

In Sheraton hotels in scattered nations
We damn multi-national corporations;
Injustice seems easy to protest
In such seething hotbeds of social rest.

We discuss malnutrition over steaks
And plan hunger talks during coffee breaks.
Whether Asian floods or African drought,
We face each issue with an open mouth.

We bring in consultants whose circumlocution
Raises difficulties for every solution—
Thus guaranteeing continued good eating
By showing the need for another meeting.

Ross Coggins

From *Adult Education and Development*, September 1976

Ed note: This little doggerel was passed to the editors at the Boston Meeting. Honi soit qui mal y pense.

OBITUARIES

RICHARD ALAN CAULK.

Richard Caulk died on September 3rd in New York after a prolonged case of pneumonia. On leave from the Department of History of Camden College of Rutgers University, he had spent academic year 1982-83 in Addis Ababa, where he was completing the manuscript of his *magnum opus*: a twenty-year study of the foreign policy of Emperor Menilek. Ill for much of the time, he was flown to New York at the end of August. Richard's death is a great loss to Ethiopian studies. His integrity, dedication and generosity were widely recognized. His high-spiritedness was prized by his friends.

Richard was born in Kentucky and grew up in Washington, D.C. He received his BA from Princeton *cum laude* in 1959 and his MA in International Relations from Johns Hopkins in 1961. He earned his PhD from the University of London after four years at the School of Oriental and African Studies with a thesis on "The origins and development of the foreign policy of Menelik II, 1865-1896." From 1966 until 1977 he taught history at what is now Addis Ababa University. He returned to the United States in 1977, and in 1979 took up a position at Rutgers Camden.

Richard was a dedicated teacher and a first-rate historian. He was a major driving force behind the study of modern Ethiopian history at Addis Ababa University, where he taught the senior course in the field and conducted the seminar through which BA History theses were supervised. These theses are a lasting monument to Richard's teaching. They were a major vehicle for awakening a true historical consciousness in their authors, and contain large amounts of original information derived from field work. They are an essential part of any serious introduction to the study of modern Ethiopian history. One small sign of their wider significance may be gleaned from the introduction to the second edition of Eric Hobsbawm's *Bandits* which is based on a thesis produced under Richard's direction.

Richard's own research was a model which his students could well emulate. He had a voracious appetite for original material and accumulated a very large collection of Ethiopian materials which he made available to other scholars with unstinting generosity. His interests ranged across Ethiopia from Harrar to Eritrea to Janjero in the southwest, and while he never lost his love of diplomacy he contributed seriously to the study of politics, religion, warfare and ideas. He was scrupulous and exacting in his own citations, and probing in his reading of others'. He set very high standards, which remain for us to emulate. He left a body of articles of fundamental importance for an understanding of Ethiopia in the later nineteenth and the earlier twentieth centuries. He also left the example of one who loved life and lived it to the full. He will be sorely missed.

Donald Crummev
University of Illinois, Urbana/Champaign

KENNETH ONWUKA DIKE,
17 December, 1917—25 October, 1983

Professor K. Onwuka Dike, Professor of African History and President of Anambra State University of Technology, died at Enugu, Nigeria, on Tuesday, October 25, 1983, at the age of 66. He is remembered in the United States of America as Mellon Professor of African History in Harvard University and in the scholarly community of the world as the author of the epoch-making book *Trade and Politics in the Niger Delta, 1830-1885* (Oxford, 1956), which was reprinted four times by 1966. His last obsequies and burial took place at his home town Awka, Nigeria, on December 19, 1983.

K. Onwuka Dike, renowned educator and historian, was educated at Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha, Nigeria, Achimota College, Achimota, Ghana, Fourah Bay College, Sierre Leone, Universities of Durham, Aberdeen and London. He joined the staff of the then University College, Ibadan, in 1950 as lecturer in History and rose through ranks to become professor of history in 1956. He was appointed Principal (1958-60) and Vice Chancellor of the University of Ibadan (1960-66). He was the founder and Director of the Nigerian Antiquities Commission (1954-67), Director of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan (1962-67), President of the International Congress of Africanists (1962-66), and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Biafra (1967-70).

As the first Nigerian Vice Chancellor of the University of Ibadan, he presided over the transformation of this institution of higher learning from a colonial educational outpost to a Nigerian National University. He used the Institute of African Studies to carry out research which could not be undertaken in the traditional departments of the University of Ibadan. The Centre for Arabic Documentation, the Benin History Project, the Aro History Project, etc., are memorable achievements of this period.

As a scholar and as an administrator, K. Onwuka Dike was an indefatigable and indomitable pioneer. The structures he created have been of tremendous service to his successors, to Nigeria and Africa. His commitment to excellence gave birth to the renowned Ibadan School of history and to its illustrious graduates and professors. In addition to *Trade and Politics in the Niger Delta*, his publications include *A Hundred Years of British Rule in Nigeria* (1957), *The Origins of the Niger Mission* (1958) and *Report on the Preservation and Administration of Historical Records in Nigeria* (1953).

In his Presidential Address of Welcome to the First International Congress of Africanists in Accra, Ghana, on December 11, 1962, Professor K. Onwuka Dike not only laid down the rubrics for African Studies, but also threw a challenge to all Africanists everywhere. He declared:

"Today is a momentous occasion in the history of the African Continent, when for the first time African scholars and their colleagues from overseas, representing every discipline concerned with African studies, can meet together on African soil to discuss their common problems. Until today, as you all know, on the plane of international scholarship, African studies were grouped together with those of the Orient, and there was no separate congress where those interested in Africa and its special problems could meet their fellow scholars. The past few years have seen the accession to independence of the majority of African States; today, with great pride, I welcome you all to what I hope may prove to be a landmark in our efforts to regain our intellectual and cultural independence. And what could be more fitting than that we should be honoured on this historic occasion by the presence of Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who has done so much not only to establish the political independence of Ghana but to achieve international recognition of the importance of African studies. I hope this Congress will mark the beginning of an era when African studies will become progressively the concern of African scholars themselves and when, without in any way compromising academic standards, Africa's history, culture and development will be looked at from the African point of view.

In saying this, I trust my many colleagues from overseas will not think me chauvinistic. I am sure all of us here are aware of the great debt we owe to men like Heinrich Barth, Delafosse and Rattray, and to the many other scholars who recorded with objectivity so much of our history and culture at a time, when, because of the existing colonial system, many of us were unaware of our obligations to our own heritage."

Professor K. Onwuka Dike was a distinguished public lecturer and humanist. He received honorary degrees from several universities including Aberdeen, Columbia, Northwestern, Leeds, Princeton, Moscow, London, Ahmadu Bello, Boston, Birmingham and the University of Nigeria. In addition, he received many national and international awards and honors. His death has deprived the Africanist community of one of its great luminaries. While we will miss him and his sagacious guidance and advice, we will cherish his memory and his many contributions to African history, culture and development.

Professor Boniface I. Obichere
University of California, Los Angeles

VICTOR DU BOIS

Dr. Victor D. DuBois, a long time member of the ASA died of a rare form of cancer in October 1983.

Victor grew up in Chicago, and took his undergraduate work in anthropology at Northwestern University. Following a Ford Foundation grant in 1959, he took his doctorate at Princeton in Political Science in 1962.

His career with the American Universities Field Staff from 1962 until 1976 found him resident in the Ivory Coast, with the periodic visits to member campuses in the United States every three years. Dr. David Wiley at Michigan State University praises Victor as sympathetic to African cultural values and as a pioneer in the study of state formation in Africa.

A bibliography of the articles and books of Victor DuBois would take many pages. His focus was first on Sekou Toure's Guinea. In his early years, he was the leading student. For a decade he concentrated his field reports on the Ivory Coast. On these countries and within Franco-phone West Africa, Victor's essays on a variety of topics will remain a mine of first hand observation and analysis for students of that region.

Victor succeeded the writer as the AUFS "Associate" in Africa, and we were friends for over twenty years. It was a wonderful experience to visit him at his residence on a lagoon not far from Abidjan. His exquisite art adorned the walls of the faithfully restored colonial home, and his rapport with the local community was abundantly evident. His financial acumen was illustrated when the property, bought for a modest price, was sold through the Paris Herald Tribune for twenty times his investment.

Victor's interest in African art began early and became his intellectual passion. While on one of his many regular visits to the California Institute of Technology, he arranged for a spectacular exhibition of his West African Art in the Baxter Art Gallery. The catalog of the 1971 exhibit, with its numerous color plates, is now a rare collector's item.

After he retired from the Field Staff, Victor became a consultant on African art in New York City. He faithfully restored a Federal house in lower Manhattan, and used it as a museum for his current collection.

Victor's practical nature was evident when he managed the logistics of an American tour of West Africa from Dakar to Niamey to Cotonou to Abidjan. I remember our taking a group of elderly women in dugouts on the Niger, north of Niamey, and Victor's sudden concern when he found that none could swim. Thereafter, he agreed that one of us who could swim would be assigned to each tourist.

His ever present good humor bent but did not break when we found in Kumasi one evening that: the Ghana airways flight had been commandeered for British royalty; we had to drive all-night over rutted roads to Accra where we found the sixty hotel reservations were not honored; and we were housed in a deteriorating hotel in Tema. But the next morning, Victor cheerfully led the visit to Cape Coast, lecturing on Ghanaian history all the way there.

His kindness was evident to the end. When he was ill and knew that he did not have long to live, he graciously responded to a request for his time and knowledge of the Ivory Coast. Candy McCoy, the President of the Caltech student body, could scarcely believe that a man who was dying, could be so helpful and considerate to a student.

Every friend of Victor's will miss him in different ways. He was a scholar, a connoisseur, and most of all, a wise and warm friend. The more of a man is shining gold, the more of him lives beyond the grave. Africa lost a gallant friend, and America one of its finest scholars.

Ned Munger
Caltech

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ACOA THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY: "A LUTA CONTINUA"

October 1983

Dear Friend:

This year we are celebrating ACOA's thirtieth anniversary. Quite an achievement for an organization that has dedicated itself to an often unpopular cause and never accepted any government or corporate money.

ACOA, which began its work thirty years ago by supporting nonviolent demonstrations against apartheid, once again concentrates on the struggle to free South Africa and