a discussion at the Fairbank Center about whether or not the Chinese revolution had been necessary, Ben characteristically illuminated the issue by questioning the very premise of the question. He asserted that "the question should not be whether *the* revolution was necessary, but whether *a* revolution was necessary." In that one statement, he invited us to consider a deeper reality and so transformed the debate.

Ben's death has left not only a profound intellectual void but also a personal one. As Richard Baum has written elsewhere, he was "a true gentle-man (with equal emphasis on each syllable)." He treated everyone – young and old, student or statesman, the Fairbank Center kitchen staff with whom he spoke Portugese or eminent visiting scholars – with equal respect as individuals with whom one could engage in intellectual discourse and from whom one could learn. He was a man of rare personal as well as intellectual character, whose likes we are not apt to encounter again.

Gerry Segal (1953–1999)

David S. G. Goodman

Gerry Segal died on 2 November 1999 at the age of 46 after a six-month struggle with cancer. He was an articulate, provocative and courageous commentator on a wide range of international politics, best known for his work on Pacific Asia and particularly China. For almost two decades, he repeatedly focused on matters of the utmost topicality by challenging current orthodoxies, and in the 1990s became a leading public intellectual in the English-speaking world. In the process, he not only set agendas for academics and policy-makers, but provided both intellectual and organizational frameworks for them to interact with.

After graduating from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, with Ellis Joffe, and the London School of Economics, with Michael Yahuda, Gerry Segal started his academic career as a lecturer in international politics. He held university lectureships first in Aberystwyth, then in Leicester and later in Bristol. At the end of the 1980s, he headed a project on comparative foreign policy reform in communist party states at the Royal Institute of International Affairs for three years. In 1991, he moved to the International Institute for Strategic Studies, first as senior fellow responsible for Asian security, and later for two years as Director of Studies.

Gerry Segal's written legacy is impressive both for its quantity and its constant intellectual stimulus. He wrote or co-authored 13 books, edited or co-edited another 18, and published more than 120 articles and essays in academic publications. Even more impressive was the challenge of his relentless intellect. His Ph.D. thesis on the 'Great power triangle' – between Washington, Moscow and Beijing – established a style which

both emphasized a healthy scepticism about current fashions in academic analysis and encouraged thinking beyond the square. This basic approach characterized his subsequent work, especially on China, and inevitably led to controversy. In the middle of the 1980s, he was among the first to explore the potential consequences for international politics from China's adoption of economic reform, against the advice of many Westerners who preferred to think they were dealing with an unchanging China. His 1994 Adelphi Paper, *China Changes Shape,* examined the impact of international markets and interactions on the exercise of China's regionalism, and became a subject of complaint by sections of the Party-state in the People's Republic of China who interpreted the argument as advocating political disintegration. Most recently his *Foreign Affairs* article on "Does China matter ?" similarly ruffled more than a few feathers in the People's Republic and led to an editorial denunciation in the *China Daily*.

Coupled with his substantial research output was Gerry Segal's impressively high level of activism in other areas. Topical research and scholarship led him quickly and easily into the role of a public intellectual on international politics, particularly commenting on the development of Pacific Asia. He wrote regularly in the international press and was a frequent commentator in the electronic media. These activities fitted well with his strategy of bridging the gap between academic expertise and the work of policy-makers in government and its associated agencies. In 1987, that particular emphasis led him to establish the quarterly journal, *The Pacific Review*, which has developed as a major international forum for the discussion of ideas on Pacific Asia. In a similar vein, he took a leading role in the development of the European Council for Security Co-operation in the Asia-Pacific in 1994, and the Council for Asia–Europe Co-operation in 1996.

Gerry Segal was an inveterate collaborator and organizer of research projects. Among other collaborators, he wrote frequently with Barry Buzan; and together he and I produced seven books. As his work at both the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the International Institute for Strategic Studies indicates, he was an enthusiastic and very effective research manager. He led and participated in a number of research projects at the Royal Institute of International Affairs before moving there as a research fellow to work on a comparative study of the foreign policy of communist party-states, just as those states themselves were undergoing a major transformation. Those circumstances made the project that much more exciting and relevant, though necessarily also the more difficult. With that project, as with others both before and after at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, scholars from around the world were only too willing to be involved and pushed to think beyond the comfortable. Recognizing his experience in research management, when the Economic and Social Research Council decided to establish a Pacific Asia Programme in 1994 to encourage and support related research projects in the United Kingdom, Gerry Segal was invited to be its Director.

Although Gerry Segal was always reluctant to describe himself as a 'China expert,' China Studies, as well as the study of the Asia Pacific more generally in the United Kingdom, has lost a significant influence. Moreover, on the wider stage the presence of someone prepared to prick our consciences by attempting to articulate the difficult – sometimes the unthinkable – will also be sorely missed. Those who worked closely with Gerry Segal will miss his generosity of spirit, his loyalty and his engagement with life. From fairly early on, I rapidly discovered that the two of us approached problems from widely different world views, but it never impeded our relationship. Working with him was always a pleasure, as well as intellectually rewarding.