

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN CHINA

Canton Birthplace Of Country's Newspapers; Development Traced

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PRINCIPLE and practice of what is termed journalism these days have existed in China since the beginning of Chinese history. In fact, some writers have considered the "Spring and Autumn Annals" of Confucius in the 8th century, B.C., as among the best informational editorials from every point of view.

China today, according to the Ministry of Interior at Nanking, has 1,503 newspapers, 788 news agencies, and 1,875 periodicals, many more than in either 1933 or 1934. As far as Ninghsia and Chinghai, frontier provinces of China, one may find newspapers and magazines published.



Hin Wong

Metropolitan newspapers in China today are equipped with moderate size but up-to-date presses. Some have circulations running from 90,000 to 150,000 and carrying advertising worth more than \$2,000,000 a year. In some cities as many as 1,700 to 8,000 residents out of every 10,000 are subscribing to a newspaper daily, and expert authorities believe that at least 18,000,000 to 19,000,000 Chinese are reading a newspaper every day. This figure looks small to those unfamiliar with the Chinese situation, but China is still a country of illiteracy and a majority of the 450,000,000 in the population does not appreciate the value of the press.

Every phase of life and society in China these days is represented by one or more periodicals or class journal. Most of them are well printed and fully illustrated from cover to cover, and well-known peoples and places are frequently featured on the front pages.

One of the signs of progress in Chinese newspaper production is the ability of a publisher to a more or less extent to depend on native manufactured machinery and newsprint for his enterprise. Of course, the Chinese publishers have to depend on outside supply for the better quality and greater quantity of their material requirement; but the profession and trade of Chinese newspaper industry are beginning to pay particular attention to their future needs.

Journalism as a profession and the press as an institution of public service are being publicly and legally recognized. In the coming referendum for delegates to the People's Congress of the Republic, Chinese journalists will be allotted seats equally with the law and other learned professions. In the draft Constitution of the Republic, the freedom of the press is to be guaranteed in accordance with law.

In practically all the leading cities of China today one may find journalism clubs or press associations for social intercourse among the journalists themselves or to cooperate with one another in news gathering effort.

While some attention will be given later to the history of ancient Chinese journalism, it may be safely said that modern newspapers in China have followed the republican flag. Before the Republic, most of the newspapers and periodicals were found in settlements and concessions not under full Chinese jurisdiction.

Liang Chi-chao, Chang Tai-yen, Hu Han-min, and many others more or less known used to choose their fields of operation on foreign soil, including the Straits Settlements, Japan, and North America, when not in Hongkong.

Canton Birthplace Of Chinese Journalism

Canton is not only the birthplace of the Father of the Chinese Republic and the Revolution the 25th anniversary of which all China observes today but also the birthplace of modern Chinese journalism. Long before the anti-opium war against Great Britain was declared by southern Chinese, the Chinese there began to issue pamphlets against the introduction of this deadly drug.

As early as 1815, the *Chinese Monthly Magazine* appeared in Malacca under Christian missionary auspices. For a time it had wide circulation in Canton, the first port in China open to foreign trade and welcome to Christianity. Robert Morrison and William Milne were publishers as well as preachers and saw the opportunity of using the printed word for the spread of the Gospel. The Rev. Liang A-fah, the first Chinese ordained minister of the Church, was editor on times for some of the early Christian publications with headquarters in Macao and Canton. Charles Gutzlaff published the *Eastern-Western Monthly Magazine* in Canton, 1833-1837. Soon this was followed by the *Chinese Serial*, Hongkong, 1853-1856; the *Chinese and Foreign Gazette*, Ningpo, 1854-1860; the *Shanghai Serial*, 1857; and the *Shanghai Miscellany*, 1862. They now all have become history.

Not only social, but also political reformers have early seen the advantage and power of the press. Kang Yu-wei, who had advocated the system of political tutelage before the enforcement of a constitutional government for China, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who was in favor of a republic right

from the beginning soon after the Sino-Japanese War of 1895, were responsible for the establishment of a number of Chinese newspapers overseas in 1900 and afterwards.

The Sun Chung Kwok Bo of Honolulu, the *Sai Kai Yat Bo* and *Siu Nin Chung Kwok Sun Bo* of San Francisco still remain a powerful institution among the Chinese in the United States. In the Straits Settlements and in Australia the early Chinese newspapers were founded by followings of either the late Mr. Kang or the late Dr. Sun.

The oldest Chinese newspaper still appearing daily in Canton is the *Seventy-two Guilds Commercial Journal*, founded more than 30 years ago to campaign in favor of the Chinese redeeming the franchise given by the then Chinese Imperial Government to an American syndicate to build the Kwangtung Section of Canton-Hankow Railway. After many years of agitation, the Chinese have succeeded. Today the *Journal* has the inward pleasure of featuring in its columns the formal inauguration of the through traffic between the two busy centers of south and central China, Canton and Hankow.

Before Canton could successfully support a Chinese daily newspaper, Hongkong went ahead. The *Chung Ngor Sun Po*, now succeeded by the *Wah Tze Yat Po*, appeared as early as 1852 as a supplement of the *China Mail*, a British concern. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the late famous Chinese diplomat, was among the early Chinese journalists who had served on the staff of the early journal. Another interesting daily still exists in Hongkong and it is the *Tsun Wan Po*, or *Circulation Herald*. It was founded by a minor leader of the Taiping Rebellion soon after its failure in Nanking.

Following the success of the Chinese newspapers in Hongkong, F. Major, a Briton, published the *Shun Pao*, in Shanghai, April 30, 1872. This journal finally came to the possession of the late Sze Liang-tsai in 1912, the first year of the Republic. F. F. Farris started the *Sin Wen Pao*, also in Shanghai, 1893. Later it came into the hands of J. C. Ferguson who, in 1928, sold the *Sin Wen Pao* also to Mr. Sze. From then on Sze Liang-tsai controlled the two largest newspapers in China until 1934, when he died.

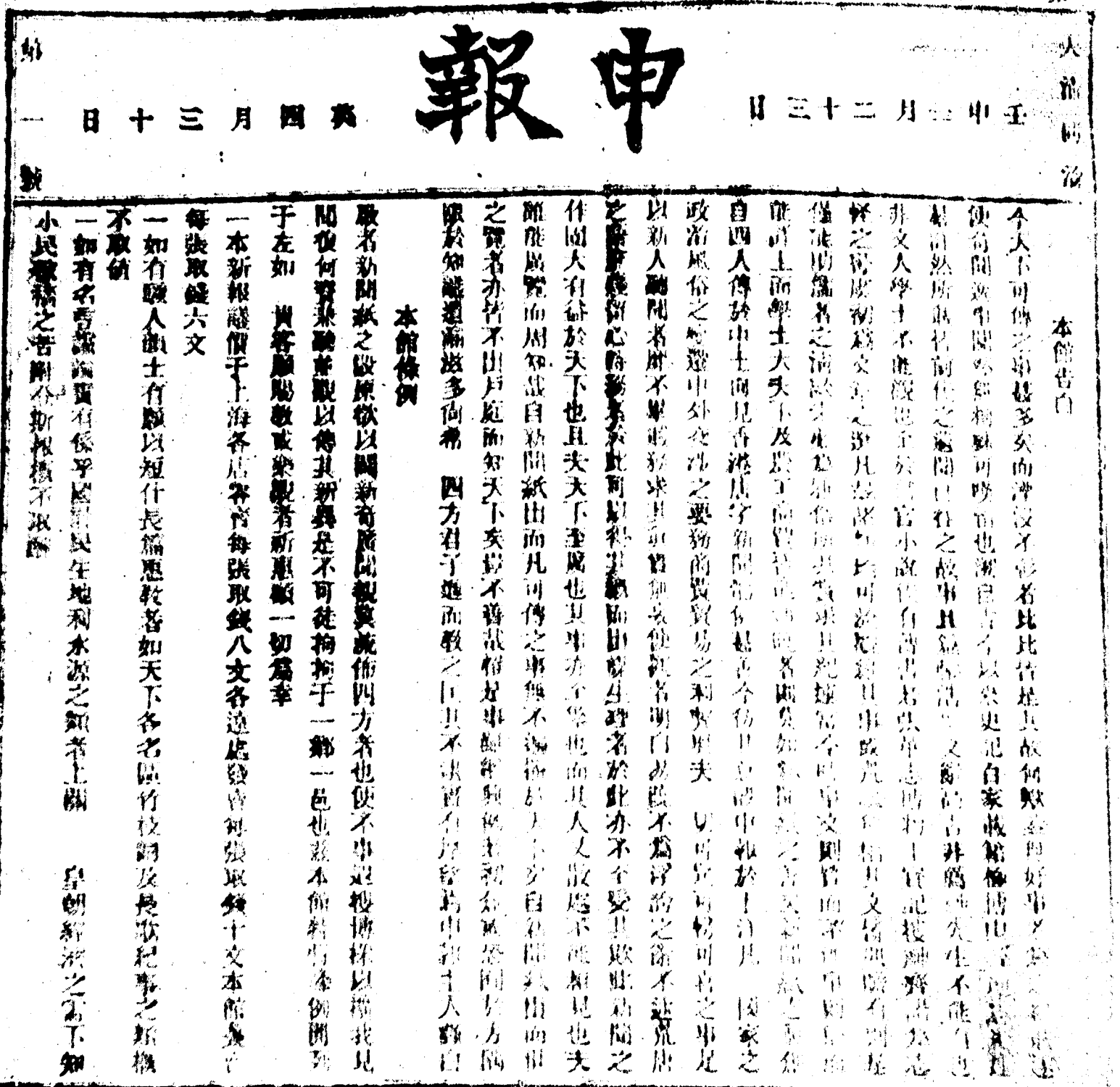
Y. L. Ma is now managing the *Shun Pao* and P. C. Wang, the *Sin Wen Pao*.

All early newspapers in China proper or in foreign soil founded by the Chinese appear to have a definite policy in view, either to promote Christianity or to interest the people in social or political reforms. Like the ancient Chinese journalists unconsciously, the press is for the people and the Chinese leaders have taken upon themselves the function of public education through the press.

Despite many difficulties, the publishers in the country are exceptionally enterprising. A Chinese newspaper in the larger cities is exceedingly interesting. World and local news are always appropriately displayed and no vital issue touching Chinese life or international relations could escape the fair comments of the Chinese editors. The daily volumes of world news coming to their attention have made Chinese journalists somewhat expert in world affairs. Following the finance, sports, and school sections of the papers, the Chinese editors pay close attention to what they term the supplements.

The supplement pages to a Chinese daily contain what a Cantonese second-hand store holds. "Everything produced in the world may be found in a Canton shop, but there are things found nowhere but in Canton." A supplement is usually open to the contribution of the public, and often are found in its columns many drawings and elementary compositions of school pupils as well as letters to the editor by readers who discuss from impure milk to world peace.

While present day service conditions among the newspaper workers are by no means attractive, still many young men and women are being attracted to the profession. Probably there is no greater opportunity awaiting an ambitious and unselfish person than journalism in the future. The Chinese Government is having a six-year program to end the illiteracy now still prevailing among 50 per cent of the Chinese adults, and effort is being made to provide free a primary education for all children of school age throughout the country. In less than 10 years from now a majority of



LANDMARK IN CHINESE JOURNALISM—This is a facsimile reproduction of the first issue of the *Shun Pao*, produced on April 30, 1872. This great Shanghai daily has grown immensely since then and with a circulation of around 150,000 ranks as one of the leading papers of the country.

the people will be able to read and newspapers going into every home will at once establish the press as a national institution and make newspaper production a prosperous industry.

The Chinese Government is annually contributing more than \$10,000,000 towards the promotion of education through the reduction of postage on printed matters. In 1931, the Chinese Post Office only received \$2,890,000 for transportation of printed matters, while it cost the administration \$14,600,000 to do so.

Chinese post offices throughout the country have since 1934 been authorized to act as subscription agents for newspapers and periodicals more than one year old. One may now order any well-known publication through the Chinese Post Office. As early as 1931, some 113,114,600 copies of newspapers passed the Post Office in separate cover and 49,954,200 in bulk packages.

In some places in Kwangsi some news carriers used to swim across a river in order to deliver their paper on time. In Shanghai and Canton, however, motor trucks are being employed to distribute some of the daily issues to distant agents and readers.

Chinese news boys in the larger cities have their co-operative system in the delivery of papers and maintain strong unions to protect their interest.

Persons connected with the press in Shanghai, for instance, have four separate organizations. The Shanghai Daily Press Association has as its members only the publishers of the larger daily newspapers. The compositors and printers have a labor union of their own, while the editors and reporters maintain a club. The news boys form a union. Similar organizations are found in the larger cities of China.

Since 1919, when a national press convention was held in Canton, no attempt has been made to organize a society nation-wide in character, although talks have been advanced. In 1935 the leading journalists of Peiping and Tientsin formed a press institute for the study of subjects helpful to the profession of journalism and newspaper trade. A similar institute has since then been organized in Nanking, and among items on its program are lectures to be given by local or visiting journalists from time to time. For a time the Chinese Institute of Journalism in Hongkong had an evening school for the training of young men or women for journalism. A diploma would be issued after a study of two years.

Trade Publications Not Very Successful

As early as 1920 a serious attempt was made to have in Chinese a literature on journalism. Since then, more than 20 volumes have been published. Huang Tien-peng has been responsible for several numbers of them. He has also a fine collection of publications on journalism in several languages.

For a long time the journalists in China have tried to have a class or technical journal devoted to their interests. Thus far no one has been able to maintain it very long. In Hongkong, Peiping, and Shanghai weekly attempts have been made to set aside a section in the ordinary newspapers for the purpose. For one reason or another this has never lasted long. Yenching and Fuh Tan universities, through their departments of journalism, issue from time to time bulletins of information and study on subjects of interest to the newspaper interests.

The press in China, in a way, still has to struggle for its rightful position. During these 25 years of the Republic, no less than 25 journalists have been illegally executed or assassinated by militarists, politicians, or their accomplices. Newspapers have been often suspended by authorities without reason or due process of law, sometimes simply on the request of a foreign power as in the case of the *Peiping Leader* of Peiping in 1931.

The first journalist of the modern school to sacrifice himself for the freedom of the press in China was Chen Ting-hsiang, of Canton, just 25 years ago, when he expressed unfavorable opinion on the new republican regime the very first year of its existence, thus reiterating the stand that a writer may believe something in principle but would not hesitate to criticize its way of practice.

Persecution of scholars and learned men by authorities is nothing new in Chinese history. An early emperor had tried once to ditch all scholars and destroy all books.

In China, spoken journalism preceded the written effort. As early as 2357, B.C., this spoken press was conducted by individuals who gathered and related gossip, feature news then, in public places. It also appeared as an expositor of public thought and opinion in poetry form. Songs, sincere in tone and simple in form, were composed by unknown authors and sung by children on the streets. They artlessly reflected public opinion and were, in a sense, effective editorials.

Later enterprising news hawkers sold news on the streets by writing their news on a bamboo sheet stuck to the collar of their clothing, a practice still found in remote parts of China, something similar to present day firms which advertise sales on sign boards carried by coolies through the public highways.

During the Shang and Chou dynasties, 1763-1135 B.C., news gathering became a public function. Reigning emperors would send agents to all parts of the empire to collect information on the habits of the people, their living conditions and their opinions. This news, compiled in the form of official gazettes, was what later comprised the content of the famous *Chun Chiu*, *Spring and Autumn*, edited by Confucius.

In its organized form, journalism did not start in China until about 206 B.C., in the opinion of other students of journalism. About this period the *Monthly Dial* on important political movements and others began to appear.

Four centuries later, during the Tang Dynasty, (A.D. 620-907) the oldest Chinese daily made its appearance under

PIONEERING A NEW FASHION IN NEWS DISPLAY—The China Times, one of the leading Shanghai dailies, has begun printing news on its front page in the American style, abandoning the practice of most of the other dailies of putting advertising on the first page and news inside. Journalistic observers say that soon all the leading papers will follow the lead of The China Times in news display.

the name of *Ching Pao*, known in English as the *Peking Gazette*.

In the opinion of a foreign journalist who is also a Chinese scholar, the *Peking Gazette* was one of the finest newspapers the World has ever seen. The *Gazette* used to carry court news and mandates, edicts and decrees from the throne, memorials and reports received by the throne. In 1870 at Peking there were 12 publishers reprinting the *Gazette* for wider and private circulation and distributing more than 10,000 copies daily. Despite the distance between the capital and the frontier provinces, the publishers would never dare to delay the delivery of their paper, usually taking 57 days to land their paper at Lanchow, Kansu, and 12 days at Canton.

"The fact that it was a newspaper in every sense of the word is generally accepted. It was not cursed by advertising. It contained news, it contained full expressions of opinions, it contained government news, and certainly that is important. It was much more lively and newsy than any of the official government papers published today anywhere. There is the criticism that all the news was censored. But the censorship did not act as it does in Germany, Italy, and the Soviet Union—repressive censorship—that is, it did not have the aspect of threats and coercion. And it made many concessions to the point that it gave the people what they wanted. In many ways it was the first newspaper that existed anywhere, and it was a magnificent institution."

This has been the tribute paid to the now defunct *Peking Gazette* which ceased regular publication a quarter of a century ago upon the inauguration of the Chinese Republic which has replaced this daily with the *Government Gazette*, which may now reach its readers in Lanchow within a day by air mail, instead of 57, by couriers, whose centuries of faithful service may soon have to be discarded.

Local Bulletins Were Contemporaries Of Gazette

As contemporaries to the *Peking Gazette* many historians had maintained literary pamphlets and some larger provincial yamen, or official residences, also issued local bulletins, known as *Yuan Men Chiao*.

In early days conditions were not unfavorable to journalism in China. Paper was invented in South China as early as A.D. 75; printing, A.D. 175; and movable type, A.D. 1045. A complete set of Chinese movable type sufficient to make up a small newspaper, however, did not exist until early in the 19th century, and it was imported from Boston where some enterprising American missionaries gave orders for its casting for use in their mission compounds in China. Earlier than this, most of the printing was done from wood blocks.

Journalistic efforts, while continued in all ages in China, had practically no development as an industry before the Republic. Modern journalism before the Republic had followed foreign trade and Christian missionaries and came into being with the advent of social and political reformers.

In China proper, the *Hsin Pao* was published in Shanghai in 1870.

The turning point in Chinese journalism occurred in 1895, when China failed in arms with Japan. The weakness of the Manchu regime was revealed. The defeat changed the attitude of the popular movement for enlightenment. The Manchu Court went to the extent of ordering the publication of newspapers.

Meanwhile, the Chinese mass also began to wake up and realized the necessity of government reform. Opinion, in this respect, was somewhat divided. Kang Yu-wei led the group in favor of constitutional monarchy, while Dr.

Sun Yat-sen, a thorough-going overthrew of the Manchurian regime.

In 1895, the Kang Yu-wei group, headed by Liang Chichao, edited the *Domestic and Foreign News* in Shanghai, in connection with others, including the *Progress*. They lasted several years until sometime before 1900, when Kang Yu-wei's reform movement did not meet with the approval of the Empress Dowager, Tzu Hsi, who had ordered his arrest. His party's publications had to move to Japan. For a time Mr. Kang and Mr. Liang had also directed publications in Tientsin, Hankow, as well as Shanghai. The *Shih Wu Jih Pao*, supporting the Kang Yu-wei party, the Chinese Empire Reform Association as it was then known, for a time received some official subsidy, believed to be the first daily in China to have done so. This paper disappeared in 1906.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary group of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with Hu Han-min and Wang Ching-wei as best known editors, began its journalistic activities as early as 1897 in Shanghai. The first paper it put forth was the *Soo Pao*. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Wu Tze-hui, and others were frequent contributors. The *Min Pao*, the leading Kuomintang organ in Shanghai, had its name-sake in Japan as early as 1906. The *Min Pao*, when in Japan, advocated in favor of republicanism for China.

Boxer Uprising Gave Impetus To Growth

In this connection, it may be of interest to note that as early as 1904, Shanghai Chinese journalists were not satisfied with their productions and commenced to demand for editorial reforms. As the result, the *Shih Pao*, or *The Truth*, appeared that year. It carried editorial columns and featured important news, "to bring changes in the Chinese press, which represents and airs the public opinion."

A decisive impetus to the Chinese press was furnished by the Boxer Uprising in 1900. Between 1895 and 1905, more than a thousand publications came into being, most of which were of only short duration.

With the revolution of 1911 began the period of the modern native press. More freedom of speech and press being granted by the republican regime, the native press began to exert more and more influence. The press was chiefly responsible for the failure of the Yuan Shih-kai and the Chang Hsun monarchical attempts and the arousing of Chinese opposition to the unequal treaties following the World War. It helped the students' movement which brought the downfall of the An Fu Party.

Before the Revolution, most of the strong Chinese newspapers were found in foreign concessions; but many were found under full Chinese jurisdiction. In 1891, the number of papers in Chinese was estimated at not more than 31; in 1913, 330. The registration in Chinese Post Office in 1921 showed the number of publications increased to 820.

In 1933 there were some 2,700 periodicals and newspapers registered with the Ministry of Interior of the Government in Nanking. Daily circulation of the newspapers was estimated at under 2,000,000, assigning 810,000 to Kiangsu and 900 to Kansu province.

Since the Mukden Affair in 1931 when Japan commenced her so-called continental policy in China, when China began to seek for justice through the League of Nations, the Chinese press has given much more space to foreign news. Indeed, Chinese newspapers of Shanghai have no second in the world in the amount of foreign news they carry. At present such international news agencies as *Reuter's*, *United Press*, *Transocean*, *Havas*, *Tass*, *Domei*, and others are daily supplying world news to the Chinese press, besides the *Central News Agency* and the *Kuo Min* which have arrangements to distribute foreign reports to the local press also.

While the native press shows remarkable development in matters on the business side, increase of pages and circulation, and improvement in technique, the editorial side has, to a large extent, lost the vigor and courage before and after the Revolution, the Chinese journalists themselves complain. Advertising is playing a most important part in the larger papers. In some cities like Shanghai and Hongkong, there are flourishing firms whose business is to act as agents between advertisers and publishers. A Chinese advertising agency which recently celebrated its 10th anniversary carried an account of more than a million dollars annually for the past several years. A Shanghai Chinese newspaper carries \$25,000 to \$42,000 worth of advertising daily.

The coming of the Nationalist regime, the success of which was largely due to the work of the press, was hailed for a time by many newspapermen as the dawning of a new era for the freedom of the press. This hope, however, proved premature. Soon the downfall of Chinese militarism was but followed by foreign aggression, and the existence of national emergency has been given as a reason for the inauguration of a press censorship which still prevails today.

As a by-product of the strict censorship, a distinct group of small, or tabloid papers began to appear. They made their first appearance in Shanghai and Hongkong but soon spread to Canton, Tientsin, Peiping and other cities in China. These papers, being of small matter, are not afraid of suppression. They, therefore, often disclose news of great importance and interest which the larger papers dare not publish for one reason or another. They are not easily traced by authorities, and once suppressed, they will appear at some other place under some other name. In Peiping and Tientsin today, the largest circulated journals are the tabloids, which some call "mosquito" papers.

Tabloids Published In Smaller Cities

Many small town papers in China are published also in tabloid size. Economically it serves the communities well, as many Chinese are still counting their earnings in copper cents in the rural districts. For the publishers, it takes but a few hundred dollars to operate a small printing plant with Chinese-make press and other printing furniture. In Peiping and Tientsin, from a study made only recently, the larger ones of the "mosquito" papers have a circulation of



Y. L. Ma, general manager of the *Shun Pao* and one of the leading figures in Shanghai journalism of today.

P. J. Wang, general manager of the *Sin Wan Pao* and widely known as one of today's outstanding newspapermen.

more than 30,000 each daily. Some have a monthly advertising income of more than \$4,000. In Shanghai, the *Lih Pao*, a comparatively new enterprise with a definite editorial policy and well-chosen news stories, claiming a circulation of more than 30,000, also appears in tabloid form.

Another remarkable development in journalism in China is the introduction of education in journalism in colleges and universities. A number of classes and departments of journalism is international in character, in which are found teachers and students representing many nations. In Yen-ching University in Peiping, the budget for this phase of work was for a time raised in the United States and on times American, British, German as well as Chinese served on the faculty. Some nationals, besides Koreans and Russians, were found often in the student body. A Chinese professor in journalism, who is himself a graduate of an American school of journalism some 25 years ago, has had the privilege of issuing a graduating certificate to an American student several years ago. That American graduate is now serving as Peiping (Peking) correspondent of one of the largest news agencies in the United States. The class in journalism of the University of Shanghai has also had foreign students. At present three large Chinese universities are conducting regular departments of journalism. The University of Missouri in America is co-operating with Yen-ching in China in the support of a first class journalism school in this part of the world.

In this connection it may be of interest to note that this 25th year of the Chinese Republic is also the 25th anniversary of the first Chinese from China to study journalism in the Missouri School of Journalism. Since then, Chinese graduates of this school have been found managing and editing important newspapers or news agencies in China. Some of them are directing or teaching in classes in journalism of this Republic.

In giving credit to the missionaries for the revival of what should have been a Chinese institution, the development of the foreign press in China should not be overlooked. With their inspiration given to the Chinese, the latter have been much helped from both the material and the spiritual point of view.

The *Canton Register*, British, appeared November, 1827, more than a century ago, with James Matheson as the publisher. The second foreign language paper published in China, 1837, was the *Canton Press*. Both the *Register* and the *Press* were later transferred to Hongkong under new names. The *China Mail*, founded 1847, and the *Hongkong Daily Press*, 1857, of Hongkong, still exist today.

Meanwhile Shanghai saw the first issue of the *North China Herald* in 1850 and the *North-China Daily News*, 1884. Both were and still are British concerns. The American community for a time had a monthly, the *Shanghai News Letter*. Other foreign journals in China about that time were *Chronica da Macau*, 1834-1838; *A Abelha da China*, 1822-1826; *Le Nouvelliste de Shanghai*, 1870-1873; and other short-lived publications.

Foreign Press An Important Factor

The foreign press in China has for many years been an important factor. The reasons for this are chiefly: (1) Foreigners in China generally do not take the trouble to learn the Chinese language; consequently they depend for information upon papers published in their national tongue. Since the foreign community in China in the pre-Republic days consisted mostly of business and intellectual leaders, forming a select reading public, the papers that influence them are consequently of considerable importance. (2) Foreign correspondents in China, due to inadequate means of communications until recently, have to depend much for their news materials on the foreign press. (3) Lastly, Chinese papers do not have correspondents abroad, so the foreign press is the only source of information about doings in foreign countries for the Chinese people.

Up to the present, with the exception of two Chinese press correspondents in Tokyo and one in Geneva, the Chinese press still receives its foreign news from foreign news agencies distributed through the principal Chinese news gathering organs, the *Central News Agency* and the *Kuo Min*, which have arrangements with outside sources for the supply of world service to the Chinese press.

With the exception of the Japanese press, which rose and fell with the old Peking regime in its early exploitation of China through propaganda, the development of the foreign press in China has been little influenced by the political conditions of the country. The granting of foreign concessions and the existence of extra-territoriality rights have aided the press in its maintenance and development.

For a time the Japanese, through the South Manchuria Railway and other official agencies, maintained the *Shuntien Shih Pao*, the *North China Standard*, and other newspapers in Peking and north China. For the present the *Domei*, succeeding the *Rengo* and the *Nippon Dempo*, two Japanese news gathering agencies, has extensive operations in China, co-operating with the Japanese Kwantung Army in its China policy, each using its own tools.

Dating its influence from the very pioneer spirit, the English language press, at the beginning the British, is now yet still prominent, at least in the field of the daily press. Most of the British papers are found in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, while one each exists in Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Hankow. The better-known ones are the *North-China Daily News* and the *Shanghai Times* in Shanghai; *China Mail*, *Hongkong Daily Press*, *South China Morning Post*, the *Hongkong Telegraph*, all of Hongkong; the *Central China Post*, of Hankow; and the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of Tientsin.

The *Shanghai Evening Post* and *THE CHINA PRESS* are other leading daily journals in English in China, all under American registration.

THE CHINA PRESS represents Chinese opinion and it is this year celebrating its 25th anniversary of publication. Its first editor and associate, Thomas F. Millard and Carl Crow, two American journalists from Missouri, are still residents of Shanghai. Mr. Millard was the publisher of the *China Weekly Review* at the beginning, which was known as *Millard's Review*; while Mr. Crow first edited the *Shanghai Evening Post* before its purchase of and later incorporation with the *Mercury*, a Shanghai evening journal several years ago.

Chinese Had Own Foreign-Language Papers

As far back as 1910 and 1911, the Chinese themselves took an interest in the publication of daily papers in the English language. The *Peking Daily News*, the *Peking Leader*, the *Peking Gazette*, the *Canton Times*, all existed for a number of years. The *Peking Gazette* was one time edited by Eugene Chen, a Kuomintang leader who does not agree with the present policy of the party. While in English it might be mistaken for the *Ching Pao*, an ancient Chinese official gazette, it, however, has nothing to do with it.

The *Canton Gazette*, in English, is practically the successor to the *Canton Times*, which first appeared in 1917; while the *Peiping Chronicle* was originally the *Peking Leader*. Other than the two and others mentioned, the Chinese also manage the *Hankow Herald* in Hankow and the *Canton Daily Sun* in Canton. Legally they carry foreign registration.

Among the influential foreign periodicals in China may be mentioned the *China Weekly Review*, founded 1917, with Mr. Millard as editor and J. B. Powell, manager, with the purpose of interpreting developments in the Far East for Americans at home, and interpreting American and other Western policy from the standpoint of readers in China. Since 1919, Mr. Powell has been in complete charge. The circulation of the weekly had already reached more than 4,000 several years ago and it is read widely by the Chinese and has a considerable circle of readers abroad. "In regard to policy," to quote from Mr. Powell, "the *Review* has consistently supported the program of an independent China that would be able to look after her own affairs and not become a colonial appendage of other European or Asiatic nations."

Side by side in Shanghai with the *China Weekly Review* are the *China Digest* and the *Far Eastern Review*, both of which, from the Chinese standpoint, are working opposite to whatever policy Mr. Powell has for the *Review*.

Chinese edited periodicals in English these days number many. The *China Critic*, the *China Truth*, the *Chinese Republic*, the *People's Tribune* and the *China Outlook*, are some of them.

In 1912 there was a Chinese owned daily in English in Hongkong by the name of the *China Outlook*, published by H. C. Lee, to work for world recognition of the then still unrecognized Republic of China. The *China Outlook* of today, in the opinion of L. K. Kentwell, would work for the abolition of unequal treaties in Sino-foreign relations and in favor of no taxation without representation.

In addition to the English language press in China are also the French, German, Russian, and Japanese. The better known include *Le Journal de Shanghai*, *Journal de Peking*, *Le Politique de Peking*, *La Revue Nationale Chinoise* and *Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce*, all French; and the *Shanghai Zaria*, Russian. The Germans in China support publications in Shanghai and Tientsin. Japanese language newspapers are found in Shanghai, Tientsin, and many other Chinese cities, including Dairen and Harbin in Manchuria.

Of the several foreign news agencies operating in China, *Reuter's* is most active. Even before the Republic, it kept a number of correspondents in the principal cities of China. In 1912 it began to employ Chinese as correspondents in South China and to interest Chinese newspapers in other parts than Shanghai to subscribe to the British and other world news it carries daily. It maintains a commercial service as well as news and has recently installed the Creed Ticker Service in Shanghai which informs its subscribers in Shanghai of the rapid changes and fluctuations of the markets of the world and Shanghai itself instantaneously.

The *Associated Press* of America maintains bureaux and correspondents in China but does not distribute its daily service.

The Chinese themselves are more and more laboring towards the possibility of some day gathering and distributing domestic and foreign news with their own effort. Chinese controlled radio stations now have connections with 12 foreign countries direct. Since the first of September, 1936, a national system of radio and telephone has been inaugurated. At the same time telegraph rates for the press have been considerably cut. Air mail will soon be extended to America as well as Europe, in addition to the shortening of time in air and railroad travel. The radio broadcast station in Nanking is one of the most powerful in the Far East.