



## **REFERENCES TO THE WORDS: MEMORIAL and MUSEUM**

### **Report of the National Reconciliation Commission Ghana**

#### **Abstract**

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

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**Research Coordinator**



THE **CONFRONTING**  
**ATROCITY** PROJECT

## February 2021

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

### **How to cite in APA 7th edition:**

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### **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.

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## **Researcher Notes on National Reconciliation Commission Report Details:**

- Published in 2004
- Pdf has 1611 pages
- **Pdf doesn't have any reference to the word "Museum"**
- Pdf has no Table of Contents
- Volume 1 Chapter 1 has an Executive Summary
- Volume 1 is between pages 1 and 214 in pdf
- Volume 2 is between pages 215 and 881 in pdf
- Volume 4 is between pages 882 and 1284 in pdf
- Volume 3 is between pages 1285 and 161 in pdf
- Volume 3 is at the end of the pdf and is not in the same format as the rest

## Word Frequency Query

### Word Cloud

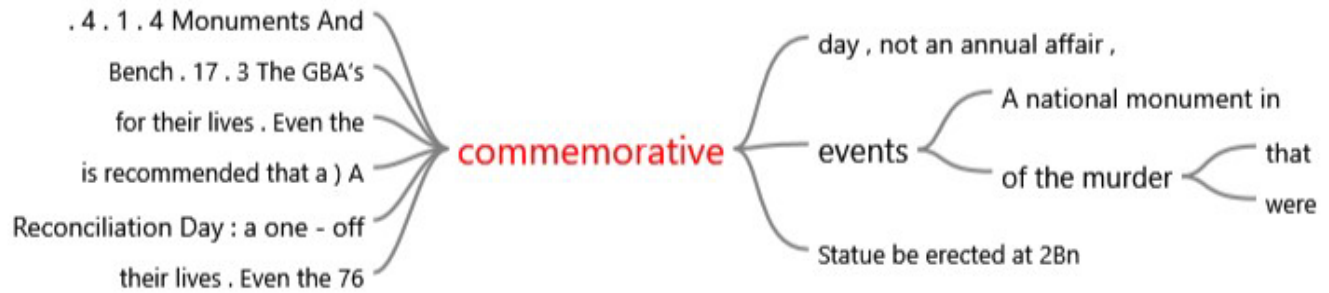


### Tree Map

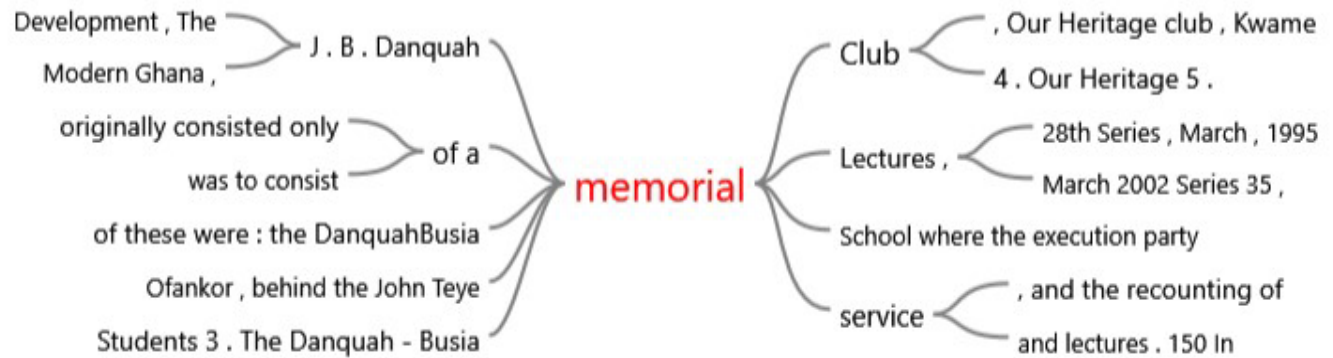
#### Word Frequency Query\_Ghana Report

government	also	public	arrested	accra	taken	time	chiefs	seized	years	president	kofi	times	paid	student	genera	order	howev
								petitioner	many	well	detaine	universit	graphic	movem	barrack	market	chairm
	students	people	commissi	country	members	afric	house					office	report	part	securit	forces	period
ghana				political	went	state	took	nkrumah	goods	violation	followin	court	became	joseph	since	abuse	found
	military	made	pnac					june	coup	three	commit						
				service	1982	1979	persons					region	given	armed	must	samuel	detent
								power	support	even	kwame	officer	without	1983	press		
soldiers	national	police	rights	human	council	party	later	ghanaian	officers	january	decemb	daily	kumasi	came	leaders	stateme	

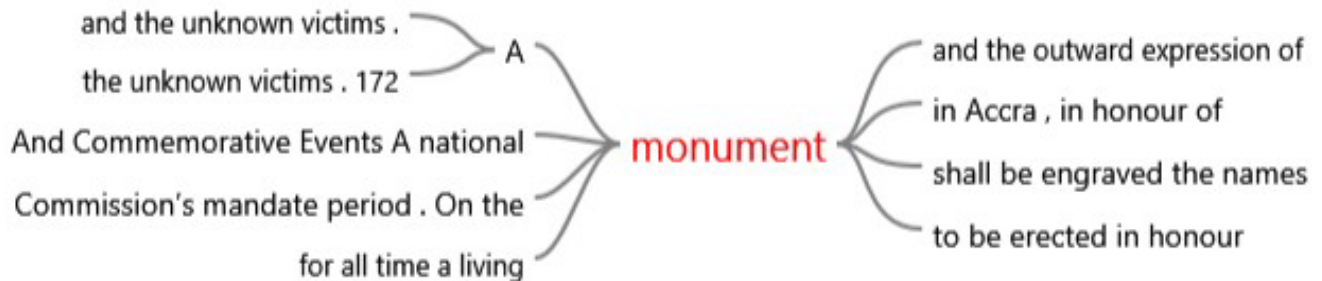
### References to Commemorate in Ghana Report - Results Preview



### References to Memorial in Ghana Report - Results Preview



### References to Monument in Ghana Report - Results Preview



**Name:** References to Commemorate in Ghana Report - Results Preview

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**Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

their lives. Even the commemorative events of the murder that were organized by the GBA were, for some years, studiously avoided by most members of the judiciary, including the Chief Justice of the time.

**Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

the atrocities she has endured.  
7.4.1.4 Monuments And Commemorative Events  
☐ A national monument in Accra

**Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage**

and the unknown victims.  
☐ A monument to be erected in honour of the Ghanaian woman. ☐ Monuments in the regional capitals in honour of traders, and other civilians. ☐ A National Reconciliation Day: a one-off commemorative day, not an annual affair, when monuments are unveiled, apology letters delivered and broadcasts made by the President and heads of responsible institutions. ☐ An Annual Remembrance/Thanksgiving Day.  
☐ National Reconciliation memorabilia: • National Reconciliation

**Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage**

the 1979 Constitution.  
4.7.2.1.3 The effects of these murders on the Judiciary were far-reaching. Most judges became apprehensive and felt threatened, as rumours persisted of the existence of a list of persons to be assassinated. Some fled the country, and those already outside did not return. Some cases were never heard because the judges feared for their lives. Even the commemorative events of the murder that were organized by the GBA were, for some years, studiously avoided by most members of the Judiciary, including the Chief Justice of the time.

**Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage**

not then on the Bench.

17.3 The GBA's commemorative events of the murder were studiously avoided by most members of the judiciary, including the Chief Justices of the time, for fear of incurring the wrath of the government. On those commemoration days, courts sat as usual and lawyers who wished to attend the event assumed the risk of incurring costs for their absence in court.

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

the experiment will succeed.<sup>140</sup>

3.6.2.2 Two articles in The Standard better illustrate attempts at criticism rather than support of the government. One editorial titled "The Task Ahead", was a critique on the commemoration of the 1972 revolution. The paper started by praising the NRC on some of its policies, such as, the "operation feed yourself" programme and pursuing a vigorous foreign policy. However, the paper said some of these laudable policies were being pursued at the expense of the "common man – the average worker and labourer – to be precise." The paper proposed that to keep the economy buoyant, the government should drastically cut down on military expenditure, spend less money on non-essentials such as hiking, exercise, training and ammunition. The paper added that expenditure on nonproductive sectors such as defence, anniversaries and parties should be reduced for great allocation to be made on productive sectors of agriculture, industry and corporations.

#### Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

the 31st December 1981 coup.

3.2.8.10 The Late Sgt. Seidu Azar: Then of the MI, he was gunned down in the early hours of the 31st December 1981 revolt by the mutineers while trying to gather intelligence for the loyal forces. 3.2.8.11 The Late Sgt. Kwaku Addai: Was one of the first soldiers to be contacted by Flt Lt Rawlings while planning the revolt, which had originally been scheduled for 24th December 1981. He showed loyalty by reporting the coup plot by Flt Lt Rawlings to the authorities. This led to the arrest of the conspirators in 2Bn. He further joined Lt Col Ofose-Appiah to Accra to fight Flt Lt Rawlings and his band of mutineers. He was indeed a brave and loyal soldier. He ended up in exile and shortly after he had appeared before the NRC, he died.

3.2.9 AWARDS 3.2.9.1 It is recommended that a) A commemorative Statue be erected at 2Bn Barracks in Apremo, Takoradi; and b) Appropriate National Awards be presented to these officers, WOs and SNCOs.

3.2.9.2 The existence of indemnity clauses under the Transitional Provisions to the 1992 Constitution has remained a sore point with many whose rights were abused by the PNDC government and its appointees. These clauses were not permitted to be debated by the Consultative Assembly in 1992 before insertion into the Draft Constitution. Although the Draft Constitution was later subjected to a referendum, the mode of its handling made it impossible for those who wished for a return to constitutional government, but who disapproved of the clauses, from expressing that preference. A stable constitutional order cannot be founded on injustice and impunity on the part of wrong-doers, matched by a deep sense of grievance by many citizens. The indemnity clauses must be subjected to a referendum once again, so that the democratic mechanisms might assist the nation to resolve this matter for all time. 3.2.9.3 The Commission strongly recommends the establishment of a Trauma and Counselling Centre in every Regional and District Hospital.



## Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

woman for the indignities and the atrocities she has endured. 2.4.1.4 Monuments And Commemorative Events A national monument in Accra, in honour of the killed, disappeared (all those who lost their lives as a result of human rights violation) and to the unknown victim of human rights abuse during the Commission's mandate period. On the monument shall be engraved the names of the victims who fall in this category, such as the Generals, the three High Court Judges and retired Army Officer, those executed after sham trials fraught with severe torture and serious procedural irregularities and the unknown victims. A monument to be erected in honour of the Ghanaian woman. Monuments in the regional capitals in honour of traders, and other civilians. A National Reconciliation Day: a one-off commemorative day, not an annual affair, when monuments are unveiled, apology

**Name:** References to Memorial in Ghana Report - Results Preview

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**Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage**

taken against the student leadership.

4.1.2.8.3 Luck ran out for NUGS, however, when in 1964, six of its leaders were detained under the PDA. Again in 1965, a student of Commonwealth Hall, University of Ghana, called on his fellow students, at a formal dinner, to observe a minute's silence in memory of Dr. J.B. Danquah whose death in detention had been announced. For this, the student, L.O. Cantey, and a few others were arrested and detained.

**Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage**

those who appeared before them.

4.7.2.1.11 Following the murder of the judges, the GBA decided to honour their memory, by instituting the "Martyrs' Day" programme that originally consisted only of a memorial service, and the recounting of the incident under the title "Lest we forget".

This determination of the GBA

**Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage**

expectations of Flt Lt Rawlings.

5.7.5.20 On being informed of the failure of Commander Assassie Gyimah's mission, Flt Lt Rawlings picked up a tape recorder and rushed to the execution grounds at the Police Firing Range, at Ofankor, behind the John Teye Memorial School where the execution party had gathered. He brought proceedings to a temporary halt, walked over to Kwei and tried to get him to talk. Flt Lt Rawlings played back to some of those present what Kwei was supposed to have said. It was later flaunted about that Flt Lt Rawlings played the tape to some journalists, among them, Kojo Yankah editor of the Daily Graphic who reported in his paper that Kwei had cleared Capt Tsikata, against whom the SIB had made adverse findings, of complicity in the murders.

**Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage**

tracing persons or locations.

8.12.6 Creating And Maintaining Institutional Memory

8.12.6.1 The mechanisms for storage of official documents are poor and inimical to the maintenance of proper institutional memory. Public agencies must design appropriate systems for storing documents to enable these to be traced in the future.

8.12.6.2 Every public officer must provide formal handing over notes before moving from any schedule. The repetition of institutional mistakes occasioned by loss of institutional memory must be tackled by proper modes of succession to offices.

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

of the Ga Shifimo Kpee.

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 6 - 0.01% Coverage

taken against the student leadership.

4.1.2.8.3 Luck ran out for NUGS, however, when in 1964, six of its leaders were detained under the PDA. Again in 1965, a student of Commonwealth Hall, University of Ghana, called on his fellow students, at a formal dinner, to observe a minute's silence in memory of Dr. J.B. Danquah whose death in detention had been announced. For this, the student, C.O. Cantey, and a few others were arrested and detained.

#### Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

who were tried by them.

4.7.2.1.11 Following the murder of the Judges, the GBA decided to honour their memory, by instituting the "Martyrs' Day" programme that originally consisted only of a memorial service, and the recounting of the incident under the title "Lest we forget". This determination of the GBA not to let the event be forgotten brought it into conflict with the government. In both 1986 and 1989, the leadership of the GBA were arrested, detained, subjected to ill-treatment, and released without charge.

#### Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

air. "It will happen tomorrow!"

The moment I got back to the head office I told my News Editor, T.B. Ottie, (of blessed memory), what I had learnt from my friend. Being an experienced newshound he immediately sensed something was afoot and quietly told me that he'd personally come and pick me up from home the next day at dawn! The next day, Ottie and

#### Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

with the following permanent deficits:

1. Spastic right hemiplegia. She has hemiparetic gait 2. Speech deficit – incompletely improved 3. Memory deficit – incompletely improved.

Her permanent disability is assessed

#### Reference 10 - 0.01% Coverage

away with his money.

However, a medical report attached to the petition shows that he sustained head injuries in a motor accident and lost consciousness for three weeks. He recovered and went into a coma again for three weeks. He was pronounced dead and taken to the mortuary. After three weeks he regained consciousness and discharged himself. He now suffers from impaired memory of recent and remote events. Perhaps this explains why he describes himself in the written statement he filed at the Commission as a dealer in fishing gear at Cowlane, Accra, while the medical report describes him as 'Prof' Mawutor and 'Dr' Mawutor. Mawutor now lives in Togo. He did not appear to give evidence before the Commission. In the absence of evidence, it is impossible to hold government responsible for his injuries.

#### Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

Parliament for Aowin Amenfi.<sup>16</sup>

1.14.2.3 The conduct of the officers and men of the Ghana Prisons Service was called into question in the circumstances surrounding the deaths of Dr Danquah and Obetsebi Lampitey. The Nsawam Prison where Dr Danquah was incarcerated gave the cause of his death as a heart attack. Dr. Danquah's health had rather deteriorated rapidly during his detention. He was kept in a small cell in the condemned block (then known as the Special Block) – a place meant for prisoners on death row – contrary to the regulations of the Prison Service. On the orders of President Nkrumah, he was to be fed on gari, salt and water.<sup>17</sup> Dr. Danquah was in urgent need of medical attention and the Medical Officer had recommended that he should be moved to the Prison Hospital but he was kept in very deplorable conditions till he succumbed to death. When he protested on one occasion against his incarceration, he was cited for being rude to a prison officer and for that matter was chained as a punishment. It is significant to note that when on the death of Dr JB Danquah, a student of University of Ghana, LO Cantey, at formal dinner in Commonwealth Hall, led students to observe a minute's silence in his memory, Cantey was arrested and detained under the PDA.

#### Reference 12 - 0.01% Coverage

philosopher than a lawyer.<sup>133</sup>

131 Omari, *supra*, p.57. 132 Ibid. 133 S.K.B. Asante,., *Reflections on the Constitution, Law and Development*, The J. B. Danquah Memorial Lectures, March 2002 Series 35, Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, Accra. 2002.

27.5 Between 1963

#### Reference 13 - 0.01% Coverage

from some highly-placed officials.

37.2 In 1986, the GBA decided to honour the memory of the three High Court Judges murdered in the line of duty. It decided to institute the 'Martyrs' Day' programme that was to consist of a memorial service and lectures.<sup>150</sup> In 1988, the first service was held in Accra, during which the events of 30th June, 1982, were recounted under the title, "Lest We Forget". This determination of the GBA not to let the event be forgotten, brought it into conflict with the government on a number of occasions.

#### Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

9869 Friday, 30th July, 1982.

118 J. Max Assimeng, *An Anatomy of Modern Ghana*, J. B. Danquah Memorial Lectures, 28th Series, March, 1995 ,Ghana Academy of Arts and Sciences, Accra, 1996, p.43.

285

shed. Consequently, poverty, particularly

#### Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

on 5th April, 1991.

5.16.5.2 Civil society organizations began to spring up which bore names that were indicative of their political agenda. The most prominent of these were: the DanquahBusia Memorial Club, Our Heritage club, Kwame Nkrumah Welfare Society, Kwame Nkrumah Youngsters Club, Great Unity Club, the Ex-CPP Group, etc. In response to the emergence of these groups, the pro-Rawlings groups also formed the following clubs: Eagle Club, Friends of the Progressive Decade, Rawlings Fan Club, New Nation Club, Development Union, Development Club. <sup>121</sup> These clubs eventually formed the nucleus of the political parties that were formed when the ban on political activities by the PNDC was lifted on 18th May, 1992.

#### Reference 16 - 0.01% Coverage

which Oquaye recounted as follows:

At a formal dinner in Commonwealth Hall, L. O. Cantey a fifth year law student led students to observe a minute's silence in Danquah's memory.[Dr. J.B. Danquah had been detained under the Preventive Detention Act and had died whilst in detention.] The CPP group in the hall led by R.A. Atta-Kesson and J.C. Akosah fiercely resisted the popular will to no avail. The following day, the CPP flag in Legon which had also become the national flag was found torn. Cantey and others were arrested and detained till after the 1966 coup.<sup>8</sup>

#### Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

sovereignty of her people".<sup>164</sup>

The group was made up of the following organizations: 1. The Movement for Freedom and Justice 2. The National Union of Ghana Students 3. The Danquah-Busia Memorial Club 4. Our Heritage 5. Great Unity Club 6. Ex-PP Group 7. The Kwame Nkrumah Welfare Society

160 Memorandum to National Reconciliation

#### Reference 18 - 0.04% Coverage

Services (Including the Military Institution)

3.12.2.1 Under no circumstance should the Armed Forces, the Police Service and other Security Institutions be politicized. 3.12.2.2 Service personnel, both in the Armed Forces and the Police Service should be made to understand that if they are interested in holding political office, they can resign and go into politics. 3.12.3 Ideological Indoctrination Of Soldiers 3.12.3.1 The Military High Command should be conscious of the danger of certain ideas in the hands of the untutored. Ideological indoctrination of troops should neither be tolerated nor countenanced. 3.12.3.2 The Officer Corps should be continually monitored and screened and when necessary, released and helped to settle into civilian life. This is desirable as the retention of disgruntled service personnel could negatively influence the morale of troops. 3.12.4 Misuse Of Military Personnel By Civilians 3.12.4.1 Military personnel must know the areas of their competence, and not allow themselves to be used for other purposes, and outside their assigned military duties. The use of military personnel to intervene in purely personal and civilian matters, sometimes resulting in people being subjected to assault and other brutal acts of harassment is unlawful. Civilians should refrain from reporting cases to the military rather than to the police, as maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the police. 3.12.4.2 The civilian population should be educated and sensitized not to lend their support to military take-overs. Sensitisation programmes should be effected nationwide. The media have an invaluable role to play in this exercise. 3.12.5 Reliable Contact Addresses 3.12.5.1 There should be a definite programme for providing proper residential addresses to facilitate contacts within the country. Reliance on postal addresses is no longer sufficient for purposes of establishing identification and tracing persons or locations. 3.12.6 Creating And Maintaining Institutional Memory 3.12.6.1 The mechanisms for storage of official documents are poor and inimical to the maintenance of proper institutional memory. Public agencies must design appropriate systems for storing documents to enable these to be traced in the future. 3.12.6.2 Every public officer must provide formal handing over notes before moving from any schedule. The repetition of institutional mistakes occasioned by loss of institutional memory must be tackled by proper modes of succession to offices. 3.12.7 Recognition For Meritorious Service 3.12.7.1 Service

personnel, who distinguish themselves by demonstrating bravery, loyalty and leadership in the course of their national and service duties should be recognised for such meritorious services and be presented with National Honours and Awards. Such Honours should be awarded on National Days, in particular, on Independence Day. 3.12.7.2 The practice of awarding every service personnel a medal when the military has successfully seized power, is highly deprecated. Medals should be won for activities that bring honour to the country, or to the institution, and on merit, and not as a wholesale measure to buy the loyalty of service personnel. Distinguished service to the country must be rewarded with National Honours to maintain the principle of meritocracy and engender the spirit of patriotism and public-spiritedness.

#### Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

increased again. Thereafter, violations decreased.

As can be observed from the figure, the trend of peaks in violations is generally upward. This may be explained by factors such as memory lapses, the fact that some of the victims of the violations and abuses in the earlier years of the mandate period were not available to make statements, or

#### Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

in paternal tones as follows:

I accept your apology and take note of the firm vows and promises you make today. All I ask is that you should never again break faith with the party. What has past [sic] should be a lesson for us to understand: that a people's revolution does not thrive on past achievements. It guards the present and pushes on to secure the future against counterrevolution and subversion. I will cherish the memory of this act of repentance and reconciliation, and I am happy to inform you that I have directed that those of our workers who were dismissed and detained and whom the government recently released should get back their jobs. What did workers pay Union

#### Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

for approval in a referendum.

5.16.5.2 Civil society organizations began to spring up which bore names that were indicative of their political agenda. The most prominent of these were: the DanquahBusia Memorial Club, Our Heritage club, Kwame Nkrumah Welfare Society, Kwame Nkrumah Youngsters Club, Great Unity Club, the Ex-CPP Group, etc. In response to the emergence of these groups, the pro-Rawlings groups also formed the following clubs: Eagle Club, Friends of the Progressive Decade, Rawlings Fan Club, New Nation Club, Development Union, Development Club. These clubs eventually formed the nucleus of the political parties that were formed when the ban on political activities by the PNDC was lifted on 18th May, 1992.

#### Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

which Oquaye recounted as follows:

At a formal dinner in Commonwealth Hall, L. O. Cantey a fifth year law student led students to observe a minute's silence in Danquah's memory.[Dr. J.B. Danquah had been detained under the Preventive Detention Act and had died whilst in detention.] The CPP group in the hall led by R.A. Atta-Kesson and J.C. Akosah fiercely resisted the popular will to no avail. The following day, the CPP flag in Legon which had also become the national flag was found torn. Cantey and others were arrested and detained till after the 1966 coup.

#### Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

up of the following organizations:

1. The Movement for Freedom and Justice 2. The National Union of Ghana Students 3. The Danquah-Busia Memorial Club 4. Our Heritage 5. Great Unity Club 6. Ex-PP Group 7. The Kwame Nkrumah Welfare Society 8. The Ashanti Youth Association 9. The Gold Coast Ex-Servicemen Union 10. The Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards 11. The New Democratic Movement.

The NUGS had thus come



## Name: References to Monument in Ghana Report - Results Preview

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### Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

the atrocities she has endured.

#### 7.4.1.4 Monuments And Commemorative Events

□ A national monument in Accra, in honour of the killed, disappeared (all those who lost their lives as a result of human rights violation) and to the unknown victim of human rights abuse during the Commission's mandate period. On the monument shall be engraved the names of the victims who fall in this category, such as the Generals, the three High Court Judges and retired Army Officer, those executed after sham trials fraught with severe torture and serious procedural irregularities and the unknown victims.

□ A monument to be

### Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

□ A monument to be erected in honour of the Ghanaian woman. □ Monuments in the regional capitals in honour of traders, and other civilians. □ A National Reconciliation Day: a one-off commemorative day, not an annual affair, when monuments are unveiled, apology letters delivered and broadcasts made by the President and heads of responsible institutions. □ An Annual Remembrance/Thanksgiving Day.

□ National Reconciliation memorabilia: • National Reconciliation

### Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

prosecution had taken place, or was likely to take place. The effort was a monumental one, as it covered killings that had occurred, region by region. This effort has left a historical record of those who were killed in those heady days of lawlessness.

### Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

woman for the indignities and

the atrocities she has endured. 2.4.1.4 Monuments And Commemorative Events A national monument in Accra, in honour of the killed, disappeared (all those who lost their lives as a result of human rights violation) and to the unknown victim of human rights abuse during the Commission's mandate period. On the monument shall be engraved the names of the victims who fall in this category, such as the Generals, the three High Court Judges and retired Army Officer, those executed after sham trials fraught with severe torture and serious procedural irregularities and the unknown victims. A monument to be erected in honour of the Ghanaian woman. Monuments in the regional capitals in honour of traders, and other civilians. A National Reconciliation Day: a one-off commemorative day, not an annual affair, when monuments are unveiled, apology letters delivered and broadcasts made by the President and heads of responsible institutions. An Annual Remembrance/Thanksgiving Day.

National Reconciliation memorabilia: □

• National Reconciliation

#### Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

active recruitment and retention policies.

4.1.1.6 By 1960, the TUC had convincingly lost its independence. When the TUC received a government-built building to house its offices as the "Hall of Trade Unions" it was told that the building was a "present from the Convention People's Party Government to workers of Ghana". The building was to "remain for all time a living monument and the outward expression of the government and party's gratitude to Labour" as well as a tribute to the contribution that Ghana Labour made to the "struggle for liberation". The public was

#### Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

detained by the new government.

5.9.3.5 On 28th July, 1982, the ARPB held a funeral service at the Supreme Court Buildings, at which the Chief Justice was present. The ARPB issued a list of over 200 names of individuals who had, by that date, been killed by soldiers, and for which acts no prosecution had taken place, or was likely to take place. The effort was a monumental one, as it covered killings that had occurred, region by region. This effort has left a historical record of those who were killed in those heady days of lawlessness.