

Chapter 1 : Nkrumah is Overthrown | Ghana, A living History

February 1, (Tuesday). West Germany bartered for the release of 2, political prisoners from East Germany by a transaction involving the export of \$24,, worth of West German consumer goods to their East German neighbors, in return for allowing the prisoners to depart the Communist nation.

It took place between 8 and 10 February In an attempt to create a state of political equilibrium, the Iraqi Communist Party , which opposed unity, tried to discount cooperation with the UAR in economics, culture, and science rather than political and military agreements. As for conflicting currents in the Iraqi Communist Party, they were aspiring for a coalition with General Qasim and had long been extending their relationship with him. Qasim thought that some of his allies in the Communist party were coming close to leapfrogging the proposition, especially after the increasing influence of the Communist party in the use of the slogan, proclaimed by many Communists and government supporters during marches: He ordered the party to be disarmed and most of the party leaders to be arrested. An overlapping set of both internal and regional factors created conditions conducive to the overthrow of Prime Minister Abd al-Karim Qasim and his staff. Some historians have argued that the overthrow can be attributed to the blundering individualism of Qasim and the errors committed in the execution of leaders and locals as well as acts of violence which arose from the Communist militias allied with Qasim. The coup was therefore called the 14 Ramadan Coup. The coup had been in its planning stages since , and several attempts had been planned, only to be abandoned for fear of discovery. The coup began in the early morning of 8 February , when the communist air force chief, Jalal al-Awqati , was assassinated and tank units occupied the Abu Ghraib radio station. Qasim took refuge in the Ministry of Defence, where fighting became particularly heavy. Communist sympathisers took to the streets to resist the coup, adding to the high casualties. On 9 February, Qasim eventually offered his surrender in return for safe passage out of the country. His dead body was displayed on television by leaders of the coup soon after his death. You tell me that American Intelligence was behind the events in Jordan. Permit me to tell you that I know for a certainty that what happened in Iraq on 8 February had the support of American Intelligence. Some of those who now rule in Baghdad do not know of this thing but I am aware of the truth. Do you know that Yet I am the one accused of being an agent of America and imperialism! It is almost certainly a net gain for our side. CIA had excellent reports on the plotting, but I doubt either they or UK should claim much credit for it. Kennedy , February 8, Citino notes that two officials in the U. Those listed included merchants, students, members of professional societies, and journalists, although university professors constituted the largest single group. Mathews has meticulously established that National Guard leaders who participated in human rights abuses had been trained in the United States as part of a police program run by the International Cooperation Administration and Agency for International Development. A National Revolutionary Command Council took control and assigned itself legislative power; it appointed Salah al-Din al-Bitar as head of a "national front" government. As Batatu notes, this took place without the fundamental disagreement over immediate or "considered" reunification having been resolved. Small heaps of blooded clothing were scattered about, and there were pools on the floor and stains over the walls. Envisioning the Arab Future: Modernization in US-Arab Relations, â€” Further reading Batatu, Hanna

Chapter 2 : National Liberation Council - Wikipedia

The Syrian coup d'État refers to events between 21 and 23 February in which the government of the Syrian Arab Republic was overthrown and replaced. The ruling National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party were removed from power by a union of the party's Military Committee and the Regional Command, under the leadership of Salah Jadid.

Popular Menu Coup: The last of the trio, Ademoyega, passed on last February. In writing about the life and times of Ademoyega, Tunde Rahman recalls the first military coup in the country. He was one of the five majors in the Nigerian Army who spearheaded the first military coup in the country on January 15. As it later turned out, the coup failed. Ademoyega passed on last February 21 at the age of 74 during a brief illness. He hailed from Ode Remo in present day Ogun State. The late Ademoyega gained national prominence through his participation in that bloody coup and as such a look at the life and times of Ademoyega would not be complete without a mention of the coup. Ademoyega and his crop of coup plotters believed that by staging the coup they were on a nationalist mission. That belief remains as controversial today as it was 41 years ago. In an interview sometimes ago, Ademoyega described the coup as a nationalist one motivated by idealism and a desire to tackle corruption and end the anarchy and mindless violence that was raging then. He dwelt more on the rationale for the coup in his memoir "Why We Struck. Some others said the coup was racial; that it was an Igbo affair and that the only Yoruba officer involved, Ademoyega, was roped in. President Olusegun Obasanjo is one person who would insist there was no rationale for the coup. The late Ademoyega himself said this much in his memoir. He recalled that he was greeted with the rudest shock of his life when he visited the then General Obasanjo at Dodan Barracks, Lagos in February, after he took over as head of state following the death of General Murtala Muhammed in another military coup on February 13. On his part, though Chief Emeka Odumegwu Ojukwu who was senior in the military to the coupists at that time distanced himself from the coup, he however said the coup was not racial in any way. According to him in the same book, "... The record shows just the opposite. Major Nzeogwu was a left-wing radical and a Marxist but he was no racialist. Far from hating the North; he loved it and the Northern soldiers he commanded. During his coup, three senior Northern soldiers were killed-Brig. Pam and Largema, two Yoruba senior officers were killed and two Igbo officers in infantry posts, Johnson Ironsi and Ojukwu were marked for death. He graduated in history. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Chapter 3 : FORD MUSTANG V8 C-CODE CAR MANUAL CAR - NOW SOLD - American Car Exports

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Orok, also of the Reece Squadron. It was the beginning of the much-touted revenge coup of Northern Nigerian army officers and men against the regime of Major General Johnson Thomas Umunnakwe Aguiyi-Ironsi. The killing sprees and ever-expanding killing fields spread like wild fire across most of the country. The maelstrom prompted Colonel Gowon into making a radio broadcast on September 29, This was the kernel of what he said: I receive complaints daily that up till now Easterners living in the North are being killed and molested, and their property looted. I am very unhappy about this. We should put a stop to it. It appears that it is going beyond reason and is now at a point of recklessness and irresponsibility. Northern soldiers and civilians went into towns, fished out Easterners and flattened them either with rapid gunfire or with violent machete blows, leaving their properties looted or torched. According to the Massacre of Ndigbo in Report of the Justice G. But when experts like Dr. But none of them managed anything near the sea of blood occasioned by July 29, But the details follow here for those of them interested in learning. The problem sat rigidly on the superficiality of Nigeria, a geographical expression contrived by colonialist Britain. A fourth region, the Midwest, with capital in Benin City, was created in June Controversial census There were the and uprisings in the Tiv country of the Middle Belt, and fractious elections in Western Nigeria in and Then, the military moved in on January 15, , having contracted the germ of the idea of military putsches running riot across the world. Three years later, on June 19, , Boumedienne overthrew Ben Bella. First West African coup Inside Africa itself, coups were also trending. Soglo carried out another coup on November 27, , toppling Sourou-Migan Apithy. Both coups happened when the country still bore the name of Dahomey. But there was a difference between the rash of coups that occurred elsewhere and the one of January 15, in Nigeria. The Nigerian coup took an immediate ethnic colouration, and for reasons that were all too obvious. But there was also among them Major Adewale Ademoyega, a Yoruba. No Igbo politician had lost his life in the bloody action. Further, in executing the coup, the military had turned against itself in the killings of the following Northern military officers: Two Yoruba officers were also victims: The coup was, in effect, as bloody as they come. Its very nature fanned the fiction that it was an Igbo coup. Chuks Iloegbunam iloegbunam hotmail.

Chapter 4 : Context of 'February 24, President of Ghana Toppled in CIA-Backed Coup'

Nana Akwah-ex Warrant Officer Class One. Contemporary Ghanaian accusation about the 24th February coup de tat has it that the United States helped to upstage Kwame Nkrumah and the CPP.

These newspapers readily changed their allegiance from the Nkrumah government to the National Liberation Council. In general, the press was allowed limited criticism of government policies, but were sufficiently intimidated that they did not question the legitimacy of the government itself, nor advocate for an alternative regime. The "Prohibition of Rumour Decree" issued in October authorized 28 days of detention and up to three years in prison for journalists who might "cause alarm and despondency", "disturb the public peace", or "cause disaffection against the N. Another decree restricted where non-Ghanaians could live. Under IMF influence, the government cut spending, limited wage increases, and allowed foreign companies to conduct businesses operations on their own terms. Omaboe, was responsible for economic policy and played an influential role in the overall government. The organization of this committee predated the formation of the National Liberation Council itself, and Omaboe was involved in the planning meeting to create the NLC on February 24, Amegashie, Director of the Business School at Achimota, was another influential member. The Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation, created in September, became owner of 19 such corporations. The rationale for this policy was that if other countries could buy Ghanaian goods at lower prices, exports would increase, and conversely imports would decrease. In fact, the opposite results occurred. Exports of all commodities except wood and diamonds decreased. Imports increased by a larger factor. These included manufacturing and refining operations under state control which would have competed with foreign business interests. The minimum wage increased from 0. However, fewer people had jobs—and even for those who did, higher costs of living offset some of the wage increases. The Trades Union Congress, under the leadership of B. Bentum the chief civilian collaborator in the coup, made efforts to prevent these strikes from happening, and was therefore widely distrusted by workers. Strikers were fired and sometimes fired upon. He occupied himself with reading, writing, and political discussion; he reportedly sometimes listened to vinyl recordings of black nationalist Americans Malcolm X and Stokely Carmichael. Busia, the leader of a former opposition party outlawed by Nkrumah. In the interim, a Constituent Assembly would draft a new constitution, and political parties would be legalized starting May 1, For example, it banned high-level CPP members from serving in government creating exceptions to this rule for some of the latter it had already appointed. Ethnic tension intensified after the counter-coup, which resulted in the death of Kotoka, an important Ewe General. Afrifa was appointed his successor. Nunoo, himself Ga, suggested that ethnicity might have motivated the aforementioned actions, he himself was fired. Of these, the largest were the Progress Party, led by longtime opposition politician K. The effect of this was the encouragement of massive corruption in which the President and top party men participated. Both ordinary party businessmen and non-party businessmen could secure needed resources only at a price. This transition of the CPP from an open politico-economic machine, dispensing economic favours in return for support, to the instrument of an avaricious elite concerned only with maximizing its privileges and defending at all cost its monopoly of power, was particularly responsible for alienating the rank and file of the party who had associated with CPP with their modest economic demands. The security activities of the Special Branch and the C. Secondly, following the attempted assassination of President Nkrumah in January by a police constable, the entire Police Force in the country was disarmed. They had known and been accustomed to a high standard of turnout and cleanliness. What, then, could they do to soldiers who turned out on parade in torn uniforms, with the underwear showing underneath their shorts or trousers? Soldiers with no polish or shine on their boots or with their toes showing through their canvas shoes? By late, the going was getting tough for most senior officers. The salaries introduced in meant little in. They were worth only a third of their value. This refusal to obey military orders on the part of Afrifa was reported to the Deputy Chief of Defense Staff General Barwah and on February 25, Afrifa was to be court-marshaled. Both Harlley and Deku were implicated in the scandal. The execution of the coup enabled Harlley and Deku to evade exposure and possible incarceration. After these officers were accused of

attempting to promote the interests of Ewes against those of other ethnic groups. There is some admittedly tenuous evidence that this solicitude for Ewe tribal interests preceded the coup. They had thus been exposed to the sort of Western values which many of the civilian politicians they had ousted despised. Officers are required to wear dinner jackets to messes in which abound dart boards, billiard tables, and artifacts of British military history. The conversation of officers is usually sprinkled with British expletives and references. Such Anglophilia has often seemed remarkable even in an intelligentsia weighted down with British and colonial status symbols. What may be relevant here is less the commitment of the officer corps to British standards and ways of life than to a certain vision of the status to which it aspires. Otu in Ghana Armed Forces Magazine.

Chapter 5 : February - Wikipedia

The 24th February coup interrupted this project and the architects of the coup abandoned it thinking that they were spitting at the face of Nkrumah and the CPP.

He was eight years old, when he moved in with his older sister Anyamma, who was married to Theophilus Johnson, a Sierra Leonean diplomat in Umuahia. Aguiyi-Ironsi subsequently took the last name of his brother-in-law as his first name, who became his father figure. At the age of 18, Aguiyi-Ironsi joined the Nigerian Army against the wishes of his sister. Aguiyi-Ironsi had his primary and secondary school educations in Umuahia and in Kano. He got promoted in to the rank of company sergeant major. In , after completion of his course at Camberley, he was promoted second lieutenant of Royal West African Frontier Force. Aguiyi-Ironsi was promoted to captain in and again promoted to Major in In , Aguiyi-Ironsi was made commandant of the fifth battalion in Kano, Nigeria, with the rank of lieutenant colonel Later in , he headed the Nigerian contingent force of the United Nations Operation in the Congo. In he was appointed at the commandant of the entire United Nations peace keeping forces in the Congo. In , Aguiyi-Ironsi was promoted to the rank of major general. Nzeogwu was countered, captured and imprisoned by major general Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi. Aguiyi-Ironsi was named military head of state on 17 January , a position he held until 29 July , when a group of northern army officers revolted against the government, and killed Aguiyi-Ironsi. This and other factors effectively led to the Fall of the Republican Government. Though Aguiyi-Ironsi, an Igbo, was purportedly slated for assassination, he effectively took control of Lagos , the Federal Capital Territory. Head of state[edit] days in office[edit] Aguiyi-Ironsi inherited a Nigeria deeply fractured by its ethnic and religious cleavages. The fact that none of the high-profile victims of the coup were of Igbo extraction, and also that the main beneficiaries of the coup were Igbo, led the Northern part of the country to believe that it was an Igbo conspiracy. Though Aguiyi-Ironsi tried to dispel this notion by courting the aggrieved ethnic groups through political appointments and patronage, his failure to punish the coup plotters and the promulgation of the now infamous "Decree No. The Circulation of Newspaper Decree No. Counter coup and assassination[edit] On 29 July Aguiyi-Ironsi spent the night at the Government House in Ibadan , as part of a nationwide tour. In the early hours of the morning, the Government House, Ibadan, was surrounded by soldiers led by Theophilus Danjuma. The circumstances leading to Aguiyi-Ironsi death still remain a subject of much controversy in Nigeria. Some folks in Nigeria have it that he was killed by being tied to a car and dragged and thus, his body and that of Fajuyi were later discovered in a nearby forest. Legend[edit] The swagger stick with a stuffed crocodile mascot carried by Aguiyi-Ironsi was called "Charlie". Legend had it that the crocodile mascot made him invulnerable and that it was used to dodge or deflect bullets when he was on mission in the Congo. Despite the stories, the crocodile mascot probably had something to do with the fact that the name "Aguiyi" translates as "crocodile" in Igbo.

Chapter 6 : Pontiac GTO for Sale on blog.quintoapp.com

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The relative position of the Ghanaian government to the two superpowers was intimately related to its position in the larger "Third World" politics as represented by its participation in various Afro-Asian solidarity, Pan-African, and Non-Aligned events and organizations. Mostly coming out of a history of colonial rule the members of these movements tended to be focused on issues of European colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racism in places like South Africa. By the early s such issues as Algeria, and above all Congo had shifted Ghana away from a position quite close to the US and Great Britain to one much closer to the Soviet Union. This greatly alarmed the US government. The increase in Soviet influence in Ghana during the s thus greatly worried the US. Added to this was the fear that the Ghanaian government might nationalize the Kaiser aluminium smelter being built at the time. This paper will examine the US role in the coup and how it fits into the larger shifting pattern of Ghana and other countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America moving politically closer to the USSR and away from the US during the s. It will treat the Ghanaian coup as a case study in the US use of covert action to reverse this general trend in a number of countries during the Cold War. In the late s following independence from Great Britain, Ghana maintained fairly good relations with its former colonial ruler as well as the US and other Western countries. As the first sub-Saharan African colony to achieve independence, Ghana represented an important state in US foreign policy in countering Soviet influence in Africa. By the s, however, Ghana had lost its position as being the only newly independent former colony in Black Africa. It had also shifted away from its former close alignment with the US, Great Britain, and Western Europe towards a non-aligned position that lined up more closely with the Soviet Union than the US on a number of key issues including Congo, Algeria, Vietnam, the Portuguese colonies in Africa, Rhodesia, and South Africa. Non-alignment did not mean neutrality like Switzerland. Instead, it meant being independent rather than controlled by either of the two major world powers of the US and USSR. At the same time Moscow decided to support the positions of these states on issues of importance to them such as colonialism and apartheid. Nkrumah strongly opposed colonialism, neo-colonialism, big power military intervention, and apartheid. Nkrumah sought to liberate all of the African continent from European rule including South Africa from apartheid. Thus there was a confluence of Ghanaian and Soviet foreign policy positions on a number of issues. Nevertheless the Ghanaian government sought to maintain general good political and economic relations with the US despite differences over issues. An African Response to Apartheid, Accra , African opposition to European colonialism and South African apartheid to win support among newly emerging post-colonial states. In Cold War geopolitics the division of the world between a US bloc, a Soviet bloc, and a non- aligned bloc of Asian and African states appeared in the eyes of the US government to favour Moscow. The attempt to create a viable third non-aligned power bloc in the world by former colonies in Asia and Africa largely failed despite the efforts of Nkrumah in the s. Where possible the US government sought to remove non-aligned governments that were perceived to be moving in anti-US and pro- communist directions. During the mids the Johnson administration was instrumental in helping coups in both Ghana and Indonesia succeed in replacing such governments with ones that were more supportive of US policies. Nkrumah was overthrown in a coup in , and although Nkrumah suspected that the CIA had assisted the coup he did not have any concrete evidence. Since the overthrow of Nkrumah there were speculations, conjectures and rumours that the US government had facilitated the coup. Patterns and Prospects for the New Relationship, London , In the US government declassified some of the relevant documents from the CIA and other US agencies involved in supporting the 24 February coup against Nkrumah. It is the main source for the section of this chapter dealing with the coup and the US role in it. Unfortunately, archives in Ghana regarding the event still remain classified and will undoubtedly remain off limits to historical researchers for quite some time to come. The ambitious agenda of its first president, Kwame Nkrumah, not only domestically, but also on a greater African and indeed

even global stage gave Ghana a role in the new post-war world considerably greater than its small size and population would seem to merit. During the Johnson administration military coups were successful in removing not only Nkrumah in Ghana, but also Sukarno in Indonesia and replacing them with pro-US and anti-communist governments. The connection between these two coups is in fact mentioned by Robert Komer, the Special Assistant for National Security. In that year Nkrumah publically announced the outlines of a new foreign policy that moved towards a policy that the US government would later find confrontational. This new policy stressed non-alignment, pan-Africanism, and strong opposition to colonialism and neo-colonialism. This policy first received expression in a speech by Nkrumah in front of the National Assembly on 15 July. Nkrumah not only was strongly opposed to the Belgian presence in Congo, but was also a strong supporter of Lumumba who he saw as a kindred spirit. The Ghanaian government even sent a large contingent of 2,000 soldiers, and police to assist the Congolese government of Kasavubu and Lumumba. In contrast the US was strongly opposed to Lumumba who they saw as pro-Soviet and did not want him to consolidate any power base in Congo. He strongly opposed Mobutu and the Katangan secession under Tshombe. While the speech focused on Congo it also dealt with other cases of colonialism 7 Nwaubani, After a large number of African states gained independence. In particular Nigeria which was also English speaking, but much larger in terms of population and economic potential had gained independence under a government much more favourable to the US than Ghana under Nkrumah at the time. This greatly reduced the importance to the US of having good relations with Accra. In the s the relationship between Ghana and the US in particular became more and more strained within the context of the Cold War. Already by the end of when Eisenhower was still president there was a notable chilling of Ghanaian-US relations. The trigger for this was increasingly close relations between Ghana and the socialist bloc in the summer of . During the Kennedy administration, US hostility towards Nkrumah continued on a track that would lead to the Johnson administration supporting his overthrow in a military coup. The Kennedy administration supported Togo in its border dispute with Ghana and anti-Nkrumahist exiles established their base of operations in Lome. Among these men were Gbedemah and Busia. Some of the anti-Nkrumah oppositionists were engaged in terrorist activities and the Ghanaian government at the time believed that their enemies had the active support of the CIA. In particular the Ghanaian press accused the US of being involved in the 1 August bombing at Kulungugu. The assassination attempt against Nkrumah failed. US-Ghanaian relations continued to deteriorate after . During the mids Nkrumah and the Ghanaian press became more and more critical of the US policy in Africa. The Johnson administration policy in Africa included active diplomatic and economic pressure against Ghana under Nkrumah from , constant contact with members of the Ghanaian army and 13 Ebere Nwuabani, Eisenhower, Declassified CIA and State Department documents show that the US government was kept well informed of the actions of the coup plotters for over a year before the actual overthrow of Nkrumah. The US support for the overthrow of non-aligned governments deemed to be moving too close to communism and away from the US was not limited to Ghana or even Africa. A similar dynamic governed US policy towards Indonesia in the mids as well. Like in Ghana, US conflict with the non-aligned government of Indonesia under Sukarno dated back to the Eisenhower administration even though the actual coup occurred under Johnson. The same cannot be said of Indonesia where the newly installed military regime under Suharto is estimated to have been responsible for the violent death of over half a million people. The Johnson administration was on a hostile footing with Nkrumah almost from the beginning. This was a continuation of the policies of the Kennedy administration. Already on 3 January , William H. Among the suggestions were the recall of the ambassador to Accra and the review of funding for the Volta River Hydroelectric Project. The NSC was very angry at Nkrumah for suggesting CIA participation, but never in this document do any of the relevant players ever deny involvement. Rather the anger was a result of Nkrumah and the Ghanaian press pointing the finger at the CIA not that they were in fact wrong in their accusations. They had opposed US funding of the dam project from the start due to an "animus against Nkrumah. McCone noted that Nkrumah was becoming increasingly more anti- American. This memorandum again stressed the impression by the US government that Nkrumah was becoming increasingly anti- American and left wing. The memorandum also mentions concerns about growing Soviet influence in Ghana and the rest of Africa should US influence be forced out of Ghana. Player

for preventing the desecration of the US flag during a demonstration in front of the embassy. Third that the US ambassador should verbally remonstrate President Nkrumah on the issue of the demonstrations in front of the embassy. Sixth that AID and the Eximbank delay further funds for the project. The non-aligned positions espoused by Nkrumah and some others which moved post-colonial African states away from the western camp towards direction of the USSR were viewed as very unwelcome by the Johnson administration. The planning and coordination of pressure against Nkrumah by the US government continued and received backing from its British ally as the year progressed. It was agreed by both the US and British governments to use the US funding of the Volta River project as an instrument to influence the Ghanaian government. Among options discussed were stopping or slowing down the funding of the project. President Johnson stated that US public opinion was hostile to Ghana and that continuing funding was thus difficult. He recommended a plan of action consisting of seven steps to put pressure on Nkrumah to change his policies back to ones more favourable to the US. Specifically, the US government objected to negative articles in the Ghanaian press about the US and the removal of six lecturers from Legon including four US citizens. Kaiser reported that he had informed Nkrumah that anti-American activities in Ghana had to cease if funding for the Volta Dam Project was to continue. He also expressed concern that the CPP government would nationalize the project. He also believed that Nkrumah would extract a confession from one of the men involved in the recent assassination attempt against him that they were working for the CIA. They desired to limit Soviet influence in Ghana and other African states as much as possible. On 2 March Ambassador Mahoney reported on his meeting with Nkrumah. The first was the hostility towards the US and its allies including apartheid South Africa and the white minority government of Rhodesia then still a British dominion expressed in the Ghanaian press. The third was domestic policies in Ghana described by Nkrumah as "African socialism. The socialist states had always been on the side of the independent African states on these issues and historically Russia was free from both the taint of colonialism in Africa and anti-Black racism. Russian colonial expansion had been confined to the Eurasian landmass and there was never any significant importation of slaves from Africa into this territory. He noted that many of the institutions of the Ghanaian state including the Civil Service and Army remained pro-Western and that there was opposition to the CPP at Legon. He also noted that Nkrumah was not about to eliminate the role of private capital in the Ghanaian economy any time soon. This pressure appears to have been a deliberate softening up of Ghana in preparation for later more extreme action. At this time Mahoney expressed the opinion that Nkrumah would be out of power within the year. Nkrumah himself had gone out of his way when meeting with Mahoney to stress his distrust of the Chinese. The next day Mahoney met with President Johnson, but there are no known surviving records of this meeting. How much material support they rendered to this conspiracy in addition to using diplomatic and economic pressure to weaken Nkrumah is unknown. But, they certainly were in favour of regime change in Ghana and did provide aid to bring it about.

Chapter 7 : The Ghana coup 24 February | Imperial War Museums

The innermost caucus of the January 15, coup consisted of Majors Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu, Emmanuel Ifeajuna and Adewale Ademoyega. The last of the trio, Ademoyega, passed on last February. In writing about the life and times of Ademoyega, Tunde Rahman recalls the first military coup in the country.

Lessons of February 24, , Coup – Importance of loyal opposition in governance
Lessons of February 24, , Coup – Importance of loyal opposition in governance
Source: The opposition that lost to the CPP in all of these free and fair elections would never reconcile their loss and instead resorted to the threat and use of violence and terrorism to remove the CPP from power. Thus, the Nkrumah and Limann heritage have suffered two mortal blows to its psyche and natural evolution. The CPP has remained a loyal opposition since then and has not resorted to any unconstitutional acts and the threat and use of violence and terrorism to seek power at all cost and at the expense of the people. The CPP has been able to discipline itself to the cause of democratic governance because its origins lie in the process of going to the people, living with them, understanding them and winning their trust for them to cast their majority vote for you. These two leaders were incorruptible and honest to a fault. They did not steal either from the public or private purse. They remain our moral compass and yardstick for all Ghanaian leaders and civil and public servants. Such is our proud heritage, the exemplary lives of Dr Nkrumah and Dr Limann. It is their moral compass that guides the CPP in its loyal opposition. Loyal opposition translates to tranquillity in governance and progressive development continuing where the previous government left off, without rancour and bitterness, in the supreme interest of the nation. Meaningful projects with social purpose initiated by departing regimes must be continued and not abandoned, out of spite, as was done with projects that the CPP built and had initiated. After all, why throw the baby away with the bathwater when the funds used to build these industrial, agricultural, educational and health projects were not the personal funds of Dr Nkrumah or the CPP? They were state funds. Nkrumah who taught that: For example, the Nkrumah visionary government sought to tackle and abolish the blight of underdevelopment and entrapped poverty as represented by the Zongos. To achieve this Nkrumah acquired lands in the Madina area to develop a modern township and to decongest and regenerate the Nima area. Residents of current Nima were expected to be moved out by 31st March to make way for the new development scheme. The residents were paid the agreed compensation package to move to plots allocated to them in the acquired lands in Madina. The 24th February coup interrupted this project and the architects of the coup abandoned it thinking that they were spitting at the face of Nkrumah and the CPP. To win the empathy of this vibrant community in Nima and to consolidate power the coup leaders allowed those who had taken their compensation package to remain in Nima and to keep it. How has the lot of the people of Nima and Madina changed? Now, here was the vision of the Osagyefo Dr. In those days these areas were considered way outside of Accra central. From the University of Professional Studies UPS junction to Ritz junction into the beginning of the Ashaley Botwe turning right to Adjiringano was the massive Madina township which included the new Madina low-cost housing estates for salaried government employees. The plan included everything. From schools, polytechnic, hospitals, community parks, banks, etc. That is the land between Ritz junction and current Adenta. The Aviation city was to serve both the new airport planned for Prampram and the Accra airport with a new Aviation Tower and air defence monitoring systems. As part of the plan, there was to be built direct high-speed rail lines to the Accra and Prampram airports, 10 and 20 minutes journey respectively. Disloyal opposition abandoned this visionary project but the plans are still in the pigeon holes of the Town and Country Planning. Some Party members in Parliament pursue a course of conduct in direct contradiction of our Party aims. They are tending, by virtue of their functions and positions, to become a separate social group aiming to become a new ruling class of self-seekers and careerists. They must either give up their business interests or quit the Party. Nkrumah went on to warn against an ostentatious living, and laid down a code of behaviour for those who did not own businesses, but whose outlook and aspirations were elitist. You will sleep soundly if you boldly tackle the cancer of corruption that has infested all areas of national life.

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Chapter 8 : Syrian coup d'État - Wikipedia

The sequence show Nkrumah in Peking on arrival in Peking, having learned of the successful coup, and also scenes from Accra, including the toppled statue of Nkrumah that stood out the front of.

Chapter 9 : Coup: The last of the plotters dies - blog.quintoapp.com

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