

Contents

<i>List of Illustrations</i>	vii
<i>Preface</i>	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1 Getting Started: Education and Race	6
CHAPTER 2 The Colonial Office	42
CHAPTER 3 Unlimited Supplies of Labor	79
CHAPTER 4 The Gold Coast	109
CHAPTER 5 Ghana's Chief Economic Adviser, 1957–58	144
CHAPTER 6 Ghana: Part 2	179
CHAPTER 7 The West Indies, 1959–63	212
CHAPTER 8 The Princeton Years, 1963–91	240
CONCLUSION	268
<i>Bibliography</i>	279
<i>Index</i>	303

INTRODUCTION

WORLD WAR II SET IN MOTION radical changes around the globe, many of which W. Arthur Lewis, the subject of this study, favored and sought to accelerate. Radiating outwards from the bloody battlefields of the Soviet Union and Western Europe, the war spread its social disruption, its maiming of civilian and military populations, and its waves of death and destruction into East and Southeast Asia. Although the war began in Europe, it quickly drew Asia, Africa, and the Americas into its orbit. Large contingents of Indian, African, and West Indian soldiers were ferried across the seas and fought alongside European and North American forces. Moreover, winning this modern war entailed more than having larger, better-equipped, and better-led military forces. Victory required well-educated and loyal civilian populations, lending their intellect and their belief in the allied cause to the bravery of their military colleagues. Here, too, the contributions of civilian populations from around the globe were desperately needed. Africans, West Indians, and Indians rose to the challenge, mostly enthusiastically, to repulse the destructive ideologies and war ambitions of German Nazism and Italian and Japanese Fascism.

By war's end, new configurations of power and new attitudes toward race and wealth had come to the fore. India was the first of the imperial territories to gain independence from Europe's mighty empires after the war. Race relations were being reexamined and altered. In South Africa a Nationalist Party, seeking to resist the wind of change blowing through the world's polities, erected a system of racial separation through apartheid. Elsewhere, partly because the peoples of the world had worked together to defeat the Axis powers, political leaders rewrote racial legislation and promoted racial mixing. President Harry Truman integrated the American armed services in this period. Concerns about wealth and poverty and the distribution of income within countries and between countries, which had not been addressed during the war years, now emerged as burning political issues in all of the world's countries.

Three considerations that surfaced so forcefully in the aftermath of the war—decolonization, race relations, and economic growth—were preeminent issues in the life of W. Arthur Lewis. As a person of color who grew up in an impoverished and largely ignored corner of the British Empire, he devoted much of his academic career and public life

2 • Introduction

to elucidating these matters and promoting a vision of a decolonized, color-blind, and prosperous community of independent nations. From the moment he arrived to take up his studies in Great Britain, he sought out Fabian socialists in order to share with them his understanding of the oppressive colonial forces that had led West Indian populations to riot against their colonial rulers in the 1930s. Despite many disagreements with the British Colonial Office, he joined with its officials to combat fascism and to draw up plans for a changed relationship between Britain and its colonies once the war had concluded. Physically unable to serve in the British armed forces, a graduate of the prestigious London School of Economics, and one of that institution's most accomplished young economists, Lewis soon became a fixture at the British Colonial Office. Even as it seemed that military victory was still far removed, officials in the Colonial Office set about preparing for a world that they recognized would be radically different from the colonial world over which the British had held sway before 1939. Lewis threw himself into the task of advising the Colonial Office with an enthusiasm surely intensified by the fact that he expected the postwar world to be more egalitarian, less racist, and less imperialist than the prewar had been.

World War II brought W. Arthur Lewis to the attention of members of Britain's ruling class. Even before 1939, however, he had already impressed his teachers at the London School of Economics with the perspicacity of his economic reasoning and the elegance of his ideas, which he was able to express with uncommon clarity and irrefutable logic. Although the LSE had never had a faculty member who was of African descent, Lewis's performance in class and on his thesis persuaded them that he was just the person to break the color barrier at their institution. Such was to be the pattern throughout his life. The first person of African descent to hold a named chair at a British university (Manchester), he went on to become the chief economic adviser to Ghana, tropical Africa's first country to gain its independence from European rulers after World War II. He followed this stint in Ghana by becoming the first black principal of the University College of the West Indies, the first vice-chancellor of the University of the West Indies, and in 1963 the first black professor at Princeton University. Not surprisingly, he was also the first economist of African descent to win the Nobel Prize in economics, an award presented to him in 1979.

Lewis, then, was an extraordinary man in his own right, well deserving of an intellectual biography. His contributions to the field of development economics were significant and pioneering and made him the founding figure of a wholly new branch of economics in the 1950s. His 1954 article on economic development using unlimited supplies

of labor, published in *Manchester School*, was arguably the single most influential essay in this field. It was certainly one of the most frequently cited essays of the late 1950s and early 1960s. His activities with the British Colonial Office, the United Nations, the World Bank, the government of Ghana, and the University of the West Indies gave him a public presence attained by few scholars. This combination of scholarly and public factors, so movingly encapsulated in his personal papers, makes his life a prism for viewing some of the preeminent preoccupations of the mid-twentieth century. The narrative of Lewis's life provides an observer with a privileged place from which to view people of color entering the imperial center as students and pursuing careers in professions like economics where specialized training provided access to power. Lewis experienced race relations during an era when civil rights were coming to the fore; he wrote on the methods for promoting economic development when economic growth was on everyone's lips; and he held important public positions in Africa's first decolonized state, Ghana, and in the West Indies as those colonial islands seemed on the pathway to an independent political federation.

According to the historian Daniel Halévy, war is a potent accelerator of historical trends.¹ Nothing could be more true of World War II. In its wake, and far more quickly than any of the principals anticipated, white and black, colonizer and colonized, rich and poor were caught up in debates and disputes over racial justice, political independence, economic growth, and the redistribution of wealth. Under pressure from peoples of color, colonial populations, and the better-organized segments of the less fortunate part of the world's populations, ruling groups bent to these demands by altering civil codes, amending racial laws, and taking an interest in global economic development. W. Arthur Lewis was deeply involved in all of these changes. In the early part of his career, as a student and young lecturer at the London School of Economics, he came face to face with British racial discrimination. As a young man still in his twenties, he fought to open Britain's leading government institutions, notably the armed forces and the Colonial Office, to nonwhite British subjects like himself. He led British-based, West Indian delegations of the League of Coloured Peoples to the Colonial Office, demanding that the British government make its institutions accessible to all qualified candidates, not just those born of European parents. As part of this campaign, Lewis devoted a full issue of the League's publication, *The Keys*, to exposing the racism and hypocrisy of the British ruling classes who were calling on the empire to rally behind the war against Fascism and were pointing up the vulgar rac-

¹ Daniel Halévy, *Essai sur l'accélération de l'histoire* (Paris, 1948).

ism of the Fascist ideology, while at the same time refusing to enroll well-qualified persons of color in the officer corps of the armed forces or in high-level Colonial Office postings.

As the war drew to a close, Lewis turned his attention to the nationalist movements that were bursting forth around the world, especially in Africa and the Caribbean, and that were destined to culminate in decolonization settlements. Lewis worked with nationalists in the Gold Coast before independence, celebrated their triumphal moment of political independence in March 1957, and then left the comfort of his prestigious academic position as a chaired professor of political economy at the University of Manchester to become Ghana's chief economic adviser and the individual charged with the responsibility for guiding the country's economic programs. Ghana seemed an ideal setting to implement formulas for economic growth. Not only did the country have a sound infrastructure and a relatively high standard of living, but its charismatic leader, Kwame Nkrumah, whom Lewis knew and admired and of whose leadership he expected great things, seemed to embody just the right mix of idealism, talent, and savvy to lead his people to political and economic successes.

Ghana proved disappointing. Nkrumah frustrated Lewis by blocking the economic adviser's initiatives. Before long, Lewis found himself sidelined and believed that he had no alternative but to leave Ghana before being compelled to resign in a public dispute that he believed would endanger other decolonizing efforts in Africa.

Departing Ghana, he went back to his homeland, the West Indies, to which he had always intended to return. Here, too, as principal of the University College of the West Indies and then vice-chancellor of the University of the West Indies, he seemed to be ideally situated to blend academics and public involvement. In his writings on economic development, Lewis always underscored the importance of education for economic development. Human resource development was to his way of thinking the key to economic development. What better opportunity could he have to foster the economic growth of his home territory than to serve as the head of the area's leading institution of higher learning? In addition, the British West Indies seemed on the verge of becoming an independent political federation, a goal that Lewis had championed since his youthful days and that he knew would buttress the mission and strength of the University of the West Indies. Nonetheless, in the West Indies, as in Ghana, Lewis struggled mightily, but with disappointing results. He kept the university from disintegrating even while the West Indian political federation failed. The effort left him exhausted and ready to take up a more serene academic position in the United States.

Racial justice and economic progress were Lewis's passions. Yet he was, at heart, an intellectual and a scholar. He spoke often of his distaste of politics. The compromises that politicians had to make to achieve their goals dismayed him. He thrived at Princeton, publishing prolifically and receiving countless invitations to offer advice to important government agencies. Yet here, too, he was drawn into swirling controversies over the place of race in higher education. His critical comments about the black power movement and its influence on young minds left some intellectuals deeply dismayed, though, in truth, they stemmed from long-held and well-thought-out perspectives on the way forward for people of color in predominantly white societies.

Although Lewis was fond of saying that he became an economist by accident, because the occupations of engineering, colonial service, and business were closed to him, it is hard to imagine that he would not have gravitated to a field so well suited to his personality and way of thinking. His was a precise mind. He was truly a child of the Enlightenment, as he liked to say, for he believed that men and women through hard study could understand the universe in which they lived and divine the laws that would lead to human betterment. It was this energy that led him to the scholarly breakthroughs in the mid-1950s, notably the article on unlimited supplies of labor and the treatise on economic growth, and again in the 1980s when he wrote about the history of economic development. These were his most important scholarly achievements. They were foundational works in the emerging field of development economics and economic history, and they made their way into the curriculum of universities. And because they were written by a man of color from the colonial world, they catapulted Lewis to the top rank of consultants, in high demand from Western governments, like Britain and the United States, as well as decolonized territories, like Ghana.

Index

- Abrahams, Peter, 110–11
Accra, 115–16, 150, 160, 172
Adams, Grantley, 13, 231–32, 236
Ady, P. H., 187
Africa, ix-x, 4, 6, 26, 108; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 68–70; decolonization and, 42; free market and, 63–64; pan-Africanism and, 3, 14, 33–35, 144, 168, 206–11; *Politics in West Africa* and, 206–11; ten-year plans and, 114–15. *See also* Ghana
“African Economic Problems” (Lewis), 35, 91–92
Africans and British Rule (Perham), 35–36
Afrique nouvelle, 207
Aggrey, J., 35
agrarian excess, 96–97
Agricultural Development Corporations, 160, 182–83
agriculture, 11, 13, 72–73, 98, 243; cocoa and, 112, 114–15, 117–23, 127, 133–34, 137–38, 152, 156, 163, 169–71, 176–77, 183, 189, 193, 209; Egypt and, 86–87; Gold Coast and, 112, 114–25; industrialization and, 86–87; (*see also* industrialization) small-scale, 106; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82, 98–99; West Indian Welfare Fund and, 46
alcohol, 11
Alice, Princess of West Indies, 223–24, 38
Allen, Ray, 18
all-in planning, 60
aluminum, 194–97, 202, 204
Aluminum Ltd. of Canada, 202
American Economic Association, 264
American Economic Review, 106
Amoaka-Atta, Kwasi, 180–81, 183, 185
Amponsah, R. R., 129
Anglicans, 7–8
Anstey, Vera, 19
Antigua, 6–7, 32–33, 218
Apartheid, 1
Appiah, Joseph, 129, 149
Apter, David, 93
Archbishop of York, 52
Arden-Clarke, Charles, 121, 130
Armitage, R. P., 131–32, 138
Arndt, H. W., 80n3
Asagyefo. *See* Nkrumah, Kwame
Asante region, 112, 128–30, 149–50
Asare, T. O., 181
Ashanti farmers, 128, 209
Ashby, Eric, 216
Ashton, T. S., 19, 90–91
Aspects of Tropical Trade (Lewis), 257
Atta, William Ofori, 127
Auguste, Barry, 234
Austrian school of economics, 17–18
Avoidance of Discrimination Bill, 150–51

Baako, 164
Bank of England: Ghanaian sterling reserves and, 155–58; Second Five-Year Development Plan and, 165
Bank of Ghana, 180–81, 183, 185
Banquah, J. B., 127
Baranski, Leon, 186–88
Barbados, 13, 45–46, 218–19, 222, 235; Caribbean Development Bank and, 255; Lewis’ death and, 268. *See also* West Indies
Barnes, W. L. Gorell, 122–23
Bates, Robert, 145, 263
Bauer, P. T., 19, 98, 103, 105–7, 145, 176, 261
Baumol, William, 9, 249n15
bauxite, 204
Beales, 19
Belgian Congo, 180
Ben Gurion, 167
Bennett, William, 250
Berkeley, 244
Beveridge, William, 16–17
Beyond Black or White: An Alternate America (Dixon), 250–51
Bhagwati, Jagdish, 108
Bhapat, 187
Bible, 8
Bing, Geoffrey, 132n45, 145n8, 152
Black, Cyril, 93

- Black, Eugene, 166, 202–3
Black Jacobins, The (James), 14, 34
Black Power. *See* racial issues
Bloch, Henry, 147–8
Blodgett, John, 167, 183n10
Blum, Jerome, 240
Board of Trade, 56
Bobrowski, Czeslaw, 187–89
Bognar, Josef, 184–89
Botsio, Kojo, 148–49, 152–53, 164, 170, 182
Bourdillon, 60
Bowen, William, 267
Box, N. C., 187
Bras, Gerrit, 223
Brazil, 26
Bretton, Henry, 145
Britain, 1–2, 6, 175; Bank of England and, 155–58, 165; Conservative Party and, 73–74; Coussey Committee and, 116–17; decolonization and, 42; Great Depression and, 15, 17–18, 22, 26; imperial system of, 77; Labour Party and, 73–74; London School of Economics and, 15–24 (*see also* London School of Economics); racial issues and, 3–4, 15–16, 33, 48, 53–54; Seven-Year Development Plan and, 184–85; United Kingdom Trade Mission and, 166; Volta River project and, 194–95; West Indies and, 212, 226–36 (*see also* West Indies); World War II era and, 43–44
British Colonial Office, ix–x, 2–3, 8, 19, 41, 81, 144, 269, 272, 275; arrogance of, 43; Barnes and, 122–23; Boyd and, 130; Colonial Development Corporation (CDC) and, 71–78; Colonial Economic Advisory Committee (CEAC) and, 56–67; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 67–71; Colonial Note No. 206 and, 55; Coussey Committee and, 116–17; education and, 214; Gold Coast and, 114, 120, 122–26, 130; Hailes and, 233; Hailey and, 52–54; information access and, 43; Keynesianism and, 20; League of Coloured Peoples and, 47–52; Lewis’s early contacts with, 43, 52–55; military enlistment and, 47–49; Moyne Commission and, 44–47; Nkrumah and, 110; rejection of Lewis by, 19–20; St. Lucia and, 10; Standing Closer Union Committee and, 228; University College of the West Indies and, 216, 220; Volta River project and, 198; Watson Commission and, 116–17; West Indian federation and, 227–36
British Commonwealth Relations Office, 165
British Guiana, 13, 45, 218–22, 226, 235, 254
British High Commission, 152
British Honduras, 218
British Medical Journal, 51
British Public Record Office, ix
British Virgin Islands, 218
Brookings Institution, 244
Brown, Douglas, 240
Brown, Phelps, 19
Budapest University, 184
Bulletin and Scots Pictorial, 52
Bundy, McGeorge, 246–47
Burma, 87
Bursah, 164
Busia, K., 149
Bustamante, 230–31, 236

Caine, Sydney, 47, 56–61, 64–67, 75
Cairncross, A. K., 105n62
Campbell, Jock, 239
Canada, 175
capital flows, 54–55
capitalism, 104
Capitalism and Slavery (Williams), 14
Capital (Marx), 83
capsid beetle, 169, 171
Cardenas, 167
Caribbean Development Bank, 254–56, 266, 269
Carl Gustaf, King of Sweden, 143
Carney, 187
Carr-Saunders, A. H., 21, 37–38, 64
Cato, A. S., 217, 220
Cato Commission, 217, 219
Central African Federation, 74–75
Ceylon, 87
Chaddock Chair of Economics, 37–38
Chaucer, 12
China, 26, 103
Church of England, 7–8
City College of New York, 234
civil rights. *See* racial issues
Clark, Colin, 40
Clauson, Gerard, 54–61, 65–66
Coase, Ronald, 18, 263–64
Cobden Lecturer, 39

- cocoa, 112, 114–15; Asante farmers and, 122, 127; capsid beetle and, 169, 171; CPP and, 120–23; Crown Agents and, 156; Ghana and, 152; *Politics in West Africa* and, 209; price issues and, 152, 176–77, 183, 189, 193; Second Five-Year Development Plan and, 163; Tours and, 133–34, 137–38
- Cocoa Marketing Board, 117–22, 152, 156, 163, 169–70
- Cocoa Purchasing Company, 129–30, 137–38
- Codrington College, 46
- Cohen, A., 114
- Cold War, 81, 107, 194, 203–4
- Cole, G.D.H., 90–91
- Colombia, 26
- Colonial Development Corporation (CDC), ix-x, 78, 144; Central African Federation and, 74–75; Conservative Party and, 73–74; industrial model of, 71–72; Labour Party and, 73–74; laissez-faire policy and, 76–77; Lewis dismissal and, 75–76; Reith and, 74; Trefgarne and, 73, 75
- “Colonial Development: The Defect of the Plans” (Lewis), 70, 83–84
- Colonial Economic Advisory Committee (CEAC), 56–67
- Colonial Economic Development Council, 67–71, 75
- “Colonial Economic Development” (Lewis), 62–63
- colonialism, 28–30; British Colonial Office and, 43–44; Caine and, 56–67; Clauson and, 56–66; Colonial Development Corporation (CDC) and, ix-x, 71–78, 144; Colonial Economic Advisory Committee (CEAC) and, 56–67; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 67–71, 75; education and, 69–71; free market and, 63–64; Gold Coast and, 112; industrialization and, 62–63; laissez-faire policy and, 76–77; Nkrumah and, 144–45 (see also Nkrumah, Kwame); propaganda and, 42–43; ten-year plans and, 114–15; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102
- Colonial Service Recruitment Manual*, 51
- Commercial Bank of Ghana, 158, 180, 182
- Committee of Youth Organization, 155
- communism, 14, 81
- Conditions of Economic Progress* (Clark), 40
- Congress for Cultural Freedom, 206
- Conservative Party, 73–74
- Convention People’s Party (CPP), 108–11, 120, 123, 146–47; Asante region and, 128–29, 149–50; Avoidance of Discrimination Bill and, 150–51; Cocoa Marketing Board and, 121–22; criticism of, 150; Emergency Powers Bill and, 151; *Evening News* and, 182; Gbedemah and, 155; Ghana Bottling Company and, 160; Gold Coast independence and, 127–30; Lewis and, 125, 127; misuse of funds by, 129–30; NLM and, 127, 130, 137; political patronage and, 167–69, 178; *Politics in West Africa* and, 209; popular discontent with, 180; Tours and, 131–38; United Party and, 150; Volta River project and, 195
- Cooper, Frederick, 80n3
- Coussey Committee, 116–17, 120–21
- Cowan, L. Gray, 207
- Creating Political Order: The Party-States of West Africa* (Zolberg), 210
- Creole, 7
- Crowder, Michael, 207
- Crown Agents, 155–56, 183n10
- Cuba, 46
- Cumming-Bruce, F. E., 137
- Daily Gleaner*, 223
- Dalgleish, 60
- Danquah, J. B., 118, 122, 149
- D’Arbousier, G., 207
- Davies, H. O., 110, 207
- Dean, Phyllis, 90
- Deane, 91
- decolonization, 1, 4; Africa and, 42; dating beginning of, 42; growth and, 81; Trefgarne and, 75; West Indies and, 212
- de Graft Johnson, 187
- Delhi School of Economics, 189
- Denmark, 36–37
- Deportation Law, 151, 154
- development economics, 272–73; Caribbean Development Bank and, 254–56, 266; critics and, 260–65; ECLA and, 79; Ghanaian sterling reserves and, 154–59 (see also Ghana); industrialization and, 79–80; institutionalism and, 263–64; Keynesianism and, 261–62; Pearson Commission and, 253–54; poverty and,

- development economics (*cont'd*)
266–67; Princeton University and, 241–44, 260–67; Rosenstein-Rodan and, 79–80; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102; West Indies and, 261 (*see also* West Indies); worldwide growth and, 80–81
- “Development of Manufacturing Industries, The” (Lewis), 62
- Development Progress Report*, 135–36
- Devons, Ely, 39
- Diaz-Alejandro, Carlos, 252–53
- District Bank Review*, 87
- Dixon, Vernon, 250–52
- Dolly, Reginald, 225
- Domar, Evsey, 97, 103
- Dominica, 218, 233
- Dorman, R. B., 165
- Drake, St. Clair, 207
- Du Bois, W.E.B., 34n81, 144, 270
- Durbin, Evan F. M., 57, 60–61
- Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), 79
- “Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour” (Lewis), 79, 84; agriculture and, 98–99; clarity of, 82–83; criticism of, 97–100; disguised unemployment and, 85–86, 97; Hammonds’ study and, 90–93; impact of, 88–89, 93–102; investment and, 91, 95–96; modernization theory and, 93–95; neoclassical economics and, 88–89, 91; prices and, 88–90; wages and, 88
- economic issues: African ten-year plans and, 114–15; all-in planning and, 60; Austrian school and, 17–18; business firms and, 27; capital flow, 54–55; Caribbean Development Bank and, 254–56, 266, 269; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 67–71; colonial territories and, 22–23; development economics and, 261 (*see also* development economics); economic planning and, 28–32; Five-Year Development plans and, 59, 96, 153–54, 161–69, 176–77, 184, 186, 276; Ford Foundation and, 242–43; free market and, 57, 63–64, 76; Ghanaian sterling reserves and, 154–59 (*see also* Ghana); Great Depression and, 15, 17–18, 22, 26, 258; historical studies on, 256–60; human capital and, 4; industrialization and, 62–63 (*see also* industrialization); international pricing and, 26; Keynesianism and, 17–20, 97, 261–62; laissez-faire policy and, 76–77, 264; London School of Economics and, 15–24 (*see also* London School of Economics); modernization theory and, 93–95; Moyne Commission and, 44–47; neoclassical economics and, 88–91; North American Trade Organization (NATO) and, 113; outline planning and, 60; population growth and, 100–101; Seven-Year Development Plan and, 179, 184–93; University College of the West Indies and, 218–26, 236–38; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102; Volta River project and, 151–54, 164–65, 173, 193–206; West Indian federation and, 226–36; West Indian Welfare Fund and, 45–46; World War II effects on, 1–4
- Economic Journal*, 97
- Economic Plan for Jamaica, An* (Lewis), 29
- Economic Problems of To-Day* (Lewis), 25–26, 29
- “Economic Profile of the American Black, The” (Lewis), 248
- Economics of Nationhood, The*, 231
- Economic Survey, 1919–1939* (Lewis), 25
- Economic Survey of Ghana, The*, 191
- Economist* magazine, 19, 165
- education, 4; agricultural, 243; British Colonial Office and, 214; class distinctions and, 11–12; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 69–71; competition and, 11–12; English, 7, 11–12; Gold Coast and, 112–14, 123; importance of, 213–14; industrialization and, 72–73; labor and, 213; mass, 69–71, 213; Moyne Commission and, 46–47; racial issues and, 5, 10–15, 213; University College of the West Indies and, 212–26; West Indian Welfare Fund and, 45–46
- Edusei, Krobo, 129, 148–49
- Egypt, 26, 53, 86–87, 94, 102, 202, 262
- Egyptian Society of Political Economy, Statistics, and Legislation, 86–87
- Electricity Corporation of Ghana, 205
- Elizabeth II, Queen of England, 129
- Emanuel, A., 125
- Emergency Powers Bill, 151
- engineering, 46

- Enlightenment, 244, 253, 277
entrepreneurship, 77, 82
equilibrium theory, 84
“Essay in Dynamic Theory, An” (Harrod), 97
Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science, An (Robbins), 23
Essays on the Theory of Economic Growth (Domar), 103
Ethiopia, 34, 179
Evening News (CPP newspaper), 182
Evolution of the International Economic Order, The (Lewis), 257
“Evolution of the Peasantry in the British West Indies, The” (Lewis), 17
- Fabians, 2, 32, 44, 107; British Colonial Office and, 53, 55; Bureau conferences of, 28–29, 110; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 67; Hammonds and, 92; Tories and, 75; Trefgarne and, 73, 75
Fanon, Frantz, 14, 16
Fanti people, 209
Fascism, 1–4
Fei, John C. H., 101
Figueroa, Mark, 14
Finer, S. E., 207
Fitch, Bob, 145, 175, 179
Five-Year Development Plan, 153–54, 276; Bank of England and, 165; Second, 161–69, 176–77, 184, 186; Soviet Union and, 59, 96
food, 87–88
Ford Foundation, 242–23, 246–47, 250
France, 6–7, 26, 36, 180
free market, 57, 63–64, 76
- Gambia Poultry Scheme, 73
Garvey, Amy Jacques, 33
Garvey, Marcus, 14, 33, 108
Ga Standfast Association, 150
Gbedemah, Komla, 121, 126, 133, 142, 170, 179, 181; background of, 155; Bank of England and, 155; as conservative, 152–53; CPP and, 155; Crown Agents and, 155–58; firing of, 182; Ghanaian sterling reserves and, 154–59; press campaign against, 182; UGCC and, 155; Volta River project and, 164, 195, 202–3
Geiss, Immanuel, 34n83
General Theory, The (Keynes), 261
Germany, 1, 26, 48, 51, 181
- Gersovitz, Mark, 28n64
Ghana, ix-x, 2–3, 8–9, 111, 131, 213, 215, 235, 266, 169, 275–76; Accra and, 115–16, 150, 160, 172; Africanization of, 179–80; aluminum and, 194–97, 202; American Embassy and, 152; Amoaka-Atta and, 180–83; Asante region and, 112, 128–30, 149–50; Avoidance of Discrimination Bill and, 150–51; banking issues and, 180–85, 190–91; Bognar and, 184–89; British High Commission and, 152; budget of 1958–59 and, 159–61; cabinet of, 148–49, 152–53; cocoa and, 152, 156; CPP and, 149, 177; Crown Agents and, 155–58, 183n10; deficits in, 180; Deportation Law and, 151, 154; dictatorial rule and, 151–52; as East-West battleground, 180; economic boom in, 78; Emergency Powers Bill and, 151; Five-Year Development Plan and, 153–54, 161–69, 177, 184, 276; fragile economics of, 148; as Gold Coast, 4 (*see also* Gold Coast); Guineans and, 168–69; IMF and, 152, 162, 166; independence for, 144, 174–78, 182, 199; Industrial Development Corporation and, 159–63, 176; investment and, 179; labor and, 163–64; National Planning Commission and, 184–86, 189; Nkrumah and, 144–48 (*see also* Nkrumah, Kwame); postwar years and, 146, 153; Preventive Detention Bill and, 151, 182–83; private sector and, 179; Seven-Year Development Plan and, x, 179–80, 184–93; Standing Development Committee and, 153–54; sterling reserves issues and, 154–59; Tours and, 146; United Kingdom Trade Mission and, 166; U.S. trade and, 158–59; Volta River project and, 151–54, 164–65, 173, 193–206; wild-cat schemes in, 122; World Bank and, 151–52, 166, 186–87, 202–5; young radicals and, 179–80
Ghana Bottling Company, 160
Ghana: The End of an Illusion (Fitch & Oppenheimer), 175, 179
Girvan, Norman, 225
Gluckman, Max, 103
Goheen, Robert, 240–52
Gold Coast, 4, 104, 144; Accra riots and, 115–16; agriculture and, 114–15; Asante region and, 128–30; Ashanti separatism and, 128; British Colonial Office and,

- Gold Coast (*cont'd*)
114, 120, 122–26, 130; cocoa and, 112, 114–23; colonialism and, 112; conditions in, 111–12; Cousey Committee and, 116–17, 120–21; CPP and, 120–38; decolonization and, 42; economic background of, 112–17; education and, 112–14, 123; geographical zones of, 112; home market manufacturing and, 124–25; independence for, 127–30; industrialization and, 111, 123–27; labor and, 109; Lewis and, 123–27, 132, 136; NLM and, 127, 130, 137; Parliamentary Select Committee and, 120; politics in, 111–17, 127–38; population of, 112; precious metals and, 112–13; Tours and, 131–38; UGCC and, 115–16; Volta River project and, 109; Watson Commission and, 116–17; World War II era and, 113–14. *See also* Ghana
- Great Depression, 15, 17–18, 22, 26, 258
- Great Powers, 19
- Greece, 102
- Green, M. M., 36n86
- Green, Reginald, 145
- Grenada, 32, 218, 233
- Griffin, Keith, 101
- growth: Cold War and, 81; development economics and, 80–81 (*see also* development economics); disguised unemployment and, 85–86; education and, 213; industrialization and, 91 (*see also* industrialization); “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102
- Growth and Fluctuations, 1870–1913* (Lewis), 257
- Growth and Fluctuations, 1870–1914* (Lewis), 25–26
- Guiana, 13
- Guinea, 168–69
- Hailes, Patrick, 233
- Hailey, Lord, 52, 54, 57, 75
- Haiti, 14, 46
- Halevy, Daniel, 3
- Haley, B. F., 106
- Halim, 185
- Hammonds, Barbara & John, 90–93
- Hancock, Keith, 56
- Harrod, R. F., 97
- Hart, David, 204
- Haverford College, 251
- Hayek, Friedrich, 17–25
- Henderson, Hubert, 56, 60–61
- Hicks, John, 18, 38
- Hinden, Rita, 110
- hiring discrepancies, 49–51, 68
- Hirschman, Albert, 97, 187, 272
- Hobhouse, Leonard, 92
- Hobson, J. A., 92, 125
- Hodgkin, Thomas, 207
- Howard University, 216
- Hungary, 184
- Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, 46, 221
- imperialism, 14–15
- India, 1, 87–88, 94, 113
- Industrial Development Corporation, 159–63, 176, 182–83
- industrialization, 62–63, 273–74; Ashton and, 90–91; Botsio and, 149; cocoa and, 112, 114–23; Colonial Development Corporation (CDC) and, 71–78; development economics and, 79–80 (*see also* development economics); education and, 72–73; Egypt and, 86–87; Gold Coast and, 109–38; Hammonds’s study and, 90–93; import-substitution and, 87; modernization theory and, 93–95; neo-classical economics and, 88–89; population growth and, 100–101; revolution of, 90–92; Rosenstein-Rodan and, 79–80; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102; Volta River project and, 151–54, 164–65, 173, 193–206
- Industrialization and the Gold Coast Economy* (Lewis), 122, 136
- Industrialization of Backward Areas, The* (Martin), 39
- Industrial Revolution, 1760–1830, The* (Ashton), 90
- institutionalism, 263–64
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 152, 162, 166, 273, 275
- Inter-University Council, 216
- investment, 91, 95–96; Caribbean Development Bank and, 254–56, 266, 269; Crown Agents and, 155–58; Ghanaian sterling reserves and, 154–59; Gold Coast cocoa and, 112, 114–23; government and, 103–5; Industrial Development Corporation and, 159–60; savings and, 103–4; Volta River project and, 193–206
- Iran, 87

- Irvine, James, 215
Islam, 103
Ivory Coast, 176
- Jackson, Robert, 154, 161–65, 168, 170, 198
Jagan, Cheddi, 13, 219–20, 226, 236, 254
Jagan, Janet, 236
Jamaica, 13, 44, 94, 204, 227; Bustamante and, 230–31; Caribbean Development Bank and, 254–56; University College of the West Indies and, 215–23; West Indian federation and, 226–36 (*see also* West Indies)
Jamaica Arise journal, 72
Jamaican Labour Party, 230
James, C.L.R., 14, 33–34, 144, 245
James, D. G., 216–17, 238
James, Jeffrey, 101
Japan, 1, 26, 103
Jewkes, John, 19, 39
Johnson, Harry, 261–62
Johnson, Keith, 234
Jones, Arthur Creech, 67, 71–72
Jones, Norton, 197
Jorgensen, Dale, 262
Journal of Religion and Health, 248
Judaism, 8
- Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, 201–2
Kaldor, Nicholas, 18–19, 107, 187
Keenleyside, Hugh, 148, 170–72
Kennedy, John F., 203–4
Kenya, 35, 64, 130
Kenyatta, Jomo, 111
Kerr, L. J., 52
Kessels, Hubert, 181, 183
Keynes, John Maynard, 17–18, 40, 273
Keynesianism, 17–20, 97, 261–62
Keys, The (League of Coloured Peoples), 3, 35–37, 91, 110
Kiano, J. G., 187
Killick, A. T., 80n3, 145, 189–91
King, Bruce, 12n16
King's College, Cambridge, 207
Knox, A. D., 105n62
Krugman, Paul, 82n5
Kumi, Ayeh, 160–61, 164, 176, 179, 182, 185
- labor, 13, 55; agrarian excess and, 96–97; agriculture and, 86–87, 106 (*see also* agriculture); disguised unemployment and, 85–86, 97; economic history and, 256–60; education and, 213 (*see also* education); food and, 87–88; Gold Coast and, 109, 112–26; Hammonds study and, 90–93; hiring discrepancies and, 49–51, 68; London School of Economics and, 84; modernization theory and, 93–95; Moyné Commission and, 44–47; negative productivity and, 93–94, 99–101; neoclassical economics and, 88–89, 91; population growth and, 100–1; shortages and, 109; surplus population and, 96–100; unemployment categories and, 85; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102; wages and, 88, 94
Labour Party, 73–74
La Corbiniere, Carl, 220
laissez-faire policy, 76–77, 264
Laski, Harold, 19, 24
Latin America, 79
Leading Issues in Economic Development (Meier), 96
League of Coloured Peoples, 3, 34–35, 75, 110, 140, 244–45; British Colonial Office and, 47–52; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 68; hiring discrepancies and, 49–51; Lewis and, 212–226; military enlistment and, 47–49; publication issues and, 51–52
Leeward Islands, 45
Legum, Colin, 207
Lenin, 125
Lennox-Boyd, Alan, 130
Lerner, Daniel, 93
Lester, Richard, 240–41, 244
Levy, Marion, 93
Lewis, Barbara, 33, 142
Lewis, Elizabeth, 33, 142
Lewis, George, 6–7
Lewis, Gladys née Jacobs, ix–x, 32–33, 108, 141, 143, 269
Lewis, Gordon K., 235n58
Lewis, Ida Barton, 6–8, 139
Lewis, John, 96, 253–56, 265–66
Lewis, William Arthur, ix; accomplishments of, 2–5, 17, 79, 85, 109–10, 143, 212, 257, 265–66, 268, 273–77; African American studies program and, 245–48; attacks West Indian politicians, 234–35; background of, 1–2, 6–10, 40; Black Power and, 244; British Colonial Office and, 43 (*see also* British Colonial Office); business firms and, 27; Caine and, 56–

- Lewis, William Arthur (*cont'd*)
66, 67; capital flow studies of, 54–55; Caribbean Development Bank and, 254–56, 266, 169; Central African Federation and, 74–75; Clauson and, 56–66; Colonial Development Corporation (CDC) and, 71–78; Colonial Economic Advisory Committee (CEAC) and, 56–67; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 67–71; colonial economics and, 28–30; CPP and, 125, 127; credentials of, 109–10; Crown Agents and, 156–58; death of, 268; decolonization and, 42, 212; development economics and, 260–67 (*see also* development economics); Director's Prize and, 17; duodenal ulcer and, 66–67; economic history and, 256–60; economic planning and, 28–32; education and, 213 (*see also* education); Enlightenment and, 244, 253, 277; Ford Foundation and, 242–43; Ghana and, 144–78 (*see also* Ghana); Great Depression and, 158; health of, 236, 241–42; hiring discrepancies and, 49–51; idealism of, 59–60; Industrial Development Corporation and, 159–61; international pricing and, 26; Keynesianism and, 19–20; League of Coloured Peoples and, 47–52, 140; London School of Economics and, 15–24 (*see also* London School of Economics); Moyne Commission and, 44–47; NAACP and, 144, 271; National Humanities Center and, 250, 271–72; Nkrumah and, 169–78 (*see also* Nkrumah, Kwame); Nobel Prize and, 2, 79, 85, 143, 257, 264–66, 268, 273, 277; Pearson Commission and, 253–54; personality of, 8–10, 162, 268–70; pictures of, 140–43; politics and, 9, 13–14; Princeton University and, 240–67; publications/papers of, 20, 24–33, 40–41, 53–54, 62–63, 68, 76, 79, 82–102, 109–10, 122, 124–26, 136, 167, 206–11, 246–48, 256–60, 273–75; racial issues and, 33–40, 270–72 (*see also* racial issues); radicalism and, 249, 272; religion and, 7–8, 244; retirement of, 266; St. Lucia and, 10–15, 268; Second Five-Year Development Plan and, 161–69; Seven-Year Development Plan and, 179–80, 184, 187–88; Special Fund for Economic Development and, 172; sterling reserves and, 154–59; student abilities of, 8–13; as teacher, 21; thesis of, 20–21; University College of the West Indies and, 212–26; University of Guyana and, 254; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 79, 82–102; Vietnam War era and, 245; Volta River project and, 151–54, 164–65, 173, 193–206; wedding of, 141; West Indian federation and, 229–236; West Indian Students Association talk and, 234; Wicksell Lectures and, 257; World War II and, 1–4
- Lewis Papers, 174, 207n70, 275
liberalism, 10, 15, 38, 43
Liverpool Daily Mail, 52
London School of Economics, 3, 52–53, 56, 62, 66, 268–69; Ashton and, 90; Beveridge and, 16–17; colonial economics and, 29–33; Director's Prize and, 17; faculty of, 17–19; Great Depression and, 17–18; Hayek and, 17–19; intellectual environment of, 17–18; Keynesianism and, 17–20; labor and, 84; Nkrumah and, 110; racial issues and, 2, 20–21, 37–40; Robbins and, 17–24, 83; University of Cambridge and, 17; World War II era and, 21–22
- Low, J. M., 103
Loynes, J. M., 165
Lugard, Lord, 50
- McFadyen, 60
“Machinery for Economic Planning” (Lewis), 62
Machlup, Fritz, 240
McKay, Claude, 14–15
Magee, Brian, 17
Mair, Lucy, 18–19
Malaya, 87, 157
Malinowski, Bronislaw, 18–19, 24
Malta, 62
Malthus, Thomas, 24, 83
Manchester Guardian, 52, 70
Manchester School journal, 3, 79, 82, 98, 101
Manchuria, 26
manganese, 112–13
Manley, Norman, 13, 227, 229–30, 236
markets: agriculture and, 86–87 (*see also* agriculture); food and, 87–88 (*see also* cocoa); free 57, 63–64, 76; North Ameri-

- can Trade Organization (NATO) and, 113; "Unlimited Supplies of Labour" article and, 82–102. *See also* labor
- Mars, J., 103
- Martin, Kurt, 39, 103
- Marx, Karl, 33–34, 83, 105, 125, 184–85, 269
- Masaryk, 167
- Mass Education Sub-Committee, 70
- Mboya, Tom, 207
- medicine, 46
- Meier, Gerald M., 96
- Mensah, Joseph H., 184–89
- Milicent, Ernest, 207
- military enlistment, 47–49
- Mill, James, 24
- Mill, John Stuart, 24, 102, 105
- Millar-Craig, H., 184
- Mining Policy in Africa" (British Colonial Office), 55
- Mintz, Sidney, 13
- modernization theory, 93–95
- Montserrat, 218
- Moody, Harold, 34–35, 47–48, 51, 110, 140, 244
- Moravians, 7
- Morgenstern, Oscar, 240
- Mountford, J. F., 38
- Moyne, Lord, 44, 51
- Moyne Commission, 44–47, 52
- Mudd Library, ix-x
- Munoz Marin, 167
- Muslims, 112
- Myrdal, Gunnar, 272
- Naer, T. T., 184
- Nasser, Gamal Abdel, 201–2
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples (NAACP), 144, 245, 271
- National Humanities Center, 250, 271–72
- nationalism, 33, 42; CPP and, 109–10; Gold Coast and, 109–38; UGCC and, 115–16
- National Liberation Movement (NLM), 127, 130, 137
- National Planning Commission, 184–86, 189
- Nazism, 1, 42, 48
- Negro in the Caribbean, The* (Williams), 10–11
- Newsletter* (League of Coloured Peoples), 52–53
- News Notes* (League of Coloured Peoples), 50–51
- New Statesman and Nation*, 52
- New York Times Sunday Magazine*, 251
- Nigeria, 64, 69, 112, 157
- Nimes, C. V., 226
- Nkrumah, Kwame, x, 4, 8, 60, 78, 108, 142, 146, 214–15, 275, 277; April 8, 1961, broadcast of, 182; as Asagyefo, 181–82; Avoidance of Discrimination Bill and, 150–51; British Colonial Office and, 110; cabinet of, 148–49; CPP and, 109, 120–21, 178; Deportation Law and, 154; dictatorial rule and, 151–52; failures of, 144–45, 154; Gbedemah and, 155; as Leader of Government Business, 121; lectures of, 110–11; Lewis report and, 126; London School of Economics and, 110; 1958–59 budget and, 159–60; NLM and, 130; overthrow of, 184, 191; policy changes of, 182–83; political patronage and, 167–69, 178; *Politics in West Africa* and, 209; Preventive Detention Act and, 182–83; racial issues and, 245; Second Five-Year Plan and, 161–69; Seven-Year Development Plan and, 190–92; Standing Development Committee and, 153–54; Tours and, 132–33; Volta River project and, 193–206
- Nobel Prize, 2, 18, 79, 85, 143, 257, 265–66, 268, 273, 277
- North, Douglass, 263
- North American Trade Organization (NATO), 113
- "Notes on Black Studies" (Lewis), 246–48
- nuclear weapons, 180
- Nurske, Ragnar, 103
- Observer*, 207
- Okoh, 187
- Oldham, J. H., 52
- Olin Matheson Company, 202
- Olympio, Sylvanus, 208
- "On Planning in Backward Countries" (Lewis), 30–31
- Oppenheimer, Mary, 145, 175, 179
- outline planning, 60
- Overhead Costs* (Lewis), 20, 27–28
- Owen, David, 148
- Owen, Frank, 52

- Owusu, Victor, 129–30, 149
Oxford University, 22, 33, 38, 216
- Padmore, George, 9–10, 14, 144; ideologies of, 245; racial issues and, 33–34, 110; Volta River project and, 195–96
- pan-Africanism, 14, 33, 144; League of Coloured Peoples and, 3, 34–35; NAACP and, 144; Nkrumah and, 168 (see also Nkrumah, Kwame); *Politics in West Africa* and, 206–11
- Panther-Brick, S. K., 207
- Parsons, Talcott, 93, 251
Passing of Traditional Society, The (Lerner), 93
- Patterson, Gardner, 240–42
- Pearce, Robert, 42
- Pearson Commission, 253–54
- Pember and Boyle, 158
- People's National Movement, 216, 219
- Perham, Margery, 35–36
- Phillips, J. B., 185
- Piercy, Lord, 158
- Planning Commission of Poland, 189
- Plant, Arnold, 17–25, 56, 66, 264
- Polanyi, Michael, 39
Politics in West Africa (Lewis), 206–11, 235, 263–64
- poverty, 1, 67, 266–67; food and, 87–88; free market and, 63–64; government and, 104; growth and, 81; Moyné Commission and, 44–47; population and, 87–88; “Unlimited Supplies of Labour” article and, 82–102; vicious cycles of, 81; West Indian federation and, 226–36
- Prebisch, Raúl, 32, 79, 88n16, 272
- Prempeh, Osei Gyeman, II, 129
- Preston, R. H., 103
- Preventive Detention Act, 151, 182–83
Princeton Alumni Magazine, 247
- Princeton University, 234; academic atmosphere of, 243–44; African American studies program and, 245–48; Bowen and, 269; development economics and, 241–44; economic history studies and, 256–60; Ford Foundation and, 242–43; Goheen and, 240–42; Mudd Library and, ix-x; Patterson and, 240–42; racial issues and, 244–53; Robertson donation and, 240–41; undergraduate teaching methods of, 242; Vietnam War era and, 245; Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and, 212, 240–44, 253, 255, 265–66, 269
- “Principles of Developmental Planning, The” (Lewis), 68
- Principles of Economic Planning, The: A Study Prepared for the Fabian Society* (Lewis), 28–30, 43, 110, 165–66
- Principles of Political Economy* (Mill), 102
- Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries* (Nurske), 103
- propaganda, 42–43, 48
- Protestantism, 7–8, 91
- Puerto Rico, 46
- Quandt, Richard, 239
- Queen's Royal College, 12
- Queens University, 216
- rabbis, 8
- racial issues, 8–9, 19, 270–72; African American studies program and, 245–48; Avoidance of Discrimination Bill and, 150–51; Britain and, 3–4, 15–16, 33, 48, 53–54; careers and, 248–50; Central African Federation and, 74–75; Denmark and, 36–37; Dixon and, 250–52; education and, 5, 10–15, 213, 247; elitism and, 216–17; enlistment and, 47–49; hiring discrepancies and, 49–51, 68; imperialism and, 14–15; integration and, 1; Kenyatta and, 111; League of Coloured Peoples and, 3, 34–35, 47–52, 68, 75, 110, 140, 212–26, 244–45; Lewis's early career and, 33–40; London School of Economics and, 2, 20–21, 37–40; merit judgment and, 244; Moody and, 34–35; NAACP and, 144, 245, 271; pan-Africanism and, 3, 14, 33–35, 144, 168, 206–11; Paris and, 36; Princeton University and, 244–53; propaganda and, 48; radicalism and, 249, 272; religion and, 111; riots, 2; St. Lucia and, 10–15; slavery and, 11, 45; stereotyping and, 251; two-tiered system and, 11; United States and, 10, 14–15; Vietnam War era and, 245
- Raj, K. N., 187–88
- Raj, K. R., 189
- Ramanujain, K.N.R., 186–87
- Ranis, Gustav, 101
- Read, Margaret, 52
- real democrats, 84

- Reith, Lord, 74
religion, 7, 18, 91, 244; Avoidance of Discrimination Bill and, 150–51; racial issues and, 111
Reynolds Metals Company, 202
Rhodesia, 35, 48
Ricardo, David, 24, 83, 105
Richards, Audrey, 207
Rimmer, Douglas, 145, 158, 191–92
riots, 2
Robbins, Lionel, 83; British Colonial Office and, 56, 61, 66; free trade and, 57; racial issues and, 17–25; right-wing policies of, 57
Robeson, Paul, 33–34
Robinson, E.A.G., 56
Robinson, Joan, 107
Rodney, Walter, 225
Roman Catholicism, 7–8
Rome, 102
Rosenstein-Rodan, Paul, 19, 79–80, 83, 96–97, 103, 107, 272
Rostow, W. W., 39
- Sahara Desert, 180
St. Kitts, 13, 218
St. Lucia, 6, 10–15, 218, 268, 270
St. Mary’s College, 12
St. Vincent, 218
Santo Domingo, 46
scholarships, 12–13
Schultz, Theodore, W., 85–86, 98, 101, 261, 265
Schumpeter, Joseph, 39
secretaries of government, 56–57
Seers, Douglas, 187
Seers, Dudley, 105
Sen, Amartya, 80–81, 101
Senegal, 207
Senghor, Leopold, 208
Seven-Year Development Plan, x, 179–80; Accra conference and, 187–89; Bank of England and, 190; Bogнар and, 184–89; Britain and, 184–85; cocoa prices and, 189, 193; Five-Year Development Plan and, 184; Killick and, 189–91; Lewis and, 184, 187–88; Mensah and, 185–89; National Planning Commission and, 184–86, 189; Nkrumah and, 190–92; Rimmer and, 191–92; United States and, 184–85
Shadow of Keynes, The (Jackson), 262
- Shakespeare, 12
Shaw, George Bernard, 51
Sherlock, Philip, 214, 225, 227
Shils, Edward, 207
Singer, H. W., 88n16
Skilled Labourer, The (Hammonds & Hammonds), 92
Skillings, Robert, 203
slavery, 11, 45
Smith, Adam, 24, 83, 105
Snelling, A. W., 148, 156, 180–81
“Social and Economic Planning in the Empire” (Caine & Clauson), 60
socialism, 2, 28–32
Somaliland, 62
“Some Aspects of the Flow of Capital in the British Colonies” (Lewis), 54
South Africa, 26, 35, 113
Southampton University, 216
Soviet Union, 26, 104; economic planning methods of, 179–80, 193; Five-Year Development plans of, 59, 96; manganese production and, 113; Volta River project and, 193
Stalin, 96, 104
Stamp, Lord, 21
Standing Development Committee, 153–54, 161, 170
Stanford University, 244
Stanley, Oliver, 57–61
Stanley Jevons Professor of Political Economy, 39
sterling reserves, 154–59
Stiglitz, Joseph, 28n63
Stone, Lawrence and Jeanne, 271n4
Stopford, John S. B., 38
subsidies, 100
Sunday Guardian, 234
Sunkel, Osvaldo, 191
- Tanganyika, 64, 73
tariffs, 55
Tawney, R. H., 19, 24
taxes, 55, 100
Taylor, Thomas, 214–15
Thailand, 87
“Theory of Economic Development, The” (Lewis), 39
Theory of Economic Growth, The (Lewis), 24, 76, 80, 98, 273–75; as classic, 241; education and, 213; governmental role and, 103–5; impact of, 102–8; institu-

- Theory of Economic Growth, The* (Lewis) (cont'd)
tionalism and, 263–64; investment and, 103–4; Nobel Prize committee and, 257; savings and, 103–4; West Indies and, 24
- Tinbergen, Jan, 266
- Tobago, 45, 146, 216, 218, 222, 234, 255.
See also West Indies
- Togoland, 150
- Tories, 75
- Toure, Sekou, 168, 208
- Tours, Kenneth, 131–38, 146, 152
- Toussaint-Louverture, 14, 33, 34
- Town Labourer, The* (Hammonds & Hammonds), 92
- Toynbee, Arnold, 19, 24
- Transforming Traditional Agriculture* (Schultz), 98
- Trefgarne, Lord, 73, 75
- Trinidad, 12–13, 19, 45–46, 143; Caribbean Development Bank and, 255; University College of the West Indies and, 216, 218–19, 221–22, 225, 227, 234, 236–37. *See also* West Indies
- Truman Harry, 1
- Turkey, 26
- TVA project, 59, 193, 200–201
- Uganda, 64, 104
- Undergraduate Guild of Students, 224–25 unemployment. *See* labor
- United Ghana Farmers Congress, 169
- United Gold Coast Convention Party (UGCC), 115–16, 155
- United Nations, 3, 81, 98, 272–73; Auguste and, 234; ECLA and, 79; labor issues and, 84–85; Nkrumah and, 147–48, 170–71; Special Fund for Economic Development and, 172, 215, 219, 266
- United Party, 150
- United States, 4, 6; Ghana and, 152, 158–59; Great Depression and, 17, 22, 26; Kennedy and, 203–4; Moyne Report and, 45; racial issues and, 10, 14–15; Seven-Year Development Plan and, 184–85; State Department, 275; TVA program and, 59, 193, 200–201
- University College of the West Indies, 2–4, 142, 171, 212, 214, 243; administrative structure of, 218, 226; available degrees at, 216; British Colonial Office and, 216, 220; Cato Commission and, 217, 219; economic issues of, 218–26, 236–38; educational methods and, 221–22; elitism and, 216–17; enrollment of, 218; founding of, 215–16; Lewis's resignation and, 238–39; People's National Movement and, 219; social sciences and, 214–15; staff salaries and, 215, 222–23; territorial issues and, 218–20, 226; Undergraduate Guild of Students and, 224–25; West Indies Group of University Teachers and, 225; Williams and, 216–22, 226, 237
- University of Cambridge, 17, 23, 107
- University of Ghana, 146
- University of Guyana, 254
- University of Liverpool, 37–38
- University of London, 216, 226
- University of Manchester, 4, 38–39, 72, 146, 214, 254
- University of Rochester, 249–50
- University of St. Andrews, 215
- University of the West Indies, 2–4, 141
- U Nu, 167
- Valco, 202, 204–5
- Venezuela, 26
- Vernon, J. W., 134–35
- Vietnam War era, 245
- Vile, R. J., 135
- Village Labourer, The* (Hammonds & Hammonds), 92
- Viner, Jacob, 98–99, 101
- Volta River project, x, 151–54, 164–65, 173; aluminum and, 194–97, 201–2; Black and, 202–3; British Labour government and, 194–95; CPP and, 195; final agreement on, 198; Gbedemah and, 195, 202–3; Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation and, 201–2; Kennedy and, 203–4; Lewis's methods and, 195–206; national committee for, 197–98; other financial needs and, 199–200; Padmore and, 195–96; plan of, 194; TVA program and, 193, 200–201; World Bank and, 202–3, 205
- Vusovic, P., 187
- Walcott, Derek, 12n16
- Wallace-Johnson, I.T.A., 34
- Wallis, W. Allen, 249

- War Office, 48
Watson Commission, 116–17
Wealth of Nations (Smith), 83
Weekes, 187
West Africa journal, 20, 52, 128, 163, 165, 204, 207
West African Students Union, 110
West African Trade (Bauer), 105–6
Western Mail, 52
West Indian Welfare Fund, 45–46
West Indies, ix–x, 2–10, 40, 268, 272, 276–77; Caribbean Development Bank and, 254–56, 266, 269; decolonization and, 212; disappointment of, 213; educational environment of, 10–13; export prices and, 45; free market and, 63–64; Ghanaian sterling reserves and, 155–56; independence for, 212; intellectuals of, 33–34; Irvine Commission and, 215; League of Coloured Peoples and, 3, 34–35, 47–52, 68, 75, 110, 140, 212–26, 244–45; Moyne Commission and, 44–47; nationalism and, 33; political federation of, 226–36; “precocious modernity” of, 13; slavery and, 45; Standing Closer Union Committee and, 228; University College of, 212–26 (see also University College of the West Indies); University of Guyana and, 254
West Indies Group of University Teachers, 225
West Indies Royal Commission, 44–47
Whale, P. B., 53
“When the Trustee Becomes a Partner” (Lewis), 74–75
Who’s Who, 248
Wicksell Lectures, 257
Wignaraja, P., 186–87
Williams, David, 207
Williams, Eric, 10–14, 33, 143, 235; ideologies of, 245; University College of the West Indies and, 216–22, 226, 237; West Indian federation and, 227, 229–33
Windward Islands, 45
Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, 212, 240–44, 253, 255, 265–66, 269
World Bank, 3, 151–52, 273, 275–76; Ghana and, 166, 186–87, 202–3, 205; Volta River project and, 202–3, 205
World War II era, 1–4, 12, 14, 77; British Colonial Office and, 43–44; cocoa prices and, 117; Colonial Economic Development Council and, 67; Gold Coast and, 113–14; imperial relations and, 42–43
Wretched of the Earth, The (Fanon), 14
Yale Economic Growth Center, 253
Yorkshire Post, 52
Zolberg, Aristide, 210