

Research on Shao Piaoping's News Thought: "A Pen against Thousands of Troops"

Hui Zhang

School of Journalism and Communication, Anhui University, Hefei, Anhui, China

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Abstract: Shao Piaoping, as the pioneer and founder of China's journalism, has left precious wealth to future generations in news theory and news practice. As a journalist, Shao Piaoping attaches great importance to news education and believes that news should maintain authenticity and independence. At the same time, it is also the representative of social public organs and national public opinion. News ethics and moral literacy should be paid more attention. His news thought not only promoted the development of the press at that time, but also guided the development of the current socialist journalism.

1. Introduction

Shao Piaoping, a famous journalist and journalist in the period of the Republic of China, is known as 'news all-rounder' and has made great contributions to China's journalism. As an important figure in the history of Chinese journalism, there are many places worth studying about Shao Piaoping. Since the 1960s, the research on Shao Piaoping has come out one after another, but the number is not large, and the research scope is narrow, the research angle is single, and there is no complete research system. Until the 21st century, more scholars have paid attention to Shao Piaoping himself and his academic research value.

The research on Shao Piaoping mainly focuses on his life story, news practice, news thought and comparison with other journalists. The research perspective is divided into macro and micro levels. On the macro level, most scholars start from Shao Piaoping's life story, introduce the formation and development process of news thought, and finally point out the contribution of his news thought to the journalism of the Republic of China and the significance of the development of modern journalism. On the micro level, this paper focuses on a specific thought produced by Shao Piaoping in the news activities, and introduces the relevant characteristics and causes. Shao Piaoping's news thought is unique, involving news ethics, news education, news professionalism and so on, which also provides more research ideas for scholars' research. For example, Gong Cheng studied Shao Piaoping's news thoughts and activities from the perspective of news-based thought. Long Fang sorted out the development time of Shao Piaoping's journalism education[1], summarized five ideas, and put forward suggestions for the construction of journalism education in combination with the practical needs of the development of contemporary journalism education. Liu Honglin analyzed the causes, practice and influence of news liberalism. In general, it is from the subtle start, select one aspect of Shao Piaoping's many news ideas to explore, so as to deepen the understanding of Shao Piaoping's news ideas.

By combing Shao Piaoping himself and his representative news thoughts, this paper further understands this famous newspaperman, and also helps journalists in the new era to better learn Shao Piaoping's news thoughts and ideal spirit.

2. Shao Piaoping

Shao Piaoping, formerly known as Jingqing, later changed to Zhenqing, was born in Dongyang, Zhejiang on October 11, 1886. As a teenager, Shao Piaoping was intelligent and eager to learn, and at the age of 14, she passed the exam. In 1906, he was admitted to Zhejiang Provincial College in Hangzhou, which is now Zhejiang University. He was educated in western science, politics and culture. . The enlightenment of new ideas. During his study in Hangzhou, Shao Piaoping had a preliminary understanding of the press and had a strong interest in it. He began to write a newsletter for ' Shun Pao ', and also tried to run a newspaper on campus with his classmates. Due to the turbulent situation in the late Qing Dynasty, newspapers often discussed the way to save the country at that time. The enthusiastic intellectuals expressed their views and advocated " saving the country by science, " " saving the country by industry " or " saving the country by education. "

After the Xinhai Revolution, Shao Piaoping put his ideals into practice and began his career as a newspaperman. 1911. Shao Piaoping co-founded ' Han Min Daily ' with people in Hangzhou. He proposed : ' ' Hanmin Daily ' to respect humanity, promote civil rights, encourage the spirit of patriotism and martial arts, and build a completely republican government as the only purpose ', and in the article lashed out at the corruption of the Northern Warlords government. Shao Piaoping's article has aroused great repercussions in the society, and also caused strong dissatisfaction from the Zhejiang authorities. Influenced by this, Shao Piaoping was arrested three times from 1911 to 1913. He later recalled : ' Suddenly three years, Japan and corrupt officials in Zhejiang in opposition to the position, was arrested three times, the prison in September. Even after suffering such setbacks, Shao Piaoping remained steadfast and persevered in the struggle and continued to fight against the reactionary authorities. In 1914, Shao Piaoping went to Japan to study. In addition to learning, he was still concerned about the development of the domestic situation, participated in the organization of the Tokyo News Agency, and provided news information to domestic newspapers. In 1915, after he learned the news of " Twenty-one, " he immediately wrote a report and sent it back to the country, so that the domestic community quickly learned the truth of the incident and played a crucial role in the domestic campaign against " Twenty-one. "

In 1916, Shao Piaoping returned to China and continued to devote himself to the newspaper industry. He wrote commentary for newspapers such as " Shun Pao " and was invited by " Shun Pao " to Beijing as a special correspondent to write newsletters for him. In his newsletter, he constantly exposed various political scandals of the Beiyang government, such as the political farce of Li Yuanhong and Duan Qirui's " Fuyuan dispute. " Shao Piaoping bravely assumed the responsibility of journalists and reported the truth of the incident on behalf of public opinion, which was unique in the press at that time. In August 1916, Shao Piaoping founded a news agency in Beijing, known as the News Translator. Previously, most of the domestic news agencies were controlled by foreigners. For the purpose of safeguarding their own interests, these news agencies often distort the facts and manipulate public opinion. The establishment of news trans-editing agency has played an important role in changing the situation of foreign news agencies ' " arbitrary control of China's political news. " In addition, Shao Piaoping has accumulated a lot of experience in news interviews and reports by editing domestic news and translating foreign news through the news compilation agency[2].

In October 1918, Shao Piaoping founded the ' Beijing News ' in Beijing, which opened a new page in his life. In the founding speech ' why this newspaper was born ', Shao Piaoping wrote : ' It is necessary to make the government obey the legitimate public opinion, that is, what this newspaper

does. In the 'Beijing News' editorial department, Shao Piaoping hung out his own hand-written 'Iron Shoulder Hot Hands' banner, encouraging everyone to 'Iron Shoulder Morality, Hot Hands Writing Articles'. At the same time, Shao Piaoping participated in the establishment of Peking University Journalism Research Association and served as a mentor, and then began his work of cultivating news talents. In Peking University News Research Association, Shao Piaoping mainly teaches news interview skills. He believes that : 'Journalism is intended for application, especially in many experiences. Mao Zedong, Gao Junyu and other progressive youths at that time had all accepted Shao Piao.

After the outbreak of the May 4th Movement, Shao Piaoping used the 'Beijing News' as a position to help the May 4th Movement. During this period, he continued to issue documents, continued to support patriotic students, called on all sectors of society to actively participate in the May Fourth Movement, and thought about the development direction of the movement. According to relevant statistics, in the two months after the outbreak of the May Fourth Movement, Shao Piaoping published more than 40 articles, which played a role in promoting the development of the May Fourth Movement. The May Fourth Movement greatly promoted the spread of Marxism in China, and also made a major change in Shao Piaoping's thought. Although Shao Piaoping has published articles on the October Revolution, his understanding of Marxism and the October Revolution is not deep. After being baptized by the May Fourth Movement, he became interested in the Russian revolution and gradually established his belief in Marxism. In August 1919, Shao Piaoping was forced to cross to Japan again because of the seizure of 'Beijing Daily'. In Japan, Shao Piaoping wrote two manuscripts, "Comprehensive Study of Social Thoughts in Various Countries" and "Study of New Russia," which respectively introduced the situation of Marxism and Russia after the October Revolution. These two manuscripts are important theoretical achievements of Shao Piaoping's research on Marxism and the Russian October Revolution, and also become an important historical witness of his ideological transformation. In September 1920, Shao Piaoping returned to China to re-establish the "Beijing News" and used it as a position to promote Marxism. On the occasion of commemorating the 105th anniversary of Marx's birth, Shao Piaoping also wrote a special issue of Marx's commemoration on the "Beijing News," which introduced Marx's life and theory in detail. After that, he launched a special issue of Lenin on the "Beijing News" to commemorate Lenin's revolutionary deeds and revolutionary spirit, which further promoted the widespread dissemination of Marxism. Based on the further study of Marxism and the experience of revolutionary struggle, Shao Piaoping secretly joined the Communist of China in 1925 under the introduction of Li Dazhao and others. Since then, no matter how the revolutionary situation changed, Shao Piaoping always insisted on secret work under the leadership, insisted on using newspapers as a weapon, regardless of personal gains and losses, and struggled forward in an extremely difficult environment until death.

Shao Piaoping was not afraid of power and dared to expose the decadent rule and promote progressive ideas, which led to the hatred of the reactionary forces. In April 1926, the Fengtian warlords occupied Beijing, and then arrested revolutionaries. On April 24, Shao Piaoping was arrested near the Beijing newspaper. In the early morning of the 26th, he bravely repented in Beijing. At the last moment of life, Shao Piaoping is still calm. According to a newspaper report at the time : 'Shao Zhenqing was unyielding when he was shot and smiled at the prison officer. Shao Piaoping, who adhered to the ideal of saving the country by news all his life, finally died and gave his life to the cause he fought for all his life.

In 1936, when Mao Zedong met Snow, he said : 'Especially Shao Piaoping, he helped me a lot. He is a lecturer in the journalism society, a liberal, a person with a warm ideal and good quality. In April 1949, Mao Zedong personally endorsed Shao Piaoping as a revolutionary martyr.

3. Shao Piaoping's journalistic professionalism thought

The idea of journalistic professionalism originated from the modern Western journalism. With the commercialization of mass newspapers and periodicals, it is based on Western liberalism and is the concrete practice of freedom of the press in the mass media. In modern times The social environment of the abolition of the monarchy and the support of the Republic, the freedom of the press has gradually been practiced in China, and the Western concept of journalism has begun to be deeply rooted in the hearts of the people. Shao Piaoping's news activities occurred in the next ten years. His journalistic professionalism thought is mainly manifested in the following aspects.

In Shao Piaoping's view, journalism should perform the functions of news as a social public organ and a representative of national public opinion when reporting news and disseminating information. Shao Piaoping believes that ' social public organs ' and ' representatives of national public opinion ' are the special attributes of journalism that are different from other undertakings[3]. Newspapers and periodicals not only serve political and economic interest groups, a country's newspaper industry should take the national interests of the country as its own responsibility, reflecting the requirements of the people. Shao Piaoping absorbed the modern western journalism thought, and believed that the status of newspapers and journalists was very important. As the " representative of national public opinion, " newspapers should assume the function of supervising the government, so that the government's policies and policies can truly meet the public opinion. At the same time, he also put forward that ' seeing the behavior of strong bullying and tyranny, we must resolutely uphold humanity, and speak up for the weak, so that the tyrants do not dare to show their ambitions and cannot but succumb to the sanctions of public opinion '. He stressed that the newspaper is a ' social public authority ', and resolutely opposed the government to suppress the newspaper. He believes that the news media is an institution of a social nature, which exists independently in society and is an independent individual like other institutions and state organs in society. Therefore, the ' social public authority ' here is basically the same as the role of the newspaper as the fourth authority and social gatekeeper as Western journalists say. Journalists are not only the reporters of the country and society, but also the transit hub of human social activities. They are the watchers and watchers of the country and society. Therefore, journalists must firmly believe in independence, not only the independence of organization and economy, but also the independence of news, the belief in truth, the dissemination of truth, not being coerced by power, money and force, not being a propagandist and loudspeaker of interest groups, and firmly safeguarding the interests of the broad masses of the people.

The authenticity of news is the soul of news. Facts are the easiest reason to prove right and wrong, which makes readers sympathize with beliefs, which is more powerful than hypothetical words[4]. Shao Piaoping regards ' exploring facts without deceiving readers ' as the soul of news. ' Only by giving truth and facts back to readers can readers ' recognition be obtained '. Since the mid-19 th century, the ideological trend of " You Wen Bi Lu " has become popular in the domestic press. For this kind of thought, Shao Piaoping strongly criticized, he firmly opposed the press to implement the principle of ' news must be recorded '. In his view, ' news must be recorded ' is an injury to the truth of the news and a disrespect for the truth of the facts. Only hear a little information, catch the wind, regardless of the original event was compiled into a document ; or behind closed doors, make up the news. Even some reporters use this principle to seek personal gain, do not explore the truth of the incident, are not loyal to the fact itself, are driven by small profits, devoid of conscience, indiscriminately fabricate fake news and false news, spread rumors everywhere, harm the reputation and interests of others, and once it is uncovered, ' escape its responsibility with the word 'hearing must be recorded '. At the same time, Shao Piaoping also advocated that the news must ' take the truth as the backbone, take the interest as the flesh and

blood ', so that the combination of reality and interest can make the news report full of flesh and blood. This concept was fully practiced in the ' Beijing News ' that he managed and edited. In the ' Beijing News ', Shao Piaoping self-claimed that ' the news published in this newspaper is extremely cautious ', and declared that ' the attitude of this newspaper not willing to come in random ' can be revealed to the world.

4. Shao Piaoping's view of journalism education

The Journalism Research Association of Peking University was founded in 1918. Shao Piaoping is one of the founders of the Journalism Research Association of Peking University. He believes that our country should actively cultivate more news talents, schools should set up journalism courses, journalism knowledge should be popularized and popularized, and become the basic knowledge mastered by ordinary people. Under his vigorous promotion, journalism education has opened the prelude in our country.

Shao Piaoping in his book, said, ' China's current press, its corruption naive, needless to say, and the fundamental problem, due to the lack of talent, the category is uneven, to save its disadvantages, know not to promote journalism can not. It is pointed out that the development of journalism in China was not smooth at that time, which was caused by the lack of popularization of journalism education. The above text clearly expresses Shao Piaoping's disappointment in the press at that time and his desire for talents. He believes that in order to make the rise of journalism and promote social development and progress, we can only rely on journalism education.[5] In order to cultivate all-round talents, it is necessary to carry out news education. Advanced journalists should not only learn specialized disciplines, but also have various content knowledge. In order to cope with international news interviews, they also need to learn foreign languages.

In addition, Shao Piaoping realized that news knowledge is also extremely important for ordinary people, and should not only be mastered by journalists. He emphasizes the importance of the popularization of news knowledge, and puts forward that the study of news knowledge can make the public have certain logical thinking and rational spirit, so as to enhance the public's media criticism ability, that is, media literacy.

5. Shao Piaoping's view of journalist literacy

Shao Piaoping put forward the concept of journalist literacy in ' Practical Applied Journalism ' and ' General Introduction to Journalism '. He believed that excellent journalists should not only have professional quality and professional ability, but also have noble moral cultivation. He highly summarized his requirements for the moral character of journalists in his book " Practical Applied Journalism, " that is, " personality, integrity, chivalry, bravery, honesty, diligence, patience and the morality that journalists should abide by. " 'Iron shoulder shoulders morality and justice ' is not only the most true portrayal of Shao Piaoping's life devoted to journalism, but also his deepest exhortation to the latecomers.

Shao Piaoping emphasized that journalists should maintain a neutral position and report events from the standpoint of third parties and bystanders. In the era of intelligent media, this view is particularly important, because the development of technology makes the dissemination of information more rapid and extensive, and journalists need to adhere to independence, not be dominated by power or commercial interests, and maintain the objectivity and impartiality of news reports. He proposed that the first element of journalists is character, emphasizing that journalists should ' preside over justice, not afraid of sacrifice ', be completely independent in character, and have integrity. In the era of intelligent media, journalists need to face up to the pressure of news production brought by new technologies, master new technologies and new applications, improve

the efficiency of news production, and improve their professional quality to meet the personalized information needs of the audience and adapt to the trend of media integration development.

Shao Piaoping's news concept has a great influence on later generations. He emphasizes the difference between journalists and literati and writers. He believes that journalists are by no means a personal image, but a staff in an organized newspaper. Shao Piaoping's journalist literacy concept not only has theoretical value in the era of intelligent media, but also has important guiding significance for journalists' professional behavior, media literacy education and the construction of journalism professional principles at the practical level.

6. Conclusion

As a pioneer and founder of Chinese journalism, Shao Piaoping's journalism thought still has far-reaching influence and important guiding significance in the contemporary era. He insisted on an independent newspaper policy, emphasizing that the news media should transcend the control of political and economic forces and maintain the belief in social welfare and the standard of judging right and wrong. This independence requires the news media to remain independent in faith, organization, economy and the spiritual character of newspaper public officials. In the contemporary era, this idea is very important to maintain the authenticity, objectivity and fairness of news. Especially in the new media era, information spreads fast and widely. The independence of the media helps to build public trust and is the cornerstone of the credibility of the news media. At the same time, he emphasized the professional quality and professional ability of journalists, and proposed that journalists should have character, independent spirit and sense of responsibility. In modern times, with the development of information technology and the changes in the media environment, journalists need to have higher professional qualities, such as multimedia skills, data analysis capabilities, etc., to adapt to digital and networked news production and dissemination. Shao Piaoping is committed to journalism reform and emphasizes the importance of journalism education. He believes that journalism education is an important way to eliminate the abuses of the newspaper industry and enable the newspaper to better assume social responsibilities. At present, journalism education is not only to impart knowledge and skills, but also to cultivate journalists' sense of social responsibility and news ideals. Shao Piaoping's journalism education thought emphasizes the combination of theory and practice, which has important enlightenment for the current journalism education, that is, journalism education should pay more attention to the cultivation of practical ability to adapt to the trend of media integration and digital transformation.

"Iron shoulder to shoulder morality, wonderful hand writing articles, " " Piaoping in troubled times, " " quick pen like a knife, " " Piaoping a pen, over 100,000 troops, " said Shao Piaoping. As a famous journalist, an outstanding cultural fighter and a pioneer in the field of journalism education in the Republic of China, Shao Piaoping fought against the old warlords and the dark ruling forces all his life, and contributed to the development of journalism all his life. Today, we study Shao Piaoping's main news thoughts in order to better explore the value of his thoughts and guide our current news practice.

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