



AKOo POLi

Gadangbe Association Newsletter

BLACK HISTORY MONTH



The Nobel Prize In Economics

Sir William Arthur Lewis just happened to be my next-door neighbor's brother in Ghana. He was born to George and Ida Lewis- educators who migrated from Antigua. Engineering was Sir Arthur Lewis's initial career choice, however as a black person, it was difficult to find employment in that field of work. His hard work earned him an enrollment in the London School of Economic where he studied Accounting, Business Management, Commercial

Law and a PHD in Industrial Economics.

Lewis served as Economic Advisor to numerous African and Caribbean countries including Ghana, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados. While serving his appointment as Ghana's Economic Advisor from 1959 - 1963, he helped draft Ghana's Five Year Development Plan. Among other notable achievements, Sir William Arthur Lewis was awarded the Nobel Prize For Economics in 1979, sharing it with Theodore Schultz for their pioneering research in Economic Development with particular consideration of the

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Our Fallen Heroes

Sgt. Cornelius Adjetey was one of three unarmed ex-servicemen who were shot dead while on their way to present a petition to Sir Gerald Greasy, the then Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast. The other two were Corporal Patrick Attipoe and Private Odartey Lamptey.



Certain promises were made to the war veterans because of their service. Such promises included better treatment and the right to express their grievances. However the promises were not kept, so the veterans and other service-men were protesting and bringing their petition to the Osu Castle when they met their untimely death. Their death and the subsequent disorder that followed throughout the country, galvanized the Movement for Self Government which caused the British Government in Westminster to set up the Watson Commission which paved the way for constitutional changes leading to Ghana's independence in 1957



African History is Black History



The Human Cost

The average lifespan of enslaved Africans who worked on colonial sugar and rice plantations was seven years.

Extreme physical demands relied on equally extreme instruments of torture to ensure control over enslaved peoples and to protect plantation profits.

Enslaved Africans were denied human dignity and the benefits of the economies and societies that they built for others.

Thank you Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman was breaking the law in slave states by helping other slaves escape. She led slaves safely to the northern free states and to Canada.

There were advertisements that described her in detail with rewards for her capture because she was a fugitive slave herself. She placed herself in great danger by leading slaves to freedom.

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