

JOURNALISM SERIES NO. 43
T. C. MORELOCK, *Editor*

Presentation of a Japanese Stone Lantern

to the School of Journalism of the
University of Missouri





Townsend Harris.

From the Portrait Presented by the Faculty of the College of the City of New York to the New York City Board of Education. Photograph lent for this publication through the courtesy of Dr. Mario E. Cosenza, director of Townsend Harris Hall of the College.

I. THE LANTERN



THE stone lantern was the gift of the America-Japan Society of Tokyo and was obtained through the efforts of Prince Iyesta Tokugawa, president of the society, from an old estate near Sempukuji, where Townsend Harris, the first American envoy to Japan, established his legation sixty-seven years ago. It is nearly seven feet tall and is composed of five pieces of granite quarried in the province of Mikawa, the native home of the Tokugawa family.

In an article giving the history of stone lanterns, S. Uenoda, a Japanese member of the staff of the Japan Advertiser, says:

“No object in the realm of Japanese art is perhaps so enduring and at the same time so picturesque and artistic as the stone lantern in the Japanese garden. Few objects of art in the course of their development have been so vitally associated with the main stream of the ancient culture of this empire as that of the stone lantern.”

In referring to the lantern as a gift to the University, he continues:

“It was presented to the School of Journalism as a permanent memorial to the increasing good will and peace between the United States and Japan. The stone lantern as a token of good will and peace is most appropriate because of the fact that it is one of the most enduring and representative objects of art Japan has ever produced, and it is intended to illuminate darkness and shed light on ignorance.”

THIS LANTERN, PRESENTED TO THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI BY THE AMERICA-JAPAN SOCIETY OF TOKYO, WAS OBTAINED BY PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, FROM AN OLD ESTATE NEAR SEMPUKUJI, WHERE TOWNSEND HARRIS, FIRST AMERICAN ENVOY TO JAPAN, ESTABLISHED THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.


DEDICATED NOVEMBER 9, 1926, BY
HIS EXCELLENCY, TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA,
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Plate Which Is Mounted Upon the Stone Placed Near the Lantern.

II. THE OCCASION



Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the America-Japan Society, Through Whom the Gift Was Made.

 JAPANESE stone lantern which was taken from an old estate near the place where Townsend Harris established the first American legation in Japan was presented to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri November 9, 1926, by His Excellency, Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese ambassador to the United States. Several other distinguished guests besides the ambassador were present.

The lantern was sent as a gift from the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, through its president, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa; but in spirit it came as a gift from Japan to America, by virtue of the suggestion made by the Japanese Foreign Office that such a gift be presented to the school. It was accepted on behalf of the University by President Stratton D. Brooks, and on behalf of the Board of Curators by H. J. Blanton, a member of the board and editor and publisher of the Monroe County Appeal, Paris, Mo.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Excellency.

The ambassadorial salute of nineteen guns by the field artillery division of the Reserve Officers Training Corps opened the ceremonies. The academic procession, which had formed in Jesse Hall, the University administration building, then moved down the west side of Francis Quadrangle and across the north end between two ranks of uniformed student members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps standing at salute. The marshal of the procession was Col. M. C. Kerth, U. S. A. Following the ambassador, other guests of the University, President Stratton D. Brooks and H. J. Blanton came the members of the faculty in academic dress.

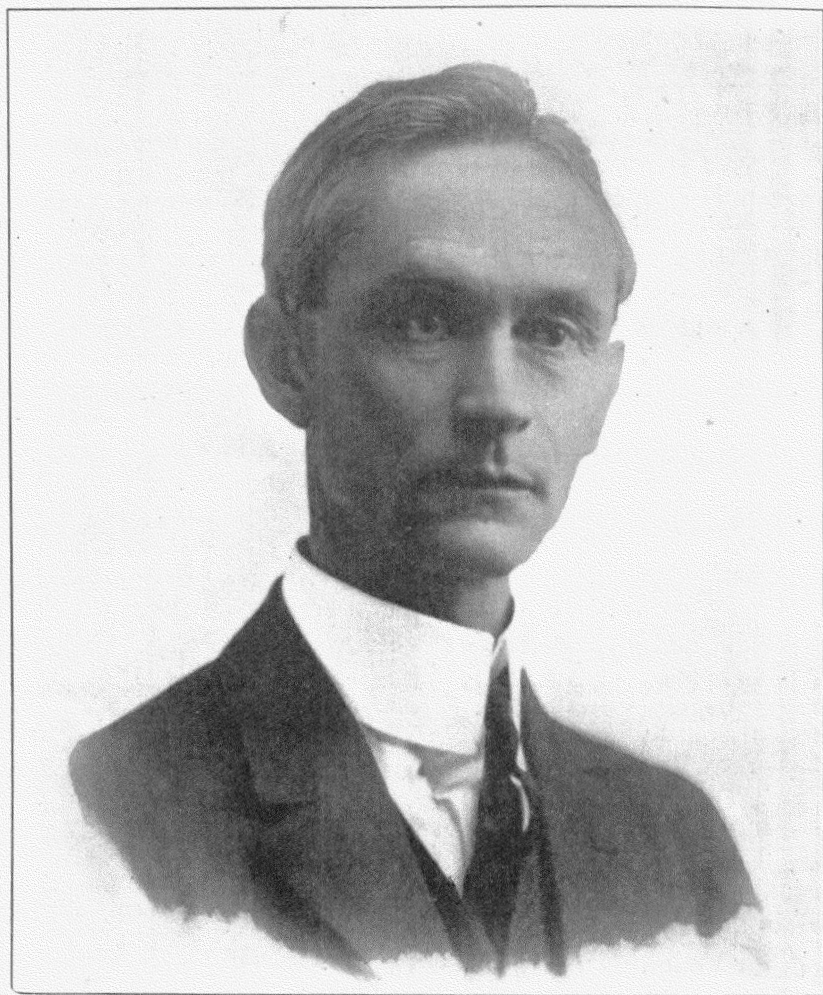
When the members of the procession had assembled east of Jay H. Neff Hall, the lantern was unveiled by the following officers of the student body of the School of Journalism: President, Donald Reynolds of Oklahoma City, Okla.; vice-president, Raymond J. Miller of Chillicothe, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Virginia E. Wood; junior senator, Wilburn E. Moore of St. Joseph, Mo. President Brooks then presented the ambassador.

PRESIDENT BROOKS: "Ladies and gentlemen: I have the privilege of presenting to you His Excellency, Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japan ambassador to the United States."

THE AMBASSADOR: "In the name of the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, through its president, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, and by permission of the Japanese government, I have the honor to present to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri this stone lantern from an old estate, Sempukuji, where Townsend Harris, first American envoy to Japan, established the legation of the United States of America, as a symbol of the friendship which we trust will always exist between these two nations."

PRESIDENT BROOKS: "With appreciation and gratitude I accept this historic gift for the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri."

After forming again, the procession marched to the University Auditorium through another double row of uniformed cadets standing at salute. The audience had already assembled by the time the procession arrived. When the members of the procession had taken their seats on the stage, the following invocation was given by the Reverend S. Willis McKelvey, D.D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Kansas City:



H. J. Blanton.

"We thank Thee, O God, for Thyself. Thou Creator of all life and giver of all blessings, we praise Thee. Thou hast builded a beautiful world and given it to the sons of men, and in love hast Thou commanded us to 'go forth and have dominion.' Thou hast made man in Thine own image with all his rich possibilities of mind and heart and soul. On this beautiful day, on this happy occasion we assemble before Thee in the joy of a far-flung brotherhood. We thank Thee for the hunger for true knowledge in this our own land and among the nations of the earth. We thank Thee for this great institution that brings us together today, and we pray Thy rich blessing upon it. Bless its president and all associated with him in all departments in the instruction of the youth here gathered. Bless also the honored guests of this day, the sons of another land. Bless richly that nation also and lead it with us into more of Thine uplifting and redeeming light. Bless us all in the fellowship of this day in all the exercises of this interesting occasion. And we ask Thy blessings upon us in the Name of Jesus Christ our blessed Savior. Amen."

PRESIDENT BROOKS: "It is my pleasure to present for the introductory address, Mr. H. J. Blanton, a member of the Board of Curators of the University."

ADDRESS BY MR. H. J. BLANTON

MR. BLANTON: "It is a pleasure to this institution, and to the people of Missouri by whom it is supported, when officials or citizens from any distant land find time to come its way. The pleasure becomes greater to many of us if they be from Japan whose advent as a world influence dates from the hour when she opened wide her doors in response to our neighborly knock. The stone lantern that was presented to us this afternoon comes, I am told, from the very neighborhood in which our first legation in Japan was established.

"Speaking for the Board of Curators, of which I have the honor to be a member, I wish to assure our distinguished guests of the gratification of that body, and of the University administration, and of every faculty member and student, at having them with us today. Speaking as a member of the journalistic profession of this state and Nation, I wish to say to them that the newspapers of America will give such publicity to this event that before tomorrow's sun dips into the sea which separates their shores from ours the story will be known in practically every American home, and in one hundred and ten million American hearts the fires of understanding and appreciation will be kindled anew.

"It is significant to me that your gift was made to the School of Journalism. This is because I have come to see in the newspapers of our world the key to nearly every international misunderstanding. More and more they are discouraging rumors, wild statements, and dangerous appeals to prejudice, weapons the demagogue and designing man have used all down the ages for the disruption of neighborly relations between individuals and nations. More and more they are insisting upon facts and exalting the truth, knowing that the truth, as one of our great religious teachers has said, will make us free—free from the doubts, suspicions and misunderstandings that have led so many people into wars they otherwise would have escaped, and into hatreds which persisted with ruinous consequences to the third and fourth generations.

"Nine years ago, when other notables from Japan were honoring us with their presence at a banquet of journalists, I asserted that a better acquaintance among the newspaper men of our world would result in a better understanding and more co-operation among the people they served. Out of such an acquaintance, it was pointed out, there might be evolved an international newspaper brotherhood that would stand as a barrier between old-time irritations and frictions and the awful consequences to which they so frequently had led. This assertion is being vindicated by the Press Congress of the World, whose president and directing genius is the honored dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and whose membership includes the most influential journalists of Japan. Its annual deliberations are bringing to the press of every land new conceptions of duty and responsibility. A few years hence, thanks to the spirit of fraternity and responsibility Dean Williams and other leaders are developing, the task of arousing people to the fighting pitch and converting entire countries into armed camps will be much harder than heretofore has been the case, and will be undertaken only after the journalists of interested nations have satisfied themselves and their constituents that extreme measures are justified by existing facts.

"The fact that such a large percentage of Japan's journalists come to the United States for their professional training greatly simplifies the task of maintaining neighborly relations between the ancient empire and our modern republic. The co-operation they give to their government and to the very able men it calls to the public service at home and abroad is a co-operation based upon intelligent conception of Japanese ideals and Japanese responsibilities. But we would not have our distinguished guests believe that we consider that Japanese students and their nation reap all the profits from the teaching of journalism and other professions in our universities. Far from it. Through those students we become acquainted with Japan and come to know her as our big sister of the Orient, as a fellow worker in the cause of education, as a comrade in the development of world commerce, world progress, and world peace.

"The lantern we received today is made of imperishable stone. It is a fitting emblem of the enduring friendship between America and the mighty people among whom it was fashioned. It will be to the present and future generations who come this way a monument to international good will as well as an expression of the artistic and utilitarian temperament of the Japanese race. And as the people in every community of our Nation see it pictured in tomorrow's papers and read of the spirit which prompted its transfer to the campus of this university they will be further confirmed in their determination that there must always be peace, understanding and good will between America and Japan; that there must be no rivalry other than the rivalry of honest endeavor; that there must be no other feeling than that of brotherly love, no other ambition than the continued development of national ideals and the safeguarding of individual rights, no other war than war on ignorance, selfishness, injustice, and greed.

"On behalf of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri and the teeming millions who make up the citizenship of our great state, I again return thanks for the lantern and the spirit which prompted the gift. I now have the pleasure of introducing to this audience His Excellency, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese ambassador to the United States, who will address us."

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY, TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA

MR. MATSUDAIRA: "It is a great privilege to me to be with you on this occasion. Though this is my first visit here, the University of Missouri and particularly its School of Journalism have long been known to us. I am glad to note that this school has already established a brilliant record of having made great contribution to the progress of journalism in this country and elsewhere. It has trained a number of our young men; it has also sent to my country many of your young journalists. You will be glad to know that in their respective spheres of activity in Japan, these sons of yours are engaged in a work worthy of their mother institution.

"The mission on which I have come to you today is a happy one, for I am here formally to present to you, on behalf of the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, of which I have the privilege of being a member, a stone lantern, the gift of that society to the School of Journalism of this University. In performing this function I am asked by the America-Japan Society to convey to you, both faculty and students, its sincere good will and friendship. The gift itself is a modest one, yet it is an expression of the regard which the Japanese people hold toward the American people.

"You are no doubt interested in knowing something of the America-Japan Society. Its membership comprises leading members of our Parliament, high government officials, generals and admirals, journalists, university professors, bankers and business men, together with prominent American residents in Japan. It was organized some fifteen years ago by our noted publicists who had at heart the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries. Its original president was Viscount Kaneko, who was one of the Japanese students sent to the United States by the Japanese government and who was graduated from Harvard University in 1878. A sincere admirer of America, Viscount Kaneko has devoted the best years of his life to the promotion of better understanding between our two countries, but, to our regret, he resigned as president in 1924. It is, however, a consolation that the society was able to enlist the service of Prince Tokugawa as his successor.

"The prince, a distinguished son of the last of the shoguns, has for many years been president of the House of Peers, the 'Upper House' of our legislature. Not only has he been an outstanding figure in Japan's domestic affairs, but he has been deeply interested in the promotion of amicable relations between Japan and foreign nations. Doubtless you will recall his name, for he was one of Japan's delegates to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

"Of the stone lantern itself I am reluctant to say much, for one does not like to talk about one's own gift. If I venture upon this delicate ground, it is simply because the unusual nature of this present seems to call for an explanation. I feel that many of you have little idea of what the stone lantern means to the Japanese.

"There are many types of stone lanterns. This particular one is of the Rikiu model.

"Rikiu was a celebrated master of the Tea Ceremonial in the latter half of the sixteenth century. He it was who collated and synthesized the rules of the various schools of the Tea Ceremonial, and thus established a school of his own which finds many followers to this day. Into the history of this ceremonial

I shall not enter. You will find an able exposition of it in a charming English book called 'The Book of Tea,' written by a Japanese scholar, Mr. Okakura Kakuzo.

"Essential to the practice of the Rite of Tea (for it was nothing less than a rite) is a house, especially built for the purpose, in a landscape garden also designed for the purpose. To add charm to such a garden and also to invest it with something of religious solemnity, Rikiu, the tea master, placed in it a stone lantern. This lantern was so well designed that the followers of the Rikiu school of tea usually placed in their gardens stone lanterns of the same design. The lantern which is now yours is a counterpart of the Rikiu lantern designed three centuries and a half ago.

"I have intimated that the stone lantern has a religious significance. Archeologists tell us that it originated in ancient Persia, where it was used to burn holy light in worshipping the gods. If you go to Japan you will notice that the approaches to the Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples are invariably adorned with rows of stone lanterns. As the stone lantern is used for sacred purposes, the light which burns in it is no common light but a holy fire. In olden times it was the fixed rule to fill the lamp within the lantern with the purest vegetable oil and with no other kind. In lighting the lamp only flint and steel were used by the strictly orthodox, for it was considered a sacrilege to use impure materials in producing the holy fire.

"But there is something still more significant about this particular lantern. It is not a new lantern, but one of the lanterns found in the garden adjoining Sempukuji—a famous Buddhist temple in Tokyo, in the inner precincts of which Mr. Townsend Harris, the first American diplomatic envoy to Japan, established himself and his official quarters.

"It was in 1857 that Mr. Harris entered Tokyo, then called Yedo, and took up his temporary abode in this Buddhist temple—a solitary, yet picturesque place, consisting of ancient structures surrounded by aged trees. Here Harris lived alone save for his able interpreter and a squad of Japanese guards. It was a troubled time. Japan was in a state of turmoil due to the sudden reversal of the ancient policy of seclusion. Mr. Harris found Yedo seething with anti-foreign sentiment born of a misunderstanding of the motives and intentions of the foreign powers. A few foreigners had even succumbed to the swords of misguided patriots, and on the evening of Jan. 14, 1860, it was Mr. Harris' misfortune to find that his interpreter had been killed in the streets of Tokyo. Stirred by this regrettable incident, some of the foreign envoys withdrew to Yokohama, but Mr. Harris declined to join them. Much as he deplored the loss of his able aid, he was not blind to the fact that the temporary disorder was the inevitable result of the sudden opening of Japan's doors, and that the Japanese authorities were, in the circumstances, doing their best to protect the foreigners. Not only did Harris refuse to leave Tokyo with the other envoys but he was so confident of his safety that every morning he rode on horseback along the outer moats of the shogun's castle.

"It would be superfluous to add that Japan owes much to Commodore Perry, as she does to Townsend Harris. The story of Perry and his mission in Japan is familiar to you. He it was who came to Japan in 1853 and concluded a treaty of amity with the shogun's government—the first treaty Japan had ever made with any foreign nation. That memorable instrument opens with these significant words:

"There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace and a sincere and cordial amity between the United States, on the one part, and the Empire of Japan, on the other, and between their people, respectively, without exception of persons or places."

"Successful as was Commodore Perry in opening intercourse with Japan, it was Townsend Harris who, by inexhaustible patience, rare tact, and sympathetic understanding of Japan's difficult position, succeeded in convincing the Japanese authorities that the American government had no evil designs but was sincerely desirous of establishing a relationship of mutual friendship with Japan. He spent several months in negotiation with the shogun's government and finally concluded the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in 1858 between our two countries. So completely did Mr. Harris win the confidence of the Japanese authorities, who, at the beginning, were very bitter against him, that when he was about to return home they begged him to remain in Japan.

"It was under such circumstances that Japan entered into intercourse with the United States. Ever since, the history of our relations with this country has been one of peace and friendship—not always unblemished nor perfect, but nevertheless sound and enduring. The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between the two countries not only opened Japan to the world, but also opened the world to Japan. Your scholars and missionaries, as well as your merchants, came to Japan; and at the same time Japan sent her leaders to America and Europe to seek knowledge at the fountain head of western civilization. We have also sent many students to colleges and universities in the United States. I am glad of this opportunity to express appreciation of the kind reception and warm treatment given them by their professors and by fellow students alike. I am glad also to be able to say that many of these students after their return home have played important roles in the upbuilding of new Japan. Some of them have been appointed cabinet ministers, others have been elected to the legislature, and still others have become leading figures in the world of affairs and in the field of science. Our banks were organized after the American pattern. Our educational system was originally adopted from America though it was later remodeled according to our own needs. With the cementing of these cultural ties between our two countries, commerce between them progressed apace. It is indeed a matter of mutual satisfaction that the greatest trade that crosses the Pacific is that between America and Japan. Japan is the largest purchaser of American commodities on the other side of the Pacific, while the United States is, in turn, our best customer.

"But I must not stray. The point that I wish to emphasize is that this stone lantern was found in the garden adjoining the premises of Sempukuji, where lived Townsend Harris. I am told that this lantern was made some seventy years ago, just about the time when our relations with this country began. It is indeed in recollection of these early associations that the America-Japan Society has chosen this particular lantern for presentation to this renowned institution.

"Apart from its historical significance, this stone lantern, it seems to me, is a fit symbol for the School of Journalism. In Japan the press is often called the lighthouse for the sea of society. In this stone lantern I see a miniature lighthouse. It illuminates the darkness even as the press enlightens society.

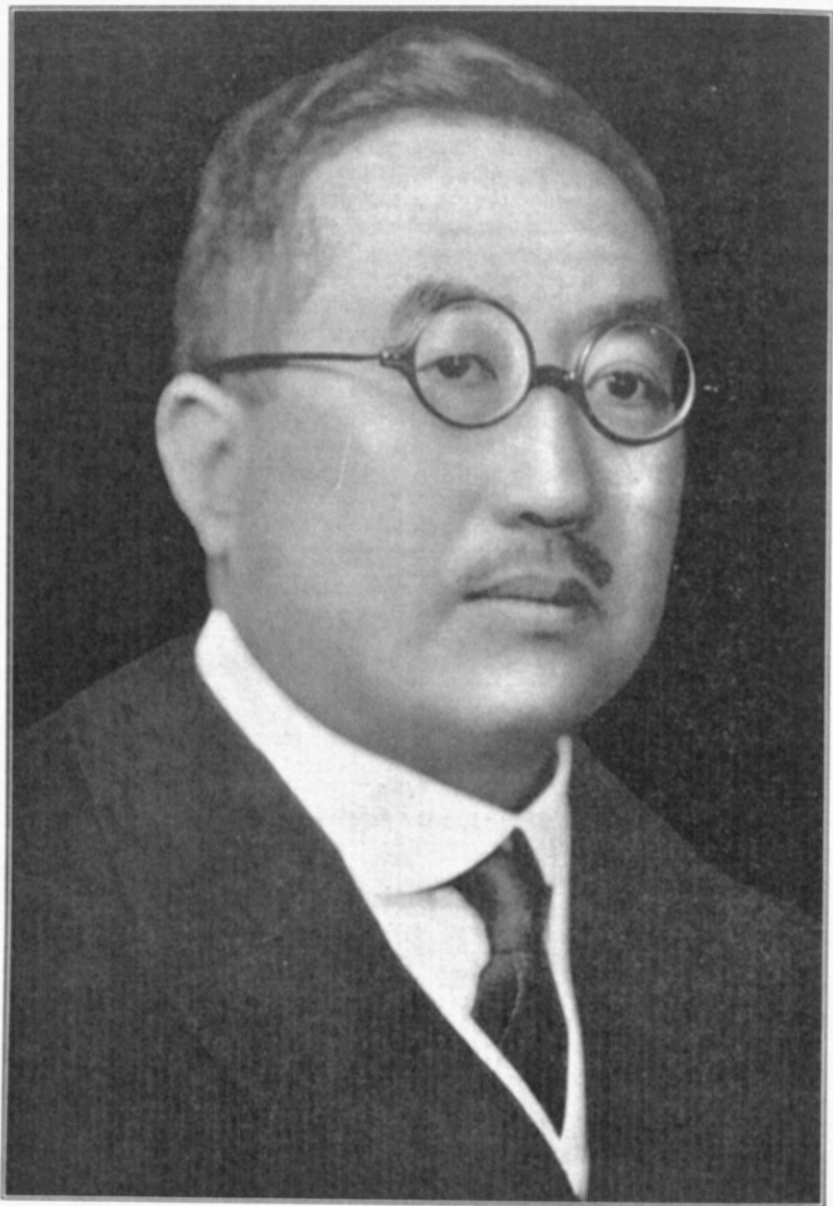


Photo by Underwood & Underwood
Ambassador Matsudaira.

Hewn out of stone, it is indestructible, and it braves storm and defies stress, just as the press stands its ground against obstruction, oppression and persecution. And as the light that burns within the lantern is a holy light, the ideals which are the driving force of the press, must be pure and unselfish if it is to perform its proper function as an agency of enlightenment.

"It is trite to say that in the civilized world the newspapers wield a great influence in domestic as well as international affairs. This is particularly the case with the press of this country which, from the wealth of its natural resources and the virility of its people, occupies the foremost place in the world. Your press is indeed a mighty institution. While enlightening and steering the public opinion in this country, it is exercising at the same time no small influence in the formation of world opinion on all subjects affecting the common interests of humanity.

"The modern press, with the ramifications of its news-gathering system, with its cable, wire and radio service, and with all its marvellous printing and photographic processes, has become an indispensable medium for the exchange of sentiments and thoughts and ideas among nations. Through this medium the utterances of a statesman or a publicist are spread throughout the world.

"Diplomacy in these modern days is no longer the exclusive function of trained diplomats, but has become a function which can be performed satisfactorily only through co-operation between the government and the people. And as the people gather their knowledge of current events largely through the columns of the newspapers, the responsibility of the press and the men who make it is obvious. This responsibility can be met, I think, only by the honest endeavor to obtain true, unadulterated, and authentic facts.

"Under the modern press system, the Pacific, wide as it is, no longer separates the countries bordering its waters. Daily and nightly, through the countless columns of the press, Tokyo hearkens to New York and New York to Tokyo. It may be that one way to promote better understanding between Japan and America through the instrumentality of the press is to increase the volume of trans-Pacific news by lowering cable or radio rates for press matters. Undoubtedly this is desirable, and we are striving to bring this about, but in order to attain the desired end of promoting international understanding we must place even greater importance upon the sound judgment and good intention essential to the true valuation of news and the honest expression of opinion.

"The relationship of peace and friendship so happily begun and so consistently maintained between the United States and Japan is a tradition which shall persist forever. With this tradition cherished and preserved on both sides, there is no fear that the peace of the Pacific will be disturbed. And in the preservation of this tradition of peace and friendship, the young men and women of both America and Japan have a significant role to play, for the world of tomorrow belongs to the youth of today. Your sires and ours opened intercourse between the two countries by pledging themselves to establish 'a perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity' between them. We of the present generation have on our part striven to contribute what we can toward the perpetuation of the tradition thus inaugurated. Whether the tradition will endure in the decades and generations to come will largely be determined by the training and the mental attitude of the young men and women in both countries who are today seeking knowledge at various institutions of learning."

In concluding his address, the ambassador expressed his appreciation of the reception given him upon his arrival at the University.

Dr. John Pickard, chairman of the University Faculty's Committee on Honorary Degrees, was then recognized by the president.

DR. PICKARD: "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, and elected by the Board of Curators, and is now presented in order that the degree may be conferred; His Excellency, Tsuneco Matsudaira, Japanese ambassador to the United States."

PRESIDENT BROOKS: "Tsuneco Matsudaira, Master of Arts of the Imperial University of Japan, student in law and politics, upon high and helpful missions for your government, in China, France, Russia, England, America; worthy representative of a great and friendly nation as ambassador to the United States, distinguished in diplomacy for eminent service as promotor of peace and concord through sympathetic understanding; scholar, writer, statesman:

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

The Reverend Dr. McKelvey closed the exercises with a benediction.

THE BANQUET

The formal banquet given by the University at the Knights of Columbus Students' Home in the evening opened with the saying of grace by the Reverend Dr. McKelvey followed by toasts to the president of the United States and the emperor of Japan. Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism was toastmaster.

In the first speech of the evening, President Brooks paid tribute to Japan and referred to that nation as "an empire of progress, most marked in rapidity of progress." In the next address, C. L. Hobart, president of the Missouri Press Association, called attention to the significance of the gift of the lantern to the School of Journalism and emphasized the responsibility of the journalist "in these days when the nations of the globe are as 'next door' neighbors."

Several messages and letters of congratulation were then read by Dr. J. C. Jones, president emeritus of the University.

Teijiro Tamura, Japanese consul at Chicago, who was one of the guests of the day, gave a short talk in which he referred to Japan and the United States as close neighbors despite the fact that they are separated by a ten-day journey by water.

Louis T. Golding, publisher of the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press, gave the next address. He said, "The peoples of the world have assumed the control of their own affairs, domestic and international," and only to the extent they are truthfully informed by the newspapers of the world can they make sound and wise decisions.

Professor Jay William Hudson, who represented the University on the program, spoke on the aid education has been in promoting a better understanding among nations and said that education is a great force for helping to bring about international co-operation.

His Excellency, Tsuneo Matsudaira, was the closing speaker. He addressed the audience informally as follows:

"I rise to respond to your call with diffidence. I was brought up in those days in my country when a man of few words was looked upon as a man of wisdom. Consequently I had few opportunities to train myself in public speaking. It is not easy for me, even in this country where every person seems to have the gift of ready speech, to overcome this lack in my early training.

"Indeed, the ease and grace with which Americans acquit themselves on the public platform in every conceivable situation is one of the things about your people that always brings out enviable comment from Japanese travelers. The first Japanese embassy to your country, sent in response to the notable efforts of Townsend Harris in 1860, was royally entertained at San Francisco, at Philadelphia, at New York, as well as by your president and secretary of state at Washington. The diaries kept by two of the party were published sometime ago. You would be very much amused, I am sure, if you could read some of the comments about their experiences with your customs. They had never before been out of Japan and knew nothing of occidental ways. But, astonished and impressed as they were with the things they saw, they repeatedly speak of the impression made upon them by your banquets and by your toastmasters and ready after-dinner speakers.

"One instance they relate I recall, where, at a banquet in their honor, after the speaker had finished his complimentary remarks in welcoming these Japanese guests, they, watching closely to see what to do, arose along with all

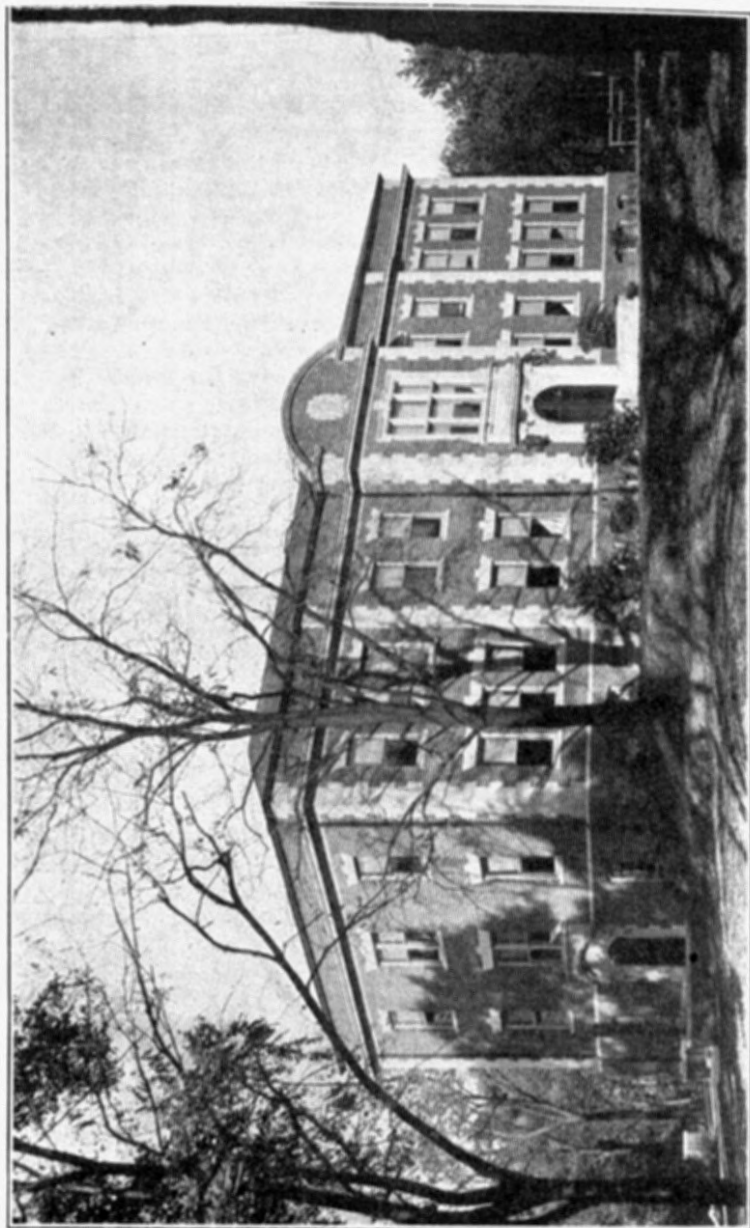
the company and joined vigorously in the handclapping applause given in their own honor.

"Though I have not succeeded in acquiring this graceful art of after-dinner speaking, I cannot resume my seat without telling you how my heart has been touched by friendly sentiment expressed toward my country and by all the kindly courtesies and warm hospitality which have been extended to me since my arrival here. You have made me feel very welcome and very much at home and I am most grateful to you for all this.

"Neither can I let this opportunity go by without referring to the great honor done me this afternoon when your University conferred upon me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Coming from a university which has been created by the citizens of one of the great states of the United States and itself having done work of such worth as to place it among the great seats of higher learning of your country, I am proud to be thus honored by the University of Missouri. I shall try to be a worthy alumnus of this splendid institution. I must ask the president, the Board of Curators and the faculty to accept my warm thanks for the signal honor which they have conferred upon me and which I accept as an expression of friendship toward my country.

"I hope, ladies and gentlemen, that when I may have the pleasure of revisiting your institution some day, I shall have made such progress in the postprandial art and also in mastering the perplexities of your language that I shall not need to lean as heavily for support upon this paper which I hold in my hand as I do tonight. However, I still have a long way to go in this matter and the road is what I think you say, 'a rocky one.'"

III. MESSAGES AND LETTERS
OF CONGRATULATION



Jay H. Neff Hall, at the Side of Which the Stone Lantern Was Placed.

Photo by Parsons



ANY letters and messages of felicitation and congratulation on the presentation of the lantern were received from various sources, among which were the following:

FROM BARON SHIDEHARA

Foreign Minister of Japan

The University of Missouri was the first institution of learning to recognize the necessity of including the study of journalism in its curriculum. From its School of Journalism issues a steady stream of young men who intend to make journalism their career, and are fully qualified to take the judicial and impartial view of affairs so necessary in those who conduct our great newspapers. Dean Williams has been an honored visitor in our country and not a few of the students trained by him have held journalistic posts in Tokyo, where their work has tended consistently toward the bettering of relations between Japan and the United States and the strengthening of the bonds of friendship which already so firmly unite the two countries.

We Japanese recognize fully and frankly the good work of the School of Journalism. It is but fitting that, as a small token of appreciation for the institution which initiated so hopeful a move, the America-Japan Society of Tokyo should present the University with a typical piece of Japanese workmanship in the shape of a stone lantern. It is confidently hoped that as the students look at the mellowed stone, they will realize that the United States and Japan are also old friends, and that as time has softened the outline of the lantern and smoothed down all sharp corners, so time has worked between the two friends.

FROM VISCOUNT TADASHIRO INOUE

Minister of Railways and President of the Pan-Pacific Club

Permit me to take this pleasant opportunity, extended through your representative in Tokyo, of expressing the best wishes of the members of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo to you and your institution in carrying on your work of furthering a better appreciation of the problems of the peoples of our two nations.

We are indeed pleased to know that the America-Japan Society here has presented to the University of Missouri School of Journalism an old stone lantern of Japan, which we hope will stand not only as an ornament on your campus but an ever-present symbol of the friendship of our peoples, a material link or symbol that will recall that friendship.

In my capacity as president of the Pan-Pacific Club in Tokyo, I have the honor and the privilege of extending to you our most hearty co-operation at all times in your efforts to attain the high ideal of international amity through the training of capable and earnest men and women who will disseminate in an intelligent and sympathetic way the news, one nation to another, which we understand marks the endeavor and aim of your institution.

I hope that the formal presentation of the lantern at Columbia through Ambassador Matsudaira will be a most pleasant and auspicious occasion.

FROM E. W. FRAZAR

Vice-president of the America-Japan Society

In sending over the old stone lantern to be placed in the grounds of the University of Missouri, the members of the America-Japan Society unite in the hope that it may prove symbolic of the spirit of the times, and do its part in enlightening the minds of all who come within its influence, making clear and bright the spirit of good will and friendship felt for the people of America by the people of Japan, including the foreigners enjoying their hospitality. Just as it has stood for so many years in one of Tokyo's oldest and most beautiful gardens, an inspiration and beacon of spiritual light and thought, so may it prove a guide to all who desire a true knowledge of the real heart of Japan, and dispel all shadows and misunderstandings, which may now or hereafter arise.

It seems to me most appropriate that a lantern of old Japan should be sent to the Alma Mater of the splendidly equipped and high-minded group of men who have come from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri to the capital city of Tokyo to assist in interpreting to the people of Japan the news of and from America, and to broadcast to the American public the high ambitions, the sincere good will and the real facts about Japan and her eighty million people.

As an American resident in Yokohama and Tokyo for thirty years, I personally wish to express my appreciation of the excellent service rendered through the local press, and especially the Japan Advertiser, by the graduates of your School of Journalism.

I hope that you will have glorious weather, a big gathering and a great success, and in sending these greetings venture to hope that my fellow countrymen may extend to Japan that same measure of generosity of mind that they did financially at the time of the great disaster of Sept. 1, 1923—an act of human kindness, sympathy and help which Judge Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, upon his arrival in Tokyo, will find has touched the heart of every Japanese and will never be forgotten.

FROM HIROSI SAITO

Consul-General of Japan

It is indeed my sincere regret that I have now to communicate to you my final decision of refraining from coming to Columbia, which decision has been enforced upon me by the call of manifold official duties in New York.

While I am thus deprived of the privilege and pleasure of being with you on this occasion, I am nevertheless fully conscious of the great significance that attaches to the unique gift of Prince Tokugawa as president of the America-Japan Society to the School of Journalism. It is no doubt a token of appreciation of the work of your noble institution which undertakes to help diffuse the light of truth to illumine the darkness of fear and misunderstanding. It is further a fitting symbol of the genuine and enduring friendship that Japan entertains toward the United States.

Stone lanterns are dear to the Japanese heart as objects of artless beauty and reassuring comfort in private gardens, parks or temple yards. I hope that the happy choice of Prince Tokugawa will also give joy to the American eye and I am sure that it will always serve to convey the message of lasting good will from my country and people.

With highest esteem to you, President Brooks, Mr. Martin and your other associates, and with best wishes for the success of the occasion.

FROM FRANK B. KELLOGG
Secretary of State

I regret very much that it was impossible for me to accept the invitation of Dean Williams to be present at the presentation to the School of Journalism by his Excellency, the Japanese ambassador, of the stone lantern sent by the America-Japan society, and I send these words of greeting as evidence of my interest in the occasion and of my appreciation of its significance.

The choice of a stone lantern as a token of friendship by the America-Japan Society is a very happy one, and that it should have been obtained from the site of the first American legation in Japan is of more than ordinary interest to me. To all of us stone is the material symbolic of strength and durability; in the Japanese national anthem the greatest imaginable period of time is described as "until pebbles become rocks overgrown with moss"; and I hope and believe that the friendly intercourse between the United States and Japan which began with the labors of Townsend Harris within sight of the rays of this very lantern, and which has happily existed through the seventy years that have elapsed, will continue without interruption so long as stone shall endure.

As this lantern brings to you some knowledge and understanding of things Japanese, so those of your school who take up work in Japan, as many from your school have done, will take to that country some knowledge of the United States; even those of you whose work may lie within the borders of our own country will have opportunity to assist in the perpetuation of good international relations. I am confident that the work of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and of its individual members and graduates will contribute to that end, to the attainment of which this lantern cannot fail to be an added inspiration, standing as it does as a token of the friendship of a great nation.

FROM B. W. FLEISHER
Publisher of the Japan Advertiser, Tokyo

I regret that sickness prevents my acceptance of the very kind invitation of the president of the University of Missouri and of the dean of the School of Journalism to be with you on this interesting occasion. I had the good fortune to be a guest of the School of Journalism at the "Made in Japan" Banquet a few years ago at Columbia, Mo., which event was also largely a contribution from the America-Japan Society of Tokyo, as is this historic stone lantern which was formally presented today by His Excellency, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese ambassador to the United States.

Through the work of the graduates of the School of Journalism, the University of Missouri has contributed more to a fuller and more correct knowledge between the peoples of the United States and Japan than any other institution. This is a broad statement, but I have no hesitation in making it nor fear of contradiction.

In the past ten years probably not less than two score of graduates of the School of Journalism have been on the staff of the Japan Advertiser and the Trans-Pacific. The dean himself has honored us with a stay and has visited Japan and China two or three times during that period, while Prof. Frank L. Martin was the first of the University of Missouri men to join the staff of the Japan Advertiser. At periods we have had as many as twelve University of Missouri men at one time. At the present time there are eight graduates of the School of Journalism on our staff. These men are interpreting not only

the West to the East, particularly the United States to Japan, but at the same time they are also interpreting Japan to the United States. For while they are on the staff of the Japan Advertiser, they are at the same time the Japan correspondents for many of the leading American dailies, such as the New York Times, New York World, New York Herald-Tribune, Christian Science Monitor, and scores of other American newspapers and periodicals, and also of English daily publications. At different periods practically every large news dissemination agency, such as the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, Consolidated Press, etc., has been represented in Japan by University of Missouri graduates. Practically all of these men have spent at least three years in Japan and many of them after leaving Japan have become members of the staffs of leading newspapers and news dissemination organizations in the United States. You will find them in London, in Paris, in Peking, in Washington, in New York, in San Francisco, and in other important centers. They are all young men, and from these men I am hopeful and confident that the great interpreters of the East to the West and the West to the East will be developed.

As an American resident in Japan, as founder of the America-Japan Society and as publisher of the Japan Advertiser, I take special pride in the international aspect of the work which is being accomplished through the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and I believe that in no field has that work been more conspicuously successful than in Japan; though it is by no means confined to Japan. Throughout the Far East the work of the graduates of the School of Journalism is everywhere evident and actively constructive in its efforts and results.

This historic lantern which was presented today is a lasting monument to that constructive contribution of the University of Missouri in the international field, the importance of which looms always larger as the world continues to grow always smaller.

This lantern is an illuminating tribute to the broad vision of the dean, Dr. Walter Williams, who is a rare and great leader, for the distinguishing characteristic of the graduates of this institution is that all of these young men go out into the world imbued and inspired by his high ideals of the duties in their chosen profession as journalists and of their obligations and responsibilities in the international field for constructive effort.

It is an appropriate gift. The School of Journalism of the University of Missouri is a torchbearer, dispelling the darkness of ignorance in the international field, and especially as applied to the Orient, through the interpretation of the East in the West and of the West in the East—the two great divisions of the world where the culture and psychology are in such striking contrast and where illumination is most needed.

May this lantern stand for the ages to come as a symbol of the University of Missouri's contribution of light to this great and worthy cause—the development and dissemination of a more correct knowledge among the different peoples of the world and thereby the promotion of better international understanding and relationships.

APPENDIX

The following addresses were among those delivered at the banquet:

BY C. L. HOBART

President of the Missouri Press Association

This is indeed an auspicious occasion. From every angle it can be viewed with satisfaction. It owes its existence to two happy circumstances—on the one hand, an act of service; on the other, an act of appreciation. But what a vast deal of the real philosophy of human life may be found in those two simple things. Our modern life is complex, with vast achievements and phenomenally rapid strides, yet in the last analysis the human heart is the governing factor and these two things—perhaps not so simple as they appear—touch its main-springs. Service and appreciation bring life and health to the community in which we “live and move and have our being.” They do the same in the state and Nation. It is a logical deduction that they will do as much among the nations of the earth though differing in tongue and racial characteristics. “Service” in this instance is used in its most comprehensive sense. It is service that cannot be measured in the known media of exchange. No commercial terms can measure this testimonial of appreciation. Notwithstanding its intrinsic value—an art treasure of rare beauty—it is withal a symbol of something that only the human heart can catalog.

The gift is highly significant. A lantern, that which encases and protects the light which illumines the way, given to an institution whose sole aim is the making of light bearers and preparing them for that necessary part of the world's work, the shedding of light in the dark places. We might say, in the newspaper vocabulary, that light and truth are synonyms. Human beings cannot live normally in darkness; we must have light. Neither can we live in ignorance; we must have truth. And it must be the truth as it is understood in the oath in the court of law, “the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.” In our own land, no problem was ever solved without this “truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.” On no other basis can international problems be solved. The graver the problem, the greater the need of truth.

We are no longer isolated. I can remember when a voyage across the Atlantic within seven days was considered a marvel. Today—I may be exaggerating, who can say?—that may soon be a matter of as many hours. It wasn't long ago that months were required to send a letter to Asia. Today telegraph and cable make communication a matter of hours, and the wireless may reduce that to seconds.

In these days when the nations of the globe are as “next door” neighbors, how great is the responsibility of the journalist! In his hands he holds the power that can be wielded for good or ill. It is a responsibility on which the metropolitan daily holds no monopoly. Of the several hundred papers which I have the honor to represent, many are issued weekly in circumscribed territory, but they circulate among American citizens who are part of that mass which forms that intangible thing called public opinion. We may be told that the United States holds such and such an opinion of a certain foreign nation. That statement may be true, but is that opinion based on facts, and facts that are disseminated among the whole people? If that opinion does not rest on facts, in other words, “the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,” it cannot be a correct opinion, and there is great probability it may result in evil. If the

opinion is wrong, on whom rests the responsibility? On the journalist, in city and village, because he alone is the intermediary between those in power and the people. If he is sincere and courageous—and no journalist worthy of the name is other—all is well. The press of America, metropolitan and provincial accepts this responsibility with gladness and hope.

This happy occasion justifies our great state in the pride it feels. The United States enjoys close contact with that first power on the other side of the Pacific, and we of Missouri are deeply gratified over our part in that benign condition. Our state press association may be pardoned a little boasting because it is given credit for having brought into being this great institution with its beloved dean, whose graduates have gone to Japan and worked, not alone at appointed tasks for stipulated remuneration, but have rendered service whose far-reaching effects have found generous response in the heart of a great people.

The ravages of time may crumble this beautiful work of art, but the spirit which prompted the gift will live through the ages.

BY LOUIS T. GOLDING

Publisher of the St. Joseph News-Press

In the last analysis, the influence of the press upon international relations is the influence of information. If knowledge is clouded, understanding is difficult, if not impossible. Although the press as we know it, is one of the outstanding manifestations of our modern life, the principle of its informative influence upon national action is by no means modern. In early modern times when diplomacy was first beginning to develop finesse, international information was recognized as a fundamental requirement. The ancient forerunner of the foreign press correspondent of today may not have had as many opportunities, nor obtained as many facts, but he wrought the same cause.

The Venetian ambassador writing to the oligarchy that ruled Venice called it a republic, or the humbler correspondent whose letters came to the dingy house in Augsburg that sheltered the Fuggers, the first international bankers, or the Spanish ambassador sending word to Phillip II. of the latest conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, was supplying as best he could, the need of international information. The masters these men served, were princes and governments, and the interests they watched were those of dynasties and crowns, but they began a system of international news reporting which under forms and in various bands, principally diplomatic, served the purpose until the modern newspaper came to take its place.

The great London Times achieved in the mid-Victorian era, results in the international sphere that made and unmade governments and shaped national policies. Delane in London with the aid of Blowitz in Paris, made Bismarck and Napoleon III. attentive readers of the Times, but the Times, great newspaper that it was and is, then reached and influenced only the governing class of Great Britain. The facts it reported were influential because they swayed minds who swerved the destinies of Europe and much of the world.

Today, there are no governing classes. The peoples of the world have assumed the control of their own affairs, domestic and international. Only as they are truthfully informed, can their judgment be sound and wise. The destiny that rested in a former time upon the caprice of rulers and ministers now bears upon the enfranchised millions. It is the task and obligation of the modern press that those millions, whether they face the Atlantic or the Pacific

or both, shall have clear knowledge of each other's manners, methods, hopes and aspirations.

To effect this in the face of the manifest obstacles of distance, differences in language, customs and standards, is a work of the greatest difficulty, but of the highest honor and dignity. Generally, the press has recognized its duty in this regard, and in all countries earnestly seeks truthfully to lay before its readers world conditions, but the word truth needs definition. Mere verbal truth will not do. It must be truth with understanding, truth with sympathetic appreciation; in fact, truth with such a setting, descriptive, analytical and critical as will put the event in its true light.

The purveyor of international information has always been under temptation. The ancient letter writers were tempted to please their masters. The modern press is tempted by the specious suggestion that its readers desire the sensational and the jingo. Whether the yellow and sensational newspaper is printed in New York or Tokyo or Paris or London, its temptation is the same. In every country there are those too ready to believe in the evil character and conduct of the inhabitants of other lands. When a Chauvinistic statesman in America makes a slurring comment upon our neighbor across the Pacific, or a satirical Englishman invites attention to the resemblance of Uncle Sam and Shylock, or an ultra-patriotic Japanese society demonstrates against America, or a French crowd heckles American tourists on a Paris Boulevard, it probably is the duty of the press to report the incident, and if it does so, there is an urgent obligation to describe it in its true perspective.

It must be made evident that the American politician is appealing for votes that the satirical Englishman has his eye on the competition of American trade; that the Japanese demonstrators are very youthful, or that the French boulevardiers are taking too seriously the boastfulness of some of our compatriots touring in that beautiful country.

Rapidity of communication, while opening a door of opportunity to the press, lays another burden upon it. When the hasty word or ill-judged act can within the hour be reported half a world away to countless millions whose reactions to the mere raw facts are themselves as quickly transmitted, it becomes evident that increasing care must guard international news that events may be set before foreign peoples in the light in which they appear at home. Age-long connection, ties of established trade, the shorter distance, the multiplication of cables, have connected America more closely with Europe than with Asia. The volume of information going to the press of all countries across the Atlantic tends more justly to inform public opinion on both shores of that ocean than is possible at present in relation to the Pacific. It is across that vast sea that the American press, and for that matter the Asiatic and particularly the Japanese press, must find its greatest opportunity for service in the development of international understanding and amity. The obstacles of limited and over-worked cable and radio services must be overcome that the East and the West as they face each other, may learn to know, and in knowing, to better understand.

I take it that it was not by chance that it was a lantern that was today presented to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri. Those whose gracious courtesy conceived this graceful act, chose a gift in the significant form of a light-giver. We, who have by the daily rising of the sun been taught to accept light from the East, have now received it from the West. Shall we not receive it then, especially those of us who are engaged in the work of the press,

as an indication of a desire that light upon the affairs of that ancient Empire may be shed in this country through our press, and contrariwise, that those upon whom rests the burden of describing and interpreting this country to the great Japanese nation through its press may have light to see clearly? That each may write the truth and with justice present a convincing and illuminating picture, may I not suggest a rule of conduct paraphrased from the ancient law of the Golden Rule, "Write truth of others as you would have others write truth of yourself." With such a rule, the press of each country may go forward with its work of conveying international information secure in the faith that with knowledge will come understanding, and with understanding, better relations, amity and lasting peace.

Among the editorials written about the presentation of the lantern are the following:

JAPAN AND AMERICA

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Tuesday at Columbia, Mo., the Japanese ambassador to the United States, Tsuneo Matsudaira, officiated at the presentation of an ancient Japanese stone lantern to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, a gift and a tribute from the America-Japan Society of Tokyo. Why, many may ask, is this relic given to a school of journalism, and to this particular School of Journalism; and why is it regarded as a matter of sufficient importance to bring the chief representative of Japan from Washington to participate in the presentation?

There are few who realize the powerful influence the School of Journalism at Columbia is exercising in the promotion of international friendship. The oldest school of its kind in existence, it has from the first drawn to it students from abroad and these have gradually increased in number. Thus many of the leading editors and publishers of Japan have obtained the rudiments of their training in journalism from this center of learning in Missouri and look upon this School of Journalism as their professional alma mater. These men have gone back to Japan with an understanding of this country that is promotive of friendly feeling, and most, if not all of them, are using their power as journalists to encourage friendly relations between the two countries. And the government of Japan, desirous as it is of fostering such relations between it and the United States, recognizes the influence of this Missouri institution and is pleased to give evidence of its appreciation.

So it is that the Japanese ambassador journeyed from Washington, and the Japanese consul at Chicago came from there, to take part in this symbolical ceremony. Both of these dignitaries will be in St. Louis today, and the ambassador will speak at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon on "Friendly Relations Existing Between the United States and Japan." There are some cynical people who would say that this subject in itself expresses a diplomatic fiction. But as a matter of fact friendly relations not only do exist, but have always existed between this country and Japan. And this notwithstanding that we ourselves have done much to discourage that friendship, the gratuitous and inexcusable provision of the present immigration law relating to Japan being the latest instance. But for the fact that the president strongly condemned this provision, and the further and more important fact that the people of the United States had abundantly shown their true feeling for Japan in connection with the great earthquake, and the additional fact that there were many influential men in Japan, not a few of them newspaper editors, who understood the situation, this might have broken our friendship. Because of these facts Japan ignored the slight, but nevertheless it hurt and that provision ought in justice to be repealed.

There are others, more numerous, who distrust the friendship of Japan, and regard that country as a potential and dangerous menace to our peace. There is nothing in the history of our relations with Japan to warrant such a feeling, and there

is nothing, and has been nothing, in the attitude of Japan toward this country to justify such a fear. Japan, it is true, has grown in a short time from a small and obscure nation to one of the foremost in the world. That only proves that the Japanese are a superior people, and their accomplishment against formidable obstacles entitles them to the respect and the admiration of the world. They have shown their power and ability to do great things. But in all that they have shown no disposition to alter their friendly relations with the United States, and in the Washington treaty they made it virtually impossible to do any material injury to this country.

And why, indeed, should they wish to be other than friendly with the United States? Aside from the racial friction of exclusion legislation, which has never yet altered their friendship, irritating though it has been, the United States has done nothing to antagonize Japan. The relations of governments and of peoples have been cordial. And Japan has little to gain and much to lose by active enmity. The foremost characteristic of the Japanese is practical intelligence. They have the courage to fight and would fight any opponent, but they must have a good reason for the fighting. With the peaceable disposition of the United States and the widely separated fields of the two nations, there is nothing to be gained by enmity that cannot be easier and better accomplished by friendship. Moreover, the trade relations of the two countries command relations of amity. Forty-four per cent of the exports of Japan go to the United States, and 26 per cent of all of its imports come from this country. Japan has not the slightest thought of doing anything to incur the loss of its best customer, nor have we any thought of doing anything to endanger relation that is pleasant as it is profitable. We are friends and doubtless will continue to be.

A GOOD WILL GESTURE FROM JAPAN

From the Kansas City Times

The gift of the historic stone lantern to the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri by the America-Japan Society of Tokyo is one of those international courtesies that make for closer relations between nations. The gift is the more significant because it was made at the suggestion of the Japanese foreign office, and because the formal presentation was made by the Japanese ambassador, Tsuneo Matsudaira.

The hearty co-operation of Japan in the Washington conference of the limitation of armaments promoted a friendship that ought to be constantly developed. The presence of Mr. Matsudaira and his address at the University convocation Tuesday afternoon should help in this process. It will be a contribution toward that better understanding between the peoples of the two countries, on which, in the long run, all governmental relations depend.

The visit to the School of Journalism of the British ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, on a similar occasion last year, was one of the aids to good will between the United States and Britain. It is fitting that this year the University of Missouri should be the scene of an act of good will looking across the Pacific.