



Journalist Fellowship Paper

# Lessons in modern foreign correspondence from 19th- century Dundee

By Jun Suzuki

July 2024  
Trinity Term  
Sponsor: Nikkei

# Contents

Preface	3
Introduction	4
Foreign Correspondence: past and future	6
A brief history	6
Modern day challenges and evolution	8
Setting the scene	10
<i>The Dundee Courier</i>	11
The Ladies' Tour Round the World	11
Round-the-world trips	12
Round-the-world races by journalists	14
The transformative power of round-the-world trips	17
Lessons from the Ladies' Tour Round-the-World: an analysis	20
Lesson one: Real-life experience yields nuance	21
Lesson two: Travel won't remove ethnocentrism, but it may help	23
Lesson three: Honour thy local collaborators	26
Proposal: RTW as a training tool	30
Five benefits of round-the-world training tours	30
Round-the-world training model	31
Limitations and challenges	31
Costs and risks	32
Gender equality	32
Climate change	32
Conclusion	33
Acknowledgements	34
Appendix 1: List of Articles in Ladies' Tour	35
Appendix 2: Key Dates of the Ladies' Tour	42
References	43

# Preface

This project was prepared by Nikkei's Jun Suzuki, a desk editor and former Jakarta bureau chief. It is the product of a six-month industry-sponsored fellowship at the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, funded by Nikkei.

The project explores modern foreign correspondence by analysing a 19th-century series of articles by Bessie Maxwell and Marie Imandt, among the first female journalists to circumnavigate the globe.

# Introduction

On a cold winter's day in March 2024, a chance encounter with two Scottish women in an Oxford library led me to reimagine how we prepare foreign correspondents and editors for the role of explaining the world to diverse and interconnected audiences.

Bessie Maxwell and Marie Imandt – who have largely been confined to the footnotes of foreign correspondence history – worked for the *Dundee Courier* in the late 1800s. Several hundred people gathered on the platform of Dundee Tay Bridge station on 8 Feb. 1894 to bid them farewell as they began their unprecedented journalistic tour to assess women's labour and living conditions around the world.

Over the course of their nine-month trip, Maxwell and Imandt traversed 10 countries, conducted countless interviews, and filed 147 stories.<sup>1</sup> As Maxwell prepared to return home, she wrote: “In spite of our natural feelings of delight at the prospect of once more seeing home and friends, there is mixed with them a keen sensation of regret that our wanderings are almost over.”

That sentiment resonated with me. More than 120 years later, on the night of 3 Apr. 2020, I left Jakarta following the completion of my four-year term as a foreign correspondent. By the time I left, the COVID-19 pandemic had already begun, and it was only a matter of time before a lockdown was imposed.

As the JAL aircraft commenced its take-off from Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, I found myself reflecting on every scene of the four years that I had spent in Indonesia. These years had been marked by a number of significant experiences, including three exclusive interviews with the President Joko Widodo, reporting from the plantation forests of Sumatra, holidays spent in the beautiful islands, and above all days spent with my closest colleagues and friends. I was once again acutely aware of the profound connection I felt to Indonesia and the unique opportunity my time as a correspondent had presented.

In my experience, journalists engaged in foreign correspondence tend to develop a more profound connection to the country in which they are based, regardless of the length of their stay. A deeper understanding of the country is achieved through work and life experiences, which in turn leads to more insightful reporting.

Ultimately, more insightful reporting leads to the promotion of international understanding and consequently contributes to world peace. This, to me, is the meaning of foreign correspondence.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 1 for a full listing of stories.

It has been suggested by some media industry professionals and researchers that foreign correspondents – journalists based in a foreign country to report on news from that country – are on the verge of extinction.<sup>2</sup> Such words dishearten me, but it is true that numerous media outlets are closing their foreign bureaus and replacing foreign correspondents with local staff.

As globalisation intensifies the interconnectedness of people, finance, goods and information across the globe, the nature of international reporting must adapt to reflect these changes. The voices of emerging countries in the Global South, previously overlooked in Western-centric reporting, have gained momentum.

In that context, what skills should a highly trained Foreign Correspondent in the 21<sup>st</sup> century possess? I travelled to the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism to spend time considering that question. In Maxwell and Imandt, I found a model for reflecting on both the history and future, the benefits and drawbacks, the strengths and weaknesses of those who file to the foreign desk.

Over the next 30 pages, we will consider the historic formation and modern-day challenges of the foreign correspondence beat, before analysing the work of Maxwell and Imandt to extract three lessons for journalists entering the field today and presenting a new model for training correspondents in 2025 and beyond.

---

<sup>2</sup> Lars, W., & Jason, A. M. (2012). *Foreign Correspondents—an Endangered Species?* The Global Journalist in the 21st Century. Routledge. pp. 505-520. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203148679-47>

# Foreign Correspondence: past and future

To fully appreciate the relevance of Maxwell and Imandt's round-the-world reporting adventure to modern-day journalism, we require a clear understanding of the history of foreign correspondence, its evolution, and the challenges this corner of the newsroom now faces.

## A brief history

In modern Europe, the newspaper has been the main carrier of international news since its birth in the 17th century. Even today, despite the development of social media, the traditional medium still occupies a certain position – if not a leading position anymore – in the transmission of international news.

The first issue of Britain's daily newspaper *The Times* (then *The Daily Universal Register*), dated 1 Jan. 1785, carried information from abroad under the heading *Foreign Intelligence*.<sup>3</sup> The article, which covered the news related to Austria and Prussia, including the movements of Austrian troops, started as follows:

*“Yesterday arrived the Mails from France and Flanders which brought the following news.”*

The development of foreign correspondence as a beat can be divided into three phases. In the initial phase, the predominant form of foreign correspondence was that of letter-writing by ordinary people. Subsequently, writers and intellectuals, including academics, engaged in the practice of writing articles as a secondary occupation. Finally, professional journalists began to engage in this market. These phases were not linear developments; rather, they co-exist.

In the first phase, when foreign news was reported based on letters from people living abroad, the task was left to amateurs. As a result, there were many misunderstandings, perversions, exaggerations, and distortions, and the quality of international reporting was regarded as problematic.<sup>4</sup>

In the 19th century, foreign correspondence took on the character of a part-time job for writers, scholars, and thinkers. For example, Karl Marx, forced out of Prussia and exiled to England after the publication of *The Communist Manifesto* with Friedrich

---

<sup>3</sup> Foreign Intelligence. (1785, 1785/01/01). *The Daily Universal Register (The Times)*, p2

<sup>4</sup> Hohenberg, J. (1964). *The First Foreign Correspondents. Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times*. Columbia University Press. pp. 1-34. <https://doi.org/10.7312/hohe91168>

Engels, made a living as a foreign correspondent for *The New York Tribune*.<sup>5</sup> Mark Twain covered the situation in Europe and the Middle East in his articles for the *Daily Alta California*.

In the 20th century, Ernest Hemingway was a correspondent for *The Toronto Star* in Canada after he moved to Paris in 1920. As a war correspondent, Hemingway reported on the Spanish Civil War and other events from the field, informing the North American audiences about the spread of fascism.<sup>6</sup> George Orwell also covered the Spanish Civil War, and Nobel Prize laureate Albert Camus covered the Algerian War, while John Steinbeck served as a military reporter in World War II.

As 19th-century advancements in transport and telecommunications gained pace, the need for specialised reporters to cover the increasingly interconnected world news for their home countries became evident. The mid-19th century saw the establishment of news agencies such as Reuters and Associated Press and, with the development of the telegraph network, the speed at which international news could be transmitted increased dramatically.<sup>7, 8</sup>

Major U.S. and British newspapers and broadcasters set up bureaus around the world. Reporters were sent to Moscow, Beijing, and other centres of conflict with the West. After World War II, the Japanese media also set up bureaus overseas.

By its golden age in the second half of 20th century, foreign correspondents were regarded as “elite” within the media industry.<sup>9</sup> In his 1963 book *Press and Foreign Policy*, Bernard Cohen said this of those who specialise in foreign affairs coverage:

*“Let me be clear: if the old image of the reporter as a heavy-drinking, hard-bitten cynic interested only in sensational scoops still persists in some realms, it has no place here. The correspondent is a cosmopolitan among cosmopolitans, a man in a grey flannel who ranks very high in the hierarchy of reporters.”*

---

<sup>5</sup> Marx, K., & Ledbetter, J. (2007). *Dispatches for the New York Tribune : Selected Journalism of Karl Marx*. Penguin.

<sup>6</sup> Putnam, T. (2006). *Hemingway on War and Its Aftermath*. National Archives (US). <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2006/spring/hemingway.html>

<sup>7</sup> Putnis, P. (2021). Reuters and the Idea of a British Commonwealth News Agency in the Aftermath of World War II. *Media history*, 27(3), pp. 314-330. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13688804.2020.1804346>

<sup>8</sup> Read, D. (1999). *The Power of News the History of Reuters* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

<sup>9</sup> In Japan, the term "Tokuhain," once commonly used as a Japanese equivalent word of foreign correspondent, meant special dispatch and had the nuance of sending a selected journalist.

## Modern day challenges and evolution

The image Cohen projects of elite foreign correspondence has undergone a major overhaul in the 21st century.

In 2004, media researchers John Maxwell Hamilton and Eric Jenner reported a “chronic decline” in elite foreign correspondents.<sup>10</sup> At the same time, new models were emerging, such as parachute journalism, foreign national correspondents, local foreign correspondents, and amateur journalists facilitated by the internet.<sup>11</sup> These new models offered more diverse and decentralised sources of international news, challenging the old model and requiring new frameworks for understanding foreign correspondence and its impact on public knowledge and foreign policy.

Despite the declining number of foreign correspondents, many still see the necessity of reporting from abroad: Hamilton and Jenner argued we are not witnessing the extinction of foreign news coverage, but its transformation. And researcher Cristina Archetti makes a compelling case that foreign correspondents are still the best way to navigate the overwhelming flow of information by providing context.

Archetti’s study, based on interviews with foreign correspondents in London, found that advancements in communication technology have transformed their work.<sup>12</sup> Instead of recording a decline, Archetti suggests we may be experiencing a renaissance in foreign correspondence, with journalists adapting to new realities and continuing to play a vital role in informing and connecting global audiences.

When redefining the role of foreign correspondents, it is essential to consider a shift away from the traditional Western-centric approach to reporting. The Global South has not only become a significant contributor to global economic growth, but has also begun to assume a prominent role in international politics. Despite this, the current state of international reporting remains problematic as it is largely informed by Western perspectives.

---

<sup>10</sup> Hamilton, J. M., & Jenner, E. (2004). Redefining Foreign Correspondence. *Journalism* (London, England), 5(3), pp. 301-321. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884904044938>

<sup>11</sup> The term *parachute journalism* refers to the practice of rapidly dispatching journalists to a region to cover a story without prior knowledge or a deep understanding of the local context. This approach frequently results in superficial and occasionally inaccurate reporting, as journalists are unable to dedicate sufficient time or establish the necessary local connections to provide comprehensive coverage. Such practices can perpetuate stereotypes and miss nuanced perspectives, thereby undermining the credibility and depth of the reportage. To address these issues, it is necessary to implement more rigorous preparation, to rely on local experts and fixers, and to maintain a more sustained engagement with the regions being covered.

<sup>12</sup> Archetti, C. (2012). Which Future for Foreign Correspondence?: London Foreign Correspondents in the Age of Global Media. *Journalism studies* (London, England), 13(5-6), pp. 847-856. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2012.664352>



A further cause for evolution is the increasing demand to cover issues such as climate change, which require a global perspective.

It is therefore no longer sufficient for foreign correspondents to be fully informed about the political and economic situation of the country in which they are based; they must also possess a global understanding of the issues at hand. Given the global reach of the mobile internet, it is prudent to assume that one's audience is distributed around the world. This audience is seeking more diverse, accurate, and in-depth information and analysis about the world.

As foreign correspondence evolves into global reporting, it is necessary to retrain journalists.<sup>13</sup> It is similarly vital that prospective foreign correspondent candidates are capable of grasping both local nuance and global interconnectedness.

It is of the utmost importance to cultivate a comprehensive understanding of the global landscape, encompassing not only neighbouring countries and regions, but also the broader international context. Maxwell and Imandt illustrate how round-the-world travel can equip the next generation of global reporters to this.

---

<sup>13</sup> Williams, K. (2011). *International Journalism*. SAGE.

## Setting the scene

On a recent Sunday, seeking to understand more about Maxwell and Imandt, I undertook a journey to the Scottish city of Dundee and proceeded along the banks of River Tay.

There, I came across V&A Dundee design museum, a striking architectural creation by Japanese architect Kengo Kuma. Moored nearby was the *Royal Research Ship (RRS) Discovery*, the first British expedition ship to explore Antarctica.



*V&A Dundee, left, and RRS Discovery are seen in Dundee City Centre.  
Picture taken on 19 May 2024. (Photo by Jun Suzuki)*

Just 1,000 feet further along the route was Tay Bridge, a railway bridge rebuilt in 1887 after the tragic collapse of the first bridge. The renovation of the old river port city resulted in its selection as a UNESCO Design City in 2014, alongside Helsinki and Turin, transforming it into a tourist destination.

Dundee was once a major industrial centre, thanks to the three Js: jute, jam, and journalism. Jute, a long vegetable fibre spun into burlap, hessian, and gunny cloth, was in high demand at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Today, the jute industry has almost disappeared from Dundee. Jam (marmalade was invented here in the 18th century) has seen many of its major manufacturers relocating to suburban factories. And journalism? Only the journalism has managed to survive, despite a challenging media landscape worldwide.

### **The Dundee Courier**

*The Courier* is a regional newspaper in Scotland published by DC Thomson in Dundee. The paper was established in 1801 as the *Dundee Courier and Argus*.

David Couper Thomson became managing proprietor in 1886 after his father William had taken control of the paper. David Couper's younger brother Frederick joined in 1888. David Couper and Frederick led and arranged Maxwell and Imandt's round-the-world tour.

### **The Ladies' Tour Round the World**

The *Dundee Courier's* global newsgathering mission by two female journalists significantly contributed to the field of international journalism, offering a comprehensive overview of the status of women in various countries. *The Ladies' Tour Round the World* series of articles represents a valuable resource for contemporary journalists engaged in international reporting.

According to [the Dundee Women's Trail](#) website, Franziska Maria Isabella Imandt, born in Dundee in 1860, was the daughter of Peter Imandt, a member of the Communist League in Prussia who was close friends with Karl Marx. Peter moved to Dundee in 1856 as a political refugee.

After graduating from Dundee High School, Marie Imandt became one of the first women to graduate with honours as a Lady Literate in Arts from the University of St Andrews in 1880, studying German, English, and French. She joined the *Dundee Courier* at the age of 27.

Her reporting partner Bessie Maxwell, born into a family of editors in 1871, graduated from Dundee High School and University College before joining the *Courier*. She began her circumnavigation when she was 23 years old.

On 3 Feb. 1894, the *Dundee Courier* published the names of Maxwell and Imandt as round-the-world reporters. According to the edition dated 9 Feb. 1894, the reason for sending them was:

*“To go right round the world in quest of facts that will be helpful to their sex and all enlighten mankind.”*

While the *Dundee Courier* did not provide a more detailed explanation on its publication regarding the rationale behind sending two female journalists on a round-the-world trip, it is evident that the *Courier's* endeavour to illuminate the

circumstances of women worldwide was partly motivated by a desire to address the challenges faced by the jute industry.<sup>14</sup> The jute industry constituted Dundee's principal industry at the time.

The majority of workers at the jute mills in Dundee – touted as Juteopolis – were women engaged to process of raw materials into fibres. As evidenced in historian Jim Tomlinson's book, two-thirds of the approximately 37,000 jute workers in Dundee were women in 1911.<sup>15</sup>

According to [the Verdant Works Museum](#), which chronicles the history of Dundee's jute industry, there were numerous strikes held to demand improved wages and working conditions.<sup>16</sup> In the 19th century, trade unions of jute operators were established, and women were the primary driving force behind them. In 1874, they initiated a significant strike against a proposed 10% pay cut. Their efforts led to the reduction of the aforementioned cut and a reduction in working hours.

Under these circumstances, it is not implausible to posit that readers of the newspaper were becoming increasingly interested in the work and lives of women around the globe.

On 8 Feb. 1894, the two women left Dundee and set off on a round-the-world journey. From Dundee, they travelled by train to London and crossed over to continental Europe. Travelling through France and Italy to Egypt, from there they journeyed by ship to India. After visiting Indian cities – Bombay (Mumbai), Delhi and Calcutta (Kolkata) among others – they sailed around Penang (Malaysia), Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. From Yokohama, crossing the Pacific Ocean by steamer, they landed in San Francisco. Traversing the Americas by rail and road, stopping in Canada along the way, they finally returned to the UK from New York.<sup>17</sup> The journey took nine months and they returned to Dundee in early Oct. 1894. For the itinerary of their travel, see Appendix 2.

### **Round-the-world trips**

A round-the-world trip is defined in this project as a journey that starts in one place and circumnavigates the globe in a westward or eastward direction, returning to the origin. This can be achieved by using a combination of transportation methods, including maritime, aeronautical, automotive, pedal, and even on foot.

---

<sup>14</sup> A letter from Frederik Thomson to Marie Imandt dated on 1 Mar. 1894 reads “Dundee is so much interested in jute that we would like to get all particularities possible about it in all its stages from jute growing to the time it is loaded onboard ship.”

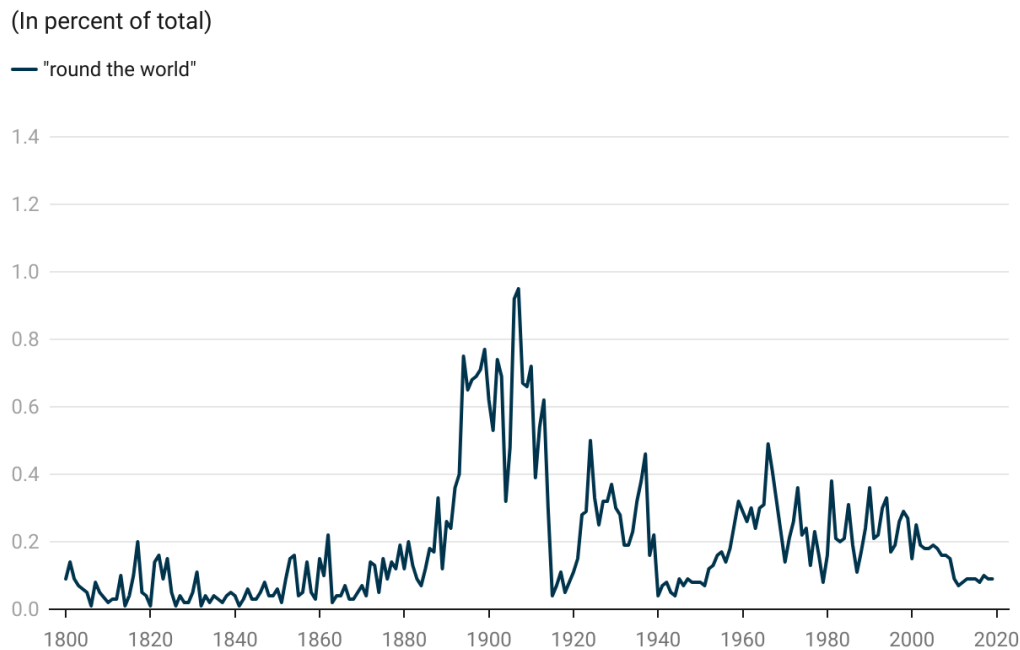
<sup>15</sup> Tomlinson, J. (2014). *Dundee and the Empire : 'Juteopolis', 1850-1939*. Edinburgh University Press.

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.dundeeheritagetrust.co.uk/attraction/verdant-works/>

<sup>17</sup> Imandt, F. M., Maxwell, B., & Keracher, S. (2012). *Dundee's Two Intrepid Ladies : A Tour Round the World by D.C. Thomson's Female Journalists in 1894* (S. Keracher, Ed.). Abertay Historical Society.

Studying the frequency of the keyword “round-the-world” in articles and advertisements in major newspapers in the UK and U.S. shows usage of the term spiked in the second half of the 19th century. For example, a study of the frequency of the word in *The Times Digital Archives* database from 1800 to 2019 found that its occurrence was higher in the 1890s and 1900s with 0.75% in 1894 and 0.95% in 1907, and that the number of advertisements of round-the-world tours surged in that period (See Chart 1).

**Chart 1: Frequency of term usage in the Times**



Source: The Times Digital Archive • Created with Datawrapper

The recorded history of circumnavigation began with Ferdinand Magellan and the Spanish imperial fleet he led. Starting westwards from Spain, the fleet sailed southwards through South America, discovering a route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, known as the Strait of Magellan. Despite Magellan’s death in a battle with the local chief Lapu-Lapu on the Mactan island in the Philippines, his fleet returned to Spain three years later in August 1522, achieving the first circumnavigation in history.<sup>18</sup>

After Magellan’s fleet successfully circumnavigated the globe, a succession of adventurers and religious figures backed by European countries carried out their circumnavigations of the world between the 16th and 19th centuries: the Spanish missionary Martin Ignacio de Loyola was the first person in history to circumnavigate the world both westbound and eastbound.

<sup>18</sup> Bergreen, L. (2004). *Over the Edge of the World : Magellan's Terrifying Circumnavigation of the Globe*. Harper Perennial.

In Britain, Sir Francis Drake, who fought against Spanish maritime hegemony, was the first to sail around the world. Drake brought great wealth to Britain and the British crown, for which he was knighted.

In the 18th century, French explorer and naval officer Louis Antoine de Bougainville completed the first French circumnavigation. In the 19th century, Charles Darwin circumnavigated the globe on board the British HMS Beagle. The journey had a major influence on the formation of Darwin's theory of evolution.

At the time, these round-the-world journeys were undertaken as national projects: to open up a route between Europe and Asia and unite the world, starting globalisation as we know it today. It also contributed to the development of science, as represented in the example of Darwin's theory of evolution.

At the same time, maritime expansion in Europe resulted in the plundering of wealth in Asia, Africa, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. People, land, and even cultures were taken there. Slavery and colonial rule were created during the Age of Discovery and the subsequent period of imperialism and colonialism had repercussions that echo through history today.

While Europeans made circumnavigation a tool of imperialism, it was also in Europe that the round-the-world trip was democratised. Thomas Cook, a British businessman and the founder of the modern travel industry, started the world's first round-the-world tour in 1872.<sup>19</sup> Cook's round-the-world tour cost 200 guineas, the equivalent to £19,649.24 at the end of 2023 when adjusted for inflation only.<sup>20</sup>

In the same year that Cook democratised round-the-world travel in the UK, French novelist Jules Verne published *Around the World in Eighty Days* in a French newspaper and then compiled it as a book the following year. The book was soon translated into many languages, inspiring a wave of modern-day adventurers we now call "tourists". Journalists were no exception.

### **Round-the-world races by journalists**

At the turn of the 20th century, explorers, scientists, merchants, traders, industrialists, capitalists, and missionaries were all traversing the globe. Journalists were also endeavouring to have round-the-world reporting missions commissioned.

---

<sup>19</sup> Cook, T. (1998). *Letters from the Sea and from Foreign Lands : Descriptive of a Tour Round the World*. Routledge/Thoemmes.

<sup>20</sup> This is equivalent to 56% of the median gross annual earnings for full-time employees of £34,963 in April 2023 in the UK.



The history of the journalistic round-the-world trip began with American journalist, Nellie Bly (née Elizabeth Jane Cochrane), working for *the New York World*, which was published by Joseph Pulitzer. She went round-the-world between 1889 and 1890, five years earlier than Bessie Maxwell and Marie Imandt.

Bly was a well-known reporter in the U.S. by the time she embarked on her travels. In 1887, she went undercover at the women’s “insane asylum” on Blackwell Island (now Roosevelt Island) in New York, exposing the abuse of inmates by doctors and staff in series of articles later known as *10 Days in Madhouse*. For this innovative work, Bly is seen as one of the first investigative journalists in history.

Bly recalled that the idea of travelling around the world came to her on a Sunday. “If I could do as quickly as Phileas Fogg did, I should go,” she declared in her mind, deciding to start a competition with the fictional protagonist in Verne’s work.

She left New York on 14 Nov. 1889 on a steamer, travelling to Southampton, London, Calais, Paris, Turin, Brindisi, Ismailia, Aden, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco, and returning to New York in 72 days, 6 hours, and 11 minutes, setting a world record and beating Verne’s protagonist.<sup>21</sup>



A statue honouring Nellie Bly on Roosevelt Island, New York. (Photo by Jun Suzuki)

Bly’s book *Round the World in 72 Days* states that when she alighted at the Jersey City station platform, she was met by a large crowd and “the cannons at the Battery and Fort Greene boomed out the news of my arrival”.








---

<sup>21</sup> Bly, N., & Lutes, J. M. (2014). *Around the World in Seventy-Two Days and Other Writings*. Penguin Books.

The name Nellie Bly became known all over the world, making her a member of a new celebrity class. Joseph Pulitzer’s *New York World*, which dispatched her, also increased its daily circulation by 35,613 in January 1890, up 10% from the same month in 1889.<sup>22</sup> On the same day that Bly left New York, Elizabeth Bisland, a reporter for *the Cosmopolitan* magazine, started to go round-the-world eastbound. Bisland took 75 days to circumnavigate the globe – three days more than Bly.

Other round-the-world challenges by journalists followed. The French evening newspaper *Le Matin* devoted its entire front page on 2 Aug. 1904 to inform readers their reporter, Gaston Stigler, had circumnavigated the world in 63 days, setting a new world record at that time.

## Notable Round-the-World trips by Journalists

Year	Country	Name	Trips
1889/90		<b>Nellie Bly (New York World)</b>	Travelled In 72 days, beaten Verne's protagonist Phileas Fogg
1889/90		<b>Elisabeth Bisland (Cosmopolitan)</b>	Returned to New York in 75 days
1884		<b>Marie Imandt and Bessie Maxwell (Dundee Courier)</b>	Journeyed 10 countries in 9 months
1904		<b>Gaston Stiegler (Le Matin)</b>	Set a new record with 63 days
1908		<b>Sugimura Sojinkan (Asahi Shimbun)</b>	First circumnavigation organised by Japanese media outlet
1911		<b>Andre Jager-Schmidt (Excelsior)</b>	Travelled around the globe in 39 days
1936		<b>Leo Kieran (New York Times)</b>	First round-the-world trip only using commercial air services

Source: Dundee Courier, New York Times, Le Matin, Asahi Shimbun and other media reports • Created with Datawrapper

In Japan, the *Asahi Shimbun*, one of the major newspapers in Japan, formed the *Sekai Isshu Kai* or *Round-the-World Party* in 1908, with two journalists and 54 members of the public travelling around the world. They had enough fortune to meet and greet the U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in White House during their first tour.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Goodman, M. (2014). *Eighty Days: Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race around the World*. Random House Publishing Group.

<sup>23</sup> Kobayashi, K. (2009). *Nihon Hatsu No Kaigai Kanko Ryoko*. Shumpusha.



After the First World War, as air travel emerged as a new means of commercial transport, journalists began to cover round-the-world trips by airplanes and airships. For example, *New York Times* and North American News Alliance (NANA) reporter Leo Kieran completed his travel around the globe only using scheduled commercial airlines in 24 days in 1936.<sup>24</sup>

When Pan American World Airways (Pan Am) began the world's first commercial round-the-world flight after the Second World War, most passengers on the first flight were press executives invited by the company.

*The New York Times* dated on 1 Jul. 1947 reported that Pan Am's Lockheed Constellation *Clipper America* carried J. Loy Maloney, managing editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, Gannett's publisher Frank Gannett, *The Baltimore Sun* publisher Paul Patterson, and other U.S. media executives. They met Prime Minister Clement Atlee in the UK, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China, and Supreme Commander Douglas MacArthur in Allied-occupied Japan.

In 1959, when then British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC, now British Airways) started its round-the-world service from London using made-in-Britain jetliner Comet, a *Financial Times* reporter joined the inaugural flight. The anonymous reporter began his article *Flying Round the World in 4 1/2 Days* dated on 9 Apr. 1959 with the lede:

“‘Around the world with nothing done’ was one weary traveller’s verdict after completion of the British Overseas Airways Corporation’s inaugural round-the-world flight.”

Journalists’ circumnavigations were almost always a race against the clock, and documenting the state of the world was often a by-product of that competition. As the quote from the *Financial Times* reporter above suggests, in the jet age, round-the-world trips became ubiquitous enough to trigger a decline in their coverage.<sup>25</sup>

### **The transformative power of round-the-world trips**

According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the English word “travel” was derived from French word *travailler* (to labour or to struggle), suggesting that travel is not just for fun: travellers often encounter difficulties and troubles during the course of

---

<sup>24</sup> Kieran, L. (1936, 1936/10/26). Trip around World Ends on 24th Day: 39-Hour Flight from Honolulu Completes First Tour on Scheduled Airlines. Any Traveler Can Do It Delay from Typhoons Added Four Days to Kieran's Time -- Last Hop the Pleasantest. *New York Times*, p.13

<sup>25</sup> Round-the-world trips by journalists continue to this day. For example, Monisha Rajesh travelled around the world by train, and Rosemary J. Brown followed Nellie Bly's footsteps in 2014.

their journey in foreign lands and by learning from those experiences, travellers may broaden their views of the world.

Looking East, in Japan there is an old saying: *Kawaii ko ni ha tabi wo saseyo*, which literally means “Let your lovely child travel”. It’s the Japanese equivalent of the adage “Spare the rod, spoil the child”. China also has a similar expression. The educational purpose of travel seems to have been embedded since its earliest days.

Academics have researched the concept of transformative travel within the field of tourism studies, which emerged at the turn of 21st century. The research posits that travel is not merely a form of leisure but also has the effect of changing an individual’s thinking and perspective to encompass a global outlook.

Matthew J. Stone and James F. Petrick argued that travel experiences, whether formal study abroad or independent travel, contribute significantly to personal growth, skill development, and knowledge acquisition.<sup>26</sup>

Study abroad programmes, in particular, enhance intercultural competence, self-confidence, and global awareness. Lorraine Brown examined the profound changes that international students experienced during their stay.<sup>27</sup> These changes include increased intercultural competence, personal growth, independence, and a shift in life priorities. Brown also argued that the similarities between international students and long-stay tourists highlight the potential for such extended stays to foster broader worldviews, self-discovery, and tolerance – ultimately benefiting global relations.

A round-the-world trip is characterised by a high degree of complexity, making travellers more likely to be exposed to deeper experiences than other forms of travel. In her journal article *Getting a “Flexible Eye”: Round-the-World Travel and Scales of Cosmopolitan Citizenship*, Jennie Germann Molz made this clear in her analysis of travelogues published on the internet by round-the-world travellers, showing they acquire a cosmopolitan perspective by travelling around the world.<sup>28</sup>

Of his own round-the-world tours in 1878 and 1879, U.S. industrialist Andrew Carnegie wrote: “I think, also, that no amount of travel in detached portions of the world enables one to contemplate the world and the human race as a whole. One

---

<sup>26</sup> Stone, M. J., & Petrick, J. F. (2013). The Educational Benefits of Travel Experiences: A Literature Review. *Journal of travel research*, 52(6), pp. 731-744. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287513500588>

<sup>27</sup> Brown, L. (2009). The Transformative Power of the International Sojourn. An Ethnographic Study of the International Student Experience. *Annals of tourism research*, 36(3), pp. 502-521. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2009.03.002>

<sup>28</sup> Germann Molz, J. (2005). Getting a “Flexible Eye”: Round-the-World Travel and Scales of Cosmopolitan Citizenship. *Citizenship studies*, 9(5), pp. 517-531. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13621020500301288>

must traverse the ball round and round to arrive at a broad, liberal, correct estimate of humanity – its work, its aims, its destiny.”<sup>29</sup>

Swiss explorer and entrepreneur Bertrand Piccard, who undertook round-the-world trips with a balloon in 1999 and by solar-powered airplane in 2016, also emphasized the profound significance of such journeys. In an interview for this project, he described the circumnavigations as “the ultimate flight” that offers a unique perspective on our planet: “It’s really the impression that you belong to the planet. You fly with the forces of Nature.”

For journalists, Piccard said he believes such journeys are invaluable for broadening their understanding of global issues: “It’s very significant because you have to learn the other cultures, the other points of view, the other experiences, the differences in politics, in the vision of the world. You need to understand all that. If we don’t travel around the world, we believe that the only way to think is our own way.”

A broader perspective, he said, fosters humility and openness: “It makes us humble to travel and open to the world, open to the differences. But it also gives the responsibility to work at making the world a better place.”

---

<sup>29</sup> Carnegie, A. (1884). *Round the World*. Charles Scribner’s Sons. p. 352.

# Lessons from the Ladies' Tour Round-the-World: an analysis

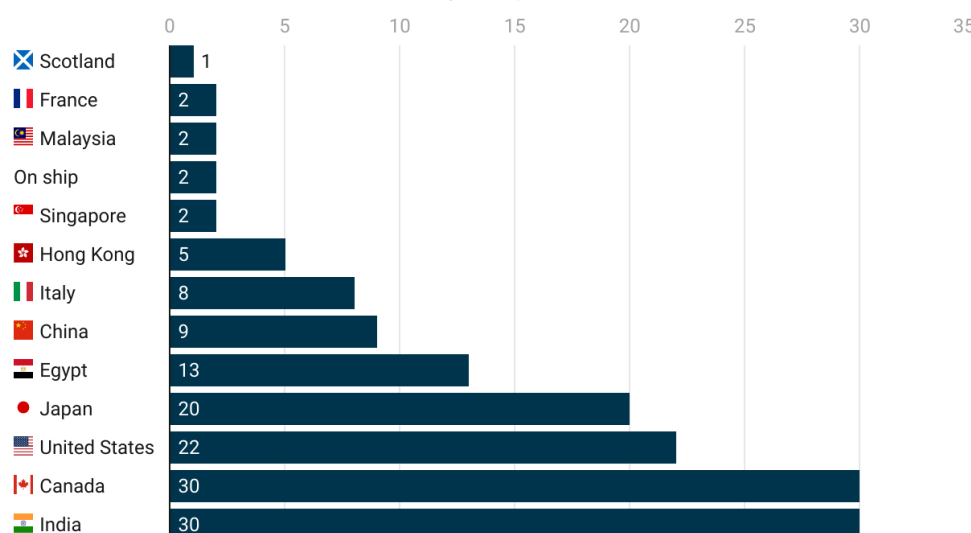
Bessie Maxwell and Marie Imandt commenced their series of 147 articles in the *Dundee Courier* with *First Letter from the Ladies* on 13 Feb. 1894 and concluded with *Home again* on 18 Apr. the following year.

The frequency of publication varied, but on average, the articles appeared two or three times a week. A special memorandum to Maxwell and Imandt, signed by David Couper Thomson, and dated 8 Feb. 1894 reads: “We would like at least two columns a week but from some places you may send more.”

The 36th article cannot be found in the British Library archive and, in addition, serial number 72 ran both on the 20 and 22 Sep. 1894, while the 109th article was published after 110th. It is presumed that all of these were editorial errors, but no further details are known. (For a full list stories in the series, see Appendix 1.)

The title of the series was initially somewhat inconsistent: stories were variously labelled *The Journey Round the World*, *the Trip Round the World*, and *the Courier's World Tour*. Eventually, *the Ladies' Tour Round the World* was settled upon.<sup>50</sup> An analysis of 146 of the 147 articles, found that Canada and India were mentioned in 30 articles each, the U.S. and Japan in 22 and 20 respectively (See Chart 2).

**Chart 2: Numbers of country/region mentions in series**



Source: The Dundee Courier, author's analysis • Created with Datawrapper

<sup>50</sup> Ten articles published between 27 Dec. 1894 and 4 Feb. 1895 lack a series title, despite carrying the byline, "By Courier's Lady World Tourists".

In terms of content, the series had two aspects: one as a travelogue introducing unusual landscapes of the world, and the other as foreign correspondence reporting on the industry, society and culture of each place they visited.

### **Lesson one: Real-life experience yields nuance**

In the field of international news reporting, on-the-ground reporting is an indispensable practice for foreign correspondents. First-hand observation and direct engagement with local contexts permit the gathering of more accurate and nuanced information, which in turn leads to more precise and refined stories.

This approach enables journalists to capture the intricate details of cultural, political, and social dynamics that are often overlooked when reporting from a distance. Furthermore, developing connections with local sources and communities engenders trust and facilitates deeper insights, thus enhancing the veracity and authenticity of the reporting.<sup>31</sup> Moreover, immersive reporting helps avoid biases and stereotypes, ensuring a more comprehensive and balanced portrayal of events.<sup>32</sup>

The content of *the Ladies Tour* series includes descriptions of the places they visited, interactions with local people, observations about various industries (for example, jute and cotton industries, opium dens, and agriculture), insights into the lives and roles of women in different cultures, education systems, missions and charities, and many other aspects of the societies they encountered.

The two travellers undertook journeys on camels and elephants, and visited a number of world-famous sights, including the pyramids in Egypt and the Taj Mahal in India. Furthermore, they attended theatrical performances and engaged in shopping expeditions across the globe. On occasion, they were able to provide accurate descriptions of floral arrangements that they had observed abroad. Nevertheless, their excursion was not solely a matter of sightseeing.

Rather, the series was a unique form of foreign correspondence that sought to portray the lives of the local populations in the countries visited. Their stories attempted to provide a detailed account of the world as it exists on the ground.

In Cairo, Maxwell conducted home visits with the assistance of Miss Ellis, a missionary resident in the city. It was only through visiting families in Cairo that

---

<sup>31</sup> Trilling, D. (2016). First-Time International Reporting: Tips from a Former Foreign Correspondent. Shorenstein Center on Media. <https://journalistsresource.org/politics-and-government/international-reporting-journalism-tips/>

<sup>32</sup> Herrera, A. (2023). Challenges and Considerations for Foreign Correspondents Reporting across Different States. T. A. O. F. P. C. USA. <https://foreignpress.org/journalism-resources/challenges-and-considerations-for-foreign-correspondents-reporting-across-different-states>

Maxwell was able to ascertain different expectations put upon women of different classes, such as staying at home. She wrote:

*“When Miss Ellis told her I was going round the world to try and find out all about women, she looked at me half-wonderingly, half-pityingly, and asked why I didn’t stay at home. It seemed hopeless trying to make an impression on such a girl. The only thing that interested her, was her sister’s approaching marriage, and the prospect of a husband and beautiful dresses for herself in the future. I came away feeling more sorry for that girl than I had felt for her poorer neighbours. They had their work, baking, washing, looking after their babies to pass the time, but this poor creature had servants for the work of the house, and seemed to have absolutely nothing to do. Could any more hopelessly dreary existence be imagined?”*

Additionally, they spent time among the disadvantaged, including those who had been convicted of criminal offenses and other marginalized individuals. They conducted fieldwork in opium dens and prisons, attempting to interview actual opium users and inmates to understand the real life of the people.

In Calcutta (now Kolkata), Imandt visited an opium den. At first, she envisaged the opium den to be a squalid and disorderly place, but she was taken aback to discover that the den was in fact remarkably clean and tidy.<sup>33</sup> She accompanied a British doctor on a visit to the den, where they observed individuals inhaling the substance. She subsequently discovered that inhaling small quantities of opium did not result in intoxication to the same extent as consuming alcohol. In the concluding section of her article, Imandt stated the following:

*“There was no brawling or shrieking, or none of any kind. Nothing resembling an England grog-shop was to be seen. We were in the midst of poverty, in the land of the heathen, as it is familiarly called. In one of the narrow streets from the Overgate of Dundee I have seen misery, vice, and sin greater and more degrade than I*

---

<sup>33</sup> The addictive and health risks of opium were already widely known in the 19th century, yet it was not until the signing of the International Opium Convention in 1912 that the use and distribution of opium was officially banned. At the time Imandt was engaged in her research, the use of opium was permitted in British India.

*have found all over India, where I have been on the lookout for these things.”*

Their articles provide compelling evidence that preconceived notions and biases are subject to significant modification through first-hand experiences gained through overseas reporting. In the current era, those engaged in the practice of journalism can benefit from the sorts of insights gained by Dundee’s female journalists in their field reporting.

### **Lesson two: Travel won’t remove ethnocentrism, but it may help**

Imandt, Maxwell and editors of the *Dundee Courier* were working at a time when ethnocentrism was common in English literature. The *Ladies’ Tour* series includes language that would be considered unacceptable in the modern era.<sup>34</sup>

Ethnocentrism in Victorian literature is well defined by Edward Said’s concept of Orientalism, wherein Western authors depict Eastern societies as exotic, backward, and inferior to European norms. This portrayal reinforced a sense of Western superiority and justified colonial ambitions.<sup>35</sup>

It is worth examining how the ethnocentric perspective of the two journalists changed during the course of their circumnavigational voyage.

A textual analysis of 146 articles in the series revealed the word “little” was used 824 times. It was the most frequently used word in the series, excluding articles and prepositions. (See Chart 3 on following page.)

Maxwell’s article on Japan, dated 1 Oct. 1894, was the one in which “little” was used most frequently. In the article, her third on Japan, Maxwell began by praising Japan in this way:

*“The beauties of Japan have not been overestimated. They are worthy of our highest praise. There is a charm about the Mikado’s Empire, whether from its scenery, its atmosphere, its people, or a combination of all three, which one feels without knowing exactly whence it comes.”*

---

<sup>34</sup> For example, in an article on Singapore dated 21 Aug. 1894, referring to the low-paid work of the Chinese and its competitiveness, the native, presumably of Malay descent, is unilaterally declared to be “lazy”.

<sup>35</sup> Said, E. W. (1979). *Orientalism* (First Vintage books edition. ed.). Vintage Books.

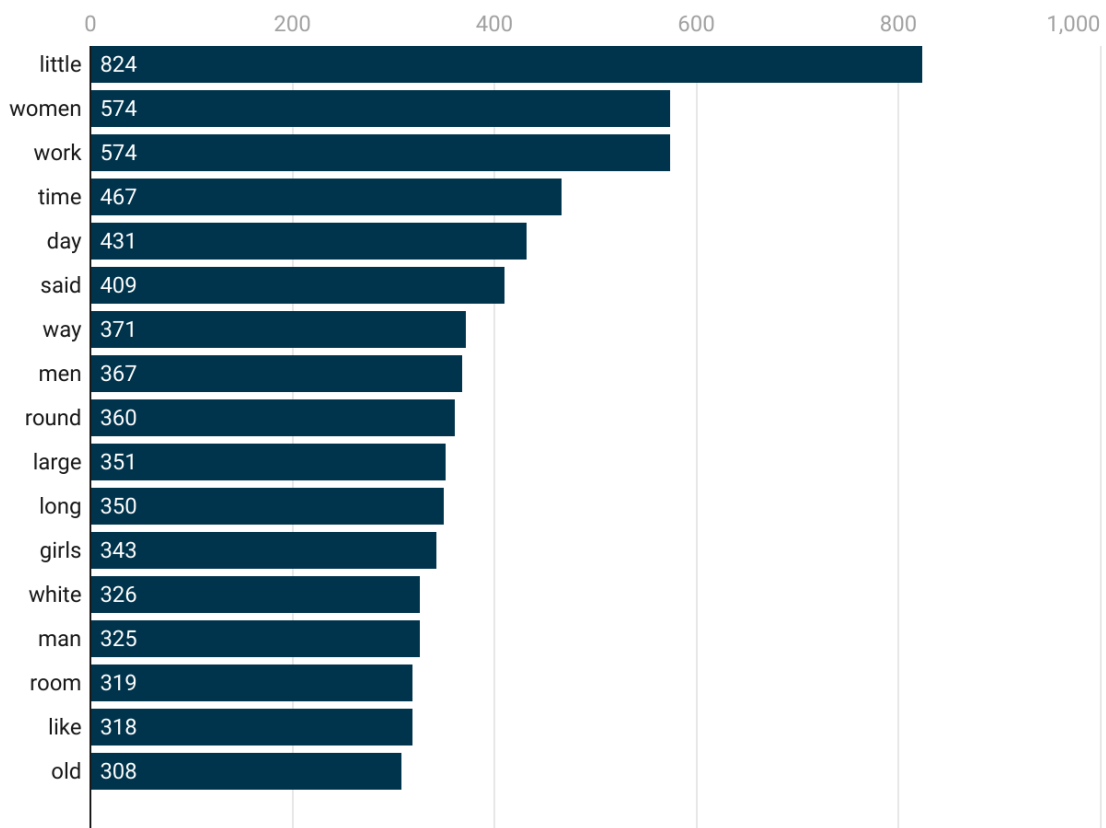
She continues to use the word “little” when describing the Japanese:

*“Such quaint little men and women, bowing, smiling, waving their fans just as if they had stepped out of the screens or down from the teacups. Cynics tell us they are not genuine, say their politeness is assumed, their simplicity but a fraud. But they have won our hearts.”*

From the opening statement of the article, it is clear she does not intend to deride the Japanese as inferior. The term seems to be an expression of intimacy, which in modern times could be translated as “cute”.

Similarly, an article describing a mission school in Shanghai, dated 17 Sep. 1894, used the forms “the fat Chinese little boys”, “three pretty shy little girls”, etc., with an emphasis on the “little things” in particular.

**Chart 3: Most-used words in Ladies' Tour articles**



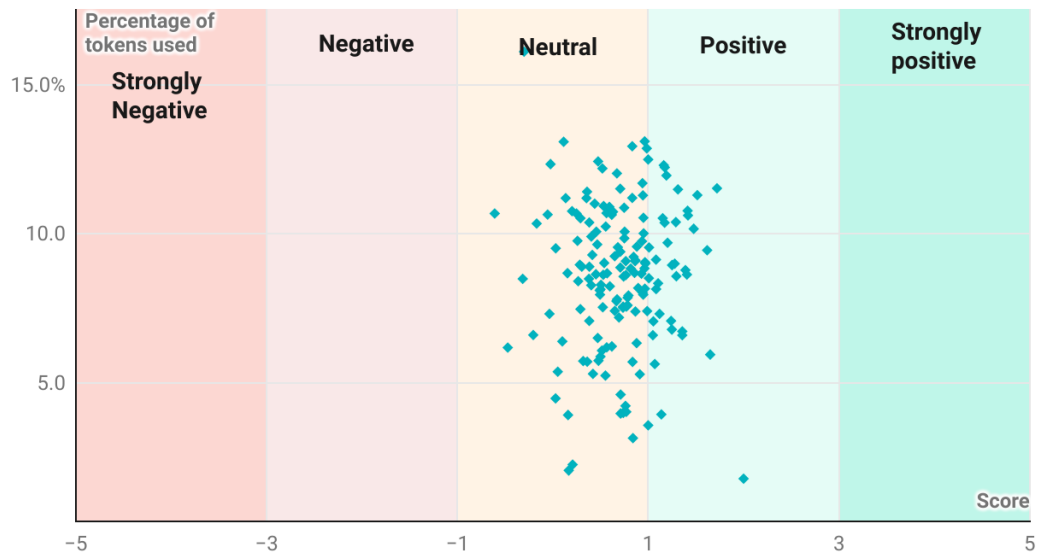
Analysis of 146 articles in the series with Gale Digital Lab. Average OCR confidence of 87.4%.  
Source: The Dundee Courier • Created with Datawrapper



A sentiment analysis of the series using Gale Digital Scholar suggests the two journalists had no intention of discriminating against ethnicities: all articles were categorised in neutral or positive. (See Chart 4 below.)

### Chart 4: Sentiment scores in Ladies' Tour articles

Analysis of 146 articles with Gale Digital Scholar.



Source: The Dundee Courier • Created with Datawrapper

The overall context of these article does not seem malicious, but the two journalists’ overuse of “little” cannot be overlooked. They implicitly perceive Europeans as “big” and Asians as “little” and see things in a superior/inferior frame of reference.

This issue of unconscious bias will be a challenge for any modern-day foreign correspondent, especially when reporting on developing nations for the first time.

Despite living in the context of 19th century prejudice, what sets the *Ladies’ Tour Round-the-World* apart is the important discoveries the women made as they continued their journey. In an article dated 12 Nov. 1894, written on board a steamer leaving Japan’s treaty port of Yokohama for San Francisco – concluding their trip in the East, Imandt reflected the life of women in the East and the West as follows:

*“I am certain that the condition of women in the East is not worse than that of women in the West. All conditions must be judged relatively, and those of women in a nation are so interwoven with thoughts peculiar to its race and traditions that the alteration of them is like the tearing up of mighty roots.”*

At this juncture, Imandt may have realised that her writings exhibited a subtle bias in favour of Western perspectives. In synthesising her observations of Asian countries, such as India, Singapore, China, and Japan, she came to the conclusion that it was crucial to possess an understanding that was firmly rooted in the cultural nuances of these regions.<sup>36</sup>

Additionally, she reached the conclusion that there was no absolute good or evil, and that all things should be evaluated in a relative manner. At the very least, she was able to gain some insight into her modern multiculturalist views during her round-the-world journey.

It is not clear when exactly the two female journalists' views changed, but the evolving depth of the series epitomised the transformative power of the travel creating fairer and impartial perspectives of the world.

### **Lesson three: Honour thy local collaborators**

The third significant aspect of Maxwell and Imandt's articles pertains to the relationship between them and their local sources. Today's foreign correspondents typically conceal the involvement of their fixers or even their existence.

However, these two journalists meticulously documented their sources. This is a particularly illuminating perspective when considering the ideal relationship between foreign correspondent and fixers/local reporters.

Imandt in particular was frank in acknowledging the limitations of her ability to cover certain subjects and the complexities she encountered:

*“With me was an unspeakable joy in all I had seen, an equally unspeakable regret for all it had been impossible to see or to understand.”*

This contrasts with the tendency among foreign correspondents to adopt an image of infallibility, suggesting they can accomplish it all without external assistance.

Referring to the foreign correspondents working in the U.S., media researcher Alfred Herrera has advised that they should understand local contexts and research legal frameworks to navigate the diverse and complex landscapes they report from.

---

<sup>36</sup> In a news article published in *Galveston Daily News* on 6 Aug. 1894, Marie Imandt was quoted as saying, “I want to say that the oriental woman is happier than the occidental woman.”

Building relationships with local journalists and fixers is crucial for accurate reporting and access to important sources. Respecting regional sensitivities and adapting communication styles helps in building trust with the local community.<sup>37</sup>

Our two journalists from Dundee conducted interviews with individuals who were either Dundonians or Scottish citizens living working abroad. They also used the services of local guides, who could be considered fixers in the contemporary sense.

An article by Imandt on 13 Sep. 1894 about a visit to Canton (Guangzhou) featured an exchange with a local guide in vivid detail:

*“My guide was clearly taken aback by my declaration. I had practised my pidgin English and was determined to make my point. I told him in no uncertain terms that I did not want to see the sights and temples. I wanted to see the people and their ways, especially the women. He had to take me into workhouses and dwellings. I knew it was a difficult task, but I was determined to succeed. The Chinese are more reserved in their inner life and way of thinking than any other nation. A tall, well-developed Chinese man, he was perfectly dressed in spotless white. He was intelligent.”*

After successfully communicating with the guide, Maxwell and Imandt got a taste of ordinary Chinese life in the alleys of Canton, rather than just visiting tourist destinations in the city. Despite previously being warned Canton was not a safe place for Europeans because of the Chinese reputation for rudeness and violence in European perspectives at the end of the Qing Dynasty era, the pair recalled after their visit: “What pleasant memories the trip to Canton leaves!”

This episode serves to illustrate the importance of local collaborators in international reporting. Although Maxwell and Imandt acknowledged the contributions of European residents in their articles, the names of local guides were frequently omitted in their stories.

This issue persists today. The relationship between foreign correspondents and fixers is of great importance, yet it is also complex. It is often characterised by power imbalances and a lack of recognition for the fixers’ contributions. Local journalists who assist correspondents with logistics, translations, and access to

---

<sup>37</sup> See footnote 32.

sources, commonly referred to as fixers, frequently encounter a lack of appreciation and recognition for their indispensable role.<sup>38</sup>

To improve this relationship, it is essential to ensure fair compensation, give appropriate credit for their work, and involve fixers in editorial decisions when relevant. Establishing clear communication and mutual respect can also enhance collaboration and lead to more accurate and ethical reporting.

### **Japan through the eyes of Dundee's female correspondents**

Bessie Maxwell and Marie Imandt's stay in Japan during *the Ladies' Tour Round-the-World* is a significant chapter in journalism as their 20 stories, published from 27 Sep. to 10 Nov. 1894, epitomise the values and limitations of the whole series.

*The Dundee Weekly News*, a sister publication of the *Dundee Courier*, featured their Japan articles seven times between 6 Oct. and 17 Nov. 1894 by reediting *the Courier's* articles.

An article on 29 Sep. in *the Dundee Weekly News* announced the upcoming series, noting, "While the eyes of the world are centred on the struggle now going on in the Far East between the forces of China and Japan, everything with reference to these countries and the social life and customs of their inhabitants has a special interest."

Japan was unique among the countries they visited as it was not a British colony. Their observations in Japan, which had only recently ended its isolationist policy, provided valuable insights into its economy, industry, and culture.

A newspaper report and records indicate they arrived in Kobe around 26 May 1894 and left Yokohama on 18 Jun., suggesting a stay of over three weeks in Japan.<sup>39</sup> Their travels took them from Nagasaki to Nikko, including stops in Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya, Hakone, Yokohama, Tokyo, and likely Kamakura.

Their articles covered a broad range of topics. On 22 Oct., they described Osaka as the "Manchester of Japan," focusing on the spinning industry and detailing women's work in factories. "3000 of the 4000 workers were women," they noted, with wages ranging from 7 to 35 cents and a break time of 35 minutes in Settsu Cotton Spinning Company, today known as Unitika.

However, their reports did not touch on Japanese politics or international relations, despite the First Sino-Japanese War starting shortly after their visit. This omission may reflect the gender norms of the time, as political reporting was often reserved for male journalists.

In an article dated 25 Oct. 1894, Imandt referenced anti-foreign sentiment in Japan. However, she did not acknowledge that it had only been half a century since Japan

---

<sup>38</sup> Klein, P. W., & Plaut, S. (2017). "Fixing" the Journalist-Fixer Relationship. Nieman Reports. <https://niemanreports.org/articles/fixing-the-journalist-fixer-relationship/>

<sup>39</sup> In an article dated 27 Sep., it says: "On a July day we left Shanghai," which is clearly a mistake based on their itinerary.

opened its doors to the world or that unequal treaties had placed Japan in a disadvantageous position in terms of trade against Britain, the U.S. and France.

Rather, she questioned the attitude of the British people living in Japan as to why she thought the Japanese people at the time disliked foreigners. She explained through her experience rather than political situation surrounding in Japan. She witnessed a British person hitting a Japanese rickshaw driver with a bamboo stick and said the following: "After all, can one picture any creature half so contemptible as the out-and-out ill-bred Briton of the nineteenth century, culture and Christianity notwithstanding? I have hitherto not met his peer."

Some errors also appeared in their reports, highlighting the limitations of so-called parachute journalism. For instance, an interview with a Japanese editor named Mr. Cho Sing Ku was likely a misreading of the business card of Kobayashi Tamaki (or Kan) illustrated in a story, showcasing the difficulties in cross-cultural reporting and needs for good preparations.

Maxwell and Imandt's articles remain a testament to early female journalists' efforts to document and convey the essence of foreign cultures, despite the challenges they faced.

# Proposal: RTW trips as a training tool

The epic tour undertaken by the two journalists of the *Dundee Courier* 130 years ago exemplifies how a round-the-world trip can broaden a journalist's perspectives and foster a truly global mindset.

The model created by Maxwell and Imandt may be useful to training or retraining correspondents and desk editors to create and commission the content our readers need in the 21st century.

The specific design of an RTW training scheme would differ from newsroom to newsroom, dependent on their particular aims and resources, but I believe the benefits of circumnavigation would be consistent.

## Five benefits of round-the-world training tours

Analysis of *the Ladies' Tour* reveals the following benefits of circumnavigations for journalist training:

1. The acquisition of fundamental competencies essential for correspondents, including travel, lodging, visas, and other procedures, securing means of payment, communication, and safety management.
2. The attainment of an impartial perspective on the global landscape through extensive travel.
3. The development of collaborative skills with correspondents, local reporters, stringers, fixers, and editors at headquarters.
4. The reinforcement of journalists' engagement with the organisation they are working for.
5. The enhancement of the motivation and long-term commitment of journalists to the media industry.

In the opinions of both current and former foreign correspondents, there is a dearth of training programmes specifically designed to give those working in the field of foreign reporting hands-on experience. The round-the-world field tour discussed here is designed to provide young to mid-career journalists/editors with the opportunity to develop the skills and mindset required for international reporting through experience.

The training should focus on developing the skills needed when working as a correspondent or in an international news section of a newsroom. These include preparations like obtaining visas and other procedures, securing logistics, communicating with one's editors and peers, preparing for reporting, such as selecting and negotiating with fixers, dealing with unexpected problems in the field, and cross-cultural communication.

In planning a round-the-world training tour, it is also necessary to consider the sabbatical aspect. Sabbaticals offer significant benefits, such as providing employees with the opportunity for recovery, exploration, and practice, which can lead to reduced burnout, increased well-being, and even transformative changes in their career paths and personal lives.<sup>40</sup>

It is essential that journalists who are undertaking a circumnavigation are separated from their normal assignments while on this training trip. It is similarly vital to allow for a certain amount of time during the training period for self-reflection and other activities besides the mere reporting of stories they pitched.

### **Round-the-world training model**

To enjoy the benefits mentioned above, the following model is envisaged for the design of the round-the-world tour for journalists:

1. The programme would be reserved for prospective foreign correspondents, who will be required to write one feature article on a global issue.
2. Sufficient preparation time would be given before departure to maximize the effectiveness of the training. The participants will develop a plan for coverage in several countries and regions across multiple continents.
3. The standard duration of the assignment is set at approximately one month, during which time the participants will be required to travel to at least three continents.
4. Collaboration with expatriate correspondents and fixers is mandated.
5. The appointment of an editor-in-charge as a mentor is also recommended.
6. Upon returning from their assignment, the journalist is expected to produce a feature article.

Publishing articles is not the ultimate goal but rather the process of reviewing the differences and difficulties from the original plan and the actions taken to solve these problems through the round-the-world experience, leading to their growth.

### **Limitations and challenges**

It is important to acknowledge the potential limitations and challenges that a round-the-world tour for foreign correspondent candidates and desk editors may present. While I'm quite confident that these limitations and challenges can be overcome, those challenges must be taken into consideration when a media organisation decides to conduct such a training tour.

---

<sup>40</sup> Schabram, K., Bloom, M., & Didonna, D. (2023). Recover, Explore, Practice: The Transformative Potential of Sabbaticals. *Academy of Management discoveries*, 9(4), pp. 441-468. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amd.2021.0100>

### **Costs and risks**

The cost of a round-the-world trip varies depending on the time of year and other factors, but airline tickets generally cost between £2,000 and £4,000. Assuming the cost of living is set at £100 per day, a total budget of between £5,000 and £7,000 is required.

It's considerably lower than the cost first charged by Thomas Cook in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it is still a prohibitive sum for an individual journalist to bear. At the same time, if companies pay the entire cost, they will need to take into account the risk of a journalist changing jobs.

It is worth considering a burden-sharing system between company and individual or a scholarship scheme in which payment will be waived if the journalist remains employed for a specific number of years after the tour.

### **Gender equality**

Ensuring gender equality when implementing this training tour is essential. Although it may sound obvious, we should bear in mind that there are countries and regions in the world where it is difficult for women to act alone. Flexibility should be given where necessary by allowing applications to be made by pairs of two people.

### **Climate change**

Addressing climate change in our practice is our responsibility as journalists. Currently, round-the-world trips often use air travel as the main means of transport. In selecting airlines, it is essential to minimise the carbon footprint. This means choosing airlines using SAF (Sustainable Aviation Fuel) and using as little air travel as possible.



## Conclusion

As Hegel suggests with the owl of Minerva spreading its wings only at dusk, now is the time to grasp the significance and meaning of the Ladies Tour Round the World. This is especially pertinent as global power shifts from the West to the East, from the North to the South, and from developed to developing nations.

The growing political and economic influence of emerging countries necessitates a change in the approach to foreign correspondence. While the number of foreign correspondents might be likely to decline in the course of the change in global media landscapes, I believe that the existence of foreign correspondents who have impartial perspectives of international affairs and global issues will continue to be indispensable to news organisations.

There are a multitude of global issues that cannot be resolved by a single country – climate change, the conservation of biodiversity, pandemics, the assurance of cybersecurity, and the resolution of non-traditional security issues, to name a few.

In light of these considerations, it is evident that there is a necessity for foreign correspondents who are able to report from the centres of industry, while also comfortably parsing the arguments of emerging economies. Those who report from countries like India, Indonesia, Brazil, Nigeria or South Africa – while also absorbing the logic of the world's major powers – are equally important.

The evolution of artificial intelligence and augmented reality technology, as well as the deep penetration of social media into people's lives, has undoubtedly affected traditional international reporting. Nevertheless, the significance of correspondents' ability to collaborate with colleagues across the globe to present a more objective portrayal of global affairs will remain undiminished.

It is the responsibility of the entire news industry, which is accountable to the public interest, to provide training for foreign correspondents who are able to produce high-quality journalism for the new era. The adventurous spirit and personal growth of the two journalists from Dundee, as exemplified by their writing, can serve as a guiding light for our new journey 130 years later.

Fellow journalists, let's go round the world!

## Acknowledgements

The author would like to express gratitude to DC Thomson for facilitating access to their archive. The author extends gratitude to foreign correspondents, editors, and expatriates in the private sector for their invaluable contributions and insights pertaining to this round-the-world project.

## Appendix 1: List of Articles in Ladies' Tour

Date	Article Number	Contents (Based on headlines)
1 1894/2/13		THE FIRST LETTER FROM THE LADIES/HOW THEY LIKE THE TRIP/ THEIR EXPERIENCES CROSSING THE CHANNEL/A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE/SEA SICKNESS IN DEMAND *2
2 1894/2/20		PARIS IMPRESSIONS/A TOUR OF THE SHOPS/LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS/ LUXURIES OF DUVAL'S RESTAURANT/GRANDEURS OF THE BON MARCHE *2
3 1894/2/26		VISIT TO THE MORGUE/INTERVIEW WITH A FAMOUS LADY JOURNALIST/CROSSING THE ALPS/ARRIVAL AT GENOA/PARIS TO GENOA *1
4 1894/3/2	IV	ARRIVAL IN FLORENCE/A STRANGE ADVENTURE/INCIDENTS ON THE WAY *3
5 1894/3/5	V	ITALIAN FLOWER BOYS/ FLORENCE PICTURE GALLERIES *4
6 1894/3/8	VI	VISIT TO A STUDIO/WATCHING AN ITALIAN SCULPTOR/A LOVELY SERVANT MAID *5
7 1894/3/13		VISIT TO CIGAR AND CIGARETTE FACTORIES/NEWS FOR SMOKERS/HOW CIGARS ARE MADE/IS THE EMPLOYMENT HEALTHY? *6
8 1894/3/16	VIII	NOTABLE BUILDINGS IN FLORENCE/STUDENTS IN ITALY/TOILETTES IN ROME/PECULIARITIES OF ROMAN BABIES *6
9 1894/3/20		A DRIVE IN A ROMAN CHARIOT/THE RUINS OF ROME/ITS HISTORIC BUILDINGS *6
10 1894/3/24		ROME TO NAPLES/AN INTERESTING JOURNEY/MEETING A PRINCESS UNAWARES/ITALIAN HOSPITALITY *1
11 1894/3/28		SCENES IN NAPLES/ARRIVAL AT BRINDISI/EN ROUTE TO ISMAILIA THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL/EN ROUTE FOR CAIRO/THE CAPTAIN AND BROUGHTY FERRY/HOW ARABS LIVE
12 1894/3/31		CROSSING THE DESERT/A HALT AT TEL-EL-KEBIR/PRIMITIVE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS/ARRIVAL AT CAIRO/DESCRIPTION OF STREET SCENES/A SNAKE-CHARMER'S SÉANCE
13 1894/4/4	XIII	CAIRO BAZAARS/LESSONS IN BARGAIN-MAKING/INTERESTING CURIOS/THE COPPERSMITHS
14 1894/4/7	XIV	SHOPPING IN CAIRO/GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS/PERFUMES OF ARABY/ PERSIAN AND ARABIAN TAPESTRY/WOMEN WHO WORK FOR NOTHING
15 1894/4/11	XV	A TURKISH WEDDING/MARRIAGE OF A PASHA'S SON/THE FIRST QUEEN OF THE HAREM/A CEREMONY OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOUR
16 1894/4/13	XVI	THE MISSIONS OF CAIRO/ARAB CHILDREN AT SCHOOL/A LINK WITH ST ANDREWS/ IN A C.M.S. DISPENSARY/THE RAVAGES OF OPHTHALMIA/CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS
17 1894/4/18	XVII	VISIT TO A CAIRO MARKET/AN EXCITING DONKEY RIDE/A PLETHORA OF WEDDINGS/THE NAUTCH GIRLS/A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT/ ARABIAN IDEAS OF MELODY
18 1894/4/21	XVIII	WOMEN OF CAIRO/HOW THEY ARE EMPLOYED/MANNERS AND CUSTOMS/WOMEN AS HOD-CARRIERS/FRUGALITY IN LIVING/THE FAVOURITE BEVERAGE
19 1894/4/25	XIX	VISITING IN CAIRO/QUIZZING THE LADY TRAVELLERS/A TRYING RECEPTION/HOW WASHING IS DONE/AN INTERESTING SOUDANESE HOUSEHOLD/THE DEGRADATION OF WEALTH
20 1894/4/28	XX	THE BIBLEWOMEN OF CAIRO/FORENOON WITH THE LADIES/NORTH AMERICAN U.P. MISSION/A CONVER'S SAD STORY/INHUMAN TREATMENT OF THE AGED/IN THE HOUSE OF A BEY/A VISIT TO A BRIDE *1
21 1894/5/2	XXI	THE MOSQUES OF CAIRO/HOW MOHAMMEDANS WORSHIP/CURIOUS RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES/AMONG THE HOWLING DERVISHES/A HORRIBLE SPECTACLE/ON HOLY GROUND/SCENE IN A MOSQUE
22 1894/5/5	XXII	AT THE PYRAMIDS/AN ADVENTUROUS AFTERNOON/THE PLEASURES OF CAMEL-RIDING/AMUSING EXPERIENCES/AMONG TEMPLES AND TOMBS/SEARCHING FOR MUMMIES
23 1894/5/9	XXIII	THROUGH THE RED SEA/BOUND FOR INDIA/THOUGHTS OF HOME/LIFE ON AP&O. LINER/THE PORTRAITS OF PASSENGERS/TWO
24 1894/5/11	XXIV	

			DUNDEE TRAVELLERS DESCRIBED/ PASTIMES AND AMUSEMENTS/ A FUNERAL AT SEA
25	1894/5/14	XXV	AP&O. REMINISCENCES/IN THE ENGINE-ROOM/A TRYING TEMPERATURE/THE REFRIGERATOR EXPLAINED/PASSENGERS AND THEIR PECULIARITIES
26	1894/5/17	XXVI	IN THE INDIAN OCEAN/A GLIMPSE OF ADEN/ON BOARD THE S.S. GANGES/A ROUND OF THE SHIP/ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY/IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY/A SORROWFUL PARTING SIGHTSEEING IN BOMBAY/CHARMING RECREATION
27	1894/5/21	XXVII	GROUPS/HORRIBLE FUNERAL CUSTOMS/THE PLEASANT MORNING HOURS/ROUND THE NATIVE MARKETS/THE GOLF CRAZE MILL LIFE IN INDIA/IN A BOMBAY COTTON MILL/WAGES OF THE OPERATIVES/THE LOT OF THE CHILDREN/HOW THE NATIVES LIVE
28	1894/5/24	XXVIII	AT A PARSEE WEDDING/AN EXQUISITE PICTURE/DUNDEE GIRLS AND INDIAN MISSIONS/CHARMS OF PARSEE LADIES/A CURIOUS MARRIAGE CEREMONY
29	1894/5/28	XXIX	EDUCATION IN BOMBAY/THE WORK OF THE FREE CHURCH/A VISIT TO WILSON COLLEGE/WOMEN BACHELORS OF ART/AN ADVANCED CURRICULUM
30	1894/5/31	XXX	FROM BOMBAY TO JEYPORE/ACROSS COUNTRY BY NIGHT/LIFE IN A BUNGALOW/A NATIVE MANUFACTURING CENTRE/BITTER LOT OF NATIVE WOMEN/ART WORK IN JEYPORE
31	1894/6/4	XXXI	THE PRISONS OF INDIA/VISIT TO JEYPORE JAIL/THE CRIME OF HUSBAND- POISONING/THE OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS/AN ELEPHANT RIDE/AN ELEPHANT RIDE/THE AMBER PALACE OF JEYPORE/AN EQUIVALENT FOR SEA SICKNESS/THE ROADS OF INDIA
32	1894/6/7	XXXII	FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA/THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES/TRAVELLING IN INDIA/NATIVE AND EUROPEAN CONTRASTS/IMPRESSIONS OF JEYPORE/THE HALL OF THE WINDS
33	1894/6/11	XXXIII	ARRIVAL AT DELHI/MUTINY MEMORIALS/A NOBLE TOMB/MAGNIFICENT MONUMENTS AND MOSQUES
34	1894/6/14	XXXIV	VISITING AT DELHI/PLEA FOR MEDICAL MISSIONS/WORSHIPPING THE LADY DOCTOR/DENTISTRY AT A DISCOUNT
35	1894/6/18	XXXV	[Missing?]
36			
37	1894/6/21	XXXVII	ARRIVAL AT AURA/VISIT TO THE TAJ MAHAL/THE PEERLESS TOMB DESCRIBED/A CURIOUS LEGEND/SCENES OF DEPARTED GLORY/THE VILLAGE OF SIKANDRA/PHOTOGRAPHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES
38	1894/6/25	XXXVIII	INDIA'S MEDICAL MISSIONS/DE VALENTINE OF AGRA/AN INFLUENTIAL BRECHINER/ THE STORY OF THE "WOLF BOY"/GOOD NATURE OF NATIVE BABIES/AN ORPHANAGE IN A TOMB
39	1894/6/28	XXXIX	THE WOMAN DOCTOR IN INDIA/NATIVE SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT/THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL AGRA/A SPLENDID INSTITUTION/CASTE AND COOKERY
40	1894/7/2	XL	INDIAN PRISON SYSTEM/AGRA CENTRAL PRISON/INDUSTRIES OF THE JAIL/ROYAL PATRONS FOR CARPETS/HOW WOMEN ARE TREATED/GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS/THE IDOLS OF INDIA/A HALT AT BENARES/ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA
41	1894/7/5	XLI	CALCUTTA/THE SOCIETY SIDE/A VICEREGAL RECEPTION/ GOVERNMENT HOUSE FUNCTIONS/AN AFTERNOON AT LADY ELLIOT'S/GATHERING OF NATIVE STUDENTS/WOMEN'S QUESTIONS DISCUSSED/BRITISH INFLUENCE IN INDIA
42	1894/7/9	XLII	THE HINDOO MECCA/A MORNING BY THE GANGES/RELIGIOUS RITES AND CEREMONIES/CREMATION AT THE BURNING GHAT/SUPERSTITION OF THE FAKIRS/ "THE HOLIEST MAN IN INDIA"/EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA/BETHUNE WOMEN'S COLLEGE/IN A FREE CHURCH SCHOOL/INDIAN CHILD LIFE
43	1894/7/12	XLIII	SUMMER IN INDIA/CALCUTTA IN THE HOT WEATHER/THE SORROWS OF THE NIGHT/A PUNKAH-WALLAH'S PUNISHMENT/SHOPPING IN THE CHINESE QUARTER/ON THE STRAND/ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY LIFE
44	1894/7/14	XLIV	IN THE OPIUM DENS/THE ROYAL COMMISSION CRITICISED/ DRINK AT HOME V. OPIUM ABROAD/HOW VICTIMS ARE AFFECTED/ A DISAPPOINTED VISITOR/THE SLUMS OF CALCUTTA

45	1894/7/16	XLV	IN THE JUTE COUNTRY/GROWING THE PLANT/THE BUSY BROKERS/BALING THE RAW MATERIAL/A PRESS-HOUSE VISITED/ PIONEERS OF THE INDUSTRY/LIST OF THE MILLS
46	1894/7/19	XLVI	IN CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS/THE NATIVE WORKERS/THEIR LIVES AND WAYS/FOOD AND CLOTHING/NATIVE DISREGARD OF TIME/THE SHIFT SYSTEM/DUNDONIANS AT THE MILLS
47	1894/7/23	XLVII	GOUREPORE JUTE MILL/WAGES OF THE WORKERS/COMPLIMENT TO DUNDEE ENGINEERS/BEJEWELLED SACKSEWERS
48	1894/7/26	XLVIII	CALCUTTA JUTE WORKERS/NATIVE WOMEN INTERVIEWED/ A PARADISE FOR "BLACK SHEEP"/THE INTERVIEWER INTERVIEWED/WHERE MIRRORS ARE UNKNOWN
49	1894/7/28	XLIX	UP THE HOOGLY/A STEAM LAUNCH/TRIP SUGGESTIONS OF DUNDEE/UMBRELLAS AND THEIR OWNERS/THE CONCEITED BABOOS/A NOVEL USE FOR JUTE/THE DELIGHTS OF A RIVERHOUSE
50	1894/7/30	L	MINING IN INDIA/INFLUENCE ON HOME TRADE/WOMEN AS BLISS/WAGES OF THE WORKERS
51	1894/8/2	LI	THE MISSIONS OF INDIA/THE CURSE OF CASTE/A MUCH MARRIED MAN/ZENANA WORK IN CALCUTTA/IN THE HOUSE OF A RAJAH THE CHILD WIVES OF INDIA
52	1894/8/4	LII	DOMESTIC SERVICE IN INDIA/VAGARIES OF "OUR BOY"/A UNIVERSAL PROVIDER/THE DAY OF RECKONING/A RUDE AWAKENING/THE CAUSE OF IT ALL
53	1894/8/6	LIII	HOME LIFE IN INDIA/AN ENLIGHTENED HINDOO/HOW NATIVE LADIES LIVE/A CHARMING DOMESTIC PICTURE/"AS OTHERS SEE US"
54	1894/8/9	LIV	CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING/THROUGH THE JUNGLE/A MAREVLOUS RAILWAY/THOUGHTS OF THE TAJ/OFF TO THE HIMALAYAS/WOMEN AS BURDEN-BEARERS/A BHUTEIA WITCH/WORK OF THE JESUITS/ LIFE AT DARJEELING
55	1894/8/11	LV	BANNOCKBURN/AT A DARJEELING TEA GARDEN/JOURNEYING ON HORSEBACK/HOURS AND WAGES OF WORKERS/HOW THE LEAVES ARE TREATED/DRYING THE TEA/MARKET PRICES OF INDIAN LEAF
56	1894/8/14	LVI	FAREWELL TO INDIA/ON BOARD THE LIGHTNING/ENTER JOHN CHINAMAN/VAGARIES OF THE PASSENGERS/CALCUTTA BOTANICAL GARDENS/ "SIX HUNDRED WIVES MORE OR LESS"/ PURDAH SCHOOLS VISITED/MAL DE MER AGAIN/CHINESE DREAD OF FOREIGN BURIAL
57	1894/8/16	LVII	A HALT AT PENANG/SCENES AT DISEMBARKATION/CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS/TREE CLIMBING FOR TODDY/A DELIGHTFUL RETREAT/IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA/A TRYING INTERVIEW
58	1894/8/18	LVIII	PICTURES OF PENANG/A NEW WORLD/CHINESE STUDIES/A HINT TO YOUNG LADIES/EUROPEAN LIFE AND NATIVE WAYS/CHINESE WEDDING FESTIVITIES/A BRIDE'S MAGNIFICENCE
59	1894/8/21	LIX	SINGAPORE/INDUSTRY OF THE CHINESE/THE RICKSHA MEN'S MISFORTUNES/ BAREFOOTED FOOTBALL PLAYERS/THE EXCHANGE TROUBLE AGAIN/A VISIT TO JAHORE/THE PALACE OF THE SULTAN/CHINESE GAMBLING DENS
60	1894/8/23	LX	THE ISLAND OF SINGAPORE/A WORLD IN MINIATURE/SCENES ON THE QUAY/EXPORTS AND IMPORTS/SHOPPING ON THE ISLAND/RECEPTION BY MRS BROWN POTTER
61	1894/8/25	LXI	HONG KONG/SCENES ON ARRIVAL/IMPRESSIONS OP THE TOWN/JOHN CHINAMAN'S DRESS/EXCURSION TO THE PEAK/A REMARKABLE RAILWAY
62	1894/8/28	LXII	HONG KONG/JOHN CHINAMAN'S DAUGHTERS/AT A GIRLS' SCHOOL/"PIDGIN" ENGLISH AGAIN/THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES/SHOPPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES/A COOL APPROPRIATION/REFRESHING POLITENESS
63	1894/8/30	LXIII	HONG KONG/TEA WITH A MANDARIN/A FRIEND OF GENERAL GORDON/HIS ROBES AND RESIDENCE/CHINESE LADIES AND DRESS/THEIR COMPLEXION PRESERVATIVES/OFF TO THE PLAY
64	1894/9/1	LXIV	HONG KONG/THE CRIME OF KIDNAPPING/HOW VICTIMS ARE DECOYED/THE WORK OF RESCUE/GIRLS' PROTECTION SOCIETY/A DESERVING INSTITUTION
65	1894/9/4	LXV	WOMEN IN HONG KONG/DOWN-TRODDEN AND DESPISED/THE PREVALENCE OF INFANTICIDE/LAWS OF DIVORCE/LIFE IN JUNKS AND SAMPANS/SCENES IN NATIVE QUARTER/CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRIES/RICE GRINDING AND OPIUM BOILING

66	1894/9/6	LXVI	CANTON/ITS SIGHTS, SMELLS AND INDUSTRIES/RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE/SUPERSTITIONS OF THE CELESTIALS/CHARMS AND JOSS OFFERINGS/ CRUEL TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS/DISPLAY OF TABLE DELICACIES
67	1894/9/8	LXVII	CHINESE SILK FACTORIES/SHANGHAI SILK FILATURE LIMITED/EUROPEAN WOMEN AS OVERSEERS/WANTED AN EIGHT HOURS DAY/THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN/THE MANUFACTURE OF SILK
68	1894/9/11	LXVIII	CHINESE INDUSTRIES/CURIOSITIES OF CANTON/HORRORS OF THE JAIL/A PRIMITIVE TIMEKEEPER/PICNIC AT A PAGODA
69	1894/9/13	LXIX	CANTON/AMONG THE WORKERS/CHINESE SERVANTS' GUILDS/FALLACIES REGARDING CANTON/LABOUR AND CAPITAL IN THE EAST/THE DESPISED SHOPKEEPERS/ECONOMY OF THE CELESTIALS/IN A DOCTOR'S ESTABLISHMENT
70	1894/9/15	LXX	SHOPPING IN CANTON/PREPARATION OF MALT EXTRACT/THE CHINESE INTOXICANT/A HIVE OF BUSY WORKERS/IN A BUDDHIST CONVENT/EUROPEANS AND THE CLIMATE
71	1894/9/17	LXXI	WORK OF AMERICAN BAPTISTS/OPIUM DENS IN SHANGHAI/THE HORRORS OF THE TRAFFIC/IN A MISSION SCHOOL/LEARNING THE LANGUAGE/NATIVE CHRISTIANS VISITED
72	1894/9/20	LXXII *8	CHINESE MISSIONS/THE WORK AT SHANGHAI/MEDICINE AS THE KEY/EMPLOYMENTS OF WOMEN/WAGES OF TRADESMEN/DEVOTED MISSION WORKERS
73	1894/9/22	LXXII *8	MRS JOHN CHINAMAN AT HOME/A RICH MAN'S HOUSE/THE FIRST EUROPEAN VISITOR A SHY HOSTESS/COTTON SPINNING IN CHINA/INTERESTING DETAILS/A CHINESE ARKWRIGHT/WORKERS' WAGES AND HOURS
74	1894/9/24	LXXIII	BRITISH SOCIETY IN CHINA/ST GEORGE'S DAY/CELEBRATIONS BRILLIANT/FUNCTIONS SMARTNESS OF NATIVE TAILORS/IN SHANGHAI OPIUM DENS/NIGHT LIFE IN CHINATOWN/A GAY SCENE
75	1894/9/27	LXXIV	FAREWELL TO CHINA/FIRST GLIMPSES OF JAPAN/THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE/THE HOME OF ETIQUETTE/IN A TEA HOUSE AT MOGI/A HALT AT NAGASAKI/ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA
76	1894/9/29	LXXV	THE BEAUTIES OF JAPAN/FROM YOKOHAMA TO NIKKO/A PICNIC TO LAKE CHINZUNJI/THE POSITION OF NATIVE WOMEN/INDUSTRY OF THE JAPANESE
77	1894/10/1	LXXVI	A JAPANESE TOWN/IN AND ABOUT KOBE/SCENES AT A FESTIVAL/HOW BABIES ARE DISPOSED OF/A REAL JAPANESE DINNER/THE TRIALS OF A NOVICE JAP/MUSIC AND DANCING
78	1894/10/4	LXXVII	WOMEN IN JAPAN/MADAME TEL SONO'S WORK/WOMAN LAWYER AND REFORMER/HER REMARKABLE CAREER/CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN
79	1894/10/6	LXXVIII	EDUCATION IN JAPAN/THE PEERESSES' SCHOOL TOKIO/ITS SPLENDID EQUIPMENT/THE COURSE OF STUDY/HINTS FOR DUNDEE/A NATION OF ARTISTS/AN INTERESTING RUMOUR
80	1894/10/8	LXXIX	JAPANESE RAILWAYS/WAYSIDE STATION SCENES/ARE THE JAPS UNTRUSTWORTHY?/COST OF LIVING IN JAPAN/FARM SERVANTS' GRIEVANCES/RICE-GROWING AND GRINDING/A TRYING OCCUPATION
81	1894/10/11	LXXX	TOKIO/THE IMPERIAL CITY/SHOPPING IN JAPAN/INTERVIEW WITH COUNTESS HEGEKATE/WIFE OF THE LORD/HIGH CHANCELLOR/THE TEMPLES OF TOKIO/AMUSEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE
82	1894/10/13	LXXXI	RURAL JAPAN/ITS EXQUISITE SCENERY/A TYPICAL JAPANESE VILLAGE/AN IDYLIC SCENE/THE BATHS AT ARIMA/THE ART OF FLORAL DECORATION/CURIOUS LEGENDS
83	1894/10/15	LXXXII	KIOTO AND ITS INDUSTRIES/SILK WEAVING AND PORCELAIN PAINTING/THE SECRET OF JAPANESE ART/FANS AND THEIR MANUFACTURE/WORKERS WHO ARE HAPPY
84	1894/10/18	LXXXIII	JAPANESE ETIQUETTE/THE CEREMONIAL TEA/DINNER A LA JAPONAISE/CHARM OF JAPANESE HOSPITALITY/ART IN HOUSE FURNISHING/EXQUISITE DRESSES/HOW GUESTS ARE ENTERTAINED
85	1894/10/20	LXXXIV	JAPANESE ART/ITS LIMITATIONS AND PECULIARITIES/VISIT TO A FAMOUS ARTIST/A BEAUTIFUL STUDIO
86	1894/10/22	LXXXV	THE MANCHESTER OF JAPAN/OSAKA AND ITS MILLS/MAGNITUDE OF ITS TRADE/A HUGE ESTABLISHMENT/JAPANESE SOLDIERS CRITICISED/THE HOMES OF THE JAPS



87	1894/10/25	LXXXVI	JOURNEYINGS IN JAPAN/THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING/DEFENCE OF THE NATIVES/HOW BRITAIN IS MISREPRESENTED/SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION/VILLAGE LIFE IN JAPAN/A FAVOURITE HEALTH RESORT
88	1894/10/27	LXXXVII	A DAY IN NAGOYA/ OMNIBUSES AND BICYCLES/JAPANESE CHILDREN'S GAMES/A LIVELY LITTLE PLACE/SHOPPING AND SIGHTSEEING
89	1894/10/29	LXXXVIII	DAINTY NOTIONS FROM JAPAN/HINTS FOR FLORAL DECORATION/ART IN FURNITURE/STUDIES IN COLOUR/THE CHARM OF JAPANESE DRESS/TEACHING ENGLISH IN TOKIO
90	1894/11/1	LXXXIX	MORE OF JAPAN/A RICKSHA RACE/WHY FOREIGNERS ARE DESPISED/PHOTOGRAPHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES/FUJIYAMA THE SACRED MOUNTAIN
91	1894/11/3	XC	JAPANESE INDUSTRIES/A JAPANESE WOMAN ARTIST/MANUFACTURE OF CLOISONNE WARE/WOMAN'S WORK AT YOKOHAMA/A NATIVE FARMYARD/AMONG THE WOOD CARVERS
92	1894/11/5	XCI	EDUCATION IN JAPAN/THE GIRLS' SCHOOL KIOTO/PUPILS INDUSTRIOUS AND HAPPY/ADOPTION OF EUROPEAN METHODS/WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT
93	1894/11/8	XCII	H.M.S. CENTURION/FLAGSHIP ON THE CHINA STATION/ADMIRAL FREMANTLE'S CAREER/LIFE ON A MAN-OF-WAR/A TOUR OF THE SHIP/INTERESTING DETAILS
94	1894/11/10	XCIII	THE DRAMA IN JAPAN/IN A TOKIO THEATRE/WEAKNESSES OF TOKIO BELLES/A JAPANESE MELODRAMA/ADVERTISING FROM THE STAGE
95	1894/11/12	XCIV	FAREWELL TO JAPAN/FROM YOKOHAMA TO FRISCO/THE WOMEN OF THE ORIENT/FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICANS/CROSSING THE PACIFIC/TYPES AND NATIONALITIES/THE GOLDEN GATE
96	1894/11/15	XCV	INDEPENDENCE DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO/CLOSING OF MIDWINTER FAIR/STRESS AND STRAIN OF AMERICAN LIFE/INTERVIEW WITH A GOLD-DIGGER/AMERICAN WAITERS AND BOOTBLACKS
97	1894/11/19	XCVI	LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO/PHASES OF WOMANHOOD/THE WOMAN LAWYER/CLARA POLTZ/ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR- AT-LAW
98	1894/11/22	XCVII	SAN FRANCISCO/A VISIT TO THE HARBOUR/WORK AMONG THE SEAMEN/A BENEFICENT INSTITUTION ON BOARD/THE DRUM BLAIR
99	1894/11/24	XCVIII	SAN FRANCISCO/PHASES OF WOMANHOOD III/THE AMERICAN WORKING GIRL/HER PASSION FOR DRESS/THROUGH A LARGE FACTORY/OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS
100	1894/11/26	XCIX	SAN FRANCISCO/AN ADMIRABLE INSTITUTION/A HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS
101	1894/11/29	C	FRUIT-GROWING IN CALIFORNIA/FERTILITY OF THE SOIL/STRAWBERRIES THROWN AWAY/THE FRUIT CANNING INDUSTRY/WAGES OF THE WORKERS
102	1894/12/3	CI	SAN FRANCISCO/A CITY OF BOARDING-HOUSES/LUNCHEON FOR THREE CENTS/WORK OF THE Y.W.C.A.
103	1894/12/6	CII	AT PORTLAND OREGON/A CITY OF HOMES/THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE/ LUXURIANCE OF VEGETATION/THE GREAT WILLAMETTE VALLEY/AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE/A LADY WHISTLER/RIVAL TO MRS ALICE SHAW
104	1894/12/8	CIII	ABOUT CANNED SALMON/RED INDIAN AND CHINESE FISHERMEN/THE PROCESSES DESCRIBED
105	1894/12/10	CIV	AT PORTLAND OREGON/THE PACIFIC COAST ELEVATOR/HOW THEY SHIP WHEAT IN AMERICA/SHE KNEW ABOUT THE "WIVIES" OF SCOTLAND/"AIPPLE-RINGIE" IN CANADA/SLEEPING IN CHURCH
106	1894/12/13	CV	FIFTY YEARS OF THE BACKWOODS/STRUGGLES OF THE PIONEERS/ADVENTURES WITH THE INDIANS/A TERRIBLE NIGHT/THE STORY OF PRIMROSE FARM/A WOMAN'S RECOLLECTIONS
107	1894/12/15	CVI	THROUGH THE WILD WEST/TACOMA AND ITS ATTRACTIONS/ LUXURIOUS RAILWAY TRAVELLING/POSITION OF WESTERN WOMEN
108	1894/12/20	CVII	AMONG THE INDIANS/A WEALTHY SQUAW/AN INDIAN HALF-TIME SCHOOL
109	1894/12/24	CVIII	AT SEATTLE/A GROWING CITY/RIVALRY WITH TACOMA/TRIP TO LAKE WASHINGTON/GOOD SERVANTS IN DEMAND/MATRIMONIAL PROSPECTS/ADVICE AS TO EMIGRATION
110	1894/12/26	CX	A SUBTERRANEAN JOURNEY/SIX HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE SEA/NANAIMO AND ITS COAL MINES/A SIX HOURS WORKING






			DAY/EARNINGS OF THE MINERS/PRECIOUS METAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA/AN EXPERIMENT IN COAL MINING
111	1894/12/27	CIX	VANCOUVER/THE GREAT WEST TERMINUS/A MAGNIFICENT HARBOUR/THE MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS/THE SCOT ABROAD/HIS PATRIOTISM AND HOSPITALITY *7
112	1894/12/31	CXI	THE BADEN-BADEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA/AT HARRISON HOT SPRINGS/ROAD-MAKING IN CANADA/PATIENTS WHO TAKE THE WATERS *7
113	1895/1/2		CANADIAN TIMBER TRADE/AT BRUNETTE SAWMILL/WAGES OF THE LUMBERMEN *7
114	1895/1/3	CXIII	IN BRITISH COLUMBIA/EN BOUTE FOR CHILLIWACK/"AND THE FLOODS CAME"/MEN MANNERS AND MOSQUITOES/A SAIL ON THE HARRISON/THOSE LONELY MEN *7
115	1895/1/5	CXIV	BRITISH COLUMBIA/ITS WONDERFUL RESOURCES/A CALL FOR CAPITAL AGRICULTURE IN THE PROVINCE/FRUIT-GROWING EXTRAORDINARY/THE GREAT FLOODS/FOLLOWING DUNDEE'S EXAMPLE/RAILWAY EXTENSION *1
116	1895/1/7	CXV	BRITISH COLUMBIA/THE HUMOURS OF A DRIVE/A FAVORITE HOLIDAY RESORT/ON THE UNITED STATES BOUNDARY/THE ANTI-CHINESE AGITATION/A MOONLIGHT SAIL/THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES *7
117	1895/1/10	CXVI	AMONG CANADIAN SETTLERS/THEIR CHEERFUL HAPPY HOMES/THROUGH THE FOREST PRIMEVAL/LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS/"FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD"/A BACHELORS BOAST/PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS *7
118	1895/1/14	CXVII	DOMESTIC SERVICE IN CANADA/THE PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS/JOHN CHINAMAN'S COMPETITION/GIRLS WHO ARE NOT WANTED/THE PIANO-PLATING STORIES *1
119	1895/1/17	CXVIII	ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER/MOUNTAIN FIELD AND FLOOD/AMENITIES OF WESTERN LIFE/A DAY ON THE COLUMBIA/ADVENTURE WITH A GRIZZLY/A HALT AT NELSON CITY *7
120	1895/1/19	CXIX	ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER/CASTE DISTINCTIONS UNKNOWN/MINERS AND THEIR WAGES/THE BURNING OF THE SHIP *7
121	1895/1/24	CXX	KAMLOOPS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS/BREAKING IN THE BRONCHOS/LIFE ON A RANCHE/A WONDERFUL ORCHARD/THE BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION *7
122	1895/1/31	CXXI	FRUIT-GROWING IN CANADA/VERNON BRITISH COLUMBIA/A FLOURISHING PLACE/ON LORD ABERDEEN'S RANCHE/THE EQUESTRIENNES OF THE WEST/ PROSPECTS FOR EMIGRANTS *7
123	1895/2/1	CXXII	IN THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES/CANADA'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT/THE LAKES IN THE CLOUDS/BANFF HOTEL AND HOT SPRINGS/THE GLORIES OF THE HEIGHTS/SPA LIFE IN THE WEST *7
124	1895/2/4	CXXIII	THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES/CALGARY AND ITS PEOPLE/THE CITY OF THE PLAINS/WESTERN HOSPITALITY *1
125	1895/2/7	CXXIV	LIFE ON THE PRAIRIE/AMONG SARCEE INDIAN/SAT TEA IN A WIGWAMDIGNITY AND BACKSHEESHAN/INDIAN BOY'S DEATH
126	1895/2/11	CXXV	REGINA/THE QUEEN CITY OF THE PLAINS/HISTORY OF THE TOWN/THE RIEL REBELLION/A LADY LIBRARIAN/THE NORTH-WEST LEGISLATURE/THE MOUNTED POLICEMAN'S LOT
127	1895/2/14	CXXVI	THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES/FROM CALGARY TO EDMONTON/AMONG THE EMIGRANTS/THE CONVENT ON THE HILL
128	1895/2/18	CXXVII	OVER THE PRAIRIE/A SCOTSMAN'S RANCHE/THE CANADIAN FARMER'S WIFE/LIFE AT FORT SASKATCHEWAN/THE FRENCHMAN'S STORY
129	1895/2/21	CXXVIII	BUSTLING BRANDON/WORK OF THE SALVATION ARMY/VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL/FARMERS WIVES AT MARKET
130	1895/2/23	CXXIX	AS SEEN AT WINNIPEG/THE NORTH-WEST TRADE CENTRE/RECEIVED BY GOVERNOR SCHULTZ/THE LAST OF THE BUFFALOES/LADY ABERDEEN'S VICEREGAL REIGN
131	1895/2/25	CXXX	A HUDSON BAY CENTRE/THE COMPANY'S STORES/ BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOODS COMPARED/INDIANS AND THEIR BLANKET/ ST RUPERTS SCHOOL
132	1895/2/28	CXXXI	TORONTO/THE QUEEN CITY/THE PRETTIEST GIRLS IN THE WORLD/WHAT THEY ARE DOING/LADY TRADES COUNCILLORS/SHABBY-GENTEEL WOMEN/THE LIQUOR QUESTION/POLISH SWEATERS
133	1895/3/2	CXXXII	DOWN LAKE SUPERIOR/SALTATE MARIE/SHOOTING THE RAPIDS



134	1895/3/4	CXXXIII	TORONTO Y.W.C.A./THE ASSOCIATIONS WORK/THE WOMEN'S GUILD/PHASES OF WOMANHOOD/THE WOMAN LIBRARIAN
135	1895/3/7	CXXXIV	A DAY AT NIAGARA/AN EARLY START/AMONG CANADIAN PLEASURE SEEKERS/IMPRESSIONS OF THE FALLS/SHOPPING IN TORONTO/ T.EATON & CO.'S STORE/THE LARGEST IN CANADA
136	1895/3/9	CXXXV	WOMEN IN TORONTO/WHAT THEY ARE DOING/HOW THEY LIVE AND DRESS/POSITION OF SHOP GIRLS/BRITISH AND CANADIAN PRICES COMPARED
137	1895/3/11	CXXXVI	MONTREAL/THE GREY NUNNERY/LIFE OF THIS FOUNDER/WORK OF THE SISTERS
138	1895/3/14	CXXXVII	EDUCATION IN MONTREAL/IN MC'GILL UNIVERSITY/THE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE/CANADIAN COLLEGE GIRL/THE HIGH SCHOOL/ A MODEL NEWSPAPER OFFICE
139	1895/3/16	CXXXVIII	MONTREAL/THE GIRLS' CLUB AND LUNCH ROOM/WORK OF THE ALUMNAE SOCIETY
140	1895/3/18	CXXXIX	BOSTON/"THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE"/WOMAN AND THE LABOUR MOVEMENT
141	1895/3/25	CXL	THE DRAMA IN BOSTON/THE DRAMA IN BOSTON/BEHIND THE SCENES/SINKING STAGE EFFECTS/IN THE GLOBE OFFICE/THE NEWSPAPER WOMAN
142	1895/4/1	CXLI	BOSTON/THE LADY ASTRONOMER/A NATIVE OF DUNDEE/MRS MINA FLEMING AT HOME/HER WORK AT HARVARD
143	1895/4/6	CXLII	LOWELL MASSACHUSETTS/AMONG THE FACTORY GIRLS/JAPANESE COMPETITION/MERRIMACK COTTON MILLS/WAGES OF THE WORKERS
144	1895/4/8	CXLIII	NEW YORK/REFLECTIONS AND CONTRASTS/SCENES IN THE STREETS/CHURCH CHOIRS AND MUSIC/WOMEN'S INSTITUTIONS/ AMONG THE FACTORY GIRLS
145	1895/4/13	CXLIV	NEW YORK/A NIGHT IN THE SLUMS/AMONG WOMEN WAGE-EARNERS/CHEAP CLOTHES AND NASTY/THE SWEATING SYSTEM/ DOMESTIC SERVICE/HOMEWARD BOUND
146	1895/4/15	CXLV	GIRLS IN AMERICA/THE EUROPEAN MISS/LADIES OF THE HAREM/ IN INDIAN ZENANAS/WOMAN IN CHINA AND JAPAN
147	1895/4/18	CXLVI	HOME AGAIN/RETROSPECTION AND RECOLLECTION/THE DELIGHTS OF GLOBE CIRCLING/LUGGAGE AND CUSTOMS DIFFICULTIES/THE VOYAGE ACROSS/MAL-DE-MER AGAIN

Source: The *Dundee Courier*. Notes: \*1 No title \*2 ROUND THE WORLD \*3 ROUND THE WORLD TOUR \*4 THE COURIER'S LADY TRAVELLERS \*5 THE COURIER LADIES IN FLORENCE \*6 THE COURIER'S WORLD TOUR \*7 [By the Courier's Lady Tourists] \*8 There are two articles numbered as LXXII.

## Appendix 2: Key Dates of the Ladies' Tour

<b>Feb 8 1894</b>		<b>Marie Imandt and Bessie Maxwell depart Dundee</b>
Feb 10 1894		Arrived in Paris
Feb 13 1894		First article by Marie Imandt in the Courier
Feb 22 1894		Arrived in Cairo
Mar 20 1894		"Two young ladies of Dundee ... have arrived in India on a tour round the world." (The Pioneer, India)
Mar 26 1894		Arrived in Calucatta
Apr 24 1894		"Amongst the passengers from Calcutta to Hong Kong arriving Singapore yesterday, by the Lightning are two lady journalists" (The Singapore Free Press and Mercantile Advertiser)
Apr 30 1894		Arrived in Hongkong
May 11 1894		Pullman Strike begins in Chicago, leading to nationwide railroad disruptions.
May 18 1894		The North-China Herald reported two journalists reached in Shanghai.
May 26 1894		"Miss Imandt and Miss Maxwell, representing the Dundee Courier and the Evening News, have arrived at Kobe port." (Yomiuri, Japan)
Jun 11 1894		Telegram to Dundee about their arrival in Tokyo
Jun 18 1894		Left Yokohama, Japan for San Francisco
Jul 4 1894		Arrived in San Francisco
Aug 1 1894		Japan declared war against China
Aug 14 1894		Article "Farewell to India"
Sep 1 1894		"Miss F. Mary Imandt and Miss Bessie Maxwell ... on a trip around the world, to investigate the labor question, have reached here (Tronto)." (The Daily Colonist, Canada)
Sep 27 1894		First article on Japan
<b>Early Oct, 1894</b>		<b>Imandt and Maxwell returned home via Greenock and Glasgow</b>
Nov 12 1894		Published article headed as "Farewell to Japan/ From Yokohama to Frisco"
Feb 28 1895		Published report on Toronto
Mar 4 1895		Grover Cleveland is sworn in for his second term as US President
Apr 18 1895		Last Article "Home Again" in the Courier

## References

- Airliner Ends Round-World Trip in 13 Days, 3 Hours, 10 Minutes: Party of Editors and Publishers Opens New Service with 25,000-Mile Journey -- Visited Atlee, Chiang, Macarthur. (1947, 1947/07/01/). *New York Times*, p51.
- Archetti, C. (2012). Which Future for Foreign Correspondence?: London Foreign Correspondents in the Age of Global Media. *Journalism studies (London, England)*, 13(5-6), pp. 847-856.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2012.664352>
- Bebawi, S., & Evans, M. (2019). *The Future Foreign Correspondent*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Bergreen, L. (2004). *Over the Edge of the World : Magellan's Terrifying Circumnavigation of the Globe*. Harper Perennial.
- Bly, N., & Lutes, J. M. (2014). *Around the World in Seventy-Two Days and Other Writings*. Penguin Books.
- Brown, L. (2009). The Transformative Power of the International Sojourn. An Ethnographic Study of the International Student Experience. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 36(3), pp. 502-521.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2009.03.002>
- Brown, R. J. (2023). *Following Nellie Bly: Her Record-Breaking Race around the World*. Pen & Sword History.
- Bunce, M. (2011). The New Foreign Correspondent at Work.
- Carnegie, A. (1884). *Round the World*. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Cohen, B. C. (2015). *Press and Foreign Policy*. Princeton University Press.  
<https://doi.org/10.1515/9781400878611>
- Cook, T. (1998). *Letters from the Sea and from Foreign Lands: Descriptive of a Tour Round the World*. Routledge/Thoemmes.
- Dahlby, T. (2021). *Into the Field: A Foreign Correspondent's Notebook*. University of Texas Press. <https://doi.org/10.7560/729131>
- Dell'orto, G. (2002). *Giving Meanings to the World: The First U.S. Foreign Correspondents, 1838-1859*. Greenwood Press.
- Dell'orto, G. (2016). *AP Foreign Correspondents in Action : World War II to the Present*. Cambridge University Press.
- The Dundee Courier's World Tour. (1894, 1894/02/09). *Dundee Courier*, p.4.
- The Dundee Pilgrimage: Our Latest Project Unparalleled Scheme Two Ladies to Go Round the World!! What They Will Do Their Principal Mission Countries to Be Visited New Methods of Inquiry How Women Are Treated Where Are They Happiest? (1894, 1894/04/20). *The North - China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette*, p. 595.
- The Dundee Pilgrims in Shanghai: The Lady Journalists on Their Wanderings. (1894, 1894/05/18). *The North - China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette*, p. 771.
- Dundee Trade Report. (1874, 1874/12/12). *Dundee Courier*.

- Flying Round the World in 4 1/2 Days. (1959, 1959/04/09). *Financial Times*, p. 8.
- Foreign Intelligence. (1785, 1785/01/01). *The Daily Universal Register (The Times)*, p. 2
- Fraser, W. H. (2023). Dundee. *The Edinburgh History of Scottish Newspapers, 1850-1950*. Edinburgh University Press.  
<https://doi.org/10.3366/edinburgh/9781399511537.003.0006>
- Gerace, A., Day, A., Casey, S., & Mohr, P. (2017). 'I Think, You Think': Understanding the Importance of Self-Reflection to the Taking of Another Person's Perspective. *Journal of Relationships Research*, 8, p.19.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1017/jrr.2017.8>
- Germann Molz, J. (2005). Getting a "Flexible Eye": Round-the-World Travel and Scales of Cosmopolitan Citizenship. *Citizenship studies*, 9(5), pp.517-531.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13621020500301288>
- Germann Molz, J. (2008). Global Abode: Home and Mobility in Narratives of Round-the-World Travel. *Space and culture*, 11(4), pp.325-342.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1206331207308333>
- Germann Molz, J. (2010). Performing Global Geographies: Time, Space, Place and Pace in Narratives of Round-the-World Travel. *Tourism geographies*, 12(3), pp. 329-348. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2010.494684>
- Goodman, M. (2014). *Eighty Days: Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race around the World*. Random House Publishing Group.
- Hamilton, J. M., & Jenner, E. (2004). Redefining Foreign Correspondence. *Journalism (London, England)*, 5(3), pp. 301-321.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884904044938>
- Hegel, G. W. F. (2000). Philosophy of Rights (J. N. Findlay, W. Wallace, T. M. Knox, H. S. Macran, & A. V. Miller, Trans.). *G.W.F. Hegel: The Oxford University Press Translations* (Electronic edition. ed.). IntelLex Corporation.
- Herrera, A. (2023). *Challenges and Considerations for Foreign Correspondents Reporting across Different States*. T.A.O.F.P.C. USA.  
<https://foreignpress.org/journalism-resources/challenges-and-considerations-for-foreign-correspondents-reporting-across-different-states>
- Hohenberg, J. (1964). The First Foreign Correspondents. *Foreign Correspondence: The Great Reporters and Their Times*. Columbia University Press. pp. 1-34.  
<https://doi.org/10.7312/hohe91168>
- Imandt, F. M. (1894a, 1894/10/25). The Ladies' Tour Round the World. *Dundee Courier*, p.3.
- Imandt, F. M. (1894b, 1894/11/12). The Ladies' Tour Round the World. *Dundee Courier*, p.4.
- Imandt, F. M., Maxwell, B., & Keracher, S. (2012). *Dundee's Two Intrepid Ladies: A Tour Round the World by D.C. Thomson's Female Journalists in 1894* (S. Keracher, Ed.). Abertay Historical Society.
- Kieran, L. (1936, 1936/10/26). Trip around World Ends on 24th Day: 39-Hour Flight from Honolulu Completes First Tour on Scheduled Airlines. Any Traveler Can

- Do It Delay from Typhoons Added Four Days to Kieran's Time -- Last Hop the Pleasantest. *New York Times*, p.13.
- Klein, P. W., & Plaut, S. (2017). "Fixing" the Journalist-Fixer Relationship. Nieman reports. <https://niemanreports.org/articles/fixing-the-journalist-fixer-relationship/>
- Kobayashi, K. (2009). *Nihon Hatsu No Kaigai Kanko Ryoko*. Shumpusha.
- Lars, W., & Jason, A. M. (2012). *Foreign Correspondents—an Endangered Species? The Global Journalist in the 21st Century*. Routledge. pp. 505-520. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203148679-47>
- Lasses on a Mission. (1894, 1894/08/06). *Galveston Daily News*.
- Marx, K., & Ledbetter, J. (2007). *Dispatches for the New York Tribune: Selected Journalism of Karl Marx*. Penguin.
- Masterton, M. (2009). A Clash of Cultures for Foreign Correspondents. *Pacific journalism review: PJR*, 15(1), pp.19-30. <https://doi.org/10.24135/pjr.v15i1.961>
- Maxwell, B. (1894a, 1894/10/01). The Ladie's Tour Round the World. *Dundee Courier*, p.3.
- Maxwell, B. (1894b, 1894/04/28). The Ladies' Tour Round the World. *Dundee Courier*, p.5.
- Maxwell, B. (1895, 1895/04/18). Home Again. *Dundee Courier*, p.4.
- Neilan, E. (1995). The Vanishing Number of Foreign Correspondents in Japan. *Editor & Publisher*, 128(37), p.56.
- Picard, D., & Buchberger, S. (2014). *Couchsurfing Cosmopolitanisms Can Tourism Make a Better World?* (1st ed.). Transcript Verlag. <https://doi.org/10.14361/transcript.9783839422557>
- Piccard, B. (2024, 2024/6/7). *Interview with Bertrand Piccard on June 7, 2024 (Unpublished)*
- Putnam, T. (2006). *Hemingway on War and Its Aftermath*. National Archives (US). <https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2006/spring/hemingway.html>
- Putnis, P. (2021). Reuters and the Idea of a British Commonwealth News Agency in the Aftermath of World War II. *Media history*, 27(3), pp.314-330. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13688804.2020.1804346>
- Rajesh, M. (2019). *Around the World in 80 Trains: A 45, 000-Mile Adventure*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Read, D. (1999). *The Power of News the History of Reuters* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Said, E. W. (1979). *Orientalism* (First Vintage books edition). Vintage Books.
- Sambrook, R. (2010). *Are Foreign Correspondents Redundant?* Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism.
- Schabram, K., Bloom, M., & Didonna, D. (2023). Recover, Explore, Practice: The Transformative Potential of Sabbaticals. *Academy of Management discoveries*, 9(4), pp.441-468. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amd.2021.0100>

- Stebbleton, M. J., Soria, K. M., & Cherney, B. T. (2013). The High Impact of Education Abroad: College Students' Engagement in International Experiences and the Development of Intercultural Competencies. *Frontiers (Boston, Mass.)*, 22(1). pp.1-24. <https://doi.org/10.36366/frontiers.v22i1.316>
- Stone, M. J., & Petrick, J. F. (2013). The Educational Benefits of Travel Experiences: A Literature Review. *Journal of travel research*, 52(6), pp.731-744. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287513500588>
- Tomlinson, J. (2014). *Dundee and the Empire: 'Juteopolis', 1850-1939*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Trilling, D. (2016). *First-Time International Reporting: Tips from a Former Foreign Correspondent*. Shorenstein Center on Media. <https://journalistsresource.org/politics-and-government/international-reporting-journalism-tips/>
- Williams, K. (2011). *International Journalism*. SAGE.