

Benneh and Bening in the Department Of Geograpy and Resource Development University of Ghana by Raymond Bagulo Bening

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Abstract: This narrative reflects on the challenges of a student-teacher relationship that developed into a close and enduring friendship between two lecturers in the same Department in the University of Ghana. Professors George Benneh and Raymond Bagulo Bening were often mistaken for each other because of the seeming similarity and the pronunciation of their surnames and occasionally even on documents with the full name and signature of Prof. Bening. This curious identity mix-up of names has differently impacted their shared professional experiences and these are candidly recounted in this fascinating article.

This article examines the political economy of academic relationships through the professional journeys of Professors George Benneh and Raymond Bagulo Bening of the University of Ghana. It explores how power relations, mentorship, and collegiality shape knowledge production and recognition within the academy. It highlights how the intellectual labour of junior scholars and students, both graduate and undergraduate, are absorbed into the reputational capital of senior colleagues. Marx's concept of primitive accumulation and Harvey's notion of accumulation by dispossession provide a useful framework for examining the power relations in higher educational institutions.¹

The case of Benneh and Bening illustrates how a student-teacher relationship evolved into mutual collaboration, revealing both the empowering as well as the dispossessing dynamics of mentorship in academic settings. Issues of academic integrity, intellectual property rights and professional ethics emerge as central themes, prompting critical reflection on how credit, authorship, and recognition are negotiated in higher education. The article concludes by underscoring the need for equitable academic practices that balance mentorship with fair acknowledgment of intellectual contributions.

Keywords: Benneh, Bening, Department of Geography, University of Ghana, Land Tenure in Ghana, Land Reforms in Ghana, Farming Systems in Ghana, Dynamics of mentorship, Politics of knowledge creation, Intellectual property rights, Academic integrity, Professional ethics, George Benneh. My Time My Nation.

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Student-Teacher Relationship

In 1964, I was admitted to the University of Ghana and assigned to Commonwealth Hall and Dr. George Benneh, who was also appointed a lecturer in 1964, was my hall tutor. I chose geography, history and sociology for the First University Examinations and was invited to pursue the B. A. Honours Degree programme in each subject. At the beginning of my second year, Dr. Benneh asked which subject I would offer and I said "geography". He suggested that I should check for my percentage scores in the three subjects and take the one with the highest mark. My response was: "I am more interested in geography."

The next question was: "How have you spent the prize money for the best first year student in Commonwealth Hall?". When I said I was not a winner, he was shocked. He told me that I was a contender for even a university-wide prize and again advised me to forget it and continue to work hard. The Hall authorities put up a notice announcing the prize. Subsequently, the number was increased to two or three and contribution to inter-hall sports

competitions was added as a second criterion. The motto of Commonwealth Hall is: "Truth Stands."

Prof. Benneh was an agricultural geographer and he also taught economic and political geography which I chose for my special papers. In the final year, the title of my long essay was: "The Traditional Native Agriculture of the Sissala" and Dr. Benneh was my supervisor. When I submitted my outline, the introduction and the first two sections of the essay, I was told to finish the write-up and he added that most of my colleagues had problems with preparing their outlines. I was the first student to submit the long essay without any comment from my supervisor.

During the two-week period of private study before the start of the written examination papers, I received a letter from my father informing me of the death of my senior sibling. He stressed that I should concentrate on my studies and come home after the examinations. I was confused and worried. When Dr. Benneh met me in the department he took me to his office and said I was not my usual self and asked what was wrong with me. I responded that all was well but he insisted that I was not well. When I told him I

had lost my senior sibling, he consoled me and said I should focus on preparations for the crucial final examinations. After this encounter, I settled down. His consolation and advice has made a lot of difference in my life.

On 19 July, 1967, I and Dr. Benneh, J. M. Dotse and Frank Dunyoh left Legon for my hometown, Lambussie, the location of the research for my long essay. When we passed Kumasi, Dr. Benneh informed me that the Academic Board approved the results of geography students on 18 July, 1967 and that I obtained a First Class Honours Degree. He added that he was under strict instructions from Professor E. A. Boateng, the Head of Department, not to tell me until we had passed Kumasi. A report on the release of the examination results in Legon in *The Ghanaian Times* was under the headline: “*Bening makes First Class*”.

We spent about two weeks in Lambussie measuring the size of compound farms and their crops by chain survey. That was Dr. Benneh’s first visit to Northern Ghana and I did not comprehend his motive at that time. Subsequently, he engaged two Sissala students, C. B. Vito and F. B. Kabiri, to administer questionnaires to gather statistical data from some farmers in the district with the intention to embellish my long essay for publication as the sole author. From Lambussie we visited Hamile near the Ghana-Burkina Faso boundary and passed through Tamale and Yendi to Anloga to conduct a similar survey of shallot farms in Anlo in the Volta Region.

My performance at the time earned an automatic scholarship for post-graduate studies abroad. However, I resolved to teach at my *alma mater*, Tamale Government Secondary School, for one year to enable me tutor my junior brother, Lugbe Bening, who was almost an adult, at home and send him to continue his education in a model primary school. I explained my situation to my lecturers through Dr. Benneh. My colleague and friend, Ernest K. Dumor, told me that the Vice-Chancellor was not happy with my decision to defer further studies for a year because “it is so difficult to obtain a first class”.

At the congregation in March, 1968, Prof. A. A. Kwapong named two students from the Faculty of Agriculture who obtained Second Class Upper Degrees and received the Pioneer Tobacco Company Prize. However, he did not even announce the same Company’s new Prize for a First Class Degree in the University. I attended the congregation but I was not presented because I arrived late on Friday, the eve of the ceremony, and could not obtain a gown. This was due to the late receipt of an urgent telegram from the Head of Department, Prof. E. A. Boateng. I wondered what would have happened if I had been presented!

Colleague and Friendship

Professor Benneh pursued further studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London. Professor R. J. Harrison Church was our supervisor for the PhD programme and I specialized in political geography. I was appointed a lecturer in 1971 and as a Fellow of Commonwealth Hall, we became colleagues and close friends. Indeed, he was a mentor and he got on well with most of the lecturers in the Department of *Geography and Resource Development* and the University.

In 1974, I submitted a manuscript on colonial development policy in Northern Ghana to the editor of the *Economic Bulletin of Ghana* and the editor told Dr. Benneh that his article had been accepted. He responded that: “the author is my colleague in the Department.”² After two weeks, I enquired about the status of the

article and Prof. J. C. de Graft-Johnson wrote to say that: “the article is very strong on policy and weak in statistics”.³ The article was retrieved and published *verbatim* in 1975 in the *Bulletin of the Ghana Geographical Association*, the precursor of the *Ghana Journal of Geography*.

On the advice of Dr. Benneh that I should publish some of my articles in foreign journals, I discovered that, my good friend had published my B. A. long essay virtually word for word in 1973 in the *Bulletin de l’IFAN* based in Dakar, Senegal, without my knowledge and without my permission. Dr. Benneh claimed that: “Lambussie was selected for the study because it is one of the oldest of the Sissala settlements and the farmers in the village had had little contact with agricultural extension officers. There were therefore hardly been any changes in the traditional farming practices”.⁴ My long essay was published in 1976 in the *Bulletin of the Ghana Geographical Association*.

In a similar incident, Dr. A.A. Iliasu, who taught me history in Form 4, published sections of my seminar paper relating to the Mamprusi and their immediate neighbours in 1975. My article, “Foundations of the Modern Native States of Northern Ghana”, was massaged into “The Establishment of British Administration in Mamprugu 1898-1937” in the *Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana*.⁵ My article appeared in the *Universitas* in 1975. Dr. Iliasu, a Mamprusi, who specialized in British history, was transitioning to Ghanaian history. He asked for a copy of my paper which was read at a seminar of the Historical Society of Ghana and I naively obliged. It was before I knew what Dr. Benneh had done. Dr. Iliasu’s PhD thesis on a famous British politician was published by another historian.

In 1975, the Land Administration Research Centre (LARC) at the University of Science and Technology advertised vacancies for a Deputy Director, one Senior Research and Research Officers. I applied for the position of Senior Research Officer and was invited for an interview in Kumasi and Dr Benneh was one of my referees. Surprisingly, I was offered an appointment as Research Officer on a salary lower than what I was on. One day, I entered Dr. Benneh’s office when he was with the British expatriate Director of LARC. He told me that: “the only reason you were not offered the position is that you are not Asante.” He then asked Dr. Benneh whether he was Asante and he said: “I am Brong”.

Incidentally, I received a letter in 1977 appointing me as a member of the Advisory Board of LARC without any prior consultation. I did not respond to the letter and took my sabbatical leave for the 1977/78 academic year. Gen. I. K. Acheampong was in power and the Military Advisory Council was a loose link between the junta and the soldiers in the barracks. The Council offered advice on issues referred to it by the military government, and also advised the government on issues that came to its attention.

When I informed Prof. K. B. Dickson, the Head of Department, that I would apply for promotion to senior lecturer in 1976, he asked whether I had published an article in a foreign journal. I mentioned two and he said I should submit my application to the Registrar. This reminded me of Prof. Benneh’s admonition that I should publish in foreign journals. My promotion took effect on 1 November, 1977 due to the disruption of academic work when the university students boycotted lectures in protest against the military regime.

In 1975, I was the lead advocate of the Study Group on Northern Ghana for the divestiture of lands in Northern Ghana which were vested in the Government of Ghana. I addressed a joint seminar of

the Northern and Upper Regional Houses of Chiefs, the National House of Chiefs and the Military Advisory Council in May 1975. With the support of the Chiefs all over the country and the Military Advisory Council, the lands in the North were vested in the ancestral landowners in 1979. In the course of the advocacy, the military regime decided in 1978 that “Dr. Bening should be the Commissioner of Lands and Mineral Resources”⁶. However, Prof. George Benneh was appointed as the Commissioner due to a case of mistaken identity by the emissary of Lt Gen F. W. K. Akuffo, the new leader of the junta, as we were in the same Department.

Prof. Benneh has given a vivid and interesting account of how he entered active politics in his memoir. When he accepted the appointment as Commissioner, he raised the issue of his father who had been detained by Col. I. K. Acheampong and was sick. He was immediately released. When his appointment was announced the same day in Radio Ghana news at one o’clock, I. W. Benneh sent a long congratulatory telegram to his son.⁷

When I resigned from the University of Ghana in 1978 and went to University of Sokoto (now Usmanu Danfodiyo University) in Northern Nigeria, there was a hiatus in our interactions. In August 1981, I decided to visit Prof. Benneh at his residence when he was the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Mrs. Adelaide Benneh informed me that my friend had travelled abroad. While sipping cold beer, I delivered an unpleasant message that she should inform my friend that there were allegations and rumours that he had twelve houses and I told those who alerted me that I knew he had a plot of land in Accra. I also added that it was an open secret that Flt. Lt. J. J. Rawlings was planning a coup against the government. What I did not say to Mrs. Benneh was that I had delivered a similar message to President Hilla Limann and Dr. J. S. Nabila, the Minister for Presidential Affairs, during lunch at the Castle, then the seat of government. Indeed, Dr. Limann was overthrown on 31 December, 1981.

Early in 1982, my sister, Comfort Fati Namuka, advised me not to come home because my name was being mentioned in Radio Ghana news relating to financial malpractices in the Limann administration. I was informed by a telegram in October 1982 that my father was seriously sick and he passed on in late December 1982. I came to Ghana in 1983 and in 1984 I came and performed the final funeral rites. I could not visit Prof. Benneh as I spent most of the time in Lambussie. *Notably, in spite of the claims of pervasive corruption in the Limann government no person was prosecuted for financial crimes.*

When we met at Legon, Prof. Benneh told me that in response to false accusations against him and the Ministry, he wrote a rejoinder which was unexpectedly read in Radio Ghana news at one o’clock to the discomfiture of the military-backed government. When I first met Vice-President John Dramani Mahama in 2009, I told the usher my surname and Mahama said he was expecting Prof. Benneh. I presented a copy of my book, *Ghana: Regional Boundaries and National Integration*, to him.

Professor Benneh returned to the University in 1982 and I came back in 1989. When the vacancy for Vice-Chancellor was advertised internally in 1992, Prof. Benneh, the Head of Department and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, had travelled abroad and I was acting as Head of Department. I immediately convened a staff meeting and we nominated him to contest for the position. I then signed a letter to Heads of Departments in the Faculty of Social Studies kindly requesting them to compile lists of their staff who wished to support his candidacy. Some Heads of Departments

confronted the Dean, Prof. Patrick A. Twumasi, from the Department of Sociology.

An emergency meeting of Heads of Departments was called and Prof. Benneh indicated that I issued the letter in his absence on official duty. He left the meeting and informed me that the Dean urgently wanted to see me in his office without any explanation. I went there and confirmed that I signed the letter and copied the Dean and returned to my office. The Faculty unanimously endorsed his nomination. The other two aspirants were from the Faculty of Science. The University Council recommended him for appointment as the Vice-Chancellor. I succeeded him as Head of Department. In January 1993, I was appointed Acting Vice-Chancellor of the new University for Development Studies at Tamale in Northern Ghana and I assumed office in August 1993.

Soon after Prof. Benneh assumed office as Vice-Chancellor in 1992, there was a vacancy for Pro-Vice-Chancellor. A group of academic and senior administrative staff sent Kosi Kedem, a close friend, to request me to contest for the position. He assured me of massive support among the electorate and they would campaign for me. I thanked him and the group and politely declined their request. My explanation was that I triggered the nomination of Prof. Benneh, a long-time friend, for Vice-Chancellor. I felt that the Pro-Vice-Chancellor should come from another Department or preferably a different Faculty. He accepted my stance and I apologized for disappointing them. I was not surprised when the two aspirants, who were my friends, sent emissaries to seek my support. I told the aspirant from the Faculty of Science that I had already pledged my support for Prof. G. K. Nukunya from the Faculty of Social Studies. Prof. Nukunya became the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

One day, I received a phone call from Prof. Benneh to see him urgently to discuss an important issue and I responded immediately. My friend told me that: “In spite of all my achievements, I have not written a book.” He passionately pleaded with me to assist him to do so: “If you are able to help me to write a book, when I die do not come to my funeral”. I was dumbfounded and did not respond. He then gave me a polythene bag containing two sets of all his publications in various journals; the original articles and the typed scripts. The softcopy was with the Ghana Universities Press.

At the time, Prof. Benneh was in a wheelchair and I had just started using a walking stick. In these circumstances, I accepted the challenge. When I contacted the former Director of Ghana Universities Press, Dr. K. M. Ganu, about my ordeal, he informed me that he was aware of Prof. Benneh’s burning desire to author a book. However, Professors G. K. Nukunya and P. K. Acheampong, my class mate and close friend, had indicated that they could not assist in the endeavour.

A few weeks after my meeting with Prof. Benneh, he called me to see him and he asked how far I had gone with the work. I told him I was on it. Instead of discussions on phone, he insisted on my seeing him and I always obliged. On several occasions I told him that if he continued to link his request to his passing on, I would not participate in the project. He always insisted on our having a drink: a bottle of club beer for me and he took guinness.

I carefully selected the articles for the proposed book and refined the title and modified the titles of a few chapters to conform with the title of the book. Dr. Ganu was also regularly invited by Prof. Benneh to find out the progress we were making. As the book took shape, I mentioned my long essay to Dr. Ganu and he suggested

that I should be a co-author. I told him that I had already indicated clearly under the picture of Sissala farm implements in the book that it was from my long essay.

The climax of our interactions was when Dr. Ganu told me that he was ready to go to press and I should accompany him to my friend. When he told Prof. Benneh that we came in connection with the authorship of the book, there was no response. Consequently, I politely intervened: "You published my B. A. long essay without my knowledge and without my permission". When Prof. Benneh said he indicated that the article was based on my long essay, I emphasized that: "You did not say that. Even if you said so, you still had no right to publish my essay. I was listed as a field assistant". Prof. Benneh replied: "I wrote all the other articles in the book." I calmly retorted: "A collection of articles is not a book". The section of my long essay on types of farm labour was part of another chapter in the book.

When there was no response, Dr. Ganu wrote on the cover and the title page: "George Benneh with Raymond Bagulo Bening". We left the house as quietly as we had come in. I was surprised when I received only two complimentary copies of the book. Prof. Benneh had instructed the printer to alter the authorship to: "George Benneh, R. B. Bening (Editor)". The printer effected the change on the cover but forgot to do so on the title page. What I did not say at the meeting was that I knew of the breach of my intellectual property rights in 1974. The dialogue on authorship was the lowest ebb in our relationship.

One day in 2011, just by chance, I tuned in to Metro Television's "Good Evening Ghana" programme when Prof. Benneh was talking about the forthcoming launch of his book. I immediately called Dr. Ganu to listen to him. The hostess asked how he managed to write the book and did not wait for an answer. Prof. Benneh claimed that he discovered traditional farm implements in Lambussie and intimated that attendance at the launch would be by special invitation.

A few days later, a call came through on Prof. Benneh's cell phone and Mrs. Adelaide Benneh asked whether I was in Accra, I told her I was on my way to my village and we were entering Wa, the capital of the Upper West Region. In an anxious voice she said: "Your friend asked me to inform you that the book is ready and it will be launched in two days time. As the editor you have to be there," I replied that my friend had indicated that attendance would be by special invitation and I had not received a letter. I added that: "I am now only the editor. Go to the title page and see what is there. My friend knows why that is there". Dr. K. M. Ganu was also contacted and he did not attend the launch because of earlier engagements. I pondered whether Prof. Benneh saw the picture of Sissala farm implements in the book. I also wondered whether the reviewer discussed the discrepancy in the authorship with Prof. Benneh before the launch.

At an earlier meeting, Prof. Benneh told me that he was thinking about the funding for printing the book. I said his children could help and he told me that they were helping to build his house in Berekum. I then suggested that the Agricultural Development Bank would fund the book based on my experience. I proposed that he should submit a copy of the final manuscript to the bank with the application letter for financial assistance. The Bank's support was duly acknowledged. It was during this discussion that I knew the first name of Mrs. Benneh. He jokingly said that he ended up in Adelaide in Australia.

The long journey of my essay with two authors and six different titles ended dramatically in a book written by Benneh and Bening. The chronology of the sections of the journey is shown below:

1. R. B. Bening, 1967. "The Traditional Native Agriculture of the Sissala".
2. George Benneh, 1973. "Land Tenure and Farming Systems in a Sissala Village in Northern Ghana".
3. R. B. Bening, 1976. "Land Tenure System and Traditional Agriculture of the Sissala".
4. George Benneh, 1988. "Types of Farm Labour in Northern Ghana".
5. George Benneh, R. Bagulo Bening, 2011. "Land Tenure and Farming System of the Sissala" and "Types of Farm Labour among the Sissala and the Kussasi".

A colleague in the Department, Prof. E.A. Gyasi also complained about the publication of his article by Prof. Benneh. The author's profile states that the book "covers farming techniques and traditional land tenure arrangements in all ecological zones in Ghana from Anloga on the South East coast to Lambussie on the North Western border"⁸.

I would like to leave the last words on this particular encounter to Prof. George Benneh: "I am indebted to Prof. Raymond Bagulo Bening, my former student, colleague and friend, who meticulously undertook the arduous task of editing and preparing the manuscripts for publication in this book. My health condition makes it impossible for me to undertake these tasks"⁹. *My profile was: "Raymond Bagulo Bening, the editor, . . . has published extensively in reputable local and foreign journals in addition to four scholarly books to his credit"*¹⁰. In his autobiography he expressed his gratitude to his former students and colleagues. The select few he named included Prof. Patrick A. Twumasi and Prof. Bening "who volunteered to complete the editing of my corrected essays on 'Land Tenure Systems in Ghana (sic)' "¹¹.

Conclusion

The story of my long essay is a peculiar manifestation of power dynamics of knowledge production in the Department. Prof. Boateng felt that Prof. Dickson did not respect him and Prof. Dickson also felt that Prof. Boateng "did not want him to advance rapidly in the department and wanted to stand against his promotion"¹³. Prof. Dickson also felt that Prof. Boateng was favouring Dr. Benneh. Yet he did the same thing to Doctors Benneh and Kwesi Boaten, his former student.

When Dr Benneh decided to apply for promotion to Senior Lecturer with about six articles in local and foreign journals, he had a hint that the application would be blocked by some powerful people in the Faculty, so he did not apply.¹⁴ After four or five years as a lecturer, Dr. Benneh thought he had enough publications and submitted his application but it was declined.¹⁵

According to Prof Benneh: "Interestingly, at that time the network of the Faculty was so strong that if you were not in the good books of the influential people you could suffer injustice. The challenges in advancing professionally made me to work even harder to earn my promotion."¹⁶

At this stage, it is imperative to note that Prof. Dickson was promoted Senior Lecturer with four articles in local and foreign journals and he became Associate Professor on 1st April, 1970. The same year, Prof. Dickson co-authored a book "with" Dr. Benneh: A

New Geography of Ghana.¹⁷ He claimed that he ended up writing the book and Dr. Benneh confronted him on this particular issue. Many lecturers in the University were aware of these incidents.

Dr Benneh applied when he felt that he had enough papers to warrant promotion to Senior Lecturer.¹⁸ One of the assessors chosen by Prof. Dickson was a quantitative geographer in Cambridge who discommended promotion as his papers were mostly descriptive on land tenure and farming systems.¹⁹ Dr. Benneh was belatedly promoted Senior Lecturer after publishing four more articles in foreign journals.²⁰ Prof. Dickson was on sabbatical leave and he became the Acting Head of Department in 1973, the same year he published my long essay.

Three years later, Dr. Benneh applied for Associate Professorship. After sometime, Prof. A.A Kwapong, the Vice Chancellor, told him that he was aware of the difficulties he had in advancing his career. His only advice was “to ignore the obstacles and work hard and eventually it would be obvious to all that I deserved promotion”.²¹ He told Dr. Benneh that he was travelling and he should discuss his prospects with the Registrar and that was in vain. Dr. Benneh was appointed Associate Professor in 1976 when Prof. Dickson was again on sabbatical leave and he was the Acting Head of Department.²² Prof. Benneh was eventually promoted professor in 1989 and he became a distinguished Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana.

An example of extreme misuse and abuse of power relations, mentorship and collegiality that shape knowledge creation and recognition was the blockage of the promotion of Dr. Kwesi Boaten to Senior Lecturer by Prof. Dickson at the Appointments and Promotions Committee meeting in the presence of Prof. Kwapong in 1975. Prof. Dickson, a historical geographer, initiated postgraduate studies in the Department in 1968 and he was the supervisor of Dr. Kwesi Boaten for the Master’s degree and the PhD.

Dr. Kwasi Boaten was informed by a colleague immediately after the meeting. He consulted me and I advised him to appeal to the Chairman of the University Council. He was promoted but he resigned a few years later. Prof. A. N. E. Amissah from the Faculty of Law resigned as the Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies. The ensuing contest for the deanship was a quiet and an uneventful campaign. Dr. Jones Ofori-Atta, a Senior Lecturer, was overwhelmingly elected Dean.

A google search on the electoral revolt by junior academic staff revealed the manipulation of negative acts, events and facts to distort significant historical realities to favour the establishment: “In 1975, the position of Dean was transitioning between two people: Professor A. N. E. Amissah was the Dean until some point in 1975. Professor W. C. E. Daniels became the Dean in 1975 and served until 1979.” This statement was a cover-up of wrongdoing. The election of Dr. Jones Ofori-Atta as Dean was unprecedented in Ghana.

Just four years later, on 4 June, 1979 the mutiny by junior military officers and the other ranks against the senior officers and the junta led by Lt. Gen. F. W. K. Akuffo culminated in the death of eleven Ghanaians and ten high ranking senior officers. They are two Colonels, the wife of one of them an eight Generals including three former Heads of State and Government. Unsurprisingly, many Ghanaians and the University students, who had vehemently denounced military rule and were confronted by policemen and soldiers in street protests demanded more executions.

As the coup occurred during the transition to democratic governance, the President-elect, Dr. Hilla Limann and the Civilian Commissioners appealed to Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings to stop the executions. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo the military ruler of Nigeria, a classmate of General I. K. Acheampong in military training in Ghana, stopped oil exports to Ghana and there were no further executions²³.

This narrative has provided concrete examples of the power dynamics of knowledge creation involving key actors in academia and administrators at the University of Ghana. The controversy regarding the promotion of Dr. Kwasi Boaten culminated in a successful appeal to the Chairman of the governing Council of the University. The article also demonstrates the appropriation of the intellectual property rights of students and junior scholars by senior academics and the refusal to acknowledge their contributions. It has also raised important issues relating to academic integrity, intellectual property rights and professional ethics.

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