

China," thus introducing an approach that has been widely used by Chinese historians since.

Knight's colleagues and many others will remember him for his keen sense of duty, the encouragement he invariably gave, and his generous hospitality. He was a devoted teacher of both undergraduate and graduate students, and he was among the first graduate advisors in the country to have a large number of women complete their Ph.D.s in Chinese history under his supervision. When Knight finally ceased to teach at Cornell, teaching was still so much a part of his life that he volunteered to give a course on China at Ithaca High School, which he offered for thirteen years, from 1974 to 1987.

In his long life, Knight received many tributes to his teaching, and he was deeply touched by one that arrived unexpectedly only a few months ago. It came in a letter from a former student, a member of the Cornell Class of 1958, who had seen a photograph of Knight in Cornell Magazine in the spring of 2000 and was prompted to express his gratitude to Knight for courses that had continued to serve as his inspiration for more than forty years. At age ninety-four and suffering from poor vision and Parkinson's disease, Knight was unable to write, so he dictated this reply:

It was that wonderful old Chinese philosopher Wang Yang-ming (1472–1529) who said "Knowledge is the beginning of conduct; Conduct is the completion of knowledge." I take the liberty to add what he might also have said, "The student who takes the time and has the thoughtfulness to, in later years, contact his teachers, provides the teacher with his greatest reward and the student elevates himself to a best scholar status."

Knight's students and friends will not be surprised to see that he valued thoughtfulness in others and remained thoughtful himself to the end.

Knight is survived by his wife Nancy, who is also the widow of John Echols, formerly Professor of Linguistics and Asian Studies at Cornell, making her the first woman to have been married to two presidents of the Association for Asian Studies.

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PACIFICO A. CASTRO (1932–2001)

Attorney, scholar and diplomat, Pacifico A. Castro died in Makati City, Philippines, on 11 March 2001. Castro was born in Bacarra, Ilocos Norte, Philippines, on 30 June 1932. Dramatic national and global events transformed the political context of Castro's childhood: the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, invasion by Japan and the Second Republic, reinvasion by the U.S, and the attaining of constitutional independence for the Third Republic.

Pacifico Castro completed his LL.B. at the University of Santo Tomas in 1955 and was admitted to the Bar of the Philippines a year later. Placing third in the July 1957 Foreign Affairs Officers Examination, he joined the Foreign Service at the end

of the neocolonial period. Although the Philippines was a co-founder of the United Nations, in that early Cold War era the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) still relied on U.S. institutions for representing its Government abroad. Later, Castro would contribute to professionalizing the DFA and to reducing that dependence.

A DeWitt-Fulbright scholarship enabled Castro to advance his legal studies with an LL.M in comparative law at the University of Michigan in 1959. And as a Carnegie Fellow at l'Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales de Genève, he received a Diplôme en Diplomatie Internationale in 1964. Castro wrote, compiled, edited or translated more than seven books on diplomacy, international law and history, among them *Philippine Diplomatic and Consular Practice* (Manila: University of Santo Tomas Cooperative, 1965). He would eventually carry out diplomatic assignments in Asia, the Middle East and Africa, Europe and North America.

By the time first-term President Ferdinand E. Marcos was planning his 1969 reelection campaign, his resort to international executive agreements to obviate challenges to treaties was drawing criticism. In a response, Castro outlined a confidential legal rebuttal for Secretary of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo (uncataloged memo, Romulo Papers, Ayala Museum, 16 January 1969). During the martial law period (1972–1986), Castro's upward path in the now-Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued. In the 1970s, he held sensitive ambassadorial posts in the Middle East during a time when Islamic governments had become involved in the politics of civil war between Marcos and the Moro National Liberation Front in Mindanao.

During 1979–1982, Castro directed the Foreign Service Institute of the Philippines. Concurrently, he was Secretary-General to Prime Minister Cesar Virata during 1981–1982 and then Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs (1982–1985). Castro's essay on "The President as an Administrator" in *The Powers of the Philippine President*, Froilan M. Bacuñgan (ed.) (Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Law Center, 1983) elaborates his understanding of presidential power. During those years, Pacifico Castro also supervised compilation of three reference works on the diplomacy of the Republic of the Philippines. Issued as Foreign Service Institute imprints, these are as follows: *Agreements on US Military Facilities in Philippine Military Bases, 1947–1982* (1983), *The Philippines, 40 Years in the United Nations* (1985), and *Diplomatic Agenda of Philippine Presidents, 1946–1985* (1985). Among other uses, the latter chronology is sometimes the only readily available source for determining dates of Marcos's activities during martial law years after feisty reporting by the *Manila Times*, *Manila Chronicle*, and *Philippine Free Press* had been silenced by Presidential Decree.

Then-Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Castro became Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs during Marcos's final twelve months in power, remaining loyal until the February 1986 People Power military mutiny and civilian demonstrations brought down the tottering regime. During the 1990s, he was Ambassador to Canada, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the European Community.

Proficient in French, Pacifico Castro translated Henri Turot's classic 1900 biography of a controversial revolutionary leader as *Emilio Aguinaldo: First Filipino President, 1898–1901* (Manila: Solar Books, 1990). And he co-edited *Diplomacy, International Law and Trade by Filipinos* (Metro Manila: Philippine Branch of the International Law Association, 1995).

A local leader of the Interreligious and International Federation for World Peace, early in 2001 Castro was elected vice president of the Committee on the Law of the Sea at the Tegucigalpa International Law Conference.

Two months later, Ambassador Castro passed away. Among family members surviving him are his widow Dr. Jovita Ventura and children Karina and Alberto.

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MIN TU-KI (1932–2000)

Professor Min Tu-ki, the founder of the study of modern Chinese history in Korea, died on May 7 of last year of a chronic illness, at the age of 68. Born in 1932 in Haenam, South Cholla, he was educated in Japanese under the colonial system, but his mother insisted that he learn the Korean alphabet at home. Attending Seoul University under difficult conditions during the Korean war, when classes were held in army barracks, he dedicated his life to scholarship on Asia, beginning with an interest in the Tonghak rebellion of 1894, but also in the Boxer Rebellion in China. At the same time, he heard lectures on Greek civilization and read the works of American anthropologists like Boas and Linton, which stimulated his interest in comparative social history. Since under the Cold War conditions of the 1950s, Koreans saw modern China only as a Communist enemy, it was indeed a heroic choice to study Chinese academically. Furthermore, even though collaborating with Japanese scholars was not a route to popularity in postwar Korea, Min did not hesitate to put scholarship ahead of narrow nationalism. This showed his courage, as well as the broad humanism of his character and his high professional ethics

He began his scholarly work with studies of the Salt and Iron Debates of the Han dynasty, but he soon returned to his fascination with the Qing dynasty, taking advantage of the Qing Veritable Records to begin pioneering studies of both Qing administration and the late Qing reforms.

Professor Min taught at Seoul National University from 1951 on, becoming a regular faculty member in 1969, a Doctor of Literature in 1974, and Chair of the Department of Asian History in 1977. He actively promoted the first monographic studies of China in Korea, while he developed new faculty positions and trained students in the field. He continued to publish on modern Chinese history, including books on Hu Shi, the late Qing reform movement, the 1911 Revolution, and "Men and Ideas in Modern Chinese History."

Professor Min is best known to American scholars for his pathbreaking articles on the classical Chinese debates concerning the value of the *fengjian* ["feudal"] and *junxian* [centralized bureaucratic] systems of government. After reading the Yongzheng emperor's vituperative denunciation of the *fengjian* system, Professor Min realized that this explosive issue not only was a leitmotif of classical Chinese political thought, but deeply influenced debates on reform of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Who could really serve the "public" [*gong*] interest better: the local gentry with their intimate knowledge of their region, or the detached official sent from the far-off center? Strong advocates of "local self-government" in the early Republican period clearly echoed the distant classical philosophers from the Song Liu Zongyuan through the Qing's Gu Yanwu. By his analysis, Professor Min exposed a vital link between China's bureaucratic past and her nationalist present, which has