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This obituary is available in Journal of East Asian Libraries: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jeal/vol1989/iss87/13
IN MEMORY OF PING KUEN YU (1925-1988)

Professor P. K. Yu, former Director of the Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM), passed away on December 30, 1988, in Silver Spring, Maryland. Professor Yu was born in Canton, China on July 13, 1925. He received his L.L.B. from the National Sun Yat-sen University in 1949. After graduation he enrolled in the New Asia College in Hong Kong and received his M.A. in Chinese Classics and Literature in 1957. He received his M.A. in Chinese History from the University of Washington, Seattle in 1959. He then returned to Hong Kong to take a position as Associate Professor of Chinese History and Literature at the University of Hong Kong, where he taught for ten years. In 1962 he established the Lung-men Bookstore to locate and reprint rare books in the of Chinese studies.

Professor Yu was invited to serve as Director of the newly-established Center for Chinese Research Materials in Washington, D.C. in 1968. The Center was founded jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Sciences Research Council, and the Association of Research Libraries in order to reproduce and distribute rare and valuable Chinese scholarly materials. Professor Yu emigrated to the United States and directed CCRM for fourteen years, retiring in 1982. During his tenure, he made great contributions, not only to the development of the Center, but also to librarianship and to the field of Chinese scholarship. His energetic leadership made CCRM a major resource for modern Chinese research materials.

Professor Yu published numerous books and articles. Among the most notable is *Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles*. The first volume was published in 1963 by the East Asia Institute in Hong Kong and the second volume was published by the Harvard-Yenching Library, Harvard University, in 1971. The Harvard-Yenching Library plans to publish the English version of this index in the near future. Professor Yu married Shauman Ho in 1954. They had three sons: Philip, Terry, and Sidney.

(Pingfeng Chi)
P. K.'s passing is not only a tragic loss to his family, but also a tremendous loss to the field. If our libraries today are better stocked with research materials on modern China, and if our research scholars are better able to conduct their research because of the availability of these materials, P. K. played an important part in having made that possible. So, while we mourn P. K.'s passing, we also give thanks for his life, for his life has enriched ours, and there is much that he has left to us for which we shall remain indebted to him.

P. K. and I go back more than thirty years. We met for the first time when he came to Stanford, on leave from the University of Hong Kong where he was teaching, to do research on the second volume of his monumental work, *Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles*. This two-volume work has since taken its place among the most basic research tools in Chinese studies, and it is unlikely that it will ever be replaced by anything of its kind.

In 1966 when the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, with a substantial grant from the Ford Foundation, decided to establish a national center to identify, assemble, reproduce, and distribute important Chinese research materials for the study of modern and contemporary China, we were fortunate enough to have enlisted the help of the Association of Research Libraries as the sponsor for such a center, but we had difficulties in finding a person in the United States to be the center's director. We were looking for a person who was knowledgeable about Chinese publications, experienced in research, widely acquainted with librarians and scholars in the field, and who also had a head for business. I went to Hong Kong and tried talking P. K. into taking the job, as he had all the qualifications we were seeking in a candidate. P. K. at that time was a popular and respected lecturer in Chinese history at the University of Hong Kong, and he also was running the successful and highly respected Long Man Book Store which was also a reprint publisher. In other words, he was leading a very contented and comfortable life in Hong Kong. So he said to me, "Thank you, but no, thank you." But I wasn't that easily turned away. I went to Hong Kong again the following year, and much to my pleasant surprise, he agreed to consider our offer, and finally accepted the job. I was only to learn years later that he and Mrs. Yu had made the difficult decision to pull up roots to come to the United States partly because they wanted better educational opportunities for their children, and partly because P. K. thought he could better serve the field in this new capacity. The Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM) was officially established in 1968, and P. K. became its first director. The rest, of course, is history. P. K., through his diligence, resourcefulness, and plain hard work, succeeded in creating something from nothing, and made CCRM into an internationally renowned institution. Today there is no major library in Western Europe, North America, and, in some cases, in Asia that does not have something that has been reproduced by CCRM. Indeed, CCRM has become a household word, as it were, in Chinese studies centers and libraries throughout the world.

CCRM under P. K.'s leadership not only was a reprint publisher, but also a publisher of research aids for Chinese studies. The introduction P. K. wrote to each of these publications was itself a research piece to which he devoted much time and energy. The
scholarly annotations he provided for each of the hundreds of volumes of books, journals, and newspapers reproduced by CCRM were one of a kind, and the CCRM Newsletter, in which these annotations were published, set a new and higher standard for such endeavors.

P. K. was often invited as a speaker at meetings and conferences in this country and abroad. On such occasions he never failed to take advantage of the opportunity to visit the local library in search of something CCRM could borrow and reprint. When we travelled together in 1979 as members of the first American Library Delegation to visit the People's Republic of China, delegation members often had to wait for him to catch up with the rest of us on our various visits because P. K. would be lost wandering about in some library's stacks.

P. K. retired in 1982 because of illness. I know he never got over the fact that he was no longer physically able to carry on the work he loved so much, and to which he had devoted a major part of his productive professional life. I would try to tell him from time to time that he already had accomplished so much in just fourteen years at CCRM that many others couldn't even hope to do in a lifetime, and that being ill is something one cannot help and is nothing to be ashamed of. He would listen, but I always knew that he wasn't convinced. He was angry at himself. He was a very proud person. If he were alive today, I would tell him the same thing over again, and I would also tell him how privileged I was to have him as a friend, and how tremendously fortunate the Chinese studies field had been because of him. I will miss him sorely.

(Eugene Wu)

II.

Besides his academic achievement, publishing activities, and service to the Chinese collections in North America, as the Director of the Center for Chinese Research Materials, Mr. P. K. Yu impressed all East Asian librarians as a person of integrity and a friend of great warmth.

He shared with us his ideas and his enthusiasm in his work. He was dedicated to the enterprise of serving libraries and their clients. He received suggestions from us, but he offered us an abundance of advice and information, and he rendered assistance beyond his duty. Yet he was humble enough to learn and he developed a deep insight into library problems. His criticism was always constructive, so that his ideas and suggestions were well received. He had the talent of making friends easily because he was sincere, optimistic in his outlook, and an enjoyable companion. His ideas were appreciated and he was respected throughout the international community of scholars in Chinese studies.

In 1976 when the writer, as the East Asian Librarian of Cornell University Libraries, approached Mr. Yu with a project for compiling a catalog of the Wason Collection, he readily recognized the importance of such a project and rendered his wholehearted support. He pointed out the possibilities for funding and gave a number of useful suggestions. The result was the publication of the Catalog of the Wason Collection on China which made materials readily accessible to scholars far and near. Meticulously he formatted the catalog in such a way that it was pleasant and easy on the eye.
Mr. Yu had a fruitful and meaningful life, and so, while we mourn the loss of our loyal friend and colleague, we consider it also a special privilege to have associated with him. P. K. Yu will always be remembered.

(Paul P. W. Cheng)

III.

It is a privilege for me to have an opportunity to share in the celebration of P. K. Yu's life and career and to reflect on his numerous contributions to East Asian scholarship and research librarianship.

As many of you know, P. K. came to the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) in 1968 to establish the Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM). I came to ARL two years later to establish the Office of University Library Management Studies. We were both thrust into uncharted and highly challenging environments and looked to each other for help, counsel, and encouragement.

P. K. faced a particularly daunting challenge when he came to ARL. In all honesty, ARL was not really enthused about sponsoring such a research center. First, ARL, as an organization of the world's largest research libraries, believes that small is beautiful when it comes to Association operations. Secondly, Dr. McCarthy, the Executive Director of ARL, while supportive of the concept of the Center, was less than enthusiastic about the Association administering such an agency. He became convinced of the need to locate the Center at ARL only after prompting from the persuasive Mr. Eugene Wu, as well as the advice of close colleagues such as Mr. Phil McNiff. This left for P. K. the task of building the Center in an Association without a particular interest in growth or expansion.

Of course, P. K. was unaware of this when he responded to Eugene Wu's impassioned plea. Instead, P. K., excited by the prospect of creating a unique set of resources and services for East Asian research, left a highly successful career, a comfortable life style, and secure employment to come to Washington, D.C. and start from scratch. Ultimately, the Center carried a larger operating budget, a larger reserved fund, and a larger staff than the ARL Executive Office.

A second obstacle encountered and overcome was the political challenge of bringing together diverse groups of scholars, librarians, and foundation officials to endorse, sponsor, and guide the Center. The Center was founded jointly by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Sciences Research Council, and the Association of Research Libraries.

P. K. Yu adroitly linked the mission and function of the Chinese Center to these several groups. This connection was well illustrated when he attended the ARL membership meeting for the first time in 1968 and reported: "The problem in the acquisition of Chinese materials began as early as the late thirties. Since then, the flow of Chinese publications from Mainland China has been erratic and intermittent, with the result that libraries supporting extensive study and research programs on China show many gaps and deficiencies. The Chinese Center will establish more adequate records of significant publications than are available, and will assist in strengthening and completing collections of monographs and files of periodicals and newspapers. In cases where the number of copies of important publications is inadequate, the Center will
undertake to provide these publications in microfilm or xerographic copies, or in reprint form. At the same time, as we attempt to fill the demands for research materials, we also will be engaged in the compilation of bibliographical sources, together with the publication of bibliographical series, and other information necessary to stimulate research activities.

A third obstacle that P. K. faced and eventually overcame was the issue of the economic viability of the concept of the Center for Chinese Research Materials. Identifying and locating items scattered throughout the world in isolated holdings, gaining agreement from the owner to make them available, reproducing and selling them to libraries with distinguished instructional and research programs posed economic obstacles that are painfully clear to librarians, publishers, and users—there are only about ten truly distinguished East Asian collections in the U.S. Thus the market for the Center's publications is limited, yet the costs involved in identifying, tracking, securing, reproducing, and marketing are astronomically high. P. K.'s response to this obstacle was marvelous and truly unique. He combined a scholar's intellect which allowed him to identify the most essential materials and a businessman's determination to minimize costs. The results of this balancing act were small production runs of a rather large inventory of significant titles. He obtained funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Ford Foundation. He made special note of the fact that, with this funding, CCRM could take on large projects and assess them less from a profitability angle than from CCRM's aim to serve institutions and scholars in Chinese studies.

P. K. Yu stretched the scope and impact of the Center for Chinese Research Materials' work to a broad national and international arena. He directed CCRM with the counsel of an Advisory Committee made up of three librarians and three teacher/scholars, nominated by the Joint Committee on Contemporary China. P. K. Yu and the Advisory Committee set both short- and long-range projects for the Center. He established a newsletter to announce projects and publications and report on CCRM activity. Its circulation grew rapidly and, within a few years, reached 1,400 recipients worldwide. In December 1969, P. K. Yu remarked, "In a relatively short span of time, the ARL Chinese Center has established itself as a nationally and internationally known organization in the field of Chinese studies." In January 1970, nineteen months after its establishment, CCRM offered 161 items for sale in its newsletter. Within the next three years, that figure had almost tripled.

He traveled to East Asian Libraries in the United States, to international meetings of orientalists, and to Taiwan to establish and maintain scholarly relations, and to obtain new materials and projects for publication by CCRM. He developed outstanding working relationships with colleagues in research libraries, who to this day grant generous borrowing privileges to CCRM to assemble and reproduce materials. At the Center's offices, P. K. Yu was visited by scholars and officials from the United States, China, and many other parts of the world. Among CCRM's international contacts during his directorship were Australia, Japan, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Germany, France, and England.

P. K. Yu's activity on this diplomatic front may well account for the continuing success of the Center. His ability to garner the support of the influential and the well endowed was a hallmark of his success.

I would like to close by adding a personal note of thanks and gratefulness to P. K. When I arrived at ARL in 1970, P. K. immediately welcomed me and reached out to support and encourage me in my efforts to start the Office of Management Studies. He
shared his experience in organizing and financing the Center. He gave me leads and references to agencies and individuals I needed to construct my own network. He alerted me to problems brewing on the horizon. He counseled me on the needs and interests of scholars. I learned a great deal from P. K. during our regular monthly luncheons to which he always insisted on treating me. These life lessons I will treasure always. Maybe most importantly, in my relationship with P. K., I gained a friend who cared about me and the work I was pursuing for the Association, and who helped to extend and improve the profession.

Let me close by acknowledging that P. K.'s career enriched many lives. I am honored to have been closely affiliated with this special person.

(Duane Webster)

IV.

With the death of my friend P. K. Yu, I have lost one of my most valued contacts in the field of East Asian studies.

I first met "P. K." as we came to call him, in 1964, just a quarter of a century ago, when he came to the Library of Congress to review its holdings of Chinese material in general, and of Chinese periodicals in particular. His first volume of periodical indexes, entitled *Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles, 1902-1962,* had been published in Hong Kong in 1963. The compilation and publication of this first volume, which contained references to 10,325 articles by 3,392 authors, appearing in 335 journals, had been assisted during the years 1961-1963 by grants from the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It was while teaching Chinese history in the University of Hong Kong, where he specialized on the years from the Ch'in-Han Period to the Five Dynasties, that Mr. Yu had become acutely aware of the need for better bibliographical access to "What Chinese Historians Are Doing in Their Own History," as Dr. Arthur W. Hummel once put it. Mr. Yu was aware of this need not only in his own research, but also in supervising the work of both graduate and undergraduate students in Hong Kong. His 1963 volume was based largely on the collections of the Fung Ping Shan Library of the University of Hong Kong, to which he added the libraries of the New Asia College, the Sing Tao Daily News, and the private collections of other faculty members in the Department of Chinese of the University.

When Professor Yu—he was by then Associate Professor of Chinese History and Literature in the University of Hong Kong—returned to the United States in 1964, he was already aware that some American libraries contained Chinese periodicals which had not been available to him in Hong Kong. He had already visited some of these institutions to make notes on their holdings. It happened, however, that just at this time we were assembling at the Library of Congress copies of the periodical records of sixteen institutions. We kept the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean records in separate files, but interfiled, in romanized sequence by title, the reports received from the various institutions. Dr. Tao-tai Hsia, Chief of the Far Eastern Law Division of the Library of Congress, gave permission for the serial holdings of his Division to be included in the file. This came to be known as the "Union Card File of Oriental Vernacular Serials," and it was subsequently made available both on microfilm and as electrostatic prints. Mr. Yu was delighted to learn that all of this information had been brought together in a single place, and he took extensive notes on it. He later acquired a copy of the Chinese file on ten reels of microfilm, and he continued to use it for many
years. He later told me that whenever he undertook to film as complete a file as he could assemble of a Chinese periodical—and this was one of the principal operations of the Center for Chinese Research Materials for many years—he would begin by checking to see what issues were recorded in the "ten reels," and would then look elsewhere for such additional issues as he could find. One of the chief merits of the Union Card File was that it gave exact locations for specific issues. If this file is ever to be updated, this probably should be done by automated means, which were not available to us in 1960. But although this is theoretically very desirable, the periodical records which have been created in the past sixty or more years will have to be edited and converted into machine-readable form. However desirable this may be, we see no likelihood that adequate funds and staff will be available for this purpose at any time in the foreseeable future.

When we first met, Mr. Yu was about to undertake an extended tour of leading Chinese collections in the United States and Europe, which he carried out in 1964 and 1965. During this tour he closely examined the holdings of 599 Chinese periodicals "for articles on Chinese history, philosophy, language, and literature published between 1905 and 1964." In compiling the second volume, entitled Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles, Volume II, 1905-1964, Based on Collections in American and European Libraries, he followed the general pattern of his first volume, but did not duplicate any of the entries which had appeared in that volume. The number of articles listed in the second volume is not given, but if one counts the number of pages devoted exclusively to these listings (excluding character indexes, romanization indexes, listings of periodical titles, etc.) and the number of articles listed on specimen pages, one comes to the surprising conclusion that the number of articles in the second volume is between 20,000 and 25,000, or well over twice as many as were listed in the first volume. This second volume was published in 1971, as the first number in the new Harvard-Yenching Library Bibliographical Series.

In 1968 Mr. Yu returned to Washington to serve as founding Director of the Center for Chinese Research Materials (CCRM), which was established under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries to collect and reproduce scarce Chinese material. In the beginning the Center concentrated on the reproduction of the limited amount of currently published Chinese material held by U. S. Government agencies. After largely achieving this end, the Center widened its field of interest to include the entire spectrum of twentieth-century China. In 1975 the Center published a cumulative volume entitled Research Materials on Twentieth-Century China: An Annotated List of CCRM Publications. This volume contains references to an exceedingly wide range of materials on both Communist and Republican China which the Center had sought out and reproduced since its establishment in 1968. Of special note are the penetrating and illuminating descriptions accorded to each of the individual items listed. Many of the descriptions which had been published earlier in the Center's Newsletter were rewritten for this volume.

One of the Center's most notable achievements was microfilming—and thus preserving and making widely available for research—a long series of governmental, provincial, and even municipal gazettes, known as kung-pao. Most of these gazettes were borrowed from the Law Library of the Library of Congress. These were supplemented when possible by additional issues borrowed from the Hoover Institution, the Harvard-Yenching Library, and other institutions. It has been pointed out that these gazettes contain substantial source material "for research on local institutions in Republican China, such as the structure of provincial and county governments, relations between provincial and central governments, local courts, education, finance, economic development, social structure and social conflicts, banditry and bandit control, peasant
cooperatives, police and local control systems, citizens' groups, military affairs, and local party units..." (Research Materials..., p. 71). More recently the Center has focussed its efforts on reproducing nei-pu material, i.e., items marked for "internal distribution" in the People's Republic of China. The term nei-pu has not been consistently applied, however, and therefore efforts to define it have encountered considerable difficulty.

The relationship between CCRM and the Library of Congress has been one of mutual benefit. We have seen above that the Law Library's gazettes were made available to CCRM for microfilming; many other items were reproduced from the Chinese collection of the Orientalia Division (now the Asian Division). Let us now mention two important services which CCRM has performed for the Library. Mr. Yu combed the Annual Report(s) of the Librarian of Congress from 1898 to 1971, and the Quarterly Journal (which beginning in 1944 was published as a supplement to the Annual Report), for any references pertaining to Chinese acquisitions or other activities relating to China, such as new personnel, distinguished visitors, and even budgetary allocations. Mr. Yu reprinted all of these sections in a three-volume set entitled Chinese Collections in the Library of Congress (Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, 1974). By doing this he made available to a wide audience, in a convenient form, the superb discussions of new acquisitions written by Dr. Arthur W. Hummel from his appointment as Chief in 1928 until his retirement in 1954; and also the valuable pioneer descriptions written by Dr. Walter T. Swingle and his assistant Mr. Michael J. Hagerty from 1915 through 1937. Mention should also be made of the useful catalog entitled Chinese Material on Microfilm Available from the Library of Congress, compiled by James Soong and published by the CCRM in 1971. Though now nearly twenty years old, this is still the only comprehensive record of its kind.

We shall miss P. K. very much. He had much to teach us, and he was always eager to learn more. He was a most considerate friend, and a wonderful colleague.

(Edwin G. Beal, Jr.)

V.

P. K. was a kind man, a gentle man, and a warmhearted man. We respected him for his invaluable contributions to Chinese studies, but even more we loved him as a friend always ready to give counsel and advice.

P. K. will be fondly remembered not only by those who were his friends but also by a large number of scholars who at one time or another made use of his monumental indices and research materials he had so painstakingly gathered over the years.

(Antony Marr)

VI.

The untimely passing of Professor P. K. Yu was a tragic event not only for his family, but also for his friends and colleagues who appreciate his genuine friendship as well as his valuable contribution to the field of Chinese studies in the United States. Those who are interested in Chinese history are also particularly grateful for his notable work, Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles.
As a Historian-Librarian, I would like to elaborate on, among the hundreds of titles of research materials P. K. made available to scholars during his fifteen years' service as Director of CCRM, the following items to illustrate the importance of his accomplishments.

1. The Scholarly Sections in *Kuang-ming jih-pao*

In a totalitarian regime like the People's Republic of China, mass communication media, especially the newspapers, are always used as ideological propaganda tools and practically none of the scholarly works are allowed to be printed. *Kuang-ming jih-pao* (Kuang-ming Daily), however, has been an exception because it represented the minor political parties. The paper was launched in Peking on June 16, 1949 as the organ of the China Democratic League. It generally features cultural and educational news, political and legal matters, minority affairs and the activities of the democratic parties. From 1953 to 1967, *Kuang-ming jih-pao* made available some sections on a weekly or biweekly basis for discussing political issues or the prevailing research interests among Chinese scholars and writers in the fields of the humanities and social sciences. Taking the suggestion of some leading U.S. scholars on Chinese studies, P. K. began to collect *Kuang-ming jih-pao* as completely as possible from the research libraries in the United States and abroad. He then classified and compiled the materials into two volumes of *Shih-hsueh* (History) and *Hsin Shih-hstleh* (New History), three volumes of *Wen-hstleh i ch'an* (Literary Heritage), three volumes of *Che-hstleh* (Philosophy), one volume of *Wen-tzu kai-ko* (Language Reform), and two volumes of *Ching-chi hstleh* (Economics). He then combined and published a subject-author index for *Shih-hstleh* and *Hsin Shih-hstleh, Wen-hstleh i-ch'an*, and *Che-hstleh*.

2. Chinese Collections in the Library of Congress: Excerpts from the Annual Reports of the Library

This three-volume work was based on the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress from 1898, the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, and the Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress. To achieve this end, P. K. devoted much of his time and energy examining each volume of the Annual Reports and the Quarterly Journals in search of all the items pertaining specifically to the Chinese Section of the Orientalia Division. In addition, he scrutinized the pertinent pages and sections to single out the appropriate paragraphs and lines included in chapters not specifically dealing with the Orientalia Division but making references to matters related to it.

The Excerpts are arranged in chronological sequence. They are bibliographical guides to the Chinese materials available in the Library of Congress and the history of a part of one of the world's outstanding libraries.

3. Central and Provincial Government Gazettes

This microfilm reproduction covers the basic administrative documents of both the central and provincial governments between 1912 and 1949, which laid the foundation for systematic research into the whole range of political, social, and economic conditions of the central and local governments in the Republic of China. The 421 reels
of materials are the gazettes of twenty-seven provinces. These materials were put together from the collections of the Far Eastern Law Division of the Library of Congress, Harvard-Yenching Library of Harvard University, and the Hoover Institution of Stanford University. The Gazettes are listed chronologically by publishing date because they reflect a continuing series of changes in the provincial government structures and functions.

4. Red Guard Publications

The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in the People's Republic of China from May 1966 to mid-1970 was not only a unique mass movement in human history but also the most momentous turmoil to occur in the PRC; it is the target of many studies all over the world. Until 1975 no one had organized the enormous amount of available Red Guard materials. A panel on the Great Cultural Revolution, which was held at Boston during the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies in April 1974, requested the Center for Chinese Research Materials to compile and publish the available Red Guard publications. P. K. undertook this awesome responsibility of compiling the twenty volumes. They consist of some seven thousand pages of newspapers; periodicals; special issues, such as the CCP Central Documents and Reference Materials, Criticism of Liu Shao-chi, etc.; and the miscellaneous, which include some untitled items. About 75 percent of these materials came from the U.S. Department of State, while 25 percent was the result of P. K.'s individual endeavor.

In order to facilitate the users' research, the table of contents in the first volume lists the newspapers and periodicals in alphabetical order according to their romanized titles, while the materials grouped under "miscellaneous" are presented by subject matter. At this writing, thanks to P. K., the Red Guard Publications is the only organized collection in the whole world, and its contents will benefit researchers for years to come.

The scholarly community is and will always be grateful for P. K.'s extraordinary abilities and dedication. He was fluent in both Chinese (including classical Chinese) and English. He was a very learned scholar of Chinese history and of other cultural events. These qualifications, coupled with his devotion, enabled him to make some permanent contributions to the scholarly world, even though his physical being is no longer present.

On a personal note, I greatly miss P. K.'s genuine friendship. Since the day we met in 1969, he took a deep interest in me. A great deal of correspondence took place between us. He gave me great encouragement and moral support in accepting and discharging the responsibilities of CEAL Chairman (1974-1976). He was most enthusiastic in getting my dissertation published and later persuaded me to translate the monograph into Chinese. P. K.'s family, friends, and colleagues undoubtedly miss him tremendously, but, fortunately for the scholarly community of Chinese studies, its research is greatly facilitated by P. K.'s abilities and dedication.

(Thomas C. Kuo)

VII.

It was in the fall of 1966 when I first met Mr. P. K. Yu at the orientation meeting for new students of the Chinese Department of the University of Hong Kong (HKU). I was
eager to meet him because I had heard much of him from my brother who graduated from the university a year earlier. Y. W. got a fellowship from Yale, but it was not easy to raise the funds for the trip to America, clothing, and other expenses. When his teachers heard about it, they all provided financial assistance and Mr. Yu was the most generous. So I was delighted when I was able to meet my brother’s benefactor in person.

I had been interested in bibliographical studies since my high school days. It blossomed after I entered HKU. The Fung Ping Shan Library provided me with access to a vast amount of materials. But it was mainly my teachers who, by the examples they set, reaffirmed my vocation. Mr. Yu taught historiography, social history and general history of the Sung dynasty. His academic interests were broad, and the students were amazed at his vast knowledge of the status of scholarship. He paid particular attention to journal articles, and distributed in class many articles originally published in difficult-to-find journals. (Those were the days before photocopying was popular. All the articles were handcopied and mimeographed.) He taught us how to consult reference works to ascertain what had been written on a subject. No research need start from scratch, and no effort should be wasted to duplicate what others had already done. In all these years, my brother and I have tried to adhere to this principle in our own researches.

Mr. Yu left HKU for the Center for Chinese Research Materials in 1968, my second year at the university. At that time, the second volume of *Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles* was still in press. I was entrusted with the final proofreading and the compilation of the list of pseudonyms. The job taught me patience and the importance of details, not to mention the actual facts I learned. I came to realize the vast resources of Chinese materials available in America and Europe. It played not a small role in my decision to go to the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago to study Far Eastern Librarianship. I will always be grateful for what Mr. Yu did for my brother and me.

(Tai-loi Ma)

VIII.

We mourn the passing of P. K. Yu, a noted historian and bibliographer, and a dear friend. His erudition and personal warmth will be sorely missed.

(David Y. Chen, Samuel C. Chu, Yan-shuan Lao)