Mr. Donald urged him to have a staff man not only to live at Peking as capital but to travel about. Mr. Donald especially urged that Mr. Ohl, then in charge of the Herald's bureau at Manila, be sent up to cover the "Tatsu Maru" boycott story and this was done. As a spectacular stunt the Herald published, at Mr. Donald's suggestion, several issues carrying columns of Chinese characters in connection with Mr. Ohl's messages which had been sent in Chinese code to be decoded by experts in Washington.

Some may still recall the Herald's famous campaign for an alliance between China and America. This started, at the time of the Roosevelt-Taft election campaign, when Mr. Donald's interpreter Mr. Li Sum-ling was sent after

Mr. Bennett (whom he had served in South China) with three black Chow dogs. It had been suggested by Mr. Bennett that Mr. Li be dispatched complete with pigtail and other colorful details to be interviewed by the newspapers of Europe and America. Mr. Li had never been farther than Hongkong and he was somewhat alarmed so Mr. Donald furnished him with an idea or two including that of an alliance between China and America—a notion bred in a moment of vexation but subsequently taken up seriously not only by Mr. Donald and Mr. Li but by the Herald itself, which filled columns with articles and interviews on the subject! Mr. Li, with queue and Chinese gown, was a rare sight and his movements in Europe and America were chronicled like those of a prince. The alliance didn't go through but all the uproar assisted Mr. Bennett to sit on the fence through a presidential campaign in which he preferred not to commit himself to either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft.

During the old days there were some notable "scoops." Mr. Henry O'Shea of the defunct Shanghai Gazette sent out a famous tale during the Boxer days of how all foreigners besieged in Peking had been boiled in oil. Mr. Donald incurred a reprimand from Mr. Bennett because he had apparently been "beaten" on a story about an expedition to Tibet to drive the Dalai Lama into India; he cabled back to consult the files of more than a year back, and when this had been done he received telegraphic con-

gratulations for having been more on the job than his office realized. Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead tells, in his "A Journalist in China," of many amusing experiences in Peking and Tientsin including his troubles with Mr. Eugene Chen on the now defunct Peking Gazette.

Mr. Frederick Moore, later to be employed as adviser by the Japanese Foreign Office, represented the Associated Press in Peking at the time of the Twenty-One Demands and he scored a "scoop" on them which proved unfortunate for himself. The story was repudiated by Japanese officials all over the world, Mr. Moore became engaged in altercation with his home office, and this resulted in severing his connection, although he was eventually proved to be a hundred per cent right.

During recent years China has at least once dominated the "news map" of the world—at the time of the Sino-Japanese warfare in Shanghai in early 1932. Thousands of words poured out of Shanghai by cable and radio every day and the large press associations spent more on this story, for a given time, than for any comparable period of the World War (due in part to the high telegraph tolls from China). Currently the local press is depressed by adverse economic factors and the demand from abroad for China news is quiet but steady, reflecting a consistent and increasingly intelligent demand on the part of foreign editors for information of not only the spectacular but the fundamental events in China.

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