



Ghana Studies Council Newsletter

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The Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy: A Profile

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Introduction

Many autonomous Gender and Women's Studies (GWS) programmes in higher education in Europe and the United States of America have disappeared or declined as a result of dwindling funding and hostile departmental restructuring exercises. These programmes, which flourished between the 1970s and 1990s, were the initiatives of feminist scholars in the academy to create space for knowledge production and institutionalise gender and women's studies. Their institutional decline notwithstanding, their enduring legacy can be seen in the large bodies of knowledge which constitute the field, the numerous courses which enjoy healthy patronage of both male and female students and the wide diffusion (even if imperfect) in the social sciences and in policy circles of the insights from GWS.

In much of Sub-Saharan Africa on the other hand, the institutionalisation of GWS is now gathering momentum. From the 1980s, universities in several African countries, particularly in Uganda, Nigeria and South Africa began to establish GWS programmes. This was followed by a second wave in the 1990s. In Ghana for example, before the 1990s, there were few efforts to establish GWS programmes in the academy. In 1989, the Institute of African Studies, then under the directorship of Professor Kwame Arhin, established the Development and Women's

Studies Programme (DAWS), whose first coordinator was Professor Takyiwaa Manuh. This was the earliest effort to institutionalise GWS at the University of Ghana. Before then, a small group of women faculty had established the Women's Research Group (WERG) under the leadership of Professor Elizabeth Ardayfio-Schandorf. DAWS was a more ambitious project, which established two postgraduate courses within the African studies programme and sponsored several research projects.

In the 1990s, more courses on gender were instituted mainly by female faculty at the University of Ghana at both undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Similar initiatives were undertaken at the universities in Cape Coast, Tamale, and Winneba. These courses were preceded and have been supported by research and publications on gender issues which cover a wide range of areas (Manuh et al, 2007; Tsikata, 2007).

CEGENSA- Enlarging the Space

The establishment of the Centre for Gender Studies and Advocacy (CEGENSA) by the Council of the University of Ghana in 2005, thus represented a major boost to the earlier efforts to institutionalize gender in the University. A committee chaired by Takyiwaa Manuh, then Director of the Institute of African Studies not only determined the structure and functions

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of CEGENSA, but also managed to secure a \$200,000 grant from the World Bank's Teaching and Learning Innovation Fund (TALIF) for start-up activities. Conceived as the successor to DAWS, CEGENSA was to be incubated by the Institute of African Studies until it had found its feet. Its first offices and furniture as well as political support, were provided by the Institute of African Studies.

CEGENSA, which was established decades after similar efforts in other African countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Cameroon and South Africa, has a much broader mandate than some of its counterparts. Its main functions are to institutionalise gender as a legitimate business of the University; coordinate and plan the teaching of courses on gender across the University; promote research, documentation and dissemination; and provide services and facilities for female staff and students to meet their needs. Other functions are to advocate and initiate policies on gender in the University and to generate linkages with and provide assistance to key stakeholders in government, civil society and the donor community.

The structure agreed for CEGENSA- a head, a deputy, six unit heads and a small administrative and research team is quite lean. At present, not all these positions have been filled. There is a head and deputy head, appointed from other departments in the University, who are expected to do CEGENSA's work in addition to their teaching and research responsibilities. They are supported by six research, teaching and administrative assistants, who work full time at the centre. In order to fulfill its mandate within the limits of its staffing arrangements, CEGENSA works through six committees- Sexual Assault, Curriculum Development, Policy, Research & Documentation, Mentoring and Extension & Advocacy- which correspond broadly to its mandate areas. Over twenty-five female and male faculty members and administrative staff participate in the committees. Before CEGENSA's Advisory Board was established, its affairs were overseen by a Consultative Committee. With the establishment of an Advisory Board which is chaired by Professor Kwesi Yankah, the pro vice Chancellor, the Consultative Committee now assists with planning CEGENSA's activities.

The committees are not only critical to the implementation of CEGENSA's mandate. Their membership, which is made up of faculty and administrative staff from a wide range of departments, brings a rich store of knowledge and skills; as well as multi-disciplinary perspectives to CEGENSA's work. This is particularly helpful for implementing the Centre's broad programme. As a matter of convenience, CEGENSA situates itself in the Faculty of Social Studies. However, its programmes are targeted at faculty, administrative staff and students from all sections of the University.

Concrete Achievements

Since its inception, CEGENSA has undertaken many activities in fulfilment of its six areas of work. However, it is in the areas of curriculum, research and policy reforms that CEGENSA has made the most progress with its mandate. Not only has the Centre worked with faculty teaching gender and women's studies courses to review and strengthen the design and content of their courses, but CEGENSA coordinated the design of two foundation courses on gender. Their completion coincided with a review of the undergraduate programme of the University. In the new programme, the African studies component of a new four year degree programme was expanded to include gender and leadership. CEGENSA worked successfully with the Institute of African Studies to design the new African studies course.



Launch of Women @ 60 photo exhibition
(Courtesy of CEGENSA)

In the area of research, CEGENSA has been awarded a number of research grants. These included an International Development Research Centre grant to study the changing character of women's work in the banking and domestic sectors, as two extremes of formal and informal work and a UNIFEM grant to partner with two advocacy organizations to study gender based violence. CEGENSA's most ambitious research project to date has been its participation in the Pathways to Women's Empowerment Research Consortium. The research is in

four broad areas- empowering work, changing narratives and representations of women, voice and mobilization, and conceptions of empowerment.

In terms of its policy work, the centre had facilitated two policy processes, the production of a sexual harassment policy and a gender policy. The Sexual Harassment Policy has now been adopted by the University, while the Gender Policy has now been drafted. Steering the draft policy through the various stages of consideration will now occupy CEGENSA.

An initiative which raised CEGENSA's profile was a photo exhibition it organized in collaboration with the Information and Communication Technology Directorate to commemorate 60 years of the University of Ghana. The exhibition, entitled *women@ 60*, provided a corrective to a hitherto male-dominated narrative of the University's history and was highly patronized and well-received.

Continuing Challenges

CEGENSA's broad mandates have proved to be both a plus and a minus. Given the multi-dimensional nature of gender issues in higher education, such a mandate was almost inevitable. At the same time, a narrow teaching and research mandate would have made the centre's work much easier to manage and cast it more closely in the image of an academic institution. The fact that the headship of CEGENSA is part time also has been

challenging. Furthermore, there is no formal recognition of the work of the heads of CEGENSA committees. These issues could adversely affect CEGENSA's sustainability.

CEGENSA's establishment signalled that the university's principal officers wanted to take steps to address longstanding gender inequalities in the university. Soon after this decision, the vice chancellors of the six public universities in Ghana met at Swedru in the Central Region and made a declaration about taking steps to put gender issues on a stronger footing. Most of CEGENSA's areas of work were mentioned in the declaration-teaching of foundation courses in gender, collecting gender disaggregated data and policy reform. Since then, several of the public universities and a few private ones are developing initiatives similar to CEGENSA.

In spite of their significance, these developments do not signal the wholesale acceptance of gender as a legitimate field of research, learning and teaching. The CEGENSA concept is constantly under interrogation on various counts. Informally and at statutory meetings of the university, questions have been raised about whether GWS is a discipline and why a centre for gender studies is dominated by women. Reading lists for courses have been criticised for not featuring enough material authored by men, and there have been comments that the Centre cannot succeed without involving men. While these queries often generate laughter and good humoured banter, the underlying issues they raise are very serious and fundamental- the place and location of a GWS centre in higher education, the status of courses and research located in GWS, how to reform and transform the gender discriminatory institutional cultures and governance structures of the University and the role of men in such an en-

deavour.

While CEGENSA and similar efforts represent cooperation between the university authorities and GWS faculty, there are dangers of instrumentalism as the basis for supporting the institutionalisation of GWS. This is important, because as has been argued, the motivation for promoting GWS determines what goals are pursued (Manuh et al, 2007). Even more importantly, it can exaggerate the influence of advocates in the academy and bureaucratize the processes for achieving gender equity.

For now, there is some goodwill for CEGENSA which needs to be strengthened. There is also much more to do to fulfil the ambitious mandates of the CEGENSA in the years to come. The Centre has plans for more research projects, including one on gender and the sciences as part of its strategic engagement with the natural sciences. In addition to the undergraduate teaching programme, CEGENSA will consider short courses for practitioners and post-graduate training in the medium term. Ongoing activities such as the CEGENSA newsletter, which comes out once every semester will be maintained as will be the extension and advocacy and mentoring programmes. CEGENSA's work in policy review, advocacy and drafting, will continue. The Centre is discussing the establishment of some peer reviewed publications. Through all these engagements, the group of dedicated persons who support the work of CEGENSA hope that the University of Ghana will become an environment in which gender equity is the norm and GWS is an integral part of the curriculum. In this way, CEGENSA will inspire similar efforts in other public as well as private universities in Ghana.



Participants at a symposium on sex and the brain
(Courtesy of CEGENSA)

Welcome New GSC Members!

Kojo Amanor, University of Ghana
Alma Jean Billingslea
Peter J. Bloom, University of California, Santa Barbara
Ben Bediako Boakye, Bielefeld University
Laurene Boateng, University of Ghana
George M. Bob-Milliar, University of Ghana
Jenna Burrell, University of California, Berkeley
R. Lane Clark
David C. Davis, Millsaps College
Carl Florian, University of Cape Coast
Kathryn Geurts, Hamline University
Lauren Hall-Lew, University of Edinburgh
Jennifer Hart, Indiana University

Sarah Nana Kутten, Willamette University
Korklu A. Laryea, Akrofi-Christaller Institute of Theology
Allison Martino, Indiana University
Bianca Murillo, Willamette University
Samuel Nilirmi Nkumbaan, University of Ghana
Harry Odmatten, Santa Clara University
Jinny Prais, Columbia University
Paul Schauert
Brittany Sheldon, Indiana University
Mikelle Smith Omari-Tunkara, The University of Memphis
Michel van der Nieuwenhof, Independent Scholar
Roy Willingham, Ghana Christian University College

Preliminary Guidelines for Africanists Receiving Requests for Asylum “Expert Testimony”

By Benjamin N. Lawrance
Rochester Institute of Technology

Many Africanists routinely receive requests from attorneys, law school clinics and non-profits for assistance with asylum cases. The most common request is what is conventionally referred to as “expert testimony.” Here are some guidelines that may be helpful based on my involvement in expert testimony. I present them here *simply as suggestions* for how one might proceed with such requests. This is not legal advice, and I am not a lawyer. Every jurisdiction has different requirements. If you are unsure, consult an attorney. These guidelines pertain equally to Ghana and other parts of Africa. At the end I list some important US decisions and UK guidelines pertaining to Ghana.

1. Understanding your expertise.

A. What constitutes an expert?

An expert witness is an individual with special knowledge or skill gained by education, training or experience and may be summonsed to court to give opinion or expert evidence during a trial, based on that person's field of expertise. Your qualification as an expert is based on your education, your experience, your capacity to interpret and contextualize the narrative of the applicant, and your ostensible impartiality. Your CV and scholarly production is essential. Other aspects of your training or experience may be important too. You do not need to have personal knowledge of the case, or the community or even the country. Different jurisdictions have differing standards of expertise. In the U.S., it is a judge who makes a determination that you have or have not met the requirements to be considered an expert. An opposing counsel may contest your expertise, so be precise and accurate about what you know (e.g. a political party ID card *appears* to be authentic - based on your knowledge of the card, the party, the cards you have seen etc. - would be an appropriate statement for a country expert; but a declaration that the ID *is* authentic would require expertise in forensic document analysis that you may or may not have).

B. How is expertise conveyed?

Expertise may be conveyed in an asylum or immigration hearing either by written submission (most common) or oral testimony (by phone, video link, or in person). Written documents are the product of a response to specific questions directed by the individual who approaches you. Expertise must be conveyed neutrally, impartially, deferentially and respectfully. Evidence must be sourced, cited and documented to the fullest extent possible.

C. What is the difference between written and oral testimony?

Written submission is usually a report directed at a judge or a tribunal. It may be several paragraphs or many pages (my reports have run from 5-35 pages in accordance with the complexity of the case). Oral testimony is usually taken only after a written submission has been delivered and examined by a court. If a written submission is made, attorneys are often required by the court to make their experts available for cross-examination. Depending on the judge, this may be in person, by phone or by video-link, and it is always under oath. It is strongly recommended that you prepare for oral testimony with the attorney(s) by doing a “dry-run” or practice. It is also advised that any

documents conveyed between an attorney and an expert before the court may be subject to “discovery” rules, and may be required to be surrendered to opposing counsel, whereby inconsistencies may come to light.

2. Understanding your role.

A. What should you write?

Written reports form the basis for expert testimony and all pre-hearing preparation, settlement negotiations and testimony during trial. They may lead to a decision not to call the expert witness, or a settlement and hence prevent a trial. Reports may be a few paragraphs or voluminous. If a written report is requested, incorporate only what is necessary. My reports generally involve 3-6 paragraphs laying out my qualifications and the basis for expertise. I then discuss and review the generalities pertaining to the case (i.e. the recent political history of Togo, or the treatment of homosexuals in the Gambia). I then examine the specific claims, fears and origins of fears as iterated by the applicant. I then provide an analysis of the claims in context and conclude with a summary and recommendations. Formulaic language for the declaration of legality and conformity is always required but differs according to jurisdiction. Gratuitous and unimportant commentary should be avoided. If a report requires permission, consent or a waiver of confidentiality, insist that counsel get the proper authorization. Determine any due date for the report and to whom it is directed and require the attorneys to keep you apprised of timelines and deadlines in a timely manner.

B. What is the difference between credibility and plausibility?

Credibility is generally a judicial determination. Plausibility is a determination an expert can make. While the precise terminology to be employed in your testimony may depend on the jurisdiction (i.e. the U.K. has very tight regulation of use of the word “credible”), you should probably restrict your findings to whether or not something is plausible. If you don’t think something makes sense, or you believe the applicant may be lying, you may tell the attorney privately. But in a written report, you are not required to determine truthfulness. It is not your business to speculate whether a story is true. You should avoid speculation. Similarly, if a story is plausible, but later found out to be untrue, you are not liable, or responsible. You are not obligated to convey information that leads you to doubt the truthfulness of a case, only the plausibility. Furthermore, any future cases cannot be imperiled if an applicant is later discovered to have not conveyed the truth.

C. What do you do if something is unclear?

If an aspect of the case is unclear, ask for clarification. The attorney or legal counsel will interview the applicant further. If the legal instructions are unclear, you should request clarification from the legal counsel. You might also consider conducting an interview with the applicant yourself. I generally only do this if there are exigent circumstances. If you are in court, and either the judge's or opposing counsel's questions are unclear, you should request clarification. No request for clarification may, on a prima facie basis, be interpreted as undermining your expertise or credibility as an expert.

3. Understanding your value.

A. What service is conveyed?

Your expertise and knowledge is likely unique. Only you can provide the perspective you offer. While you may not be the only country or issue expert, what you have studied and your experiences may mean that you are the sole individual or one of a select few who have the capacity to make a contribution to this case. Because of this, you should consider understanding your value to the case. Any attorney with immigration law training can put together a dossier or memorandum-of-law pertaining to an asylum application. Only a country expert can bring the specific experience and knowledge of a region, topic, or place to bear in the deliberation of the case.

B. Who else can do this?

Depending on the country, community or topic about which you have expertise, you may be unique or one of a few (i.e. you may be one of two people on the West coast who work in Equatorial Guinea). Or your expertise might be part of a growing body of knowledge about specific issues (i.e. female genital mutilation practices or homosexuality). If you feel, however, that others are better placed to evaluate a case, make recommendations. I frequently make inquiries to find out who is considered an expert in an area or country and refer attorneys to individuals who have a desire to be involved.

C. What is the value of your testimony?

Your testimony is invaluable. You may provide information to a judge that may determine the outcome of the case. In many instances, including in appellate cases, my testimony has been cited as a determining factor. Because of this, you might consider what you have experienced and achieved in order to reach the position of expertise that you offer a court. You might also consider the investments you and your family and friends have made in elevating you to the position of expert. When asked what fee you require, reflect on these and related issues. You may consider employing a flat fee for consulting and authoring a report (lawyers prefer that), or an hourly rate for the report and oral testimony (lawyers employ this method themselves; they dislike this but are often more respectful of your time as a result). You might consider the intellectual property components of your expertise, and provide only a license for the information conveyed. You may consider a sliding scale of fees attendant to the limited means of single-attorney firms, not-for-profits, and law school clinics, and the seemingly unlimited resources of multi-national

law firms. Finally, if you find your attendance is required in court, consider highlighting this role as part of your professional service to your discipline and sub-field, and consider requesting treatment in accordance with evolving professional standards.

D. Why is it important to value your testimony?

Your testimony will likely be pivotal to the outcome of the case. While occasionally a case comes across my desk that appears to be a "slam-dunk," without a written statement, lawyers can rarely provide the legal argument to substantiate the case. The only precedents they can draw on are published or reported decisions of higher courts. Whereas you may, as your experience and participation expands, refer to and cite similar, parallel or different cases that you have examined, to further establish both the plausibility of a case, and your expertise in the field.

Important Asylum Decisions Pertaining to Ghana in the US, and UK guidelines

Owusu v. INS, 86 F.3d 1151, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, 31 May 1996

ASERE v. GONZALES, No. 05-2215. United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit March 02, 2006

Botchway v. Atty Gen USA, (3rd Cir. 2003) 01-4301

Lorraine FIADJOE, v. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE US, 411 F.3d 135 (Docket No. 03-2917; No. 04-1554) United States Court of Appeals, Third Circuit. (June 17, 2005)

<http://www.tribunals.gov.uk/ImmigrationAsylum/CaseLaw/CaseLaw.htm> (Searchable database)

<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/policyandlaw/countryspecificasylumpolicyogons/ghana.pdf?view=Binary>

Other Resources:

The following list is prepared for your consultation. The first URLs are various types of guidelines, while the books are theoretical and practical monographs on the process and the law of expert testimony.

The 'Cresswell' Principles of Expert Evidence - AKA "Ikarian Reefer" Guidelines:

<http://forensic-pc.com/documents/163584FAQ2.pdf>

Expert Witnesses in Proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia:

http://www.fedcourt.gov.au/how/practice_notes_cm7.html

Molly Treadway Johnson, Carol Krafka & Joe S. Cecil, *Expert Testimony in Federal Civil Trials: A Preliminary Analysis* (Federal Judicial Center 2000):

[http://www.fjc.gov/public/pdf.nsf/lookup/ExpTesti.pdf/\\$file/ExpTesti.pdf](http://www.fjc.gov/public/pdf.nsf/lookup/ExpTesti.pdf/$file/ExpTesti.pdf)

University of Hull (U.K.) Experts and Institutions Group:

<http://www2.hull.ac.uk/discover/eai.aspx>

Bronstein, D.A., *Law for the Expert Witness*, CRC Press, 2nd Ed (1999).

Dwyer, D, *The Judicial Assessment of Expert Evidence*, Cambridge University Press (2008).

Reynolds, M.P. and King, P.S.D., *The Expert Witness and His Evidence*, Blackwell (1992)

The Gold Coast DataBase

By Michel R. Doortmont
University of Groningen

Introduction

Between the sixteenth and nineteenth century the Dutch were an important presence on the Gold Coast of West Africa, now the Republic of Ghana. They owned numerous forts in the coastal towns and developed a strong settlement in the town of Elmina, the Dutch headquarters from 1637 to 1872. Relations with the local communities and political leadership were trade-driven - including the Atlantic slave trade - but not entirely mercantile in their final form.

European men and African women struck up lasting relationships, that were both an expression of personal cross-cultural intimacy and a means to build a common social, economic and even political structure. More often than not these relationships were therefore sealed by way of local marriage practices and rituals as well as official Dutch regulations. The children from these marriages and their descendants had a special position on the Gold Coast. Often related to powerful local elite families on the one hand and with continued European bonds on the other, the so-called Euro-African population of the coastal towns played an important role in the development of the coastal urban communities of the Gold Coast.

The *Gold Coast DataBase* is an attempt to bring together in a comprehensive way a large collection of biographical, genealogical, and general historical data, as a resource for the study of the Euro-African elites of the Gold Coast, more particularly the Dutch-Ghanaian segment. The database finds its origins in my collection of data on Dutch individuals and Euro-African families on the Gold Coast started in the early 1980s, then still in the form of a card index and loose handwritten notes. Over the years this collection grew, especially after I took up research into the Dutch presence in West Africa in a more structured manner in 1994. This was also the moment when I started to digitize the collection, opting for a genealogical database programme for desktop computers. In 2005 the dataset was first transferred into an online system, based on the very flexible and comprehensive TNG ("The Next Generation") genealogical database software. At the time the system was still mainly meant for private use as a research tool.

This changed in 2010, when I migrated the database to a new server, and redesigned the layout and accessibility options. Currently, the *Gold Coast DataBase* holds information about more than 6,000 individuals and 2,000 families. It is still predominantly a research tool for my own research, but other researchers can now also use the information, and contribute to the database, by submitting information, photos and documents for review and inclusion.

Contents and objectives

What do we find in the *Gold Coast DataBase*? Currently six categories of entries can be distinguished:

- (1) Euro-African and African families of the Gold Coast with a Dutch connection, including their African and European ancestry and descendants as far as they are known;
- (2) Other Euro-African and urban elite families of the Gold Coast, more specifically with a connection to the towns of Cape Coast and Accra;
- (3) Dutch officials and military personnel (and their families) who worked on the Gold Coast in the eighteenth century in

West India Company service (incomplete list) and from 1792 to 1872 in the service of the State (near complete list);

- (4) The Dutch consuls who worked on the Gold Coast between 1872 and 1960;

- (5) All individuals and their families listed in the biographical study by Charles Francis Hutchison, *The Pen-Pictures of Modern Africans and African Celebrities* (London [c. 1928]), recently republished in a scholarly edition;

- (6) Miscellaneous Ghanaian and European individuals and families

with a connection to the Gold Coast coastal urban centres.

Because one cannot, for obvious reasons, separate in historical terms the Dutch presence from that of other European nations and subjects, the database also contains information about other Europeans on the Gold Coast, and on general historical topics touching upon the mutual cultural history and heritage of Ghana.

In summary, the *Gold Coast DataBase* is a collection of genealogical and historical data about the Euro-African families of the Gold Coast in the widest possible sense, but with a strong emphasis on the historical element of the Dutch presence in Ghana. The objective of the project in hand is to expand the database in such a manner that it becomes the pre-eminent interactive genealogical resource for the study of Euro-African families in Ghana and the diaspora. The TNG database software has its limitations for the inclusion and formatting of free text, also limiting the type of information that can be brought under that umbrella. To this end a Wikipedia-like extension (GCDB-Wiki) is currently under development, with direct links to people and places in the TNG part of the database, but with much wider possibilities for the inclusion of articles and documents that are not directly people related. One can think here about information on the Dutch West India Company, Dutch colonial policy,



Postcard after a painting by Edith Cheesman from 1924
(Courtesy of Gold Coast Database)

Dutch special projects like gold mining and the recruitment of soldiers for the East Indies, slave trade and slavery, building and maintenance history of the forts and castles, general historical references, references to other datasets and collections, etc.

Can everybody access the Gold Coast DataBase? The Gold Coast DataBase is a semi-open interactive information system. This means that users can access the system only after registration. To get full access to the database and be able to participate in its extension you need to register in order to obtain clearance.

Contributions to the *Gold Coast DataBase* are most welcome. If you have genealogical or historical materials or information related to the Dutch-Ghanaian mutual heritage which you want to share, you can send an e-mail to gcdb@doortmontweb.org. Documents can be attached in digital format (family photographs with accompanying information are highly valued!) for placement on the site.

Access to the Gold Coast DataBase:

<http://gcdb.doortmontweb.org>

Kwame Nkrumah Pan-African Intellectual & Cultural Festival

By Kofi Anyidoho
University of Ghana

The 1st Kwame Nkrumah Pan-African Intellectual and Cultural Festival organized by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, Legon, under the auspices of the Kwame Nkrumah Chair in African Studies and in collaboration with the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA-Dakar) and the CODESRIA African Humanities Institute Programme, Legon, opened on September 21st 2010 with a formal Press Launch held at the Kwame Nkrumah Mausoleum, and climaxed with an international symposium held from 26th to 29th 2010.

The festival concept is based on a proposal made by Prof. Kofi Anyidoho, the first occupant of the Kwame Nkrumah Chair in African Studies, and is expected to be held once every two years. A major component of the 2010 Festival Programme, thanks to CODESRIA, was an International Symposium on the theme "The Dream, The Reality: Reassessments of African Independence," which was held at the Great Hall, University of Ghana, Legon from 26th to 29th September, 2010. Participants in the Symposium included over 70 carefully selected scholars from Africa and beyond with a majority of them presenting papers that had a bearing on the theme of the conference. Response to the Call for Papers, put out by CODESRIA, attracted close to 500 abstracts, a clear indication that the community of African Studies scholars and activists across the continent and elsewhere are deeply engaged in the continued search for stability and meaningful independence for the African continent.

The formal opening of the symposium was performed by Prof. Kofi Awoonor, Chairman of the Council of State, and chaired by Prof. Ernest Aryeetey, Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana. The opening ceremony also featured statements by Prof. Akilagpa Sawyerr, former Vice-Chancellor of University of Ghana, former President of CODESRIA and Chairman of the Kwame Nkrumah Centenary Anniversary Planning Committee; Prof. Akosua Adomako Ampofo, Director of the Institute of African Studies; Dr. Ebrima Sall, Executive Sec-

retary of CODESRIA; Prof. Takyiwa Manuh, Chairperson of the Scientific Committee of CODESRIA; Prof. Issa Shivji, occupant of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Chair in Pan-African Studies, University of Dar es Salaam; Prof. Kofi Anyidoho, occupant of the Kwame Nkrumah Chair in African Studies, University of Ghana; and Prof. Francis Nkrumah, eldest son of President Nkrumah, speaking on behalf of the Nkrumah family.

Three keynote sessions featured the following: Prof. Kofi Anyidoho speaking on "Still the Dream Survives: Reflections on the Nkrumah Legacy"; Prof. Issa Shivji on "Nyerere's Nationalism and Pan-Africanism: Critical Moments in an Intellectual/Political Trajectory"; and Prof. Helmi Sharawy on "Egyptian Nasserite memories on African liberation 1956-1975 (personal experience)".



Esi Sutherland-Addy, Festival Planning Committee Chairperson, welcoming participants to the International Symposium (Courtesy of Kofi Anyidoho)

The rest of the symposium featured sessions devoted to various sub-themes, such as: keeping the dream alive and looking forward to a bright future; interrogating the History and Historiography of African Independences; Education, Culture and Identity; post-independence discourses and practices. Other sub-themes included: Making the Dreams a Reality: Development Discourses, Strategies and Practices; Comparing African Independence and Post Independence Trajectory with Other Trajectories; and Revisiting the Theoretical Legacy of the Founding Fathers.

A special session on The Question of Leadership & Directions for the Liberation Struggle featured a performance of Nkrumah-ni...Africa-ni!, a play on Nkrumah's six years of exile in Guinea, spent in the company of Sekou Toure and Amilcar Cabral, written and directed by Nigerian playwright Femi Osofisan. The performance at the National Theatre was immediately followed by a very animated panel discussion led by Prof. Biodun Jeyifo.

The formal closing of the symposium was addressed by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana, Prof. Kwesi Yankah. There was general consensus among participants that

the symposium as a whole was a particularly enriching one, both for the quality of the speakers and their presentations and for the many special dimensions provided by the other festival events woven into and around the symposium programme.

Other events at the festival included the following: a book fair; a photo and stamp exhibition showcasing photographs and postage stamps from the African independence era; dance productions by the Ghana Dance Ensemble-Legon and the Department of Dance Studies of the University of Ghana; a musical concert with various major musicians and performing groups; a storytelling performance; drama productions featuring works by Efua Sutherland, Mohammed ben-Abdallah, Kofi Anyidoho, and Femi Osofisan; film screenings of major feature and docu-

mentary films by Kwaw Ansah, Stephanie Black, Stanley Nelson, Claimont Chung, and Haile Gerima; a debate between the Law Students Union and students from the Department of Philosophy and Classics; and a quiz programme called “What Do You Know?” on the African independence movement. The latter featured selected Second Cycle Schools and was broadcast live on GTV and on Unique FM and affiliated FM stations across the country.

In spite of the rather short time for planning, inadequate publicity and lack of financial and other resources, the first edition of the Kwame Nkrumah Pan-African Intellectual and Cultural Festival was able to establish a solid foundation on which future editions could flourish.

Understanding African Poverty over the Longue Durée

By Emmanuel Akyeampong
Harvard University

In 2009, the Weatherhead Center at Harvard University awarded a Weatherhead initiative grant to Robert Bates (Political Science), James Robinson (Political Science), Nathan Nunn (Economics), and Emmanuel Akyeampong (History) for a collaborative project on “Understanding African Poverty over the Longue Durée.” Part of the project agenda included hosting an inter-disciplinary conference in Ghana on understanding wealth and poverty in African history.

In the spring of 2009 invitations were sent to scholars whose work has touched on wealth and poverty in Africa, asking them to submit proposals for original papers that would advance our conceptual understanding of wealth and poverty in Africa over the longue durée through comparative regional studies and specific case studies. We framed our two main motivations for this conference in the following manner:

First, all of us have been struck over the years at how Africa has never been brought into the grand narratives of world economic and social development. People ask why Western Europe industrialized in the 19th century, but not China. Or they debate why the colonization of North America led to much more economically dynamic societies than that of South America. But Africa hardly ever appears in these analyses of divergence or convergence until the second half of the 20th century. We would therefore like to begin a dialogue about how to integrate Africa into these narratives of comparative economic success or failure and to bring Africa into accounts of long-run development. Second, we are convinced that a deep understanding of the poverty of Africa today must be historically grounded and must involve an understanding of the impact of Africa’s geography, its culture and institutions not just since independence, but also before and during colonization.

Our aim was to bring together a diverse group of social scientists and scholars - historians, economists, political scientists, archaeologists and anthropologists – who have thought about

different aspects of these issues, including some who have addressed it very centrally.

The conference was held at the International Institute for the Advanced Study of Cultures, Institutions and Economic Enterprise in Peduase-Aburi, outside Accra, on July 17-19, 2010. Twenty-seven papers were commissioned for this three-day conference, ranging from conceptual attempts to place early and precolonial Africa in world history; explaining the timing of the Neolithic revolution in Africa; examining Africa’s trading relations with the Arab world and Asia before 1500; investigating African demography in the precolonial era from within (disease) and without (slaving and the external slave trade); interrogating the interface between culture and poverty; and providing case studies of precolonial kingdoms such as Dahomey and Kongo. Another set of papers reviewed the political economy of the 19th century and colonialism, including the rise and fall of merchant princes in the 19th century; the cash crop revolution among colonial peasants; the fortunes of specific industries such as rubber in Nigeria and textiles in Eastern Africa; and the impact of colonialism as viewed through missionary activity, wheeled transport in colonial British West Africa, canoe plundering and criminality in 19th century Lagos, and juvenile delinquency and social welfare in colonial Nigeria. A final set of papers engaged the post-colonial era, discussing the feminization of poverty in Ghana; rural household physical wealth dynamics in Kenya; and neo-patrimonialism and the production of poverty in Africa. The production of knowledge about Africa and the dominant role played by disciplines, such as economics in explaining contemporary Africa’s performance, were critiqued in some of the papers. A highpoint in the conference was a roundtable organized in conjunction with the Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences on the conference theme at the Academy’s premises. An edited volume based on some of the papers presented at the conference is in preparation for publication.



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Council Group on Facebook!**

Chair's Remarks

By Dennis Laumann
The University of Memphis

Welcome to the last issue of the Ghana Studies Council Newsletter! Please do not be alarmed: our organization will live on and in fact we will continue to publish the newsletter only under a *new* name! At the 2010 annual meeting, GSC members voted to change our organization's name to the Ghana Studies Association (GSA). So, during 2011, we will be transitioning to this new identity, culminating in the next newsletter, the first under the GSA banner.

The new name was one of several major changes approved by members at the 2010 meeting. The title of our chief officer will become President (instead of the current "Chair") and a new executive position, Treasurer, will be filled. In the coming year, paying a one-time lifetime membership fee will become possible. These changes and others are detailed in our organization's by-laws, written under the leadership of Benjamin Talton (Temple University) and endorsed by GSC members at the meeting (see page 10). Until now, the GSC has operated without a by-laws but heightened scrutiny of non-profit organizations in recent years has necessitated this basic governing document. The by-laws provide us with transparent guidelines to select officers, as well as the editors of our journal *Ghana Studies*, and enact any amendments to our organizational structure and procedures.

The most immediate and recognizable change, our name, was approved to reconcile our identity with similar coordinate organizations of the African Studies Association (ASA). Some GSC members may be surprised to learn our organization began in the 1980s with the name Akan Studies Council. I hope one of our GSC elders one day will write up a short history of our organization to enlighten our younger members!

Please let me take this opportunity to thank Benjamin for volunteering to oversee this process which he handled with characteristic good natured professionalism. Over the coming months, we will be making the necessary alterations to our accounts, publications, and relevant websites, but you may have noticed our webmaster Larry Yarak (Texas A&M) already has made the changes to the GSC homepage.

The annual meeting truly was a festive and productive event with our biggest turnout in years. Some of you may recall that, with the Advisory Board's consent, I decided to honor the labor boycott of the ASA conference hotel, so we met at the Meridian Gallery. Despite a heavy downpour, GSC veterans and newcomers walked the steep several blocks to the gallery, where our hosts offered us refreshments for an informal reception after our deliberations.

Another important issue discussed at the meeting was my tenure as Chair. My three year term officially ended in Fall 2010 but since we were in the midst of adopting by-laws, GSC members voted to extend my term one year in order to facilitate the aforementioned changes. In the months leading up to our 2011 annual meeting, I will solicit nominations for the two officer positions (President and Treasurer) and call for elections at the meeting.

We also sponsored two engaging and well-attended panels at the ASA, organized by Jeffery S. Ahlman (University of Virginia) and Jennifer Hart (Indiana University), on the theme of Nation-Building during the Nkrumah era. The 54th Annual Meeting of the ASA will be held in Washington DC on November 17-20, 2011. Akosua Adomako Ampofo and Akosua Darwah (University of Ghana) have put together two GSC-sponsored panels entitled "The Changing Nature of Work in Ghana: What Prospects for Decent Work in the Next 50 years?" We therefore look forward to more stimulating scholarship from our fellow GSC members as well as our first annual meeting under the new GSA name.

Our organization continues to grow in numbers and expand in activities. We now boast 106 members, including 25 new members (see page 3), but as in the past a small number of existing members failed to renew. Please take a moment to look through the membership directory (beginning page 23) to see if your colleagues and friends are listed. If not, please encourage them to join the GSC and provide us with their contact information so that we may enlist them, as well. You may notice a number of small changes in the Newsletter. We pushed back these Chair's Remarks so that the solicited and volunteered articles and reports submitted by GSC members can be more prominently featured. We also have included a new feature, Kudos to GSC Members!, to highlight a few of our colleagues who deserve special recognition for their accomplishments (see page 20). Finally, this issue includes GSC Research Grant Recipients

Ghana Studies Council

Email: ghanastudiescouncil@gmail.com
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Chair

Dennis Laumann (The University of Memphis)

Advisory Board

Jean Allman (Washington University)
Roger Gocking (Mercy College)
Ray Kea (University of California, Riverside)
David Owusu-Ansah (James Madison University)

Editors, *Ghana Studies*:

Akosua Adomako Ampofo (University of Ghana)
Stephan F. Miescher (University of California, Santa Barbara)

Newsletter Copy Editor

Carina Ray (Fordham University)

Administrative Assistant

Marissa King (The University of Memphis)

Follow-up Reports from our first batch of award winners (beginning page 13). Please help publicize this program, encourage colleagues and students to apply, and, if you are a Ghana-based researcher yourself, consider applying! Congratulations to our 2010 Research Grant recipients (see page 17) - we look forward to reading their follow-up reports in the next issue.

Numerous institutions subscribe to our newsletter and we send complimentary copies to several libraries in Ghana. Please suggest an institutional subscription to your library, if possible, and feel free to recommend a deserving institution in Ghana. We also sent copies of the previous newsletter to a select number of embassies of Ghana and received very enthusiastic acknowledgments, including one from an ambassador who informed us he was a former GSC member!

The complimentary copies of the newsletter for Ghanaian libraries, the subscriptions to *Ghana Studies* of Africa-based members, and our Research Grant Program are all made possible by generous monetary donations from GSC members. Beginning with this issue, we will acknowledge these individuals who send us an additional check or click the "Donate" paypal button on the GSC website to support these activities (see page 16).

The editors of *Ghana Studies*, Akosua Adomako Ampofo and Stephan F. Miescher (University of California, Santa Barbara), continue to press ahead in their effort to get our journal up-to-date. If you are a 2010 member, you should have received Volume 11 (2008) by now (see page 19). A subscription to Volume 12 (2009), a special issue from the conference "Revisiting Modernization" (see previous newsletter), is included with 2011 dues, so please make sure you complete and submit the member-

ship form at the back of this newsletter. The editors anticipate releasing Volume 13 (2010) and Volume 14 (2011) in 2011, as well, and we certainly will update you on the publication schedule as well as details on how we will manage subscriptions. We may have to consider raising membership dues at our next annual meeting to cover the cost of subscriptions as we were recently notified by the publisher, the African Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, that they will need to increase the per copy cost.

In closing, I would like to express appreciation to my institution, The University of Memphis, for its generous support of our organization. My Administrative Assistant, Marissa King, who has worked with me since I began my term as GSC Chair, will be graduating in Spring 2011 and continuing on to law school. All of you have interacted with Marissa by email at some point and thus know she handles her responsibilities with competence and courtesy. Please join me in recognizing Marissa for her steadfast service to our organization. I also would like to thank all the contributors to this issue and especially Carina Ray (Fordham University) who once again agreed to copy edit. Finally, let me thank all GSC members for their support and enthusiasm - we truly appreciate your feedback and encouragement!

As always, please share this Newsletter with others, recruit new members, solicit applications for our Research Grant Program, and generally help spread the word about our organization! With a new name like Ghana Studies Association, we should endeavor to expand our membership, activities, and reach to match the renown of Ghana's Black Stars!

Memphis, April 2011

By-laws and a New Name in 2011

By Benjamin Talton
Temple University

At the 2009 Annual Meeting of the Ghana Studies Council, Dennis Laumann appointed an ad hoc committee to develop the Council's by-laws, with the goal to make the organization's structure and electoral process consistent and clearly defined. I had the pleasure of chairing that committee. Our job mostly consisted of studying peer organization's by-laws and determining what specific rules and structures would strengthen the Ghana Studies Council without constraining its members' active involvement in its growth.

Putting the by-laws together was a straightforward process but the proposed changes would significantly alter the face, political process, and financial position of the organization. Indeed, that was our intention, but the ad hoc committee and Dennis felt that it was imperative that the Council's members weigh in on these issues before the Council adopted them as official rules. At the 2010 Ghana Studies Council Annual Meeting, Dennis set aside about half of the agenda for a discussion of the proposed by-laws and the potential changes that they would bring.

I facilitated this discussion, with some helpful insertions from Dennis, and it proved to be a lively, informed, and truly community-building dialogue. Among the proposals that garnered the most robust debate was one to set a lifetime membership fee, which was adopted after deliberations over its pros, cons, and exact amount. Another proposal that raised the room's temperature a bit was one that would change the organization's name to the Ghana Studies Association. While many members expressed a sense of attachment to "Council," a majority endorsed the proposal as reflecting prevailing practice among ASA-affiliated associations. Two additional significant proposals that the membership approved were defining the association's officers as President—rather than Chair—and Treasurer and limiting these officers to two consecutive three-year terms.

Some disagreements were strong, but all were principled and the banter remained friendly and enjoyable. During the wine and cheese reception that followed the meeting, several members shared with me their sense of being part of strong community and having a voice in it.



Ad hoc Committee Chair Benjamin Talton
(Courtesy of www.temple.edu)

Ghana Studies Association By-laws

The following are the By-laws of Ghana Studies Association (GSA),
an affiliate of the African Studies Association (USA):

CONTENT

1. General
2. Officers
3. Membership
4. Meetings
5. Editors of Ghana Studies
6. Accounting

1. GENERAL

1.1 Name: The Name of the society shall be Ghana Studies Association (GSA).

1.2 Objectives: To carry out the mission and objectives of GSA, and in particular, to provide an organization through which scholars of Ghanaian history, society, culture and politics—students, faculty and lay—can interact with each other for mutual benefit and for the benefit of society at large. These by-laws specify the structure, rules of process, and procedures for the proper governance of the organization.

1.3 Principal Office: The President of GSA shall fix the location of the principal office of GSA with the verbal approval of the Advisory Board.

1.4 By-laws: Serve as the guidelines for the operation of GSA and the role of its Members and Officers. Officers may not make changes to by-laws. Changes to by-laws may be made only by an ad hoc committee of no fewer than two members elected from the General Body. Each change must be approved by majority vote by Members at the Annual Meeting immediately prior to the changes taking effect.

2. OFFICERS

2.1 Responsible Office Bearers: The President and Treasurer of GSA shall be the persons authorized to schedule and facilitate meetings, collect dues, and organize events and programs.

2.3 Advisory Board: The Board works closely with the President and the Treasurer to outline programs, schedule events, raise funds, and develop and/or amend by-laws. The Board consists of all past Presidents/Chairs.

2.4 President: Arranges and facilitates the Annual Meeting, sets the agenda for the Annual Meeting, organizes GSA events, edits and publishes the GSA Newsletter, and facilitates communication between GSA and its members and other organizations.

2.5 Treasurer: Reports on budget and dues, records minutes for Annual Meeting, acts as President with full power and authority if sitting President is unable or unfit to serve for any length of time. If the President is removed or resigns, the Treasurer serves out the full length of the remaining terms.

2.6 Election of Officers: Takes place at the Annual Meeting during the third year of the officer's term.

2.7 Notice of Elections: Must be made via email by the sitting President no less than 90 days prior to the Annual Meeting. Members must self-nominate and present a statement of purpose in writing via email accompanied by a current Curriculum Vita, no less than 14 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

2.8 Terms of Officers: Each officer serves a term of three years with a maximum of two consecutive terms.

2.9 Resignation and Removal of Officers: Officers may resign effective upon written notice of at least four weeks to the Board and General Body. A President may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of Members present at the Annual Meeting.

3. MEMBERSHIP

3.1 Eligibility: GSA is open to all who wish to pay its annual dues in full, abide by the Association's by-laws and support its activities. Membership must be renewed annually.

3.2 GSA Communication: All communication to the members is through email and the GSA Newsletter, except where the member makes a request in writing for alternative means of communication.

3.3 Member Privileges and Rights: Members are eligible to use the services of the GSA, receive publications of the GSA, exercise their vote in GSA meetings, and participate in GSA activities.

3.4 Membership Benefits: Each member has ONE VOTE in the Annual Meeting. No member may vote by proxy. Members can avail of services and initiatives offered by GSA. Each member receives a copy of the journal *Ghana Studies* for each year in which dues are paid in full.

3.5 Expulsion due to Misconduct per Rules: The Advisory Board has the power to expel a member for willful disregard of GSA rules or misconduct on the part of the member, provided that the member concerned will be given an opportunity for explaining their conduct. Any member thus expelled can appeal to the Advisory Board for reconsideration of expulsion with justification.

3.6 Resignation: A resignation from membership is voluntary and need not be tendered by the President or the Advisory Board.

3.7 Lifetime Membership Fee: \$600 or equivalent of 20 years of annual membership fees, whichever is higher.

4. MEETINGS

4.1 The Annual General Body Meeting (Annual Meeting): Shall be held during the Annual Meeting of the African Studies Association (USA) or at such notified place and at such time and date as the President may determine. At least 60 days notice shall be given to Members for holding the Annual Meeting.

4.2 Quorum for an Annual Meeting: Must be a minimum of 15 members physically present.

4.3 Quorum for Changing By-laws: At the Annual Meeting there must be a minimum of 20 members physically present.

4.4 Voting Rights in the Annual Meeting: Every Member, with the exclusion of Officers, shall have one vote (see above 3.2). In case of an equality of votes, the President, as the Chairperson of the meeting, shall have a Casting Vote.

4.5 Meeting Chairperson: The President shall preside over and conduct all the meetings. In the absence of the President, the Treasurer shall exercise the powers of the President.

4.6 Recording of Minutes: The Treasurer will be responsible for recording the minutes of the Annual Meeting.

5. GHANA STUDIES (The Journal)

5.1 Editors: Serve a five year term with a maximum of two terms. One editor must reside full-time in Ghana.

5.2 Selection of Editors: The President shall solicit nominations for Editors of the Journal and in consultation with the Treasurer and the Advisory Board shall appoint the Editors. In the absence of the President, the Treasurer shall exercise the powers of the President.

6. ACCOUNTING

6.1. Access for Inspection of Books to Members: The books of accounts of GSA shall be open to the inspection of any member of GSA at all reasonable hours at the registered office of GSA or at any place where the same are kept, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer and/or President to produce the same on request by the member free of cost.

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BT/NY 01/12/2011

2009 GSC Research Grant Reports

Identity and Islam in the Wa District from 1897 to 1966

By Waseem-Ahmed Bin-Kasim
University of Ghana

The research project is about the Waala (singular, Waalu). The Waala are a group of people who live in Wa, present-day Upper West Region of Northern Ghana. Growing up as a young Waala boy among them, I observed that my fellow Waala referred to Dagaaba cultural practices in disparaging terms, thus suggesting that the Dagaaba were inferior to them. The Dagaaba who are the majority in Wa are situated around the Waala. The problem under study is Waala contempt for the Dagaaba. When did the disdain for Dagaaba culture begin, how and why did it begin? Instead of examining the problem as a history of Waala contempt for the Dagaaba, I thought it useful to study it in terms of a history of Waala relations with the Dagaaba in the colonial and immediate post colonial eras. I ask the questions: How did Waala interact with non-Waala (Dagaaba) during this period? How did this interaction alter unifying and divisive influences among the Waala?

At the centre of the Waala superiority complex is the way they constructed their image differently from their Dagaaba neighbours over the years. The period of study begins in 1897, on the eve of colonial rule in Wa. It was during this year that Wa Na Tangile (chief of Wa) sought the help of Herbert John Collent Leland to bring the Dagaaba under his control. The colonial government assigned Leland to make further treaties with the chiefs in Wa. The termination date of study is 1966 because it marks the end of the first republic. However, to appreciate the changes in Waala relations with the Dagaaba and how that affected who the Waala are, it is helpful to understand the situation before colonial rule.

The study is based on approximately eight months of field-work and archival research in Accra, Tamale and Wa. I spent nearly four weeks in Wa, between December 2009 and the early part of January 2010, interviewing Waala and Dagaaba. The research grant the Ghana Studies Council awarded me supported the research at Wa. A huge part of the award was spent on transportation to and from Wa, and inside Wa. Occasionally I needed a quiet place away from the family to transcribe my interviews so I used part of the grant to pay for lodging. It is customary to provide a gift of kola nuts to the people from *Nabiihi* (chiefly class) before interviewing them and the grant also supported the purchase of kola.

While interviewing both the Waala and Dagaaba, I presented myself as a Waalu and a student researching for academic purpose. Some of the interviews were conducted in

Waalii (the language Waala speak) and tape recorded. The others were conducted in English. In some cases, the interviewees disallowed the use of a tape recorder, especially when they narrated sensitive encounters between Waala and Dagaaba. Interesting interview sessions arose when interviewees narrated past events in groups. It was interesting how leading narrators and supporting ones debated. The field work was however challenging for a variety of reasons.

First, at the time of the field work, Wa was a highly sensitive setting due to a protracted chieftaincy dispute that was awaiting adjudication. The people, especially the princes (the group eligible to become chiefs), were suspicious of anyone conducting research. They thought that researchers were government agents finding facts for the court's decision. My case was especially serious because I belong to the *tengdaamba* (landowning group) who are part of the nominating and enskinning process of chiefs in Wa. The princes who provided me with information were Western educated and understood the work was for academic purpose. Second, interviewing women was also a problem. Women cannot narrate oral traditions of the Waala because it was the duty of the *nimbere* (big men) who were the specialists. Indeed, it was contrary to Waala *laisiri* (tradition) for anyone else to narrate Waala tradition. The women however responded after I encouraged them to tell

me their experiences and what they were told by their parents and grandparents. It turned out that their contribution was very useful to the study. Finally, while some of the Dagaaba refused to talk to me, others were emotional and accused Waala of being disrespectful of their culture. Some of them told me that they spoke to me because I appear humble from the manner I approached them.

On the whole, the 41 people I interviewed were very helpful. In nearly all the cases, the interviewees had interest in my study. While the Waala were happy that one of their sons had come back to learn his traditions and put it into writing, the Dagaaba saw my study as a means to tell the world through a Waalu how his ancestors had treated their cultural practices. The interviews were very useful as they represent the voices of the people and provide information beyond the secondary sources. The study drew on a host of published and unpublished secondary sources, dealing with scores of topics such as identity, colonial rule and religion in Africa. The secondary works contextualize the oral and archival sources used in the work.



Appalling conditions of archival materials in Wa
(Courtesy of Waseem-Ahmed Bin-Kasim)

2009 GSC Research Grant Reports

By reconstructing the history of interaction among the Waala, and between the Waala and Dagaaba, all of whom settled in the region that became known as the Wa district (during the colonial period) from the seventeenth century through the colonial era, I argue that who Waala are changed over time. One major reason for the change in Waala identity was the increasing interaction between the Waala and Dagaaba beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century. This case study confirms the social identity tradition that the way groups construct their identity is not one-sided or unchanging set of notions and attitudes but a fluid social process. Being a Waala developed over time as they interacted among themselves and with the Dagaaba under changing circumstances.

Before reaching this conclusion, I first establish that Waala, a divergent group, developed a tradition in which each group offered a specialized service for the well-being of the larger community. They referred to the tradition of service as *laisiri*. Over time, they regularized *laisiri*, instituted chieftaincy and saw themselves as one people. *Laisiri* became a basis for separating themselves from the rest of the people who settled around them whom they called Dagaaba. Second, I show that with the spread and standardization of Islamic ideas and practices after the 1850s, Islam became the basis by which the Waala differen-

tiated themselves from the Dagaaba. The Waala Islamic distinctiveness was largely promoted by Waala Muslims. They promoted group cohesion and blocked Dagaaba cultural practices from the Waala. They promoted Islamic ideas and practices as superior to the Dagaaba practices within the context of increasing wars between Waala and Dagaaba during the colonial era when interaction was increasing. This period witnessed deteriorating relations between the two groups, a situation which prevented the spread of Islam among the Dagaaba, but enhanced Islam among the Waala. The colonial administration contributed to the situation by making the Muslims and the Wa chief partners in "civilizing" the Dagaaba.

Following my experience during the research, I developed an interest in methodological issues in the study of history. I continually reflected on the possibility of doing a study on the writing of oral history in the Ghanaian context. My thoughts of pursuing such a project became even firmer after I saw the condition of archival materials in Accra, Tamale and Wa. The situation with the Wa archives was appalling. The study is even more important considering the current global situation where people do not keep documents as before. The availability of modern technology such as the internet and telephones, for instances make it impossible to provide evidence for correspondences.

Migrants and the Negotiation of Identity in Rural Asante

By Manna Duah
University of Ghana

My research revolves around the topic of identity, both real and perceived, and how the perception of the historical record influences the negotiation of this. My research work is based on a small community on the outskirts of Kumasi called Dadease. I chose a rural area because I believed it would provide a homogenous indigenous population as a canvas to trace these issues in a migrant community. Outside of this, my choice of Dadease was because I could have easy access to people as I have family who lived there. After my research began, I found Dadease had quite an interesting history with regards to its settler population.

The most challenging part of fieldwork is the cost, most of which is unseen at the beginning of research and thus not budgeted for. My research, for instance, required travel outside of my base in Accra to the Ashanti region. In addition, my research area is a drive of about two hours from Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. Securing accommodation in Dadease was not possible. I thus had to drive in and out from Kumasi for as many days as I needed to collect information. The Ghana Studies Council Grant helped

absorb the cost for these trips. The day trips also allowed me to do some much-needed research in the Kumasi Public Records and Archives Administration Department and the Manhyia Archival Offices.

Though I made use of archival materials, my fieldwork primarily involved collection of oral data in my research area. I had some background knowledge about the community as I had been there a couple of times, but this knowledge was very limited. I was able to fill in some gaps before my first research trip through conversations with people I knew who were familiar with the community. This background information was very helpful in formulating questions to meet my research aims.

Perhaps the GSC Research Grant's biggest help to my research occurred on the first day of my fieldwork in Dadease. After a late night arrival in Kumasi, I realised the following morning that my recorder would not work, though it had worked well days before. I got a new recorder which turned out to be better than the one I had because of

its small unobtrusive size, allowing for smoother interviews. I had the old one repaired as a back up.



Mosque at which all Muslims in the community worship
(Courtesy of Manna Duah)

2009 GSC Research Grant Reports

On my first trip, I was granted an audience with the Zongo chief. He gave me very helpful answers which guided me to new areas of research which I included in my final research paper. I tried as much as possible to collect my oral data in a conversation setting, often with three people other than myself. This started unwittingly when I went on my first day of interviews with my guide/facilitator. I realised people said more in a conversational setting. Where people's recollection was challenged, I ended up with different stories, which was good for giving balanced analyses. I had few interviews with just one person. In a couple of cases, there were others in the room when the interview was conducted though only one person answered my questions. My interview with the Zongo chief was one such instance.

Though this was rare, I did encounter people who did not want to be interviewed. One such person was my guide to the Zongo chief's house who though glad to be of help in that way, was not willing to speak on or off record. She is part of a new generation of descendants of the migrants. Given that I am as much interested, if not more, in people's perspectives about identity, both theirs and others, and less about the historical narrative of the peopling of the migrant community, she represented the kind of person I wanted to talk with. I soon realised the reluctance to talk was connected to a worry about journalists and of being (mis)quoted by news agencies. Most people opened up after I re-assured them about my intentions. My guide to the Zongo was not one of those. I did piece together enough to guide my analysis on transfer of the historical knowledge/perception. This was fully aided by my conversation with others, particularly the Zongo chief.

Halfway through my first day of interviews, I realised I had two very different oral data about the coming of migrants into the community. Given my focus, it did seem a simple re-telling of the different migration stories with a footnote about my sources and analyses of each would suffice. I realised the Asante told one story while the Zongo chief and his court told another. After consulting some archival materials and oral tradition, I realised both stories were true. There were two main waves of

migration into my research area. The first wave of migrants, who can be dated around the late 1920s to the 1930s, did not necessarily separate themselves from the Asante. These were the migrants the Asante talked about. The second wave of migrants, to which the Zongo chief belongs, arrived in the early 1970s. To the Asante, this second wave was just a continuation of the earlier wave of migrants who had trickled into the community since then. The new migrants, however, saw it differently. The Zongo chief stated that his ancestor was the founder of the Zongo and he had attracted other migrants to join them. He insisted that all migrants in the community were under his rule as chief and Imam of the Zongo and he did not know of any migrants who were not.

Thus, the next issue I tackled was why the Zongo chief did not acknowledge the earlier migrants. Following precedents set in Zongos across the region, the earlier migrants by virtue of being the first to arrive would be the chiefly class. The reason for the difference revolves around issues of religion, marriage, and economic activities, all ultimately tied to identity. These issues, while seeming to deal with political intrigues among a migrant group, speak directly to my core interest in identity and the negotiation of it, specifically real and perceived identity amongst the early migrants and the later migrants. Each group cast and recast the historical record to reflect the identity they believe the other has and to argue the identity they insist is theirs.

Another issue I intend to work on in my yet to be completed final chapters is the relationship between the migrants and the Asante. This relationship, I have found, often revolves around the same issue of identity and the perception of the historical record. I intend to have a final write-up of the thesis within the next two months. Issues of identity and the close interaction of different cultures have always fascinated me and I have generally found myself drawn to such topics. I plan to write at least one academic paper from this research and do further research on these areas.

Rewriting Women into Ghanaian History, 1950-1966

By Adwoa Kwakyewaa Opong
University of Ghana

Ghana today enjoys a multiplicity of voluntary organisations, many of which claim to be dedicated to women's welfare and empowerment. These groups or movements operate in a rather calm and tolerant political atmosphere and enjoy the benefits of access to and a relatively easy means of information dissemination. How different was the situation in the 1950s and early years after independence when the main focus and attention of Ghanaians, particularly male politicians was on the political fortunes of the new nation and women's interests, rights and advancements largely remained a secondary issue?

My research set out primarily to explore the activities of three of the major women's organisations that operated in the country in the period leading to and immediately after independence: the All-African Women's League (AAWL); the Federation of Gold Coast Women (FGCW); and the National Council

of Ghana Women (NCGW). The argument is made not only for the need to consider their activities as historical processes which should be assessed on their own merits, but also as major contributions to the social and political transformations of the period.

Very early in the research I came to recognise the fact that any study of the above organisations will be incomplete without an understanding and appreciation of the political and social context within which they were operating. Cabinet minutes and agendas, Parliamentary Affairs files, and newspaper articles, especially those published within the period, have been most helpful in that regard. However, a major challenge faced in the field was with interviews.

Many women activists and members of the organisations were unfortunately either dead or indisposed. Despite this diffi-

2009 GSC Research Grant Reports

culty, I got access to two key personalities whose accounts and views have been extremely helpful. The first interview was with Mr. Nat Amartiefio, a son of Mrs. Evelyn Amartiefio, founder and general secretary of the FGCW and the second was with Ms. Lucy Anin, the youngest woman member of parliament appointed by President Kwame Nkrumah in June 1960. Ms. Lucy Anin was the MP for Brong Ahafo and an active member of the NCGW. Her account gave me an insider's perspective of the relationship between the Convention People's Party (CPP) and women, on the one hand, and the activities of the NCGW on the other hand. The fieldwork took me from the Public Records Office in Accra to the regional archives in Tamale, where documents and activities of both the AAWL and the NCGW had been kept. Private documents of the FGCW have been extremely helpful in exploring the internal correspondence of the organisation. Altogether, the most important aspect of the fieldwork, especially the examination of the sources gathered, was that it opened up the whole debate about nationalism in the Gold Coast and prompted a re-examination of women's individual and collective activism in the nationalist struggles.

The study began with one clear question: how were these groups able to negotiate and manipulate the changing political situation to advance their agenda for women's empowerment? Adopting a chronological approach, the years 1950-1966 were divided into three phases: 1950-1957, 1957-1960 and 1960-1966. The categorisation I argue provides a useful framework within which to locate different strands and moments in the history of the women's organisations.

The women's organisations gathered a lot of momentum during 1950-1957 as the nationalist struggles gave new impetus to women's political activism in the Gold Coast. Two very large organisations emerged during this time, that is, the CPP women's wing (1951), led by Mrs Hanna Kudjoe, and the FGCW (1953). Newspaper articles pointed out that the organisations, particularly members of the CPP women's wing, were using the political platform to articulate their interests and challenge traditional notions of the gendered roles of women. The FGCW maintained its non-political stance, but also developed 'a politics of alliance' with the CPP so as to gain acceptability and push its agenda of women's empowerment.

Having gathered the needed momentum in the pre-independence years, the women's organisations moved to consolidate their positions within the new nation during 1957-1960. This started with a change in name by the leadership of both organisations. The CPP women's wing was reorganised by Mrs. Hanna Kudjoe into the AAWL, and the FGCW was renamed the

National Federation of Ghana Women (NFGW) to reflect the status of the new nation. The anti-nudity campaigns launched by the AAWL, the campaign for reforms in marriage and inheritance, and the Conference of Women of Africa and African Descent hosted by the Federation, are a few examples of activities the groups were involved in. Beyond these activities, the AAWL and NFGW were very vocal on major political issues one of which was the French Atomic Bomb Tests in the Sahara.

The 1960s marked the period that the organisations began to lose their momentum. Generally the 1960s saw the CPP move to dominate and control almost all social movements within the country. The women's organisations were not left out. A National Council of Ghana Women, NCGW, was inaugurated by Nkrumah on 10 September 1960 as the umbrella body under

which all women's groups were to operate causing the Federation and the AAWL to merge. An examination of this body brought my attention to the issue of state control and women's organisations and gave more clarity to the argument by Kathleen Staudt that "... women face a political system whose agenda they neither control nor influence systematically." The women's organisations had thus become victims of political manoeuvrings.

Two main issues have been debated by scholars of women's organisations. These are the elements of interest and autonomy. The women's organisations were certainly political

interest groups that articulated the issues which had hitherto not been given the needed recognition and attention. Within this historical context, I argue that autonomy was less valued. Although the NFGW tried to remain autonomous, its leadership did recognise the necessity of building some relationship with the dominant political party so as to enable it to push its agenda.

I want to thank the Ghana Studies Council for the Research Grant award. Apart from being a source of motivation, the grant helped immensely in my fieldwork from Accra to Tamale. If I have been able to cover a wide variety of primary documents it is largely due to the financial support of the GSC Research Grant Program. My future research interests remain in the field of women's history, especially, in the early decades of Ghana's independence.



Photo published in *The Ghanaian*, February 1963
(Courtesy of Adwoa Kwakyewaa Opong)

Thanks to the following GSC Members for their generous donations to our organization in 2010:

E. Obiri Addo
Nancy Lawler
Naaborko Sackeyfio
Ivor Wilks

2010 Ghana Studies Council Research Grant Recipients

The Ghana Studies Council is pleased to announce the recipients of our 2010 research grants. Both award winners are graduate students in the Department of History at the University of Ghana. The GSC Research Grant committee, comprised of Wilhelmina Donkoh (KNUST), Sandra Greene (Cornell University), and Nancy Lawler (Oakton Community College), awarded \$500 to each of our successful applicants. Our grant recipients will report on their research in the next GSC Newsletter, as per program requirements.

Gloria Ampin, "An Historical Analysis of Maternal and Child Health Care in Ghana, 1960-1990"

Frank Afari, "Educating Citizen and State: A Study of the Impact of Nana Ofori Atta on Gold Coast Education, 1912-1943"

The Ghana Studies Council Research Grant Program

The Ghana Studies Council invites applications for its Research Grant Program.

The GSC will award two or more research grants of up to \$500 each. Graduate students, faculty, and researchers affiliated with a university department or institute in Ghana are eligible. Applications must consist of the following:

- (1) completed application form (see following page);
- (2) research proposal of approximately 500 words; and
- (3) a letter of recommendation (for graduate students, this should be from your primary advisor).

All documents should be emailed to ghanastudiescouncil@gmail.com by 1 October 2011.

Applications will be reviewed by the GSC Research Grants Committee and decisions will be announced by early November. Recipients will be required to submit a research report which will be published in a future issue of the GSC newsletter.

Ghana Studies Council Research Grant Program

2011 Application Form

Check the appropriate box: ☐ Graduate Student ☐ Faculty ☐ Researcher

Title (check all that apply): ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Dr. ☐ Rev.

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Institution Affiliation:

Address:

Email:

Phone:

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Highest Degree:

Year:

Institution:

If faculty or researcher, list current position:

If graduate student, list degree program and anticipated graduation date:

If graduate student, name and title of advisor:

Please provide name, title, affiliation, and email address of the person submitting a recommendation for you:

Title of proposed research project:

Completed application form, research proposal, and letter of recommendation are due 1 October 2011.



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Bianca Murillo

To order *Ghana Studies*, please email publications@africa.wisc.edu

Ghana Studies

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 Dzodzi Tsikata (University of Ghana)
 Ivor Wilks (Emeritus, Northwestern University)
 Larry Yarak (Texas A&M University)

Kudos to GSC Members!

Feminist Activist Award



Akosua Adomako Ampofo was the recipient of the 2010 Feminist Activist Award from Sociologists for Women in Society. She is the first African and non-US based individual to receive this award which was presented at the 2010 annual meeting of the American Sociological Association. Dr. Adomako Ampofo is the Director of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana and one of the editors of our journal, *Ghana Studies*.

Endowed Chair Position



Benjamin N. Lawrance was appointed the Barber B. Conable Jr. Endowed Chair in International Studies at Rochester Institute of Technology. Dr. Lawrance continues to advise doctoral students at his previous institution, the University of California, Davis. He is presently working on a history of West African child trafficking spanning the 19th and 20th centuries.

African Author Award



George M. Bob-Milliar won the inaugural African Author Award from *African Affairs*. The award is presented for the best article published in the journal by an Africa-based scholar or an African PhD student overseas. His article, "Chieftancy, Diaspora, and Development: The Institution of Nkusuohene in Ghana," was published in the October 2009 issue of *African Affairs*. Mr. Bob-Milliar is a PhD Candidate at the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana.

Member Publications and News

Publications

China

- **Adams B. Bodomo**

Bodomo, Adams B. "The African Trading Community in Guangzhou: An Emerging Bridge for Africa-China Relations." *China Quarterly* 203 (2010): 693-707.

---, Jemima Anderson, and Josephine Dzahene-Quarshie. "A Kente of Many Colours: Multilingualism as a Complex Ecology of Language Shift in Ghana." *Sociolinguistic Studies* 3(3) (2010): 357-379.

---, Lauren Hall-Lew, and Charles Marfo. *Let's Speak Twi: A Proficiency Course in Akan Language and Culture*. California: Stanford, (2010).

--- and Ken Hiraiwa. "Relativization in Dagaare and its Typological Implications: Left-Headed but Internally-Headed." *Lingua* 120 (2010): 953-983.

--- and Grace Ma. "From Guangzhou to Yiwu: Emerging Facets of the African Diaspora in China." *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies* 5 (2010): 283-289.



Germany

- **Gabriel Klaeger**

Klaeger, Gabriel. "Religion on the Road: The Spiritual Experience of Road Travel in Ghana." *The Speed of Change: Motor Vehicles and People in Africa, 1890-2000*. In: Jan-Bart Gewald, Sabine Luning, and Klaas van Walraven, eds. Leiden: Brill, 212-231.

- **Carola Lentz**

Carola Lentz. "Constructing Ethnicity: Elite Biographies and Funerals in Ghana." *Ethnicity, Belonging and Biography: Ethnographical and Biographical Perspectives*, eds. Artur

Bogner and Gabriele Rosenthal. Berlin: Lit (2009): 181-202.

---. "Hard Work, Luck, and Determination: Biographical Narratives of a Northern Ghanaian Elite." *Ghana Studies* 11, 2008 (2010), 47-76.

---. "I take an oath to the state, not the government: Career Trajectories and Professional Ethics of Ghanaian Public Servants." *Working Papers of the Department of Anthropology and African Studies of the Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz*. 119 (2010).

---. "Is Land Inalienable? Historical and Current Debates on Land Transfers in Northern Ghana." *Africa*, 80(1) (2010): 56-80.

--- (ed.). *Gandah- Yir: The House of the Brave: The Biography of a Northern Ghanaian Chief (ca. 1872-1950)*, by S.W.D.K. Gandah. Institute of African Studies: University of Ghana, Research Review Supplement 20 (2009).

Ghana

- **Akosua Adomako Ampofo**

Adomako Ampofo, Akosua and Signe Anfred, eds. *African Feminist Research and Activism- Tensions, Challenges, and Possibilities*. Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 2009.

--- and Mary Esther Kropp Dakubu, eds. *Knowledge Transmission in Ghana: Research Review Supplement 19*. Legon: Institute of African Studies, 2009.

---, Michael P.K. Okyerefo, and Mickael Perverah. "Phallic Competence: Fatherhood and the Making of Men in Ghana." *Culture, Societies and Masculinities*. 1(1) (2009): 59-78.

--- and Mansah Prah. "You May Beat Your Wife, But Not Too Much: The Cultural Context of Violence Against Women in Ghana." *The Architecture of Violence Against Women in Ghana*, eds. Kathy Cusack and Takyiwaa Manuh. Accra: The Gender Centre, (2009): 103-140.

- **Lloyd G. Adu Amoah**

Adu Amoah, Lloyd G. "Emergent China, Public Policy Theorizing and Developing Countries." *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences* 3 (2010): 22-38.

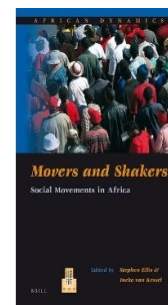
---. "Africa-China: Planning for the Long Term," *African Agenda* (2010): 5-8.

--- and E. Armah Stephen. "Media Freedom and Political Instability in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Panel Data Study." *Journal of Economic Development, Management, IT, Finance, and Marketing* 2 (2010): 41-67.

- **George M. Bob-Milliar**

Bob-Milliar, G.M. "Chieftaincy, Diaspora, and Development: The Institution of Nkosuohene in Ghana." *African Affairs*, 108(433) (2009): 541-558.

---. "The Economy and Intra-Party Competition: Presidential Primaries in the New Patriotic Party of Ghana," *African Review of Economics & Finance*, 1(2) (2010): 51-71.



The Netherlands

- **Ineke van Kessel**

Ellis, Stephen and Ineke van Kessel, eds. *Movers and Shakers: Social Movements in Africa*. Leiden: Brill, (2009).

Van Kessel, Ineke. "'Courageous but Insolent': African Soliders in the Dutch East Indies as seen by Dutch Officials and Indonesian Neighbors." *Transforming Cultures eJournal*. 4(2) (2009): 51-84.

---. *Nelson Mandela in een Notendop*. Amsterdam: Bert Bakker/ Prometheus, (2010).

---. "Post- Apartheid South Africa: Class, Culture, the Neo-patrimonial

Member Publications and News

Welfare State and African Nationalism." *Viva Afrika: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on African Studies*, in: Tomas Machalik, Kateřina Mildnerová and Jan Jáhořík. Plzen, Czech Republic: Adela Publishing, (2009): 162-182.

Switzerland

• Veit Arlt

Arlt, Veit. "Vom 'Tanz der Christen' zum Gospel Boom. Christentum und populäre Musik in Ghana im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert." *Klangwandel. Über Musik und Mission*, ed. Benedict Schubert et al. Frankfurt a.M., Otto Lembeck (2010):143-155. Originally published in *Interkulturelle Theologie* 35 (2009):98-110.

- - - and Nii Quarcoopome.

"Photography, European Emblems and Statecraft in Manya Krobo (Ghana), about 1800-1939." *Through African Eyes: The European in African Art, 1500 to Present*, ed. Nii Quarcoopome et al. Detroit: Detroit Institute of Arts, (2010): 59-70.

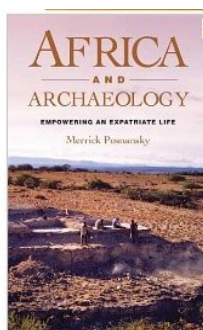
United Kingdom

• Gareth Austin

Austin, Gareth. "African Economic Development and Colonial Legacies." *International Development Policy Series*. 1 (2010), pp. 11-32.

- - -. "Développement économique et legs coloniaux en Afrique." *Revue Internationale de politique de développement*. 1, pp. 11-36.

- - -. "The Developmental State and Labour-intensive Industrialization: 'late development re-considered'", *Economic History of the Developing Regions*. 25: 1 (2010), 51-74.



United States

• Harry Odamtten

Odamtten, Harry. "The Significance of *Things Fall Apart* to African Historiography," *Interventions: International Journal of Post-Colonial Studies*, Vol. 11:2 (2009), 161-165.

• Merrick Posnansky

Posnansky, Merrick. *Africa and Archaeology: Empowering an Expatriate Life*. London, I. B. Tauris (2009).

- - -. *Reflecting on Begho and Hani 1970-98*. Los Angeles, Private Publication (2010).

- - -. Review of "Current Archaeological Research in Ghana," *Journal of African Archeology*. ed. Tim Insoll. Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology 74, BAR International Series 1847, Oxford. 7: 2 (2008), 293-5.

News

Ghana

• George M. Bob-Milliar

- African Author Award, 2010— the prize is awarded for the best article published in *African Affairs* by an Africa-based scholar or African PhD student overseas.

- Interview on "BBC Network 0530" on the relationship between chieftaincy, diaspora, and development.

United Kingdom

• Gabriel Klaeger

- Research grant from the German Research Foundation for a collaborative project with Dr. Kurt Beck on traffic hawkers on urban through roads.

- Appointed assistant professor at the Institute of Anthropology, Goethe University (Frankfurt, Germany).

- PhD Candidate at the Department of Anthropology and Sociology, SOAS (University of London).

• Carola Lentz

- Member of the editorial board of *Africa* since 2009.

- Awarded a grant (2010-12) for research project on 'policing in West Africa' that compares police work in Ghana and Niger.

United States

• Harry Odamtten

- Recipient of the 2010 Donald Lambers Award.

- Currently a visiting professor at University of Central Arkansas.

- Appointed Assistant Professor at Santa Clara University, beginning Fall 2011.

• Merrick Posnansky

Delivered Keynote Address at Howard University, Black History Month, in February 2010: "Sankofa, looking backwards and reaching to the future: Archaeology in Africa, Achievements and Obligations."

- Delivered Keynote Address at the 13th Congress of the Pan-African Archaeological Association for Pre-history and Related Studies and 20th Meeting of the Society of Africanist Archaeologists in Dakar, Senegal, in November 2010: "Perspectives, Achievements and Opportunity in the search for Africa's past: African Archaeology from 1947-2010."

• Harlan Smith

- Head of the Division of Finance and Economics.

- Recipient of the Lewis College of Business Outstanding Service Award 2009-10.

- Renewed position as the Kermit E. McGinnis Distinguished Professor of Business.

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S.R.B. Attah Ahuma as a Priest, nationalist and journalist

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Research Interests: Ritual and religion in West Africa, West African Ancient Terracotta tradition, culture contact in West Africa

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Discipline: History

Research Interests: Business history, history of accounting in Ghana, a case study of KPMG.

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Discipline: Library and information studies, African studies, Christianity

Research Interests: Oral and pictorial information, numismatics, philately

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Research Interests: Language policy in Ghana

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Discipline: Archaeology and History

Research Interests: The Terracotta figurine sites of Koma land, the history of the Konkomba of Ghana, cultural resource management, and archaeology and tourism in Ghana

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Research Interests: Women's History

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Research Interests: Media/press history

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Discipline: Social Anthropology

Research Interest: Akan area, ethnography and history of the Nzema (SW Ghana)

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Research Interests: Political and social history, south-west Ghana

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Discipline: History, international relations, and social anthropology

Research Interests: Dutch-Ghanaian relations, urban elite, urban history, state formation and identity, cultural heritage, sources for African history

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Discipline: History

Research Interests: South Africa (contemporary politics, social movements and mass media), Ghana (history, Dutch-Ghanaian relations, African soldiers in colonial armies)

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Research Interests: Sexual relationships and birth control, the use and distribution of medicines; popular song texts, meanings of growing old, death, and end-of-life care, concepts of dirt and hygiene, hospital ethnography;

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Discipline: History

Research Interests: Mission, culture, popular music, photography, cartography

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Research Interests: Ghanaian, African comparative economic history, including all aspects of Ghanaian and especially Asante economic history

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Research Interests: Colonial architecture

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Research Interest: Sociolinguistics, Twi Phonology and Akan Dialect variation

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Research Interests: West Africa, World War 1 & 2, African soldiers

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Discipline: History and Politics

Research Interests: Ghana/Togo borderlands, electoral politics

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Research Interests: Ghana, Togo, the Ewe-speaking peoples, decolonization, post-colonial history, mass literacy, adult education, social welfare and community development

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Discipline: Sociology, anthropology, social policy

Research Interests: Construction of childhood and implications for children's rights, convention on the rights of the child, parent--child relations, parenting styles and physical correction of children

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Research Interests: West Africa, Ghana, Islam

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Research Interests: African family, development and demographic processes African women and development

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Research Interests: Culture as commodity, consumption, production of social value, performative action, cultural festivals, Ghana

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Research Interests: Nationalism, Pan- Africanism, decolonization, CPP

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Research Interests: Gender, colonialism, nation, decolonization, and the Cold War

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Research Interest: Social history, environment and disease, Diapsora and transnationalism

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Research Interests: colonial media, adventure art and film, history of science, documentary film history, European social movements

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Research Interests: Gender, reproduction, culture change and travel, childhood, rituals

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Research Interests: Market traders, gender, commercial history, life history, research methods, Kumasi Muslims, digital ethnography

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Research Interests: Sexuality, nomenclature, post-colonial theory, queer theory, feminism, musicology

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Discipline: History

Research Interests: Northern Ghana, pre-colonial Islam in West Africa, history and culture of Mamdugre and Dagbon

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Research Interests: Social and cultural history

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Research Interests: Cocoa farming in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, race and ethnicity

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Research Interests: Religious history, intellectual history

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Research Interests: Motor transportation in late-colonial and post-colonial Ghana, Christianity and Islam

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Research Interests: Colonialism, oral history, German Togoland, Ewe/Volta region, Cuba, Marxism

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Research Interests: Togo, Ghana, Benin, Ewe, slavery

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Research Interest: Northern Ghana, history

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Research Interests: Ghanaian art and visual culture

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Discipline: Africa and literature of the Diaspora

Research Interests: Ghanaian literature, gender issues, and multimedia pedagogy

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Research Interests: Slavery, emancipation

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Research Interests: Popular culture, gender, cities

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Research Interests: Diasporan archaeology, African historical archaeology—Uganda, Ghana, Togo

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Research Interest: Gender, urban culture, intellectual history, West Africa

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Discipline: History

Research Interests: West Africa, Ghana, social and political history in Africa, African Diaspora

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Research Interests: Fante, Atlantic world, trans-Atlantic slave trade, Akan identity, slavery in Ghana, African Diaspora

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Research Interests: Diaspora communities in Ghana, women's agency and aesthetics within Islam strictures

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LET'S SPEAK TWI



ADAMS BODOMO, CHARLES MARFO,
LAUREN HALL-LEW

A new Twi-learning textbook for English speakers is available now through CSLI Publications. Written by three professional linguists (Adams Bodomo, University of Hong Kong; Charles Marfo, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, and Lauren Hall-Lew, University of Edinburgh), *Let's Speak Twi: A Proficiency Course in Akan Language and Culture* provides accurate and current descriptions of grammar and sound systems while focusing on strategies to improve language learning. The book is the first of its kind to include full phonological tone information for all Twi examples and a 9-page Appendix dedicated to describing the standard Twi sound system and syntactic structure, complete with practice exercises. It is appropriate for classroom use and also serves as a useful companion for academics and others embarking on fieldtrips to Ghana and neighboring countries where Twi is spoken.

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