

Goodrich's letters expressed her joy in the wild birds visiting her garden (and even inside her house!), her scholarly interests, and her generous spirit. Intellectually and physically active well into the first decade of her second century, she was a true friend of the Starr Library and of Columbia, and we will miss her.

AMY V. HEINRICH
Columbia University

LI HUIYING (LILIA HUIYING LI)

(June 14, 1932–November 7, 2004)

Li Huiying (or Lilia Li, as she was known after moving from Hong Kong to the United States in 1968) was a journalist, an author, a lecturer, and a peace activist who exuded a love for China, its peoples, and their history and culture. She died of pulmonary cancer, November 7, 2004, in Los Angeles, where she moved in 1976 after marrying me, an American professor of political science specializing in China, Japan, and Korea at the University of Southern California. At USC she taught about the position of women in Chinese society and related topics for the first few years, but soon she founded and served as president of what in English she called the China Seminar but in Chinese with some variation over time was called more literally Hǎixiá liǎng'àn guānxi yántǎohuì (Seminar on Relations across the Taiwan Straits). She officially closed this before she died, because of her fear that it might be used to fan distrust rather than promote understanding,

Li was born in Hunan Province, which soon experienced the Japanese invasion and the bombing of her home, resulting in the death of her father and two of her brothers. Her father was a Presbyterian minister. She was able to escape to Chengdu, Sichuan Province, where she graduated from Yanjing University, which itself had fled Beijing with the onslaught of the Japanese invaders.

In 1947 she moved to Hong Kong, where she learned Cantonese and English and studied for her master's degree in Chinese history at Hong Kong University. She married a prominent Chinese man, Dr. Ma Luk Chen, who owned a hospital and lived near the governor's mansion. With him she had one daughter, Blanche, whom she later sent to school in England. Her husband, who was very English in his lifestyle, was nevertheless a great supporter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the return of Hong Kong to China.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong sealed itself off from the rest of the mainland when the People's Republic was proclaimed in 1949, but in 1956 Mao Zedong held a conference in Beijing to attract "patriotic" overseas Chinese businesspeople to return to China and invest. From Hong Kong, a group of Chinese businesswomen was invited; Li was asked to lead the group, since she was fluent in Mandarin. There her speech attracted so much praise that she was invited for a personal interview with Chairman Mao. He advised her not to report anything that she could not verify with her own eyes.

As a result, she withdrew from business ventures in publishing newspapers to devoting herself to writing and reporting. Her first book, based on what she saw in

China, was called *Nánwàng de lǚchéng* (Unforgettable Journey, 1957) and was followed by *Jiǔ ge nǚrén jí qí tā* (Nine Women, 1959), introducing the new China to Hong Kong. After coming to the United States, she published *Lǐ Huìyīng tōngxūnjí* (Li Huiying's Writings, 1979); it was published in China in Chinese, as were all her books; this was followed by *Shìjiè huāxùnlù* (Sidelights on World Affairs, 1985), *Lǐ Huìyīng tōngxūnjí—zēngdìngběn* (Expanded Edition of Li Huiying's Writings, 1988), and *Biéle, 20 shìjì* (Farewell, Twentieth Century, 2001). She wrote profusely for Chinese periodicals, published in Hong Kong, mainland China, the United States, and the Chinese communities in a number of other nations.

Li was an extremely popular speaker, especially in Chinese, and was much praised for her style of writing in Chinese, which revealed her study of Chinese literature, poetry, and history. She received many awards, among which were Outstanding Hong Kong Businesswoman by the *South China Morning Post* (1962), Outstanding Member by the US-China People's Friendship Association (1981), and the first annual award by the Los Angeles–Guangzhou Sister City Association (1984). In 1999 she was made the first ever honorary reporter by the *Xinmin Evening News*, published in Shanghai and with the largest circulation of any daily paper in China (including the *People's Daily*). She was also honored with a plaque by the East Asian Studies Center at USC in 2003 and by being named woman of the year by *Horizon Magazine* in Hong Kong in January 2004, eleven months before her death.

Li attended many international conferences representing especially Chinese women and peace. In 1975, she debated Betty Friedan at the First International Women's Conference, held in Mexico City; Friedan represented the cynicism of women in America and Li the hopes for women which were being embedded in the new constitutions being written in the developing world. Later she joined in nominating Helen Foster Snow (wife of Edgar Snow) for the Nobel Peace Prize, for her peace efforts in the Chinese civil war, which she did not receive; she also helped nominate Kim Dae Jung, president of South Korea, for his efforts toward a peaceful Korean reunification, which he did receive.

Li will be remembered for her warm love for both her motherland and her adopted land of opportunity. She worked tirelessly for friendship between the two and for the peaceful inclusion of Taiwan in the China that was envisioned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but her emphasis was always on "peaceful" as the only really legitimate kind of reunification.

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN III
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MANI KAMERKAR

(October 14, 1925–October 11, 2004)

Dr. (Mrs.) Mani Kamerkar was a lifelong teacher, chiefly in the Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women's Colleges of Mumbai. She served as principal of Nanavati College and after retirement worked on SNDT development