

# **Module for B.Ed Primary/Junior High School Programme**

**2nd Semester  
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**IoE/MoF/TUC/GHANA CARES TRAINING AND RETRAINING  
PROGRAMME FOR PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS**



**Ministry of Finance**



**Trade Union Congress**



**Institute of Education, UCC**

History of Ghana from  
ancient times to the present  
EBS 412

## UNIT ONE

### THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE AND GHANA'S POSITION IN 1957

#### *GOVERNOR FREDERICK GORDON GUGGISBERG'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GHANA*

- Gordon Guggisberg was born in Preston, Ontario, Canada.
- educated in Britain and served in the colonial administration, rising from the rank of Second Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers to that of Brigadier General.
- He served in Singapore, Nigeria and Guiana
- He worked in the Gold Coast for 14 years, first as a Surveyor (1902 — 1908) and as Governor (1919 — 1927).
- He lived between 1869 and 1930.

## UNIT ONE

### THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE AND GHANA'S POSITION IN 1957

- He invested resources in the building of a seaport, in the construction of extensive networks of roads and railways, in the strengthening of education, in improving the health of the people and in the advancement of the African people, **through a 10—year development plan.**
- Governor Gordon Guggisberg is described as the most outstanding Governor Ghana ever had in the days of British colonialism.

## **Guggisberg contributions as governor of Gold Coast**

- **The Korle Bu Teaching Hospital** is one of several monuments in Ghana
- **Deep – water harbor:** Takoradi. The construction of this harbor started in 1921 and was opened in April, 1928.
- **Completion of the Eastern Railways:** At the time Guggisberg arrived at the political scene, the Eastern Railway line had reached Akyem Tafo. But he extended it to Kumasi its present terminus.
- **The Central Railways:** Governor Gordon Guggisberg also built the central railway line from Huni Valley to Kade.
- **Increase in railway miles:** an increase in the railway mileages in Ghana. In his days, many efforts were dispensed and which saw railway mileage increase from 269 to 375 miles.

## **Guggisberg contributions as governor of Gold Coast**

- **Road construction:** expansion of the road network in Ghana. He constructed a lot of roads in the country particularly in the Northern part. A total of 3338 miles of new roads was constructed and these made many places accessible.
- **Coal – tarring:** introduced coal tarring of roads in Ghana. About 260 miles of roads were coal – tarred.
- **Increasing car usage:** the increasing use of cars and Lorries, particularly the Ford T variety.
- **Postal services and telegraphs:** improved telecommunication system. He introduced postal services and telegraphs **The 1925 constitution:** The 1925 Guggisberg constitution replaced the 1916 Clifford constitution.

## **Sir Alan Cuthbert Burns (1887-1980)**

- was the son of James Burns, Treasurer of St Christopher-Nevis
- He returned to Nigeria as Deputy Chief Secretary to Government from 1929-34 and was Governor of British Honduras from 1934-40;
- after a period as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies he served as **Governor of the Gold Coast from 1941-47.**
- From 1947-56 he was Permanent U.K. Representative on the Trustee Council of the United Nations

## **Achievements of Sir Alan Burns in the Gold Coast.**

- 10-year Development Plan – He drew a ten-year development plan for the Gold Coast
- Income Tax – He introduced the payment of income tax to generate revenue for the development of the country.
- Education – He established many schools and colleges including the Prempeh College at Kumasi
- Railway Lines – He constructed the railway lines from Awaso to Dunkwa for the transportation of bauxite for export through the Takoradi port.
- 1925 Constitution – He led the preparation and introduction of the 1925 constitution of the Gold Coast, which allowed the inclusion of more Africans in the Legislative and Executive Councils



## ***THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED GOLD COAST CONVENTION (UGCC) AND ITS ACTIVITIES UP TO THE 1951 ELECTIONS***

- J.B. Danquah, Arko Adjei and Paa Grant formed the United Gold Coast convention in 1947 with some other educated Ghanaians.
- It was formed at Saltpond
- the first political movement in the country in the post second world war era
- Known as the elite party
- Reasons for the formation of UGCC
  1. Dissatisfaction with The Pace of Political Reforms
  2. Economic Hardship
  3. Desires for Greater Socio-Economic Reforms

# **Achievements of the Party or the Impact of the Party on Nationalism in Ghana**

- UGCC as first political party in Gold Coast & led to the proliferation of other political parties
- The party also contributed to 1948 riots in the Gold Coast leading to the arrest the big 6
- The name "Ghana" for the Gold Coast was provided by one of the leaders of the UGCC, i.e. Dr. J. B. Danquah
- opportunity to unite the nationalists in opposing British Colonial rule.
- It established a newspaper, "The Talking Drums for political education of the people.
- It established branches in the Southern area of the country and Ashanti where it undertook serious political mobilization through rallies.
- Five of its members served on the Coussey Committee that drafted the 1951 Constitution

- **Problems/ failures**
- It lacked organizational ability. It did not open branches throughout the country.
- It faced separatist attitude from within. For example, Nkrumah broke away to form the CPP.
- It did not win any seat in the legislative council.
- By 1949, the UGCC had become defunct giving way to other political parties, e.g. Gold Coast Congress Party etc.

## THE 1948 RIOTS IN GHANA

- The riots that occurred on 28th February 1948
- It took the British by surprise
- **Sir Gerald Hallen Creasy** was the governor at that time
- a British Senior Police Officer, Major Imray, ordered his men to fire on a group of unarmed ex-servicemen who were marching to the Castle to present a petition to the Governor.
- Three of the ex-servicemen, Private Odartey Lamptey ,Sergeant Adjetey and Corporal Attipoe, died on the spot and four or five others were injured.

## THE 1948 RIOTS IN GHANA

- tension had already mounted in Accra and other towns of Ghana due to the boycott of European goods organised by the erstwhile very prosperous Ghanaian businessman, **Nii Kwabena Bonne**
- This boycott had begun on 26 January 1948 and was called off on the very day of the shooting incident: reaction to the situation took the form of widespread rioting and looting of expatriate stores.
- The disturbances spread rapidly to the other towns such as Nsawam, Koforidun, Nkawkaw and Kumasi.
- The British Government had to move in troops mainly from Nigeria before the riots were quelled at a cost of twenty-nine killed.
- 237 injured and two million pounds' worth of property damaged.

## **THE 1948 RIOTS IN GHANA**

- The Immediate Cause of The Riots
- Frustration among the Educated Elite
- Massive Unemployment
- Neglect of The Demands of The Elite
- Racial Discrimination in The Civil Service
- Shortage of Consumer Goods
- High Prices of Goods
- The Cutting of The Cocoa Trees

## THE EFFECTS OF THE RIOTS

- The arrest and detention of the BIG SIX
- **Increase in Political Awareness**
- **Increase in Constitutional Political Reforms:** the promulgation of the 1951 Coussey Constitution
- **Introduction of Universal Suffrage**
- **Destruction of properties:** looting and burning of shops in Accra, Nsawam and cape Coast
- **Election in 1951**
- **Loss of human lives:** in all, about twenty (20) people were killed in the riot while two hundred and thirty seven (237) were injured.

## **THE WATSON COMMISSION**

- The Watson Commission was a Commission of enquiry allotted by Sir Hallen Creasy
- He was the governor of the Gold Coast (1948-1949)
- to look into the disturbances that occurred on the Gold Coast in 1948.
- The Watson Commission was chaired by Andrew Aiken Watson.



## **Recommendation by the commission**

- Ghanaians should have all the control over things that were done in the country
- that grievances and complaints of the ex-servicemen be addressed
- Ghanaians should be provided with some facilities at their workplace, such as housing
- amending the Allon Burns Constitution to make it much more democratic for Ghanaian to participate in the legislative Council
- the expansion and improvement of facilities for education
- the replacement of the old Native Authority by new system of local government which would be more influence to elect Ghanaians.

## **THE FORMATION OF CPP BY NKRUMAH**

- The Convention Peoples Party was launched in Accra on 12 June 1949.
- It had Nkrumah as its leader.
- The membership of this new party was opened to all genuine politically inclined Ghanaians, irrespective of their social standing.
- It embraced supporters from the old and the young, powerful trade unions and other pressure interests.
- The party turned out to be the first mass party in the country

## **Reasons for the formation of the CPP or Why Nkrumah broke from UGCC**

- **Ideological factors:** communist and revolutionary ideas.
- **Conflict over methods to be used to demand independence**
- **Personality and power clash: CYO,**
- **Nkrumah's exclusion from the Coussey Committee**
- **Nkrumah's suspension from the party:** climax when in August 1948
- **UGCC was an elite party**
- **Nkrumah was radical while UGCC members were conservative**

## WHY THE CPP WON THE 1951 ELECTIONS IN GHANA

- **Charismatic Aura of Nkrumah**
- **Organization Machinery**
- **Propaganda Machinery**
- **Previous Electoral Success:** bye-elections held in Kumasi and Cape Coast Municipalities
- **Women's Wings**
- **Slogan**
- **Reduction in Voting Age:** reduction in the statutory age for voting from 25 years to 21 years.
- **Nkrumah's Arrest:** Nkrumah's arrest on charges of subvention, treason and sedition, due to his instigation of the civil disobedience, made him a hero in the eyes of many Ghanaians.

## Achievement of Nkrumah when He was the leader of government Business

- The CPP Government's first term of office lasted from 1951 to June 1954
- it was easily the most successful and the most beneficial to the country.
- That period was marked by unprecedentedly rapid social, economic and political developments.
- It was also Nkrumah's finest period.
- colonial ***Ten-Year Development Plan*** drawn up in 1946 involving the expenditure of only £11.5 million, was replaced by **Five-year Development Plan together with an accelerated plan for education which was to cost £120 million.**

## **Achievement of Nkrumah when He was the leader of government Business**

- The development plan was divided into four sections
  1. economic and productive services,
  2. Communication
  3. social services,
  4. common services general administration.
- emphasis was placed on social services and on communications to which as much as 35 per cent of the total amount was devoted.
- Many of the existing roads were surfaced with bitumen
- a number of completely new roads were constructed and the coastal road between Accra and Takoradi was begun.

## **Achievement of Nkrumah when He was the leader of government Business**

- The extension of Takoradi harbour was continued
- the construction of a completely new harbour at Tema was started.
- The Akyease Kotoku railway, which was to reduce the train journey between Accra and Takoradi by 163 miles, was also started.
- The main artery of the country, **the Acara-Kumasi-Tamale-Bolgatanga route and the 805 ft. Adomi Bridge over the Volta were both completed during this period.**
- development of agriculture, and rehabilitation of the cocoa industry. Dealing with the swollen shoot disease.
- **set up the Cocoa Purchasing Company in 1952** to break the monopoly of the expatriate firms to relieve the age-long debts of cocoa farmers through the granting of loans, and partly to strengthen the CPP in the rural areas.

## **Achievement of Nkrumah when He was the leader of government Business**

- in **the social Field**, provision of housing for the urban dwellers.
- The government **completed the municipal housing projects** already begun in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi at a cost of £2.5 million.
- brought in a Dutch firm to build Modern prefabricated houses for lower income earners.
- The government also initiated the policy of granting housing loans totaling up to £2 million.
- Health services were also improved.



## **Achievement of Nkrumah when He was the leader of government Business**

- Good drinking water was provided in some of the rural areas by the boring of holes and by the construction of new reservoirs
- existing water-supply facilities in the municipalities were expanded.
- the construction of hospital in Kumasi at a cost of £1.5 million.
- introduced a new wage and salary structure for the civil service based on the recommendations of the Lidbury Commission.
- implementation of the Volta River Project (HEP/ VALCO)

## In the **field of education**

- **Free compulsory primary education for children between the ages of six and twelve** was introduced and the post-primary system was reorganized.
- Secondly, the government not only continued the subsidies given to mission schools but also allowed local councils to establish their own schools.
- A number of registered pupils in elementary schools had increased from 212,000 in December, 1950, to 270,000 by January, 1952.
- the government set up sixteen new teacher-training colleges from 1952-4 , Secondary and university education was promoted.

## In the **field of education**

- number of government-assisted secondary schools increased from thirteen in 1951 to thirty-one in 1955
- £1.5 million fund to the University College of the Gold Coast & 1952 established the College of Arts, Science and Technology, now the University of Science and Technology, in Kumasi
- scholarships to students to pursue courses abroad not available locally, such as law, medicine and the applied sciences

- In the **political field**,
  1. The Africanization of the civil service was accelerated. 'European' posts, rose from 171 in 1949 to 916 in 1954 and to 3,000 in 1957.
  2. In 1951, Introduced **new system of local government** in which the old native authorities were abolished, and new local, district and urban councils composed mostly of elected members were set up.
  3. Prime Minister in 1952 He forced the British Government to **introduce a new constitution in 1954.**
  4. Under this constitution, there was to be first a **Legislative Assembly of one hundred and four members, all of whom were to be elected, and then a cabinet which was to be responsible to Parliament and not to the Governor.**
  5. the country was to advance towards the status of internal self-government and 15 June 1954 was fixed as the date for this crucial general election.

## UNIT 2

### GHANA UNDER KWAME NKRUMAH

- Nkrumah's rule in Ghana can be divided into two distinct periods
- from March 1957 to July 1960,
- from July 1960 to February 1966 when he was overthrown in a coup organised by the police and the army.
- July 1960 marks the adoption of the new Republican constitution
- July 1960 also marks the outbreak of the Congo crisis and Nkrumah's ideological shift from western democracy to African socialism
- Nkrumah's internal political activities were governed by the conditions of the day and were aimed primarily at strengthening his own position as well as that of his government.

## GHANA UNDER KWAME NKRUMAH

- They suspended the NLM-dominated Kumasi City Council and ordered the probing of its activities
- They then appointed CPP politicians as Chief Regional Commissioners in place of civil servants who were all British.
- to strengthen the CPP in the regions
- In July 1957 they passed the Deportation Act which was immediately applied to deport **Amadu Baba** and that **Lalemi** two of the leading members of the opposition in Kumasi, as well as a number of anti-CPP Syrians and Lebanese in the country.

## **GHANA UNDER KWAME NKRUMAH**

- The government Then withdrew its recognition of the strong NLM supporter, Nana Ofori Atta, as Omanhene of Akyem Abuakwa state, and set up a commission to probe the affairs of the anti-CPP Akyem Abuakwa State Council.
- This measure was a means of intimidating the anti-CPP traditional rulers and state councils.
- In December 1957, the Nkrumah government introduced the Avoidance of Discrimination Act to organisations, parties and societies which were confined only to particular tribal, racial and religious groups, which were used for political purposes.

## **GHANA UNDER KWAME NKRUMAH**

- Under this law, almost all the existing opposition parties and associations became illegal.
- The Emergency Powers Act was then introduced and applied in Kumasi in January 1958.
- The government separated the Bono-Ahafo area in the Asante region and created it as a separate region with its own House of Chiefs, and also went on to recognise a host of chiefs who were pro-CPP in the Asante and Volta regions as paramount chiefs.
- The former of these measures was a reward for the people of the Bono-Ahafo region who had voted solidly CPP in the 1956 elections.



## **GHANA UNDER KWAME NKRUMAH**

- The regional councils set up under the independence constitution were abolished with a view to concentrating power at the centre and weakening regional and ethnic sentiments and loyalties.
- the Preventive Detention Act which Nkrumah's government rushed through Parliament between 14 and 16 July 1958.
- This Act empowered the government to arrest and detain for five years anybody suspected of or found acting in a manner prejudicial to the defense of Ghana, to her relations with other states and to state security.

## Political Developments

- the CPP first suspended the Kumasi City Council in order to break the dominance of the National Liberation Movement (NLM) in Kumasi
- appointed CPP members as chief regional commissioners in place of civil servants in the regions where the party was weak.
- The Ghana Nationality and Citizenship Act of 1957 was framed in a way to give the Minister of the Interior the right to determine who was a citizen of Ghana, and people who were denied Ghanaian citizenship could not appeal against the decision in the courts.
- Deportation Act, expel from the country two members of the NLM, Amadu Baba and Alhaji Lalemi, both of Nigerian descent

## Political Developments

- Expel also a number of anti-CPP Syrians and Lebanese, who were believed to be offering support and financial assistance to the opposition.
- The government then withdrew its recognition of the NLM and Nana Ofori Atta, as Omanhene of Akyem Abuakwa.
- In December, 1957, the Avoidance of Discrimination Act was passed to stifle all organisations, parties and societies organised on ethnic, regional, racial and religious lines which were used for political purposes.
- In 1960, a new Constitution was introduced which made Ghana a Republic from July 1, that year.

## Political Developments

- The last British Governor-General, **Lord Listowel**, left the country and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became the first President after defeating Dr. J.B. Danquah in the elections.
- He was both the Head of State and the Head of Government.
- He was granted the powers to pass decrees to override the laws of Parliament.
- The Constitution gave the president the powers to appoint, discipline and dismiss the Chief Justice and the members of the entire Public Services.
- a referendum was conducted in 1964, Ghana was officially declared a one-party state on February 21, 1965.

## Political Developments

- The result of the referendum showed that 2,773,920 Ghanaians voted “Yes” to the proposal of the one-party state and the president’s power to dismiss judges of the High Court.
- Only 2,462 voted against it.
- In the general elections held the following year, all the CPP members were elected unopposed.
- Names of the new Parliamentarians were read on the radio.
- This factor drew much criticism from those who opposed the government.
- In 1965, the Presidential Election Act was passed in 1965.

## Political Developments

- This law gave the CPP complete monopoly over nomination of candidates for presidential elections.
- It was an attempt to fill the highest and most important political posts with CPP members.
- With regard to political ideology, from 1957 to 1960, Nkrumah practiced **capitalism** and shifted to **socialism**, then to **Nkrumahism** and finally to **consciencism** during the 1960–1966 period.
- after July 1, 1960, he started to implement socialist policies.

## Political Developments

- reasons to explain why Nkrumah failed to implement socialist policies until after 1960.
  1. socialist ideas were not popular with most Ghanaians, including CPP party members and ministers.
  2. Again, the 1957 Constitution did not grant Nkrumah all the powers he needed for the socialist reconstruction of Ghana.
  3. during the 1957–1960 period, Nkrumah needed loans for his industrialisation projects and capital investment from the Western powers who practiced capitalism.
  4. Nkrumah needed time to train a core of scientific socialists who would help him practice his socialist policies.

## Political Developments

- It was in an attempt to propagate his socialist ideas that Nkrumah established the Kwame Nkrumah Ideological Institute at Winneba where future academicians were indoctrinated.
- by 1966, the CPP had succeeded in crippling all opposition parties. Nkrumah claimed that the C.P.P. “embodied the will of the people”.
- the party came to control all social, economic and political life of Ghana.
- All organisations were transformed into political instrument of the party.
- They included the Ghana Women’s Movement, Ghana Workers’ Brigade, Ghana Trade Union Congress, United Ghana Farmers’ Council, and the Ghana Young Pioneers.



## **Economic Developments**

### *Development of Agriculture*

- tackled the cocoa industry which had been crippled by swollen shoot disease.
- compensation was paid in cash for every diseased cocoa tree destroyed by the government.
- Farmers were also encouraged to re-plant the trees within three years.
- The Cocoa Purchasing Company was established in 1962 to break the monopoly enjoyed by foreign companies.
- The company bought cocoa and offered loans to farmers.
- emphasis on diversification such as coffee, pineapples and banana for export.
- livestock farming, particularly poultry, cattle and sheep, was also developed.

## **Economic Developments**

### *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

- introduced programmes which could produce professionals and skilled supporting staff needed in the industrial sector of the economy.
- For example, the curricula of the educational institutions were diversified to place emphasis on technical, commercial and vocational courses.
- Facilities and courses in the country's three universities in Accra, Kumasi and Cape Coast were also expanded.
- Apart from the training of administrators, other professionals like engineers, technologists, pharmacists, doctors and para-medical staff emerged from the universities annually to be absorbed by the industrial sector.
- In order to solve the problem of personnel, scholarship schemes were designed for some Ghanaians to attend foreign institutions of higher

## **Economic Developments**

### *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

### *Tertiary Industries*

- included transport and communication, banking and insurance services, tourism, hotels and entertainment services.
- Many roads and new highways were constructed.
- the Accra-Tema Motorway.
- the Accra-Takoradi-Axim-Tarkwa trunk road.
- completion of the new modern port of Tema in 1962.
- The Black Star Line was also established to handle the shipping of the country's exports and imports.
- Internal and external air services were expanded.

# **Economic Developments**

## *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

### *Tertiary Industries*

- improvement of telecommunication services, business transactions became easier.
- introduction of the country's own currency, the cedi.
- Establishment of Bank of Ghana
- Ghana Commercial Bank and some insurance companies were set up.
- The government, thus, came to control financial policies affecting industries and other national enterprises.

## **Economic Developments**

### *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

### *Tertiary Industries*

- Tourism was boosted.
- State Hotels Corporation was established to promote hotel services.
- To boost the tourism industry further, the Ghana Tourist Board was established during the period.
- development of sports and entertainment in Ghana.
- Central Organisation of Sports was set up under the management of Mr. Ohene Djan, the Director of Sports.

## **Economic Developments**

### *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

#### *Effects of Industrial Development*

- Exporting semi-finished and finished goods
- produced some of the needed goods like textiles, food items, cooking utensils, machetes, shoes, etc.
- Much foreign exchange reserve was conserved as a result.
- Employment
- People gained training at home and abroad.
- cheaper form of power.
- construction of the Akosombo dam with its numerous benefits.

## **Economic Developments**

### *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

### *Effects of Industrial Development*

- provision of hydro-electric power led to the growth and expansion of several towns in Ghana.
- establishment of several industries at Tema rising from modern township.
- Expansion of external trade.
- importation of industrial raw materials and exportation of finished products helped in the development of transport and communication facilities.

# **Economic Developments**

## *Development of Manufacturing Industries*

### *Effects of Industrial Development*

- Some adverse effects.
  1. It led to the use of much of the foreign exchange reserves in importing machinery and raw materials that could not be produced at home.
  2. young people drifted to the urban areas to look for jobs in the industries.
  3. The agricultural sector, suffered, as labourers became scarce on the farms.



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## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

- to extend literacy to a great number of Ghanaians;
- to train a lot of skilled personnel to provide the manpower needs in the political, economic and social fields of the country.
- The Accelerated Development Plan of Education, launched in 1951,
- the government pursued a vigorous plan to cover primary, secondary, teacher-training, polytechnic and university education.
- In 1961, the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme was introduced by the Nkrumah government.
- Tuition fees, textbooks, and other school materials were all to be free.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

- Free school extended to second cycle schools.
- diversification of the curricula in the secondary, teacher training, technical and commercial schools.
- Emphasis was now placed on practical courses to produce manpower for skilled and manual jobs.
- Higher education was also developed.
- The University of Ghana, Legon, founded in 1948, and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, established in 1952, were expanded.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

- In 1962, the University College of Science Education, now University of Cape Coast, was established.
- University of Cape Coast laid emphasis on research in education and training of graduate teachers.
- Adult Education in Ghana.
- University of Ghana, set up adult education and extra-moral departments, now the Institute of Adult Education
- The Ministry of Social Welfare and Community Developments provided informal education for people in the rural areas.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

- The people were given general education in health and sanitation, co-operative development and communal work.
- The government also paid attention to the promotion of the rich culture of Ghana.
- School children were encouraged to study and practice it.
- The University of Ghana was encouraged to open an Institute of African Studies in 1961 to teach traditional culture.
- A cultural centre was also opened in Kumasi to serve the general public.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

- the government created a Department of Culture in the Ministry of Education and Arts Council.
- scholarships and bursary schemes for the studies within Ghana and overseas.
- Some friendly countries and private organisations also supported these measures.
- West African Examination Council (WAEC), established in 1952, in its efforts to localise its questions and marking schemes.



## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

#### *Result of the Development of Education*

- helped in producing a great number of personnel.
- included teachers, administrators, engineers, architects, agriculturalists and accountants.
- produced skilled supporting staff needed in several fields of the nation's development.
- fee-free education saved many parents who could not afford paying large sums of money to have their children educated.
- The provision of free textbooks also enabled people to start building personal libraries at home.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

#### *Result of the Development of Education*

- depend on the good research findings of her graduates or researchers
- The expansion and diversification of courses in the polytechnics, specialist colleges and universities opened up large avenues of research.
- Adults also gained from the development of education.
- They could now learn to read and write in at least the local languages.
- The Adult Education programme helped to improve the literacy rate in the country.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

#### *Result of the Development of Education*

- The nation was then able to conserve much foreign exchange which could have been spent on sending more people for abroad study.
- Preservation of Ghanaian and African culture
- institutions emphasised the traditional customs and books were written to identify them, Ghanaians began to go back to their roots.
- The idea of “African personality” came to be accepted by many Ghanaian scholars.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Education*

#### *Result of the Development of Education*

- negative effects or results on educational development.
  1. drift from the rural areas to the cities increased.
  2. the agricultural sector suffered.
  3. Unemployment
  4. Decline in interest for vocational and technical education
  5. poor quality and inadequate numbers of textbooks supplied
  6. Nkrumah's interference in the affairs of the universities.

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Health Services*

- modern equipment were provided to health services. E.g. the Korle-Bu Hospital expanded.
- Nkrumah made it a teaching hospital.
- The Okomfo Anokye Hospital in Kumasi and the Effia Nkwanta Hospitals in Sekondi were new hospitals built.
- the government built some polyclinics, health centres, maternity clinics and other health posts in both urban and rural areas to reduce congestion.
- Free medical care

## **Social Developments**

### *Development of Health Services*

- people were educated on how to improve sanitation & use of preventive medicine.
- assistance of the WHO in providing general inoculation & vaccination.
- The WHO was to help combat diseases like chicken pox, measles, yellow fever, smallpox and cholera.
- University of Ghana set up a Medical School & the Korle-Bu Hospital also began to serve as a practical training ground for the doctors.
- Faculty of Pharmacy was set up by the University of Science and Technology.
- schools for nursing were established in many towns throughout the country.

## **Social Developments**

### *Results of the Development of Health Services*

- helped in controlling epidemic diseases like cholera and small pox.
- People became aware of the need to keep their surroundings clean and healthy.
- more doctors, nurses and other paramedical personnel were trained.
- health facilities were extended to the rural communities as well.
- Assistance to traditional healers
- simple drugs were manufactured in the country
- negative effects
  1. The free medical care increased financial burden
  2. Neglect in traditional medicine

## **Social Developments**

### *Housing, Water Supply, Electricity and Roads*

- Ministry of Housing was created.
- The Ghana Housing Corporation established to construct modern houses and build well-planned estates.
- the Seven Year Development Plan in 1963, the Housing Corporation was charged to build some 50,000 houses
- Rural Housing Scheme was initiated.
- Housing Loan Scheme and hire-purchase introduced
- The First Ghana Building Society also assisted many people, through a mortgage scheme, to build or purchase their own houses.
- Water supply and electricity services expanded during this period.
- construction of feeder roads to link the major trunk roads.



## **Nkrumah's Foreign Policy**

- Nkrumah's African policy was governed by the principle of Pan-Africanism,
- It was aimed at the total liberation of the entire African continent, and at the political union of the African independent states.
- Nkrumah had a passionate interest in African unity, and had embraced the idea of Pan-Africanism during his student days abroad.
- Soon after independence, this idea was linked to Nkrumah's proclamation that the independence of Ghana was meaningless unless it was linked up with the total liberation of the African continent.
- he made serious efforts to assist African countries to regain their freedom and to unite them.

## **Nkrumah's Foreign Policy**

- Nkrumah contributed significantly towards the liberation of Africa.
- Nkrumah in April, 1958 when he organised the African Conference in Accra.
- It was attended by the then eight independent African countries.
- They were Ghana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.
- During the Conference, matters affecting the liberation of Africa from colonial bondage were discussed.
- In December, 1958, another conference was organised by Nkrumah.
- All-African Peoples' Conference was attended by representatives of political parties, trade unions, and liberation movements in Africa.

## **Nkrumah's Foreign Policy**

- When another conference was held in 1960 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Nkrumah was one of the African leaders who took part in the discussion on African liberation.
- in 1961, Nkrumah participated in another conference.
- All people under colonial rule were encouraged to fight for their political independence.
- The formation of the Casablanca Group in 1961 saw Nkrumah playing an active role in supporting the idea of applying radical methods to achieve African liberation.
- Other leaders of the group included the Heads of State of Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Libya.

## **Nkrumah's Foreign Policy**

- Nkrumah had earlier on formed the Ghana-Mali-Guinea Union in 1960.
- He contributed significantly towards the birth of the OAU in 1963,
- He was a founding member of the OAU.
- He was among the 32 original African leaders who signed the OAU Charter on May 25, 1963.
- Nkrumah's ideas of real "Continental Union Government" for Africa deeply influenced the OAU Charter.
- Between 1957 and 1966, Dr. Nkrumah gave financial support to several African countries and the Liberation Committee of the OAU.
- In 1958 gave Guinea a grant of £10 million after independence

## **Nkrumah's Foreign Policy**

- Nkrumah made Ghana a centre for the training of nationalist leaders.
- Offices were opened in Accra for African liberation affairs.
- Leaders like Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe gained their political experience and inspiration from Ghana
- He furiously attacked colonialism, neo-colonialism, and the apartheid system in South Africa.
- He expressed the view that one day “Africa shall be free.” No doubt, Ghana became the “Star of Africa” and Nkrumah himself “the Show Boy.”
- He stressed the need for a continental political union after which the economic bondage would be liberated.
- Africans would control their own economies.

## **Nkrumah's Foreign Policy outside Africa**

- Outside Africa, Nkrumah's policy was guided by two principles,
  1. world peace
  2. positive neutralism or non-alignment.

## **Opposition to Nkrumah's Policies**

- The first major opposition to Nkrumah's policies revealed itself in a series of strikes in 1960.
- An example was that of September 4 when workers of the Railways and Ports Authorities at Takoradi went on strike.
- The government budget of the year was bitterly criticised, and some of the CPP ministers were accused of amazing wealth.
- It was in the midst of this confusion that the Finance Minister, K.A. Gbedemah, left the country for self-exile.
- August, 1962 was the attempt to assassinate the president at the village of Kulungugu in the Upper East Region, where Nkrumah had a stop-over after his state visit to Burkina Faso.

## **Opposition to Nkrumah's Policies**

- More than 15 people lost their lives, including Nkrumah's own bodyguard.
- Three of Nkrumah's ministers were suspected of being involved.
- They were Arko Adjei, Tawia Adamafio and H.H. Coffie Crabbe.
- Chief Justice to handled the case and acquitted and discharged them
- Nkrumah used his presidential powers to dismiss the Chief Justice Sir Arku Korsah in December, 1963.
- A re-trial of the case was ordered and the victims were jailed.
- Another attempt was made on the life of the president in January, 1964.



## **Opposition to Nkrumah's Policies**

- The gunman, called Ametewe, was a constable on guard at the president's residence at Flagstaff House.
- The failure of Ametewe to kill the president led to his arrest, trial and execution.
- It also led to the detention of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. E.R.T. Madjitey, and his deputy, as well as the dismissal of all the 9 regional heads of the police.
- Military opposition. By 1965, Nkrumah had begun to suspect the allegiance of his top military officers.
- In July, 1965, therefore, Major General, who was the Army Commander, was dismissed with Major J. A. Ankrah, the Chief of Defense Staff.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- only a minority of the party believed in socialism, or in African unity, and had series of mistakes when implemented
- character and personality change of Nkrumah himself during the second period of his rule. (corrupt, immoral, superstition)
- rely more and more on juju men, traditional priests and soothsayers and saw himself
- He accepted such ridiculous and nauseating appellations as 'Showboy, "His Messianic Dedication', 'Fount of Honour" and "Osagyefo'.
- He also acquired more and more mistresses on whom he lavished fantastic presents.

## **OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH**

- While amassing all this wealth, he went on preaching openly against it and, after his famous but hypocritical dawn broadcast of April 1961, dismissed six of his ministers including:
- Gbedemah, Dadson and Wife for being corrupt and asked others such as Krobo Edusel, Bensah, Korboe and Inkumsah to surrender part of their excess property to the state.
- Nkrumah's feeling of isolation, his cowardice and distrust of his ministers were all partly due to the numerous attempts made on his life in Accra and at Kulungugu.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- Nkrumah's **first measure in political field was the introduction of a new Republican** constitution whose draft was approved in a plebiscite held on 19, 23 and 27 April 1960.
- plebiscite was openly rigged but result was accepted
- What aroused opposition and fear were certain clauses of the new constitution?
- Article 55 gave the President Powers to rule by decree or legislative instrument.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- **Secondly, Article 44 empowered** the President to appoint and dismiss the Chief Justice who was the President of the Supreme Court and the head of the Judiciary.
- **Thirdly, clause 5 1** vested in the President 'the appointment, probation, transfer termination of appointment, dismissal and disciplinary control of members of the public services.
- included the civil service, the judicial service, the police service, the local government service and other services
- People daily listened to radio Ghana on what Nkrumah will say
- atmosphere of insecurity which grew with the years as more and more public servants were summarily dismissed.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- **The final move** in the constitutional field, another plebiscite in 1964 to make Ghana one party state and whether the President should have powers to dismiss judges of the High Court
- Nkrumah's political activities were not confined only to the constitutional field.
- It was from July 1960 onwards that he began to make full use of the PDA (Preventive Detention Act) as opposition to his rule mounted and attempts on his life increased.
- Nkrumah controlled parliament
- arrest and death of Dr. J.B. Danquah and Obetsebi Lamptey in detention in 1965.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- in the **economic field**, state control of and participation in all sectors of the economy and secondly by a strong emphasis on industrialization.
- The budgets of 1960-1 and 1961-2 introduced a new system of purchase tax a compulsory savings scheme of 5 % deducted from wages and incomes over £120 per annum
- Nkrumah and his government rigidly controlled imports and turned the Ghanaian National Trading Corporation, incorporated in 1961, into the main importer and distributor of goods in the country.
- December 1961, all open general licenses were revoked.
- In the field of mining, the government established the State Mining Corporation in March 1961 which took over six out of the seven mines in the country.

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## **OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH**

- set up the Accra State Diamond Corporation to take over all diamond mining from Africans and one Dutch diamond company.
- by 1965, only one expatriate gold mining company, the Ashanti Goldfields, and three private diamond mining companies (CAST, AYCO, and Akim Concessions) were still operating in the country.
- In the construction field, the government set up the State Construction Corporation in February 1962 which, by 1964-5, was handling 75 per cent of all government construction work.
- In the banking field, attempts were made to divert business to the Ghana Commercial Bank.
- in 1962, it was decided that before any civil servant could obtain a loan to buy a car, he must have an account with the Ghana Commercial Bank.

## **OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH**

- This was also the only bank with which foreign buyers of cocoa could deal after the marketing of cocoa had been transferred to Accra and it alone handled all credit operations for the internal marketing of cocoa.
- In the field of industrialization, a parallel expansion of the state sector was noticeable.
- By 1965, the number of wholly state-owned industries had increased from thirteen to twenty-two while as many as twenty others were being constructed.
- In the field of agriculture, the government also set up the State Farms Corporation which established a number of state farms throughout the country.

## **OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH**

- The Builders' Brigade was also renamed the Workers' Brigade and made to operate mainly in the agricultural sector also.
- Finally, the Volta River Project on which Nkrumah staked such considerable public funds was completed in 1965;
- 23 January 1966, opened Akosombo by switching on the lights generated by the HEP from the Volta.
- inefficiency of the officials of the Ghana National Trading Corporation
- the increasing fall of the country's foreign exchange reserves
- Nkrumah insisted that local firms should import their goods from the eastern countries
- Ghanaians experienced an acute shortage of essential goods for the first time in 1964.

## **OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH**

- basic commodities such as sugar, rice, milk, flour, soap, drugs and spare parts for motor vehicles were in shortage
- Hoarding begun, deals in import licenses, and steep prices.
- throughout 1965 and at one time people had to queue in the Sports Stadium in Accra to purchase packets of sugar.
- The available foreign exchange was spent on such projects like conference complex which became known as Job 600.
- While others went hungry and vehicles to bring food to urban dwellers were on blocks because of the shortage of spare parts, Nkrumah and his ministers went about in luxury cars while the wife of one of them ever ordered a gold bed from Britain.

## **OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH**

- By the end of 1965, the average Ghanaian was not only hungry he was also embittered and infuriated.
- industrial field, of the twenty-two state owned factories in operation by 1963, only two were running at a profit.
- Losses incurred were due to bad management, lack of skilled labour, inadequate capital and lack of raw materials.
- In the field of agriculture, State Farms Corporation failed and the Workers Brigade could not produce enough to feed themselves, let alone the nation.
- both the State Farms Corporation employing 30 000 workers and the Workers' Brigade with over 25 000 on its pay roll became nothing but the means of rewarding party members and fanatics with employment at fat salaries.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- Increased in prices of food stuffs. By the end of 1965, a single tuber of yam was costing as much as 70 or 80 pesewas while a single finger of plantain cost 8 or 10 pesewas in Accra.
- In the **social field**, drop in the standard of education at elementary and secondary levels in the country.
- Because of expansion of the elementary school system was not matched by that of the teacher training college system, and so untrained teachers had to be used.
- free textbook system never worked effectively in practice: the books were often of poor quality and inadequate numbers were supplied so children could not take their textbooks home.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- The education provided in the new schools remained very literary, agricultural and technical education were neglected
- Mix match in the secondary and primary schools
- Nkrumah tampered with academic freedom and interfered actively in the affairs of the universities
- he personally ordered some lecturers to be made professors and heads of departments,
- expelled some expatriate lecturers while he even detained one Ghanaian professor, Professor J.C. de Graft Johnson.
- In the **field of health**, But from about 1964 onwards, all hospitals and health centres faced an acute shortage of basic drugs and even X-ray films.

## OVER THROW OF NKRUMAH

- people died on the operating table because antibiotics were in short supply,
- and a nationwide panic' once broke loose when supplies of anti-snake bite serum completely ran out throughout the country.
- overthrow was that by 1965 he had alienated not only all classes of private Ghanaian citizens but also the police and the armed forces.
- Nkrumah alienated the police when, after the unsuccessful attempt on his life in January 1964, in the Flagstaff House by Ametewee, a police constable, disarmed the police,
- detained the two heads of police, Madjitey and Amaning and dismissed all the regional police heads.



## **UNIT 3**

### **NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL AND THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE**

- And it was only after many attempts on his life between 1961 and 1964 had failed that the second alternative was resorted to on 24 February 1966.
- Shortly before 6.00 a.m. on that day, a strange voice asked Radio Ghana's listeners to stay by their radios for an important announcement.
- At 6.00 a.m. another voice made the following announcement:
- Fellow Ghanaians, I have come to inform you that the Military, in co-operation with the Ghana Police, have taken over the government of Ghana today.

## **NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL AND THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE**

- The myth surrounding Nkrumah has been broken. Parliament is dissolved and Kwame Nkrumah is dismissed from office. All Ministers are also dismissed. The Convention People's Party is disbanded with effect from now. It will be illegal for any person to belong to it. We appeal to you to be calm and co-operative. All persons in detention will be released in due course. Please stay by your radios and await further details
- The first voice was that of Major A. A. Afrifa, and the second that of Colonel E.K. Kotoka, the two architects of the coup d'état.
- The second announcement was the first official information given to the Ghanaian public about the coup d'état which had just been staged.

## **NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL AND THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE**

- This announcement found a joyous welcome among the people of Ghana and it was greeted with untold excitement and jubilation.
- The air was filled with spontaneous cheering and was heavy white powder, the traditional sign of victory and success.
- Massive demonstrations and huge placards condemning the fallen ruler bore eloquent testimony to the mood of a grateful and berated nation.
- By noon, the drinking bars, hotels and motels were packed to capacity with jubilant young men and women in a mood of Coup Day festivity.
- Never has so short an announcement been accorded such a reception in Ghana.

## **NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL AND THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE**

- Kwame Nkrumah was out of the country on a mission of peace to Vietnam When the coup took place.
- News of his overthrow reached him in Peking where he had stopped route for Vietnam.
- Naturally he at first flatly refused to believe it.
- He is reported to have said that the country involved should be Guinea and not Ghana.
- Later, he accepted the news, cut short his trip to Vietnam and went first to Moscow and from there to Conakry in Guinea, accorded a hero's welcome by President Sekpu Toure who proclaimed him co-President.

## **NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL AND THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE**

- Nkrumah continued to live in Conakry where he spent the first year broadcasting appeals to the people of Ghana to rebel against the military.
- After these fruitless efforts, he settled down to learning French, writing books and cultivating roses, one of his favourite pastimes.
- While in Conakry, he began to suffer from a form of cancer and he was flown to Bucharest in Rumania for treatment.
- But the disease had reached too advanced a stage to be curable and he died there on 27 April, 1972.

## **NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL AND THE RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE**

- His body was flown first to Guinea where he was given a state burial.
- However, after repeated negotiations between the governments of Guinea and the currently ruling National Redemption Council of Ghana, Nkrumah's body was returned Ghana.
- He was first laid in state in the State House, Accra, and then given another state burial at Nkroful, his place of birth, in accordance with his own wishes.

# NLC ACHIEVEMENTS

## social

- The *National Relief Committee* set up soon after the coup distributed food and clothing to ex detainees and endeavoured to rehabilitate them.
- On 18 April the NLC appointed a 22-man Committee to carry out a comprehensive review of the educational system from elementary to university level.
- An inspection of private schools close down substandard ones
- Attempts were also made to standardize fees chargeable in private educational institutions.
- scholarships were to be rewarded

## NLC ACHIEVEMENTS

### social

- bursary awards for 877 Ghanaian students in the United Kingdom and United States were withdrawn in October 1966.
- ***National Courtesy Campaign Committee*** was inaugurated at the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development in October 1966.
- ***Centre for Civil Education*** was inaugurated with Dr K.A. Busin as National Chairman.
- lectures throughout the country with the aim of instilling into Ghanaians the ideals of public service, probity, tolerance, forgiveness and self-help.



## NLC ACHIEVEMENTS

### social

- In **political and diplomatic, *normalize relations between Ghana and her neighbours***
- During March and April of 1966 special goodwill missions under Sir Arku Korsah, Justice Van Lare and Mr. Edward Akuffo Addo visited first, East and West African states and then almost all the North African states.
- ***the NLC expelled from Ghana any subversive elements from independent African states who had been living here under Nkrumah's protection***
- genuine political refugees were allowed to stay subject to their compliance with OAU resolutions on political refugees.

## NLC ACHIEVEMENTS

- The NLC reaffirmed Ghana's commitment to nonalignment and pledged support for the OAU and the UNO.
- **Internally, the *release of all detainees from detention.***
- ***promote stability and national reconciliation.***
- No interference in the judiciary, the armed forces, the police service, prison services, focal government service, statutory boards and corporations and the Universities
- The institution of chieftaincy was also guaranteed, and chiefs destooled for their opposition to the CPP were restored.
- An appeal was made to political exiles to return home and assist in the task of national reconstruction.

## NLC ACHIEVEMENTS

- NLC warned all heads of government departments, corporations, semi-government departments and city, municipal or urban councils against dismissing any of their regular staff members without the approval of the NLC.
- Complete freedom of speech and of the press
- independent papers such as the Legon Observer and the Evening Standard were allowed to operate in the country.
- on 1<sup>st</sup> September 1966 by ***appointing a sixteen-member constitutional commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Akufo Addo, then the Chief Justice of the country***, to draft a constitution for the country.

## **NLC ACHIEVEMENTS**

- The second step was the ***setting up of another sixteen-man commission under the chairmanship of Mr. J.B. Siriboe to make recommendations on electoral procedure for electing a new National Assembly***
- NLC set up a ***permanent electoral commission with Mr. Justice V.C. Crabbe as interim electoral commissioner.***
- The third step was the ***appointment of seventeen commissioners, of whom fourteen were civilians, to head the various ministries and exercise functions formerly performed by Ministers.***

## **NLC ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Finally, towards the end of 1968 the ***NLC entrusted a 150member Constituent Assembly with the task of discussing the draft constitution submitted by the constitutional commission and preparing a final constitution for the Second Republic of Ghana.***
- ***in May 1969, the NLC lifted the ban on political activities***
- ***Economically,*** the external debts had been rescheduled
- Supply of essential goods and commodities
- the inflationary pressures had been reduced
- development of the rural areas.
- Externally, established friendly relations with Ghana's immediate neighbours in particular.

## Reasons why NLC handed power to civilian rule

- ***first was pressure by ambitious politicians and the educated elite.***
- ***unsuccessful counter-coup*** -two young lieutenants with a platoon of about 120 soldiers stationed at Ho in April 1967, murder of General Kotoka in a coup
- there ***was no perceptible change in the cost of even locally produced goods, since the cost of basic foodstuffs such as plantain, yams and kenkey remained*** high.
- the ***resignation of Major-General Ankrah***, on 2 March 1969 as chairman of the NLC. His resignation was precipitated by the discovery by the other members of the NLC that Ankrah had been collecting sums of money from some foreign firms and companies to organize a political party of his own.

## UNIT 4

### GHANA UNDER BUSIA

- The Second Republic was inaugurated at the Independence Square on October 1, 1969
- Dr. K. A. Busia as the Prime Minister and Mr. Edward Akufo Addo as the ceremonial President.

## UNIT 4

### GHANA UNDER BUSIA

- “We think the yardstick by which our success or failure should be judged must be the condition of the human being himself. We must judge our progress by the quality of the individual, by his knowledge, his skills, his behaviour as a member of society, the standards of living he is able to enjoy and by the degree of co-operation, harmony and brotherliness in our community life as a nation our goal is to enable every man and woman in our country to live a life of dignity in freedom’



## Achievements

- Busia made **rural development a priority area.**
- Ministry of Social and Rural Development was established.
- A number of projects were launched to provide good drinking water, electricity and health facilities for rural communities.
- By 1972, a total of thirty-three projects
- including one which was to make potable water available to twenty villages in the Apam area had been completed.
- Water project at Kwanyako near Agona Swedru and was to serve more than 44,000 inhabitants in twenty-two villages and towns in the Gomoa Akyempim area.
- pipe-borne water were Avoeme, Papase, Prampram, Danfa and Pantang.

## Achievements

- The Barekese Dam was started.
- The project was to supply water for over one million people in the Greater Kumasi area and over 72 sub-urban towns and villages within 20 miles radius of Kumasi.
- Rural Electrification Scheme offered a total of fifty-eight towns and villages were connected to the national grid.
- Akosombo were Nsuta, Biriwa, Kade, Suhum, and Somanya.
- In 1970, the Danfa Project (which among others, was to train traditional midwives in hygienic delivery) was established.
- The Eastern Region Cocoa Project which was meant to rehabilitate the industry lunched in January 1971.

## Achievements

- **established very good relationship with several developed countries.**
- negotiated for more favourable terms of debt repayment with creditor nations in Europe and America
- signing of a joint Ghanaian-British enterprise to establish a lime factory at Anomabo.
- employment to about 1000 people in the area.
- agriculture and water development programmes in the Upper Region.
- completed in 1971 and in January 1972 a loan of 59 million dollars from the Canadian government was approved for the project.
- **National Small Business Loans Scheme was approved by Parliament in 1970 to provide direct credit to the stratum of small scale Ghanaian traders and artisans.**

## Achievements

- A Credit Guarantee Scheme was established by Bank of Ghana to guarantee loans to small scale businessmen engaged in organised business concerns.
- This was administered by the Ghana Commercial Bank. The last was embodied in the Ghanaian Business (Promotion) Act, 1970 (Act 323).
- **On labour related issues Busia's administration enacted the Industrial Relations Act 1971** laws were in conformity with the ILO
- **One-Year Development Plan of 1970 – 1971 included measures to strengthen secondary education by increasing the number of places in Form 1 and Sixth Form.**
- The training of middle-level personnel.

## Achievements

- Existing polytechnics were therefore expanded and the courses they offered were diversified.
- Continuation Schools were established at the first cycle level of education.
- construction works in the education sector.
- a library block, science block, staff bungalows at Amaniampong Secondary School, Mampong-Ashanti,
- a five unit classroom block and one science block for the New Drobo Secondary School

## Achievements

- a dormitory for Atebubu Training College both in the Brong-Ahafo region (now Bono East Region).
- **On higher education, the National Council for Higher Education was established in 1969** to advise on staff recruitment, conditions and the financial needs of such institutions.
- **Fundamental Human Rights as enshrined in the UN Charter.**  
independence of the judiciary, freedom to criticize the government
- **National Service Corps**

# THE FALL OF BUSIA

## POLITICAL

- Declaration of assets by ministers and cant also hold other public position
- Dismissal of 568 public servants for corruption (“Apollo 568”).
- removal from office of the editor of the Daily Graphic

- **SOCIAL**
- “maintenance charges on students loans
- imposition of National Development Levy on workers unrest between labour movement and government.”
- In performing their duties in the wake of the Aliens Compliance Order of 1969 the police went to extremes as they carried out the order in an inhumane manner.



## **ECONOMIC**

- Devaluation of the cedi in 1971 by 43.8 % against the US\$ to, as explained and high inflation
- Decline in production level because of the inflation and devaluation of the cedi to the US dollar
- Increase in prices of goods
- Unemployment
- Imposition of unofficial wage freeze.
- corruption

## UNIT 5

- **THE RETURN OF THE MILITARY**
- **THE NATIONAL REDEMPTION COUNCIL (NRC)/SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL (SMC I): 1972 – 1978**
- Ghana's second attempt at democratic administration suffered a setback when Colonel Ignatius **Kutu Acheampong**, then **Commander of the Fifth Battalion** staged a successful coup d'état to oust Busia's government on 13 January, 1972.
- the National Redemption Council, NRC was formed with Lt. Colonel Acheampong as Head of State and Chairman.

# THE RETURN OF THE MILITARY

- Members of the Council
- Major A.H. Selormey,
- Major Kwame Baah,
- E. N. Moore as Attorney General,
- Major K. B. Agbo,
- Brigadier N.Y.R Ashley – Larsen,
- Commodore P.F. Quaye -Navy Commander,
- Brigadier C. Beausoliel Air Force Commander,
- Major R. J. A. Felli,
- Colonel E.A. Erskine – Army Commander,
- Lt. Col. C. D. Benni,
- Colonel J.C. Adjeitey
- J.H. Cobbina, IGP.

- **THE RETURN OF THE MILITARY**
- **justification for the coup**
  1. deteriorating state of the economy, and particularly, the negative repercussions of the devaluation of the cedi;
  2. the alleged corruption
  3. inability to show any understanding for the conditions of the common man.

## Achievements

- agricultural revolution, “**Operation Feed Yourself**” – OFY programme.
- In 1975, phase two of its programme “**Operation Feed Your Industries**” – OFYI
- supply farmers with improved seeds and seedlings, fertilizers and insecticide.
- Expert agricultural advise was given free of charge.
- loans farming-ADB was injected with more
- various irrigation projects-Tono in the Upper Region, Dawhenya, Okyereko and Nkrontrodu (near Elmina),
- increment in the minimum wage and the abolition of the National Development Levy.

## Achievements

- importation of foreign food items in 1972
- Car maintenance allowance and The Student Loans Scheme Decree NRCDC 142 was abolished.
- Suspension of no immediate economic value Projects suspended
- established plans to expropriate foreign holdings and prepared to indigenize most enterprises.
- provision of houses for the people-“Low-Cost Housing Scheme”, 60 at Dansoman (Accra), 50 at Cape Coast, 30 in Kumasi, Sunyani, Tamale, Ho, Koforidua and Bolgatanga and 15 at Ketan (Sekondi).

## Achievements

- supply of electricity: rural electrification scheme, power stations and supply networks for Berekum, Wenchi, Sefwi Wiaso, Wa, Suhum, Offinso and Ashanti Bekwai
- Togo-Dahomey transmission line which made it possible for the two countries to enjoy electricity supply from the Akosombo hydro-electric dam.
- School of Medical Sciences KNUST
- Urban Health Centre was constructed at Mamprobi and renovation works was carried out at the Okomfo Anokye Teaching Hospital and the Mampong District Hospital.

- **field of education**, facilities were improved for elementary schools.
- This led to an increase in enrolment in 1972-73 by more than 38,500 over that of 1971-72.
- The 1974 Education Act provided that by 1976 eighty additional primary schools would be built and 4,000 more teachers in training were to be recruited.
- The Continuation School programme started by the Busia government was vigorously pursued and by the end of 1972-73 the number had increased to 328, an increase of more than 140 over the number in 1971/72.
- Programmes offered were expanded to include salt-making, fitting, blacksmithing, electrical welding and vulcanizing.



- **field of education**
- On secondary education, the 1972-73 enrollment was 60,774 as against 56,801 in 1971-72.
- The curriculum was also diversified to include commercial and practical subjects.
- Emphasis was laid on Shorthand, Typing, Carpentry, Tailoring and Technical Drawing.
- Some second cycle schools were also provided with new structures. They included a 3-storey dormitory block for the Presbyterian Boys' Secondary School, Legon, and Ghanata Secondary School, Dodowa.
- Other schools which also benefited from the provision of new infrastructure were St. Louis Secondary School, Archbishop Porter Girls' Secondary School and Pramso Secondary School.

- **field of education**
- By NRCD 247, the NRC in December 1973 established the Ghana Teaching Service.
- In 1974, the decree was amended by the proclamation of NRCD 357 and the name was changed to Ghana Education Service.
- The government also re-established at the Advanced Teacher Training College, Winneba, with courses in Science and Mathematics for failed degree candidates in Science and holders of the GCE 'A' Level in Science or Mathematics who did not qualify for admission to the universities.
- Upon completion, the diplomats were to join the staff of secondary schools to strengthen the science departments.

- **field of education**
- inaugurated the Technical and Commercial Examinations Committee under the aegis of the West African Examinations Council to work out a programme for the establishment of a technical and commercial examination system to replace the overseas examinations of the City and Guilds of London, and the Royal Society of Arts with local ones based on syllabuses that will fully reflect the development needs of the country.

- **field of education**
- A 14-member National Advisory Committee on Curriculum for Pre-University Education under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Akwasi Sarpong, Catholic Bishop of Kumasi, was inaugurated by July 1973.
- The Committee was to advise the Commissioner and the Ministry of Education on the content of education at all levels of pre-university education that would reflect national needs and aspiration.
- In its determined efforts to encourage the production of textbooks locally, an Authorship Development Fund of £50,000 was established.

- **field of education**
- Under the control of the Ministry of Finance, the Fund was to provide financial assistance to Ghanaian and other local authors to write and publish more original works based on local conditions and experiences as teaching material to replace the extraneous materials which the country had had to import with its limited hard currency.
- The NRC promulgated the NRCD 208 to establish the National Service Secretariat which put in place the National Service Scheme.
- It was to assign for a period of one year, a core of trained young Ghanaian graduates from the Universities, the Diploma Colleges and later Sixth Form to any needy area of national development.

- **field of education**
- A number of roads were also constructed:
- They included the Nima/Maamobi highway, the Tamale-Morno road, Soronuasi-Morno trunk road, and the Bolgatanga-Bawku-Kulungugu trunk road.
- It was under Acheampong's regime that the country's motor traffic adopted the 'right hand drive' way of driving. Ghana also joined the international community in converting its system of measuring to the metric one.

- **THE FALL OF ACHEAMPONG**

- **SOCIO – ECONOMIC**

- 1975 proved to be a critical turning point, and by 1977, the economic problems had become overwhelming.
- The credit extended to the state by banks had skyrocketed from C17 million in 1973 to C781 million in 1977.
- Production had decreased and there were shortages of essential commodities and the activities of smugglers soared.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- Though the courts were ready and willing to assist to arrest the situation, only a tip of the iceberg reached them; and in punishing these persons heavily, the courts ridiculed themselves as the worst culprits got away.
- For example, in 1977, the Circuit Court at Denu presided over by one J.B.K. Yemidi, jailed a 69 year old woman to two years, six months for smuggling 4 gallons of kerosene to the Republic of Togo.



# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- In May 1978, an Accra Circuit Court jailed Gladys Ayetive – 26, four years for selling Palmolive soap at C4.00 instead of 87 pesewas and one packet of Omo at C4.00 instead of 46 pesewas. Korkor Addo – 22, was also jailed four years by the same court for selling two tins of mackerel at C1.40 each instead of 37 pesewas.
- The punishment would have gladdened the hearts of Ghanaians if the big-time smugglers and corrupt officials were also arrested and brought before court to receive sentences to fit their crimes, but this was not the case because of the links they had with officialdom.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- As a way of solving the problem, the government adopted the 'Chit' system.
- The adoption of the 'Chit' system as a way of rationing the supply of the existing stock of essential commodities even worsened the situation because a few managed to collect large consignments of goods only to sell them at exorbitant prices to the already impoverished masses.
- Hoarding and profiteering as a means of survival reached such heights that a term – **kalabule** was coined to denote economic malpractices.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- Corruption was everywhere as it seemed to enjoy official blessing.
- Even General Acheampong, the Head of State, was neck deep in the rape of the economy.
- With the stroke of his famous green ink (pen), he ordered Principal Secretaries of the Ministries of Trade and Finance in particular to issue import licenses to his favourites – usually young girl friends and mistresses, without reference to the Bank of Ghana for advice.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- One of such letters read:
- *“His Excellency the Head of State and Commissioner for Finance recommends that Import License worth C1,152,000 for the importation of one (1) Ford Cortina Estate Car and six (6) Model 3022 T Forestmill portable sawmills be issued to Madam Alice Adae Garbrah of Post Office Box 86, Tepa. Ashanti, for the establishment of a rural industry at Tepa”.*

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- Through official connections import licenses worth millions of cedis were issued to people sympathetic to the NRC and girlfriends of members of the government.
- Many of the state enterprises became the meeting grounds between army officers, corrupt management and private merchants.
- Out of humour, Ghanaians coined the term “bottom power” to describe the success with which certain young women were able to gain possession of ‘Chits’. What outraged Ghanaians was that the beneficiaries were not even the hard working market mammies, but just ‘small girls’ fresh out of school or university.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- The new symbol of economic power became the VW Golf rather than the traditional mammy wagon.
- Many businessmen resorted to under-invoicing which led to the loss of huge sums of revenue (in the form of customs duty) to the state.
- Further evidence of official involvement in corruption was that, between October 1977 and August 1978. In June 1978, under the guise of export promotion, \$667,000 worth of timber products were exported to Saudi Arabia without any Letters of Credit established on them.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- Members of the ruling council also allocated large sums of money to themselves despite the ailing economy.
- For example, they received a 'special allowance' of ₵9,000.00 every six months.
- This meant a member of government of the rank of Colonel received a tax free allowance of ₵18,000.00 per annum besides other bonuses. This amount at the time was about three times the annual net salary of a Colonel in the Ghana Army.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- From March to April 1977, the Consumer Price Index jumped from 964.5 to 1,128.7 per cent because of the skyrocketing cost of locally produced food.
- Workers were unable to afford their staple food made from corn and cassava.
- Those with enough money bought yellow corn even though they expressed shame at eating what was normally used for animal feed.



# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- Perhaps one would appreciate the extent to which things had gone bad by looking at these price levels in 1978.
- A carton of fish sold by the State Fishing Corporation for ø80.00 was re-sold on the open market at ø240.00, meat attracted between ø12.00 to ø18.00 per pound though it should have cost ø4.00. Tinned tomatoes which cost 65 pesewas in 1971 sold at ø6.00. Other prices were a tin of Milo at ø20.00 from ø2.00, a tin of milk from 17 pesewas to ø3.00

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- In response to these hardships of the workers in the public sector, strikes became common.
- Most of the strikes, as expected, centred on calls for improved working conditions. On the whole, the number of strikes increased from a total of 8 (in 1974) to 11 (in 1976) 10 (in 1977) and 23 (in 1978).
- The most serious of these were the Ghana Registered Nurses Association (nationwide) 25 days strike (in 1978), and the Ghana Oil Refinery 11 days strike (in 1978)

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- The educational sector was also seriously affected as teachers in both first and second cycle schools left the country to seek greener pastures, especially in Nigeria.
- The universities were not spared either as a number of the academic staff also joined the 'adventure' to escape the unbearable economic situation.
- The consequences of this trend on the country's manpower development could well be imagined.
- Industries had their turn of the negative developments when the lack of raw materials forced many of them to either close down or produce below capacity, most often at about 25.0 per cent capacity.

# SOCIO – ECONOMIC cont'd

- General Acheampong refused to accept sound professional advice on economic and fiscal policies and tried to solve the mounting economic problems by printing more money to off-set the rising budget deficit in 1974 and 1977.
- The excess liquidity caused inflation to rise from 24.7 per cent in 1974 to 116.4 per cent in 1977.
- By July 1979 the country's ability to service her short-term loan repayment had declined to the extent that it had fallen into arrears, further credit lines were blocked.

- ]POLITICAL
- In the face of heightening tension and disaffection among Ghanaians over Acheampong's mismanagement which had brought suffering to a majority of the people, he stepped further on the nerves of Ghanaians by mooted the idea of a "Union Government" – a non-partisan system of Government composed of the military, the police and civilians.
- Acheampong had the mind of perpetuating himself in office by still occupying the seat of Head of State through this political arrangement.

# POLITICAL cont'd

- To push through his plans, he formally outdoored on January 10, 1977, an Ad-Hoc Committee on Union Government with Dr. Koranteng-Addow, Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice as its chairman to collect and collate ideas on Union Government to ensure its effective implementation.
- Mr. Joe Appiah was appointed Commissioner and Special Adviser to the Head of State in addition to his prior designation of “Roving Ambassador” in a bid to boost the campaign for Unigov.

# POLITICAL cont'd

- “Special Aides” of Acheampong – including S.K. Danso, Sam Boateng, S. O. Lamptey, Ben Kumah and Kwasi Ghapson toured the entire country with official backing and sponsorship, selling Unigov and Acheampong to the people.
- With matches, shirts, handkerchiefs and other items with Acheampong’s picture printed on them and with inscriptions such as “General Acheampong, Ghana’s man of Destiny,” “Vote Unigov, Vote Acheampong”,
- Commissioners and members of the SMC abandoned their official duties and tirelessly trekked the length and the breadth of the country in official cars and Air Force helicopters to campaign for Unigov.

# POLITICAL cont'd

- For instance, Nana Amoakwa Boadu VII, Omanhene of Breman-Asikumah told his people at a durbar to round off the Odwira Festival in November 1976 that, Unigov would enhance the first principle of the National Charter of Redemption – One People, One Nation, One Destiny.
- The state media was at its sycophantic best. For, an editorial of the Daily Graphic on Friday, 21 October, 1977 – six clear months before the referendum on Unigov stated among others that, the SMC has the right to decide what it thinks is good for Ghana's future because its existence is legal and moreover, a majority of Ghanaians have rejected party politics.



# POLITICAL cont'd

- The SMC defied advice, intimidated and victimised people who opposed the Union Government idea, for example G.W. Amartefio – “Mr. No” was detained for attacking the Unigov concept in a GTV debate.
- A referendum was held on 30 March 1978 to determine the wishes of the people on this issue.
- the Electoral Commissioner, Justice I. K. Abban gave up his assignment due to threats on his life for failing to falsify the results.
- He resurfaced from his hideout on April 3, 1978 and reported himself to the Castle in the company of His Grace John Kodwo Amissah, Archbishop of Cape Coast, Rev. Hilary Senoo of the Catholic Secretariat and Rev. C. Awotwe Pratt of the Methodist Church.

# POLITICAL cont'd

- After the officially declared majority of less than 50% (43.0%) of the registered persons who voted in favour of the Union Government idea, (registered voters were 4,614,767 and 23.5% (23.6%) and 19.8% (18.9%) were supposed to have voted 'YES' and 'NO' respectively).
- Ghanaians began to sense that the results were falsified and this worsened the already tense political atmosphere.

# POLITICAL cont'd

- Referendum Results, presented by A. M. Quaye, the Acting Electoral Commissioner confirmed the suspicion on the falsification of the results.
- The total number of votes cast rose from 1,983,678 (as per the first results) to 2,282, 813 (as per the second results).
- This clearly indicated that the figures have been adjusted to cover up the fraud.
- Again, the total number of registered voters as published by Mr. Justice Abban before the Referendum and which was quoted by the Acting Electoral Commissioner in the confirmed results to General I. K. Acheampong on April 3, 1978 was 4,614,767,803 in the Gazette results.

# POLITICAL cont'd

- For instance, at its inaugural press conference held on January 27, 1978 the PMFJ rejected the proposal for a Union Government type of political system and, in a ten-point statement read on behalf of the leaders by Lt. Gen. A. A. Afrifa, explained that Union Government would be at variance with human rights.
- The ARPB also adopted a resolution on 30 March, 1978 calling on Acheampong and the SMC to resign and hand over power to the Chief Justice, Justice F. K. Apaloo, who, acting as the Head of State should, in consultation with the Council of State, appoint an interim government to administer the affairs of the state and set in motion a machinery to return Ghana to civilian rule by 31 December, 1978

# POLITICAL cont'd

- Demonstrations by university students became frequent.
- To prevent the escalation of the confusion and to put national life back to normalcy, the army staged a “palace coup” d’etat on July 5, 1978 and removed Acheampong from office.
- His place was taken by Lt.-Gen. (later General) Frederick William Kwasi Akuffo, who had been Acheampong’s deputy and Commander of the Ghana Armed Forces.
- According to Akuffo the action was taken “in the interest of the unity and stability of the nation”.

## **GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979**

- The exit of Acheampong led to the reconstitution of the Supreme Military Council with General Akuffo as Head of State and Chairman.
- He was sworn into office on July 6, 1978 by the Chief Justice, Justice F. K. Apaloo.
- Akuffo accused Acheampong of having divided the country in running a “one man show” government by taking actions without consulting other members of the SMC 1, and that his continued presence in office would impede any steps towards reconciliation.

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- As a first step in streamlining the administration of the state, more than half of the members of SMC 1 including the IGP, J. H. Cobbina, were retired and new officers appointed to replace them.
- Several other serving officers who served as Commissioners in the regional ministries and institutions were recalled to barracks and their places taken over by civilians.

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- For instance Mrs. Gloria Amon Nikoi, Senior Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, took over from Col. R.J.A. Felli as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. Mr. K. Afreh also took over from Colonel Parker Yarney.
- As Commissioner for Information; Anthony K. Woode replaced Commander G.E. Osei. As Commissioner for Greater Accra, Dr. K. G. Erbyynn took over from Colonel W. A. Thompson.
- Evans-Anfom was made Commissioner for Central Region was made Commissioner for education and Culture



# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- Also affected in this exercise were Commander J. C. Addo, Chief Executive of the Cocoa Marketing Board and Major S. B. Gyasi, Executive Director of the Produce Buying Company.
- Commander Addo's position was taken over by Kwame Asare Pianim whilst W. R. Koranteng, Managing Director of the Cocoa Marketing Company was made the First Deputy Chief Executive.

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- On May 1, 1979, the government came out with a form of “punishment” for General Acheampong.
- By a decree – Armed Forces Miscellaneous Provisions Decree, 1979 – the SMC II divested General Acheampong of all honours acquired by him during his tenure of office.
- He was to forfeit the use of any military rank and was prohibited from entering any military installation or establishment. He was to restrict his movements to his home town, Trabuom, in the Ashanti Region

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- The SMC II took measures to dismantle the satellite organisations that formed the base of Acheampong's political support. Therefore, "the Patriots", "Organisers Council", "The Friends", and "Ghana Youngsters Club" were banned and their assets frozen.
- The assets and bank accounts of former "Special Aides" to Acheampong: S. O. Lamptey, Kwesi Ghapson, Sam Boateng, S. K. Danso and Ben Kuma were also frozen.

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- Even though on July 31, 1978, the SMC II proposed to return Ghana to civilian rule with a “Transitional (Interim) National Government”, having no institutional representation of the Armed Forces and the Police, it would have the mandate to rule for a period of not less than four years.

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- However, intense pressure forced the SMC II to change this idea on November 30, 1978.
- The University Teachers' Association of Ghana – UTAG, for instance, called on the government to produce a permanent constitution “reflecting, the mood of the nation for freedom of association and expression”
- The National Union of Ghana Students – NUGS also added its voice to this call and reiterated the need for general elections by Universal Adult Suffrage to return the country to civilian rule by July 1, 1979.

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- In late October, announcements were made that local council elections would be held for the first time in twenty years and on December 13, 1978, the Political Parties Decree was passed. It banned all old political parties like the CPP, UP, NAL, and PP.
- On December 21, 1978, General Akuffo inaugurated the Constituent Assembly, with Justice V.C.R.A.C Crabbe as the Chairman

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- To facilitate its work, the Committee set up five sub-committees. They were the Drafting and Standing Orders Committee headed by Justice Crabbe, Business Committee under the leadership of Nene Azu Mate Kole, the House Committee led by D. A. Chapman-Nyaho and Committee of Privileges headed by Mrs. Justice Annie Jiagge.
- On January 1, 1979, the seven-year ban on political party activities was lifted

# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- To show its commitment to a level playing field and free and fair elections, General Akuffo had in a radio and T.V. broadcast on the eve of 1979 declared: “
- The Government of the Supreme Military Council will not in any way be involved in the organisation of any political party nor shall we interfere in any way with the political campaign that will ensue.



# GENERAL AKUFFO AND THE SMC II; JULY 5 1978 – JUNE 4, 1979 cont'd

- However, under the reports of the Elections and Public Officers Disqualification (Disqualified Persons) Decree of 1978
- 195 people against whom adverse findings were made, were disqualified from engaging in party politics. Symbols of former political parties were also banned.
- Thus the previous ruling against someone like Victor Owusu was reversed.

## Economic achievements

- **reduced the monetary supply by holding back increases in government expenditures** to control inflation
- re-established Ghana's international economic credibility, which had been damaged by Acheampong's debt repudiation, Akuffo appointed on July 19, 1978, a 10-member **National Economic Advisory Committee** chaired by the Commissioner of Economic Planning, Dr. J. L. S. Abbey to advise his government on measures to rehabilitate, resuscitate and stabilise the economy with a view to putting it on a sustainable growth path.

# Economic achievements cont'd

- Interest rates were increased to encourage savings and commercial lending rates were raised.
- inflation dropped to 78.8 percent by May 1979 from the over 100 per cent during Acheampong's time.
- IMF granted a loan of \$97 million to be drawn on Special Drawing Rights of \$53 million beginning January 1979.
- The US government gave a loan amounting to \$23 million to assist the country's agriculture, health and education programmes.

# Economic achievements cont'd

- The Council also **improved tax collection** by re-assessing the taxable income of all companies, many of who had under-declared their income.
- M.F. Fattal and Mahmoud found to owe 4 million Cedis in tax arrears had their assets frozen and their citizenship revoked.
- Their group of companies was ordered to pay a penalty of over 6 million Cedis for false declaration and evading import duty.
- Jamil Ashkar, a Lebanese, was not only ordered to pay 1.1 million Cedis in tax arrears but was deported after he was found guilty of tax evasion.

# Economic achievements cont'd

- The Council eliminated market women from the textile distribution trade and abolished in July, 1979, the “chit” system.
- To increase production in the agricultural sector, the SMC II allocated 15.8 million for crop development and 16.4 million for livestock development in the 1978/79 fiscal year.
- morale of cocoa farmers boosted when the producer price of cocoa was in September 1978, increased from C40 to C80 per 30kg bag

# Economic achievements cont'd

- government also **embarked upon demonetization** aimed at getting rid of large hordes of illegal, cedi holdings both in and outside the country and to further strengthen the currency by reducing the excess liquidity in the system.
- On March 5-9, 1979, by the Cedi (New Notes) Decree 1979 (SMCD) 226, people were made to send to the banks C100 in return for C70.00.
- By April 9, 1979 there was a reduction by 30% in excess liquidity, the policy did not work because inflation began to rise again.

# The Fall of General Akuffo

- hardships were felt by every segment of Ghanaian society; with the urban dweller being the hardest hit.
- Discontent became widespread among the people. It was therefore not surprising that between August and November 1978 the country recorded eight strikes involving over 70,000 workers.
- The most serious of the strikes were those by the workers of the postal services, the Electricity Corporation and GIHOC.
- The main aim of the strikers was to secure a pay rise to meet the cost of living which rose sharply after the August 1978 devaluation of the cedi against the US dollar.

# The Fall of General Akuffo

- Unable to manage the situation, the government declared a state of emergency and passed the Emergency Decree of 1978 which outlawed strikes and other forms of protest and declared damage to property as a criminal act and against the security of the state.
- The government began to play down the effect of this situation by beginning to recruit new employees to fill the jobs held by the striking civil servants.
- The Decree also granted the government the right to detain people without trial restrict the movement of citizens and control property.



# The Fall of General Akuffo

- With a constitutional provision which indemnified the NRC/SMC I and SMC II and other previous military regimes and the government's refusal to prosecute Acheampong and others who, by every indication, were engaged in corruption and other socio-economic crimes against the state, it dawned on Ghanaians that General Akuffo and the other members of SMC II had themselves been corrupt under the previous regime.

# The Fall of General Akuffo

- Tension, therefore, never abated as the people became convinced that they (members of NRC/SMC I & II) wanted to go unpunished after looting the national coffers.
- It, therefore, came as no surprise when on May 15, 1979; Junior Officers of the Air Force led by Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings attempted a coup d'état against the SMC II.
- Though the coup was foiled, the plotters, as expressed by Mr. Aikins, Director of Public Prosecutions, were worried not only about the injustices in the Ghanaian society but also the tarnished image of the Ghana Army due to malfeasance on the part of members of the government.

# The Fall of General Akuffo

- On the morning of June 4, 1979, when the court-martial trying Rawlings and his accomplices was to resume sitting, another group of Junior Officers and regular soldiers led by Major Boakye Gyan released Rawlings and his men from prison..

# The Fall of General Akuffo

- The troops gained control of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation,
- But were temporarily dislodged by troops loyal to the SMC II under the command of Major General Odartey-Wellington, and then succeeded in recapturing it at 11 a.m.
- It led to the arrest of many SMC II affiliates, and eventually to its overthrow.
- To avoid further bloodshed, Major-General Joshua Hamidu, CDS came on air at about 8.30 p.m. to confirm the success of the coup d' etat. He urged all those still fighting in support of the SMC II to stop firing and return to barracks

## UNIT 6

### **GHANA UNDER HILLA LIMANN: SEPTEMBER, 1979 – DECEMBER 1981 AND THE SECOND COMING OF J. J. RAWLINGS**

- Hilla Limann assumed the reins of government on September 24, 1979 with a three – fold challenge:
- first, to reconstruct a state apparatus that had been deformed and assaulted during the preceding period of military.
- Secondly, rehabilitate the economy and abuse.
- Thirdly, to revive the confidence government dissipated by years of exclusion, exploitation and impoverishment.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

- A two year agricultural programme was thus launched: Farmers were given **incentives in the form of fair producer prices and where necessary, machinery and expertise &** Food became available on the market
- **encouraged the development of local cottage industries:** Vea and Tono irrigation schemes. The Cotton and Bast Fibre Development Boards were given ₦7 million and ₦55 million for the importation of fertilizers.
- **tackled the problem of shortages of essential commodities which was partly the result of the AFRC's sale of all available stocks.**

# ACHIEVEMENTS cont'd

- **new industrial policy:** to import spare parts to rehabilitate broken down machinery, Local cottage industries were particularly encouraged.
- **Improved international relations** (oil delivery from Nigeria)
- **relieved the country of her acute transportation problems by the importation of Tata buses from India.**
- freedom of speech and of the press.

## **FAILURES/PROBLEMS FACED BY THE LIMANN**

- Failure for the PNP to continue the “house cleaning” exercise.
- The country was also beset with difficulties in the cocoa industry.
- **Limann was surrounded by CPP old-guards** such as Nana Okutwer Bekoe, Kojo Botsio, Kofi Batsa and Dr. Ayeh-Kumi
- actions of the AFRC challenged in courts and **aggrieved AFRC convicts and those with properties confiscated to the state started to petition the PNP administration for a review of their cases.**



# FAILURES/PROBLEMS FACED BY THE LIMANN

## cont'd

- Suppressing the freedom of the press administration and employing **fairly heavy-handed tactics**
- **The administration was also faced with corruption in high places:** bribe of \$2.4 million in a currency printing contract & Nana Okutwer Bekoe and Krobo Edusei (\$1 million)
- **There was also the issue of brain drain**

## **THE OVERTHROW OF PNP AND RAWLINGS' SECOND ADVENT IN POLITICS**

- On 31st December 1981 the regime of People's National Party, led by Dr. Limann was overthrown by military.
- Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, making him Ghana's twice-strong man, led this military intervention
- the sixth since the attainment of political freedom.
- The coming into power of Rawlings, who asked for nothing, 'less than a revolution
- He went on to announce the suspension of the 1979 Third Republican Constitution, the dismissal of all members of the government, the dissolution of Parliament and the banning of political parties.

## **THE OVERTHROW OF PNP AND RAWLINGS' SECOND ADVENT IN POLITICS**

- Rawlings proclaimed the establishment of the Provisional National Defence Council – PNDC, the members of whom would be announced later, as the supreme political authority in Ghana.
- By the PNDC establishment proclamation – January 11, 1982, provision was made for an eleven member council.
- Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings as Chairman, Brigadier Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, the Rev. Dr. Vincent Kwabena Damuah, Warrant Officer Class 1 Joseph Adjei Boadi, Sergeant Daniel Alolga Akata-Pore, Joachim Amartey Quaye and Chris Bukari Atim.

## REASONS FOR THE OVERTHROW

- **Leadership:** lacked a definite sense of direction- Imoro Igala, Okutwer Bekoe and Kofi Batsa were manipulating Liman and his government
- **Inability to Solve the Problem of High Prices of Goods**
- **Lip-service to the Cocoa Sector**
- **Corrupt Social Institutions**
- **Social Injustice:** high rate of unemployment, degrading social facilities
- **Inability to promote economic growth**
- **Rawlings Retirement from The Armed Forces:** set the Military Intelligence after Rawlings and Captain Kojo Tsikata in an unprofessional manner
- **Foreign Instigation:** Maumar Gadafi of Libya.