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Roger Genoud, now a staff member of the Training and Research Division of the United Nations Development Programme, lived in Africa from 1959 to 1966, both north and south of the Sahara, in French and English-speaking countries. He taught economics at Tunis' Teacher Training College, was a staff member of the Institute of Public Education of the University of Ghana, and served as Director of Ghana's Institute of Languages under the Office of the President.

A Swiss citizen, Dr. Genoud studied economics and humanities at the Collège de Calvin and received his doctorate from the University of Geneva. During the fall of 1966, he was a Research Associate with the Centre for Developing-Area Studies at McGill University in Montreal, Canada.

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MCGILL STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT — VOLUME I



PRAEGER SPECIAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

Analyses of African conditions of development are usually approached in terms of non-African experiences. Dr. Genoud's imaginative interpretation of these fifteen Nkrumah years differs significantly from other major works.

Ghana's strategy of development had little to do with socialism . . . Ghana's experience is plainly within the logic of anticolonial nationalism, despite the fact that its leaders have made profuse use of the socialist terminology, and it must be replaced within this framework to be analyzed correctly.

This book analyzes the controversial process of decolonization experienced by Ghana under Kwame Nkrumah between 1951 and 1966.

Decolonization is not just growth . . . To decolonize, at the very least, is to remove obstacles preventing the autonomous development of the country.

Part I of this study assesses Ghana in the 1950's in terms of the socio-economic structures from which a development strategy could thus evolve. The second part of this study examines the economic and political problems faced when implementing this strategy. Such an approach is genuinely interdisciplinary.

In discrediting the too easily accepted and somewhat misleading interpretations of this Ghanaian experience, Dr. Genoud attempts to work out a new kind of relationship between nationalism and development in former colonies.

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