



Centre for
Human Rights and
Restorative Justice

REFERENCES TO WOMEN

Ghana Truth Commissions

Abstract

Notes on discussions of women, as well as a list of coding themes and references to women in the Ghana Truth Commission.

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Researcher Notes

Report details:

- published in 2004
- pdf has 1611 pages
- no chapter or section dedicated to the discussion of women
- according to NVivo's text search, the word women (using stems) is referenced 292 times, representing 0.24% coverage
- after deleting references from the bibliography, notes or headers, there are **175 broad references** to women in the content of the report
- women are usually referenced in regards to the economy and their labour, as well as violence directed at them

Women are referenced in the report in the following ways:

- young men and women moving south for work hurt social cohesion and economy
- government demonetized the country's currency making peoples money useless
 - AFRC dismissed top officials and took their assets, business men and women were brutalized and imprisoned
 - being wealthy became a crime
- traders suspected of crimes were brutalized, canned, and women were stripped
- newspapers published detailed accounts of human rights abuses, such as executions, stripping of women and public flogging
- chiefs encouraged people to sell wares in urban centers but said nothing about human rights abuses committed by the AFRC
- people sold wares to market women, who if they were accused of selling above controlled prices experienced flogging or other acts of humiliation
- women were forced to strip naked and simulate sex acts
- men experienced the most violations, but women experienced sexual abuse, forced labour, head shaving or destruction of property
- women experienced rape, gang rape, sexual humiliation, and sexual extortion
- people experienced long term detentions, public humiliation and acts of indignity, torture, loss of businesses
- men and women in the armed forces need training to know they operate under civilian authority represented by President
- need better ethnic balance of men and women in the GAF
- detainees tortured and women raped
- female detainees were made to hit each other and were hit harder if they refused
- description of the categories of women: vapid, frivolous, and thoughtless women, capable and devoted women who have not developed a passion for revolution yet, and then the dedicated women apart of their cause
- market women took part in demonstrations
- women encouraged to join the revolution movement

- women wanted military training so they could learn to shoot better
- care of preschool children was a barrier to the economic and political engagement of women
- women accused of witchcraft driven out or must be de-witched ritual by a chief
- student protests, acts of vigilantism, intercepted goods, forced women into classes on good citizenship, and sometimes worked with the military
- women afraid to display wares and be harassed

Links to Data Visualization

This section contains links to all data visualization for the Ghana report.

Word Frequency Cloud

- [word frequency cloud](#)
- [excel sheet of word frequency cloud findings](#)

Word Trees

- [history](#)
- [women](#)
- [children](#)
- [youth](#)
- [forgive](#)
- [victim](#)
- [truth](#)
- [reconciliation](#)
- [land](#)

*NVivo software can only edit word trees by changing the central search term and branch sizes. Word trees includes references from bibliography, headers, and notes that cannot be edited out using NVivo software. Researchers will need to manually remove unsightly branches using editing software (e.g., paint, photoshop, etc.)

Women Coding for the Ghana Report

The following chart breakdowns the child nodes used for coding women references based on themes and discussions surrounding women in the Ghana report.

| Women | References or discussions of women |
|--------------|---|
| Colonialism | References or discussions of colonialism |
| Detention | References or discussions of detention or imprisonment |
| Economy | References or discussions of economy, labour, or employment |
| Education | References or discussions of education |
| Ethnicity | References or discussions of ethnicity, ethnic lines or tensions |
| Human rights | References or discussions of human rights, human rights violations, and civil codes |
| Legacy | References or discussions of legacy, impact or effects |
| Migration | References or discussions of migration |
| Military | References or discussions of the military and soldiers |
| Police | References or discussions of the police and police officers |
| Politics | References or discussions of politics, political parties, leaders, etc. |
| Religion | References or discussions of religion, religious leaders, and religious beliefs |
| Violence | References or discussions of violence and violent acts |

References to Women

This section contains all references to women from the Ghana report.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 183 references coded [1.54% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

3.1.3.3 This phenomenon of southward migration had devastating consequences for social cohesion and community development for the peoples of those areas as their able-bodied young men and women abandoned their homes to seek employment, and then to reside in the South.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

3.2.1.1 At the end of the Second World War the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

“tyrant” and called him and his followers “ignoble, despicable, contemptible men and women totally unfit for public office”. These were very strong words from one who had been a CPP Parliamentarian. The article and the sentiments expressed in it reflected the mood at the time.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

4.4.1.12 The policy caused a great deal of hardship, for those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food, as market women refused to accept the old notes. At the end of the three weeks, many people, especially rural dwellers, had become impoverished overnight, since all their money had become useless paper.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

4.4.2.5.3 Gen Acheampong brought Elizabeth Clare Prophet of the Summit Lighthouse of the Flame Fraternity of Southern California to Ghana to run a two-day seminar in which she expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged Ghanaians to accept Unigov because the Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Professional Bodies and the students represented God the Son, and the workers of Ghana as God the Holy Spirit. She even discovered a fourth person of the Trinity in the Mother of God, represented by the women of Ghana.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.4 The AFRC extended their “house-cleaning” to the civilian population. Many top officials were dismissed arbitrarily and their assets confiscated to the State. Some were detained in military guardrooms and others in prisons, only to be told that they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the AFRC People’s Courts. Many, especially businessmen and women, were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time, being wealthy became a serious crime, and all wealthy or successful people became targets of military aggression and victimisation.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.3.4 During this period, the newspapers gleefully endorsed and gave vivid accounts of the gross human rights abuses that occurred. Apart from the executions, there were the public flogging, especially, of market women, some stripped naked, as well as contractors and other people accused of kalabule. Some of these reports were accompanied by pictures.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.4.2 When, as a result of the price control enforcement, farmers and market women refused to sell food in the urban centers, chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the urban centers and sell them at controlled prices.

4.5.2.4.3 The chiefs failed to say anything about the execution of the senior military officers and the atrocities meted out to their subjects by the AFRC Regime, such as the public caning of, especially, women traders, arbitrary dismissals and seizure of property.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organized into Workers’ or Peoples’ Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 11 - 0.02% Coverage

5.2.0.1 Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its train significant human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed by the coup-makers, led by Col E.K. Kotoka, Commissioner of Police J.W.K. Harlley and Maj A.A. Afrifa, especially against members of Nkrumah’s security apparatus in the Presidential Detail Department (PDD), who had offered some resistance. The insurgent soldiers surrounded the block of flats, took the men, such as Ernest Kojo Nyan away, forced women such as Ekuba Eduku and children, at gun point, to leave their homes. Some of these women’s husbands had accompanied the President on his trip to Hanoi. The soldiers also shot dead some of the males, including boys, e.g George Bartels then 17 years old. Others were subjected to various forms of cruelty and molestation. They were beaten, made to crawl on their knees and to lie on the ground facing the scorching sun. Some claimed that hot tea were poured into their eyes. These incidents took place even though Kotoka, Harlley and Afrifa, leading architects of the coup, were present at Flagstaff House and the Police Headquarters where the prisoners were congregated.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

So, at the Gondar Barracks I was asked to naked myself. In fact, there, it was almost getting to about 1:00 am. I was there when they brought some women. In fact, a lot of them, they were more than twenty and the women also were asked to strip themselves naked but they were asked to perform bedmatics (simulate the sexual act) on the floor. ...

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

6.2.6.4 Table 4 shows the percentages of male and female victims of each type of violation. In all instances, the percentage of male victims is significantly higher than that of the female victims. Looking at the abduction violations, about 83 percent were male victims. There were four of the violations where the percentage of the female victims was significantly comparable to their male counterparts. These are sexual abuse (43.1%), forced sale (41.7%), destruction (36.6%) and head shaving (34.0%). These are shown in Table 4. This supports the view that many women suffered sexual abuse, forced sale of wares at controlled price, destruction of private property and shaving of heads, especially during periods of unconstitutional governments where these violations mainly occurred.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.7.1 The Commission believes that this violation deserves special mention because of the loss of self-worth and the emotional and psychological trauma that victims, especially women have to deal with: • Rape and gang rape • Interference with genitalia • Extortion of sexual favours in exchange for visitation rights • Men forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the ground / forced to push their genitals into holes • Women to perform oral sex. 177

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

a). Violation of Dignity • Stripping people naked or to near nakedness • Stripping women of their tops • Shaving of hair with broken bottles / cutting hair in rough patches

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

8.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission's work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. "Might makes right" has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, "Keep yourself out of trouble" has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political authority as represented by the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government's political representative in the Armed Forces.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.10.1 To ensure the maintenance of ethnic balance in the GAF, regional quota system for recruitment of Officers, Men and Women should be implemented. This is best facilitated by recruitment undertaken at the regional centres.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities.

8.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.12.7.2 The existing policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of officers, men and women should be implemented with consistency. In this regard, it is absolutely essential that those who lack employable skills be re-trained and thereby offered the opportunity for easy re-integration into civil life.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.12.8.1 It is strongly recommended that life in the officers' messes and the WOs, SNCOs and Other Ranks (ORs) canteens should be reactivated. This will help bring the service men and women together and thereby strengthen the esprit de corps within the

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.16.1 Officers should ensure that their relationship with Other Ranks is good. The Men and Women constituting the Other Ranks must first and foremost be treated humanely. The officer should ensure that the welfare of the service personnel and their families is well taken care of.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.22.1 With the rapid social transformation and democratic governance in our contemporary times, the Police Service must be aware of the necessity to provide good, qualitative and professional training and awareness programmes, if the personnel are to properly fulfil their mission. Training should educate Police Officers, Men and Women that he or she is the custodian of the law and not above it and it is expected of them to conduct themselves within the law.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

8.5.0.2 It therefore requires safeguards of its rights and tutelage of its responsibilities. It also, therefore, requires actors – media women and men – who know these human and social rights and responsibilities and are prepared to uphold them at all costs.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

3.1.3.3 Mining companies regularly sent agents to recruit new hands with the assistance of the District Commissioners. Although apparently desirous of ending “the career of the Northern Territories as the Cinderella of the Gold Coast”³, Governor Guggisberg did not do much to tackle the factors that produced this result. This phenomenon of southward migration had devastating consequences for social cohesion and community development for the peoples of those areas as their able-bodied young men and women abandoned their homes to seek employment, and then eventually to reside in the South.

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

3.1.6.1.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom on behalf of the colonial power, returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, The United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman. With its slogan of “Self-Government within the shortest possible time”, the UGCC

quickly attracted a large following, particularly among the educated persons, chiefs and farmers. The speed with which the party gained numbers made its proper organisation somewhat difficult for the leaders, who were mostly professionals, and therefore only part-time politicians. A member of the UGCC Executive, Ernest Ako Adjei, proposed the employment of an energetic young man he had met in England, Kwame Nkrumah, as General Secretary to do the work of political mobilisation full time. Paa Grant paid the £100 passage for the return of Nkrumah to the Gold Coast.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

3.2.1.4 There were several difficulties with the implementation of the PDA since it was based on arbitrary exercise of power, and without opportunity for judicial review. In the end many persons found themselves in prison who did not even know why they were there. There were well-known politicians as well as ordinary people. In September, 1961, the Railway Workers Union called its members out on strike. On 3rd October, 1961, fifty opposition politicians and railway union men, as well as the women, who cooked food for the striking railway workers, were detained. Some of these opposition politicians were Members of Parliament. Consequently, their detention decimated the ranks of the opposition such that Parliament became effectively a one-party affair. The repression of alternative voices was so severe that even university students who were reported to be against the government were detained. These included a Law student who had insisted that his colleagues observe a one-minute silence in memory of Dr. Danquah at a university dinner, when he died in detention in 1965.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

3.3.5.1 The use of torture against detainees in the prisons was a common feature. Detainees were subjected to beatings, to the glare of powerful lights round-the-clock or to complete darkness. Women were raped or gang-raped.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

3.5.8.1 In March, 1979, the government suddenly closed the borders and demonetised Ghana's currency. The entire country was given three weeks within which to turn in all their currency holdings for issuance of fresh currency. This policy caused a great stampede and suffering. Those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food as market women refused to accept the old notes. At the end of the period of ultimatum, many people, particularly rural dwellers, had become impoverished overnight as all their private wealth caches had become useless paper. Simultaneous with the

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

women died or committed suicide when they lost all their capital and found themselves deep in debt. The properties of many people were confiscated and there was a general feeling of insecurity all over the country.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

"tyrant" and called him and his followers "ignoble, despicable, contemptible men and women totally unfit for public office". These were very strong words from one who had been a CPP Parliamentarian. The article and the sentiments expressed in it reflected the mood at the time

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Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

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Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its trail some human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed, especially against members of Nkrumah’s security apparatus known as the Presidential Detail Department (PDD). Eye witness accounts given to the Commission have it that one of the first ports of call of the insurgents was Flagstaff House, where Nkrumah lived and the blocks of flats opposite it in which members of the PDD and their families lived. The flats were surrounded by soldiers, the

inmates brought out and the men taken away. Women and children were forced, some at gun point, to leave their homes. Some men, and even boys, were shot dead. Those who were not killed were subjected to various

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

5.2.4.7 Nana Kwasi Ketewa IV petitioned that three days after the coup, soldiers went to Nkroful in Nzema, pulled down Nkrumah's family home, attacked men and women in the village and forced them to sing profane songs in praise of the coup. Some houses were pulled down.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

In the course of the proceedings before the Commission, three of the injured, all women, were examined. They all had gunshot wounds. Subsequently, the Commission received medical reports on three of the injured, two women and a man. They are Sana Imoro, Asana Mahama and Amidu Alhassan. Sana was shot in the thigh, Asana in the left upper arm and Alhassan in the knee. Alhassan's right lower limb is amputated below the knee. He walks with a limp because of the amputation.

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

5.4.9.7 Abdul Karim Boakye-Yiadom: Petitioner's mother Afia Mansa was a Women's Organiser of the Progress Party in Asante Akim. She was a beneficiary of a loan scheme set up by the Busia government. In 1973, soldiers went to her village Komeso to recover the loan from her. She was then away from the village. The soldiers broke into her room and took away gold kept there.

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

Then tension at the military camp was as thick as a two-day old palmnut soup. Sullen-faced soldiers, itchy-fingered, trigger-happy and armed to the teeth, were everywhere, beating up men and women, old and young, so-called nation wreckers, traders, hoarders, 'kalabule' people, foreigners and God knows whom. And they did this without mercy; it was as if we were at war!

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.4 Afriyie Ibrahim and Abena Asantewaa, women traders at Kumasi Central Market, were arrested and taken to the military barracks. They were flogged and then made to weed and later scrub the bathroom of the soldiers. At the time, Afriyie was four months pregnant. As a result of the beating she had a miscarriage a month later.

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.13 Alice Koomson's 100 cartons beer were seized by soldiers in Takoradi. When she went to the military barracks to try to retrieve them, she was set upon and beaten by the soldiers. She was made to join other women who had been detained at the barracks. She was hit on the head with a boot, made to roll on the ground and with other women detainees they were made to slap one another. If they did not slap one another hard enough, a soldier slapped them to teach them how it should be done.

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.39 Joseph Suglo (now 29 years old) petitioned that in 1982 his grandmother, Banyele Gandama, and another lady, Bakozie Mwinvi, pito sellers, were arrested by soldiers who claimed that their pito was too expensive. He claimed that the women were made to roll on the ground and to drink dirty water from a borehole. Their pito was distributed to passersby without payment. The petitioner who must have been only 7 years old when the incident was alleged to have occurred did not have any witness who could support his story. Clearly, he cannot vouch for the truth of the allegation made by him.

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

We were marched into a big room where there were two long tables with soldiers of high ranks (she could tell by the stripes on their shoulders) behind them. The soldiers were then interviewing other men and women seated before them. We watched whilst those being interviewed by the soldiers were slapped from time to time by other soldiers who were standing behind them. We were made to sit on the grass in the sun from 12 to 3 pm.

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

In the guardroom were, a police M.T.U officer Inspector Antwi of Tamale, Alhaji Sumani Bukari popularly known as “Suffer to Gain”, some three Dagomba women, Mr. Abu Wemah, a magistrate at Wa and Alhaji Nuhu from Kadelso.

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.10 Kate Abbam, In the wake of the 4th June, 1979 coup, petitioner was arrested and taken to Burma Camp for questioning about profiteering by an association of market women of which she was the head. She was slapped under questioning.

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

One Tuesday in 1979, barely three weeks after Gen. Afrifa was killed, I was at the Atebubu market, when a young man approached me. He told me he wanted a tin of milk to buy. After selling to him, this young man said I had sold above controlled price and that I was under arrest. I pleaded with him but the man would not listen to me. He asked me to pack my items and follow him to the Atebubu Police Station. I did as he said. While getting closer to the police station, I saw a table standing in front of the office. There, I remembered the incident of some people who were laid on tables and beaten at Ejura. I then attempted to run away but the young man pulled out a pistol, which made me follow him. When we entered the office of the Station, there I saw about ten men, who happened to be soldiers. Some were in their uniforms and armed. Others were in mufti. These soldiers had come from the Sunyani Military Barracks. The young man reported to them that I wanted to run away. There and then, I received a hefty slap on my face, which affected my left eye for quite a long time. I met some men and women numbering about fifteen who had been arrested under similar conditions. We were layed on the table that stood in front of the station and given twenty-four lashes on the bare back one after the other. After the beating, our hairs were shaven with a broken bottle. All our items were seized and we were asked to go. I sustained some cuts at my back which were very painful.

Reference 51 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.49 Peter Alex Kwasi Oppon proprietor of Pakos Restaurant and manager of Carousel Agogo Nite Club, Takoradi was arrested and taken to Aprembo Barracks where he was questioned about how he disposed of beer received by him from the breweries. His hair was shaved off, he was slapped and badly beaten up by the soldiers who insisted he gave them to women traders to hoard.

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.52 Afua Fofie a vegetables seller at Bantama, Kumasi was arrested by soldiers and taken to the barracks where she was beaten, slapped and kicked. This was supposed to be in retaliation for a similar attack on a market queen, Nana Ama Serwaah, who had been brutalized by other soldiers on a complaint by some market women that she had caused the temporary structures from which they carried on their trade to be demolished.

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

4th June, 1979 insurrection, some soldiers in a car stopped by the roadside. They seized the ‘khebabs’ being sold by the two women and auctioned them off to passersby. After that they put the women on a table and flogged them. Shortly thereafter Abena had a miscarriage, and Adwoa’s baby, who was on her mothers back during her ordeal, fell ill and died.

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

6.11.8 Soldiers led by Sgt Quarshie arrested James Abass Japat at Daboya and forced him to go with them to Lingbinsi to show them the shop of his brother Malam Saka Tika. There they seized the goods comprising soap of different kinds, cigarettes, towels, men's and women's underwear, toothpaste and exercise books, took them to Tamale and sold them at ridiculously low prices. The soldiers took the proceeds away.

Reference 55 - 0.01% Coverage

6.11.145 Moro Nuuri was a trader in Sunyani. He sold sewing machines and clothing materials for both men and women. A group of armed soldiers went to his shop and sold out most of the goods. The rest they took away to their camp. They also took the proceeds of the sale away.

Reference 56 - 0.01% Coverage

6.12.14 Christian Kwaku Owusu was a tenant in a SHC low cost house at Ahinsan, Kumasi. In 1979 he left the premises and put two women in occupation. A committee of the AFRC called the

Reference 57 - 0.01% Coverage

Housing Rent Review Committee set up to check on sub-letting of SHC houses summoned him to appear before it. They did not believe his story that he left the premises to seek treatment for an ailment and that the two women paid no rent to him.

6.12.14.1 The Committee was entitled to disbelieve Owusu even though the women denied paying him any rent. The Committee seized the property and allocated it to someone else.

Reference 58 - 0.05% Coverage

On the way, I saw a cluster of people, some obviously affected traders and Makola mummies. They looked grief-stricken. Some moaned and cried softly, some fumed at the injustice of it all and still others were simply shocked and dumbfounded, unable to utter a word, just a deep pain in their eyes. My impression was that they would be ruined for life if they lost their goods; many were just working from hand to mouth and traded from a commission on goods they did not own. Meanwhile, the armed and mean-looking soldiers allowed nobody to even come near them much less for them to take out the little they could. The time for that had expired the previous night! By 9 o'clock, the military contingent charged to carry out the operation arrived, led by a Captain Kpani Addy with Lt. Blood Dzraku, a mate at the Institute of Journalism, as his second-in-command. The commander, wasting no time, issued verbal instructions to his men and retired to the grassy knoll at the Makola roundabout, where the statue of King Tackie Tawiah now sits. Apart from the soldiers detailed for the operation, groups of "machomen" and touts from surrounding communities like Okaishie, Tudu, Swalaba and others stood by. Armed with iron rod bars, clubs and sledgehammers, they would help break into the shops and stalls. For them, it was like Christmas time! They started from the entrance near the Central Mosque, which abutted the market. The padlocks fell apart with some well-placed shots from an AK 47 rifle. They surged inside, shooting doors open, smashing chop-boxes open with axes, pick-axes, sledgehammers, and what have you. Bales of materials, thousand of prices of textiles, Dutch wax prints, GTP cloth, fridges, TV sets, indeed all the sundry goods one expect to be sold at a leading market of Makola's type were gradually brought out and piled on the grassy knoll outside. As the goods increased, soldiers would commandeer passing cars and trucks, load them to the brim and take off – with armed guards hanging on. Where they ended up, nobody seemed to know. After a while, some of the journalists covering the operation plucked up the courage to ask from the soldiers where the goods were being taken to. We got various vague answers: The Trade Fair Site, Burma Camp, University of Legon, etc. as the newsmen kept pressing, the soldiers got belligerent. "Wetin concern you, eh? Na you go guard am?" The journalists shut up. The soldiers were getting too excitable for comfort. Some people lost their lives. Groups of men lurking around looked for opportunities to loot and whenever soldiers' backs were turned, a fast move would be made to snatch anything valuable and take off with it. Some unfortunate ones were short at by the excited, hot and sweaty soldiers when they failed to stop when ordered to. They were the collateral damage. By 2 pm in the afternoon, much of the market had been stripped of good and nothing really worthwhile remained inside. Suddenly the silent bulldozer roared to life, its engines growling like some pre-historic dinosaur that had seen its lunch meal close by. As it trundled towards the market walls with the iron chain wheels clanging on the road, the walls fell down in a heap of blocks and dust flying about. The famous Makola No1

market crumbled down. The wooden stalls snapped and cracked. A golden of dye burst open and the blood-red liquid gushed out. A nearby soldier, watching the liquid course through the debris, remarked with sarcasm: “Makola dey die, see the blood ...ha ha ha!” By the time I returned to the office to file my story, the news had already spread like wildfire. Some people said it had been destroyed because it was symbolically the heart of “Kalabule.” Good riddance, they opined. Others were as angry as could be, saying it all was nothing but petty revenge by vengeful soldiers who wanted to punish the Makola women who had in the past, allegedly insulted soldiers who insisted on buying things at the controlled prices. It was alleged that some women had even poured stored urine on some soldiers. But no matter what, to me, as an observer, it seemed to be nothing but “booty for the boys” after the June 4 Uprising. Nothing more, nothing less, period! If not, where exactly did the goods costing millions of cedis even at that time, all end up? Who benefited from them? Who was accountable for all the money

Reference 59 - 0.01% Coverage

6.13.16 Fofo Sasraku was one of the women affected by the destruction of the market. In her statement to the Commission she said:

Reference 60 - 0.01% Coverage

were looted by the soldiers who prevented the women from entering the market to retrieve their goods. It was a wanton, senseless attack on the citizens which deprived many of their livelihood. Overnight they had become poor and wretched. As Joss Aryee told the Commission in his evidence, some died, others went mad and many more became paupers. It was, indeed a traumatic experience unparalleled in the history of this nation.

Reference 61 - 0.01% Coverage

7.3.27 Adornia Baanada, Abiatekum Akalinkosa, Lamisi Apentiik, On 21st June, 1983 while Baanada, who dealt in northern smocks, Abiatekum and Lamisi who traded in millet, were sleeping in the market at Fumbisi, near Sandema during curfew hours awaiting daybreak to commence business, two soldiers accosted them and enquired of them what goods they sold. In the course of the exchanges, one of the soldiers fired a shot at Baanada hitting him in the left thigh. The bullet went through the thigh, hit his right knee, and proceeded to hit Abiatekum and Lamisi in their right legs. The soldiers emptied the pockets of Baanada and made away with the money. Other traders in the market took him and the two women to Sandema hospital. Baanada refused medical advice to undergo amputation and is now completely paralysed. Abiatekum suffers from a serious deformity of the right leg which makes it difficult for her to stand upright or walk properly. Lamisi, then eight months pregnant was left with an ugly scar on her right leg.

Reference 62 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.11 Quite often, traders who had had their goods seized were also subjected to cruel and inhuman punishment amounting to torture. Even women were not spared.

Reference 63 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.13 Margaret and John Koomson’s mother, Akua Atta Panyin, was a cooked rice seller at Busua, in Ahanta. Sometime in 1982, some men in military uniform accompanied by others who were said to be Boy Scouts, went to the village and assembled the women traders at the lorry station. They accused the women of engaging in ‘kalabule’ ie. selling goods at exorbitant prices. Akua was among the women. She was asked to remove her kaba. She was then put on a table and caned. The same treatment was given to the other women.

Reference 64 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.20 Mariatu Alhassan was arrested at Walewale on the same day Sirazu Alhassan was arrested. Mariatu and other women traders were flogged by the soldiers with their belts on suspicion of hoarding goods. Mariatu was left with scars on her buttocks and back.

Reference 65 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.22 Ama Manu, a trader, was arrested with other women traders in Koforidua. They were paraded through the streets while being forced to sing, “kalabule menyé bio”, meaning, “I shall not engage in profiteering again.” Later, they were publicly flogged.

Reference 66 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.57 Comfort Yaa Nudo was a cook at the Psychiatric Hospital, Accra. On 7th March, 1983 the petitioner and other female cooks were arrested at the hospital and taken to Gondar Barracks where they were accused of stealing food meant for patients. The women were each placed on a table and flogged with a belt. Each of them was given 12 lashes.

Reference 67 - 0.01% Coverage

So, at the Gondar Barracks I was asked to naked myself. In fact, there, it was almost getting to about 1:00 am. I was there when they brought some women. In fact, a lot of them, they were more than twenty and the women also were asked to stripped themselves naked but they were asked to perform bedmatics (simulate the sexual act) on the floor. ...

Reference 68 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.63 Amissah Nunoo, a store owner at Akim Oda, was arrested by armed soldiers who ordered him to board their vehicle. On reaching the lorry station, Sgt Kwasi Manu ordered the soldiers to beat him up. This they did with sticks until he became unconscious. Nunoo was taken to the Military Camp at Achiase where he suffered further ill-treatment. He was released after four days but re-arrested two days later and taken back to the camp. During the next eight days he was regularly compelled to undergo physical exercises and to roll on the ground. He was made to lift a large stone which the soldiers nick-named ‘Pharaoh’. His hair was shaved. While there he witnessed brutalities being meted out to other detainees. Some were beaten up or mercilessly flogged. Two women who were alleged to have sold palm oil above the control price were stripped naked and caned.

Reference 69 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.1 About a week after the 31st December, 1981 coup, N and other women bread bakers in Accra were arrested in the middle of the night and taken to Gondar Barracks. They were questioned about their sources of supply of flour. Later, when she asked to be permitted to go outside to pass urine, a soldier accosted her and told her not to make any noise on pain of being shot. The soldier then brought out his penis and demanded that she put it in her mouth and suck it. She, reluctantly, complied with the soldier’s order, after which he let her go.

Reference 70 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.2 Afia Samiah, After they had seized 400 bags of flour she was conveying to Akyem Manso for her Bakery Association, soldiers at the Weija Barrier in Accra made Afia who was eight months pregnant strip naked in the presence of her husband’s nephew for an examination to see if she was indeed pregnant, claiming that women feigned pregnancy to hide their misdeeds.

Reference 71 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.1 Yaa Animah was arrested by a militiaman, Kennedy Maccoy, also known as Segbawu. Her crime was that she was going about in the streets hawking cloths. Segbawu took her to Gondar Barracks. According to Yaa, she was beaten and detained in the guardroom. Later, she and other women were taken to the sea-side and made to carry sand. Segbawu, who gave evidence before the Commission, admitted that he saw her performing forced labour as sand carrier.

Reference 72 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.54 On 7th February, 1990 Christian Afaglo was arrested on an allegation that he had collected 20,000 bags of cement in the name of the 31st December Women's Movement at Klikor in the Volta Region and brought to the Castle, Osu, Accra. His hair was shaved and he was

Reference 73 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.146 Afia Nana and her mother, Afia Nyamekye, were arrested by soldiers at New Edubiase, Ashanti Region, for allegedly hoarding cloths. They were kept in cells at the Police Station for 3 months after which they were taken to the lorry station and caned. Afia Nana was stripped to her underwear. Both women were left with bruises on their bodies. After the caning, the two women were made to hold their ears and leap frog to the Police Station. At the station, their hair was shaved off with broken bottles and a soldier hit the petitioner on the eye with his belt.

Reference 74 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.13 Regina Alarah, was Women's Organiser for the PNP in the Greater Accra Region. On the overthrow of the Limann Administration, she was arrested and detained for two months.

7.8.14 Elizabeth Neeney Quao was Women's Organizer of the PNP in the Krobo Constituency. After the 31st December coup, she was arrested and detained in various police cells and prisons for four months.

Reference 75 - 0.01% Coverage

7.9.39 Sarah Araba Asiedu was the wife of Sgt John Asiedu of the Ghana Army. Sarah, also known as Ayesha Asiedu, and other women, among them, Nana Frema, wife of W O I Ernest Duncan Marfo, formed the Armed Forces Wives Committee (AFWC). The Committee engaged in baking bread for the Army with flour supplied by the Supply Depot. In April, 1985, Ayesha and Nana Frema, the leading lights in the AFWC were arrested and charged with embezzling funds of the Committee. They were tried by a public tribunal, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Ayesha was in prison from 25th March 1987 to 24th July, 1992.

Reference 76 - 0.01% Coverage

Barichisu Yussif and other women went to Techiman market to sell their goods. Barichisu had 12 bags rice. While there soldiers came and seized the goods of the traders and took them to Sunyani. The loss of the 12 bags crippled her business.

Reference 77 - 0.01% Coverage

Esi Mansah and her friend, Adwoa, lived at Abura Dunkwa. They traded in maize which they bought from the Brong Ahafo Region and sold at Mankessim, Central Region. In 1983, they went to Badu near Wenchi and bought 90 bags of maize. While conveying them to Mankessim, they were stopped by policemen who took the maize to their barracks in Sunyani. For fear of being molested the two women abandoned the maize and returned home.

Reference 78 - 0.01% Coverage

Sarah Aikins, a bread baker living at Burma Camp, entered into partnership with the Armed Forced Wives Association, an affiliate of the 31st December Women's Movement, to bake bread for the military. She bought a mixer at a cost of ₵29,000. She also bought an electric motor at a cost of ₵14,000. When, after one year, the partnership arrangement fizzled out, soldiers went to her home and dismantled the mixer on the ground that it was paid for by the Association. However, receipts presented to the Commission support Sarah's case that she bore the cost.

Reference 79 - 0.01% Coverage

Adamu Kabanya In 1965 the petitioner's mother, Asana Wala, was allocated a plot near the Old Market Square, Wa to build a structure for trading purposes. A condition of the offer was that the plot was to be developed within three years/ Asana died and the property came into the hands of the petitioner. In 1972 he applied for and obtained a permit to build on the land. As a PNC branch chairman he fled the country after the 31st December, 1981 coup and

became a refugee in Burkina Faso. All this time he had not built on the land. Subsequently the land was taken from him a building put up to house a 31st December Women's Children's Day Care Centre. Having broken a condition of the lease to build within 3 years, the petitioner can hardly complain of the reversion of the land to government and its re-allocation.

Reference 80 - 0.01% Coverage

James Kwasi Tega and one other, Adjei-Twum, spent their period of National Service working for the 31st December Women's Movement. On completion of their service Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, President of the Movement, sought to retain their services on a permanent basis. On 23rd September, 1987 she wrote a letter to the Chief of Staff, Burma Camp, Accra to request for their services. She said:

Reference 81 - 0.01% Coverage

Gordon Adarkwa-Yiadom a police constable stationed at Bechem, Brong Ahafo and another arrested three women and placed them in cells at Brosankro police station. The women leveled charges of assault and extortion against them. On a report being made to the Police Headquarters, the petitioner was tried at a Service Enquiry. The petitioner left the country for the Ivory Coast. On his return he was put before a public tribunal which found him guilty and sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Having regard to his conviction the petitioner's dismissal was proper.

Reference 82 - 0.01% Coverage

Martin Mutuo Bugu In 1988, the petitioner, a resident of Tumu was banned by the Regional Secretariat of the GPRTU, Wa from operating his commercial vehicle for one year for refusing to release the vehicle to convey dancers to grace the occasion of a visit to Tumu by Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, wife of the Chairman of the PNDC and President of the 31st December Women's Movement. Thus, the petitioner was banned from earning a living for one year.

Reference 83 - 0.01% Coverage

1.3.5.1 The nature of service in the Armed Forces requires strong and agile young people to fill the ranks. Consequently, the institution has to shed its personnel when they are no more able to fulfil the rigorous demands of life within the service. Infantry battalions constitute the major part of Ghana Armed Forces and embody the largest number of servicemen and women whose skills are mostly associated with weapons. The discharged or released personnel, therefore, tend to be in the prime of life and are consequently not marketable in civilian life. Such personnel have had to find jobs as security men, with the attendant loss in prestige and self-esteem. They have not been able to maintain their standard of living and have rapidly degenerated,

Reference 84 - 0.01% Coverage

1.3.5.2 This situation poses a serious risk to the nation as reintegration becomes a problem for these servicemen and women. It thus becomes imperative that they be provided with skills, through resettlement programmes to make them employable in civilian life, following their release from active service.

Reference 85 - 0.01% Coverage

especially after the 1948 disturbances. In 1952, a specialised squad of twelve policewomen was formed to deal with cases of juvenile delinquency and offences committed by women. A new unit known as the Police Reserve Unit was formed after the 1948 disturbances.

Reference 86 - 0.01% Coverage

occupation group refused to leave. There were many deaths and injuries, including women and children. The numbers of casualties were put variously as 23 dead and 41 injured³⁸ and 36 dead and forty-one injured.³⁹ 21 others were arrested and detained in prison for up to 21 days.

Reference 87 - 0.02% Coverage

1.17.2.2 The state of the economy and social life were so run down, that a chit system for release of commodities from the factories and warehouses was developed. This was a mechanism for ensuring that only people with valid chits could obtain the commodities, so as to protect the price control system. The chit-system, however, got so corrupted that only persons with connections to highly-placed officials and managers of Commercial Houses could obtain such chits. These persons then turned round and re-sold the goods, or even the chits themselves, at many times the control price. The system, therefore, bred untold corruption, influence-peddling and moral decadence, with consequent hardship to the eventual consumer. Kalabule, the term for corruption and profiteering from selling goods above official prices became the order of the day, as briefcase-toting young men, and black hand-bag wielding young women claiming to be “businessmen and women” with no fixed business addresses appeared on the scene. The term “middleman” became synonymous with a person who was cheating both the producer and the consumer by buying at low prices and selling at extremely high prices, thereby making inordinately high profits. Many of the nation’s top academics and professionals left the country as economic refugees.

Reference 88 - 0.01% Coverage

1.19.3.3 The entire country was given three weeks within which to turn in all their currency holdings for issuance of fresh currency. This policy caused a great stampede and suffering. Those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food as market women refused to accept the old notes. As everyone rushed to exchange the old cedis for the new before the deadline, there was a great rush to the banks, and personnel of the Security Services detailed to keep order, used whips and even live ammunition, to keep order in those long queues at the banks. A number of persons were killed or wounded by such security personnel.

Reference 89 - 0.01% Coverage

1.20.6 These complaints were not to be taken lightly. Indeed, at this time, women who possessed VW Golf cars were subjected to obscene catcalls as the impression gained ground, even in the civilian population, that those vehicles were the product of their immoral associations with Senior Military Officers. These complaints of the

Reference 90 - 0.01% Coverage

soldiers were also borne of the belief that the Head of State was wasting the country’s resources on his “young women” who kept him too busy for him to concentrate on issues of governance. These feelings of deprivation as well as envy, fuelled disaffection within the Security Services, and it was not by accident, that “Mr” Acheampong was asked to explain his immoral lifestyle at a press conference, two days before he was executed by firing squad.

Reference 91 - 0.01% Coverage

1.23.3.6.2 In the general civilian population, businessmen and women suspected to be cronies of the earlier military regimes and consequently civilian collaborators of the Senior Military Officers, or just persons who appeared to be affluent or well-heeled, were attacked as being the cause of the nation’s economic woes. Some of these were hauled off to prison, or put before the People’s Courts that had been set up all over the country, and subjected to questioning which turned out to be a trial that ended them in prison. Many of these were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time,

Reference 92 - 0.01% Coverage

1.23.4.2 Impromptu road blocks were set up throughout Accra and other parts of the country. Civilians who were stopped at these roadblocks, and with rifles pushed into their faces, were asked: “Are you part of the problem or part of the solution?” Crude, humiliating, degrading, inhuman treatment and arbitrary torture were meted out to people believed to have committed various kinds of offences. These included, caning of people, especially traders (often after having been stripped virtually naked), detentions and dismissals from workplaces. The newspapers reported these incidents rather gleefully during this era. In short, the social class that was perceived to have wrecked the nation, ie those above 40 years of age, traders, Senior Military Officers, businessmen and women, were to be

eliminated. Indeed, it was reported, and the Commission received evidence, that there was a list of 207 Senior Military Officers to be executed.⁵⁹

Reference 93 - 0.01% Coverage

1.24.3.3 The Officer Corps had also been gripped with the fear of Other Ranks to the extent that officers could not exercise their normal leadership roles over their men and women for fear of incurring their displeasure and subsequent retribution which

Reference 94 - 0.01% Coverage

1.25.4.3 The WDCs/PDCs operated the “People’s Shops” in residential areas, and at the work-places, they collected essential commodities from distribution centres for allocation to their co-workers. Many who received goods at control prices turned round and sold some of their allocation at Kalabule prices to market women. However, on the swoops at the markets for price control checks, some of the women traders, who may have obtained their supplies from allocations to members of Security Services, were among those who fell victim to the molestation, flogging and other acts of humiliation and degrading treatment that were meted out to such traders.

Reference 95 - 0.01% Coverage

1.25.6.2 Traders and businessmen and women lost their capital, and many families became impoverished overnight. It was a great loss for Tamale in particular, and the Northern Region in general.

Reference 96 - 0.01% Coverage

1.25.12.1 There were several instances of retirement of officers and discharge of men and women from service which did not follow the approved procedures for release. Officers were not served with the notification for “Intended Release” which gave them the right to respond to, and accept the reasons for their release, and other ranks were summarily discharged without having the opportunity of being interviewed by their Commanding Officers, who would have informed them of the reasons for their discharge.

Reference 97 - 0.01% Coverage

16. The sixth category is especially important women. They can be divided into three main groups. First those frivolous, thoughtless, vapid women whom we shall ... to use the third and fourth categories of men. Second women who are ardent, capable, devoted but who do not belong to ... because they have not yet achieved a passionless and austere revolutionary understanding: these must be used like the men of the fifth category. Finally there are women who are completely on our side- i.e. those who are wholly dedicated and who have accepted our programme in its entirety. We should regard these women as the most valuable of our treasure; without their help we would never succeed.

Reference 98 - 0.01% Coverage

Leader of the Opposition, and Dr J. B. Danquah, the doyen of Ghana politics, were detained. The number included the market women who had provided food free of charge to the striking workers.

Reference 99 - 0.01% Coverage

5.2.2 The reactions to the verdict caused some alarm. On the political front, the AttorneyGeneral, Batholomew Kwaw Swanzy, exhibited the displeasure of the Executive by holding a press conference at which he attacked the Judges for the decision. This was an unusual step to take as by this act, the Attorney-General, the titular head of the Bar, had moved the case from the courts to the bar of public opinion. Not surprisingly, there was a protest march to the Supreme Court Buildings by members of the public made up largely of “members of Workers Brigade, Market Women’s Organizations, Young Pioneers, Cooperative[sic] Societies, the Trades Union Congress and high-ranking CPP officials.”⁴³

Reference 100 - 0.01% Coverage

3.0.5 The history of radio and television as state-owned monopolies provides a critical background to understanding the peculiar role every government of Ghana exacted from GBC employees. Indeed, until the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Decree, 1968 (NLCD 226), was passed to turn the Ghana Broadcasting Service into a public corporation in 1968, the Civil Service Act governed the GBC. Accordingly, the men and women who worked at the GBC as journalists perceived themselves as civil servants, serving the government of the day. It was not until 1996, three years after the restoration of democratic governance under the Fourth Republic, that the airwaves were liberalized, allowing for private participation in radio and television broadcast in Ghana. This state of affairs meant that it was largely, but not exclusively, government-controlled GBC and their press counterparts which were complicit and/or resistant to the illegitimate actions of unconstitutional governments.

Reference 101 - 0.01% Coverage

Ghanaians bowed the knee and fawned on men and women who had political power, and even government departments feared to ask those political aristocrats to pay their bills.

Reference 102 - 0.01% Coverage

Naturally, those of no influence, the hardworking men and women had to carry the burden of the politicians and their accomplices on their shoulders; and so the smiles and laughter of Ghanaians fled and workers went about their daily work with unsmiling faces.

Reference 103 - 0.01% Coverage

Today, awakening Ghanaians know that the tyrant and his followers are not the best type of people in the community. Their greed, cruelty, cowardice and callous indifference to pain and suffering show them to be what they really are – ignoble despicable contemptible, men and women totally unfit for public service. Their sole motive in pushing themselves into political power was gain and profit.

Reference 104 - 0.01% Coverage

Several hundreds of workers, market women and various youth organisations yesterday staged a massive demonstration in Accra to condemn the Ghana Bar Association's call for a return to civilian rule in the country by 1978. The demonstration was also in support of the proposed Union Government.¹²²

Reference 105 - 0.01% Coverage

3.9.3.8 Apart from professional abuse, GBC workers were known to have also suffered physical and psychological abuses, sometimes from the near-permanent presence of armed police/military presence on the premises of the GBC, or at the hands of military personnel posted to the GBC. Women staff have reported instances of sexual abuse by soldiers. It was noted that in 1983/84, a medical report to the Director-General indicated extensive cases of hypertension as well as anxiety symptoms or psychiatric disorders, among GBC staff at Broadcasting House.

Reference 106 - 0.01% Coverage

5.10.2.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom, on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning and marketable skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 107 - 0.01% Coverage

5.11.2.2 On 1st May, 1961, President Nkrumah informed the nation that he had taken over the post of General Secretary of the party, at the request of the Central Committee of the Party. He further announced that as from that date, Regional Commissioners would become the Regional Secretaries of the Party in their respective regions, whilst redesignating the Regional Secretaries of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), United Ghana Farmers' Council (UGFC), National Co-operative Council (NCC), National Council of Ghana Women (NCGW), as Assistant Regional Secretaries.⁴⁹ Thus, the named organizations became merged into the party structure, and this was, in turn, merged with the government's structure.

Reference 108 - 0.01% Coverage

69 Even Accra Market Women, who were regarded as arch supporters of the CPP Government, denounced the government and pledged unflinching support to the NLC.

Reference 109 - 0.01% Coverage

5.14.2.1 Market women in Accra and Kumasi took to the streets, demonstrating in support of the NRC, chanting anti-PP slogans. The women paraded through the principal streets bearing placards, some of which read: "Busia's Democracy is a sham", "Afrifa

Reference 110 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2 THE 31ST DECEMBER WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

5.16.2.1 It has been stated that no "analysis of the relation between the State and Women in Ghana would be complete without a consideration of the 31st December Women's Movement."⁹³ This statement is no exaggeration as the role of the movement is wound up with the course of the 31st December "revolution."

5.16.2.2 On 15th May, 1982, a new women's organization, the 31st December Women's Movement was launched by Flt Lt Rawlings at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra. In his address, Flt Lt Rawlings was reported to have said: Ghanaians could solve their problems if they would put an end to the habit of making the woman responsible for only bringing up children in the home. This habit, he noted had forced women to turn to 'kalabule' and trading because they could not feed their children... Flt Lt Rawlings hoped that with the formation of the movement, there was no doubt that a genuine and real revolution was taking place.⁹⁴

5.16.2.3 Formed to be the "Women's wing of the revolution", women were advised to join the revolution and fight alongside the men and be prepared to die in defence of the motherland.⁹⁵ The logo of the movement was a young woman holding a gun above her

⁹³ Takyiwaa Manuh, "Women, the State and Society under the PNDC" in GHANA Under PNDC Rule, E. Gyimah-Boadi (ed) CODESRIA BOOK SERIES, p.176, at p. 185.

Reference 111 - 0.01% Coverage

head with her left hand. The women wanted to be given military training so that they could shoot just as effectively as men, and so the women called upon the PNDC "to institute military training for them too so they could fight alongside their menfolk to defend and rebuilt [sic] the nation."⁹⁶

Reference 112 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.5 The Movement (known as the DWM) began to spread across the country, using the network of queenmothers for its membership drive. By 1990, it was represented in every region, district and even locality. This massive drive, was said to be on account of the exposure that the First Lady, Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, the DWM's President had, on a visit to Cuba in 1983 to visit women's organizations.⁹⁸ Credited with being the turning point in the life of the DWM, the visit to Cuba exposed the political advantages that an organization of that nature carried when represented at the remotest village level, in the country. Indeed, to mark the 5th anniversary of the 31st December revolution, 18 branches were inaugurated at the same time at Cape Coast.⁹⁹ According to Takyiwaa Manuh:

Reference 113 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.6 The DWM abandoned its initial militant approach and began to tackle projects aimed at providing income-generating resources for its members. It described itself as “a broad based development oriented Non Governmental Organisation which aspires to achieve these objectives through the effective mobilisation of women.”¹⁰¹ With its political clout, it soon had tentacles in every facet of economic activity. It became involved in a bakery project at Burma Camp, that had allegedly been begun on the initiative of some soldiers’ wives. The DWM wrestled the project from them, and took over the baking of bread for the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF). Soon a contract for the supply of kenkey with the GAF was also secured.

Reference 114 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.9 With their involvement with women, it rapidly became clear that one of the major concerns and therefore the major obstacle to women’s participation in activities, economic or otherwise, was the welfare of their pre-school children. Therefore, in 1986, the DWM began to open Day-Care Centres all over the country and encouraged their branches to put up structures to serve this purpose.¹⁰³ At these day-care centers, preschool education was subsidized.

Reference 115 - 0.01% Coverage

championing the economic empowerment of women. It also facilitated the participation of women in small-scale income generating activities through the establishment of day nurseries which enabled women to free themselves of childcare to participate in entrepreneurial activities.¹⁰⁶

Reference 116 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.11 Relationship With National Council On Women And Development (NCWD)

5.16.2.11.1 In March, 1982, an activity organized by NCWD was picketed by a group of women, calling themselves “Concerned Women of Ghana”. In truth, these young women were activists of the nucleus group that became the DWM. The take-over of NCWD was therefore on the agenda right from its formation, and so it was not surprising that eventually, DWM used its immense political clout to get its members into the leadership of the NCWD.

Reference 117 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.11.3 In 1986, the Governing Council of the NCWD, chaired by Prof Florence Dolphyne of the University of Ghana, was dissolved and an Interim Management Committee (IMC), with Mrs. Selina Taylor, a member of DWM, as its chairperson. Later, Mrs. Gertrude Zakaria-Ali, a founding member of the DWM, became the NCWD’s Executive Secretary. Other members of the DWM assumed various roles and ensured that the once-vibrant NCWD became a quiet little government organization, advising the government on women’s issues. By 1989, the NCWD had become completely emasculated by the DWM, and it was probably because of its statutory nature that it was permitted to exist, and not fully absorbed into the structures of the DWM.

Reference 118 - 0.01% Coverage

It is believed that through the organization and its President, members gained the ear of the Head of State. Petitions and appeals against injustice are referred to Mrs. Rawlings in the sure knowledge that if the case is strong enough, and the allegations of injustice or corruption firmly founded, the details will be passed on to her husband. Then woe betide the wrong-doer as the Head of State, with his customary vigour, activates the full process of law. Similarly it is feared that the converse is also true and that the 31 December Women’s Movement is the eyes and ears of the Head of State.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁷ National Council on Women and Development Decree, 1975 (NRCD 322). ¹⁰⁸ Shillington, p.156.

Reference 119 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2.11.6 The perception of the DWM as the only recognized national women’s organization was given form and substance by the appointment of some of its members to district assemblies as government nominees. Wherever

there was a requirement of representation for women, the DWM was the body that supplied candidates and so it had representation on many committees and bodies dealing with issues affecting women, children and the community. Prominent members of the DWM usually filled the slot for women on government delegations travelling abroad. The DWM was even reputed to be the official body administering scholarship schemes for women, especially to countries of Eastern Europe and Cuba.¹⁰⁹

5.16.2.11.7 The DWM also had affiliate bodies. Some of these were: • Accra Markets Associations; • Regional Administration Staff; • Zion Women's Union; • West E P Church Women; • Battor Women's Union; • Murtarmar Women's Association; • Financial Institutions (Ladies' Clubs); • Police Wives Association; • Prisons Wives Association; • Armed Forces Wives Association; • Fire Service Wives; • Achimota Brewery Ladies Club; • GNATLASSs (Ghana National Association of Teachers Ladies' Associations); • Dzodze Women's Union; • Tsui Shitoo Alajo GBC; • Beverages and Dispensers and Shacks [sic] Association (BEDSA); • Information Ladies Club; • Departmental Stores (Ladies' Club); • Nurses Association; • Media Ladies club; • Power Queens Club; • Ghana Hairdressers and Beauticians; • Accra Zonal Co-operative Bakers Union Ltd; and • Prison Officers Wives Association¹¹⁰

Reference 120 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.11.8 In 1988 and 1992, a majority of the women who were elected to the District Assemblies and Parliament respectively, were those with strong links to the DWM as the DWM had created opportunities for women's participation in politics at the local level.¹¹¹

5.16.2.12 Funding Of December Women's Movement

Reference 121 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.3.1.1 Workers, farmers, fishermen, drivers, market women all began to declare their support for the revolution.¹¹⁴ The Greater Accra Branch of the National Canoe Fishermen Council also organized a demonstration to re-affirm the unflinching loyalty of the fishermen to the PNDC and the People's Revolution.¹¹⁵ When as usual, Makola Market

¹¹¹ Beatrix Allah-Mensah, *Women in Politics and Public Office in Ghana 1993-2004* Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Accra, 2004, p.12 (forthcoming).

Reference 122 - 0.01% Coverage

Women also went to the Burma Camp too, to demonstrate in support of the revolution but were, ominously, chased out by soldiers.¹¹⁶ Soon, anger began to mount against the market women for increasing their prices.¹¹⁷

Reference 123 - 0.01% Coverage

6.5.1.13 The police beat up the students, staff and even kitchen women in the dining halls indiscriminately. Several students were brutally assaulted and had to be rushed to the University Hospital. The university was closed that day and students were sent down after a two hour notice. The students suffered great hardship as there was no transportation and the university authorities were insisting that the students were to leave the campus or they would be forced out by the police. The academic year suffered great disruption. These events affected the two other universities at Kumasi and Cape Coast and therefore, all the universities were closed.

Reference 124 - 0.01% Coverage

those of UST the previous day. The students protested against the punitive measures being adopted by Nigeria and other countries in their protest against the measures adopted by the AFRC to do its "house-cleaning". The students chanted war songs and carried placards bearing various inscriptions such as "Shut up Nigeria", "Expose British hypocrisy", "Let no nation stand in our way", "Hands off Ghana Imperialists", "Down with isolationist policy", "Graphic against the revo", "Petrol or no petrol the revo must continue", "People of Ghana don't bow to external pressure", etc. The students then went to various places to present protest notes to the following foreign embassies and organisations: the Nigerian High Commission, American Embassy, GBA, the Judiciary and the Graphic Corporation. The students were also reported to have declared their further intention of presenting similar notes to the Embassies of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Benin, Togo and those of the European Economic Community

(now EU) countries. They also named the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Makola Women's Union as organizations they were upset with for their criticism.

Reference 125 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.3.5 The newspapers reported further that, as "the students trooped to the city centre they were cheered and joined by onlookers including market women, workers and children." The demonstration ended up at El-Wak stadium where they were addressed by Flt Lt J.J. Rawlings and other AFRC members. At the El-Wak Stadium, they demanded that Miss Elizabeth Ohene, Acting Editor of Daily Graphic should be dismissed for her

Reference 126 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.5.15 Students in various parts of the country were reported assisting in various ways to achieve the objects of the revolution. In a 2nd August report in the Daily Graphic, students were reported to have worked for five hours, helping to harvest some corn on the farms of Mankoadze Commercial Farms at Gomoa Abaasa. The harvesting group numbering over 200 students and 370 women volunteers from Mankoadze village, was under the Command of Fg Offr J M K Akom-Mensah AFRC representative at Swedru. The group of volunteers was later joined by about eighty "queue contractors" i.e. conscripts who had been rounded up in different parts of Swedru town for being in queues because queues breed kalabuleism which the AFRC wanted to discourage."⁸⁸

Reference 127 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.1 Students were reported to be engaged in field operations with uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces. In the Daily Graphic was a report that a combined team of students and Border Guards had impounded one hundred and ten cartons of fish allegedly being hoarded in a cold store at Kaneshie, Accra. The owner was arrested and taken away for questioning. The leader of the students was named as Alex Asare, and he was interviewed as to the circumstances of the arrest and seizure of the fish by L/Cpl Osei Owusu. The same group also intercepted a mummy truck carrying fourteen cartons of fish without any waybill. The fish was seized, sold to the public at the controlled price of ₵4.00 a kilo and proceeds paid to the owner.⁹⁰ A similar report from Kpando indicated that a combined team of army personnel and students had impounded ten truckloads of fish and that nineteen women had been arrested. The newspaper reported that the students had also taken the women to a nearby classroom and given them more than six hours of lectures on good citizenship.⁹¹

Reference 128 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.3 These reports demonstrated the extent of student vigilantism. However, there were muted protests as the following report from Tema demonstrated: the report was to the effect that the activities of the students caused some anxiety and concern among members of the public. Students were accused of harassing market women and thus causing a food shortage which was described as "artificial" because the women were afraid that if they displayed their wares, "they would be subjected to humiliation at the hands of their children [i.e. students young enough to be their children]." The report went thus:

Reference 129 - 0.01% Coverage

assignment with restraint so as not to scare food sellers from bringing their wares to the markets. Egya Ansah, General Secretary of the Tema Voluntary Club said much as the public appreciates the efforts of students in enforcing price control as their contribution to the success of the revolution, the mode of operation of some of them was scaring the women from bringing their wares to the market places for sale. Complaints have been made to the club at Tema that some students dictated their own prices and that when those prices were not complied with, the sellers were harassed. This Mr. Ansah said had resulted in food sellers being reluctant to display their wares for fear that they would be subjected to humiliation at the hands of their children.⁹³

Reference 130 - 0.01% Coverage

and claims of Almighty God. Moreover, it seems that the movement confuses the work and example of a great man with divine acts which are unique in history. The incipient atheism is quite foreign to the traditional concepts of

African Personality. Surely it is our duty to ask that some consideration be given to convictions of loyal citizens of Ghana who, by virtue of their Christian Faith, desire that nothing shall hinder their children from growing up to be loyal and faithful Christian men and women. Is there a finer basis for citizenship than this? 26

Reference 131 - 0.01% Coverage

7.7.8.2 Despite the stated objects of the association, Scouts joined the revolutionary organs in activities of law-enforcement. Without proper authority, they began to enforce curfew regulations and to engage in acts of vigilantism. In rural communities, they were accused of harassing traders and were involved in the policing of curfew-compliance, the enforcement of price controls leading to the locking out of women from markets,⁶⁶ whipping of market women, and enforcement of sanitation laws of district authorities. At the Border areas, they joined in border patrols to help check anti-smuggling activities. Indeed, some saw themselves as, and acted the part of, a uniformed branch of the PDCs and Students and Youth Task Force.

Reference 132 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.3 Other youth groups that were meant to provide moral training for young people, such as the Boy Scouts, corrupted their mission and perverted their existence by joining in activities that resulted in the perpetration of human rights abuses on the communities in which they operated, particularly against women traders.

Reference 133 - 0.01% Coverage

8.8.1.4 In reaction to the price control enforcement exercise, farmers and market women refused to sell food items in the urban areas. The chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the market centres and sell them at control prices. Some of the chiefs supervised the sale of foodstuffs at the Kwahu District in the Eastern Region.⁶⁷ In the Central Region, Nana Mbrah V, Omanhene of the Oguaa Traditional Area, visited a number of villages to educate the farmers and market women on the need to send their goods to the market and sell at reasonable prices.⁶⁸ In Accra, the Ga Mantse, Nii Amugi II, also appealed to market women in Accra and its environs to forget about any molestation they might have suffered soon after the 4th June Uprising, and bring out their wares for sale at control prices.⁶⁹

Reference 134 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.4.3 In all the known ritual murders tried in the courts, women have been conspicuously missing in the list of alleged perpetrators. There was, however, one instance in which a woman was involved, and in which the victim was a woman.¹⁵

Reference 135 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.5.2. Trokosi practice is now mainly regarded as a means of averting the wrath of the gods. This is done by invoking the gods for mercy, in cases where an offence has been reported to the shrine. It is also a traditional judicial system, but one fraught with serious human rights violations, as the practice involves the incarceration and abuse of innocent young women. The practice of Trokosi is now recognized to be akin to slavery. The predominant modern view is that the Trokosi system is obnoxious, inhuman and a violation of the human rights of the persons involved, and therefore must be stopped.²⁰

Reference 136 - 0.01% Coverage

Belief in witchcraft is widespread in Ghana. People are sent to shrines to be “dewitched” after being accused of being witches, often by their close relations. Sometimes, the formal “outing” of a witch is done by a fetish priest(ess) of a shrine in the locality. The practice of ostracising such persons from their community, and confining them in hopes of eliminating their evil influence, has been identified as a cultural practice in parts of northern Ghana. In Gambaga and Gnaani in the Northern Region, the site of two major Witches’ Camps, there are to be found, people, mostly women, who have been chased out of their communities for practising witchcraft. On arrival at the camp, they are sent to the chief or the elder, who performs rituals on them to “de-witch” them. Thereafter, they are absorbed into the community, and although permitted to return to their original homes if they so desire, the

hostile social milieu and stigmatisation, discourage such re-entry. Most of these women are poor and elderly women, and the practice removes them from the support, financial and material that old age requires. This therefore violates their right to a peaceful old age and the right to live with their families.

Reference 137 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.7.1 Traditional religious practices have been labelled as being obsolete, thus, crimes such as the serial killing of women, which took place in Ghana in the later part of 1999, have been explained away by some people as ritual killings.

Reference 138 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings, replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Reference 139 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.8.1 The political influence of Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, the National Women's Organiser of the People's National Party (PNP), brought about the formation of the National Assembly of Muslim Women in 1981. This Assembly was established to organise and co-ordinate the activities of Muslim women. Although, the GMRC was still the official mouthpiece of the Muslims, it was not vibrant.

Reference 140 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.9.4 Thus, rivalry developed between the GMRC and the UGMRC in championing the destiny of Islam and Muslims in the country and this situation led to calls from individuals, Islamic institutions, Islamic and Arab Missions and government for peace and unity in the Muslim community. Among these were personalities such as Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, National Assembly Women's Organiser, Sgt Muhammed Alidu

Reference 141 - 0.01% Coverage

government in January, 1978. She re-defined and expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged that the Unigov was to be accepted, because it demonstrated the Christian doctrine of the Trinity. The Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Police represented God the Son, and the Civilians represented God the Holy Spirit, leading people to confer the nickname 'APC '76on her version of the Unigov concept.⁷⁷ She even discovered a "fourth person of the Trinity" in the Mother of God, represented by the Women of Ghana⁷⁸. She therefore exploited the Christian religion to support the new political concept of governance of General Acheampong. The Christian Council vehemently expressed disagreement with Mrs. Clare Prophet and on 14th February, 1978, issued the following statement:

Reference 142 - 0.08% Coverage

3.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission's work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. "Might makes right" has been the dominant philosophy of the

leaders, “Keep yourself out of trouble” has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future. 3.1.3 We must not be tied down to our past mistakes or misfortunes. Doing so would produce nothing but further suffering. Instead, we have to make serious efforts to put all the pains behind us, and help to build a new Ghana where the conditions that produced such pain and suffering would not be permitted to recur. Every Ghanaian must make a personal pledge that ‘NEVER AGAIN!’ shall such wrongs be a feature of governance or a feature of life in this beautiful land of our birth. 3.1.4 The State of Ghana must acknowledge the wrongs perpetrated against some of its citizens in its name, and in a spirit of true reconciliation, take steps to right the wrongs, however late or inadequate such measures might be. “It is never too late to mend” must be our nation’s guiding principle as we seek to lay the ghosts of the past to rest. 3.1.5 The Commission therefore makes the following recommendations, fully mindful of the difficulties ahead, but assured that Ghanaians appreciate the need to make reparation for what has been suffered, and to initiate reforms that would enhance the sense of well-being and citizenship that many Ghanaians have lost. 3.1.6 Certain events have traumatised the spirit of the nation and have produced shocks within the system whose impact transcend the time and place of their occurrence, as well as even the generations of Ghanaians affected by them. The effects of the Preventive Detention Act of the early years of Independence, the Protective Custody Decrees and Protective Custody Law of NLC, NRC, SMC I, SMC II and PNDC eras, will take a long time to wear off. So also would be the effects of the cataclysmic events of the 112 days of AFRC rule as well as the abduction and murder of many citizens including three Judges of the High Court of Ghana, and a retired Military Officer on 30th June, 1982. 3.2 Specific Recommendations

3.2.1 The President, as Head of the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, should make a formal apology to all victims of violations and abuses perpetrated by holders of public office from 6th March, 1957 to 6th January, 1993. 3.2.2 Proposals for reparation to be made and those requiring medical treatment or institutional care have also been made, in the hope that the apology would be made real in the lives of the affected persons. 3.2.3 The three High Court Judges and the retired Army Officer were murdered on 30th June, 1982, on the orders of the highest Executive authority in the land. The Executive branch must make a full and unqualified apology to the families of the murdered Judges and the retired Army Officer. 3.2.4 An apology is owed to the families of all those who were killed, as well as those who have disappeared and whose whereabouts, to date, are unknown. 3.2.5 The Police Investigation Team that investigated the incident swiftly and thoroughly must be given national Honours for their persistence in carrying out the investigations to the end, in the face of official harassment and intimidation. 3.2.6 Members of the Police Investigative Team who suffered victimisation must be rehabilitated. Those still in exile must be assisted to return home and resettled. This would send clear signals to the Police that the State of Ghana expects, and appreciates professionalism and dedicated service from its Service men and women. 3.2.7

RECOGNITION OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE 3.2.7.1 Reactions of the Ghana Armed Forces to take-overs of constitutionally elected Governments by groups of Servicemen have been reprehensible: (a) On 13th January, 1972, there was no resistance against the coup; (b) On 4th June 1979, the Army Commander, Maj-Gen Neville Odartey-Wellington put in a respectable resistance but lacked support and was killed-in-action; (c) On 31st December 1981, 2Bn from Takoradi mobilised and moved to Accra, on the initiative of the Commanding Officer, Lt Col Samuel Oforu-Appiah, to fight the insurrection in the effort to defend the Constitution of Ghana and the lawfully constituted Government of the day. 3.2.7.2 It is significant to note that no other Unit from 1 Brigade in the Accra- Tema Garrison could be mobilised to resist the insurrection. However, in both the 1979 and 1981 coups, a few Officers and Men demonstrated acts of leadership, bravery and loyalty in fighting the insurrections. **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL HONOURS AND AWARDS** 3.2.7.3 The Commission deems it appropriate to accord recognition to these Officers and Men for their meritorious services and hereby recommends that they should be appropriately honoured with State Awards. 3.2.7.4 Citation – 1979 Loyal Officers and Men 3.2.7.4.1 The Late Maj-Gen Odartey Wellington: Then Army Commander, he displayed daring leadership, when leadership was urgently needed and got killed in action during the June 4th operations. 3.2.7.4.2 Major Abubakar Sulemana: As the Commanding Officer, Recce, he proved his worth as a brave and loyal Commander when he led the Recce Regiment to resist the June 4th rebellion, barely two weeks after he had bravely led a similar operation to quell the 15th May, 1979 uprising.

Reference 143 - 0.04% Coverage

security institutions, to enable appropriate and coordinated action to be taken. No Intelligence Report pertaining to threats to State security should remain un-investigated, however apparently trivial. Failure to handle Intelligence information with despatch, should be treated as a major dereliction of duty, and sanctioned accordingly. 3.3.6 Political Education 3.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political

authority as represented by the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government's political representative in the Armed Forces. 3.3.6.2 Training Curricula should be developed to effect a re-orientation. Such Training should aim at educating them on the role of the Military in constitutional governance; inculcate in them respect for the Constitution; emphasize traditional Military values of loyalty to the State; and cultivate respect for civilian authority. 3.3.6.3 In designing the Curricula and training, use should be made of the expertise of experienced retired Military personnel and resources in existing educational institutions. 3.3.7 Discipline 3.3.7.1 Members of the Armed Forces should be made to appreciate the value of the existing Military Regulations against non-participation in partisan politics. These Regulations should be strictly enforced by the Military High Command. Service personnel should be constantly reminded that those interested in holding political office, must resign from Service. 3.3.7.2 Military personnel should be educated to understand that they are subject to the civil law and so must conduct themselves in an orderly manner outside barracks. Military Police should perform their policing duties with diligence, to control behaviour of Service personnel, especially outside barracks. 3.3.7.3 Commanders at all levels should enforce Military Discipline in barracks in order to maintain the image of the Ghana Armed Forces as a disciplined Institution. 3.3.7.4 Misuse Of Military Personnel By Civilians 3.3.7.4.1 Service personnel involved in irregular interventions in civilian matters should be severely disciplined. 3.3.8. Communication 3.3.8.1 It is important that good channels of communication are established within the Security Institutions to promote better understanding between the High Command which constitutes the decision-making echelon and the rest who implement the decisions. The holding of Durbars by Commanders with their Officers, Men and Women should be made an administrative imperative and practised regularly. 3.3.8.2 Mechanisms for providing redress for grievances should be respected and implemented. 3.3.8.3 It is equally important that the Parliamentary Oversight Committee responsible for Defence interact more often with the Armed Forces to promote better understanding and to enable Parliament to have better knowledge of the operations of the Ghana Armed Forces. 3.3.8.4 In the same vein the Armed Forces, Police and Prison Councils should establish procedures to enable them have better information on the workings and state of affairs of the Security Institutions over which they have oversight responsibilities.

Reference 144 - 0.04% Coverage

3.3.9.1 Detailed vetting of prospective soldiers should be conducted in all recruitment exercises to ensure that only the best are recruited. Positive vetting, as practised in the Police Service, should be carried out in the Armed Forces during recruitment. Candidates selected for training as Service personnel, should be subjected to serious high level security screening before commencement of Recruit Training. 3.3.9.2 Selection of candidates for training as Officers should take into account moral quality, as well as a thorough screening and verification of individual's character before being accepted for training as Commissioned Officers. 3.3.10 The Need To Maintain Ethnic And Regional Balance 3.3.10.1 To ensure the maintenance of ethnic balance in the GAF, regional quota system for recruitment of Officers, Men and Women should be implemented. This is best facilitated by recruitment undertaken at the regional centres. 3.3.10.2 There should be a conscious policy to address issues of ethnicity and nationhood to improve the "national aspects" of military personnel. Educational programmes to address the dangers of ethnic biases and prejudices in a national army, should be developed to build morale better esprit de corps and patriotism within the institution.. 3.3.11 Training 3.3.11.1 It is the duty of the Armed Forces to have good training schools with efficient instructors. Adequate training facilities should be made available to train Armed Forces personnel. Training schools should be equipped with modern gadgets to enable trainees benefit from their training. Advantage should be taken of advanced technology, to bring soldiers up to world-class standards. Anything short of this will spell disaster for the Armed Forces, as there is no shortcut to efficiency. 3.3.11.2 Training of Officers should inculcate into them good leadership, qualities of courage, competence and ability to exercise initiative, make decisions, and to take responsibility for them. 3.3.11.3 A policy of continuous character assessment should be pursued throughout the training period. An Officer Cadet assessed to have a questionable character should be withdrawn from training at the Military Academy. 3.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities. 3.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two. 3.3.11.6 The culture of bullying and abuse of the vulnerable in military training institutions should be discontinued. 3.3.11.7 Training should reflect humanitarian values and therefore include courses on the Geneva Conventions on Humanitarian Law

as well as Rules of War regarding the treatment of civilians and Prisoners of War. Early introduction to certain aspects of Military Law, Criminal Law and Civics would be beneficial. 3.3.12 Service Conditions 3.3.12.1 Salary

Reference 145 - 0.01% Coverage

3.3.12.7.1 Pre-release counselling should be instituted as an integral part of release and resettlement procedures.

3.3.12.7.2 The existing policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of officers, men and women should be implemented with consistency. In this regard, it is absolutely essential that those who lack employable skills be re-trained and thereby offered the opportunity for easy re-integration into civil life.

Reference 146 - 0.07% Coverage

3.3.12.8.1 It is strongly recommended that life in the officers' messes and the WOs, SNCOs and Other Ranks (ORs) canteens should be reactivated. This will help bring the service men and women together and thereby strengthen the esprit de corps within the Units, Bases and Stations. Service Commanders and Commanding Officers should ensure their reactivation, and encourage patronage. 3.3.12.9 Schools For The Children Of Service Personnel 3.3.12.9.1 To a very large extent, there are good facilities for the education of children and dependents of Service personnel, but there is plenty of room for improvement. When children of service personnel have good schools to attend in barracks, parents are free to concentrate on their job of defending the nation. 3.3.13 Secondment To Civil Institutions 3.3.13.1 The practice of seconding officers and SNCOs to civilian organizations should be discouraged. The bearing and orientation of military personnel tend to be adversely affected when they are placed in civilian establishments which have different work culture and orientation. 3.3.13.2 The enjoyment of the perquisites of civilian office had adverse effects on their fellow soldiers who did not have access to such facilities. This bred envy and destroyed morale in the Service. 3.3.15 Human Resource Issues And Logistics 3.3.15.1 It is the responsibility of Government to ensure that the GAF have adequate manpower and logistic support, especially transportation, communication, engineering, and medical equipment, maintenance facilities, clothing and other important operational stores to professionally execute their functions as enshrined in the Constitution and prescribed in National Defence Policy. 3.3.16 Officer-Man Relationship 3.3.16.1 Officers should ensure that their relationship with Other Ranks is good. The Men and Women constituting the Other Ranks must first and foremost be treated humanely. The officer should ensure that the welfare of the service personnel and their families is well taken care of. 3.3.17 Use Of Intelligence 3.3.17.1 Intelligence gathering organizations of the Security Services in the country should critically and meticulously check information received and when found to be fabricated, the originators of such false information should be severely dealt with. Training of Personnel for Intelligence duties should emphasise the need to treat information with circumspection until its veracity has been confirmed. 3.3.18 Military-Civilian Relations 3.3.18.1 The military as an institution should intensify its efforts in improving relations between it and the civilian population. Open days should be held more often to afford civilians an opportunity to experience life in the Armed Forces and to better appreciate their role as their protectors and not their oppressors. 3.3.18.2 Seconded military personnel also undermined the work the culture of the civilian organisations into which they were introduced, with the result that they became the objects of hatred. These negative feelings were this extended to the military institution as a whole THE POLICE SERVICE 3.3.19 Modernisation Of The Police Service-Justice Archer Commission 3.3.19.1 Since Independence, the Police Service has not undergone any major transformation. It is in imperative that the Report of the Justice Archer Commission on the structure, organization and operation of the Ghana Police Service be reviewed and the recommendations implemented. 3.3.20 Decentralisation Of Police Command 3.3.20.1 The Police Service is over centralized with over-concentration of power in the hands of the Inspector General of Police (IGP). This must be reviewed and decentralisation embarked upon with power, authority and responsibility devolving on the Regional Commanders to police their own regions. The Police Headquarters should become the centre for policy formulation and analysis and monitoring of the Regional Commands. 3.3.20.2 Decentralisation must impact on the decision-making mechanism and sharing of responsibility with local and administrative authorities at the Regional and District levels. 3.3.20.3 Decentralisation of operational Command must be pursued. For instance, the situation on 31st December 1981 when the Armoured Car Unit of the Police Service could not be mobilized to fight in support of Government because the IGP was not available is strategically and operationally unacceptable. The command structure should be reviewed and decentralized to make it possible for one of his deputies to assume Operational Command responsibility. 3.3.20.4 The inclusion of the IGP on the Advisory Board which also considers promotions creates concentration of power in one person's hand. This should be reviewed. 3.3.20.5 The promotion of Junior Ranks in the Police Service should not involve the IGP directly although he may remain the authority to whom complaints of unfair dealings and

appeals in respect of promotions may be made. 3.3.21 Recruitment 3.3.21.1 A National Police Service 3.3.21.1.1 Efforts must be made to ensure that the Police Service has representation from every ethnic group in the country, as policing involves every community. Marginalised groups should be identified and given special encouragement to provide suitable candidates for enlistment. 3.3.21.2 Vetting Of Candidates 3.3.21.2.1 All persons entering the Police Service must undergo Positive Vetting to ensure their moral integrity. 3.3.22 Training And Education 3.3.22.1 With the rapid social transformation and democratic governance in our contemporary times, the Police Service must be aware of the necessity to provide good, qualitative and professional training and awareness programmes, if the personnel are to properly fulfil their mission. Training should educate Police Officers, Men and Women that he or she is the custodian of the law and not above it and it is expected of them to conduct themselves within the law. 3.3.22.2 The training curriculum must be redesigned to include intelligence gathering, awareness and training modules more closely linked to social realities, such as ethnic relations, human rights,

Reference 147 - 0.05% Coverage

in much the same way as the Police are required to do under the Criminal procedure Code, 1960 (Act 30). This would reduce the extent of abuse of the BNI's powers of detention 3.4.26 In making laws, lawmakers should observe the tradition and practices in existence and ensure that all legislation, particularly penal legislation, is prospective. Although Article 107 of the Constitution, 1992, prohibits retroactive legislation, the importance of it must be generally accepted and appreciated by the citizenry, that justice requires that laws do not take retrospective effect. Such acceptance would ensure that the constitutional provision is respected in its letter and spirit. 3.4.27 Laws have to be given their own numbers instead of being tagged onto others. For instance PNDCL 305 is the Illegal Seizure of Ivorian and Ghanaian Farms (Abatement of Proceedings) Law, 1992; PNDCL 305A is Patents Law, 1992; PNDCL 305B is Food and Drugs Law, 1992; PNDCL 305C is Veterinary Surgeons Law, 1992 and 305D is Refugees Law. These Laws have nothing in common and should have been dignified with numbers of their own. Such practice would also preserve the appearance of orderliness in the drafting of legislation. 3.4.28 Laws have to be numbered serially, according to the chronological order of when they were made. This would ensure the appearance, again, of orderliness in the drafting of legislation. It should never happen for an earlier enactment to take a number subsequent to one that was purportedly made later, as in the case of PNDCL 315 purportedly made on 3rd December, 1991 whilst all the preceding ones were made in 1992 or early 1993. Nor should it be the case that a later law would bear an earlier number as in the case of Trustees Incorporation (Amendment) Law, 1993 (PNDCL 311), made on 6th January, 1993 but, Council for Indigenous Business Association Law, 1993 (PNDC L312) purportedly made on 5th January, 1993 and Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration Law, 1993 (PNDCL 318) also made on 5th January, 1993. 3.4.29 Laws targeted at particular individuals, i.e ad hominem legislation should not be the feature of a civilised legal system. The governments of NLC, SMC and PNDC passed too many such Decrees and Laws. They are a blot on the statute-books. 3.5 RECOMMENDATIONS/ REFORMS – MEDIA (BOTH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC) 3.5.0.1 The Media is known as the 'Fourth Estate of the realm'. This means that it has a role in governance just as the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. It is the platform on which and through which the citizenry express approval or otherwise of how it is being governed; it is the means through which the populace can make known to politicians and to each other its concerns and convictions in matters of the common good in democratic governance; it is the political estate which informs the public of its rights and responsibilities; and above all; it is charged with the constitutional mandate to hold government accountable. 3.5.0.2 It therefore requires safeguards of its rights and tutelage of its responsibilities. It also, therefore, requires actors – media women and men – who know these human and social rights and responsibilities and are prepared to uphold them at all costs. 3.5.0.3 On the current media landscape, thanks to the existence of the National Media Commission and the repeal of the Criminal Libel law, the media are safe from threats of human rights violations and abuse that past practitioners suffered, in the course of executing their professional duties. and to the imminent enactment of the Freedom of Information Bill, 3.5.0.4 What remains to be done is how to help the media make responsible use of the various freedoms, rights and means given them towards upholding the common good of the citizenry and enhancing democratic governance. The enactment of the Freedom of Information Bill should also advance this cause. Recommendations/ Reforms

Reference 148 - 0.01% Coverage

2.5.7.1 The Commission believes that this violation deserves special mention because of the loss of self-worth and the emotional and psychological trauma that victims, especially women have to deal with: • Rape and gang rape •

Interference with genitalia • Extortion of sexual favours in exchange for visitation rights • Men forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the ground / forced to push their genitals into holes • Women to perform oral sex.

Reference 149 - 0.01% Coverage

a). Violation of Dignity • Stripping people naked or to near nakedness • Stripping women of their tops • Shaving of hair with broken bottles / cutting hair in rough patches

Reference 150 - 0.01% Coverage

1. What was the overall pattern of violations during the mandate period? 2. To what extent were the violations targeted against men or women?

Reference 151 - 0.01% Coverage

Extent to which violations were targeted against men and women Table 4 shows that 8,686 victims suffered 12,517 violations. This indicates that some victims suffered more than one violation. On average, a victim suffered about 2 violations. The minimum number of violations a victim suffered was 1 and the maximum was 55.

Reference 152 - 0.01% Coverage

Table 4 shows the percentages of male and female victims of each type of violation. In all instances, the percentage of male victims is significantly higher than that of the female victims. Looking at the abduction violations, about 83 percent were male victims. There were four of the violations where the percentage of the female victims was significantly comparable to their male counterparts. These are sexual abuse (43.1%), forced sale (41.7%), destruction (36.6%) and head shaving (34.0%). These are shown in Table 4. This supports the view that many women suffered sexual abuse, forced sale of wares at controlled price, destruction of private property and shaving of heads, especially during periods of unconstitutional governments where these violations mainly occurred.

Reference 153 - 0.01% Coverage

The government has for some time been perturbed at the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth. Efforts have been made to meet the problem in a variety of ways by the provision of a Youth Employment Service and the establishment of Vocational Training Centre... both these schemes were useful but it is clear... that they cannot provide more than a palliative to a problem, which becomes more pressing each year. Not only is there a waste of potential skills and education, but also a human problem affecting each individual who fails to find work. The government has therefore decided that the problem must be tackled boldly and fundamentally ... intended not only to provide a new approach to unemployment problems, but at the same time to give constructive activity for unemployed men and women and to train the youth for the development of the country.

Reference 154 - 0.01% Coverage

they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 155 - 0.01% Coverage

5.11.2.2 On 1st May, 1961, President Nkrumah informed the nation that he had taken over the post of General Secretary of the party, at the request of the Central Committee of the Party. He further announced that as from that date, Regional Commissioners would become the Regional Secretaries of the Party in their respective regions, whilst redesignating the Regional Secretaries of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), United Ghana Farmers' Council (UGFC), National Co-operative Council (NCC), National Council of Ghana Women (NCGW), as Assistant

Regional Secretaries. Thus, the named organizations became merged into the party structure, and this was, in turn, merged with the government's structure.

Reference 156 - 0.01% Coverage

5.14.2.1 Market women in Accra and Kumasi took to the streets, demonstrating in support of the NRC, chanting anti-PP slogans. The women paraded through the principal streets bearing placards, some of which read: "Busia's Democracy is a sham", "Afrifa

Reference 157 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2 THE 31ST DECEMBER WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

5.16.2.1 It has been stated that no "analysis of the relation between the State and Women in Ghana would be complete without a consideration of the 31st December Women's Movement." This statement is no exaggeration as the role of the movement is wound up with the course of the 31st December "revolution."

5.16.2.2 On 15th May, 1982, a new women's organization, the 31st December Women's Movement was launched by Flt Lt Rawlings at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra. In his address, Flt Lt Rawlings was reported to have said: Ghanaians could solve their problems if they would put an end to the habit of making the woman responsible for only bringing up children in the home. This habit, he noted had forced women to turn to 'kalabule' and trading because they could not feed their children... Flt Lt Rawlings hoped that with the formation of the movement, there was no doubt that a genuine and real revolution was taking place.

5.16.2.3 Formed to be the "Women's wing of the revolution", women were advised to join the revolution and fight alongside the men and be prepared to die in defence of the motherland. The logo of the movement was a young woman holding a gun above her head with her left hand. The women wanted to be given military training so that they could shoot just as effectively as men, and so the women called upon the PNDC "to institute military training for them too so they could fight alongside their menfolk to defend and rebuilt [sic] the nation."

Reference 158 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.5 The Movement (known as the DWM) began to spread across the country, using the network of queenmothers for its membership drive. By 1990, it was represented in every region, district and even locality. This massive drive, was said to be on account of the exposure that the First Lady, Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, the DWM's President had, on a visit to Cuba in 1983 to visit women's organizations. Credited with being the turning point in the life of the DWM, the visit to Cuba exposed the political advantages that an organization of that nature carried when represented at the remotest village level, in the country. Indeed, to mark the 5th anniversary of the 31st December revolution, 18 branches were inaugurated at the same time at Cape Coast. According to Takyiwaah Manuh:

Reference 159 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.6 The DWM abandoned its initial militant approach and began to tackle projects aimed at providing income-generating resources for its members. It described itself as "a broad based development oriented Non Governmental Organisation which aspires to achieve these objectives through the effective mobilisation of women." With its political clout, it soon had tentacles in every facet of economic activity. It became involved in a bakery project at Burma Camp, that had allegedly been begun on the initiative of some soldiers' wives. The DWM wrestled the project from them, and took over the baking of bread for the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF). Soon a contract for the supply of kenkey with the GAF was also secured.

Reference 160 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.9 With their involvement with women, it rapidly became clear that one of the major concerns and therefore the major obstacle to women's participation in activities, economic or otherwise, was the welfare of their pre-school children. Therefore, in 1986, the DWM began to open Day-Care Centres all over the country and encouraged their branches to put up structures to serve this purpose. At these day-care centers, pre-school education was subsidized.

Reference 161 - 0.02% Coverage

carved a niche for itself in the gender and development terrain by championing the economic empowerment of women. It also facilitated the participation of women in small-scale income generating activities through the establishment of day nurseries which enabled women to free themselves of childcare to participate in entrepreneurial activities.

5.16.2.11 Relationship With National Council On Women And Development (NCWD)

5.16.2.11.1 In March, 1982, an activity organized by NCWD was picketed by a group of women, calling themselves “Concerned Women of Ghana”. In truth, these young women were activists of the nucleus group that became the DWM. The take-over of NCWD was therefore on the agenda right from its formation, and so it was not surprising that eventually, DWM used its immense political clout to get its members into the leadership of the NCWD.

5.16.2.11.2 The leadership of the DWM, determined that the NCWD, the national institution, set up in 1975 to mobilize women for national development, had gone outside its mandate of policy-making, into project implementation, and that such functions would be better performed by implementing agencies, such as the DWM, working under the oversight of the NCWD. It also criticized the NCWD for not doing enough gender advocacy, and for losing focus in the execution of its mandate.

5.16.2.11.3 In 1986, the Governing Council of the NCWD, chaired by Prof Florence Dolphyne of the University of Ghana, was dissolved and an Interim Management Committee (IMC), with Mrs. Selina Taylor, a member of DWM, as its chairperson. Later, Mrs. Gertrude Zakaria-Ali, a founding member of the DWM, became the NCWD’s Executive Secretary. Other members of the DWM assumed various roles and ensured that the once-vibrant NCWD became a quiet little government organization, advising the government on women’s issues. By 1989, the NCWD had become completely emasculated by the DWM, and it was probably because of its statutory nature that it was permitted to exist, and not fully absorbed into the structures of the DWM.

Reference 162 - 0.01% Coverage

It is believed that through the organization and its President, members gained the ear of the Head of State. Petitions and appeals against injustice are referred to Mrs. Rawlings in the sure knowledge that if the case is strong enough, and the allegations of injustice or corruption firmly founded, the details will be passed on to her husband. Then woe betide the wrong-doer as the Head of State, with his customary vigour, activates the full process of law. Similarly it is feared that the converse is also true and that the 31 December Women’s Movement is the eyes and ears of the Head of State.

Reference 163 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2.11.6 The perception of the DWM as the only recognized national women’s organization was given form and substance by the appointment of some of its members to district assemblies as government nominees. Wherever there was a requirement of representation for women, the DWM was the body that supplied candidates and so it had representation on many committees and bodies dealing with issues affecting women, children and the community. Prominent members of the DWM usually filled the slot for women on government delegations travelling abroad. The DWM was even reputed to be the official body administering scholarship schemes for women, especially to countries of Eastern Europe and Cuba.

5.16.2.11.7 The DWM also had affiliate bodies. Some of these were: • Accra Markets Associations; • Regional Administration Staff; • Zion Women’s Union; • West E P Church Women; • Battor Women’s Union; • Murtarmar Women’s Association; • Financial Institutions (Ladies’ Clubs) ; • Police Wives Association; • Prisons Wives Association; • Armed Forces Wives Association; • Fire Service Wives; • Achimota Brewery Ladies Club; • GNATLASSs (Ghana National Association of Teachers Ladies’ Associations); • Dzodze Women’s Union; • Tsui Shitoo Alajo GBC; • Beverages and Dispensers and Shacks [sic] Association (BEDSA); • Information Ladies Club; • Departmental Stores (Ladies’ Club); • Nurses Association; • Media Ladies club; • Power Queens Club; • Ghana Hairdressers and Beauticians; • Accra Zonal Co-operative Bakers Union Ltd; and • Prison Officers Wives Association

5.16.2.11.8 In 1988 and 1992, a majority of the women who were elected to the District Assemblies and Parliament respectively, were those with strong links to the DWM as the DWM had created opportunities for women’s participation in politics at the local level.

5.16.2.12 Funding Of December Women’s Movement

Reference 164 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.3.1.1 Workers, farmers, fishermen, drivers, market women all began to declare their support for the revolution. The Greater Accra Branch of the National Canoe Fishermen Council also organized a demonstration to re-affirm the unflinching loyalty of the fishermen to the PNDC and the People's Revolution. When as usual, Makola Market Women also went to the Burma Camp too, to demonstrate in support of the revolution but were, ominously, chased out by soldiers. Soon, anger began to mount against the market women for increasing their prices.

Reference 165 - 0.01% Coverage

6.5.1.13 The police beat up the students, staff and even kitchen women in the dining halls indiscriminately. Several students were brutally assaulted and had to be rushed to the University Hospital. The university was closed that day and students were sent down after a two hour notice. The students suffered great hardship as there was no transportation and the university authorities were insisting that the students were to leave the campus or they would be forced out by the police. The academic year suffered great disruption. These events affected the two other universities at Kumasi and Cape Coast and therefore, all the universities were closed.

Reference 166 - 0.02% Coverage

6.7.3.2 The following day, about 200 students of the University of Ghana also took to the streets. In a demonstration through the principal streets of Accra that was reported to have lasted seven hours, the students of University of Ghana made the same demands as those of UST the previous day. The students protested against the punitive measures being adopted by Nigeria and other countries in their protest against the measures adopted by the AFRC to do its "house-cleaning". The students chanted war songs and carried placards bearing various inscriptions such as "Shut up Nigeria", "Expose British hypocrisy", "Let no nation stand in our way", "Hands off Ghana Imperialists", "Down with isolationist policy", "Graphic against the revo", "Petrol or no petrol the revo must continue", "People of Ghana don't bow to external pressure", etc. The students then went to various places to present protest notes to the following foreign embassies and organisations: the Nigerian High Commission, American Embassy, GBA, the Judiciary and the Graphic Corporation. The students were also reported to have declared their further intention of presenting similar notes to the Embassies of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Benin, Togo and those of the European Economic Community (now EU) countries. They also named the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Makola Women's Union as organizations they were upset with for their criticism.

Reference 167 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.3.5 The newspapers reported further that, as "the students trooped to the city centre they were cheered and joined by onlookers including market women, workers and children." The demonstration ended up at El-Wak stadium where they were addressed by Flt Lt J.J. Rawlings and other AFRC members. At the El-Wak Stadium, they demanded that Miss Elizabeth Ohene, Acting Editor of Daily Graphic should be dismissed for her views on the executions and the secret trials. To this demand, Flt Lt Rawlings stated that he had respect for Elizabeth Ohene for her past stand on national issues, and so appealed to the students to leave her alone as she was free to speak her mind. He indicated that the Council had no quarrel to pick with the stand taken by the Daily Graphic in its editorials about some measures adopted by the Council in its "house-cleaning exercise".

Reference 168 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.5.15 Students in various parts of the country were reported assisting in various ways to achieve the objects of the revolution. In a 2nd August report in the Daily Graphic, students were reported to have worked for five hours, helping to harvest some corn on the farms of Mankoadze Commercial Farms at Gomoa Abaasa. The harvesting group numbering over 200 students and 370 women volunteers from Mankoadze village, was under the Command of Fg Offr J M K Akom-Mensah AFRC representative at Swedru. The group of volunteers was later joined by about eighty "queue contractors" i.e conscripts who had been rounded up in different parts of Swedru town for being in queues because queues breed kalabuleism which the AFRC wanted to discourage."

Reference 169 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.1 Students were reported to be engaged in field operations with uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces. In the Daily Graphic was a report that a combined team of students and Border Guards had impounded one hundred and ten cartons of fish allegedly being hoarded in a cold store at Kaneshie, Accra. The owner was arrested and taken away for questioning. The leader of the students was named as Alex Asare, and he was interviewed as to the circumstances of the arrest and seizure of the fish by L/Cpl Osei Owusu. The same group also intercepted a mummy truck carrying fourteen cartons of fish without any waybill. 4.00 a kilo □ The fish was seized, sold to the public at the controlled price of and proceeds paid to the owner. A similar report from Kpando indicated that a combined team of army personnel and students had impounded ten truckloads of fish and that nineteen women had been arrested. The newspaper reported that the students had also taken the women to a nearby classroom and given them more than six hours of lectures on good citizenship.

Reference 170 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.3 These reports demonstrated the extent of student vigilantism. However, there were muted protests as the following report from Tema demonstrated: the report was to the effect that the activities of the students caused some anxiety and concern among members of the public. Students were accused of harassing market women and thus causing a food shortage which was described as “artificial” because the women were afraid that if they displayed their wares, “they would be subjected to humiliation at the hands of their children [ie students young enough to be their children].” The report went thus:

Reference 171 - 0.01% Coverage

restraint so as not to scare food sellers from bringing their wares to the markets. Egya Ansah, General Secretary of the Tema Voluntary Club said much as the public appreciates the efforts of students in enforcing price control as their contribution to the success of the revolution, the mode of operation of some of them was scaring the women

Reference 172 - 0.01% Coverage

Not only myself, but the heads of churches in Ghana, are shocked by the godlessness of this movement and by some of its phrases and songs for the children to repeat or to sing. We made our views known to the Minister of Education last April, saying that we found it impossible to give our support and co-operation in the development of the movement as at present constituted. It is an affront to our age-long traditions that, in Ghana of all countries a national institution for the training and development of boys and girls should entirely ignore the existence and claims of Almighty God. Moreover, it seems that the movement confuses the work and example of a great man with divine acts which are unique in history. The incipient atheism is quite foreign to the traditional concepts of African Personality. Surely it is our duty to ask that some consideration be given to convictions of loyal citizens of Ghana who, by virtue of their Christian Faith, desire that nothing shall hinder their children from growing up to be loyal and faithful Christian men and women. Is there a finer basis for citizenship than this?

Reference 173 - 0.01% Coverage

7.7.8.2 Despite the stated objects of the association, Scouts joined the revolutionary organs in activities of law-enforcement. Without proper authority, they began to enforce curfew regulations and to engage in acts of vigilantism. In rural communities, they were accused of harassing traders and were involved in the policing of curfew-compliance, the enforcement of price controls leading to the locking out of women from markets, whipping of market women, and enforcement of sanitation laws of district authorities. At the Border areas, they joined in border patrols to help check anti-smuggling activities. Indeed, some saw themselves as, and acted the part of, a uniformed branch of the PDCs and Students and Youth Task Force.

Reference 174 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.3 Other youth groups that were meant to provide moral training for young people, such as the Boy Scouts, corrupted their mission and perverted their existence by joining in activities that resulted in the perpetration of human rights abuses on the communities in which they operated, particularly against women traders.

Reference 175 - 0.01% Coverage

8.8.1.4 In reaction to the price control enforcement exercise, farmers and market women refused to sell food items in the urban areas. The chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the market centres and sell them at control prices. Some of the chiefs supervised the sale of foodstuffs at the Kwahu District in the Eastern Region. In the Central Region, Nana Mbrah V, Omanhene of the Oguaa Traditional Area, visited a number of villages to educate the farmers and market women on the need to send their goods to the market and sell at reasonable prices. In Accra, the Ga Mantse, Nii Amugi II, also appealed to market women in Accra and its environs to forget about any molestation they might have suffered soon after the 4th June Uprising, and bring out their wares for sale at control prices.

Reference 176 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.4.3 In all the known ritual murders tried in the courts, women have been conspicuously missing in the list of alleged perpetrators. There was, however, one instance in which a woman was involved, and in which the victim was a woman.

Reference 177 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.5.2. Trokosi practice is now mainly regarded as a means of averting the wrath of the gods. This is done by invoking the gods for mercy, in cases where an offence has been reported to the shrine. It is also a traditional judicial system, but one fraught with serious human rights violations, as the practice involves the incarceration and abuse of innocent young women. The practice of Trokosi is now recognized to be akin to slavery. The predominant modern view is that the Trokosi system is obnoxious, inhuman and a violation of the human rights of the persons involved, and therefore must be stopped.

Reference 178 - 0.01% Coverage

Belief in witchcraft is widespread in Ghana. People are sent to shrines to be “de-witched” after being accused of being witches, often by their close relations. Sometimes, the formal “outing” of a witch is done by a fetish priest(ess) of a shrine in the locality. The practice of ostracising such persons from their community, and confining them in hopes of eliminating their evil influence, has been identified as a cultural practice in parts of northern Ghana. In Gambaga and Gnaani in the Northern Region, the site of two major Witches’ Camps, there are to be found, people, mostly women, who have been chased out of their communities for practising witchcraft. On arrival at the camp, they are sent to the chief or the elder, who performs rituals on them to “de-witch” them. Thereafter, they are absorbed into the community, and although permitted to return to their original homes if they so desire, the hostile social milieu and stigmatisation, discourage such re-entry. Most of these women are poor and elderly women, and the practice removes them from the support, financial and material that old age requires. This therefore violates their right to a peaceful old age and the right to live with their families.

Reference 179 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.7.1 Traditional religious practices have been labelled as being obsolete, thus, crimes such as the serial killing of women, which took place in Ghana in the later part of 1999, have been explained away by some people as ritual killings.

Reference 180 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings. replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Reference 181 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.8.1 The political influence of Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, the National Women's Organiser of the People's National Party (PNP), brought about the formation of the National Assembly of Muslim Women in 1981. This Assembly was established to organise and co-ordinate the activities of Muslim women. Although, the GMRC was still the official mouthpiece of the Muslims, it was not vibrant.

Reference 182 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.9.4 Thus, rivalry developed between the GMRC and the UGMRC in championing the destiny of Islam and Muslims in the country and this situation led to calls from individuals, Islamic institutions, Islamic and Arab Missions and government for peace and unity in the Muslim community. Among these were personalities such as Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, National Assembly Women's Organiser, Sgt Muhammed Alidu Upper East Regional Organising Assistant of Police, in-charge of Committee for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR), and the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia.

Reference 183 - 0.01% Coverage

9.3.5.7 In order to promote the concept of Unigov and to give it some spiritual backing in order to hoodwink the ordinary citizen of its divine origin, Elizabeth Clare Prophet, also known as Mother Prophet, of the Summit Lighthouse of the Keepers of the Flame Fraternity of Southern California, was invited to Ghana by Gen Acheampong's government in January, 1978. She re-defined and expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged that the Unigov was to be accepted, because it demonstrated the Christian doctrine of the Trinity. The Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Police represented God the Son, and the Civilians represented God the Holy Spirit, leading people to confer the nickname 'APC' on her version of the Unigov concept. She even discovered a "fourth person of the Trinity" in the Mother of God, represented by the Women of Ghana. She therefore exploited the Christian religion to

Child Node References to Women

The following section contains history references from the Ghana report organized by the child nodes outlined in Coding Women for the Ghana Report. Some references appear under several subheadings since they contained discussions of multiple themes.

Colonialism

References or discussions of colonialism

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.05% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

3.2.1.1 At the end of the Second World War the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

3.1.6.1.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom on behalf of the colonial power, returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, The United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman. With its slogan of “Self-Government within the shortest possible time”, the UGCC quickly attracted a large following, particularly among the educated persons, chiefs and farmers. The speed with which the party gained numbers made its proper organisation somewhat difficult for the leaders, who were mostly professionals, and therefore only part-time politicians. A member of the UGCC Executive, Ernest Ako Adjei, proposed the employment of an energetic young man he had met in England, Kwame Nkrumah, as General Secretary to do the work of political mobilisation full time. Paa Grant paid the £100 passage for the return of Nkrumah to the Gold Coast.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

5.10.2.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom, on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning and marketable skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

those of UST the previous day. The students protested against the punitive measures being adopted by Nigeria and other countries in their protest against the measures adopted by the AFRC to do its “house-cleaning”. The students chanted war songs and carried placards bearing various inscriptions such as “Shut up Nigeria”, “Expose British hypocrisy”, “Let no nation stand in our way”, “Hands off Ghana Imperialists”, “Down with isolationist policy”, “Graphic against the revo”, “Petrol or no petrol the revo must continue”, “People of Ghana don’t bow to external pressure”, etc. The students then went to various places to present protest notes to the following foreign embassies and organisations: the Nigerian High Commission, American Embassy, GBA, the Judiciary and the Graphic Corporation. The students were also reported to have declared their further intention of presenting similar notes to the Embassies of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Benin, Togo and those of the European Economic Community (now EU) countries. They also named the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Makola Women’s Union as organizations they were upset with for their criticism.

Detention

References or discussions of detention or imprisonment

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 12 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

3.2.1.4 There were several difficulties with the implementation of the PDA since it was based on arbitrary exercise of power, and without opportunity for judicial review. In the end many persons found themselves in prison who did not even know why they were there. There were well-known politicians as well as ordinary people. In September, 1961, the Railway Workers Union called its members out on strike. On 3rd October, 1961, fifty opposition politicians and railway union men, as well as the women, who cooked food for the striking railway workers, were detained. Some of these opposition politicians were Members of Parliament. Consequently, their detention decimated the ranks of the opposition such that Parliament became effectively a one-party affair. The repression of alternative voices was so severe that even university students who were reported to be against the government were detained. These included a Law student who had insisted that his colleagues observe a one-minute silence in memory of Dr. Danquah at a university dinner, when he died in detention in 1965.

3.2.1.5 The

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

3.3.5.0 Tortures

3.3.5.1 The use of torture against detainees in the prisons was a common feature. Detainees were subjected to beatings, to the glare of powerful lights round-the-clock or TO complete darkness. Women were raped or gang-raped.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.13 Alice Koomson's 100 cartons beer were seized by soldiers in Takoradi. When she went to the military barracks to try to retrieve them, she was set upon and beaten by the soldiers. She was made to join other women who had been detained at the barracks. She was hit on the head with a boot, made to roll on the ground and with other women detainees they were made to slap one another. If they did not slap one another hard enough, a soldier slapped them to teach them how it should be done.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.10 Kate Abbam, In the wake of the 4th June, 1979 coup, petitioner was arrested and taken to Burma Camp for questioning about profiteering by an association of market women of which she was the head. She was slapped under questioning.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.63 Amissah Nunoo, a store owner at Akim Oda, was arrested by armed soldiers who ordered him to board their vehicle. On reaching the lorry station, Sgt Kwasi Manu ordered the soldiers to beat him up. This they did with sticks until he became unconscious. Nunoo was taken to the Military Camp at Achiase where he suffered further ill-treatment. He was released after four days but re-arrested two days later and taken back to the camp. During the next eight days he was regularly compelled to undergo physical exercises and to roll on the ground. He was made to lift a large stone which the soldiers nick-named 'Pharaoh'. His hair was shaved. While there he witnessed brutalities being meted out to other detainees. Some were beaten up or mercilessly flogged. Two women who were alleged to have sold palm oil above the control price were stripped naked and caned.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.1 Yaa Animah was arrested by a militiaman, Kennedy Maccoy, also known as Segbawu. Her crime was that she was going about in the streets hawking cloths. Segbawu took her to Gondar Barracks. According to Yaa, she was beaten and detained in the guardroom. Later, she and other women were taken to the sea-side and made to carry sand. Segbawu, who gave evidence before the Commission, admitted that he saw her performing forced labour as sand carrier.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.146 Afia Nana and her mother, Afia Nyamekye, were arrested by soldiers at New Edubiase, Ashanti Region, for allegedly hoarding cloths. They were kept in cells at the Police Station for 3 months after which they were taken to the lorry station and caned. Afia Nana was stripped to her underwear. Both women were left with bruises on their bodies. After the caning, the two women were made to hold their ears and leap frog to the Police Station. At the station, their hair was shaved off with broken bottles and a soldier hit the petitioner on the eye with his belt.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.13 Regina Alarah, was Women's Organiser for the PNP in the Greater Accra Region. On the overthrow of the Limann Administration, she was arrested and detained for two months.

7.8.14 Elizabeth Neeney Quao was Women's Organizer of the PNP in the Krobo Constituency. After the 31st December coup, she was arrested and detained in various police cells and prisons for four months.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

7.9.39 Sarah Araba Asiedu was the wife of Sgt John Asiedu of the Ghana Army. Sarah, also known as Ayesha Asiedu, and other women, among them, Nana Frema, wife of W O I Ernest Duncan Marfo, formed the Armed Forces Wives Committee (AFWC). The Committee engaged in baking bread for the Army with flour supplied by the Supply Depot. In April, 1985, Ayesha and Nana Frema, the leading lights in the AFWC were arrested and charged with embezzling funds of the Committee. They were tried by a public tribunal, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Ayesha was in prison from 25th March 1987 to 24th July, 1992.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

Gordon Adarkwa-Yiadom a police constable stationed at Bechem, Brong Ahafo and another arrested three women and placed them in cells at Brosankro police station. The women leveled charges of assault and extortion against them. On a report being made to the Police Headquarters, the petitioner was tried at a Service Enquiry. The petitioner left the country for the Ivory Coast. On his return he was put before a public tribunal which found him guilty and sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Having regard to his conviction the petitioner's dismissal was proper.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

by the AFRC People's Courts.

1.23.3.6.2 In the general civilian population, businessmen and women suspected to be cronies of the earlier military regimes and consequently civilian collaborators of the Senior Military Officers, or just persons who appeared to be affluent or well-heeled, were attacked as being the cause of the nation's economic woes. Some of these were hauled off to prison, or put before the People's Courts that had been set up all over the country, and subjected to questioning which turned out to be a trial that ended them in prison. Many of these were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time,

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.1 Students were reported to be engaged in field operations with uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces. In the Daily Graphic was a report that a combined team of students and Border Guards had impounded one hundred and ten cartons of fish allegedly being hoarded in a cold store at Kaneshie, Accra. The owner was arrested and taken away for questioning. The leader of the students was named as Alex Asare, and he was interviewed as to the circumstances of the arrest and seizure of the fish by L/Cpl Osei Owusu. The same group also intercepted a mummy

truck carrying fourteen cartons of fish without any waybill. The fish was seized, sold to the public at the controlled price of ₦4.00 a kilo and proceeds paid to the owner.⁹⁰ A similar report from Kpando indicated that a combined team of army personnel and students had impounded ten truckloads of fish and that nineteen women had been arrested. The newspaper reported that the students had also taken the women to a nearby classroom and given them more than six hours of lectures on good citizenship.⁹¹

Economy

References or discussions of economy, labour, or employment

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_Report-FULL> - § 54 references coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

3.1.3.3 This phenomenon of southward migration had devastating consequences for social cohesion and community development for the peoples of those areas as their able-bodied young men and women abandoned their homes to seek employment, and then to reside in the South.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

3.2.1.1 At the end of the Second World War the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

4.4.1.12 The policy caused a great deal of hardship, for those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food, as market women refused to accept the old notes. At the end of the three weeks, many people, especially rural dwellers, had become impoverished overnight, since all their money had become useless paper.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.4.2 When, as a result of the price control enforcement, farmers and market women refused to sell food in the urban centers, chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the urban centers and sell them at controlled prices.

4.5.2.4.3 The chiefs failed to say anything about the execution of the senior military officers and the atrocities meted out to their subjects by the AFRC Regime, such as the public caning of, especially, women traders, arbitrary dismissals and seizure of property.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organized into Workers’ or Peoples’ Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

8.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission's work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. "Might makes right" has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, "Keep yourself out of trouble" has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

3.1.3.3 Mining companies regularly sent agents to recruit new hands with the assistance of the District Commissioners. Although apparently desirous of ending "the career of the Northern Territories as the Cinderella of the Gold Coast"³, Governor Guggisberg did not do much to tackle the factors that produced this result. This phenomenon of southward migration had devastating consequences for social cohesion and community development for the peoples of those areas as their able-bodied young men and women abandoned their homes to seek employment, and then eventually to reside in the South.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

3.5.8.1 In March, 1979, the government suddenly closed the borders and demonetised Ghana's currency. The entire country was given three weeks within which to turn in all their currency holdings for issuance of fresh currency. This policy caused a great stampede and suffering. Those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food as market women refused to accept the old notes. At the end of the period of ultimatum, many people, particularly rural dwellers, had become impoverished overnight as all their private wealth caches had become useless paper. Simultaneous with the

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

women died or committed suicide when they lost all their capital and found themselves deep in debt. The properties of many people were confiscated and there was a general feeling of insecurity all over the country.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

4.4.1.12 The policy caused a great deal of hardship, for those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food, as market women refused to accept the old notes. At the end of the three weeks, many people, especially rural dwellers, had become impoverished overnight, since all their money had become useless paper.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.3.2 When, as a result of the price control enforcement, farmers and market women refused to sell food in the urban centres, chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the urban centres and sell them at controlled prices.

4.5.2.3.3 The chiefs failed to say anything about the execution of the Senior Military Officers and the atrocities meted out to their subjects by the AFRC Regime, such as the public caning of traders, especially women, arbitrary dismissals and seizure of property.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organised into Workers’ or People’s Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

5.4.9.7 Abdul Karim Boakye–Yiadom: Petitioner’s mother Afia Mansa was a Women’s Organiser of the Progress Party in Asante Akim. She was a beneficiary of a loan scheme set up by the Busia government. In 1973, soldiers went to her village Komeso to recover the loan from her. She was then away from the village. The soldiers broke into her room and took away gold kept there.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.39 Joseph Suglo (now 29 years old) petitioned that in 1982 his grandmother, Banyele Gandama, and another lady, Bakozie Mwinvi, pito sellers, were arrested by soldiers who claimed that their pito was too expensive. He claimed that the women were made to roll on the ground and to drink dirty water from a borehole. Their pito was distributed to passersby without payment. The petitioner who must have been only 7 years old when the incident was alleged to have occurred did not have any witness who could support his story. Clearly, he cannot vouch for the truth of the allegation made by him.

Reference 16 - 0.02% Coverage

One Tuesday in 1979, barely three weeks after Gen. Afrifa was killed, I was at the Atebubu market, when a young man approached me. He told me he wanted a tin of milk to buy. After selling to him, this young man said I had sold above controlled price and that I was under arrest. I pleaded with him but the man would not listen to me. He asked me to pack my items and follow him to the Atebubu Police Station. I did as he said. While getting closer to the police station, I saw a table standing in front of the office. There, I remembered the incident of some people who were laid on tables and beaten at Ejura. I then attempted to run away but the young man pulled out a pistol, which made me follow him. When we entered the office of the Station, there I saw about ten men, who happened to be soldiers. Some were in their uniforms and armed. Others were in mufti. These soldiers had come from the Sunyani Military Barracks. The young man reported to them that I wanted to run away. There and then, I received a hefty slap on my face, which affected my left eye for quite a long time. I met some men and women numbering about fifteen who had been arrested under similar conditions. We were layed on the table that stood in front of the station and given twenty-four lashes on the bare back one after the other. After the beating, our hairs were shaven with a broken bottle. All our items were seized and we were asked to go. I sustained some cuts at my back which were very painful.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.52 Afua Fofie a vegetables seller at Bantama, Kumasi was arrested by soldiers and taken to the barracks where she was beaten, slapped and kicked. This was supposed to be in retaliation for a similar attack on a market queen, Nana Ama Serwaah, who had been brutalized by other soldiers on a complaint by some market women that she had caused the temporary structures from which they carried on their trade to be demolished.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

6.11.8 Soldiers led by Sgt Quarshie arrested James Abass Japat at Daboya and forced him to go with them to Lingbinsi to show them the shop of his brother Malam Saka Tika. There they seized the goods comprising soap of different kinds, cigarettes, towels, men’s and women’s underwear, toothpaste and exercise books, took them to Tamale and sold them at ridiculously low prices. The soldiers took the proceeds away.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

6.11.145 Moro Nuuri was a trader in Sunyani. He sold sewing machines and clothing materials for both men and women. A group of armed soldiers went to his shop and sold out most of the goods. The rest they took away to their camp. They also took the proceeds of the sale away.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

6.12.14 Christian Kwaku Owusu was a tenant in a SHC low cost house at Ahinsan, Kumasi. In 1979 he left the premises and put two women in occupation. A committee of the AFRC called the

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

Housing Rent Review Committee set up to check on sub-letting of SHC houses summoned him to appear before it. They did not believe his story that he left the premises to seek treatment for an ailment and that the two women paid no rent to him.

6.12.14.1 The Committee was entitled to disbelieve Owusu even though the women denied paying him any rent. The Committee seized the property and allocated it to someone else.

Reference 22 - 0.05% Coverage

On the way, I saw a cluster of people, some obviously affected traders and Makola mummies. They looked grief-stricken. Some moaned and cried softly, some fumed at the injustice of it all and still others were simply shocked and dumbfounded, unable to utter a word, just a deep pain in their eyes. My impression was that they would be ruined for life if they lost their goods; many were just working from hand to mouth and traded from a commission on goods they did not own. Meanwhile, the armed and mean-looking soldiers allowed nobody to even come near them much less for them to take out the little they could. The time for that had expired the previous night! By 9 o'clock, the military contingent charged to carry out the operation arrived, led by a Captain Kpani Addy with Lt. Blood Dzraku, a mate at the Institute of Journalism, as his second-in-command. The commander, wasting no time, issued verbal instructions to his men and retired to the grassy knoll at the Makola roundabout, where the statue of King Tackie Tawiah now sits. Apart from the soldiers detailed for the operation, groups of "machomen" and touts from surrounding communities like Okaishie, Tudu, Swalaba and others stood by. Armed with iron rod bars, clubs and sledgehammers, they would help break into the shops and stalls. For them, it was like Christmas time! They started from the entrance near the Central Mosque, which abutted the market. The padlocks fell apart with some well-placed shots from an AK 47 rifle. They surged inside, shooting doors open, smashing chop-boxes open with axes, pick-axes, sledgehammers, and what have you. Bales of materials, thousand of prices of textiles, Dutch wax prints, GTP cloth, fridges, TV sets, indeed all the sundry goods one expect to be sold at a leading market of Makola's type were gradually brought out and piled on the grassy knoll outside. As the goods increased, soldiers would commandeer passing cars and trucks, load them to the brim and take off – with armed guards hanging on. Where they ended up, nobody seemed to know. After a while, some of the journalists covering the operation plucked up the courage to ask from the soldiers where the goods were being taken to. We got various vague answers: The Trade Fair Site, Burma Camp, University of Legon, etc. as the newsmen kept pressing, the soldiers got belligerent. "Wetin concern you, eh? Na you go guard am?" The journalists shut up. The soldiers were getting too excitable for comfort. Some people lost their lives. Groups of men lurking around looked for opportunities to loot and whenever soldiers' backs were turned, a fast move would be made to snatch anything valuable and take off with it. Some unfortunate ones were short at by the excited, hot and sweaty soldiers when they failed to stop when ordered to. They were the collateral damage. By 2 pm in the afternoon, much of the market had been stripped of good and nothing really worthwhile remained inside. Suddenly the silent bulldozer roared to life, its engines growling like some pre-historic dinosaur that had seen its lunch meal close by. As it trundled towards the market walls with the iron chain wheels clanging on the road, the walls fell down in a heap of blocks and dust flying about. The famous Makola No1 market crumbled down. The wooden stalls snapped and cracked. A golden of dye burst open and the blood-red liquid gushed out. A nearby soldier, watching the liquid course through the debris, remarked with sarcasm: "Makola dey die, see the blood ...ha ha ha!" By the time I returned to the office to file my story, the news had already spread like wildfire. Some people said it had been destroyed because it was symbolically the heart of "Kalabule." Good riddance, they opined. Others were as angry as could be, saying it all was nothing but petty revenge by vengeful soldiers who wanted to punish the Makola women who had in the past, allegedly insulted soldiers who insisted on buying things at the controlled prices. It was alleged that some women had even poured stored urine on some soldiers. But no matter what, to me, as an observer, it seemed to be nothing but "booty for the boys" after the June 4

Uprising. Nothing more, nothing less, period! If not, where exactly did the goods costing millions of cedis even at that time, all end up? Who benefited from them? Who was accountable for all the money

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

were looted by the soldiers who prevented the women from entering the market to retrieve their goods. It was a wanton, senseless attack on the citizens which deprived many of their livelihood. Overnight they had become poor and wretched. As Joss Aryee told the Commission in his evidence, some died, others went mad and many more became paupers. It was, indeed a traumatic experience unparalleled in the history of this nation.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

7.3.27 Adornia Baanada, Abiatekum Akalinkosa, Lamisi Apentiik, On 21st June, 1983 while Baanada, who dealt in northern smocks, Abiatekum and Lamisi who traded in millet, were sleeping in the market at Fumbisi, near Sandema during curfew hours awaiting daybreak to commence business, two soldiers accosted them and enquired of them what goods they sold. In the course of the exchanges, one of the soldiers fired a shot at Baanada hitting him in the left thigh. The bullet went through the thigh, hit his right knee, and proceeded to hit Abiatekum and Lamisi in their right legs. The soldiers emptied the pockets of Baanada and made away with the money. Other traders in the market took him and the two women to Sandema hospital. Baanada refused medical advice to undergo amputation and is now completely paralysed. Abiatekum suffers from a serious deformity of the right leg which makes it difficult for her to stand upright or walk properly. Lamisi, then eight months pregnant was left with an ugly scar on her right leg.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.13 Margaret and John Koomson's mother, Akua Atta Panyin, was a cooked rice seller at Busua, in Ahanta. Sometime in 1982, some men in military uniform accompanied by others who were said to be Boy Scouts, went to the village and assembled the women traders at the lorry station. They accused the women of engaging in 'kalabule' ie. selling goods at exorbitant prices. Akua was among the women. She was asked to remove her kaba. She was then put on a table and caned. The same treatment was given to the other women.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.20 Mariatu Alhassan was arrested at Walewale on the same day Sirazu Alhassan was arrested. Mariatu and other women traders were flogged by the soldiers with their belts on suspicion of hoarding goods. Mariatu was left with scars on her buttocks and back.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.57 Comfort Yaa Nudo was a cook at the Psychiatric Hospital, Accra. On 7th March, 1983 the petitioner and other female cooks were arrested at the hospital and taken to Gondar Barracks where they were accused of stealing food meant for patients. The women were each placed on a table and flogged with a belt. Each of them was given 12 lashes.

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.1 About a week after the 31st December, 1981 coup, N and other women bread bakers in Accra were arrested in the middle of the night and taken to Gondar Barracks. They were questioned about their sources of supply of flour. Later, when she asked to be permitted to go outside to pass urine, a soldier accosted her and told her not to make any noise on pain of being shot. The soldier then brought out his penis and demanded that she put it in her mouth and suck it. She, reluctantly, complied with the soldier's order, after which he let her go.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.2 Afia Samiah, After they had seized 400 bags of flour she was conveying to Akyem Manso for her Bakery Association, soldiers at the Weija Barrier in Accra made Afia who was eight months pregnant strip naked in the

presence of her husband's nephew for an examination to see if she was indeed pregnant, claiming that women feigned pregnancy to hide their misdeeds.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

Barichisu Yussif and other women went to Techiman market to sell their goods. Barichisu had 12 bags rice. While there soldiers came and seized the goods of the traders and took them to Sunyani. The loss of the 12 bags crippled her business.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

Esi Mansah and her friend, Adwoa, lived at Abura Dunkwa. They traded in maize which they bought from the Brong Ahafo Region and sold at Mankessim, Central Region. In 1983, they went to Badu near Wenchi and bought 90 bags of maize. While conveying them to Mankessim, they were stopped by policemen who took the maize to their barracks in Sunyani. For fear of being molested the two women abandoned the maize and returned home.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

Sarah Aikins, a bread baker living at Burma Camp, entered into partnership with the Armed Forced Wives Association, an affiliate of the 31st December Women's Movement, to bake bread for the military. She bought a mixer at a cost of ₵29,000. She also bought an electric motor at a cost of ₵14,000. When, after one year, the partnership arrangement fizzled out, soldiers went to her home and dismantled the mixer on the ground that it was paid for by the Association. However, receipts presented to the Commission support Sarah's case that she bore the cost.

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

Adamu Kabanya In 1965 the petitioner's mother, Asana Wala, was allocated a plot near the Old Market Square, Wa to build a structure for trading purposes. A condition of the offer was that the plot was to be developed within three years/ Asana died and the property came into the hands of the petitioner. In 1972 he applied for and obtained a permit to build on the land. As a PNC branch chairman he fled the country after the 31st December, 1981 coup and became a refugee in Burkina Faso. All this time he had not built on the land. Subsequently the land was taken from him a building put up to house a 31st December Women's Children's Day Care Centre. Having broken a condition of the lease to build within 3 years, the petitioner can hardly complain of the reversion of the land to government and its re-allocation.

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

Martin Mutuo Bugu In 1988, the petitioner, a resident of Tumu was banned by the Regional Secretariat of the GPRTU, Wa from operating his commercial vehicle for one year for refusing to release the vehicle to convey dancers to grace the occasion of a visit to Tumu by Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, wife of the Chairman of the PNDC and President of the 31st December Women's Movement. Thus, the petitioner was banned from earning a living for one year.

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

1.3.5.1 The nature of service in the Armed Forces requires strong and agile young people to fill the ranks. Consequently, the institution has to shed its personnel when they are no more able to fulfil the rigorous demands of life within the service. Infantry battalions constitute the major part of Ghana Armed Forces and embody the largest number of servicemen and women whose skills are mostly associated with weapons. The discharged or released personnel, therefore, tend to be in the prime of life and are consequently not marketable in civilian life. Such personnel have had to find jobs as security men, with the attendant loss in prestige and self-esteem. They have not been able to maintain their standard of living and have rapidly degenerated,

Reference 36 - 0.02% Coverage

1.17.2.2 The state of the economy and social life were so run down, that a chit system for release of commodities from the factories and warehouses was developed. This was a mechanism for ensuring that only people with valid chits could obtain the commodities, so as to protect the price control system. The chit-system, however, got so corrupted that only persons with connections to highly-placed officials and managers of Commercial Houses could obtain such chits. These persons then turned round and re-sold the goods, or even the chits themselves, at many times the control price. The system, therefore, bred untold corruption, influence-peddling and moral decadence, with consequent hardship to the eventual consumer. Kalabule, the term for corruption and profiteering from selling goods above official prices became the order of the day, as briefcase-toting young men, and black hand-bag wielding young women claiming to be “businessmen and women” with no fixed business addresses appeared on the scene. The term “middleman” became synonymous with a person who was cheating both the producer and the consumer by buying at low prices and selling at extremely high prices, thereby making inordinately high profits. Many of the nation’s top academics and professionals left the country as economic refugees.

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

1.19.3.3 The entire country was given three weeks within which to turn in all their currency holdings for issuance of fresh currency. This policy caused a great stampede and suffering. Those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food as market women refused to accept the old notes. As everyone rushed to exchange the old cedis for the new before the deadline, there was a great rush to the banks, and personnel of the Security Services detailed to keep order, used whips and even live ammunition, to keep order in those long queues at the banks. A number of persons were killed or wounded by such security personnel.

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

1.20.6 These complaints were not to be taken lightly. Indeed, at this time, women who possessed VW Golf cars were subjected to obscene catcalls as the impression gained ground, even in the civilian population, that those vehicles were the product of their immoral associations with Senior Military Officers. These complaints of the

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

1.25.4.3 The WDCs/PDCs operated the “People’s Shops” in residential areas, and at the work-places, they collected essential commodities from distribution centres for allocation to their co-workers. Many who received goods at control prices turned round and sold some of their allocation at Kalabule prices to market women. However, on the swoops at the markets for price control checks, some of the women traders, who may have obtained their supplies from allocations to members of Security Services, were among those who fell victim to the molestation, flogging and other acts of humiliation and degrading treatment that were meted out to such traders.

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

Leader of the Opposition, and Dr J. B. Danquah, the doyen of Ghana politics, were detained. The number included the market women who had provided food free of charge to the striking workers.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

Several hundreds of workers, market women and various youth organisations yesterday staged a massive demonstration in Accra to condemn the Ghana Bar Association’s call for a return to civilian rule in the country by 1978. The demonstration was also in support of the proposed Union Government.¹²²

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

5.10.2.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom, on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning and marketable skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in

the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.9 With their involvement with women, it rapidly became clear that one of the major concerns and therefore the major obstacle to women's participation in activities, economic or otherwise, was the welfare of their pre-school children. Therefore, in 1986, the DWM began to open Day-Care Centres all over the country and encouraged their branches to put up structures to serve this purpose.¹⁰³ At these day-care centers, preschool education was subsidized.

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

championing the economic empowerment of women. It also facilitated the participation of women in small-scale income generating activities through the establishment of day nurseries which enabled women to free themselves of childcare to participate in entrepreneurial activities.¹⁰⁶

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

assignment with restraint so as not to scare food sellers from bringing their wares to the markets. Egya Ansah, General Secretary of the Tema Voluntary Club said much as the public appreciates the efforts of students in enforcing price control as their contribution to the success of the revolution, the mode of operation of some of them was scaring the women from bringing their wares to the market places for sale. Complaints have been made to the club at Tema that some students dictated their own prices and that when those prices were not complied with, the sellers were harassed. This Mr. Ansah said had resulted in food sellers being reluctant to display their wares for fear that they would be subjected to humiliation at the hands of their children.⁹³

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

8.8.1.4 In reaction to the price control enforcement exercise, farmers and market women refused to sell food items in the urban areas. The chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the market centres and sell them at control prices. Some of the chiefs supervised the sale of foodstuffs at the Kwahu District in the Eastern Region.⁶⁷ In the Central Region, Nana Mbrah V, Omanhene of the Oguua Traditional Area, visited a number of villages to educate the farmers and market women on the need to send their goods to the market and sell at reasonable prices.⁶⁸ In Accra, the Ga Mantse, Nii Amugi II, also appealed to market women in Accra and its environs to forget about any molestation they might have suffered soon after the 4th June Uprising, and bring out their wares for sale at control prices.⁶⁹

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

The government has for some time been perturbed at the growing problem of unemployment amongst the youth. Efforts have been made to meet the problem in a variety of ways by the provision of a Youth Employment Service and the establishment of Vocational Training Centre... both these schemes were useful but it is clear... that they cannot provide more than a palliative to a problem, which becomes more pressing each year. Not only is there a waste of potential skills and education, but also a human problem affecting each individual who fails to find work. The government has therefore decided that the problem must be tackled boldly and fundamentally ... intended not only to provide a new approach to unemployment problems, but at the same time to give constructive activity for unemployed men and women and to train the youth for the development of the country.

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed

at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.6 The DWM abandoned its initial militant approach and began to tackle projects aimed at providing income-generating resources for its members. It described itself as “a broad based development oriented Non Governmental Organisation which aspires to achieve these objectives through the effective mobilisation of women.” With its political clout, it soon had tentacles in every facet of economic activity. It became involved in a bakery project at Burma Camp, that had allegedly been begun on the initiative of some soldiers’ wives. The DWM wrestled the project from them, and took over the baking of bread for the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF). Soon a contract for the supply of kenkey with the GAF was also secured.

Reference 50 - 0.02% Coverage

carved a niche for itself in the gender and development terrain by championing the economic empowerment of women. It also facilitated the participation of women in small-scale income generating activities through the establishment of day nurseries which enabled women to free themselves of childcare to participate in entrepreneurial activities.

5.16.2.11 Relationship With National Council On Women And Development (NCWD)

5.16.2.11.1 In March, 1982, an activity organized by NCWD was picketed by a group of women, calling themselves “Concerned Women of Ghana”. In truth, these young women were activists of the nucleus group that became the DWM. The take-over of NCWD was therefore on the agenda right from its formation, and so it was not surprising that eventually, DWM used its immense political clout to get its members into the leadership of the NCWD.

5.16.2.11.2 The leadership of the DWM, determined that the NCWD, the national institution, set up in 1975 to mobilize women for national development, had gone outside its mandate of policy-making, into project implementation, and that such functions would be better performed by implementing agencies, such as the DWM, working under the oversight of the NCWD. It also criticized the NCWD for not doing enough genderadvocacy, and for losing focus in the execution of its mandate.

5.16.2.11.3 In 1986, the Governing Council of the NCWD, chaired by Prof Florence Dolphyne of the University of Ghana, was dissolved and an Interim Management Committee (IMC), with Mrs. Selina Taylor, a member of DWM, as its chairperson. Later, Mrs. Gertrude Zakaria-Ali, a founding member of the DWM, became the NCWD’s Executive Secretary. Other members of the DWM assumed various roles and ensured that the once-vibrant NCWD became a quiet little government organization, advising the government on women’s issues. By 1989, the NCWD had become completely emasculated by the DWM, and it was probably because of its statutory nature that it was permitted to exist, and not fully absorbed into the structures of the DWM.

Reference 51 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.1 Students were reported to be engaged in field operations with uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces. In the Daily Graphic was a report that a combined team of students and Border Guards had impounded one hundred and ten cartons of fish allegedly being hoarded in a cold store at Kaneshie, Accra. The owner was arrested and taken away for questioning. The leader of the students was named as Alex Asare, and he was interviewed as to the circumstances of the arrest and seizure of the fish by L/Cpl Osei Owusu. The same group also intercepted a mummy truck carrying fourteen cartons of fish without any waybill. 4.00 a kilo □ The fish was seized, sold to the public at the controlled price of and proceeds paid to the owner. A similar report from Kpando indicated that a combined team of army personnel and students had impounded ten truckloads of fish and that nineteen women had been arrested. The newspaper reported that the students had also taken the women to a nearby classroom and given them more than six hours of lectures on good citizenship.

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

restraint so as not to scare food sellers from bringing their wares to the markets. Egya Ansah, General Secretary of the Tema Voluntary Club said much as the public appreciates the efforts of students in enforcing price control as their contribution to the success of the revolution, the mode of operation of some of them was scaring the women

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.3 Other youth groups that were meant to provide moral training for young people, such as the Boy Scouts, corrupted their mission and perverted their existence by joining in activities that resulted in the perpetration of human rights abuses on the communities in which they operated, particularly against women traders.

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

8.8.1.4 In reaction to the price control enforcement exercise, farmers and market women refused to sell food items in the urban areas. The chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the market centres and sell them at control prices. Some of the chiefs supervised the sale of foodstuffs at the Kwahu District in the Eastern Region. In the Central Region, Nana Mbrah V, Omanhene of the Oguaa Traditional Area, visited a number of villages to educate the farmers and market women on the need to send their goods to the market and sell at reasonable prices. In Accra, the Ga Mantse, Nii Amugi II, also appealed to market women in Accra and its environs to forget about any molestation they might have suffered soon after the 4th June Uprising, and bring out their wares for sale at control prices.

Education

References or discussions of education

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 11 references coded [0.20% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political authority as represented by the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government's political representative in the Armed Forces.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities.

8.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.12.7.2 The existing policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of officers, men and women should be implemented with consistency. In this regard, it is absolutely essential that those who lack employable skills be re-trained and thereby offered the opportunity for easy re-integration into civil life.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.22.1 With the rapid social transformation and democratic governance in our contemporary times, the Police Service must be aware of the necessity to provide good, qualitative and professional training and awareness programmes, if the personnel are to properly fulfil their mission. Training should educate Police Officers, Men and Women that he or she is the custodian of the law and not above it and it is expected of them to conduct themselves within the law.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

head with her left hand. The women wanted to be given military training so that they could shoot just as effectively as men, and so the women called upon the PNDC "to institute military training for them too so they could fight alongside their menfolk to defend and rebuilt [sic] the nation."⁹⁶

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.1 Students were reported to be engaged in field operations with uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces. In the Daily Graphic was a report that a combined team of students and Border Guards had impounded one hundred and ten cartons of fish allegedly being hoarded in a cold store at Kaneshie, Accra. The owner was arrested and taken away for questioning. The leader of the students was named as Alex Asare, and he was interviewed as to the circumstances of the arrest and seizure of the fish by L/Cpl Osei Owusu. The same group also intercepted a mummy truck carrying fourteen cartons of fish without any waybill. The fish was seized, sold to the public at the controlled price of ₵4.00 a kilo and proceeds paid to the owner.⁹⁰ A similar report from Kpando indicated that a combined team of army personnel and students had impounded ten truckloads of fish and that nineteen women had been arrested. The newspaper reported that the students had also taken the women to a nearby classroom and given them more than six hours of lectures on good citizenship.⁹¹

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.3 Other youth groups that were meant to provide moral training for young people, such as the Boy Scouts, corrupted their mission and perverted their existence by joining in activities that resulted in the perpetration of human rights abuses on the communities in which they operated, particularly against women traders.

Reference 8 - 0.04% Coverage

results shared with the relevant security institutions, to enable appropriate and coordinated action to be taken. No Intelligence Report pertaining to threats to State security should remain un-investigated, however apparently trivial. Failure to handle Intelligence information with despatch, should be treated as a major dereliction of duty, and sanctioned accordingly. 3.3.6 Political Education 3.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political authority as represented by the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government's political representative in the Armed Forces. 3.3.6.2 Training Curricula should be developed to effect a re-orientation. Such Training should aim at educating them on the role of the Military in constitutional governance; inculcate in them respect for the Constitution; emphasize traditional Military values of loyalty to the State; and cultivate respect for civilian authority. 3.3.6.3 In designing the Curricula and training, use should be made of the expertise of experienced retired Military personnel and resources in existing educational institutions. 3.3.7 Discipline 3.3.7.1 Members of the Armed Forces should be made to appreciate the value of the existing Military Regulations against non-participation in partisan politics. These Regulations should be strictly enforced by the Military High Command. Service personnel should be constantly reminded that those interested in holding political office, must resign from Service. 3.3.7.2 Military personnel should be educated to understand that they are subject to the civil law and so must conduct themselves in an orderly manner outside barracks. Military Police should perform their policing duties with diligence, to control behaviour of Service personnel, especially outside barracks. 3.3.7.3 Commanders at all levels should enforce Military Discipline in barracks in order to maintain the image of the Ghana Armed Forces as a disciplined Institution. 3.3.7.4 Misuse Of Military Personnel By Civilians 3.3.7.4.1 Service personnel involved in irregular interventions in civilian matters should be severely disciplined. 3.3.8. Communication 3.3.8.1 It is important that good channels of communication are established within the Security Institutions to promote better understanding between the High Command which constitutes the decision-making echelon and the rest who implement the decisions. The holding of Durbars by Commanders with their Officers, Men and Women should be made an administrative imperative and practised regularly. 3.3.8.2 Mechanisms for providing redress for grievances should be respected and implemented. 3.3.8.3 It is equally important that the Parliamentary Oversight Committee responsible for Defence interact more often with the Armed Forces to promote better understanding and to enable Parliament to have better knowledge of the operations of the Ghana Armed Forces. 3.3.8.4 In the same vein the Armed Forces, Police and Prison Councils should establish procedures to enable them have better information on the workings and state of affairs of the Security Institutions over which they have oversight responsibilities.

Reference 9 - 0.04% Coverage

3.3.9.1 Detailed vetting of prospective soldiers should be conducted in all recruitment exercises to ensure that only the best are recruited. Positive vetting, as practised in the Police Service, should be carried out in the Armed Forces during recruitment. Candidates selected for training as Service personnel, should be subjected to serious high level security screening before commencement of Recruit Training. 3.3.9.2 Selection of candidates for training as Officers should take into account moral quality, as well as a thorough screening and verification of individual's character before being accepted for training as Commissioned Officers. 3.3.10 The Need To Maintain Ethnic And Regional Balance 3.3.10.1 To ensure the maintenance of ethnic balance in the GAF, regional quota system for recruitment of Officers, Men and Women should be implemented. This is best facilitated by recruitment undertaken at the regional centres. 3.3.10.2 There should be a conscious policy to address issues of ethnicity and nationhood to improve the "national aspects" of military personnel. Educational programmes to address the dangers of ethnic biases and prejudices in a national army, should be developed to build morale better esprit de corps and patriotism within the institution.. 3.3.11 Training 3.3.11.1 It is the duty of the Armed Forces to have good training schools with efficient instructors. Adequate training facilities should be made available to train Armed Forces personnel. Training schools should be

equipped with modern gadgets to enable trainees benefit from their training. Advantage should be taken of advanced technology, to bring soldiers up to world-class standards. Anything short of this will spell disaster for the Armed Forces, as there is no shortcut to efficiency. 3.3.11.2 Training of Officers should inculcate into them good leadership, qualities of courage, competence and ability to exercise initiative, make decisions, and to take responsibility for them. 3.3.11.3 A policy of continuous character assessment should be pursued throughout the training period. An Officer Cadet assessed to have a questionable character should be withdrawn from training at the Military Academy. 3.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities. 3.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two. 3.3.11.6 The culture of bullying and abuse of the vulnerable in military training institutions should be discontinued. 3.3.11.7 Training should reflect humanitarian values and therefore include courses on the Geneva Conventions on Humanitarian Law as well as Rules of War regarding the treatment of civilians and Prisoners of War. Early introduction to certain aspects of Military Law, Criminal Law and Civics would be beneficial. 3.3.12 Service Conditions 3.3.12.1 Salary

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

3.3.12.7.1 Pre-release counselling should be instituted as an integral part of release and resettlement procedures. 3.3.12.7.2 The existing policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of officers, men and women should be implemented with consistency. In this regard, it is absolutely essential that those who lack employable skills be re-trained and thereby offered the opportunity for easy re-integration into civil life.

Reference 11 - 0.07% Coverage

3.3.12.8.1 It is strongly recommended that life in the officers' messes and the WOs, SNCOs and Other Ranks (ORs) canteens should be reactivated. This will help bring the service men and women together and thereby strengthen the esprit de corps within the Units, Bases and Stations. Service Commanders and Commanding Officers should ensure their reactivation, and encourage patronage. 3.3.12.9 Schools For The Children Of Service Personnel 3.3.12.9.1 To a very large extent, there are good facilities for the education of children and dependents of Service personnel, but there is plenty of room for improvement. When children of service personnel have good schools to attend in barracks, parents are free to concentrate on their job of defending the nation. 3.3.13 Secondment To Civil Institutions 3.3.13.1 The practice of seconding officers and SNCOs to civilian organizations should be discouraged. The bearing and orientation of military personnel tend to be adversely affected when they are placed in civilian establishments which have different work culture and orientation. 3.3.13.2 The enjoyment of the perquisites of civilian office had adverse effects on their fellow soldiers who did not have access to such facilities. This bred envy and destroyed morale in the Service. 3.3.15 Human Resource Issues And Logistics 3.3.15.1 It is the responsibility of Government to ensure that the GAF have adequate manpower and logistic support, especially transportation, communication, engineering, and medical equipment, maintenance facilities, clothing and other important operational stores to professionally execute their functions as enshrined in the Constitution and prescribed in National Defence Policy. 3.3.16 Officer-Man Relationship 3.3.16.1 Officers should ensure that their relationship with Other Ranks is good. The Men and Women constituting the Other Ranks must first and foremost be treated humanely. The officer should ensure that the welfare of the service personnel and their families is well taken care of. 3.3.17 Use Of Intelligence 3.3.17.1 Intelligence gathering organizations of the Security Services in the country should critically and meticulously check information received and when found to be fabricated, the originators of such false information should be severely dealt with. Training of Personnel for Intelligence duties should emphasise the need to treat information with circumspection until its veracity has been confirmed. 3.3.18 Military-Civilian Relations 3.3.18.1 The military as an institution should intensify its efforts in improving relations between it and the civilian population. Open days should be held more often to afford civilians an opportunity to experience life in the Armed Forces and to better appreciate their role as their protectors and not their oppressors. 3.3.18.2 Seconded military personnel also undermined the work the culture of the civilian organisations into which they were introduced, with the result that they became the objects of hatred. These negative feelings were this extended to the military institution as a whole THE POLICE SERVICE 3.3.19 Modernisation Of The Police Service-Justice Archer Commission 3.3.19.1 Since Independence, the Police Service has not undergone any major transformation. It is imperative that the Report of the Justice Archer Commission on the structure, organization and operation of the Ghana Police Service be reviewed and the recommendations implemented. 3.3.20

Decentralisation Of Police Command 3.3.20.1 The Police Service is over centralized with over-concentration of power in the hands of the Inspector General of Police (IGP). This must be reviewed and decentralisation embarked upon with power, authority and responsibility devolving on the Regional Commanders to police their own regions. The Police Headquarters should become the centre for policy formulation and analysis and monitoring of the Regional Commands. 3.3.20.2 Decentralisation must impact on the decision-making mechanism and sharing of responsibility with local and administrative authorities at the Regional and District levels. 3.3.20.3 Decentralisation of operational Command must be pursued. For instance, the situation on 31st December 1981 when the Armoured Car Unit of the Police Service could not be mobilized to fight in support of Government because the IGP was not available is strategically and operationally unacceptable. The command structure should be reviewed and decentralized to make it possible for one of his deputies to assume Operational Command responsibility. 3.3.20.4 The inclusion of the IGP on the Advisory Board which also considers promotions creates concentration of power in one person's hand. This should be reviewed. 3.3.20.5 The promotion of Junior Ranks in the Police Service should not involve the IGP directly although he may remain the authority to whom complaints of unfair dealings and appeals in respect of promotions may be made. 3.3.21 Recruitment 3.3.21.1 A National Police Service 3.3.21.1.1 Efforts must be made to ensure that the Police Service has representation from every ethnic group in the country, as policing involves every community. Marginalised groups should be identified and given special encouragement to provide suitable candidates for enlistment. 3.3.21.2 Vetting Of Candidates 3.3.21.2.1 All persons entering the Police Service must undergo Positive Vetting to ensure their moral integrity. 3.3.22 Training And Education 3.3.22.1 With the rapid social transformation and democratic governance in our contemporary times, the Police Service must be aware of the necessity to provide good, qualitative and professional training and awareness programmes, if the personnel are to properly fulfil their mission. Training should educate Police Officers, Men and Women that he or she is the custodian of the law and not above it and it is expected of them to conduct themselves within the law. 3.3.22.2 The training curriculum must be redesigned to include intelligence gathering, awareness and training modules more closely linked to social realities, such as ethnic relations, human rights,

Ethnicity

References or discussions of ethnicity, ethnic lines or tensions

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 2 references coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.10.1 To ensure the maintenance of ethnic balance in the GAF, regional quota system for recruitment of Officers, Men and Women should be implemented. This is best facilitated by recruitment undertaken at the regional centres.

Reference 2 - 0.04% Coverage

3.3.9.1 Detailed vetting of prospective soldiers should be conducted in all recruitment exercises to ensure that only the best are recruited. Positive vetting, as practised in the Police Service, should be carried out in the Armed Forces during recruitment. Candidates selected for training as Service personnel, should be subjected to serious high level security screening before commencement of Recruit Training. 3.3.9.2 Selection of candidates for training as Officers should take into account moral quality, as well as a thorough screening and verification of individual's character before being accepted for training as Commissioned Officers. 3.3.10 The Need To Maintain Ethnic And Regional Balance 3.3.10.1 To ensure the maintenance of ethnic balance in the GAF, regional quota system for recruitment of Officers, Men and Women should be implemented. This is best facilitated by recruitment undertaken at the regional centres. 3.3.10.2 There should be a conscious policy to address issues of ethnicity and nationhood to improve the "national aspects" of military personnel. Educational programmes to address the dangers of ethnic biases and prejudices in a national army, should be developed to build morale better esprit de corps and patriotism within the institution..

3.3.11 Training 3.3.11.1 It is the duty of the Armed Forces to have good training schools with efficient instructors. Adequate training facilities should be made available to train Armed Forces personnel. Training schools should be equipped with modern gadgets to enable trainees benefit from their training. Advantage should be taken of advanced technology, to bring soldiers up to world-class standards. Anything short of this will spell disaster for the Armed Forces, as there is no shortcut to efficiency. 3.3.11.2 Training of Officers should inculcate into them good leadership, qualities of courage, competence and ability to exercise initiative, make decisions, and to take responsibility for them. 3.3.11.3 A policy of continuous character assessment should be pursued throughout the training period. An Officer Cadet assessed to have a questionable character should be withdrawn from training at the Military Academy. 3.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities. 3.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two. 3.3.11.6 The culture of bullying and abuse of the vulnerable in military training institutions should be discontinued. 3.3.11.7 Training should reflect humanitarian values and therefore include courses on the Geneva Conventions on Humanitarian Law as well as Rules of War regarding the treatment of civilians and Prisoners of War. Early introduction to certain aspects of Military Law, Criminal Law and Civics would be beneficial. 3.3.12 Service Conditions 3.3.12.1 Salary

Human Rights

References or discussions of human rights or human rights violations

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_Report-FULL> - § 17 references coded [0.11% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.3.4 During this period, the newspapers gleefully endorsed and gave vivid accounts of the gross human rights abuses that occurred. Apart from the executions, there were the public flogging, especially, of market women, some stripped naked, as well as contractors and other people accused of kalabule. Some of these reports were accompanied by pictures.

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

1969 The National Liberation Council

5.2.0.1 Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its train significant human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed by the coup-makers, led by Col E.K. Kotoka, Commissioner of Police J.W.K. Harlley and Maj A.A. Afrifa, especially against members of Nkrumah's security apparatus in the Presidential Detail Department (PDD), who had offered some resistance. The insurgent soldiers surrounded the block of flats, took the men, such as Ernest Kojo Nyan away, forced women such as Ekuba Eduku and children, at gun point, to leave their homes. Some of these women's husbands had accompanied the President on his trip to Hanoi. The soldiers also shot dead some of the males, including boys, e.g George Bartels then 17 years old. Others were subjected to various forms of cruelty and molestation. They were beaten, made to crawl on their knees and to lie on the ground facing the scorching sun. Some claimed that hot tea were poured into their eyes. These incidents took place even though Kotoka, Harlley and Afrifa, leading architects of the coup, were present at Flagstaff House and the Police Headquarters where the prisoners were congregated.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

6.2.6.4 Table 4 shows the percentages of male and female victims of each type of violation. In all instances, the percentage of male victims is significantly higher than that of the female victims. Looking at the abduction violations, about 83 percent were male victims. There were four of the violations where the percentage of the female victims was significantly comparable to their male counterparts. These are sexual abuse (43.1%), forced sale (41.7%), destruction (36.6%) and head shaving (34.0%). These are shown in Table 4. This supports the view that many women suffered sexual abuse, forced sale of wares at controlled price, destruction of private property and shaving of heads, especially during periods of unconstitutional governments where these violations mainly occurred.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.7.1 The Commission believes that this violation deserves special mention because of the loss of self-worth and the emotional and psychological trauma that victims, especially women have to deal with: • Rape and gang rape • Interference with genitalia • Extortion of sexual favours in exchange for visitation rights • Men forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the ground / forced to push their genitals into holes • Women to perform oral sex. 177

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

a). Violation of Dignity • Stripping people naked or to near nakedness • Stripping women of their tops • Shaving of hair with broken bottles / cutting hair in rough patches

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

8.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission's work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. "Might makes right" has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, "Keep yourself out of trouble" has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.3.2 When, as a result of the price control enforcement, farmers and market women refused to sell food in the urban centres, chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the urban centres and sell them at controlled prices.

4.5.2.3.3 The chiefs failed to say anything about the execution of the Senior Military Officers and the atrocities meted out to their subjects by the AFRC Regime, such as the public caning of traders, especially women, arbitrary dismissals and seizure of property.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.5.4 During this period, the newspapers gleefully endorsed and gave vivid accounts of the gross human rights abuses that occurred. Apart from the executions, there were the public flogging, especially, of market women, some stripped naked, as well as contractors and other people accused of kalabule. Some of these reports were accompanied by pictures.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.3 Other youth groups that were meant to provide moral training for young people, such as the Boy Scouts, corrupted their mission and perverted their existence by joining in activities that resulted in the perpetration of human rights abuses on the communities in which they operated, particularly against women traders.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.5.2. Trokosi practice is now mainly regarded as a means of averting the wrath of the gods. This is done by invoking the gods for mercy, in cases where an offence has been reported to the shrine. It is also a traditional judicial system, but one fraught with serious human rights violations, as the practice involves the incarceration and abuse of innocent young women. The practice of Trokosi is now recognized to be akin to slavery. The predominant modern view is that the Trokosi system is obnoxious, inhuman and a violation of the human rights of the persons involved, and therefore must be stopped.²⁰

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings. replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

1. What was the overall pattern of violations during the mandate period? 2. To what extent were the violations targeted against men or women?

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

Extent to which violations were targeted against men and women Table 4 shows that 8,686 victims suffered 12,517 violations. This indicates that some victims suffered more than one violation. On average, a victim suffered about 2 violations. The minimum number of violations a victim suffered was 1 and the maximum was 55.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

Table 4 shows the percentages of male and female victims of each type of violation. In all instances, the percentage of male victims is significantly higher than that of the female victims. Looking at the abduction violations, about 83 percent were male victims. There were four of the violations where the percentage of the female victims was significantly comparable to their male counterparts. These are sexual abuse (43.1%), forced sale (41.7%), destruction (36.6%) and head shaving (34.0%). These are shown in Table 4. This supports the view that many women suffered sexual abuse, forced sale of wares at controlled price, destruction of private property and shaving of heads, especially during periods of unconstitutional governments where these violations mainly occurred.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

7.8.3 Other youth groups that were meant to provide moral training for young people, such as the Boy Scouts, corrupted their mission and perverted their existence by joining in activities that resulted in the perpetration of human rights abuses on the communities in which they operated, particularly against women traders.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings. replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Legacy

References or discussions of legacy, impact or effects

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 8 references coded [0.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage

8.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission's work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. "Might makes right" has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, "Keep yourself out of trouble" has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

women died or committed suicide when they lost all their capital and found themselves deep in debt. The properties of many people were confiscated and there was a general feeling of insecurity all over the country.

Reference 3 - 0.05% Coverage

On the way, I saw a cluster of people, some obviously affected traders and Makola mummies. They looked grief-stricken. Some moaned and cried softly, some fumed at the injustice of it all and still others were simply shocked and dumbfounded, unable to utter a word, just a deep pain in their eyes. My impression was that they would be ruined for life if they lost their goods; many were just working from hand to mouth and traded from a commission on goods they did not own. Meanwhile, the armed and mean-looking soldiers allowed nobody to even come near them much less for them to take out the little they could. The time for that had expired the previous night! By 9 o'clock, the military contingent charged to carry out the operation arrived, led by a Captain Kpani Addy with Lt. Blood Dzraku, a mate at the Institute of Journalism, as his second-in-command. The commander, wasting no time, issued verbal instructions to his men and retired to the grassy knoll at the Makola roundabout, where the statue of King Tackie Tawiah now sits. Apart from the soldiers detailed for the operation, groups of "machomen" and touts from surrounding communities like Okaishie, Tudu, Swalaba and others stood by. Armed with iron rod bars, clubs and sledgehammers, they would help break into the shops and stalls. For them, it was like Christmas time! They started from the entrance near the Central Mosque, which abutted the market. The padlocks fell apart with some well-placed shots from an AK 47 rifle. They surged inside, shooting doors open, smashing chop-boxes open with axes, pick-axes, sledgehammers, and what have you. Bales of materials, thousand of prices of textiles, Dutch wax prints, GTP cloth, fridges, TV sets, indeed all the sundry goods one expect to be sold at a leading market of Makola's type were gradually brought out and piled on the grassy knoll outside. As the goods increased, soldiers would commandeer passing cars and trucks, load them to the brim and take off – with armed guards hanging on. Where they ended up, nobody seemed to know. After a while, some of the journalists covering the operation plucked up the courage to ask from the soldiers where the goods were being taken to. We got various vague answers: The Trade Fair Site, Burma Camp, University of Legon, etc. as the newsmen kept pressing, the soldiers got belligerent. "Wetin concern you, eh? Na you go guard am?" The journalists shut up. The soldiers were getting too excitable for comfort. Some people lost their lives. Groups of men lurking around looked for opportunities to loot and whenever soldiers' backs were turned, a fast move would be made to snatch anything valuable and take off with it. Some unfortunate ones were short at by the excited, hot and sweaty soldiers when the failed to stop when ordered to. They were the collateral damage. By 2 pm in the afternoon, much of the market had been stripped of good and nothing really worthwhile remained inside. Suddenly the silent bulldozer roared to life, its engines growling like some pre-

historic dinosaur that had seen its lunch meal close by. As it trundled towards the market walls with the iron chain wheels clanging on the road, the walls fell down in a heap of blocks and dust flying about. The famous Makola No1 market crumbled down. The wooden stalls snapped and cracked. A golden of dye burst open and the blood-red liquid gushed out. A nearby soldier, watching the liquid course through the debris, remarked with sarcasm: “Makola dey die, see the blood ...ha ha ha!” By the time I returned to the office to file my story, the news had already spread like wildfire. Some people said it had been destroyed because it was symbolically the heart of “Kalabule.” Good riddance, they opined. Others were as angry as could be, saying it all was nothing but petty revenge by vengeful soldiers who wanted to punish the Makola women who had in the past, allegedly insulted soldiers who insisted on buying things at the controlled prices. It was alleged that some women had even poured stored urine on some soldiers. But no matter what, to me, as an observer, it seemed to be nothing but “booty for the boys” after the June 4 Uprising. Nothing more, nothing less, period! If not, where exactly did the goods costing millions of cedis even at that time, all end up? Who benefited from them? Who was accountable for all the money

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

1.17.2.2 The state of the economy and social life were so run down, that a chit system for release of commodities from the factories and warehouses was developed. This was a mechanism for ensuring that only people with valid chits could obtain the commodities, so as to protect the price control system. The chit-system, however, got so corrupted that only persons with connections to highly-placed officials and managers of Commercial Houses could obtain such chits. These persons then turned round and re-sold the goods, or even the chits themselves, at many times the control price. The system, therefore, bred untold corruption, influence-peddling and moral decadence, with consequent hardship to the eventual consumer. Kalabule, the term for corruption and profiteering from selling goods above official prices became the order of the day, as briefcase-toting young men, and black hand-bag wielding young women claiming to be “businessmen and women” with no fixed business addresses appeared on the scene. The term “middleman” became synonymous with a person who was cheating both the producer and the consumer by buying at low prices and selling at extremely high prices, thereby making inordinately high profits. Many of the nation’s top academics and professionals left the country as economic refugees.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

1.25.6.2 Traders and businessmen and women lost their capital, and many families became impoverished overnight. It was a great loss for Tamale in particular, and the Northern Region in general.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

1.25.12.1 There were several instances of retirement of officers and discharge of men and women from service which did not follow the approved procedures for release. Officers were not served with the notification for “Intended Release” which gave them the right to respond to, and accept the reasons for their release, and other ranks were summarily discharged without having the opportunity of being interviewed by their Commanding Officers, who would have informed them of the reasons for their discharge.

Reference 7 - 0.08% Coverage

3.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission’s work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. “Might makes right” has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, “Keep yourself out of trouble” has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future. 3.1.3

We must not be tied down to our past mistakes or misfortunes. Doing so would produce nothing but further suffering. Instead, we have to make serious efforts to put all the pains behind us, and help to build a new Ghana where the conditions that produced such pain and suffering would not be permitted to recur. Every Ghanaian must make a personal pledge that ‘NEVER AGAIN!’ shall such wrongs be a feature of governance or a feature of life in this beautiful land of our birth. 3.1.4 The State of Ghana must acknowledge the wrongs perpetrated against some of its citizens in its name, and in a spirit of true reconciliation, take steps to right the wrongs, however late or inadequate such measures might be. “It is never too late to mend” must be our nation’s guiding principle as we seek to lay the ghosts of the past to rest. 3.1.5 The Commission therefore makes the following recommendations, fully mindful of the difficulties ahead, but assured that Ghanaians appreciate the need to make reparation for what has been suffered, and to initiate reforms that would enhance the sense of well-being and citizenship that many Ghanaians have lost. 3.1.6 Certain events have traumatised the spirit of the nation and have produced shocks within the system whose impact transcend the time and place of their occurrence, as well as even the generations of Ghanaians affected by them. The effects of the Preventive Detention Act of the early years of Independence, the Protective Custody Decrees and Protective Custody Law of NLC, NRC, SMC I, SMC II and PNDC eras, will take a long time to wear off. So also would be the effects of the cataclysmic events of the 112 days of AFRC rule as well as the abduction and murder of many citizens including three Judges of the High Court of Ghana, and a retired Military Officer on 30th June, 1982. 3.2 Specific Recommendations

3.2.1 The President, as Head of the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Ghana Armed Forces, should make a formal apology to all victims of violations and abuses perpetrated by holders of public office from 6th March, 1957 to 6th January, 1993. 3.2.2 Proposals for reparation to be made and those requiring medical treatment or institutional care have also been made, in the hope that the apology would be made real in the lives of the affected persons. 3.2.3 The three High Court Judges and the retired Army Officer were murdered on 30th June, 1982, on the orders of the highest Executive authority in the land. The Executive branch must make a full and unqualified apology to the families of the murdered Judges and the retired Army Officer. 3.2.4 An apology is owed to the families of all those who were killed, as well as those who have disappeared and whose whereabouts, to date, are unknown. 3.2.5 The Police Investigation Team that investigated the incident swiftly and thoroughly must be given national Honours for their persistence in carrying out the investigations to the end, in the face of official harassment and intimidation. 3.2.6 Members of the Police Investigative Team who suffered victimisation must be rehabilitated. Those still in exile must be assisted to return home and resettled. This would send clear signals to the Police that the State of Ghana expects, and appreciates professionalism and dedicated service from its Service men and women. 3.2.7

RECOGNITION OF MERITORIOUS SERVICE 3.2.7.1 Reactions of the Ghana Armed Forces to take-overs of constitutionally elected Governments by groups of Servicemen have been reprehensible: (a) On 13th January, 1972, there was no resistance against the coup; (b) On 4th June 1979, the Army Commander, Maj-Gen Neville Odartey-Wellington put in a respectable resistance but lacked support and was killed-in-action; (c) On 31st December 1981, 2Bn from Takoradi mobilised and moved to Accra, on the initiative of the Commanding Officer, Lt Col Samuel Ofoosu-Appiah, to fight the insurrection in the effort to defend the Constitution of Ghana and the lawfully constituted Government of the day. 3.2.7.2 It is significant to note that no other Unit from 1 Brigade in the Accra- Tema Garrison could be mobilised to resist the insurrection. However, in both the 1979 and 1981 coups, a few Officers and Men demonstrated acts of leadership, bravery and loyalty in fighting the insurrections. **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL HONOURS AND AWARDS** 3.2.7.3 The Commission deems it appropriate to accord recognition to these Officers and Men for their meritorious services and hereby recommends that they should be appropriately honoured with State Awards. 3.2.7.4 Citation – 1979 Loyal Officers and Men 3.2.7.4.1 The Late Maj-Gen Odartey Willington: Then Army Commander, he displayed daring leadership, when leadership was urgently needed and got killed in action during the June 4th operations. 3.2.7.4.2 Major Abubakar Sulemana: As the Commanding Officer, Recce, he proved his worth as a brave and loyal Commander when he led the Recce Regiment to resist the June 4th rebellion, barely two weeks after he had bravely led a similar operation to quell the 15th May, 1979 uprising.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

2.5.7.1 The Commission believes that this violation deserves special mention because of the loss of self-worth and the emotional and psychological trauma that victims, especially women have to deal with: • Rape and gang rape • Interference with genitalia • Extortion of sexual favours in exchange for visitation rights • Men forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the ground / forced to push their genitals into holes • Women to perform oral sex.

Migration

References or discussions of migration

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 4 references coded [0.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

3.1.3.3 This phenomenon of southward migration had devastating consequences for social cohesion and community development for the peoples of those areas as their able-bodied young men and women abandoned their homes to seek employment, and then to reside in the South.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

3.1.3.3 Mining companies regularly sent agents to recruit new hands with the assistance of the District Commissioners. Although apparently desirous of ending “the career of the Northern Territories as the Cinderella of the Gold Coast”³, Governor Guggisberg did not do much to tackle the factors that produced this result. This phenomenon of southward migration had devastating consequences for social cohesion and community development for the peoples of those areas as their able-bodied young men and women abandoned their homes to seek employment, and then eventually to reside in the South.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Adamu Kabanya In 1965 the petitioner’s mother, Asana Wala, was allocated a plot near the Old Market Square, Wa to build a structure for trading purposes. A condition of the offer was that the plot was to be developed within three years/ Asana died and the property came into the hands of the petitioner. In 1972 he applied for and obtained a permit to build on the land. As a PNC branch chairman he fled the country after the 31st December, 1981 coup and became a refugee in Burkina Faso. All this time he had not built on the land. Subsequently the land was taken from him a building put up to house a 31st December Women’s Children’s Day Care Centre. Having broken a condition of the lease to build within 3 years, the petitioner can hardly complain of the reversion of the land to government and its re-allocation.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

1.17.2.2 The state of the economy and social life were so run down, that a chit system for release of commodities from the factories and warehouses was developed. This was a mechanism for ensuring that only people with valid chits could obtain the commodities, so as to protect the price control system. The chit-system, however, got so corrupted that only persons with connections to highly-placed officials and managers of Commercial Houses could obtain such chits. These persons then turned round and re-sold the goods, or even the chits themselves, at many times the control price. The system, therefore, bred untold corruption, influence-peddling and moral decadence, with consequent hardship to the eventual consumer. Kalabule, the term for corruption and profiteering from selling goods above official prices became the order of the day, as briefcase-toting young men, and black hand-bag wielding young women claiming to be “businessmen and women” with no fixed business addresses appeared on the scene. The term “middleman” became synonymous with a person who was cheating both the producer and the consumer by buying at low prices and selling at extremely high prices, thereby making inordinately high profits. Many of the nation’s top academics and professionals left the country as economic refugees.

Military

References or discussions of military and soldiers

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 25 references coded [0.27% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.4 The AFRC extended their “house-cleaning” to the civilian population. Many top officials were dismissed arbitrarily and their assets confiscated to the State. Some were detained in military guardrooms and others in prisons, only to be told that they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the AFRC People’s Courts. Many, especially businessmen and women, were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time, being wealthy became a serious crime, and all wealthy or successful people became targets of military aggression and victimisation.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

had nowhere else to trade.

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organized into Workers’ or Peoples’ Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

1969 The National Liberation Council

5.2.0.1 Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its train significant human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed by the coup-makers, led by Col E.K. Kotoka, Commissioner of Police J.W.K. Harlley and Maj A.A. Afrifa, especially against members of Nkrumah’s security apparatus in the Presidential Detail Department (PDD), who had offered some resistance. The insurgent soldiers surrounded the block of flats, took the men, such as Ernest Kojo Nyan away, forced women such as Ekuba Eduku and children, at gun point, to leave their homes. Some of these women’s husbands had accompanied the President on his trip to Hanoi. The soldiers also shot dead some of the males, including boys, e.g George Bartels then 17 years old. Others were subjected to various forms of cruelty and molestation. They were beaten, made to crawl on their knees and to lie on the ground facing the scorching sun. Some claimed that hot tea were poured into their eyes. These incidents took place even though Kotoka, Harlley and Afrifa, leading architects of the coup, were present at Flagstaff House and the Police Headquarters where the prisoners were congregated.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political authority as represented by

the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government's political representative in the Armed Forces.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.4 The AFRC extended their "house-cleaning" to the civilian population. Many top officials were dismissed arbitrarily and their assets confiscated to the State. Some were detained in military guardrooms and others in prisons, only to be told that they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the AFRC People's Courts. Many especially businessmen and women, were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time, being wealthy became a serious crime, and all wealthy or successful people became targets of military aggression and victimisation.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

Then tension at the military camp was as thick as a two-day old palmnut soup. Sullen-faced soldiers, itchy-fingered, trigger-happy and armed to the teeth, were everywhere, beating up men and women, old and young, so-called nation wreckers, traders, hoarders, 'kalabule' people, foreigners and God knows whom. And they did this without mercy; it was as if we were at war!

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.13 Alice Koomson's 100 cartons beer were seized by soldiers in Takoradi. When she went to the military barracks to try to retrieve them, she was set upon and beaten by the soldiers. She was made to join other women who had been detained at the barracks. She was hit on the head with a boot, made to roll on the ground and with other women detainees they were made to slap one another. If they did not slap one another hard enough, a soldier slapped them to teach them how it should be done.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

We were marched into a big room where there were two long tables with soldiers of high ranks (she could tell by the stripes on their shoulders) behind them. The soldiers were then interviewing other men and women seated before them. We watched whilst those being interviewed by the soldiers were slapped from time to time by other soldiers who were standing behind them. We were made to sit on the grass in the sun from 12 to 3 pm.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.52 Afua Fofie a vegetables seller at Bantama, Kumasi was arrested by soldiers and taken to the barracks where she was beaten, slapped and kicked. This was supposed to be in retaliation for a similar attack on a market queen, Nana Ama Serwaah, who had been brutalized by other soldiers on a complaint by some market women that she had caused the temporary structures from which they carried on their trade to be demolished.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

4th June, 1979 insurrection, some soldiers in a car stopped by the roadside. They seized the 'khebabs' being sold by the two women and auctioned them off to passersby. After that they put the women on a table and flogged them. Shortly thereafter Abena had a miscarriage, and Adwoa's baby, who was on her mothers back during her ordeal, fell ill and died.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

6.11.8 Soldiers led by Sgt Quarshie arrested James Abass Japat at Daboya and forced him to go with them to Lingbinsi to show them the shop of his brother Malam Saka Tika. There they seized the goods comprising soap of different kinds, cigarettes, towels, men's and women's underwear, toothpaste and exercise books, took them to Tamale and sold them at ridiculously low prices. The soldiers took the proceeds away.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

7.3.27 Adornia Baanada, Abiatekum Akalinkosa, Lamisi Apentiik, On 21st June, 1983 while Baanada, who dealt in northern smocks, Abiatekum and Lamisi who traded in millet, were sleeping in the market at Fumbisi, near Sandema during curfew hours awaiting daybreak to commence business, two soldiers accosted them and enquired of them what goods they sold. In the course of the exchanges, one of the soldiers fired a shot at Baanada hitting him in the left thigh. The bullet went through the thigh, hit his right knee, and proceeded to hit Abiatekum and Lamisi in their right legs. The soldiers emptied the pockets of Baanada and made away with the money. Other traders in the market took him and the two women to Sandema hospital. Baanada refused medical advice to undergo amputation and is now completely paralysed. Abiatekum suffers from a serious deformity of the right leg which makes it difficult for her to stand upright or walk properly. Lamisi, then eight months pregnant was left with an ugly scar on her right leg.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

7.9.39 Sarah Araba Asiedu was the wife of Sgt John Asiedu of the Ghana Army. Sarah, also known as Ayesha Asiedu, and other women, among them, Nana Frema, wife of W O I Ernest Duncan Marfo, formed the Armed Forces Wives Committee (AFWC). The Committee engaged in baking bread for the Army with flour supplied by the Supply Depot. In April, 1985, Ayesha and Nana Frema, the leading lights in the AFWC were arrested and charged with embezzling funds of the Committee. They were tried by a public tribunal, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Ayesha was in prison from 25th March 1987 to 24th July, 1992.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

1.3.5.1 The nature of service in the Armed Forces requires strong and agile young people to fill the ranks. Consequently, the institution has to shed its personnel when they are no more able to fulfil the rigorous demands of life within the service. Infantry battalions constitute the major part of Ghana Armed Forces and embody the largest number of servicemen and women whose skills are mostly associated with weapons. The discharged or released personnel, therefore, tend to be in the prime of life and are consequently not marketable in civilian life. Such personnel have had to find jobs as security men, with the attendant loss in prestige and self-esteem. They have not been able to maintain their standard of living and have rapidly degenerated,

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

1.3.5.2 This situation poses a serious risk to the nation as reintegration becomes a problem for these servicemen and women. It thus becomes imperative that they be provided with skills, through resettlement programmes to make them employable in civilian life, following their release from active service.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

soldiers were also borne of the belief that the Head of State was wasting the country's resources on his "young women" who kept him too busy for him to concentrate on issues of governance. These feelings of deprivation as well as envy, fuelled disaffection within the Security Services, and it was not by accident, that "Mr" Acheampong was asked to explain his immoral lifestyle at a press conference, two days before he was executed by firing squad.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

by the AFRC People's Courts.

1.23.3.6.2 In the general civilian population, businessmen and women suspected to be cronies of the earlier military regimes and consequently civilian collaborators of the Senior Military Officers, or just persons who appeared to be affluent or well-heeled, were attacked as being the cause of the nation's economic woes. Some of these were hauled off to prison, or put before the People's Courts that had been set up all over the country, and subjected to questioning which turned out to be a trial that ended them in prison. Many of these were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time,

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

1.24.3.3 The Officer Corps had also been gripped with the fear of Other Ranks to the extent that officers could not exercise their normal leadership roles over their men and women for fear of incurring their displeasure and subsequent retribution which

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

5.10.2.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom, on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning and marketable skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings. replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Reference 23 - 0.04% Coverage

results shared with the relevant security institutions, to enable appropriate and coordinated action to be taken. No Intelligence Report pertaining to threats to State security should remain un-investigated, however apparently trivial. Failure to handle Intelligence information with despatch, should be treated as a major dereliction of duty, and sanctioned accordingly. 3.3.6 Political Education 3.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political authority as represented by the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government's political representative in the Armed Forces. 3.3.6.2 Training Curricula should be developed to effect a re-orientation. Such Training should aim at educating them on the role of the Military in constitutional governance; inculcate in them respect for the Constitution; emphasize traditional Military values of loyalty to the State; and cultivate respect for civilian authority. 3.3.6.3 In designing the Curricula and training, use should be made of the expertise of experienced retired Military personnel and resources in existing educational institutions. 3.3.7 Discipline 3.3.7.1 Members of the Armed Forces should be made to appreciate the value of the existing Military Regulations against non-participation in partisan politics. These Regulations should be strictly enforced by the Military High Command. Service personnel should be constantly reminded that those interested in holding political office, must resign from Service. 3.3.7.2 Military personnel should be educated to understand that they are subject to the civil law and so must conduct themselves in an orderly manner outside barracks. Military Police should perform their policing duties with diligence, to control behaviour of Service personnel, especially outside barracks. 3.3.7.3 Commanders at all levels should enforce Military Discipline in barracks in order to maintain the image of the Ghana Armed Forces as a disciplined Institution. 3.3.7.4 Misuse Of Military Personnel By Civilians 3.3.7.4.1 Service personnel involved in

irregular interventions in civilian matters should be severely disciplined. 3.3.8. Communication 3.3.8.1 It is important that good channels of communication are established within the Security Institutions to promote better understanding between the High Command which constitutes the decision-making echelon and the rest who implement the decisions. The holding of Durbars by Commanders with their Officers, Men and Women should be made an administrative imperative and practised regularly. 3.3.8.2 Mechanisms for providing redress for grievances should be respected and implemented. 3.3.8.3 It is equally important that the Parliamentary Oversight Committee responsible for Defence interact more often with the Armed Forces to promote better understanding and to enable Parliament to have better knowledge of the operations of the Ghana Armed Forces. 3.3.8.4 In the same vein the Armed Forces, Police and Prison Councils should establish procedures to enable them have better information on the workings and state of affairs of the Security Institutions over which they have oversight responsibilities.

Reference 24 - 0.07% Coverage

3.3.12.8.1 It is strongly recommended that life in the officers' messes and the WOs, SNCOs and Other Ranks (ORs) canteens should be reactivated. This will help bring the service men and women together and thereby strengthen the esprit de corps within the Units, Bases and Stations. Service Commanders and Commanding Officers should ensure their reactivation, and encourage patronage. 3.3.12.9 Schools For The Children Of Service Personnel 3.3.12.9.1 To a very large extent, there are good facilities for the education of children and dependents of Service personnel, but there is plenty of room for improvement. When children of service personnel have good schools to attend in barracks, parents are free to concentrate on their job of defending the nation. 3.3.13 Secondment To Civil Institutions 3.3.13.1 The practice of seconding officers and SNCOs to civilian organizations should be discouraged. The bearing and orientation of military personnel tend to be adversely affected when they are placed in civilian establishments which have different work culture and orientation. 3.3.13.2 The enjoyment of the perquisites of civilian office had adverse effects on their fellow soldiers who did not have access to such facilities. This bred envy and destroyed morale in the Service. 3.3.15 Human Resource Issues And Logistics 3.3.15.1 It is the responsibility of Government to ensure that the GAF have adequate manpower and logistic support, especially transportation, communication, engineering, and medical equipment, maintenance facilities, clothing and other important operational stores to professionally execute their functions as enshrined in the Constitution and prescribed in National Defence Policy. 3.3.16 Officer-Man Relationship 3.3.16.1 Officers should ensure that their relationship with Other Ranks is good. The Men and Women constituting the Other Ranks must first and foremost be treated humanely. The officer should ensure that the welfare of the service personnel and their families is well taken care of. 3.3.17 Use Of Intelligence 3.3.17.1 Intelligence gathering organizations of the Security Services in the country should critically and meticulously check information received and when found to be fabricated, the originators of such false information should be severely dealt with. Training of Personnel for Intelligence duties should emphasise the need to treat information with circumspection until its veracity has been confirmed. 3.3.18 Military-Civilian Relations 3.3.18.1 The military as an institution should intensify its efforts in improving relations between it and the civilian population. Open days should be held more often to afford civilians an opportunity to experience life in the Armed Forces and to better appreciate their role as their protectors and not their oppressors. 3.3.18.2 Seconded military personnel also undermined the work the culture of the civilian organisations into which they were introduced, with the result that they became the objects of hatred. These negative feelings were this extended to the military institution as a whole THE POLICE SERVICE 3.3.19 Modernisation Of The Police Service-Justice Archer Commission 3.3.19.1 Since Independence, the Police Service has not undergone any major transformation. It is imperative that the Report of the Justice Archer Commission on the structure, organization and operation of the Ghana Police Service be reviewed and the recommendations implemented. 3.3.20 Decentralisation Of Police Command 3.3.20.1 The Police Service is over centralized with over-concentration of power in the hands of the Inspector General of Police (IGP). This must be reviewed and decentralisation embarked upon with power, authority and responsibility devolving on the Regional Commanders to police their own regions. The Police Headquarters should become the centre for policy formulation and analysis and monitoring of the Regional Commands. 3.3.20.2 Decentralisation must impact on the decision-making mechanism and sharing of responsibility with local and administrative authorities at the Regional and District levels. 3.3.20.3 Decentralisation of operational Command must be pursued. For instance, the situation on 31st December 1981 when the Armoured Car Unit of the Police Service could not be mobilized to fight in support of Government because the IGP was not available is strategically and operationally unacceptable. The command structure should be reviewed and decentralized to make it possible for one of his deputies to assume Operational Command responsibility. 3.3.20.4 The inclusion of the IGP on the Advisory Board which also considers promotions creates concentration of power in one person's hand. This should be reviewed. 3.3.20.5 The promotion of Junior Ranks in the Police Service should

not involve the IGP directly although he may remain the authority to whom complaints of unfair dealings and appeals in respect of promotions may be made. 3.3.21 Recruitment 3.3.21.1 A National Police Service 3.3.21.1.1 Efforts must be made to ensure that the Police Service has representation from every ethnic group in the country, as policing involves every community. Marginalised groups should be identified and given special encouragement to provide suitable candidates for enlistment. 3.3.21.2 Vetting Of Candidates 3.3.21.2.1 All persons entering the Police Service must undergo Positive Vetting to ensure their moral integrity. 3.3.22 Training And Education 3.3.22.1 With the rapid social transformation and democratic governance in our contemporary times, the Police Service must be aware of the necessity to provide good, qualitative and professional training and awareness programmes, if the personnel are to properly fulfil their mission. Training should educate Police Officers, Men and Women that he or she is the custodian of the law and not above it and it is expected of them to conduct themselves within the law. 3.3.22.2 The training curriculum must be redesigned to include intelligence gathering, awareness and training modules more closely linked to social realities, such as ethnic relations, human rights,

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings. replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Police

References or discussions of police and police officers

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 14 references coded [0.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities.

8.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.12.7.2 The existing policy of resettlement and rehabilitation of officers, men and women should be implemented with consistency. In this regard, it is absolutely essential that those who lack employable skills be re-trained and thereby offered the opportunity for easy re-integration into civil life.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.12.8.1 It is strongly recommended that life in the officers' messes and the WOs, SNCOs and Other Ranks (ORs) canteens should be reactivated. This will help bring the service men and women together and thereby strengthen the esprit de corps within the

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.16.1 Officers should ensure that their relationship with Other Ranks is good. The Men and Women constituting the Other Ranks must first and foremost be treated humanely. The officer should ensure that the welfare of the service personnel and their families is well taken care of.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

8.3.22.1 With the rapid social transformation and democratic governance in our contemporary times, the Police Service must be aware of the necessity to provide good, qualitative and professional training and awareness programmes, if the personnel are to properly fulfil their mission. Training should educate Police Officers, Men and Women that he or she is the custodian of the law and not above it and it is expected of them to conduct themselves within the law.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

In the guardroom were, a police M.T.U officer Inspector Antwi of Tamale, Alhaji Sumani Bukari popularly known as "Suffer to Gain", some three Dagomba women, Mr. Abu Wemah, a magistrate at Wa and Alhaji Nuhu from Kadelso.

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

One Tuesday in 1979, barely three weeks after Gen. Afrifa was killed, I was at the Atebubu market, when a young man approached me. He told me he wanted a tin of milk to buy. After selling to him, this young man said I had sold above controlled price and that I was under arrest. I pleaded with him but the man would not listen to me. He asked me to pack my items and follow him to the Atebubu Police Station. I did as he said. While getting closer to the police station, I saw a table standing in front of the office. There, I remembered the incident of some people who were laid on tables and beaten at Ejura. I then attempted to run away but the young man pulled out a pistol, which

made me follow him. When we entered the office of the Station, there I saw about ten men, who happened to be soldiers. Some were in their uniforms and armed. Others were in mufti. These soldiers had come from the Sunyani Military Barracks. The young man reported to them that I wanted to run away. There and then, I received a hefty slap on my face, which affected my left eye for quite a long time. I met some men and women numbering about fifteen who had been arrested under similar conditions. We were layed on the table that stood in front of the station and given twenty-four lashes on the bare back one after the other. After the beating, our hairs were shaven with a broken bottle. All our items were seized and we were asked to go. I sustained some cuts at my back which were very painful.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

Gordon Adarkwa-Yiadom a police constable stationed at Bechem, Brong Ahafo and another arrested three women and placed them in cells at Brosankro police station. The women leveled charges of assault and extortion against them. On a report being made to the Police Headquarters, the petitioner was tried at a Service Enquiry. The petitioner left the country for the Ivory Coast. On his return he was put before a public tribunal which found him guilty and sentenced him to five years imprisonment. Having regard to his conviction the petitioner's dismissal was proper.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

especially after the 1948 disturbances. In 1952, a specialised squad of twelve policewomen was formed to deal with cases of juvenile delinquency and offences committed by women. A new unit known as the Police Reserve Unit was formed after the 1948 disturbances.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

6.5.1.13 The police beat up the students, staff and even kitchen women in the dining halls indiscriminately. Several students were brutally assaulted and had to be rushed to the University Hospital. The university was closed that day and students were sent down after a two hour notice. The students suffered great hardship as there was no transportation and the university authorities were insisting that the students were to leave the campus or they would be forced out by the police. The academic year suffered great disruption. These events affected the two other universities at Kumasi and Cape Coast and therefore, all the universities were closed.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

7.7.8.2 Despite the stated objects of the association, Scouts joined the revolutionary organs in activities of law-enforcement. Without proper authority, they began to enforce curfew regulations and to engage in acts of vigilantism. In rural communities, they were accused of harassing traders and were involved in the policing of curfew-compliance, the enforcement of price controls leading to the locking out of women from markets,⁶⁶ whipping of market women, and enforcement of sanitation laws of district authorities. At the Border areas, they joined in border patrols to help check anti-smuggling activities. Indeed, some saw themselves as, and acted the part of, a uniformed branch of the PDCs and Students and Youth Task Force.

Reference 12 - 0.04% Coverage

3.3.9.1 Detailed vetting of prospective soldiers should be conducted in all recruitment exercises to ensure that only the best are recruited. Positive vetting, as practised in the Police Service, should be carried out in the Armed Forces during recruitment. Candidates selected for training as Service personnel, should be subjected to serious high level security screening before commencement of Recruit Training. 3.3.9.2 Selection of candidates for training as Officers should take into account moral quality, as well as a thorough screening and verification of individual's character before being accepted for training as Commissioned Officers. 3.3.10 The Need To Maintain Ethnic And Regional Balance 3.3.10.1 To ensure the maintenance of ethnic balance in the GAF, regional quota system for recruitment of Officers, Men and Women should be implemented. This is best facilitated by recruitment undertaken at the regional centres. 3.3.10.2 There should be a conscious policy to address issues of ethnicity and nationhood to improve the "national aspects" of military personnel. Educational programmes to address the dangers of ethnic biases and

prejudices in a national army, should be developed to build morale better esprit de corps and patriotism within the institution..

3.3.11 Training 3.3.11.1 It is the duty of the Armed Forces to have good training schools with efficient instructors. Adequate training facilities should be made available to train Armed Forces personnel. Training schools should be equipped with modern gadgets to enable trainees benefit from their training. Advantage should be taken of advanced technology, to bring soldiers up to world-class standards. Anything short of this will spell disaster for the Armed Forces, as there is no shortcut to efficiency. 3.3.11.2 Training of Officers should inculcate into them good leadership, qualities of courage, competence and ability to exercise initiative, make decisions, and to take responsibility for them. 3.3.11.3 A policy of continuous character assessment should be pursued throughout the training period. An Officer Cadet assessed to have a questionable character should be withdrawn from training at the Military Academy. 3.3.11.4 Continuation or in-service training should go on for as long as the Officer, Men and Women continue to serve. This is vital to help him/her cope with his or her assignment as he or she progresses in the service and assumes more weightier responsibilities. 3.3.11.5 Training for Officers, Men and Women should cover the sensitive but important issues of Lawful Order. Other Ranks, in particular, should be educated enough to appreciate what order is lawful or unlawful and be capable of differentiating between the two. 3.3.11.6 The culture of bullying and abuse of the vulnerable in military training institutions should be discontinued. 3.3.11.7 Training should reflect humanitarian values and therefore include courses on the Geneva Conventions on Humanitarian Law as well as Rules of War regarding the treatment of civilians and Prisoners of War. Early introduction to certain aspects of Military Law, Criminal Law and Civics would be beneficial. 3.3.12 Service Conditions 3.3.12.1 Salary

Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

3.3.12.8.1 It is strongly recommended that life in the officers' messes and the WOs, SNCOs and Other Ranks (ORs) canteens should be reactivated. This will help bring the service men and women together and thereby strengthen the esprit de corps within the Units, Bases and Stations. Service Commanders and Commanding Officers should ensure their reactivation, and encourage patronage. 3.3.12.9 Schools For The Children Of Service Personnel 3.3.12.9.1 To a very large extent, there are good facilities for the education of children and dependents of Service personnel, but there is plenty of room for improvement. When children of service personnel have good schools to attend in barracks, parents are free to concentrate on their job of defending the nation. 3.3.13 Secondment To Civil Institutions 3.3.13.1 The practice of seconding officers and SNCOs to civilian organizations should be discouraged. The bearing and orientation of military personnel tend to be adversely affected when they are placed in civilian establishments which have different work culture and orientation. 3.3.13.2 The enjoyment of the perquisites of civilian office had adverse effects on their fellow soldiers who did not have access to such facilities. This bred envy and destroyed morale in the Service. 3.3.15 Human Resource Issues And Logistics 3.3.15.1 It is the responsibility of Government to ensure that the GAF have adequate manpower and logistic support, especially transportation, communication, engineering, and medical equipment, maintenance facilities, clothing and other important operational stores to professionally execute their functions as enshrined in the Constitution and prescribed in National Defence Policy. 3.3.16 Officer-Man Relationship 3.3.16.1 Officers should ensure that their relationship with Other Ranks is good. The Men and Women constituting the Other Ranks must first and foremost be treated humanely. The officer should ensure that the welfare of the service personnel and their families is well taken care of. 3.3.17 Use Of Intelligence 3.3.17.1 Intelligence gathering organizations of the Security Services in the country should critically and meticulously check information received and when found to be fabricated, the originators of such false information should be severely dealt with. Training of Personnel for Intelligence duties should emphasise the need to treat information with circumspection until its veracity has been confirmed. 3.3.18 Military-Civilian Relations 3.3.18.1 The military as an institution should intensify its efforts in improving relations between it and the civilian population. Open days should be held more often to afford civilians an opportunity to experience life in the Armed Forces and to better appreciate their role as their protectors and not their oppressors. 3.3.18.2 Seconded military personnel also undermined the work the culture of the civilian organisations into which they were introduced, with the result that they became the objects of hatred. These negative feelings were this extended to the military institution as a whole THE POLICE SERVICE 3.3.19 Modernisation Of The Police Service-Justice Archer Commission 3.3.19.1 Since Independence, the Police Service has not undergone any major transformation. It is imperative that the Report of the Justice Archer Commission on the structure, organization and operation of the Ghana Police Service be reviewed and the recommendations implemented. 3.3.20 Decentralisation Of Police Command 3.3.20.1 The Police Service is over centralized with over-concentration of power in the hands of the Inspector General of Police (IGP). This must be reviewed and decentralisation embarked upon with power, authority and responsibility devolving on the Regional Commanders to police their own regions.

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Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

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Politics

References or discussions of politics, political parties, leaders, etc.

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_Report-FULL> - § 59 references coded [0.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

“tyrant” and called him and his followers “ignoble, despicable, contemptible men and women totally unfit for public office”. These were very strong words from one who had been a CPP Parliamentarian. The article and the sentiments expressed in it reflected the mood at the time.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.4 The AFRC extended their “house-cleaning” to the civilian population. Many top officials were dismissed arbitrarily and their assets confiscated to the State. Some were detained in military guardrooms and others in prisons, only to be told that they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the AFRC People’s Courts. Many, especially businessmen and women, were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time, being wealthy became a serious crime, and all wealthy or successful people became targets of military aggression and victimisation.

Reference 3 - 0.02% Coverage

1969 The National Liberation Council

5.2.0.1 Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its train significant human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed by the coup-makers, led by Col E.K. Kotoka, Commissioner of Police J.W.K. Harlley and Maj A.A. Afrifa, especially against members of Nkrumah’s security apparatus in the Presidential Detail Department (PDD), who had offered some resistance. The insurgent soldiers surrounded the block of flats, took the men, such as Ernest Kojo Nyan away, forced women such as Ekuba Eduku and children, at gun point, to leave their homes. Some of these women’s husbands had accompanied the President on his trip to Hanoi. The soldiers also shot dead some of the males, including boys, e.g George Bartels then 17 years old. Others were subjected to various forms of cruelty and molestation. They were beaten, made to crawl on their knees and to lie on the ground facing the scorching sun. Some claimed that hot tea were poured into their eyes. These incidents took place even though Kotoka, Harlley and Afrifa, leading architects of the coup, were present at Flagstaff House and the Police Headquarters where the prisoners were congregated.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

8.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission’s work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. “Might makes right” has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, “Keep yourself out of trouble” has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future.

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

8.5.0.2 It therefore requires safeguards of its rights and tutelage of its responsibilities. It also, therefore, requires actors – media women and men – who know these human and social rights and responsibilities and are prepared to uphold them at all costs.

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

3.1.6.1.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom on behalf of the colonial power, returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, The United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman. With its slogan of “Self-Government within the shortest possible time”, the UGCC quickly attracted a large following, particularly among the educated persons, chiefs and farmers. The speed with which the party gained numbers made its proper organisation somewhat difficult for the leaders, who were mostly professionals, and therefore only part-time politicians. A member of the UGCC Executive, Ernest Ako Adjei, proposed the employment of an energetic young man he had met in England, Kwame Nkrumah, as General Secretary to do the work of political mobilisation full time. Paa Grant paid the £100 passage for the return of Nkrumah to the Gold Coast.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

3.2.1.4 There were several difficulties with the implementation of the PDA since it was based on arbitrary exercise of power, and without opportunity for judicial review. In the end many persons found themselves in prison who did not even know why they were there. There were well-known politicians as well as ordinary people. In September, 1961, the Railway Workers Union called its members out on strike. On 3rd October, 1961, fifty opposition politicians and railway union men, as well as the women, who cooked food for the striking railway workers, were detained. Some of these opposition politicians were Members of Parliament. Consequently, their detention decimated the ranks of the opposition such that Parliament became effectively a one-party affair. The repression of alternative voices was so severe that even university students who were reported to be against the government were detained. These included a Law student who had insisted that his colleagues observe a one-minute silence in memory of Dr. Danquah at a university dinner, when he died in detention in 1965.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

“tyrant” and called him and his followers “ignoble, despicable, contemptible men and women totally unfit for public office”. These were very strong words from one who had been a CPP Parliamentarian. The article and the sentiments expressed in it reflected the mood at the time

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.4 The AFRC extended their “house-cleaning” to the civilian population. Many top officials were dismissed arbitrarily and their assets confiscated to the State. Some were detained in military guardrooms and others in prisons, only to be told that they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the AFRC People’s Courts. Many especially businessmen and women, were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time, being wealthy became a serious crime, and all wealthy or successful people became targets of military aggression and victimisation.

Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organised into Workers’ or People’s Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price

control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its trail some human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed, especially against members of Nkrumah's security apparatus known as the Presidential Detail Department (PDD). Eye witness accounts given to the Commission have it that one of the first ports of call of the insurgents was Flagstaff House, where Nkrumah lived and the blocks of flats opposite it in which members of the PDD and their families lived. The flats were surrounded by soldiers, the inmates brought out and the men taken away. Women and children were forced, some at gun point, to leave their homes. Some men, and even boys, were shot dead. Those who were not killed were subjected to various

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

5.2.4.7 Nana Kwasi Ketewa IV petitioned that three days after the coup, soldiers went to Nkroful in Nzema, pulled down Nkrumah's family home, attacked men and women in the village and forced them to sing profane songs in praise of the coup. Some houses were pulled down.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

James Kwasi Tega and one other, Adjei-Twum, spent their period of National Service working for the 31st December Women's Movement. On completion of their service Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, President of the Movement, sought to retain their services on a permanent basis. On 23rd September, 1987 she wrote a letter to the Chief of Staff, Burma Camp, Accra to request for their services. She said:

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

soldiers were also borne of the belief that the Head of State was wasting the country's resources on his "young women" who kept him too busy for him to concentrate on issues of governance. These feelings of deprivation as well as envy, fuelled disaffection within the Security Services, and it was not by accident, that "Mr" Acheampong was asked to explain his immoral lifestyle at a press conference, two days before he was executed by firing squad.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

16. The sixth category is especially important women. They can be divided into three main groups. First those frivolous, thoughtless, vapid women whom we shall ... to use the third and fourth categories of men. Second women who are ardent, capable, devoted but who do not belong to ... because they have not yet achieved a passionless and austere revolutionary understanding: these must be used like the men of the fifth category. Finally there are women who are completely on our side- i.e. those who are wholly dedicated and who have accepted our programme in its entirety. We should regard these women as the most valuable of our treasure; without their help we would never succeed.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

5.2.2 The reactions to the verdict caused some alarm. On the political front, the Attorney General, Batholomew Kwaw Swanzy, exhibited the displeasure of the Executive by holding a press conference at which he attacked the Judges for the decision. This was an unusual step to take as by this act, the Attorney-General, the titular head of the Bar, had moved the case from the courts to the bar of public opinion. Not surprisingly, there was a protest march to the Supreme Court Buildings by members of the public made up largely of "members of Workers Brigade, Market Women's Organizations, Young Pioneers, Cooperative[sic] Societies, the Trades Union Congress and high-ranking CPP officials."43

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

public support for their regimes.

3.0.5 The history of radio and television as state-owned monopolies provides a critical background to understanding the peculiar role every government of Ghana exacted from GBC employees. Indeed, until the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Decree, 1968 (NLCD 226), was passed to turn the Ghana Broadcasting Service into a public corporation in 1968, the Civil Service Act governed the GBC. Accordingly, the men and women who worked at the GBC as journalists perceived themselves as civil servants, serving the government of the day. It was not until 1996, three years after the restoration of democratic governance under the Fourth Republic, that the airwaves were liberalized, allowing for private participation in radio and television broadcast in Ghana. This state of affairs meant that it was largely, but not exclusively, government-controlled GBC and their press counterparts which were complicit and/or resistant to the illegitimate actions of unconstitutional governments.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

the slaves of evil men.

Ghanaians bowed the knee and fawned on men and women who had political power, and even government departments feared to ask those political aristocrats to pay their bills.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

Naturally, those of no influence, the hardworking men and women had to carry the burden of the politicians and their accomplices on their shoulders; and so the smiles and laughter of Ghanaians fled and workers went about their daily work with unsmiling faces.

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

Today, awakening Ghanaians know that the tyrant and his followers are not the best type of people in the community. Their greed, cruelty, cowardice and callous indifference to pain and suffering show them to be what they really are – ignoble despicable contemptible, men and women totally unfit for public service. Their sole motive in pushing themselves into political power was gain and profit.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

Several hundreds of workers, market women and various youth organisations yesterday staged a massive demonstration in Accra to condemn the Ghana Bar Association's call for a return to civilian rule in the country by 1978. The demonstration was also in support of the proposed Union Government.¹²²

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

5.10.2.1 At the end of the Second World War, the war veterans who had gone to fight in other lands for freedom, on behalf of the colonial power returned home with ideas about the quality of life that they ought to have. However, they were not trained in civil life with appropriate income-earning and marketable skills to achieve that standard, nor were they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

is the Convention People's Party".

5.11.2.2 On 1st May, 1961, President Nkrumah informed the nation that he had taken over the post of General Secretary of the party, at the request of the Central Committee of the Party. He further announced that as from that date, Regional Commissioners would become the Regional Secretaries of the Party in their respective regions, whilst redesignating the Regional Secretaries of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), United Ghana Farmers' Council (UGFC), National Co-operative Council (NCC), National Council of Ghana Women (NCGW), as Assistant

Regional Secretaries.⁴⁹ Thus, the named organizations became merged into the party structure, and this was, in turn, merged with the government's structure.

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

69 Even Accra Market Women, who were regarded as arch supporters of the CPP Government, denounced the government and pledged unflinching support to the NLC.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

5.14.2.1 Market women in Accra and Kumasi took to the streets, demonstrating in support of the NRC, chanting anti-PP slogans. The women paraded through the principal streets bearing placards, some of which read: "Busia's Democracy is a sham", "Afrifa

Reference 26 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2 THE 31ST DECEMBER WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

5.16.2.1 It has been stated that no "analysis of the relation between the State and Women in Ghana would be complete without a consideration of the 31st December Women's Movement."⁹³ This statement is no exaggeration as the role of the movement is wound up with the course of the 31st December "revolution."

5.16.2.2 On 15th May, 1982, a new women's organization, the 31st December Women's Movement was launched by Flt Lt Rawlings at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra. In his address, Flt Lt Rawlings was reported to have said: Ghanaians could solve their problems if they would put an end to the habit of making the woman responsible for only bringing up children in the home. This habit, he noted had forced women to turn to 'kalabule' and trading because they could not feed their children... Flt Lt Rawlings hoped that with the formation of the movement, there was no doubt that a genuine and real revolution was taking place.⁹⁴

5.16.2.3 Formed to be the "Women's wing of the revolution", women were advised to join the revolution and fight alongside the men and be prepared to die in defence of the motherland.⁹⁵ The logo of the movement was a young woman holding a gun above her

⁹³ Takyiwaa Manuh, "Women, the State and Society under the PNDC" in GHANA Under PNDC Rule, E. Gyimah-Boadi (ed) CODESRIA BOOK SERIES, p.176, at p. 185.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.5 The Movement (known as the DWM) began to spread across the country, using the network of queenmothers for its membership drive. By 1990, it was represented in every region, district and even locality. This massive drive, was said to be on account of the exposure that the First Lady, Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, the DWM's President had, on a visit to Cuba in 1983 to visit women's organizations.⁹⁸ Credited with being the turning point in the life of the DWM, the visit to Cuba exposed the political advantages that an organization of that nature carried when represented at the remotest village level, in the country. Indeed, to mark the 5th anniversary of the 31st December revolution, 18 branches were inaugurated at the same time at Cape Coast.⁹⁹ According to Takyiwaa Manuh:

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.6 The DWM abandoned its initial militant approach and began to tackle projects aimed at providing income-generating resources for its members. It described itself as "a broad based development oriented Non Governmental Organisation which aspires to achieve these objectives through the effective mobilisation of women."¹⁰¹ With its political clout, it soon had tentacles in every facet of economic activity. It became involved in a bakery project at Burma Camp, that had allegedly been begun on the initiative of some soldiers' wives. The DWM wrestled the project from them, and took over the baking of bread for the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF). Soon a contract for the supply of kenkey with the GAF was also secured.

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.9 With their involvement with women, it rapidly became clear that one of the major concerns and therefore the major obstacle to women's participation in activities, economic or otherwise, was the welfare of their pre-school children. Therefore, in 1986, the DWM began to open Day-Care Centres all over the country and encouraged their branches to put up structures to serve this purpose.¹⁰³ At these day-care centers, preschool education was subsidized.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

championing the economic empowerment of women. It also facilitated the participation of women in small-scale income generating activities through the establishment of day nurseries which enabled women to free themselves of childcare to participate in entrepreneurial activities.¹⁰⁶

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.11.1 In March, 1982, an activity organized by NCWD was picketed by a group of women, calling themselves "Concerned Women of Ghana". In truth, these young women were activists of the nucleus group that became the DWM. The take-over of NCWD was therefore on the agenda right from its formation, and so it was not surprising that eventually, DWM used its immense political clout to get its members into the leadership of the NCWD.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.11.3 In 1986, the Governing Council of the NCWD, chaired by Prof Florence Dolphyne of the University of Ghana, was dissolved and an Interim Management Committee (IMC), with Mrs. Selina Taylor, a member of DWM, as its chairperson. Later, Mrs. Gertrude Zakaria-Ali, a founding member of the DWM, became the NCWD's Executive Secretary. Other members of the DWM assumed various roles and ensured that the once-vibrant NCWD became a quiet little government organization, advising the government on women's issues. By 1989, the NCWD had become completely emasculated by the DWM, and it was probably because of its statutory nature that it was permitted to exist, and not fully absorbed into the structures of the DWM.

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

It is believed that through the organization and its President, members gained the ear of the Head of State. Petitions and appeals against injustice are referred to Mrs. Rawlings in the sure knowledge that if the case is strong enough, and the allegations of injustice or corruption firmly founded, the details will be passed on to her husband. Then woe betide the wrong-doer as the Head of State, with his customary vigour, activates the full process of law. Similarly it is feared that the converse is also true and that the 31 December Women's Movement is the eyes and ears of the Head of State.¹⁰⁸

107 National Council on Women and Development Decree, 1975 (NRCD 322). 108 Shillington, p.156.

Reference 34 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2.11.6 The perception of the DWM as the only recognized national women's organization was given form and substance by the appointment of some of its members to district assemblies as government nominees. Wherever there was a requirement of representation for women, the DWM was the body that supplied candidates and so it had representation on many committees and bodies dealing with issues affecting women, children and the community. Prominent members of the DWM usually filled the slot for women on government delegations travelling abroad. The DWM was even reputed to be the official body administering scholarship schemes for women, especially to countries of Eastern Europe and Cuba.¹⁰⁹

5.16.2.11.7 The DWM also had affiliate bodies. Some of these were: • Accra Markets Associations; • Regional Administration Staff; • Zion Women's Union; • West E P Church Women; • Battor Women's Union; • Murtarmar Women's Association; • Financial Institutions (Ladies' Clubs); • Police Wives Association; • Prisons Wives Association; • Armed Forces Wives Association; • Fire Service Wives; • Achimota Brewery Ladies Club; • GNATLASSs (Ghana National Association of Teachers Ladies' Associations); • Dzodze Women's Union; • Tsui Shitoo Alajo GBC; • Beverages and Dispensers and Shacks [sic] Association (BEDSA); • Information Ladies Club; • Departmental Stores (Ladies' Club); • Nurses Association; • Media Ladies club; • Power Queens Club; • Ghana

Hairdressers and Beauticians; • Accra Zonal Co-operative Bakers Union Ltd; and • Prison Officers Wives Association¹¹⁰

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.11.8 In 1988 and 1992, a majority of the women who were elected to the District Assemblies and Parliament respectively, were those with strong links to the DWM as the DWM had created opportunities for women's participation in politics at the local level.¹¹¹

5.16.2.12 Funding Of December Women's Movement

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.3.1.1 Workers, farmers, fishermen, drivers, market women all began to declare their support for the revolution.¹¹⁴ The Greater Accra Branch of the National Canoe Fishermen Council also organized a demonstration to re-affirm the unflinching loyalty of the fishermen to the PNDC and the People's Revolution.¹¹⁵ When as usual, Makola Market

¹¹¹ Beatrix Allah-Mensah, *Women in Politics and Public Office in Ghana 1993-2004* Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Accra, 2004, p.12 (forthcoming).

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

Women also went to the Burma Camp too, to demonstrate in support of the revolution but were, ominously, chased out by soldiers.¹¹⁶ Soon, anger began to mount against the market women for increasing their prices.¹¹⁷

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

those of UST the previous day. The students protested against the punitive measures being adopted by Nigeria and other countries in their protest against the measures adopted by the AFRC to do its "house-cleaning". The students chanted war songs and carried placards bearing various inscriptions such as "Shut up Nigeria", "Expose British hypocrisy", "Let no nation stand in our way", "Hands off Ghana Imperialists", "Down with isolationist policy", "Graphic against the revo", "Petrol or no petrol the revo must continue", "People of Ghana don't bow to external pressure", etc. The students then went to various places to present protest notes to the following foreign embassies and organisations: the Nigerian High Commission, American Embassy, GBA, the Judiciary and the Graphic Corporation. The students were also reported to have declared their further intention of presenting similar notes to the Embassies of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Benin, Togo and those of the European Economic Community (now EU) countries. They also named the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Makola Women's Union as organizations they were upset with for their criticism.

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.3.5 The newspapers reported further that, as "the students trooped to the city centre they were cheered and joined by onlookers including market women, workers and children." The demonstration ended up at El-Wak stadium where they were addressed by Flt Lt J.J. Rawlings and other AFRC members. At the El-Wak Stadium, they demanded that Miss Elizabeth Ohene, Acting Editor of Daily Graphic should be dismissed for her

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.5.15 Students in various parts of the country were reported assisting in various ways to achieve the objects of the revolution. In a 2nd August report in the Daily Graphic, students were reported to have worked for five hours, helping to harvest some corn on the farms of Mankoadze Commercial Farms at Gomoa Abaasa. The harvesting group numbering over 200 students and 370 women volunteers from Mankoadze village, was under the Command of Fg Offr J M K Akom-Mensah AFRC representative at Swedru. The group of volunteers was later joined by about eighty "queue contractors" i.e conscripts who had been rounded up in different parts of Swedru town for being in queues because queues breed kalabuleism which the AFRC wanted to discourage."⁸⁸

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.3 These reports demonstrated the extent of student vigilantism. However, there were muted protests as the following report from Tema demonstrated: the report was to the effect that the activities of the students caused some anxiety and concern among members of the public. Students were accused of harassing market women and thus causing a food shortage which was described as “artificial” because the women were afraid that if they displayed their wares, “they would be subjected to humiliation at the hands of their children [ie students young enough to be their children].” The report went thus:

Reference 42 - 0.04% Coverage

results shared with the relevant security institutions, to enable appropriate and coordinated action to be taken. No Intelligence Report pertaining to threats to State security should remain un-investigated, however apparently trivial. Failure to handle Intelligence information with despatch, should be treated as a major dereliction of duty, and sanctioned accordingly. 3.3.6 Political Education 3.3.6.1 Officers, Men and Women in the Armed Forces require political education as part of their training. They should be educated to understand that the Armed Forces operate under civilian political authority as represented by the President of the Republic as the Commander-in-Chief, and the Minister of Defence as the Government’s political representative in the Armed Forces. 3.3.6.2 Training Curricula should be developed to effect a re-orientation. Such Training should aim at educating them on the role of the Military in constitutional governance; inculcate in them respect for the Constitution; emphasize traditional Military values of loyalty to the State; and cultivate respect for civilian authority. 3.3.6.3 In designing the Curricula and training, use should be made of the expertise of experienced retired Military personnel and resources in existing educational institutions. 3.3.7 Discipline 3.3.7.1 Members of the Armed Forces should be made to appreciate the value of the existing Military Regulations against non-participation in partisan politics. These Regulations should be strictly enforced by the Military High Command. Service personnel should be constantly reminded that those interested in holding political office, must resign from Service. 3.3.7.2 Military personnel should be educated to understand that they are subject to the civil law and so must conduct themselves in an orderly manner outside barracks. Military Police should perform their policing duties with diligence, to control behaviour of Service personnel, especially outside barracks. 3.3.7.3 Commanders at all levels should enforce Military Discipline in barracks in order to maintain the image of the Ghana Armed Forces as a disciplined Institution. 3.3.7.4 Misuse Of Military Personnel By Civilians 3.3.7.4.1 Service personnel involved in irregular interventions in civilian matters should be severely disciplined. 3.3.8. Communication 3.3.8.1 It is important that good channels of communication are established within the Security Institutions to promote better understanding between the High Command which constitutes the decision-making echelon and the rest who implement the decisions. The holding of Durbars by Commanders with their Officers, Men and Women should be made an administrative imperative and practised regularly. 3.3.8.2 Mechanisms for providing redress for grievances should be respected and implemented. 3.3.8.3 It is equally important that the Parliamentary Oversight Committee responsible for Defence interact more often with the Armed Forces to promote better understanding and to enable Parliament to have better knowledge of the operations of the Ghana Armed Forces. 3.3.8.4 In the same vein the Armed Forces, Police and Prison Councils should establish procedures to enable them have better information on the workings and state of affairs of the Security Institutions over which they have oversight responsibilities.

Reference 43 - 0.05% Coverage

in much the same way as the Police are required to do under the Criminal procedure Code, 1960 (Act 30). This would reduce the extent of abuse of the BNI’s powers of detention 3.4.26 In making laws, lawmakers should observe the tradition and practices in existence and ensure that all legislation, particularly penal legislation, is prospective. Although Article 107 of the Constitution, 1992, prohibits retroactive legislation, the importance of it must be generally accepted and appreciated by the citizenry, that justice requires that laws do not take retrospective effect. Such acceptance would ensure that the constitutional provision is respected in its letter and spirit. 3.4.27 Laws have to be given their own numbers instead of being tagged onto others. For instance PNDCL 305 is the Illegal Seizure of Ivorian and Ghanaian Farms (Abatement of Proceedings) Law, 1992; PNDCL 305A is Patents Law, 1992; PNDCL 305B is Food and Drugs Law, 1992; PNDCL 305C is Veterinary Surgeons Law, 1992 and 305D is Refugees Law. These Laws have nothing in common and should have been dignified with numbers of their own. Such practice would also preserve the appearance of orderliness in the drafting of legislation. 3.4.28 Laws have to be numbered serially, according to the chronological order of when they were made. This would ensure the

appearance, again, of orderliness in the drafting of legislation. It should never happen for an earlier enactment to take a number subsequent to one that was purportedly made later, as in the case of PNDCL 315 purportedly made on 3rd December, 1991 whilst all the preceding ones were made in 1992 or early 1993. Nor should it be the case that a later law would bear an earlier number as in the case of Trustees Incorporation (Amendment) Law, 1993 (PNDCL 311), made on 6th January, 1993 but, Council for Indigenous Business Association Law, 1993 (PNDC L312) purportedly made on 5th January, 1993 and Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration Law, 1993 (PNDCL 318) also made on 5th January, 1993. 3.4.29 Laws targeted at particular individuals, i.e ad hominem legislation should not be the feature of a civilised legal system. The governments of NLC, SMC and PNDC passed too many such Decrees and Laws. They are a blot on the statute-books. 3.5 RECOMMENDATIONS/ REFORMS – MEDIA (BOTH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC) 3.5.0.1 The Media is known as the ‘Fourth Estate of the realm’. This means that it has a role in governance just as the Executive, Legislature and the Judiciary. It is the platform on which and through which the citizenry express approval or otherwise of how it is being governed; it is the means through which the populace can make known to politicians and to each other its concerns and convictions in matters of the common good in democratic governance; it is the political estate which informs the public of its rights and responsibilities; and above all; it is charged with the constitutional mandate to hold government accountable. 3.5.0.2 It therefore requires safeguards of its rights and tutelage of its responsibilities. It also, therefore, requires actors – media women and men – who know these human and social rights and responsibilities and are prepared to uphold them at all costs. 3.5.0.3 On the current media landscape, thanks to the existence of the National Media Commission and the repeal of the Criminal Libel law, the media are safe from threats of human rights violations and abuse that past practitioners suffered, in the course of executing their professional duties. and to the imminent enactment of the Freedom of Information Bill, 3.5.0.4 What remains to be done is how to help the media make responsible use of the various freedoms, rights and means given them towards upholding the common good of the citizenry and enhancing democratic governance. The enactment of the Freedom of Information Bill should also advance this cause. Recommendations/ Reforms

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

they given any financial package to ease their transition into civil life. Their return, coupled with the rapid urbanisation and expansion of social amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas, produced a class of politically-conscious young men and women who began to appreciate the anti-colonial posture of the intelligentsia. It was in the midst of all this social ferment that the first mass party, the United Gold Coast Convention (UGCC), was formed at Saltpond in August, 1947, under the chairmanship and financial sponsorship of George Grant, better known as Paa Grant, a wealthy Nzima businessman.

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

5.11.2.2 On 1st May, 1961, President Nkrumah informed the nation that he had taken over the post of General Secretary of the party, at the request of the Central Committee of the Party. He further announced that as from that date, Regional Commissioners would become the Regional Secretaries of the Party in their respective regions, whilst redesignating the Regional Secretaries of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), United Ghana Farmers’ Council (UGFC), National Co-operative Council (NCC), National Council of Ghana Women (NCGW), as Assistant Regional Secretaries. Thus, the named organizations became merged into the party structure, and this was, in turn, merged with the government’s structure.

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

5.14.2.1 Market women in Accra and Kumasi took to the streets, demonstrating in support of the NRC, chanting anti-PP slogans. The women paraded through the principal streets bearing placards, some of which read: “Busia’s Democracy is a sham”, “Afrifa

Reference 47 - 0.02% Coverage

5.16.2 THE 31ST DECEMBER WOMEN’S MOVEMENT

5.16.2.1 It has been stated that no “analysis of the relation between the State and Women in Ghana would be complete without a consideration of the 31st December Women’s Movement.” This statement is no exaggeration as the role of the movement is wound up with the course of the 31st December “revolution.”

5.16.2.2 On 15th May, 1982, a new women's organization, the 31st December Women's Movement was launched by Flt Lt Rawlings at the Nicholson Stadium in Accra. In his address, Flt Lt Rawlings was reported to have said: Ghanaians could solve their problems if they would put an end to the habit of making the woman responsible for only bringing up children in the home. This habit, he noted had forced women to turn to 'kalabule' and trading because they could not feed their children... Flt Lt Rawlings hoped that with the formation of the movement, there was no doubt that a genuine and real revolution was taking place.

5.16.2.3 Formed to be the "Women's wing of the revolution", women were advised to join the revolution and fight alongside the men and be prepared to die in defence of the motherland. The logo of the movement was a young woman holding a gun above her head with her left hand. The women wanted to be given military training so that they could shoot just as effectively as men, and so the women called upon the PNDC "to institute military training for them too so they could fight alongside their menfolk to defend and rebuilt [sic] the nation."

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.5 The Movement (known as the DWM) began to spread across the country, using the network of queenmothers for its membership drive. By 1990, it was represented in every region, district and even locality. This massive drive, was said to be on account of the exposure that the First Lady, Nana Konadu Agyeman Rawlings, the DWM's President had, on a visit to Cuba in 1983 to visit women's organizations. Credited with being the turning point in the life of the DWM, the visit to Cuba exposed the political advantages that an organization of that nature carried when represented at the remotest village level, in the country. Indeed, to mark the 5th anniversary of the 31st December revolution, 18 branches were inaugurated at the same time at Cape Coast. According to Takyiwaa Manuh:

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.6 The DWM abandoned its initial militant approach and began to tackle projects aimed at providing income-generating resources for its members. It described itself as "a broad based development oriented Non Governmental Organisation which aspires to achieve these objectives through the effective mobilisation of women." With its political clout, it soon had tentacles in every facet of economic activity. It became involved in a bakery project at Burma Camp, that had allegedly been begun on the initiative of some soldiers' wives. The DWM wrestled the project from them, and took over the baking of bread for the Ghana Armed Forces (GAF). Soon a contract for the supply of kenkey with the GAF was also secured.

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.2.9 With their involvement with women, it rapidly became clear that one of the major concerns and therefore the major obstacle to women's participation in activities, economic or otherwise, was the welfare of their pre-school children. Therefore, in 1986, the DWM began to open Day-Care Centres all over the country and encouraged their branches to put up structures to serve this purpose. At these day-care centers, pre-school education was subsidized.

Reference 51 - 0.02% Coverage

carved a niche for itself in the gender and development terrain by championing the economic empowerment of women. It also facilitated the participation of women in small-scale income generating activities through the establishment of day nurseries which enabled women to free themselves of childcare to participate in entrepreneurial activities.

5.16.2.11 Relationship With National Council On Women And Development (NCWD)

5.16.2.11.1 In March, 1982, an activity organized by NCWD was picketed by a group of women, calling themselves "Concerned Women of Ghana". In truth, these young women were activists of the nucleus group that became the DWM. The take-over of NCWD was therefore on the agenda right from its formation, and so it was not surprising that eventually, DWM used its immense political clout to get its members into the leadership of the NCWD.

5.16.2.11.2 The leadership of the DWM, determined that the NCWD, the national institution, set up in 1975 to mobilize women for national development, had gone outside its mandate of policy-making, into project implementation, and that such functions would be better performed by implementing agencies, such as the DWM, working under the oversight of the NCWD. It also criticized the NCWD for not doing enough gender advocacy, and for losing focus in the execution of its mandate.

5.16.2.11.3 In 1986, the Governing Council of the NCWD, chaired by Prof Florence Dolphyne of the University of Ghana, was dissolved and an Interim Management Committee (IMC), with Mrs. Selina Taylor, a member of DWM, as its chairperson. Later, Mrs. Gertrude Zakaria-Ali, a founding member of the DWM, became the NCWD's Executive Secretary. Other members of the DWM assumed various roles and ensured that the once-vibrant NCWD became a quiet little government organization, advising the government on women's issues. By 1989, the NCWD had become completely emasculated by the DWM, and it was probably because of its statutory nature that it was permitted to exist, and not fully absorbed into the structures of the DWM.

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

equally prominent. According to Shillington:

It is believed that through the organization and its President, members gained the ear of the Head of State. Petitions and appeals against injustice are referred to Mrs. Rawlings in the sure knowledge that if the case is strong enough, and the allegations of injustice or corruption firmly founded, the details will be passed on to her husband. Then woe betide the wrong-doer as the Head of State, with his customary vigour, activates the full process of law. Similarly it is feared that the converse is also true and that the 31 December Women's Movement is the eyes and ears of the Head of State.

Reference 53 - 0.02% Coverage

of a state-sponsored agency.

5.16.2.11.6 The perception of the DWM as the only recognized national women's organization was given form and substance by the appointment of some of its members to district assemblies as government nominees. Wherever there was a requirement of representation for women, the DWM was the body that supplied candidates and so it had representation on many committees and bodies dealing with issues affecting women, children and the community. Prominent members of the DWM usually filled the slot for women on government delegations travelling abroad. The DWM was even reputed to be the official body administering scholarship schemes for women, especially to countries of Eastern Europe and Cuba.

5.16.2.11.7 The DWM also had affiliate bodies. Some of these were: • Accra Markets Associations; • Regional Administration Staff; • Zion Women's Union; • West E P Church Women; • Battor Women's Union; • Murtarmar Women's Association; • Financial Institutions (Ladies' Clubs); • Police Wives Association; • Prisons Wives Association; • Armed Forces Wives Association; • Fire Service Wives; • Achimota Brewery Ladies Club; • GNATLASSs (Ghana National Association of Teachers Ladies' Associations); • Dzodze Women's Union; • Tsui Shitoo Alajo GBC; • Beverages and Dispensers and Shacks [sic] Association (BEDSA); • Information Ladies Club; • Departmental Stores (Ladies' Club); • Nurses Association; • Media Ladies club; • Power Queens Club; • Ghana Hairdressers and Beauticians; • Accra Zonal Co-operative Bakers Union Ltd; and • Prison Officers Wives Association

5.16.2.11.8 In 1988 and 1992, a majority of the women who were elected to the District Assemblies and Parliament respectively, were those with strong links to the DWM as the DWM had created opportunities for women's participation in politics at the local level.

5.16.2.12 Funding Of December Women's Movement

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

5.16.3.1.1 Workers, farmers, fishermen, drivers, market women all began to declare their support for the revolution. The Greater Accra Branch of the National Canoe Fishermen Council also organized a demonstration to re-affirm the unflinching loyalty of the fishermen to the PNDC and the People's Revolution. When as usual, Makola Market Women also went to the Burma Camp too, to demonstrate in support of the revolution but were, ominously, chased out by soldiers. Soon, anger began to mount against the market women for increasing their prices.

Reference 55 - 0.02% Coverage

6.7.3.2 The following day, about 200 students of the University of Ghana also took to the streets. In a demonstration through the principal streets of Accra that was reported to have lasted seven hours, the students of University of Ghana made the same demands as those of UST the previous day. The students protested against the punitive measures being adopted by Nigeria and other countries in their protest against the measures adopted by the AFRC to

do its “house-cleaning”. The students chanted war songs and carried placards bearing various inscriptions such as “Shut up Nigeria”, “Expose British hypocrisy”, “Let no nation stand in our way”, “Hands off Ghana Imperialists”, “Down with isolationist policy”, “Graphic against the revo”, “Petrol or no petrol the revo must continue”, “People of Ghana don’t bow to external pressure”, etc. The students then went to various places to present protest notes to the following foreign embassies and organisations: the Nigerian High Commission, American Embassy, GBA, the Judiciary and the Graphic Corporation. The students were also reported to have declared their further intention of presenting similar notes to the Embassies of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Benin, Togo and those of the European Economic Community (now EU) countries. They also named the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Makola Women’s Union as organizations they were upset with for their criticism.

Reference 56 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.3.5 The newspapers reported further that, as “the students trooped to the city centre they were cheered and joined by onlookers including market women, workers and children.” The demonstration ended up at El-Wak stadium where they were addressed by Flt Lt J.J. Rawlings and other AFRC members. At the El-Wak Stadium, they demanded that Miss Elizabeth Ohene, Acting Editor of Daily Graphic should be dismissed for her views on the executions and the secret trials. To this demand, Flt Lt Rawlings stated that he had respect for Elizabeth Ohene for her past stand on national issues, and so appealed to the students to leave her alone as she was free to speak her mind. He indicated that the Council had no quarrel to pick with the stand taken by the Daily Graphic in its editorials about some measures adopted by the Council in its “house-cleaning exercise”.

Reference 57 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.5.15 Students in various parts of the country were reported assisting in various ways to achieve the objects of the revolution. In a 2nd August report in the Daily Graphic, students were reported to have worked for five hours, helping to harvest some corn on the farms of Mankoadze Commercial Farms at Gomoa Abaasa. The harvesting group numbering over 200 students and 370 women volunteers from Mankoadze village, was under the Command of Fg Offr J M K Akom-Mensah AFRC representative at Swedru. The group of volunteers was later joined by about eighty “queue contractors” i.e conscripts who had been rounded up in different parts of Swedru town for being in queues because queues breed kalabuleism which the AFRC wanted to discourage.”

Reference 58 - 0.01% Coverage

6.7.6.3 These reports demonstrated the extent of student vigilantism. However, there were muted protests as the following report from Tema demonstrated: the report was to the effect that the activities of the students caused some anxiety and concern among members of the public. Students were accused of harassing market women and thus causing a food shortage which was described as “artificial” because the women were afraid that if they displayed their wares, “they would be subjected to humiliation at the hands of their children [ie students young enough to be their children].” The report went thus:

Reference 59 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.8.1 The political influence of Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, the National Women’s Organiser of the People’s National Party (PNP), brought about the formation of the National Assembly of Muslim Women in 1981. This Assembly was established to organise and co-ordinate the activities of Muslim women. Although, the GMRC was still the official mouthpiece of the Muslims, it was not vibrant.

Religion

References or discussions of religion, religious leaders, and religious beliefs

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 17 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

4.4.2.5.3 Gen Acheampong brought Elizabeth Clare Prophet of the Summit Lighthouse of the Flame Fraternity of Southern California to Ghana to run a two-day seminar in which she expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged Ghanaians to accept Unigov because the Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Professional Bodies and the students represented God the Son, and the workers of Ghana as God the Holy Spirit. She even discovered a fourth person of the Trinity in the Mother of God, represented by the women of Ghana.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

4.4.2.5.3 Gen Acheampong brought Elizabeth Clare Prophet of the Summit Lighthouse of the Flame Fraternity of Southern California to Ghana to run a two-day seminar in which she expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged Ghanaians to accept Unigov because the Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Professional Bodies and the students represented God the Son, and the workers of Ghana as God the Holy Spirit. She even discovered a fourth person of the Trinity in the Mother of God, represented by the women of Ghana.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

and claims of Almighty God. Moreover, it seems that the movement confuses the work and example of a great man with divine acts which are unique in history. The incipient atheism is quite foreign to the traditional concepts of African Personality. Surely it is our duty to ask that some consideration be given to convictions of loyal citizens of Ghana who, by virtue of their Christian Faith, desire that nothing shall hinder their children from growing up to be loyal and faithful Christian men and women. Is there a finer basis for citizenship than this? 26

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.5.2. Trokosi practice is now mainly regarded as a means of averting the wrath of the gods. This is done by invoking the gods for mercy, in cases where an offence has been reported to the shrine. It is also a traditional judicial system, but one fraught with serious human rights violations, as the practice involves the incarceration and abuse of innocent young women. The practice of Trokosi is now recognized to be akin to slavery. The predominant modern view is that the Trokosi system is obnoxious, inhuman and a violation of the human rights of the persons involved, and therefore must be stopped.²⁰

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.6 Witches' Camps

Belief in witchcraft is widespread in Ghana. People are sent to shrines to be “dewitched” after being accused of being witches, often by their close relations. Sometimes, the formal “outing” of a witch is done by a fetish priest(ess) of a shrine in the locality. The practice of ostracising such persons from their community, and confining them in hopes of eliminating their evil influence, has been identified as a cultural practice in parts of northern Ghana. In Gambaga and Gnaani in the Northern Region, the site of two major Witches' Camps, there are to be found, people, mostly women, who have been chased out of their communities for practising witchcraft. On arrival at the camp, they are sent to the chief or the elder, who performs rituals on them to “de-witch” them. Thereafter, they are absorbed into the community, and although permitted to return to their original homes if they so desire, the hostile social milieu and stigmatisation, discourage such re-entry. Most of these women are poor and elderly women, and the practice removes them from the support, financial and material that old age requires. This therefore violates their right to a peaceful old age and the right to live with their families.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.7.1 Traditional religious practices have been labelled as being obsolete, thus, crimes such as the serial killing of women, which took place in Ghana in the later part of 1999, have been explained away by some people as ritual killings.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.8.1 The political influence of Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, the National Women's Organiser of the People's National Party (PNP), brought about the formation of the National Assembly of Muslim Women in 1981. This Assembly was established to organise and co-ordinate the activities of Muslim women. Although, the GMRC was still the official mouthpiece of the Muslims, it was not vibrant.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

dealings with the central government.

9.2.9.4 Thus, rivalry developed between the GMRC and the UGMRC in championing the destiny of Islam and Muslims in the country and this situation led to calls from individuals, Islamic institutions, Islamic and Arab Missions and government for peace and unity in the Muslim community. Among these were personalities such as Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, National Assembly Women's Organiser, Sgt Muhammed Alidu

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

government in January, 1978. She re-defined and expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged that the Unigov was to be accepted, because it demonstrated the Christian doctrine of the Trinity. The Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Police represented God the Son, and the Civilians represented God the Holy Spirit, leading people to confer the nickname 'APC '76on her version of the Unigov concept.⁷⁷ She even discovered a "fourth person of the Trinity" in the Mother of God, represented by the Women of Ghana⁷⁸. She therefore exploited the Christian religion to support the new political concept of governance of General Acheampong. The Christian Council vehemently expressed disagreement with Mrs. Clare Prophet and on 14th February, 1978, issued the following statement:

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

6.7.3.2 The following day, about 200 students of the University of Ghana also took to the streets. In a demonstration through the principal streets of Accra that was reported to have lasted seven hours, the students of University of Ghana made the same demands as those of UST the previous day. The students protested against the punitive measures being adopted by Nigeria and other countries in their protest against the measures adopted by the AFRC to do its "house-cleaning". The students chanted war songs and carried placards bearing various inscriptions such as "Shut up Nigeria", "Expose British hypocrisy", "Let no nation stand in our way", "Hands off Ghana Imperialists", "Down with isolationist policy", "Graphic against the revo", "Petrol or no petrol the revo must continue", "People of Ghana don't bow to external pressure", etc. The students then went to various places to present protest notes to the following foreign embassies and organisations: the Nigerian High Commission, American Embassy, GBA, the Judiciary and the Graphic Corporation. The students were also reported to have declared their further intention of presenting similar notes to the Embassies of Upper Volta (now Burkina Faso), Benin, Togo and those of the European Economic Community (now EU) countries. They also named the Christian Council, Catholic Secretariat and the Makola Women's Union as organizations they were upset with for their criticism.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

Not only myself, but the heads of churches in Ghana, are shocked by the godlessness of this movement and by some of its phrases and songs for the children to repeat or to sing. We made our views known to the Minister of Education last April, saying that we found it impossible to give our support and co-operation in the development of the movement as at present constituted. It is an affront to our age-long traditions that, in Ghana of all countries a national institution for the training and development of boys and girls should entirely ignore the existence and claims of Almighty God. Moreover, it seems that the movement confuses the work and example of a great man with divine acts which are unique in history. The incipient atheism is quite foreign to the traditional concepts of African

Personality. Surely it is our duty to ask that some consideration be given to convictions of loyal citizens of Ghana who, by virtue of their Christian Faith, desire that nothing shall hinder their children from growing up to be loyal and faithful Christian men and women. Is there a finer basis for citizenship than this?

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.5.2. Trokosi practice is now mainly regarded as a means of averting the wrath of the gods. This is done by invoking the gods for mercy, in cases where an offence has been reported to the shrine. It is also a traditional judicial system, but one fraught with serious human rights violations, as the practice involves the incarceration and abuse of innocent young women. The practice of Trokosi is now recognized to be akin to slavery. The predominant modern view is that the Trokosi system is obnoxious, inhuman and a violation of the human rights of the persons involved, and therefore must be stopped.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

Belief in witchcraft is widespread in Ghana. People are sent to shrines to be “de-witched” after being accused of being witches, often by their close relations. Sometimes, the formal “outing” of a witch is done by a fetish priest(ess) of a shrine in the locality. The practice of ostracising such persons from their community, and confining them in hopes of eliminating their evil influence, has been identified as a cultural practice in parts of northern Ghana. In Gambaga and Gnaani in the Northern Region, the site of two major Witches’ Camps, there are to be found, people, mostly women, who have been chased out of their communities for practising witchcraft. On arrival at the camp, they are sent to the chief or the elder, who performs rituals on them to “de-witch” them. Thereafter, they are absorbed into the community, and although permitted to return to their original homes if they so desire, the hostile social milieu and stigmatisation, discourage such re-entry. Most of these women are poor and elderly women, and the practice removes them from the support, financial and material that old age requires. This therefore violates their right to a peaceful old age and the right to live with their families.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.7.1 Traditional religious practices have been labelled as being obsolete, thus, crimes such as the serial killing of women, which took place in Ghana in the later part of 1999, have been explained away by some people as ritual killings.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.8.1 The political influence of Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, the National Women’s Organiser of the People’s National Party (PNP), brought about the formation of the National Assembly of Muslim Women in 1981. This Assembly was established to organise and co-ordinate the activities of Muslim women. Although, the GMRC was still the official mouthpiece of the Muslims, it was not vibrant.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.9.4 Thus, rivalry developed between the GMRC and the UGMRC in championing the destiny of Islam and Muslims in the country and this situation led to calls from individuals, Islamic institutions, Islamic and Arab Missions and government for peace and unity in the Muslim community. Among these were personalities such as Hajia Amina Baby Ocansey, National Assembly Women’s Organiser, Sgt Muhammed Alidu Upper East Regional Organising Assistant of Police, in-charge of Committee for the Defence of the Revolution (CDR), and the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

9.3.5.7 In order to promote the concept of Unigov and to give it some spiritual backing in order to hoodwink the ordinary citizen of its divine origin, Elizabeth Clare Prophet, also known as Mother Prophet, of the Summit Lighthouse of the Keepers of the Flame Fraternity of Southern California, was invited to Ghana by Gen Acheampong’s government in January, 1978. She re-defined and expounded the Christian doctrine of the Trinity in terms of Unigov. She urged that the Unigov was to be accepted, because it demonstrated the Christian doctrine of

the Trinity. The Armed Forces represented God the Father, the Police represented God the Son, and the Civilians represented God the Holy Spirit, leading people to confer the nickname 'APC ' on her version of the Unigov concept. She even discovered a "fourth person of the Trinity" in the Mother of God, represented by the Women of Ghana . She therefore exploited the Christian religion to

Violence

References or discussions of violence and violent acts

<Files\\Truth Commission Reports\\Africa\\Ghana.NRC_.Report-FULL> - § 60 references coded [0.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.3.4 During this period, the newspapers gleefully endorsed and gave vivid accounts of the gross human rights abuses that occurred. Apart from the executions, there were the public flogging, especially, of market women, some stripped naked, as well as contractors and other people accused of kalabule. Some of these reports were accompanied by pictures.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.4.2 When, as a result of the price control enforcement, farmers and market women refused to sell food in the urban centers, chiefs stepped in to encourage their subjects to take their wares to the urban centers and sell them at controlled prices.

4.5.2.4.3 The chiefs failed to say anything about the execution of the senior military officers and the atrocities meted out to their subjects by the AFRC Regime, such as the public caning of, especially, women traders, arbitrary dismissals and seizure of property.

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organized into Workers’ or Peoples’ Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 5 - 0.02% Coverage

1969 The National Liberation Council

5.2.0.1 Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its train significant human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed by the coup-makers, led by Col E.K. Kotoka, Commissioner of Police J.W.K. Harlley and Maj A.A. Afrifa, especially against members of Nkrumah’s security apparatus in the Presidential Detail Department (PDD), who had offered some resistance. The insurgent soldiers surrounded the block of flats, took the men, such as Ernest Kojo Nyan away, forced women such as Ekuba Eduku and children, at gun point, to leave their homes. Some of these women’s husbands had accompanied the President on his trip to Hanoi. The soldiers also shot dead some of the males, including boys, e.g George Bartels then 17 years old. Others were subjected to various forms of cruelty and molestation. They were beaten, made to crawl on their knees and to lie on the ground facing the scorching sun. Some claimed that hot tea were poured into their eyes. These incidents took place even though Kotoka, Harlley and Afrifa, leading architects of the coup, were present at Flagstaff House and the Police Headquarters where the prisoners were congregated.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

up to the Gondar Barracks. ...

So, at the Gondar Barracks I was asked to naked myself. In fact, there, it was almost getting to about 1:00 am. I was there when they brought some women. In fact, a lot of them, they were more than twenty and the women also were asked to strip themselves naked but they were asked to perform bedmatics (simulate the sexual act) on the floor. ...

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

6.2.6.4 Table 4 shows the percentages of male and female victims of each type of violation. In all instances, the percentage of male victims is significantly higher than that of the female victims. Looking at the abduction violations, about 83 percent were male victims. There were four of the violations where the percentage of the female victims was significantly comparable to their male counterparts. These are sexual abuse (43.1%), forced sale (41.7%), destruction (36.6%) and head shaving (34.0%). These are shown in Table 4. This supports the view that many women suffered sexual abuse, forced sale of wares at controlled price, destruction of private property and shaving of heads, especially during periods of unconstitutional governments where these violations mainly occurred.

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.7.1 The Commission believes that this violation deserves special mention because of the loss of self-worth and the emotional and psychological trauma that victims, especially women have to deal with: • Rape and gang rape • Interference with genitalia • Extortion of sexual favours in exchange for visitation rights • Men forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the ground / forced to push their genitals into holes • Women to perform oral sex. 177

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

a). Violation of Dignity • Stripping people naked or to near nakedness • Stripping women of their tops • Shaving of hair with broken bottles / cutting hair in rough patches

Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

8.1.2 Many Ghanaians have suffered great wrongs at the hands of fellow citizens as well as the State itself through its office-holders at various points in time. The record of the Commission's work has told a miserable tale of the grievous wrongs and heinous crimes that have been perpetrated on Ghanaians by fellow Ghanaians. Office-holders have wielded the power of the State with little compassion, with the result that a lot of harm has been done to many Ghanaians. Many have suffered and many homes have been destroyed. Some Ghanaians have been killed with impunity, some have disappeared and families, to date, do not know whether they are dead or alive. Some Ghanaians have suffered severe tortures, both physical and psychological, from which they died, or have emerged with serious physical disabilities or mental illness. Some Ghanaians have suffered detention without trial, some for many years, for no just cause. Women, the mothers of the nation, have been humiliated in public and suffered acts of indignity that disgraced womanhood, and many prosperous businesses have collapsed, leaving their owners with debts from which they have been unable to recover. "Might makes right" has been the dominant philosophy of the leaders, "Keep yourself out of trouble" has been that of those who were in a position to make a difference to the victims of the atrocities. The recital of past woes could go on, until it drowned out hopes of a brighter future.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

3.3.5.0 Tortures

3.3.5.1 The use of torture against detainees in the prisons was a common feature. Detainees were subjected to beatings, to the glare of powerful lights round-the-clock or TO complete darkness. Women were raped or gang-raped.

Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.4 The AFRC extended their “house-cleaning” to the civilian population. Many top officials were dismissed arbitrarily and their assets confiscated to the State. Some were detained in military guardrooms and others in prisons, only to be told that they had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the AFRC People’s Courts. Many especially businessmen and women, were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time, being wealthy became a serious crime, and all wealthy or successful people became targets of military aggression and victimisation.

Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.1.7 The AFRC soon lost control over the rank and file among the Armed Forces, and armed soldiers went on a rampage. They seized goods from shops, sold some at ridiculously low prices, and took some for their personal use. Traders and others suspected of having committed various offences were subjected to degrading, inhuman treatment. Some were caned on their bare backs in public, and some women were even stripped naked before being caned. There was total breakdown of law and order making it possible for arbitrary arrests, beatings, abductions, killings, detentions, and seizure of money and personal property to be carried out by soldiers with impunity.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

4.5.2.5.4 During this period, the newspapers gleefully endorsed and gave vivid accounts of the gross human rights abuses that occurred. Apart from the executions, there were the public flogging, especially, of market women, some stripped naked, as well as contractors and other people accused of kalabule. Some of these reports were accompanied by pictures.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

4.7.1.4 The “People” were organised into Workers’ or People’s Defence Committees (WDCs/ PDCs) at the workplace and in residential communities respectively. They operated “People’s Shops” at workplaces and in residential areas. Many who received goods at controlled prices for sale in the “People’s Shops” sold some of their allocation at kalabule prices to market women, thus making illegal profit. Soldiers who went to the markets for price control checks, subjected market women, who were accused of selling above the controlled prices to flogging and other acts of humiliation.

Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

Although the overthrow of the Nkrumah government was generally welcomed as rescuing the nation from a suffocating dictatorship, it brought in its trail some human rights abuses. In the course of overthrowing the government, grave human rights violations were committed, especially against members of Nkrumah’s security apparatus known as the Presidential Detail Department (PDD). Eye witness accounts given to the Commission have it that one of the first ports of call of the insurgents was Flagstaff House, where Nkrumah lived and the blocks of flats opposite it in which members of the PDD and their families lived. The flats were surrounded by soldiers, the inmates brought out and the men taken away. Women and children were forced, some at gun point, to leave their homes. Some men, and even boys, were shot dead. Those who were not killed were subjected to various

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

In the course of the proceedings before the Commission, three of the injured, all women, were examined. They all had gunshot wounds. Subsequently, the Commission received medical reports on three of the injured, two women and a man. They are Sana Imoro, Asana Mahama and Amidu Alhassan. Sana was shot in the thigh, Asana in the left upper arm and Alhassan in the knee. Alhassan’s right lower limb is amputated below the knee. He walks with a limp because of the amputation.

Reference 18 - 0.01% Coverage

5.4.9.7 Abdul Karim Boakye–Yiadom: Petitioner’s mother Afia Mansa was a Women’s Organiser of the Progress Party in Asante Akim. She was a beneficiary of a loan scheme set up by the Busia government. In 1973, soldiers

went to her village Komeso to recover the loan from her. She was then away from the village. The soldiers broke into her room and took away gold kept there.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

Then tension at the military camp was as thick as a two-day old palmnut soup. Sullen-faced soldiers, itchy-fingered, trigger-happy and armed to the teeth, were everywhere, beating up men and women, old and young, so-called nation wreckers, traders, hoarders, 'kalabule' people, foreigners and God knows whom. And they did this without mercy; it was as if we were at war!

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.4 Afriyie Ibrahim and Abena Asantewaa, women traders at Kumasi Central Market, were arrested and taken to the military barracks. They were flogged and then made to weed and later scrub the bathroom of the soldiers. At the time, Afriyie was four months pregnant. As a result of the beating she had a miscarriage a month later.

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.13 Alice Koomson's 100 cartons beer were seized by soldiers in Takoradi. When she went to the military barracks to try to retrieve them, she was set upon and beaten by the soldiers. She was made to join other women who had been detained at the barracks. She was hit on the head with a boot, made to roll on the ground and with other women detainees they were made to slap one another. If they did not slap one another hard enough, a soldier slapped them to teach them how it should be done.

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

6.6.39 Joseph Suglo (now 29 years old) petitioned that in 1982 his grandmother, Banyele Gandama, and another lady, Bakozie Mwinvi, pito sellers, were arrested by soldiers who claimed that their pito was too expensive. He claimed that the women were made to roll on the ground and to drink dirty water from a borehole. Their pito was distributed to passersby without payment. The petitioner who must have been only 7 years old when the incident was alleged to have occurred did not have any witness who could support his story. Clearly, he cannot vouch for the truth of the allegation made by him.

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.10 Kate Abbam, In the wake of the 4th June, 1979 coup, petitioner was arrested and taken to Burma Camp for questioning about profiteering by an association of market women of which she was the head. She was slapped under questioning.

Reference 24 - 0.02% Coverage

One Tuesday in 1979, barely three weeks after Gen. Afrifa was killed, I was at the Atebubu market, when a young man approached me. He told me he wanted a tin of milk to buy. After selling to him, this young man said I had sold above controlled price and that I was under arrest. I pleaded with him but the man would not listen to me. He asked me to pack my items and follow him to the Atebubu Police Station. I did as he said. While getting closer to the police station, I saw a table standing in front of the office. There, I remembered the incident of some people who were laid on tables and beaten at Ejura. I then attempted to run away but the young man pulled out a pistol, which made me follow him. When we entered the office of the Station, there I saw about ten men, who happened to be soldiers. Some were in their uniforms and armed. Others were in mufti. These soldiers had come from the Sunyani Military Barracks. The young man reported to them that I wanted to run away. There and then, I received a hefty slap on my face, which affected my left eye for quite a long time. I met some men and women numbering about fifteen who had been arrested under similar conditions. We were layed on the table that stood in front of the station and given twenty-four lashes on the bare back one after the other. After the beating, our hairs were shaven with a broken bottle. All our items were seized and we were asked to go. I sustained some cuts at my back which were very painful.

Reference 25 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.49 Peter Alex Kwasi Oppon proprietor of Pakos Restaurant and manager of Carousel Agogo Nite Club, Takoradi was arrested and taken to Apremido Barracks where he was questioned about how he disposed of beer received by him from the breweries. His hair was shaved off, he was slapped and badly beaten up by the soldiers who insisted he gave them to women traders to hoard.

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

6.8.52 Afua Fofie a vegetables seller at Bantama, Kumasi was arrested by soldiers and taken to the barracks where she was beaten, slapped and kicked. This was supposed to be in retaliation for a similar attack on a market queen, Nana Ama Serwaah, who had been brutalized by other soldiers on a complaint by some market women that she had caused the temporary structures from which they carried on their trade to be demolished.

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

4th June, 1979 insurrection, some soldiers in a car stopped by the roadside. They seized the 'khebabs' being sold by the two women and auctioned them off to passersby. After that they put the women on a table and flogged them. Shortly thereafter Abena had a miscarriage, and Adwoa's baby, who was on her mothers back during her ordeal, fell ill and died.

Reference 28 - 0.05% Coverage

On the way, I saw a cluster of people, some obviously affected traders and Makola mummies. They looked grief-stricken. Some moaned and cried softly, some fumed at the injustice of it all and still others were simply shocked and dumbfounded, unable to utter a word, just a deep pain in their eyes. My impression was that they would be ruined for life if they lost their goods; many were just working from hand to mouth and traded from a commission on goods they did not own. Meanwhile, the armed and mean-looking soldiers allowed nobody to even come near them much less for them to take out the little they could. The time for that had expired the previous night! By 9 o'clock, the military contingent charged to carry out the operation arrived, led by a Captain Kpani Addy with Lt. Blood Dzraku, a mate at the Institute of Journalism, as his second-in-command. The commander, wasting no time, issued verbal instructions to his men and retired to the grassy knoll at the Makola roundabout, where the statue of King Tackie Tawiah now sits. Apart from the soldiers detailed for the operation, groups of "machomen" and touts from surrounding communities like Okaishie, Tudu, Swalaba and others stood by. Armed with iron rod bars, clubs and sledgehammers, they would help break into the shops and stalls. For them, it was like Christmas time! They started from the entrance near the Central Mosque, which abutted the market. The padlocks fell apart with some well-placed shots from an AK 47 rifle. They surged inside, shooting doors open, smashing chop-boxes open with axes, pick-axes, sledgehammers, and what have you. Bales of materials, thousand of prices of textiles, Dutch wax prints, GTP cloth, fridges, TV sets, indeed all the sundry goods one expect to be sold at a leading market of Makola's type were gradually brought out and piled on the grassy knoll outside. As the goods increased, soldiers would commandeer passing cars and trucks, load them to the brim and take off – with armed guards hanging on. Where they ended up, nobody seemed to know. After a while, some of the journalists covering the operation plucked up the courage to ask from the soldiers where the goods were being taken to. We got various vague answers: The Trade Fair Site, Burma Camp, University of Legon, etc. as the newsmen kept pressing, the soldiers got belligerent. "Wetin concern you, eh? Na you go guard am?" The journalists shut up. The soldiers were getting too excitable for comfort. Some people lost their lives. Groups of men lurking around looked for opportunities to loot and whenever soldiers' backs were turned, a fast move would be made to snatch anything valuable and take off with it. Some unfortunate ones were short at by the excited, hot and sweaty soldiers when they failed to stop when ordered to. They were the collateral damage. By 2 pm in the afternoon, much of the market had been stripped of good and nothing really worthwhile remained inside. Suddenly the silent bulldozer roared to life, its engines growling like some pre-historic dinosaur that had seen its lunch meal close by. As it trundled towards the market walls with the iron chain wheels clanging on the road, the walls fell down in a heap of blocks and dust flying about. The famous Makola No1 market crumbled down. The wooden stalls snapped and cracked. A golden of dye burst open and the blood-red liquid gushed out. A nearby soldier, watching the liquid course through the debris, remarked with sarcasm: "Makola dey die, see the blood ...ha ha ha!" By the time I returned to the office to file my story, the news had already spread like wildfire. Some people said it had been destroyed because it was symbolically the heart of "Kalabule." Good

riddance, they opined. Others were as angry as could be, saying it all was nothing but petty revenge by vengeful soldiers who wanted to punish the Makola women who had in the past, allegedly insulted soldiers who insisted on buying things at the controlled prices. It was alleged that some women had even poured stored urine on some soldiers. But no matter what, to me, as an observer, it seemed to be nothing but “booty for the boys” after the June 4 Uprising. Nothing more, nothing less, period! If not, where exactly did the goods costing millions of cedis even at that time, all end up? Who benefited from them? Who was accountable for all the money

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.11 Quite often, traders who had had their goods seized were also subjected to cruel and inhuman punishment amounting to torture. Even women were not spared.

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.13 Margaret and John Koomson’s mother, Akua Atta Panyin, was a cooked rice seller at Busua, in Ahanta. Sometime in 1982, some men in military uniform accompanied by others who were said to be Boy Scouts, went to the village and assembled the women traders at the lorry station. They accused the women of engaging in ‘kalabule’ ie. selling goods at exorbitant prices. Akua was among the women. She was asked to remove her kaba. She was then put on a table and caned. The same treatment was given to the other women.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.20 Mariatu Alhassan was arrested at Walewale on the same day Sirazu Alhassan was arrested. Mariatu and other women traders were flogged by the soldiers with their belts on suspicion of hoarding goods. Mariatu was left with scars on her buttocks and back.

Reference 32 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.22 Ama Manu, a trader, was arrested with other women traders in Koforidua. They were paraded through the streets while being forced to sing, “kalabule menyé bio”, meaning, “I shall not engage in profiteering again.” Later, they were publicly flogged.

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.57 Comfort Yaa Nudo was a cook at the Psychiatric Hospital, Accra. On 7th March, 1983 the petitioner and other female cooks were arrested at the hospital and taken to Gondar Barracks where they were accused of stealing food meant for patients. The women were each placed on a table and flogged with a belt. Each of them was given 12 lashes.

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

So, at the Gondar Barracks I was asked to naked myself. In fact, there, it was almost getting to about 1:00 am. I was there when they brought some women. In fact, a lot of them, they were more than twenty and the women also were asked to stripped themselves naked but they were asked to perform bedmatics (simulate the sexual act) on the floor.
...

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

7.4.63 Amissah Nunoo, a store owner at Akim Oda, was arrested by armed soldiers who ordered him to board their vehicle. On reaching the lorry station, Sgt Kwasi Manu ordered the soldiers to beat him up. This they did with sticks until he became unconscious. Nunoo was taken to the Military Camp at Achiase where he suffered further ill-treatment. He was released after four days but re-arrested two days later and taken back to the camp. During the next eight days he was regularly compelled to undergo physical exercises and to roll on the ground. He was made to lift a large stone which the soldiers nick-named ‘Pharaoh’. His hair was shaved. While there he witnessed brutalities being meted out to other detainees. Some were beaten up or mercilessly flogged. Two women who were alleged to have sold palm oil above the control price were stripped naked and caned.

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.1 About a week after the 31st December, 1981 coup, N and other women bread bakers in Accra were arrested in the middle of the night and taken to Gondar Barracks. They were questioned about their sources of supply of flour. Later, when she asked to be permitted to go outside to pass urine, a soldier accosted her and told her not to make any noise on pain of being shot. The soldier then brought out his penis and demanded that she put it in her mouth and suck it. She, reluctantly, complied with the soldier's order, after which he let her go.

Reference 37 - 0.01% Coverage

7.5.2 Afia Samiah, After they had seized 400 bags of flour she was conveying to Akyem Manso for her Bakery Association, soldiers at the Weija Barrier in Accra made Afia who was eight months pregnant strip naked in the presence of her husband's nephew for an examination to see if she was indeed pregnant, claiming that women feigned pregnancy to hide their misdeeds.

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.1 Yaa Animah was arrested by a militiaman, Kennedy Maccoy, also known as Segbawu. Her crime was that she was going about in the streets hawking cloths. Segbawu took her to Gondar Barracks. According to Yaa, she was beaten and detained in the guardroom. Later, she and other women were taken to the sea-side and made to carry sand. Segbawu, who gave evidence before the Commission, admitted that he saw her performing forced labour as sand carrier.

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.54 On 7th February, 1990 Christian Afaglo was arrested on an allegation that he had collected 20,000 bags of cement in the name of the 31st December Women's Movement at Klikor in the Volta Region and brought to the Castle, Osu, Accra. His hair was shaved and he was

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

7.6.146 Afia Nana and her mother, Afia Nyamekye, were arrested by soldiers at New Edubiase, Ashanti Region, for allegedly hoarding cloths. They were kept in cells at the Police Station for 3 months after which they were taken to the lorry station and caned. Afia Nana was stripped to her underwear. Both women were left with bruises on their bodies. After the caning, the two women were made to hold their ears and leap frog to the Police Station. At the station, their hair was shaved off with broken bottles and a soldier hit the petitioner on the eye with his belt.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

occupation group refused to leave. There were many deaths and injuries, including women and children. The numbers of casualties were put variously as 23 dead and 41 injured³⁸ and 36 dead and forty-one injured.³⁹ 21 others were arrested and detained in prison for up to 21 days.

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

1.19.3.3 The entire country was given three weeks within which to turn in all their currency holdings for issuance of fresh currency. This policy caused a great stampede and suffering. Those who could not lay hands on any of the new notes could not buy food as market women refused to accept the old notes. As everyone rushed to exchange the old cedis for the new before the deadline, there was a great rush to the banks, and personnel of the Security Services detailed to keep order, used whips and even live ammunition, to keep order in those long queues at the banks. A number of persons were killed or wounded by such security personnel.

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

soldiers were also borne of the belief that the Head of State was wasting the country's resources on his "young women" who kept him too busy for him to concentrate on issues of governance. These feelings of deprivation as well as envy, fuelled disaffection within the Security Services, and it was not by accident, that "Mr" Acheampong was asked to explain his immoral lifestyle at a press conference, two days before he was executed by firing squad.

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

by the AFRC People's Courts.

1.23.3.6.2 In the general civilian population, businessmen and women suspected to be cronies of the earlier military regimes and consequently civilian collaborators of the Senior Military Officers, or just persons who appeared to be affluent or well-heeled, were attacked as being the cause of the nation's economic woes. Some of these were hauled off to prison, or put before the People's Courts that had been set up all over the country, and subjected to questioning which turned out to be a trial that ended them in prison. Many of these were subjected to such brutalities that they did not survive the ordeal, or could never recover their good health thereafter. At this time,

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

1.23.4.2 Impromptu road blocks were set up throughout Accra and other parts of the country. Civilians who were stopped at these roadblocks, and with rifles pushed into their faces, were asked: "Are you part of the problem or part of the solution?" Crude, humiliating, degrading, inhuman treatment and arbitrary torture were meted out to people believed to have committed various kinds of offences. These included, caning of people, especially traders (often after having been stripped virtually naked), detentions and dismissals from workplaces. The newspapers reported these incidents rather gleefully during this era. In short, the social class that was perceived to have wrecked the nation, ie those above 40 years of age, traders, Senior Military Officers, businessmen and women, were to be eliminated. Indeed, it was reported, and the Commission received evidence, that there was a list of 207 Senior Military Officers to be executed.⁵⁹

Reference 46 - 0.01% Coverage

3.9.3.8 Apart from professional abuse, GBC workers were known to have also suffered physical and psychological abuses, sometimes from the near-permanent presence of armed police/military presence on the premises of the GBC, or at the hands of military personnel posted to the GBC. Women staff have reported instances of sexual abuse by soldiers. It was noted that in 1983/84, a medical report to the Director-General indicated extensive cases of hypertension as well as anxiety symptoms or psychiatric disorders, among GBC staff at Broadcasting House.

Reference 47 - 0.01% Coverage

6.5.1.13 The police beat up the students, staff and even kitchen women in the dining halls indiscriminately. Several students were brutally assaulted and had to be rushed to the University Hospital. The university was closed that day and students were sent down after a two hour notice. The students suffered great hardship as there was no transportation and the university authorities were insisting that the students were to leave the campus or they would be forced out by the police. The academic year suffered great disruption. These events affected the two other universities at Kumasi and Cape Coast and therefore, all the universities were closed.

Reference 48 - 0.01% Coverage

7.7.8.2 Despite the stated objects of the association, Scouts joined the revolutionary organs in activities of law-enforcement. Without proper authority, they began to enforce curfew regulations and to engage in acts of vigilantism. In rural communities, they were accused of harassing traders and were involved in the policing of curfew-compliance, the enforcement of price controls leading to the locking out of women from markets,⁶⁶ whipping of market women, and enforcement of sanitation laws of district authorities. At the Border areas, they joined in border patrols to help check anti-smuggling activities. Indeed, some saw themselves as, and acted the part of, a uniformed branch of the PDCs and Students and Youth Task Force.

Reference 49 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.4.3 In all the known ritual murders tried in the courts, women have been conspicuously missing in the list of alleged perpetrators. There was, however, one instance in which a woman was involved, and in which the victim was a woman.¹⁵

Reference 50 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.5.2. Trokosi practice is now mainly regarded as a means of averting the wrath of the gods. This is done by invoking the gods for mercy, in cases where an offence has been reported to the shrine. It is also a traditional judicial system, but one fraught with serious human rights violations, as the practice involves the incarceration and abuse of innocent young women. The practice of Trokosi is now recognized to be akin to slavery. The predominant modern view is that the Trokosi system is obnoxious, inhuman and a violation of the human rights of the persons involved, and therefore must be stopped.²⁰

Reference 51 - 0.01% Coverage

9.1.7.1 Traditional religious practices have been labelled as being obsolete, thus, crimes such as the serial killing of women, which took place in Ghana in the later part of 1999, have been explained away by some people as ritual killings.

Reference 52 - 0.01% Coverage

9.2.7.1 The AFRC under the chairmanship of Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings. replaced the ruling Supreme Military Council government on 4th June, 1979. The government proceeded to deal ruthlessly with people it perceived to have committed various offences. These atrocious actions of the AFRC government included public caning, especially of market women stripped to near-nakedness, arbitrary dismissals, seizure of property and indiscriminate killings by soldiers men.

Reference 53 - 0.01% Coverage

2.5.7.1 The Commission believes that this violation deserves special mention because of the loss of self-worth and the emotional and psychological trauma that victims, especially women have to deal with: • Rape and gang rape • Interference with genitalia • Extortion of sexual favours in exchange for visitation rights • Men forced to simulate sexual intercourse with the ground / forced to push their genitals into holes • Women to perform oral sex.

Reference 54 - 0.01% Coverage

a). Violation of Dignity • Stripping people naked or to near nakedness • Stripping women of their tops • Shaving of hair with broken bottles / cutting hair in rough patches

Reference 55 - 0.01% Coverage

Table 4 shows the percentages of male and female victims of each type of violation. In all instances, the percentage of male victims is significantly higher than that of the female victims. Looking at the abduction violations, about 83 percent were male victims. There were four of the violations where the percentage of the female victims was significantly comparable to their male counterparts. These are sexual abuse (43.1%), forced sale (41.7%), destruction (36.6%) and head shaving (34.0%). These are shown in Table 4. This supports the view that many women suffered sexual abuse, forced sale of wares at controlled price, destruction of private property and shaving of heads, especially during periods of unconstitutional governments where these violations mainly occurred.

Reference 56 - 0.01% Coverage

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