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(who joined between June 1, 1997 and August 31, 1997)

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(who contributed between June 1, 1997 and August 31, 1997)

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### We Never Close

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[http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African\\_Studies/Home\\_Page/ASA\\_Menu.html](http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/Home_Page/ASA_Menu.html)

Submissions to *ASA News* received by e-mail or on disk will be given priority.

## Obituaries

### Aaron Lee Segal

By Herbert H. Werlin  
College Park, Maryland

It is with great sadness that I report the death from colon cancer of Aaron Lee Segal, age 59, on April 17, 1997, in EL Paso, Texas. Since 1981 he had been a professor of political science at the University of Texas-El Paso. Prior to that, he had been a program manager and analyst with the National Science Foundation in Washington, DC (1976-1981), an associate professor at Cornell University (1972-75), and an editor of *Africa Report* (1969-1971).

Aaron's diversity of activities, interests, and publications were a source of delight and amazement to his friends. He was at home in many languages: French, Spanish, Portuguese, and even Swahili (though that could appear a bit funny to Swahili speakers). His final publication was an atlas of international migration (Oxford University Press, 1993), having to do with

the movement of populations in recorded time. He also authored a 1987 analysis of science and technology in developing countries (Westview Press), several studies of population policies in the Caribbean (1968 and 1975), and research on economic cooperation in the Caribbean and East Africa. His co-authored books on Haitian politics (Praeger 1984 and 1992) and on traveling in Africa (Scribners 1973) remain useful sources of information.

Aaron was a brilliant scholar, winning a Rhodes scholarship at Occidental College in 1959. After Oxford, he became a student of African studies at the University of California at Berkeley in 1962. Within a year, he had completed all the requirements for a PhD in political science except the dissertation, had co-authored with Carl Rosberg a study of the East African Federation, and had won fellowships from the Ford Foundation and the National Defense Language Program. While writing his dissertation on the East African Federation, and completing it in 1965 under

Carl Rosberg, Aaron published research on Asians in East Africa and inter-ethnic conflict in Rwanda.

Aaron regularly attended ASA annual meetings and participated in many panels as chair, discussant, and speaker. Old timers will remember his ability to knowledgeably discuss a wide variety of topics and to assist scholars (particularly younger ones), regardless of their discipline, native language, or country being studied. His energy, memory of names, and capacity for friendship were remarkable, even when he suffered from sickness or depression. His last papers presented at the 1995 and 1996 ASA meetings had to do with the difficulties of democratization in Africa. Indeed, he was at the end of his life planning to edit a book on this topic.

Aaron Segal was married three times. His survivors include a son, Marcus, and a daughter, Jenna, both living in Los Angeles, California.

## Sam C. Nolutshungu, 1945–1997

By Richard Joseph  
Emory University

Sam Nolutshungu, Professor of political science and African politics at the University of Rochester, died of cancer on August 12, 1997. His remains were returned for burial in his native South Africa. In addition to a mass of Christian burial in Pittsford, New York, on August 16, a memorial service was conducted at the University of Rochester on November 1. At the 1997 annual meeting of the African Studies Association, a memorial tribute for Sam was also arranged.

Sam began his university education at Fort Hare and completed it at Keele University and the University of Manchester in the United Kingdom. He held teaching appointments in Africa, England and the United States at the Universities of Ibadan, Manchester and Rochester, respectively. Sam also had visiting appointments in Canada, South Africa and Zimbabwe and at Yale and Dartmouth. He had a distinguished publishing record, including numerous articles on African politics, South Africa's transformation, and international organization and security. His doctoral dissertation was a pioneering study entitled, *South Africa in Africa: A Study of Ideology and Foreign Policy* (Manchester University Press, 1975). His most recent books appeared in 1996: *Limits of Anarchy: Intervention and State Formation in Chad* (University Press of Virginia) and *Margins of Insecurity: Minorities and International Security* (University of Rochester Press).

The death of Sam Nolutshungu at 52 years of age is a great tragedy for his wife, Veli, his daughters, Nomvuyo and Nomalungelo, his brother, Peter, and other family members. It is also a great tragedy for his many friends, colleagues and current and former students as Sam was a kind and generous individual. The tragedy of his untimely death was, moreover, an event of national significance in South Africa. He was, without question, one of the foremost Black Africans who overcame the many obstacles created by apartheid to achieve high academic distinction. In December 1996, after a tortuous and highly publicized process, Sam was selected to be the next Vice Chancellor of the University of Witwatersrand. A month later, he withdrew his candidacy on the ground of is-health. There then ensued a public trial in the media of this gentle intellectual based on spurious allegations that his illness was a pretext to avoid taking up the Wits offer. In addition to the physical torture of a pernicious cancer and aggressive medical treatments, Sam had to endure during his final months unseemly attacks on his personal and professional integrity.

The magnitude of the loss of Sam Nolutshungu at the very moment when he was poised to return to his native land to take up its most prestigious academic position virtually defies description. At a time when the South African government has raised the challenge of achieving an "African Renaissance," the country has also lost the services of a renaissance scholar in its fullest sense. Although his central interest was in international relations and politics, Sam's vibrant intellect ranged widely, through social history, philosophy and literary theory. Drawing on the vast panoply of his knowledge and experience, he would have challenged the lecturers and students at Wits to pursue the highest academic achievements while also being attentive to the pressing needs of the nation.

Sam's untimely death, at the exact moment of his professional elevation, prevented him from obtaining the wider recognition that he greatly merited. Despite his incomparable brilliance, he was a modest person; and he never allowed the rough treatment he received from many quarters, at home and abroad, to alter his humane and engaging disposition. It was my great fortune to have had an adjoining office to Sam's at the University of Ibadan in 1976-78, which meant that there was at least a two-person seminar frequently underway. Any conversation with him was likely to suggest innumerable ways of looking at any issue. When Sam left to return to Manchester, the political science department was sadly deprived of his irreplaceable energy, passion for teaching, and exceptional collegiality.

As I reread Sam's erudite public address at Wits on October 23, 1996, "Beyond the Gold Standard? The Idea of a (post-apartheid) University," I was struck by his rumination on post-modernism and post-Marxism. He cited Jacques Derrida approvingly as suggesting "that our duty as scholars is not to wish ghosts and specters away, or to flee them, or to respond to them with rites of exorcism, but to talk to them." Less than two months later, Sam was himself stricken with a terminal illness. In honoring this thoughtful and generous colleague, we must take up the charge he unknowingly gave us: to move beyond feeling bereft at the tragic curtailment of his life and resume our dialogue with him. He has bequeathed us the unexploited treasure of his published work on many issues with which we still wrestle. We can therefore speak with him, to our lasting benefit, and must make the time to do so.

### Richard F. Wilding

Dr. Richard Wilding, archaeologist, historian, and teacher, perished in an automobile accident in Kenya late in 1997.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### African Art

■ *Soul of Africa*, a major international exhibition of African art will have its North American premiere March 15, 1998, at Munson Williams Proctor Institute. This extensive exhibition features more than 200 outstanding objects from Central and West Africa, assembled between 1916 and 1928 by the noted Swiss collector Han Coray. Following its inaugural six-month showing in Utica, NY, the exhibition will travel to museums in Toledo, Quebec, Pittsburgh, and Omaha. *Soul of Africa* will remain on view at MWPI through September 13, 1998.

### African Web Site

■ African Legacy has set up web site [www.trayton.demon.co.uk](http://www.trayton.demon.co.uk) with interesting new material on Africa. This includes studies of the positive interactions between population, environment and the economy; past and present aspects of agricultural and industrial development; recent discoveries and surveys of Africa's largest ancient monuments, including a 100 mile long, 1000 year kingdom boundary; conservation and looting of Africa's antiques; the rigging of Nigeria's Independence elections; the economics of corruption; and shadow revenues with their local and international implications. Contact P. J. Darling, tel: (706) 796 3828.

### 1998 MSU Shona Summer Institute

■ From June 22–July 24, 1998, the African Studies Center and the Department of Linguistics, and Germanic, Slavic, Asian and African Languages at Michigan State University will offer a five-week Intensive Summer Program in Shona, preceded by a workshop on Zimbabwean Culture, June 18-20. Three courses will be offered: elementary; intermediate; and advanced Shona. The initial deadline is February 13, 1998, and fellowships can be awarded any time after this date. Contact Yacob Fisseha, tel: (517) 353-1700, e-mail: [fissehay@pilot.msu.edu](mailto:fissehay@pilot.msu.edu).

### World History

■ The NEH Summer Institute: The Environment and World History, 1500–2000, will take place from June 22–July 24, 1998, at the University of California, Santa Cruz. The Institute is geared to the needs of historians who wish to develop a deeper understanding of world history and environmental history over the period 1500–2000. Twenty-five participants will be selected from a national application pool. Contact Edmund Burke, tel: (408) 459-2287, e-mail: [wldhist@cats.ucsc.edu](mailto:wldhist@cats.ucsc.edu).