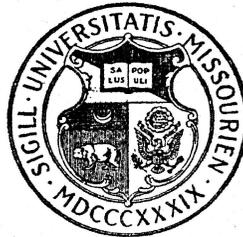


JOURNALISM SERIES NO. 64

Presentation of Stone Lions From China

and Visit of

DR. C. C. WU, Minister of the Republic of China,
to the School of Journalism of the
University of Missouri



ISSUED THREE TIMES MONTHLY; ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT
THE POSTOFFICE AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI—2,500

NOVEMBER 10, 1931

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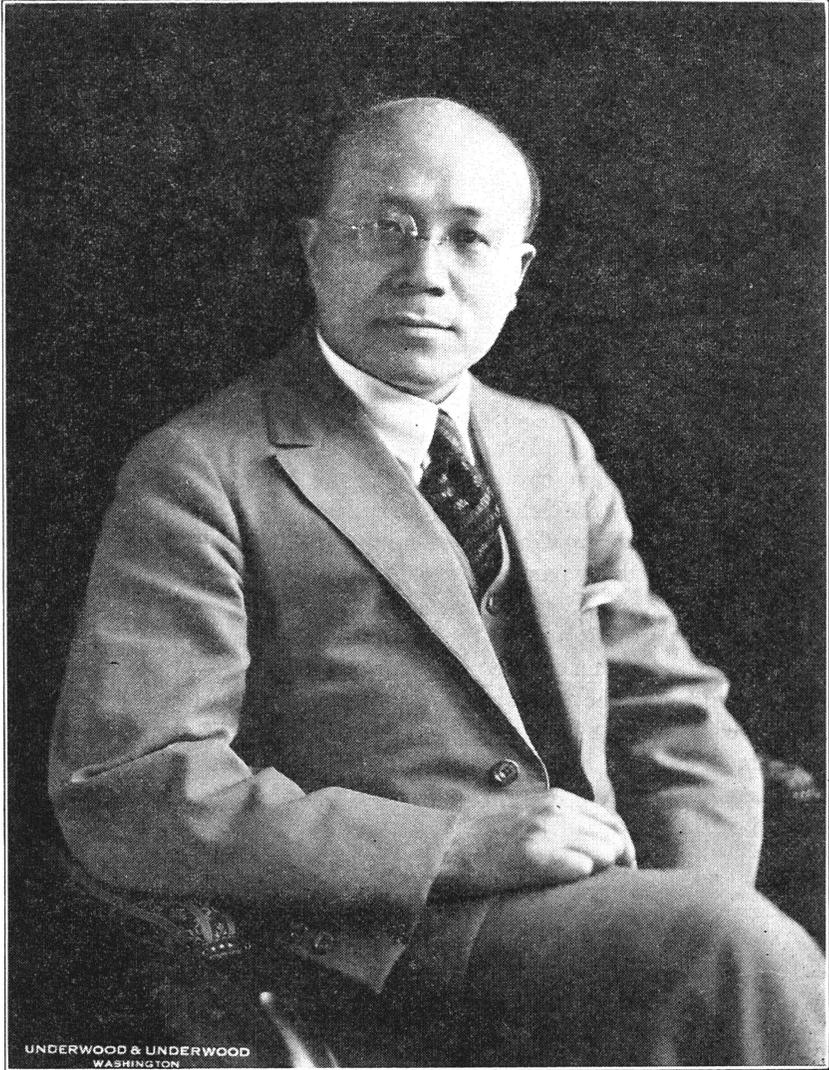
DR. C. C. WU, Minister of the Republic of China,
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FOREWORD

This bulletin contains an account of the visit made to the University of Missouri by Mr. C. C. Wu, minister from the Republic of China to the United States, who came to participate in the Twenty-Second Annual Journalism Week, held by the School of Journalism May 3-9, 1931, and to present to the school two ancient Chinese stone lions. During his stay, he gave two addresses besides taking part in several ceremonies.

Each year journalism in its many phases is discussed by scholars, statesmen and newspaper men on the programs of Journalism Week. The Missouri Writers' Guild and the Missouri Press Association hold conventions at the school in connection with Journalism Week, which everyone interested in journalism is invited to attend in addition to the other annual exercises. Announcements of the program may be obtained in advance by writing to the Dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia, Mo.



Dr. Chao-chu Wu, minister from the Republic of China to the United States.

THE OCCASION

His Excellency, Chao-chu Wu, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of China to the United States, was a participant in several ceremonies held on the occasion of his visit to the University of Missouri during the twenty-second annual Journalism Week, May 3-9, 1931, among them the dedication of two ancient Chinese stone lions, gift of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry of the Republic of China, to the University of Missouri, on Thursday afternoon, May 7.

The Minister and his party were escorted by automobile from Centralia to Columbia earlier the same afternoon, by a special committee composed of David C. H. Lu, Yenching-Missouri Fellow, student in the School of Journalism; E. A. McLaughlin, alumnus of the School of Journalism; A. B. Chance and Gano Chance of Centralia.

Upon their arrival in Columbia, the Minister was conducted to the office of the President of the University, accompanied by Cadet-Colonel Arthur W. Dunlap of the University R. O. T. C. as aide, where he was officially received by President Walter Williams, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the meantime, a Guard of Honor was formed on Francis Quadrangle, half way between Jesse Hall and the Columns, facing Jesse Hall. After the Minister had paid his respects to the President of the University, he was conducted to the Guard of Honor, which was composed of the University Cadet Band, Pershing Rifles, and the Tiger Battery, rendered to the Chinese Minister the honors prescribed by army regulations. The ceremony opened with the ambassadorial salute of nineteen guns fired by the field artillery division of the University Reserve Officers Training Corps. Following this, the University Cadet Band played the Chinese anthem, during which the Guard of Honor presented arms. His Excellency, with Cadet-Colonel Dunlap, then inspected the Guard of Honor.

After the Guard had been inspected, the Chinese Minister and President Williams proceeded to Jay H. Neff Hall, where Mr. Wu, after being introduced by Frank L. Martin, associate dean of the School of Journalism, presented the two stone lions to the University in behalf of the Chinese Government. The lions were accepted for the University by President Williams.

Following the presentation of the lions, Mr. Wu was honor guest at a tea at the home of President and Mrs. Williams. Other guests at the tea included out-of-town Journalism Week visitors and townspeople. The guests were received by President and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Wu, and Associate Dean and Mrs. Frank L. Martin. Those assisting in the drawing room were: Mrs. Mary J. Lockwood, Mrs. Marshall Gordon, Mrs. A. H. R. Fairchild, Mrs. Omar D. Gray, Mrs. W. W. Elwang, Mrs. T. C. Morelock, Mrs. E. A. Soderstrom, Mrs. Roscoe B. Ellard, Mrs. J. Edward Gerald, Mrs. Kenneth Bell,

Mrs. Charles W. Keller, Mrs. John R. Whitaker, Miss Frances Denny, and Mrs. Floyd C. Shoemaker. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. W. C. Curtis and Mrs. W. D. A. Westfall. Those who assisted in serving were: Miss Queen Smith, Miss Martha Anne Martin, Mrs. Dean W. Parks, Mrs. Frederick Gordon, Mrs. Lawrence May, Mrs. S. W. Canada, Mrs. Jessie Williams Thompson, Mrs. Sherman Dickinson, Miss Helen Averitt, Miss Dorothea Lohoff, Miss Jacqueline Linck, and Miss Jessie Cosgrove.

Mr. Wu was guest of honor at a dinner given by Prof. and Mrs. C. T. Pihlblad at their home, at 6:30 o'clock, Thursday evening. Other guests at the dinner were Mrs. Loo Lin of Canton, China, David C. H. Lu, and Miss Edith Marken.

The University of Missouri conferred upon His Excellency the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, at a special convocation held in the University Auditorium, at 11 o'clock, Friday morning, May 8.

The ceremonies opened with the academic procession, led by President Walter Williams and Mr. Wu, who were followed by the deans and department chairmen of the various schools of the University, which marched into the University Auditorium, taking seats upon the platform. During the procession, and while the audience was being seated, the University Orchestra, led by John Harrison, played "Coronation March," by Svendsen. The invocation was given by Prof. Walter A. Hearn of the Missouri Bible College. Following the invocation, President Williams introduced to the assembly His Excellency, the Chinese Minister, in these words:

"It is our high privilege to have as guest of the University of Missouri the Minister of the Republic of China to the United States. The son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, he is by inheritance a diplomat and statesman. Born in China, educated in the United States and in England, Bachelor of Laws of London University, Barrister in Law at Lincoln's Inn, he has done conspicuous service in the profession of law, in the field of education, as administrator and diplomat. He served in the Chinese Parliament in 1915, became Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China in 1917, served in 1919 as delegate from China to the Peace Conference in Paris. Later, he served as Minister of Foreign Affairs from China, as chairman of the Council of Judicial Administration, and since 1925 has represented China as its Minister at Washington.

"I present to you a student, an author, a leader in education—the Minister of our sister republic of China, His Excellency, Mr. Chao-chu Wu, who will deliver the address of the morning."

Mr. Wu then delivered an address upon "The New Chinese Mind."

Upon the conclusion of this address, the University String Quartet played "Interludium," by Glazounow, following which, Dean F. B. Mumford, chairman of the Committee on Honorary Degrees, addressed President Wil-

liams, recommending that the degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on the Minister, saying:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present the candidate for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He has been approved by the Committee on Honorary Degrees, recommended by the University Faculty, elected by the Board of Curators, and is now presented in order that the degree may be conferred: His Excellency, Chao-chu Wu."

His Excellency and President Williams advanced to the front of the rostrum, where President Williams conferred the degree in these words:

"Eminent in the profession of law, leader in movements looking toward peace and good will between nations, distinguished in diplomacy, aggressive friend of education, Minister of the Republic of China to the United States:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, I confer upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, with all the rights and privileges thereunto appertaining."

The hood was placed on His Excellency by Dr. J. H. Coursault, representative of the Faculty, and the ceremony was thus ended. Following the ceremony, the assembly sang "Old Missouri," led by Dean James T. Quarles of the College of Fine Arts, after which Prof. Hearn pronounced the benediction.

On Friday afternoon Dr. Wu was escorted by automobile to Jefferson City, where he called upon the Governor of Missouri, Henry S. Caulfield, at the State Capitol. He was entertained at a reception the same afternoon by Governor and Mrs. Caulfield.

Dr. Wu delivered an address on "Newspaper Men in International Relations" at the annual Journalism Week banquet held in Rothwell Gymnasium, Friday evening, at which he was guest of honor.

President Walter Williams presided at the banquet, using a gavel presented by Yenching University, Peiping, China. This gavel was made from a piece of wood from the temple Pi Yun Ssu, near Yenching, where the body of Dr. Sun Yat-sen lay in state during the years from his death to the completion of his mausoleum at Nanking. The head of the gavel is a replica of the main part of the temple. A piece of wood for the handle came out of a beam of the inner roof, and is more than three hundred years old.

The other speakers of the evening were: George C. Willson, member of the Board of Curators of the University; Lieut.-Gov. E. H. Winter, who spoke in the absence of Gov. Henry S. Caulfield; Frank H. Sosey, president of the Missouri Press Association and editor of the Palmyra Spectator; H. J. Blanton, member of the Board of Curators of the University and editor of the Monroe County Appeal; Robert P. Scripps, editorial director of the Scripps-Howard newspapers; A. Wyn Williams, American correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, England; Houston Harte, editor of the Standard-

Times, San Angelo, Tex.; Associate Dean Frank L. Martin of the School of Journalism; and E. H. McReynolds, director of publicity and advertising for the Missouri Pacific Lines. The Rev. C. E. Lemmon, pastor of the First Christian Church of Columbia, gave the invocation.

President Williams opened the banquet by asking the audience to stand and offer a toast to the presidents of both the United States and the Republic of China. The orchestra played the national anthems of both republics as the guests remained standing.

A message of congratulation was read by President Williams from Chengting Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister in Shanghai.

Members of Theta Sigma Phi and of Gamma Alpha Chi, honorary journalism and advertising sororities, respectively, served as ushers and distributors of favors. Among the favors were small bronze paper weights, replicas of the Chinese stone lions, presented by Yenching University.

President Williams closed the banquet with a pledge of devotion to the faculty, alumni, and students of the School of Journalism.

DEDICATION OF THE LIONS

Two stone lions, 531 years old, which once guarded a Confucian temple in Nanking, China, were dedicated as guardians to the west entrance of Jay H. Neff Hall, on Thursday, May 7, as part of the Journalism Week celebration. His Excellency, Chao-chu Wu, Chinese Minister to the United States, presented the lions on behalf of Dr. H. H. Kung of the Republic of China. They were accepted on behalf of the University by President Walter Williams.

The ceremonies were held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon before a large group of students, members of the University faculty, and Journalism Week visitors.

Mr. Wu, President Williams, Dean Martin, and David C. H. Lu, Yenching University exchange student, took part in the program. Dean Martin explained the circumstances which brought the ancient images to the University, and introduced Mr. Wu. Dean Martin said:

“Another link has been forged in the chain of international good will with the presentation, this afternoon, of two semi-mythical Chinese lions, which came from the vicinity of Chufu, in Shantung, sacred city of Confucius' birth. Their known history begins with their erection before the entrance of the Temple of Thanksgiving located at Nanking more than five centuries ago. The temple was the outstanding architectural masterpiece at Nanking. Its yellow, massive walls and graceful, curving roofs of green tiles long dominated the city. In the middle of the last century, however, rebels burned it down, leaving only the lions standing. They were preserved, and of recent years have guarded the entrance to one of the Chinese public schools.

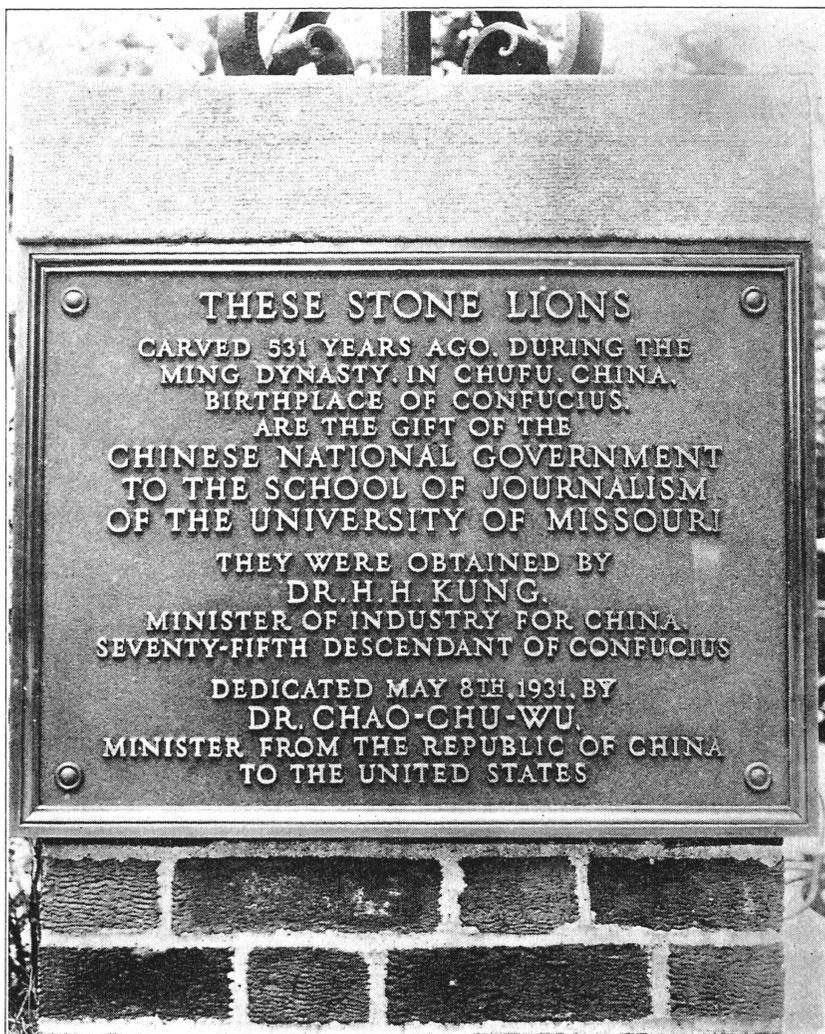
“No Chinese temple, official building, or even the residence of an official or wealthy man is complete without two of these figures before the front gate. Innumerable superstitions surround these carved conceptions of a Chinese lion.

“Dr. H. H. Kung, descendant of Confucius and brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and of President Chiang Kai-shek of the National Government, was responsible for the donation of the monuments to the University of Missouri. Dr. Kung is Minister of Industry to the Republic of China.

“We are honored by the presence of Mr. C. C. Wu, Minister from the Republic of China, who comes to us today to officially present the lions.”

In presenting the lions, Mr. Wu said:

“These lions were born 531 years ago, at the time the Chinese Emperor moved the capital from Peking to Nanking. A magnificent temple was built and dedicated to his father, who founded the dynasty and made Nanking the capital. These lions were the guardians of the gate of this temple. Less than a century after that these lions learned of the discovery, by a man called Co-



This bronze plaque, near the west entrance to Jay H. Neff Hall, bears the legend of the stone lions.

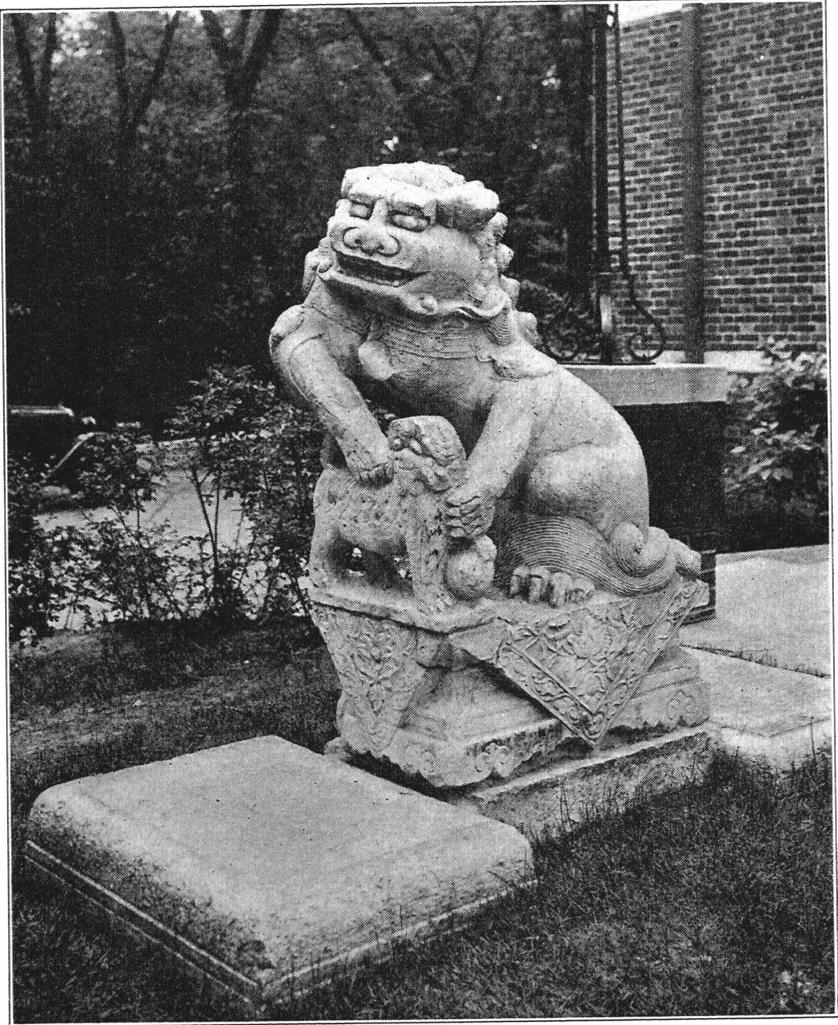
lumbus, of a new world, and they little imagined what fate was going to be in store for them in this new world.

“When they were about 220 years old they witnessed the Manchu dynasty come to the throne of China. When they were 440 years old they saw a revolution against the Manchu rule with Nanking as the revolutionary capital, and when the revolution was put down by force, that temple which they guarded was completely destroyed. Whereupon they were transferred to a gate of a governmental department, When the lions were 490 years old they saw another revolution, this time a successful one, which not only overthrew the Manchu dynasty, but abolished the monarchy of China. Under the Republican regime they were placed at the doors of an educational institution in Nanking.

“It would be natural for these lions to feel some pangs of regret at leaving the mother soil, but they no doubt find consolation in the fact that they have the distinction of being the first of their tribe to make such a journey across the seas and in the thought that their new masters will undoubtedly give them kind treatment.

“On behalf of the government of China, I present these lions to the University of Missouri.”

At the conclusion of Mr. Wu's address, Dean Martin introduced Dr. Williams, who received the gifts on behalf of the University.



These stone lions, carved more than 500 years ago, are the gift of the Chinese National Government to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.



The arrangement on these pages shows how the lions greet every visitor at the west entrance to Jay H. Neff Hall.

THE LIONS

The following article describing the lions' place in Chinese life was written by John B. Powell, former member of the School of Journalism faculty and editor and publisher of the *China Weekly Review*:

"The Chinese name for these 'beasts' is 'Shan-Sze-Tze,' which means literally 'stone-lions'. They are carved stone images, each weighing with its pedestal approximately 5,000 pounds. They were donated through a high official of the National Government to the University of Missouri to be erected on the campus near Jay H. Neff Hall of the School of Journalism.

"No living African lion whether in his native jungle or in an American circus, would recognize this Chinese conception of the king of beasts or his female mate, but nevertheless the Chinese insist that it represents their conception of a lion. Probably it was the work of some early Chinese sculptor whose name is now unknown, but his carving made such a deep and lasting impression that no Chinese temple, official building, or even the residence of an official or wealthy man is complete without two of these figures before the front gate. No present-day Chinese can explain who started the custom or why it is continued even in the new National capital at Nanking being constructed by the young Nationalists.

"The particular lions which grace the campus of the University of Missouri have a long history dating back to the beginning of the Ming dynasty, about 1400 A. D. Each stands about five feet high, very fierce in mien, although some insist they are laughing. The female is playing with a cub while the male is playing with a large ball, supposedly representing the world. The living prototypes, according to Chinese legend, are supposed to secrete milk in their paws, which explains why the mother lion has one of her paws in the mouth of her cub. The Chinese coolie, passing one of these figures will rub one of the paws with his hand, which is supposed to give him renewed strength and good luck in the event he is being followed by some invisible spiritual devil or angered dragon.

"According to tradition in Nanking, this particular pair of lions came from the vicinity of Chufu in Shantung, sacred city due to its being the birth-place of Confucius. However, their known history begins with their erection before the entrance of the Pao-En-Sz, or Temple of Thanksgiving, located at the Chu-Pao-Gate at Nanking. The temple was erected by the Emperor Yung Lu, in memory of his grandfather, Chu Yuen Chang, founder of the Ming Dynasty who first established the capital at Nanking. Emperor Yung Lu disapproved of the action of his grandfather in establishing the capital at Nanking, and so he transferred the seat of government back to Peiping, but to show his regard for his grandfather he built the Thanksgiving Temple as a tribute to the founder of a dynasty who had started in life as a commoner.

The temple was the outstanding architectural masterpiece at Nanking, its yellow massive walls and graceful curving roofs of green tiles long dominating the city. But the Taiping rebels in the middle of the last century burned it down when they looted and destroyed the city, leaving only the massive carved lions standing before the entrance. They were preserved and in recent years have guarded the entrance to one of the Chinese public schools.

“Dr. H. H. Kung, brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and also of President Chiang Kai-shek of the National Government, was responsible for the donation by China of the monuments to the University of Missouri. Dr. Kung, who is Minister of Industry, has further claim to fame in that he is one of the few living lineal descendants of Confucius. Dr. Kung was interested in the project by alumni of the University of Missouri, including a number of newspaper men, who reside in China. But while Dr. Kung is a high official and closely related to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, it required long negotiations to obtain the monuments because of Young China’s objection to the export of historical relics to other lands. However, an exception was made in the present case by the government as they were to be presented to an institution of learning in the United States.

“Much might be written of the traditions surrounding these carved conceptions of a Chinese lion. Once in Peiping it became necessary to remove two of these lions which guarded one of the main gates of the city. The populace forecast dire calamities for the Emperor who ordered the removal. But since they had to be moved, the workmen hit on the clever scheme of blind-folding the animals. This was done, and after being placed on their new foundations, the cloth covering was removed from the heads and all was well. The dynasty continued to stand! In many parts of the country the primitive peasants place silken scrolls about the monuments on certain holidays in order to bring good luck.

“The monuments are to be seen in all parts of the country, sometimes carved in stone or cast in bronze or even fashioned in cloissonné. According to tradition, there once was a pair in Peiping which had been cast in solid gold, but what became of them is not known.”



Dr. Chao-chu Wu dedicating the stone lions during Journalism Week, 1931. Associate Dean Frank L. Martin is in the center and Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri, is at the left.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM CHINA

Significance of the presentation of the lions was expressed in cablegrams received by the School of Journalism from H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry of the Chinese Republic, and from Cheng-ting Wang, foreign minister of the Republic.

Minister Kung cabled:

“Heartly congratulations for Journalism Week. Stone lions presented on behalf of the Sino Government are symbols of power, security and justice. May they be ever remindful of your noble mission fostering the good will and friendship among the nations of the world.”

“H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry.”

Minister Wang’s cable follows:

“Best wishes and congratulations. Hope Journalism Week will help cultivate better understanding of Sino problems, aspirations and endeavors now crystalizing in our National Peoples’ Convention.

“Cheng-ting Wang, Foreign Minister.”

THE GIFT INTERPRETED

Significance of the gift of the lions to the University was expressed in the following editorial, published in the *Columbia Missourian*, publication of the school. The editorial was later translated into Chinese by several American correspondents of Chinese newspapers, and has been extensively reprinted in the Orient.

From the *Columbia Missourian*, Friday, January 23, 1930:

CHINESE LIONS AND FALSE DRAGONS

In the Chinese Lions, which will reach Columbia tomorrow, lies a symbol of Christianity's principal teaching, and of the philosophy from which must spring the greatest need of our time—friendship, world peace, and good will toward men.

Carved in the Ming dynasty, 531 years ago, by sculptors who knew only by rumor of the outside world, these lions stood for five centuries before a Confucian temple. They guarded against such false antagonisms as might lurk in the Chinese breast.

As a gesture of Chinese-American friendship, Dr. H. H. Kung, descendant of Confucius and minister of industry for the Chinese national government, gave them to the School of Journalism. Dr. Kung presented them because of the service to international amity of the school's founder, the man whose finest achievement, perhaps, is that for years he has carried into the world the friendship of Missouri and America, and has sent a stream of college-bred young newspaper men out to interpret the affairs and the peoples of other states and other countries.

Misunderstandings among nations do not come from what nations do to one another; they grow out of what nations think of one another. If we could always base international thinking upon the truth about other races and other governments, we could assure international peace. We should emphasize the things which unite people; not those that divide them. The Romans used the same word for foreigner and for enemy. Too many still think with those images; cling to the old view that foreign merchandise is always good and that foreign thinking and foreign governments are always bad.

We all can learn from one another. In Bocaccio's story, it was not until Abraham, the Jew, had gone to Rome and marked for himself the Christian iniquities of which he had heard that he returned to Paris and became a Christian.

Only when we understand that on international issues, on morals and codes of living, our view is not the only one which may be right, do we contribute materially to international harmony.

No longer can this country isolate herself from all problems of Germany, England, Russia, Japan and China, because those countries involve America. An understanding of their people and of their peoples' philosophy, a sympathy with their point of view, we must realize is necessary for any peace that endures.

We can have peace conferences until the cows come home, but as long as men hate each other they will go to war. As long as men misunderstand one another, remain ignorant of what each race and nation and philosophy have contributed to the civilization by which we live, as long as that ignorance persists, men will hate; they will build navies and raise armies; and they will use them. Interstate, inter-

sectional, international understanding, international intercourse and commerce, that is ultimately the permanent peace conference we all want to see.

Twenty-four hundred years ago, Confucius said at Chufu, his birthplace, from which the lions came to Missouri: "Learning, undigested by thought, is labor lost; thought, unassisted by learning, is perilous." And that is the Christian concept of wisdom and the American ideal of education. He said that "in style all that is required is that it convey the meaning."

In the Orient is a Christian church built in the architecture of a Confucian temple. On one wall are engraved Confucian precepts; on the other, appear Christ's teachings of the same doctrines of friendship and love. That, in our judgment, is a wise and Christian idea; and it conveys the meaning.

The Chinese lions are five centuries old, but their meaning is clear; international friendship, a warning against false dragons of hostility. Twenty centuries ago in Israel, people lived in restlessness from yearning for worthier standards than pagan lawlessness at one extreme and Hebrew legalism at the other. It remained a restlessness until, of Christ, St. John uttered his profound saying, "the Word was made flesh," and the pattern became not a set of maxims but a Man.

If Missouri's youth can see in these ancient symbols of understanding the wish for friendship between peoples; can see in this gesture of Doctor Kung to recognize the international significance of a Missouri educator's work a token of our state university's contribution to this end, the real meaning of world peace will be conveyed. And from out the restlessness of our times, our own Christian ideals may become flesh in the spiritual aims of these young men and women as they go out to their work in the world. In such a vital sort of education, with some such world-wide historical approach, lie the keys of international commerce, world peace, and the eternal life. The time is ripe for such a Christianity.

MR. C. C. WU'S CAREER

Mr. Chao-chu Wu, Minister from the Republic of China to the United States, has a distinguished career as a Chinese statesman, diplomat, author, and friend of education. He is the son of Wu Ting Fang, one of the greatest diplomats of recent times. He was born in Tietsin, China, in 1887. He came to this country to receive his early education and was graduated from the Atlantic City High School in 1904 as valedictorian of his class. In 1911 he received the degree of LL.B. from London University, and became a barrister of law at Lincoln's Inn the same year.

Upon his return to China he was made a member of the Chinese Parliament in 1915. Two years later he was named Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1919 he was appointed delegate by the Chinese Government to a peace conference in Paris.

Mr. Wu was selected as Minister of Foreign Affairs in China in 1924. The following year he was selected chairman of the Council of the Judicial Administration for the Nationalist Government. The year after that he became Minister to the United States.

Last year Mr. Wu was selected to represent China at the Conference for Modifications of International Law, held at The Hague.

He is the author of "The National Program for China." 1929.

NEWSPAPER MEN IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Address of Mr. Chao-chu Wu at the Journalism Week Banquet

“The mission of the press in international relations is clear. It is to foster among peoples and nations mutual knowledge which should modify national bigotry and prejudice. It is the duty of the newspaper correspondent in foreign countries to present events, and the background of events, so there will be no desire for strife, but for peace, not for suspicion or condescension, but for good will and sympathetic understanding.

“It should be admitted that the editor at home, while he can do something, has to depend greatly upon, and is therefore very much at the mercy of his correspondent on the spot. The correspondent in foreign countries, in discharging his duties should remember that he is the eyes and ears of his reading public thousands of miles away, that whether there is to be friendly understanding or not of those events depends on what his hand writes. Only in that way can be known the difficulties that the people and government of the country of which he is the guest, is meeting with. To be impartial, he should present both the good as well as the bad. To be sympathetic, he should not criticise as a carping spirit, but on constructive lines. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of the selection of suitable correspondents to represent agencies abroad.

“There is no doubt that with the tremendous power of the newspaper over the mind of the reading public, it is without exaggeration, a more important factor in international relations than governments, parliaments, or diplomats. Two generations ago, a single telegram published caused a war to start between two large European countries. We have advanced since that time. The pen is mightier than the sword in international relations, both in sheathing and unsheathing the sword. Nevertheless, Chauvinism, ignorance, suspicion, and misinformation are by no means dead yet, even among the enlightened readers of newspapers.

“While I am in Europe or China, I read dispatches from the United States regarding crime, divorce, and unsavory politics, as if these were the most important, the most representative news items from the country. I read them with indignation, not necessarily because those particular items are false but because they are not representative or a fair selection of the news of the country. Here, one reads from China only stories of kidnaping of missionaries, banditry, and disturbances. One hears little, or nothing, of the building of railroads, highways, the war against illiteracy and disease, and of the social changes which tend to change a nation from medieval to modern.”

“It is a remarkable fact that the proudest people in the world can be humble enough to learn and borrow from others, that the oldest culture extant can appraise anew its own value, that a nation seemingly iron-bound by traditions and conventions can throw by the board institutions the most ancient and revered. It is a tribute to the vitality of the Chinese race that it has been able to produce the new Chinese mind.”

THE NEW CHINESE MIND

Address of Mr. Chao-chu Wu in the University Auditorium

“For generations the youth of China has been taught to accept authority, to receive as the truth what was taught by the teachers of the past. It has been taught to emphasize self analysis and introspective rather than physical surroundings and material environment. However, the impact with the West and the attendant unfavorable political, material, and economic effects to China caused thinking Chinese to revise somewhat that view of things.

“The result is a spirit of inquiry. The present generation demands to be shown before it will believe—an attitude of mind with which I understand all good Missourians sympathize. It looks as it listens, forward rather than backward, around rather than within. And while it is not iconoclastic, when it sees anything that it considers useless or unsatisfactory it does not shrink from changing or removing that thing.

“The expression of the new mind is perceptible in many directions. In 1911 the world was startled by the overthrow of an institution over four thousand years old, the Chinese monarchy. It is fortunate that the Chinese people are a democratic people by nature, for they are what may be called an unorganized democracy. What they have yet to learn is to use the instruments of modern democracy. It will take them time to learn, as was the case with the French, who experimented with republics and empires for eighty years before they settled down to the Third Republic. We have every confidence that China will require much less time, as things move faster in the twentieth century than in the eighteenth and nineteenth.

“The new mind of China functions likewise in the economic field, for during recent years great strides have been made. Whereas fifty-five years ago a short line of railroad was torn up bodily by the authorities in order that vibrations of the trains might not disturb the tranquility of the celestial soil, railroads are now eagerly welcomed everywhere and built as rapidly as capital and resources will permit. If political results are somewhat slow to materialize there is little doubt that economic results are the quickest to be obtained. . . .

“The workings of the new Chinese mind are evident in another social aspect. It is true, though not generally recognized, that women in China have always had a position much higher than in other oriental countries. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that there was no complete equality for the two sexes. Now, however, that Nationalist party has on its program the achievement of complete equality—legal, social, and economic—between men and women. Governmentally, this has always been accomplished, as we have women judges, women legislators, and women in the highest councils of party and government. . . .

THE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
BULLETIN

Journalism Series

Edited by

ROSCOE B. ELLARD

Professor of Journalism

As part of the service of the School of Journalism, a series of bulletins is published for distribution at nominal cost among persons interested. All of the earlier numbers of this series are out of print, so that no more copies can be distributed, but they may be borrowed from the University by any responsible person upon application to the University Librarian.

Bulletins still in print may be obtained (at 10 cents a copy, except the "Deskbook," which is 25 cents) by writing to the Dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia, Mo. They are:

- No. 54. "What Is Taught in Schools of Journalism," an analysis of the curricula of members of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, by Prof. Vernon Nash.
- No. 55. "Local Government and the Press," a lecture on Don R. Mellett, by Marlen E. Pew.
- No. 56. "Journalism and Diplomacy," addresses delivered by Mr. Katsuji Debuchi and Senor don Manuel C. Tallez.
- No. 57. "News, Its Scope and Limitations," addresses delivered at the twentieth annual Journalism Week at the University of Missouri, May 5-11, 1929.
- No. 59. "Deskbook of the School of Journalism," tenth edition; revised, 1930, by Prof. Thomas C. Morelock. (Price 25 cents.)
- No. 60. "Missouri Alumni in Journalism," a directory of the graduates and former students of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, compiled by Lola Anderson.
- No. 61. "Visit of the German Ambassador and the Gift From the Press of His Country," a report of exercises held at the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri during the twenty-first annual Journalism Week, May 4-10, 1930.
- No. 62. "For Distinguished Work in Journalism:" Missouri's Honor Awards.
- No. 63. "For Distinguished Work in Journalism:" Missouri Honor Awards, 1931.