

ANNE PERKINS SWANN GOODRICH

(July 4, 1895–April 22, 2005)

Anne Perkins Swann Goodrich, 109, died peacefully on April 22, 2005, at home in Holmes Beach, Florida. She attended Vassar College, matriculating in 1917 with a major in history (she won an award for broad jumps and was a classmate of Edna St. Vincent Millay). She obtained her master's degree in exercise therapy at Teachers College and Union Seminary of Columbia University and worked at the First Presbyterian Church at Tenth Street, along with Harry Emerson Fosdick. In 1920 she went to China as a missionary under the American Board for Foreign Missions, where she developed cottage-industry activities to allow destitute women to earn a wage to support their families. While there, she met and married L. Carrington Goodrich, who later became Dean Lung Professor at Columbia and head of the Chinese and Japanese Department. They moved to Riverdale, New York, in 1927; together they raised five children, three of whom were born in China.

While Professor Carrington Goodrich was a major founder of American Sinology and created a department of Chinese and Japanese of international stature at Columbia, his wife continued her own studies, including that of the folk religion which informed the paper god collection that she purchased in Beijing in 1931. Her donations to Columbia's C. V. Starr East Asian Library in 1989 of a variety of important art and artifacts were of particular significance. Among these were Nestorian crosses from the Mongol Yuan dynasty; a "cheat sheet" of examination answers written on a silk handkerchief; and a fine collection of Chinese paper gods, including Benming Yanshou Xingjun, a god of longevity, appropriate for Goodrich's long and vibrant life of almost 110 years. These treasures are described in the online exhibition catalog *Jewels in Her Crown: Treasures of the Columbia University Libraries Special Collections*, which is available at http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/eresources/exhibitions/treasures/html/long_topic2.html. This donation was the occasion of an informal lecture and discussion during a reception in her honor, and she was as generous with her great knowledge as she was with her assembled collections.

Goodrich took a lively interest in everything around her. Endowed with abundant energy, curiosity, and verve, she was game for any adventure, from shell collecting on beaches around the world to elephant roundups in India or from archeological digs in Japan to the study of languages and beliefs wherever she settled. While in China, she observed the folk religion practiced by common people and became so knowledgeable that she authored three books on the subject, the last of them at age 96. She published three books: *The Peking Temple of the Eastern Peak* in 1964, *The Peking Temple of Eighteen Hells and Chinese Conceptions of Hell* in 1981, and *Peking Paper Gods: A Look at Home Worship* in 1991. She lectured at universities and before many groups and organizations in the northeast and on Anna Maria Island. She published her last article when she was 103 and made her last lecture—without notes—on China's contributions to the world, also when she was 103. Devotion to family formed the center of her life, but she had a vast circle of friends who were drawn to her by her sense of humor, varied interests, subdued competence, and unassuming personality.

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