

also the concrete reality of his children. His daughter Kimuli Rigby-Abella is soon to become a medical doctor. He adopted a hard-working high school student, Bogere Moses, who was working as a domestic for Peter's brother in law, a Minister in the Ugandan government in Kampala, and established a scholarship for him at Temple University.

Peter Rigby was the author of over seventy published papers and four books. His very recently released *African Images: Racism and the End of Anthropology* is published by Berg Publications, 1996. It is his most general and least specialized book. I hope it achieves the attention and public acclaim it deserves.

Carl G. Rosberg, 1923–1996

Compiled by Martha Saavedra
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It is with great regret that we announce the death of Carl G. Rosberg on October 3, 1996, following a long series of illnesses. He was 73 years old. Carl Rosberg is remembered by many Africanists at Berkeley and elsewhere as a pioneer in the study of African politics in the United States. He was particularly critical in establishing and maintaining African Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, and he led the Center for African Studies at Berkeley for many years. On the Berkeley faculty since 1958, Rosberg was also the director of the Institute of International Studies (IIS) from 1973–89, and the chair of the Department of Political Science from 1969–74. He also held positions at three African universities (Makerere, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam) over the course of his career. He retired in 1991.

Born in 1923, in Oakland, he served in the US Army Air Force as a navigator during World War II. He was shot down over Romania in 1944 and was a prisoner of war until liberated by Russian troops in 1945. He went on to earn his doctorate at Oxford University in 1954. In subsequent years at UC Berkeley, Rosberg played a key role in organizing scholarly exchanges with the former U.S.S.R and China, then virtually closed to the world's academic community. As Director of IIS, he instituted undergraduate majors in political economy and development studies, and established a graduate fellowship program in international and comparative studies. Especially important to him was the Nairobi exchange program, facilitating student exchanges between Berkeley and Kenya.

Rosberg had a tremendous impact as a

teacher and as a mentor of graduate students, particularly African students. His relationship with students was marked by a genuine concern for their careers and welfare, and he worked diligently to find support or solve problems for them. He also co-authored articles and books with students and former students, further promoting their careers. Many of those whom he taught and encouraged over the years assumed leadership roles in African studies at major universities around the world.

In addition to the heavy administrative responsibilities he undertook during his tenure at Berkeley, Carl Rosberg continued to publish scholarly works, many of which are standards in the field, such as *The Myth of 'Mau Mau': Nationalism in Kenya* (1966), co-authored with John Nottingham; and *Personal Rule in Black Africa: Prince, Autocrat, Prophet, Tyrant* (1982), co-authored with Robert Jackson.

On November 22, 1996, the Department of Political Science, chaired by Robert Price, a student of Carl's, hosted a memorial service for him. At the service, the depth of gratitude for his various contributions and for the manner in which he conducted his work were keenly expressed. We will all miss his direct and caring style.

To honor the memory of Carl G. Rosberg, the Chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, the Dean of International and Area Studies, and the Director of the Institute of International Studies are establishing the Rosberg Scholar Award at the Institute of International Studies. Undergraduate and graduate students will be eligible for the award, which will support research and study travel to Africa. If you will like to contribute to the fund, please send checks made out to the UC Regents—Rosberg Memorial Fund to the Institute of International Studies, 215 Moses Hall #2308, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-2308. Contributions are tax-deductible.

Meseratch Zecharias, 1945–1996

By Joe Caruso
Columbia University

Meseratch Zecharias, Associate Librarian at Syracuse University Libraries (SUL), died at her home on February 10, 1996. She was 51. She is survived by her daughters, Fana Tareke, and Seble Tareke; son, Sehul Tareke; her husband, Gebru Tareke (historian of Africa); her mother, Maria of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; one brother; and three sisters. At the time of her death, Zecharias had begun

to contribute to the Africana Librarians Council (ALC) of the African Studies Association. In 1995–96, she served as a Member-at-large of the ALC Executive. In May, she was to host the Spring 1997 meetings of the ALC and the Cooperative Africana Microform Project (CAMP).

As a librarian and a community leader, Zecharias' accomplishments were numerous. Her impact on others was evident both locally and overseas. In Syracuse, she was active in the Lutheran Synod of Upstate New York, the Black and Latino Faculty and Professional Staff Association at Syracuse University, and the Pan African Association of Central New York. She also served on a number of committees in the American Library Association and the New York Library Association.

Zecharias joined the SUL in 1972 as a claims and replacement clerk. She continued working at the library as a technical associate in Area Studies through 1976. In 1978, she was a graduate assistant in the university Gerontology Program. Zecharias rejoined the library staff in 1979 as a part-time reference librarian. She was named Assistant Librarian in 1981, Senior Assistant Librarian in 1983, and Associate Librarian in 1988. For the last three years, she held a joint appointment with SUL and Syracuse University's Department of African American Studies, serving as Librarian at the Martin Luther King Jr. Library.

She received several degrees from Syracuse University: a bachelor's degree in library science and international relations (1975), an MLS degree (1976), and a master's degree in international relations (1980). Before joining Syracuse University, Zecharias was deputy reference librarian at the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library at Haile Sellassie I University in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (1968–72), and supervisor of the U.S. Information Service's Dire Dawa Reading Room in Addis Ababa. She earned a diploma in library science at Haile Sellassie I University in 1968. "Meseru," as her friends knew her, was a passionate advocate for Africana studies in the U.S. and an active supporter of Asmara University in Eritrea. Her passing is a great loss.

Boniface Obichere (1932–1997), Professor of History, UCLA, succumbed to cancer on 14 March 1997. He is survived by his wife Armer, their son Chikere, and his nephew Oliver in the United States, along with an extensive family in Nigeria. His memory will be perpetuated by an Institute and Library bearing his name at California State University, Northridge.