



Centre for  
Human Rights and  
Restorative Justice

## **REFERENCES TO THE WORDS:**

### **MEMORIAL and MUSEUM**

#### **Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, LIBERIA**

##### **Abstract**

Notes and References to “Commemorate, Memorial, Monument and Museum”  
in Liberia Truth Commission

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**Research Coordinator**

## Table of Contents

Researcher Notes

Word Frequency Query

Word Cloud

Tree Map

Word Tree References

Commemorate

Memorial

Monument

References to Commemorate

References to Memorial

References to Monument

### **Researcher Notes on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Report Details:**

- Full Report Published in 2009
- Pdf has 491 pages, consists of two volumes.
- Volume I is pages between 1 and 107.
- Volume II is pages between 108 and 491.
- Volume II is a Consolidated Final Report.
- **Pdf doesn't have any reference to the word "Museum"**
- There is a Summary of Findings and Determinations in the beginning of each volume.

### **Note on Word Frequency Query:**

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

### **Note on software:**

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

### **Note on access:**

This document is a research project prepared for the Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice. It can be downloaded from the research project's web page:

**<https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>**

## Word Frequency Query

## Word Cloud



## Tree Map

Word Frequency Query - Liberia Report

liberia	rights	violations	commissio	county	including	npfl	civil	perpetra	society	security	recomm	violence	without	support	establis	instituti	
					persons	liberians	peace	statemen	united	forces	work	states	commity	years	taking	trainings	several
		government	public	armed				victims	group	country	2003	justice	time	civilians	perpetrat	populat	article
				people	process	state					first	countie	held	social	three	killed	stater
	liberian	international	women	also			diaspora	groups	monrov	membe							
					president	taylor	economi				hearings	reconcilia	commur	report	criminal	manda	part
conflict	human	national	children								general	period	faction	traditic	condua	africa	rape
				political	person	crimes	court	many	media	sexual	another	commil	force	militar	became	must	projec

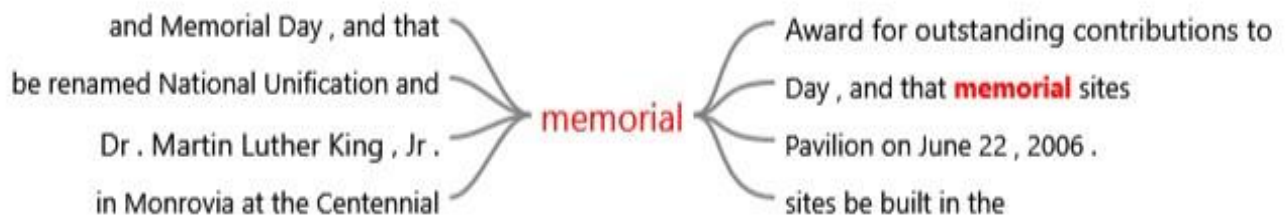
## References to Commemorate in Liberia Full Report - Results Preview

for memorials and ways to ——— **commemorate** ——— the dead especially from the

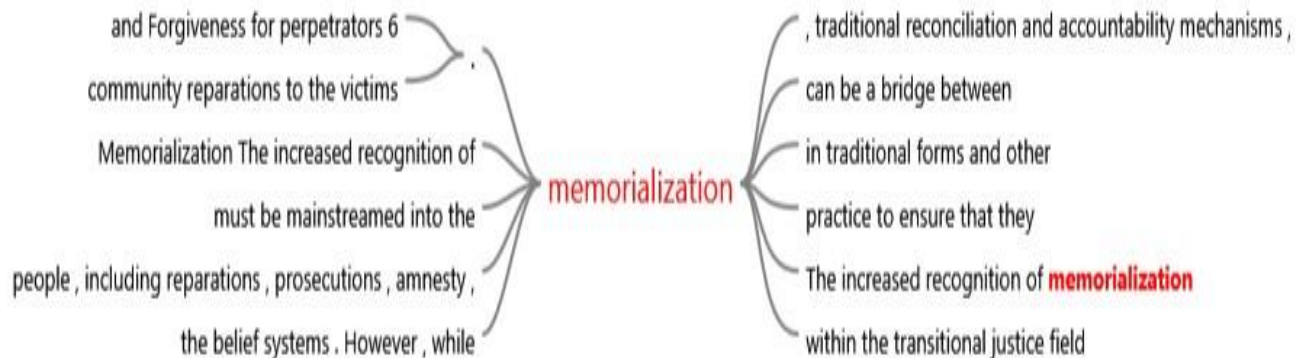
## References to Commemorate in Liberia Full Report - Results Preview

of the truth , public apologies , ——— **commemorations** ——— and tributes to victims ) , or

## References to Memorial in Liberia Full Report - Results Preview



## References to Memorial in Liberia Full Report - Results Preview



## References to Monument in Liberia Report - Results Preview



## **Name: References to Commemorate in Liberia Full Report - Results Preview**

<Files\\Liberia.TRC\_Report-FULL> - § 3 references coded [0.09% Coverage]

### **Reference 1 - 0.02% Coverage**

to follow this practice.

#### Reparations

In the aftermath of conflict or authoritarian rule, the state is responsible for reparations to victims whether in the form of restitution (restoring the victim to the original situation before the violation), compensation for economic damages, rehabilitation (medical and psychological care, legal and social services), satisfaction (public disclosure of the truth, public apologies, commemorations and tributes to victims), or guarantees of non-repetition through reform of state institutions.

\* All women who suffered sexual

### **Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage**

reparations to the victims.

#### Memorialization

The increased recognition of memorialization within the transitional justice field is exemplified by the recommendations made by various truth commission reports, which endorse the idea of symbolic reparations in the form of memorials, sites of memory, commemorative days, the renaming of public facilities in the names of victims, and other artistic/cultural endeavors. Collective memories built around war and violence play an important role in the process of rebuilding positive ties between the different segments of a society. Particularly crucial in such a process are the public and private rituals and narratives that sustain collective and individual memories of the history,

### **Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage**

the course towards gender equality.

Throughout the work of the TRC Gender Unit, there were persistent calls for memorials and ways to commemorate the dead especially from the women. It is therefore recommended that government and civil society work together with the communities, to identify sites to build monuments where they are appropriate and most honoring of those whose lives were lost during the civil war. It is especially important to memorialize sites of massacres, to hold mourning days, rites or feasts, or to write the names of the people who died during the war. Government is called upon to devise creative ways to engage the population and ensure that the voices of those remaining, particularly the women participate in devising and deciding who and what will be remembered where and how.

## **Name: References to Memorial in Liberia Full Report - Results Preview**

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### **Reference 1 - 0.03% Coverage**

Prior to his appointment to the TRC of Liberia, Prof. Cllr. Ken Attafuah was an Associate Professor of Governance and Leadership at the Graduate School of Leadership and Public Management at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA). He is the recipient of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to race relations in Canada (February 1992), and of the much-coveted Vancouver Multicultural Society's Distinguished Public Service Award for outstanding contributions to, and dedicated service in, the promotion of human rights education and multiculturalism in British Columbia, Canada (November 1995). Prof. Cllr. Ken Attafuah's extensive publications

### **Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

17.0. Recommendations on Reparations

276 Memorials

17.1. Addressing the Needs

### **Reference 3 - 0.03% Coverage**

Confronted with numerous challenges, Liberia had to grapple with the challenges of human rights abuses emerging from its immediate past. The 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement mandated the creation of a national Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), which was passed into law by the National Transitional Legislative Assembly in June 2005. President Johnson-Sirleaf inaugurated the nine member Commission in February 2006, and formally launched the active phase of its two-year mandate at a public ceremony in Monrovia at the Centennial Memorial Pavilion on June 22, 2006.

### **Reference 4 - 0.05% Coverage**

Prior to his appointment to the TRC of Liberia, Prof. Cllr. Ken Attafuah was an Associate Professor of Governance and Leadership at the Graduate School of Leadership and Public Management at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA). He is the recipient of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Award for outstanding contributions to race relations in Canada (February 1992), and of the much-coveted Vancouver Multicultural Society's Distinguished Public Service Award for outstanding contributions to, and dedicated service in, the promotion of human rights education and multiculturalism in British Columbia, Canada (November 1995). Dr. Attafuah's extensive publications record includes a number of decisions that set precedents in human rights in Canada. He has trained and consulted widely, both locally and internationally, in the fields of human rights, adjudication, investigations, conflict resolution, crime, policing, crime prevention, criminal law reform, justice and the rule of law, gender mainstreaming, leadership and governance, corruption and conflict

### **Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage**

#### Traditional Mechanism For Reconciliation

5. Amnesty and Forgiveness for perpetrators 6. Memorialization in traditional forms and other manifestations 7.

Identity crisis in Liberia body

#### Reference 6 - 0.05% Coverage

##### Instruments of Coercion and Slavery

To enforce the de jure limits of the state, Liberia in 1908 for the first time, created a national army, the Liberian Frontier Force (LFF). This development, even though consistent with state-making, engendered tremendous political conflicts of its own. The LFF became a tool for the enforcement of the writ of the Liberian government in the hinterland. An elaborate government 'native policy' was instituted with at least two problematic features (or outcomes): One was subversion of the Constitution by endowing the Executive Branch with legislative and judicial powers within the hinterland, a practice reminiscent of the 1822-1847 colonial periods. The other problematic feature of the native policy was the license it gave to some unscrupulous interior officials and their traditional cronies which led to unspeakable atrocities across Liberia's interior region. Talking about 'roots of conflict,' the memory of these atrocities survives in documents, and there are Liberians who continue to hand down to a younger generation the facts of this ugly past in which respectable chiefs and fatherly heads were publicly humiliated, children and women often abused, forced labor and cruelty in collecting the 'hut tax' impositions were common.

#### Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

Back home, word of his imminent arrest in Ghana reverberated in Liberia, with his supporters led by the dreadful and murderous Benjamin Yeatin threatening 'military vibration', should Taylor be arrested. Liberians and Ghanaian nationals, with fresh memories of the NPFL modus of indiscriminate reprisal killings during the nineties in which citizens of West African Countries contributing troops to ECOMOG were directly targeted and killed

#### Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

not seek out needed services.

The war has left deep-rooted resentments and divisions along ethnic and political lines in the resettled Diaspora. Meetings of tribal associations are said to be more popular and draw better attendance than meetings of pan-Liberian associations. Conflicts within the community persist, but on a more personal level. Liberians exchange accusations of human rights violations and allow anger over real or perceived wartime abuses to inhibit effective community action. Memories of the war are exacerbated for those individuals who see their perpetrators walking freely in their communities. A fear of retribution, either in the Diaspora or against relatives back home, deters many people from making open accusations.

Twenty years of war have

#### Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage



years of instability and war.

Memorials The TRC recommends that in order to memorialize the dead and out of respect for the survivors of the Liberian civil conflict, that be established a national holiday for that purpose to be observed once every year; preferably that National Unification Day be renamed National Unification and Memorial Day, and that memorial sites be built in the capital city of each county to include every site of massacres where the remains of our people en masse have been buried.

#### Reference 10 - 0.02% Coverage

true reconciliation and national healing.

We the delegates at this National Reconciliation Conference, organized by the Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission with the theme: 'National Reconciliation and the Way Forward', discussed at length issues related to reconciliation for our people, including reparations, prosecutions, amnesty, memorialization, traditional reconciliation and accountability mechanisms, national identity, participation in governance, land tenure and ownership, and a national vision for a new Liberia.

Following the robust and important

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

following in its final report:

1. That those who died as a result of the conflict be memorialized by monuments and multi-purpose halls erected in the name of victims at all sites of massacres.

#### Reference 12 - 0.03% Coverage

community reparations to the victims.

Memorialization

The increased recognition of memorialization within the transitional justice field is exemplified by the recommendations made by various truth commission reports, which endorse the idea of symbolic reparations in the form of memorials, sites of memory, commemorative days, the renaming of public facilities in the names of victims, and other artistic/cultural endeavors. Collective memories built around war and violence play an important role in the process of rebuilding positive ties between the different segments of a society. Particularly crucial in such a process are the public and private rituals and narratives that sustain collective and individual memories of the history,

#### Reference 13 - 0.07% Coverage

memories of the history,

causes and course of mass crime, and allow the re-interpretation and re-assertion of the belief systems. However, while memorialization can be a bridge between past and future and contribute to reconciliation and healing projects, in many instances it further marginalizes women. Women's experiences, contributions, struggles for change, and campaigns for peace in Liberia, must be mainstreamed into the memorialization

practice to ensure that they serve as mechanisms for inspiration and motivation for current and future generations. This would also encourage civic engagement around women's experiences of conflict, breaking cultures of silences and shame, and furthering the course towards gender equality.

Throughout the work of the TRC Gender Unit, there were persistent calls for memorials and ways to commemorate the dead especially from the women. It is therefore recommended that government and civil society work together with the communities, to identify sites to build monuments where they are appropriate and most honoring of those whose lives were lost during the civil war. It is especially important to memorialize sites of massacres, to hold mourning days, rites or feasts, or to write the names of the people who died during the war. Government is called upon to devise creative ways to engage the population and ensure that the voices of those remaining, particularly the women participate in devising and deciding who and what will be remembered where and how.

**Name: References to Monument in Liberia Report - Results Preview**

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**Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

following in its final report:

1. That those who died as a result of the conflict be memorialized by monuments and multi-purpose halls erected in the name of victims at all sites of massacres.

**Reference 2 - 0.03% Coverage**

the course towards gender equality.

Throughout the work of the TRC Gender Unit, there were persistent calls for memorials and ways to commemorate the dead especially from the women. It is therefore recommended that government and civil society work together with the communities, to identify sites to build monuments where they are appropriate and most honoring of those whose lives were lost during the civil war. It is especially important to memorialize sites of massacres, to hold mourning days, rites or feasts, or to write the names of the people who died during the war. Government is called upon to devise creative ways to engage the population and ensure that the voices of those remaining, particularly the women participate in devising and deciding who and what will be remembered where and how.