



# NEW ERA

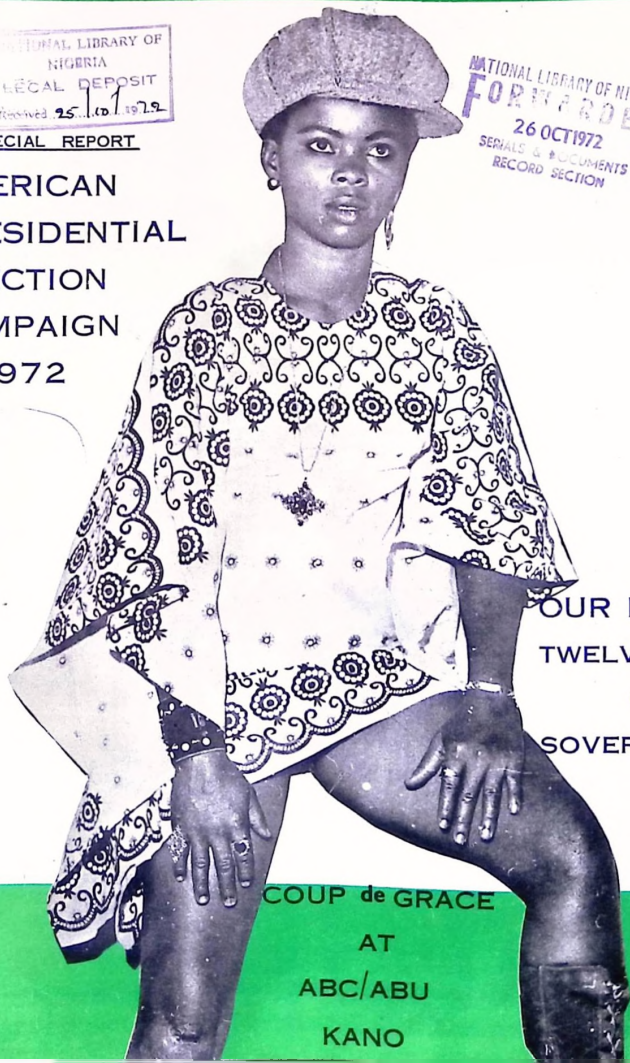
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SPECIAL REPORT

AMERICAN  
PRESIDENTIAL  
ELECTION  
CAMPAIGN  
1972

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OF  
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## HIGHLIGHTS

### SPECIAL REPORT

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL  
ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN 1972

THE "BLOODY OLYMPICS"  
IN MUNICH

OUR NATION  
TWELVE YEARS OF  
SOVEREIGNTY

THE 'SNAIL BABY'

GREAT FOOTBALLERS IN  
WORLD SOCCER HISTORY  
THE LAST INSTALMENT  
AND  
OTHER INTERESTING  
ARTICLES

## NEW ERA MAGAZINE

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### **COVER GIRL**



# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hail Idi Amin

Hitlerite Idi Amin

BRUTAL

LAND LORDS

IN

KANO

STATE

Uganda's President Idi Amin has taken a radical and progressive approach to the problems of his country. His expulsion of the British Asians who have been plundering Uganda's economy is a welcome step to all those who want to see economic independence in Africa. We hail Idi Amin in his endeavours to make Uganda a land for Ugandans.

Idi Amin's frequent out-burst should cause revulsion to all decent citizens who believe in diplomatic channel as a way of solving international problems. That President Amin supports Hitler's genocide indicates that the ex-heavyweight boxer is innocent of the realities of life. And when such innocence befalls a country's president, there is only one reward to expect—downfall.

Tripoli

TANKO AHMED

Surulere

TONY ONYEDIN

## UNDIPLOMATIC AND IRRESPONSIBLE

Uganda's president Idi Amin has made the most undiplomatic, and irresponsible statement ever made by a Head of State this century.

On the 12th of September, 1972, President Amin sent a cablegram to the United Nations Secretary—General, Kurt Waldheim and heartless enough, to the Israeli Prime Minister, Golda Meir in which he wrote, "Germany is the right place where, when Hitler was the Prime minister (chancellor) and supreme commander he burnt over six million Jews."

This, he continued was because Hitler and all German people knew that Israelis were not people who were working in the interest of the people of the world and that was why they burnt the Israelis alive with gas on the soil of Germany.

The Arabs have been pursuing their cause but they have never said that they approved of Hitler's atrocities. Although we think the Palestinians deserve to be given back their land, we do not think that Idi Amin's latest pronouncements will do the Arab cause any good.

Calling on the UN to remove the Israelis from the world body is as far as we know, not the immediate Arab demand. Yasser Arafat must have felt embarrassed at Amin's statement. Yet he is wearing the injustice to the Palestinians nearest to his heart. There is no  
Dear Sir,

### NOTICE TO QUIT

I hereby, as solicitor to your landlords, Bayajida Amenity Trading Company Limited, Kano, and on their behalf give you notice to quit and deliver up possession of the two rooms in the premises situate at No. 6, Russel Avenue, Sabor Bari, Kano, which you hold of them as tenant thereof on 30th September, 1972, next.

Dated the 30th day of August, 1972.

Notice to quit

doubt that the Arabs would rather fight their cause according to the dictates of their consciences, than have statements made on their behalf which would dampen support for their struggle.

The people of Germany must have developed instant cold-sweat on hearing Idi Amin's loose talk.

Africans support any struggle against injustice past or present and this is why most Africans will shake their heads in strong disapproval at these very unsatisfactory comments in support of Adolf Hitler. On behalf of Idi Amin, we apologise to mankind!

President Amin is drifting helplessly in a violent wave and he should be careful otherwise he will sink. Amin's supporters are all caught in a web of circumstance.

From his present behaviour, one feels compelled to think that there is serious need to watch this man very closely.

Such perverse statements could bring about conflict especially if they are made by a Head of State.

President Amin should know that by his uncouth behaviour and rough political pronouncements, he paves the way for imperialists to decide his fate in Uganda. Big Brother take it easy.  
Nairobi TOM and JACK

The attached letter is a Quit Notice given to tenants of 6 Russel Avenue Kano, by Bayajida Amenity Trading Company through their lawyer based in Kano. From the contents of the letter, no reason was given for their action toward over fifteen tenants with not less than sixty dependants. From the housing situation in Kano, we will hardly find accommodation elsewhere at such a short notice. Some persons have been in search of modest accommodation for the past six months without any success. This house was recently handed over to the owner, who in turn, sold it to Bayajida Amenity Trading Company.

It has been the practice of most landlords in Kano to quit the tenants whenever they bought any abandoned house in order to charge new tenants between six months to one year's exorbitant rent in advance.

These landlords who usually direct their brutal action toward the have-not of the state have failed to understand that such action can go a long way to making life intolerable for people in the low income group. The state government should please help.

We have been given 30 days to quit the house and where we fail to do so we are sure we cannot secure accommodation, the lawyer will take us to court. There have been speculations that 10 rooms would be let out to women lodge at £1 per night. While Nigeria is eradicating prostitution some people are still blissing the trade.

This is awful!

Delegates were sent to the director Bayajida Amenity Trading Company Kano, and the lawyer to find a way resolving this matter but our approach was turned down. Now we are left to the mercy of God, Authority and the press which represent public opinion

Kano

B. I. AUI

# IN DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

'While we condemn violation of human rights in South Africa and elsewhere, we must point out that we watch with a heavy heart; the bizarre activities in some African States which, no doubt, amount to disrespect for human dignity. President Bokassa's way of dispensing justice is obnoxious for there are accepted standards of dealing with offenders who, not withstanding, are human beings.'

THERE cannot be meaningful democracy in any State where there is violation or utter neglect of fundamental human rights. Respect for human dignity demands that those, who wield executive power in any State, do not arbitrarily infringe upon the natural rights of their citizens.

The idea that Human Rights should be fully respected has dominated the political and religious thought of humanists throughout history. Natural rights were believed to have been derived from natural law that 'ruled the Universe'. In their devastating criticism of Hellenistic tyranny, the Stoics declared a belief in a natural law ruling over God as well as men, which they thought directed what must be done and forbade what must not be done and was the standard of what was just and that which was unjust.

This line of thinking gained acceptance even among the ideologues of monarchy in the middle ages. The French jurist, Bodin, supported the view that the acts of the sovereign must be bound in his relation to his subjects by the laws of God and nature. Michael Locke outlined certain natural rights e.g. the right to live, the right to own property and individual liberty, which rulers, bound by natural law were bound to recognise. The French revolutionaries, after deposing their King, introduced fundamental principles in their declaration of Human Rights, which held that men were born free and equal in rights and that the purpose of political association is the confirmation of the natural and inalienable rights of man. These rights include the right of security and resistance of oppression.

They stressed in particular freedom of the press, of religion and freedom from arbitrary arrest. All these principles form the cornerstone of all constitutions, although, in some fascist and apartheid-orientated States, they exist only in print and are paid mere lipservice like in South Africa, Rhodesia, and Portugal.

The essence of legal guarantee for respect of human rights is to safeguard the non-violation of these rights and to remedy situations, where such violations have already occurred.

When one investigates, examines and considers the legal conditions which exist in the world for the observance of fundamental human rights, it becomes depressingly evident that minor considerations like race, creed, philosophical convictions, still make nations and some people practice segregation and discrimination.

Where such practices receive Government approval or tacit connivance, the situation degenerates considerably. Racial discrimination and segregation in the USA, South Africa, and Rhodesia; race-consciousness in Britain, Uganda and in the Middle East, all these weaken those institutions and principles of justice which are considered minimal to the assurance of human rights and the dignity of man.

The human being, to whose ingenuity there appears to be no end, deserves humane treatment and it stands to reason that reasons such as race, religion, sex or other factors do not afford a proper basis for making a distinction between God's creatures.

Discriminatory legislation in South Africa, based on colour, exists to the detriment of fundamental human rights of large sections of the African population. This is against the norms of natural law.

The only way to fight injustice against humanity is to adopt a non-compromise attitude toward undemocratic and fascist States.

In doing so, concerted action is necessary. African Governments should carefully examine the stand of any Government on race relations before gauging the cordiality with which to treat with it. We are opposed to gross injustice and this is why we are against any form of dialogue with South Africa and Portugal. We cannot gloat over the shameful acts of governments that exercise an oppressive sway over their citizens because of the colour of their skins.

While we condemn violation of human rights in South Africa and elsewhere, we must point out that we watch with a heavy heart, the bizarre activities in some African States which, no doubt, amount to disrespect for human dignity. President Bokassa's way of dispensing justice is obnoxious for there are accepted standards of dealing with offenders who, not withstanding, are human beings.

Clubbing thieves with intent to maim, and exhibiting the bodies of dead people for public applause is sadism par excellence.

It must be said that such practices weaken the African case when we agitate for respect for human dignity. It is not enough to adopt punitive measures against offenders, what is necessary is to create economic opportunities for the population, so that they may have viable means of livelihood. When such opportunities exist and truant do not wish to engage in the economic process, then the Government has a case in being harsh with offenders.

African Governments should show unlimited restraint toward political opponents who are opposed to them: purely on philosophical grounds. Clamping down on political opponents and throwing them into jail is intolerance and such actions slowly but surely lead to more serious crises. Very often, political crisis and tribal wars, result in men and women fleeing their homes, creating refugee problems.

It is violation of human rights to create refugee situations because it is the helpless citizen, who has nothing to gain from political power-struggle, that suffers most. He becomes the refugee. He loses his property and is in the end exposed to disease.

Africans must realise in good time, the devastating nature of ideological conflicts caused by the claim of monopoly of the truth by both "capitalists and communists." Ideological wars are bloody and last long like the war in Indo-China; the in-fighting within communist states against capitalist-orientated elements; the oppressive war within South Africa, aimed at suppressing, as it is claimed, communism, the brutal police actions against leftists and Maxists the USA, the ideological war in Korea in the 50's, the ideological war in Chile, which is imminent, and others.

Protagonists of both ideologies devise inhuman methods to keep their ideological rivals in check. Once the socialists come to power they use force to neutralise or wipe off non-conformists and as long as the capitalists remain in power they use confidential letters, secret files and intelligence reports to kill off the actions of socialists or critics who are usually referred to in Britain, for example, as "security risks", rebels and agitators.

These repressive measures are used in many States, no matter the party in power. Some say, it is a necessary evil which accompanies political power-struggle in a society.

Whatever the case, political and racial considerations should not be permitted to curtail fundamental human rights. It is the duty of every Government to ensure adequate respect for human dignity.

# OUR NATION! 12 YEARS OF SOVEREIGNTY



BY EAGLE CHINAGOROM

**WHAT** are our national ideals? Have we any ideals at all? I think we have, and in this regard I think all of us are agreed. We believe in the principles and practice of liberal democracy. We believe in individual freedom and in the rule of law. We believe in the inalienable right of every people of whatever race or clan to political independence and self determination. We believe in the equality and brotherhood of all mankind and in the equality of opportunity for all our people and in their welfare and happiness.

"These are ideals Mr. Speaker. Our aspirations are to do all that lies in our power to translate these noble and undying ideals into realities both at home and abroad with all the speed we can muster.

"Problems will arise from time to time and those problems can only be solved if we have a correct ideological re-orientation

and if we know precisely what our ideals are. Our problems must be followed squarely. Our first duty, of course is to Nigeria and the interest of our people must be closely watched. Then the next is the interest of the African people, and last the interest of the World in general." Address by Chief Obafemi Awolowo during one of the debates in Nigeria's post-independence first parliamentary session on 10th of November, 1960.

Independent Nigeria is twelve years old on October, 1 1972. Those undying words of Chief Obafemi Awolowo in the parliament building are today reverberating across the corridors of this nation. Since the lowering of the Union Jack in Nigeria, the nation has gone through some great and sudden changes. It has witnessed a period of political tantrums and theatricals in our first Republic. The discretion of that era awaits judgement on the dock of history.

This nation has seen the upheavals and the uncertainty of 1966; it has survived disintegration, has been forged together by war and has gained maturity from the experience.

1970 heralded a post-war Nigeria.

The end of the civil war brought the task of rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation. The extent to which our country has progressed in this task has won the admiration of both our detractors and our friends.

On one side of the balance sheet, the social maladies which strangled our first republic are still a cancer in our social fabric. Corruption, ostentation and sectarianism are still prevalent in our society. As if these ills were not enough for a country, armed robbery and kidnapping have geared up their venoms.



GENERAL GOWON



Late Prince Minister Alhaji  
Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

By July 1972, it was estimated that about 156 Nigerian armed robbers were publicly executed since the end of the civil war in January 1970. The crest of kidnapping and "hit-and-run" suspected kidnapers is now rising to a new decline as at its zenith. The age-long venerable profession of prostitution now holds an attraction for more people. There is much disrespect for marriage and more cases of divorce.

On the other hand, we have come a long way from 1960. On the eve of independence, one of our national ambitions was that in the process, the majority of the key posts and top posts in all our industries and commercial houses should be manned by Nigerian technicians and managerial experts. Today, we have gone a long way in achieving that. The nation has evolved a four-year development plan aimed at making Nigeria, A great economic force;  
A united strong and self-reliant nation;  
A just and egalitarian society;  
A land of equal opportunities for all citizens;  
A free and democratic society;  
The successful fight for national survival and the creation of twelve states are landmarks in the nation's history.

We are fast developing our industrial growth and achieving the "progressive indigenisation of businesses and the development of native capitalism."

Our revenue allocation principles have been revised and placed on a stronger footing. Nigeria has taken a radical approach to petroleum affairs and consequently our 'black gold' has brought a remarkable upsurge in the country's economy.

On the international plane, there is an evidence of a marked reduction in the foreign government influence in the conduct of Nigerian affairs. There are many "Nigerians of eminent qualifications in diplomacy and state-craft who now carry on our national affairs."

We have been playing our requisite roles as members of the United Nations Organisation. We have given profound support to our African brothers struggling



Late Major-General J.T.U. Aguiyi Ironsi



Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

to free themselves from the yoke of colonialism and racial discrimination.

On education, the nation's steps have been practical enough. A campaign against illiteracy has brought tremendous results.

Institutions of higher learning are to be developed and controlled by the government. Pre-independent Nigeria did not offer much encouragement to the womenfolk. Today, there is complete enfranchisement and encouragement to the women in all fields, and the reward is that they have joined hands with their men-folk in seeing Nigeria stride along to her goal.

By 1976, the military rulers will hand power back to a civilian government. The Head of State has enumerated the issues which the Military regime will tackle before the end of its interregnum. As Nigeria moves along confidently, her citizens remain guided by the words spoken by General Gowon



Chief Obafemi Awolowo

during his historic visit to the East Central State in January 1971. The Head of State advised: "We all stand to benefit most by this country remaining one, united and strong. We must therefore learn to live with one another in peace and harmony.

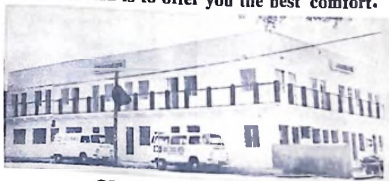
"We can only succeed in this when we abandon and are seen to abandon clan-nishness, tribalism, selfishness and begin to appreciate one another's rights, customs and traditions.

"We must always remember that we need this nation just as much as it needs us. But we need the nation most. We should, therefore, always place the interests of the nation above our own interests or those of our areas of origin".

Independent Nigeria is twelve years old.  
Long May This Nation Live!!



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# NIGERIAN YOUTHS, WHICH WAY AFTER 12 YEARS?

By  
EAGLE CHINAGOROM

THE most uncertain asset Nigeria has today is her youths (our future leaders). Unbiased Nigerians must have noted that our present society is drifting further away from the shores of virtue and patriotic awareness. Lamentably, our youths are rowing the boat.

It is also baffling to know that our leaders and the information media have shown indifference to this moral decline.

The youths, as Nigeria's future leaders, are neither being directed nor can they find a direction for themselves. Today, they seem to be drifting without purpose or stature. There is hardly any foundation upon which they can be moulded; they themselves cannot even build one. This is our present dilemma. But then who realises that it exists.

After tasting the bitterness of pre-war unpatriotic rigmorales by our erstwhile politicians, today's Nigeria ought to emerge as a nation tempered by war and jolted into national awareness by experiences of war. But the trend today shows Nigeria as a nation where materialism has become our article of faith. Social evils embodying kidnapping, gangsterism, prostitution, armed robbery, bribery and corruption are now part of our system. The experiences of our pre-war independent Nigeria have shown us that a nation built on a foundation which is devoid

of explicit ideology and goal is a nation doomed to stagnation and decay.

Our first republic was in a haste. Our society was lost in a race of lust, greed shallow sentimental values. We paid deaf ears to the creed enunciated in our anthem. In return, we pursued the path of materialism and waved adieu to patriotic ideals.

Our ancestral history has shown that we did not inherit greed and ostentatious living. We only embraced them when we abandoned our quest for righteousness.

It took us many years of anguish and uncertainty, many months of turmoil and war, plus the blood of our old and young to realise the extent of our selfishness.

With the end of the civil war, there emerged a challenge to all sons and daughters of this country. It is a challenge on the paths of reason and realism. It is also a challenge to the youths of this country on whom rests the mantle of leading Nigeria along these paths. The leaders of the nation and the information media are not excluded from this challenge

Two years after the war and about four years to the end of the military interregnum, let us examine how far we

have gone in meeting this challenge. Our information media have failed to flash-light the need for a psycho-physical rebirth of our society. They have failed to direct the masses to the fundamental issues facing the nation. Even some sections of the press have resurrected the post-independent notion of man's infallibility. Our leaders of today have carried out some reforms and developments which history will not fail to record. But Nigeria is yet to be bridled of the bigotry, the greed, the arrogance, the iniquities and inequities which accompanied us in our journey through the first republic.

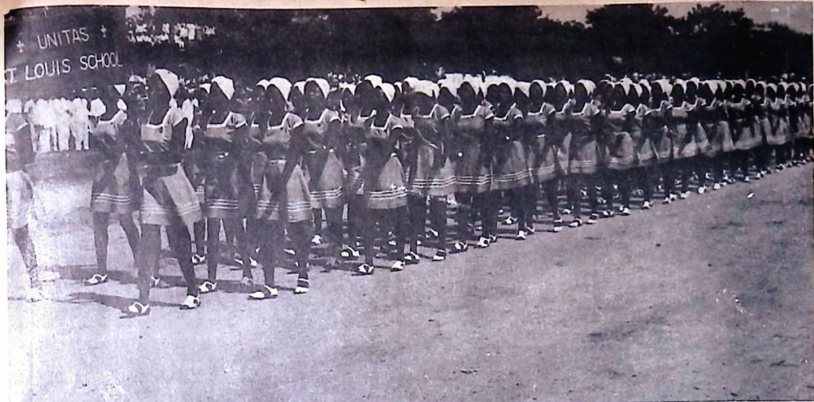
More importantly, the leaders of tomorrow are yet to be imbued with a patriotic ideology, so that on receiving the torch of this nation, they will not duplicate the malpractices of the past.

It is a common knowledge that without solid foundation, a national bloom of a century could be extinguished by a year's mishandling of the country's affairs.

Looking at the average young Nigerian, we are aware that his major drawback today is ignorance. He knows next to nothing about his country, its government, its politics, its social and economic problems. His deficiency is even more pronounced in the meagre knowledge he



Nigerian Undergraduates Looking forward to the nation's promise.



*School girls on National Day parade. Can they become Nigeria's Golda Meirs and Indira Ghandis?*

has about the world beyond the Nigerian boundaries.

This being the case, he has neither vision nor feeling for the ideal Nigeria he will like to see come into being.

In the absence of adequate orientation, a vacuum has ensued and to fill this vacuum today's youth has not sought faith in what is good for our country and our posterity. In his ignorance, he has no interest in the squabbles in Indo-China and the Indian sub-continent. He is rarely mindful of Rhodesia or the Shanghai communique of President Nixon and Premier Chou En Lai. Rather, the youth has plunged into the morass of egotism.

Uninformed, the youth is unaware that this nation has a goal; uninformed, his scanty knowledge of politics is based on what he learnt from the first republic; and since no pains have been taken to inform him, he looks forward to "what his country can do for him and not what he can do for his country."

But who will blame the youth whose early days were spent in an era when men were deified because of their selfishness and materialism; whose knowledge of greatness was derived from what our information media, experts in deification taught him?

If Nigeria is to avoid the repetition of Ghana's past experiences, we shall start now to instil the spirit of national belonging and patriotism in our youths. We must ingeminate in them the seeds of moral excellence which will eschew all forms of tribalism, nepotism and sectarianism.

A campaign must be launched to demassalinise our girls since we are not Empress Valeria Messalina's Rome of 48 B.C. Then was the era when Rome revelled in sexual extravaganzas.

Today's world is a place where women match their men counterparts in brain and brawn. There are the Indira Ghandis, the Golda Meirs, the Srimavo Bandaranaiques, the Angela Davies and of course the world's first space woman Lieutenant

Colonel Valentina Nikolayeva Tereshkovas. The notion of "Using what I have to get what I need" is now obsolete. We all owe it to our ancestors to preserve intact those virtues which they have delivered to our care; we owe it to our posterity to bequeath to them a legacy which will stand the test of time and to chisel this legacy in a shape that will prevent a recrudescence of Nigeria's turbulent past.

It rests on the youths, our future leaders, to rededicate themselves to the cause of this nation. If Nigeria's dream comes through, as I am optimistic it will, the nation's glory will linger on the breeze which caresses the grave-yards of those who suffered and died for this country. It rests on the present youngmen and the children in their thousands, who, someday, will hold high the banner of this nation to be prepared to bear this mantle. The future of Nigeria has a promise and this promise has a glory which will continue to nourish the faith of all who will continue to serve this nation. □ □ □



*Uninformed, these youths are unaware that Nigeria has a goal.*

## SPECIAL REPORT

# THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CHARACTER

BY



DR OMOH ESIEMOKAI

NO-ONE can judge without criticism the true nature of the American national character. The only time one can attempt doing this, is during the US elections. The reason being that this is about the period when that which makes the Americans unique becomes very transparent—American satire. It reaches its depths and is more often than not, very pungent. American satire dominates, to some extent, the American way of life.

It has become a tradition as can be seen from American literature. It matters little whether the piece of writing is by Mark Twain or Art Buchwald and it does not really matter whether the subject is political or otherwise, it always reflects the American national character, with its biting humour which makes American satire irresistible and at times, formidable. Although lack of self-examination in some of her international involvements has brought the wrath of the world upon America she has managed to rise above it.

### American Electioneering Campaign.

The American electioneering campaign is on top gear. Apart from the effect of a constitutional amendment (the twenty-sixth) which has made it possible for eighteen-year-olds to cast their votes, there are other new and notable things too. No presidential candidate should spend more than 14 million dollars and there are more active campaigns for the vice-presidential nominations than before.

There are more women as convention delegates, which goes to show that the

message of Kate Miller has rocked the Capitol. Good luck to Shirley! The journey to the White House is as expensive and dangerous as a journey to the Moon. To quote James P. Thurber jnr. "the fight for the presidency is not a challenge for anyone who is frail, lazy, thin-skinned, erratic or unconvincing. It is no race for the very old or the young. It is not a contest to be undertaken lightly, because success requires huge outlays of energy and time, prolonged and penetrating exposure to the public eye under the lash of a frequently insolent and provocative press." What makes the press provocative is the American attitude. The press is wholly indifferent to the person of its attack and the public believes that the politician is not being ridiculed except in fun and in the national interest!

One thing is remarkable about the American national character and that is, most Americans believe that their country is "the sweetest and fairest thing in all the world" and that their form of government is the finest under the sun. This is perhaps why elections in America are attended to as if to a national emergency.

It is from such belief that Americans draw the strength to withstand the strains of the period. From the primary elections and state conventions to the inauguration of a new President, seven nerve-breaking months stand in between. One wonders what remains of the new President after the ordeal. Whoever becomes the next President of God's Own Country, let him be wise for upon his sanity, depends the lives of many of God's children.



REPUBLICAN TEAM—Vice President Spiro Agnew (left) and President Richard Nixon wave to delegates at the Republican Party National Convention in Miami Beach, Florida after being nominated as the party's candidate for re-election in 1972.

# AMERICA'S 1972 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS CAMPAIGN

## PROFILE OF SARGENT SHRIVER DEMOCRATS' VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

(BY RICHARD P. WILSON)



MR SARGENT SHRIVER  
Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate

SENATOR George McGovern's choice as his running mate in the 1-72 U.S. election campaign is a personable, politically liberal and reputedly tough administrator with an upper-class upbringing who has won success as a government executive, ambassador, businessman and lawyer, but who at 56 has yet to hold elective office.

Robert Sargent Shriver, junior, brother-in-law of Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, agreed to be the Democratic candidate for Vice-president after at least six others including Senator Kennedy, turned down the opportunity following the withdrawal of Senator Thomas Eagleton as the nominee. Others reportedly included Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, and Governor Reubin Askew of Florida. Last to decline was Senator Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the party's 1968 Vice-presidential nominee and presidential frontrunner early this year.

Mr. Shriver's selection was generally hailed by political observers among the democrats.

When President Kennedy named him

his Peace Corps Director and gave him the task of winning legislative approval of the program, Mr. Shriver's energetic lobbying and persuasive appearances before Congressional Committees did much to make the Peace Corps one of the Kennedy administration's lasting achievements. The President described his brother-in-law then as "the most effective lobbyist on the Washington scene."

After President Kennedy's death, Mr. Shriver stayed on in government. President Johnson named him his Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, in effect his commander of the "war against poverty."

In 1968 President Johnson sent Mr. Shriver to Paris as his ambassador. A few months after the Democrats lost the White House he returned to Maryland, hoping to become a candidate for that State's Governorship, but unfavorable public opinion polls killed his first hopes for elective office.

There is general confidence at McGovern headquarters that the Shriver candidacy will be an asset in coming from behind.

THE personalities of the candidates for the United States's two top offices are of less importance this year than are their beliefs. In some matters—improved relations with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China, for instance—there is little difference in the positions of President Nixon and Senator McGovern.

On the war in Vietnam and such domestic matters as taxation and busing, there is a wide difference. In short, the 1972 elections present the American people with the opportunity for a choice, not an echo, to borrow a phrase from Senator Barry Goldwater's 1964 Republican campaign for the presidency.

The matter is complicated as usual by the acknowledgement that not every voter endorses every single policy his candidate espouses.

The chief foreign policy issue is the war in Vietnam. Senator McGovern favours an immediate pull-out of American troops. President Nixon is continuing to withdraw U.S. combat troops while pressing for negotiations that will lead to the release of all prisoners of war, followed by an internationally supervised cease fire and the withdrawal of all American forces.

Senator McGovern stressed the Vietnam war so strongly in the early part of his efforts to secure the democratic nomination that he was for a long time labeled a one-issue candidate. Later, he broadened his approach to include defense spending and domestic economic issues.

Some of the McGovern economic policies

are undergoing a clarification as he works out their details with his economic advisers. His original call for a grant of 1,000 dollars annually for each American is now tentatively pegged as a tax credit instead, but his emphasis remains a raise in taxes on big incomes and a reduction in taxes on small incomes.

Senator McGovern also favours more federal programs to reduce unemployment, in part to offset the reduction in defence spending he advocates.

President Nixon would continue spending for defence at the level he has projected, and hold down any substantial increase in domestic spending. In a special message to Congress, he warned that any increase in spending above his budget plans would lead to inflation and or higher taxes. The President considers sharp inflation a chief peril to the nation's economic life.

There are other domestic differences between the two Presidential candidates. President Nixon has opposed busing of school children for the sole purpose of 1972 U.S. Elections achieving racial balance. Senator McGovern favours the use of busing as one, but not the only, tool toward integration.

These are only a few of the issues, but they are probably the most decisive ones, for the electorates as a whole.

Perhaps the issues themselves will be overtaken by events, as in the case of the Vietnam war, where even after this long time negotiations might bear some fruit.

# A CAMPAIGN ON THE ISSUES

BY

MARY SHERWOOD

# THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

By RICHARD P. WILSON

**'With unemployment still persisting, Mr. McGovern is the first senator to call for a federally guaranteed job for every able-bodied American who wants to work'.**

—George McGovern has spent much of his political campaign proving the experts wrong.

When he first announced he was seeking the democratic presidential nomination in January, 1971—the first contender to do so the general feeling among political observers was that U.S. Senator McGovern had no chance to win. He was, they said, relatively obscure, this unsuccessful veteran of the 1968 presidential nomination campaign.

Spearheading a relentless drive to win convention delegates' votes, Senator McGovern wound up the victor in ten of the 23 presidential primaries earlier this year and went on this week to capture the Democratic Party's 1972 presidential nomination at its national convention.

Senator McGovern, 49, soft-spoken son of a Midwest Methodist preacher, a former history-political science professor and a bomber pilot wounded in World War II, is a modest man, but a man of conviction. He can say: "I have faced hard issues directly. I think a candidate has to be able to demonstrate that he stood on the issues".

Generally considered among the nation's leading doctrinaire liberals and most zealous civil libertarians, Mr. McGovern announced his candidacy for the U.S. presidency January 18, 1971, the earliest started in 145 years. He did so with a statement stressing the conservative theme of a return "to the ideals in our founding documents"—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

"To just be competing for the centre of the road doesn't make sense, he said of his presidential primary plans to displace Maine Senator Edmund S. Muskie as Democratic front-runner. "To win I've got to do a better job (than Mr. Muskie) of defining the problem and offering solutions. To some, my solution may seem rather radical."

Liberal, conservative or radical, Senator McGovern has seldom hesitated to take firm and often unpopular stands on issue disturbing Americans. But too many Americans, conceded one McGovern campaign worker, seem to think Mr. McGovern is ahead of his time.

It was in September, 1963, when the antiwar movement seemed little more than a quixotic lost cause, that Senator McGovern made his first major speech opposing the U.S. role in South Vietnam. Today he says he would withdraw American troops from Vietnam, halt American bombing and end the war, pledging a safe return home of prisoners of war.

With Peking relations a prime U.S. foreign policy concern these days, Senator

McGovern can point to more than 20 years of advocating recognition of Communist China as the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people and advocating the Peking government's admission to the United Nations. Today he has renewed his long-standing call for placing trade with Mainland China on the same footing as trade with the Soviet Union.

With America's economic conversion from a war footing now a subject of urgent debate, Senator McGovern can recall his introduction in 1963 of the first bill to aid the transition to a full employment peacetime economy. This measure, re-introduced in 1970, provides for benefits to aerospace and other workers displaced by changing priorities.

With unemployment still persisting, Mr. McGovern is the first senator to call for a federally guaranteed job for every able-bodied American who wants to work.

With the Women's Liberation Movement becoming ever more vocal, Senator McGovern is the only Democratic presidential candidate to pledge that he will bring women into the Supreme Court.

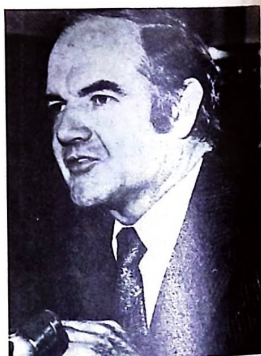
With the United States now in Phase Two of an economic controls programme, Senator McGovern can contend he was the first of the Democratic presidential hopefuls to call for a six-month freeze on wages, prices and dividends in concentrated industries to break the inflationary spiral.

With environmental pollution and ills of the cities looming ever larger in domestic politics, Senator McGovern is the first Democratic candidate to be specific in budget proposals, including at least 3,000 million dollars for urban mass transit systems and an equal amount for a massive attack on pollution.

George Stanley McGovern, a son of the South Dakota farmlands from birth, has a number of "firsts" in his political career. He was the first salaried organizer for the almost non-existent Democratic party in South Dakota 19 years ago. In 1956, he became the first Democrat elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from South Dakota in 20 years, serving two terms. In 1960, President John F. Kennedy named him his first Food For Peace Director, a good platform for a farm-state humanitarian, enabling him to channel food to the poor while getting rid of farm surpluses and thus endearing himself to liberals and conservatives alike. In 1962, he became the first Democrat elected to the U.S. Senate from South Dakota in 26 years. He was re-elected in 1968, maintaining throughout a consistently liberal voting record.

It was in 1968 that backers of the late Senator Robert Kennedy urged Senator McGovern to hold Mr. Kennedy's antiwar supporters together by running for the presidential nomination at the Democratic convention in Chicago. He lost to Hubert H. Humphrey, to whom he had been closer ideologically than to Senator Kennedy. But he received 146 1/2 votes, winding up third in the convention balloting behind Eugene J. McCarthy, then Senator from Minnesota.

In July 1970, aiming at the 1972 nomination, Senator McGovern opened a political campaign office separate from his senatorial office. He had to start running early, he



*The Democratic Presidential nominee  
Senator McGovern from South  
Dakota*

explains, because running on the issue takes longer than basing a campaign on charisma.

"I recognize," he says, "that I don't have flash, status or favoured position that might be desirable."

His backers agree. But they also agree with Mr. McGovern's wife, Eleanor, mother of their five children, when she describes the Senator as "gentle—with a backbone of steel."

Senator George McGovern has termed U.S. policy toward Africa "an important national priority," and he has been an advocate of self-determination and an end to racial injustice in Southern Africa.

Although Africa has not been an issue in the Democratic party's presidential campaign, both the party and Senator McGovern have expressed their views on African issues as they affect U.S. policy.

A section on Africa in the Democratic party platform says the United States must stand "for full political, civil and economic rights for black and other non-white peoples in Southern Africa."

The platform asserts, however, that the "focus of America's concern with Africa must be on economic and social development. It cites the need for more economic aid to Africa.

In a letter published in the March issue of Africa Report magazine, Senator McGovern recalled several statements he has made in support of African concerns.

The Senator has repeatedly opposed independence for Rhodesia without guarantees of civil rights for all citizens and progress toward majority rule. U.S. policy, he declared, should be based on "the best interests of the five million Africans of Rhodesia."

He also urged repeal of the U.S. sugar quota for South Africa.

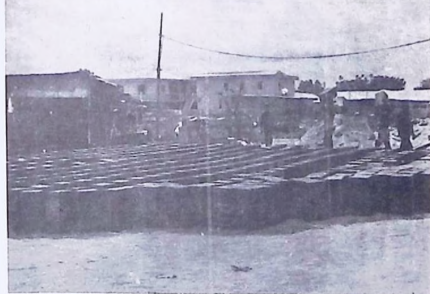
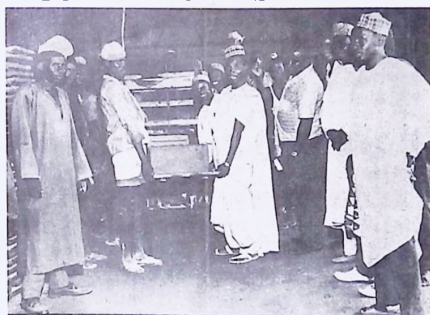
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# THE DEAD ISRAELI SPORTSMEN



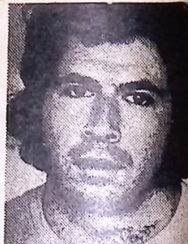
Mark Slavin, 18, a promising wrestler



Eliezer Halfin, 24, wrestler



Andre Spitzer, 27, Israel's coach



David Berger, 25, weight-lifter



Ze'ev Friedman, 28, weight-lifter



Joseph Romano, 32, top weight-lifting champion



Mashe Weinberg, 32, wrestling team coach



Amitzur Shapira, 40, Track & field coach



Yosef Gettfreund, 40, wrestling referee



Ya'acov Springer, 52, weight-lifter referee



Kehai Shortt, 52, shooting team coach

## THAT BLOODSHED AT MUNICH OLYMPICS

BY: WINI ASIKA

MENTION 'Munich' to any politician and his mind goes back to Neville Chamberlain, the pre-war British Prime Minister who went to Munich and after conferring with Adolf Hitler of Nazi Germany, came back chanting "We have gained peace in our time." Not long after Chamberlain's statement, Nazi Germany propelled the world into a hideous war.

To all students of the Olympic games chronology, Munich has been a reminder of the 1936 Berlin Olympic games when Adolf Hitler, then propagating his master race creed, had the worst of his many shocks in life. Contrary to what the Fuehrer led the Germans to believe, an American Negro, Jesse Owens turned out to be the super-star of the games held on German soil.

To the contemporary Jewish race, no generation of Jewish people will forget Munich. The spectre of the Hitlerite concentration camps and gas chambers is still vivid in the minds of those who survived to tell the tales. It was left for time to heal the wounds and for history to judge if Munich had been forgiven.

But Munich was still to go further in its stained history. This time, it shook the foundation of the only uncontaminated tenet for expressing world Friendship. The Olympic games had to shed tears in Munich.

### THE ATTACK

At about 4.30 a.m. on Tuesday, September 5, two German guards saw two groups of four people dressed in training kit

climbing the six-foot perimeter fence surrounding the village. The climbers had big bags with them. The guards apparently assumed they were athletes who had been out late and were arriving in an unconventional fashion. So, they did not pay them inquisitive attention.

The climbers made their way quickly to the three-storey block housing the Israeli officials and athletes. After a burst of gunshots, they forced two of the Israeli coaches to say where the rest of the team were. The coaches, thinking perhaps to overpower the gunmen, instead of taking them to the room where the fencers, marksmen swimmers, and athletes were sleeping, took them to the quarters of wrestlers and weight lifters.

The gunmen ordered the Israelis to leave in single file and go to the entrance of the building which can be approached by a car. Before reaching this point, one of the Israelis zig-zagged between pillars and escaped under automatic fire.

Some of the Israelis in other apartments of the building had escaped and informed the German police of the situation. Armed German police surrounded the place and cordoned off the immediate area. The body of an Israeli wrestling coach Moshe Weinberg was discovered. He had been shot three times at about 5.30 a.m. Another Israeli was also killed and nine others taken hostage while several others escaped. The gunmen were found to be members of the 'Black September' group, an Arab organisation which derived its name from the September 1970 war between Jordanian troops and the Palestinian Arabs.

#### The negotiations that failed

Before 9 a.m., the Munich police chief Herr Manfred Schreiber and the Mayor of the Olympic Village Herr Walther Troger were negotiating with the Arabs who demanded the release of 200 Arab prisoners held in Israel. Included in the Arabs list of those to be released are Kozo Okamoto: the Japanese gunman who is serving a life sentence in connexion with the massacre of Israelis and Puerto Ricans at Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, and two Arab nurses who participated in the hijacking of a Sabena airliner to Tel Aviv on May 8 and survived the Israeli rescue operation the following day.

The Arabs threatened to kill their hostages and commit suicide if their

demand was not met by twelve noon. This ultimatum was ignored by Israeli Prime Minister Mrs. Golda Meir.

The West German Chancellor Herr Willy Brandt appealed to the heads of all the Arab states to do all in their power to secure the release unharmed, of the hostages. During the day, ten West German Olympic organisers offered themselves as hostages in exchange for the Israeli team members. The Arabs declined this offer. The German government offered unlimited amount of money in exchange for the Israelis. This offer was also refused by the Arabs who demanded that they and their hostages be flown to Cairo.

#### The bloodshed at NATO base

The gunmen intended to make their getaway with their hostages in a Boeing 727 which was arranged to wait for them at Furstenfeldbruck North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) base some twenty miles from Munich.

About 10.30 p.m. the Arabs and their hostages arrived in two helicopters at the base. Before the rotor blades stopped, one terrorist from each aircraft jumped down and walked towards the Lufthansa plane waiting at the airbase. Two other terrorists dismounted from the helicopters ordering the pilot and co-pilot of each aircraft to get out and the gunmen beside the helicopters held the four crewmen as additional hostages.

The two Arabs who had gone to inspect the Lufthansa plane had finished their inspection. Satisfied that no police were lurking inside the plane, they began to return to the helicopters when halfway between the Lufthansa plane and the helicopters, German police snipers opened fire on them and other Arabs standing beside the helicopters. The Arabs realised they had been ambushed. A gunman used a hand grenade to blow up one of the helicopters with some Israeli hostages inside, while another gunman opened fire on the hostages in the other helicopter. The remaining gunmen opened fire indiscriminately at nearby buildings. When the shooting died down, a German policeman, five Arabs and all the Israeli hostages were dead. The remaining three Arab gunmen were captured.

PLEASE TURN OVER



Col. Gaddafi: He buried the dead Palestinians



Mrs Golda Meir: Refused to yield to the terrorists demand



King Hussein of Jordan: "abhorrent crime carried out by sick people who do not belong to humanity"



Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General: "A dastardly act and all the more shocking for having taken place at the Olympic games."



Willy Brandt: Many questions unanswered



Yassir Arafat: Leader of the Palestinian Movement



Avery Brundage: President, International Olympic Committee

The dead Israelis include: Zeev Friedman, David Berger and Joseph Romano, all weightlifters; Mark Slavin and Sliczer Halfin, wrestlers; Moshe Weinberg and J. Gottenfreund, Wrestling coach and wrestling referee; Amitzur Shapira, Athletic coach; Kehat Shorr, Marksmanship coach; Yacov Springer, Weightlifting referee.

The three captured Arabs carried papers in the names of Ebrahim Badran 20, Abd Es Kadi el Dnawy 21, and Samer Mohammed Abdullah 22. According to these documents, all three were students unmarried and lived recently in Jordan and Syria. The Olympic games were suspended.

**The Aftermath**

After the incident, the remaining members of the Israeli team left the Olympic village for home with the bodies of ten of their dead team-mates. The eleventh deadman David Beiger who recently emigrated to Israel was flown to his American parents home in Cleveland, Ohio. The Olympic games were resumed after a day's suspension.

The five dead Arabs were buried in Libya which offered to charter a plane to fly their bodies for burial.

The surviving Arab gunmen were charged with complicity in twelve murders and with seizing eleven hostages.

The Egyptian contingent withdrew from the Olympic and so did some Dutch athletes too.

Four of the Israelis killed by the gunmen received posthumous gold medals from the International Amateur wrestling Federation, but the medals were not Olympic golds.

Inquiries were set up in Bonn and Munich into the precise circumstances of the gun battle.

**World Reaction**

The news of the massacre produced shock and revulsion in many nations. King Hussein of Jordan described the attack as an "abhorrent crime carried out by sick minds who do not belong to humanity."

The United Nations' Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said the incident was a dastardly act and all the more shocking for having taken place at the Olympic games, which "represent one of man's oldest and noblest efforts to foster friendship, understanding and reconciliation among the peoples of all the world."

Other condemnations of the massacre came from America, Britain, Soviet Union, Israel, Canada, Mexico, Tanzania, and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation has disclaimed the "Black September group."

The gunmen meanwhile were regarded as martyrs in Libya, Cairo, Uganda and in some Arab countries.

Could the Olympic bloodshed have been avoided?

About two and a half million foreigners are working in West Germany and any foreign political organisation based in the country is allowed to operate freely. Among the foreigners are many Arabs.

During the Olympics, the German authorities were informed through Interpol and from intelligence sources of the possibility of an attack by Arab terrorists at the games. The Israelis also warned the Germans over the freedom of action that terrorist groups seemed to have in West Germany. In spite of all these, the Israelis do not appear to have been given special protection although their quarters were only 100 yards from the perimeter fence.

After the attack, why did the German authorities prefer an uncertain ambush with guns to using tear gas or nerve gas?

These are posers for Willy Brandt and the Germans, and lessons for all nations in a world where violence is used to achieve political ends.

Munich has left its mark in Olympic history. It is a mark of painful bloodshed.



# CHILDREN OF THE MONTH



Omlara Oshineye 1 year



Mohammed S. Ahmed 6 months



Rashidat Giwa 10 years



Miss Stella Abimbola Sholanke 10 years



Omyiwa Adelaja 1 year



Olufemi Koku 1 year



Omyeni Adeptan 6 months



Two friends: Zora F. Ahmed 4 years and B. E. S. Aloy 5 years

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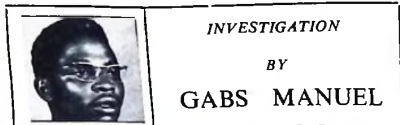
# VARSIITY ROMANCE

In the last four months, stories of kidnapping or attempted kidnapping have filled the air. The nation has been gripped with the attendant fear. But somewhere in the ancient and bustling city of Kano, the kidnapping is of a different shape.

At the Abdullahi Bayero College, Kano, an arm of the Ahmadu Bello University, students have begun a look-out for 'barayi yan mata' (girls' kidnappers). Girls kidnappers or snatchers have invaded the college campus. As a result of the invasion, the relationship between the acada girls (female undergraduates) and their male counterparts, if it cannot be said to be hostile it is far from being cordial. Mutual dislike coupled with petty jealousy has given birth to what could be described as a "sex war." The kidnappers have put fantastic prices on campus romance and the male undergrads are frowning at it.



United students inside the



INVESTIGATION

BY

GABS MANUEL

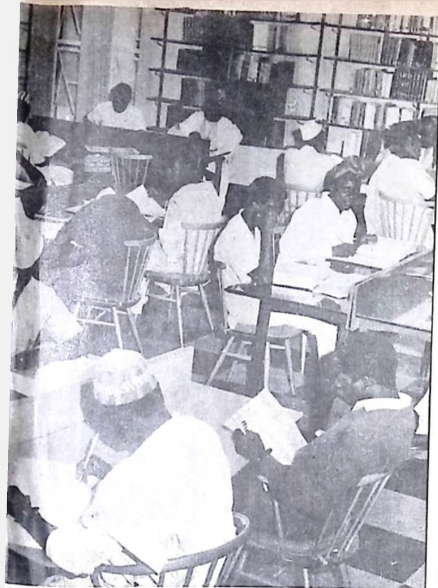
## COUP de GRACE AT ABC/ABU KANO

According to protesting male students, the 'haves' of the society have waged a relentless war against them. The target of the 'haves' are to kidnap the fine dames and leave the 'poor' students in misery. The fine dames used to be the exclusive reserves of the male students, but things have changed.

More financially powerful elements now sneak into the college campus through "the barbed-wires". They have lured the 'acada girls' with **b o u n d l e s s** gifts, piles of fivers, sleek shinning cars, and you will be surprised paid holidays to Europe!

In this society, where ostentatious living is a determinant of self sufficiency, which girl (money-makes-everything type) will not fall for the Beirut-shirted executives, dupes, liver flinging babas, swindlers, money-doublers, smugglers, pimps, and sycophants.

Now, the male students are pent-up with justifiable anger. They are protesting against "infiltration" by the 'haves'. They are bent on attacking these 'barayin yan mata.' It is generally accepted by the male students that the 'haves' of the society have successfully staged a Coup de Grace but a counter-coup is inevitable. The male students are planning a hostile attack on the 'infiltrators' but since the execution of their plans involves money and influence, one of the strategies now being employed by the boys is open denision and embarrassment. For in-



library. Coup de Grace outside it.



Dr. Ishaya Aduh, Vice-Chancellor ABU.  
Any solution to this problem?

stance, recently two acada girls walked past a group of male students standing at the basement of the college's library, obviously bent on making fun. As the girls swung their hips (like this and like that) the boys applauded and roars of 'na poi' greeted the girls.

#### Garland of Flowers

Another acada girl returned to the campus one Sunday evening after spending the weekend with her Alhaji lover. Immediately the boys caught a glimpse of the Alhaji's car, they rushed to form a guard-of-honour. As the girl came out of the sleek shinning limousine the boys honoured her with a garland of flowers.

As if that was not sufficient she was physically attacked and thoroughly beaten up. During the attack the girl's afro wig was used as a football. The girl, in her bid to free herself from the clutches of her attackers succeeded in hitting one of the boys.

The next morning, following this incident all the girls in the campus held an emergency meeting. At the meeting the girls declared a speech strike. The strike was still on when 'THE SPARK' (a students' publication) was being distributed in the campus. This special edition of 'THE SPARK' featured every thing that took place the previous night between the girl, her Alhaji lover and the male students.

#### Academic Exploitation

There was also the case of a girl who got one hundred pounds from her lover for "screw". It was understood that the girl was a virgin and she got the twenty fivers from her lover for 'breaking the thing.' When the story leaked, the girl was subjected to series of embarrassments. A student made a cartoon of the girl and her lover. The girl was kept miserable for the rest of her time in the campus.

A male student once beat up a girl in the campus for "academic exploitation." It happened that this boy had been helping the girl academically for a long time. One night as both of them were studying inside the college's library the boy requested for "the thing".

The girl flared up immediately and started to abuse the boy. "You are too small for me," said the girl.

Annoyed, the boy bounced on her like an angry lion. The girl reported the case to her parents and to the college's authority. The case, was however settled through the parents of the girl wanted to take the matter to police.

Investigations show that the girls too are determined to "do their thing" often with lovers outside the campus. They maintain that that is the only way their perennial problems can adequately be solved.

One girl said: "These students are poor. They can't cater for themselves how much more for additional problems from us.

"In fact we are helping them by looking beyond the campus for our lovers." Another female student condemned what she described as "stupid jealousy by the boys."

Another remarked: "I wonder how many of these jealous boys can afford the cost of a good weekend with a girl."

#### National Cake

From these statements one could see that it would be an uphill task if the boys wish to retrieve their girls. But the boys have their plans well laid out.

A protesting male student told me: "See, these girls are making a big mistake if they feel it is beneath them to befriend us. They may not realise the mistake now. I see these girls as a kind of national cake. Why do we have to worry? The cake is better shared, than eaten alone."

Another male student said: "These kidnappers of our girls will not be lynched but their lust will be contained, soon. Wait and see."

We are invading and we hope to see. But could these invaders of ABC campus not leave the girls alone to concentrate on their academic work? Some of the prominent invaders are loudest in spotlighting moral decadence among our youths.

# GREAT FOOTBALLERS IN WORLD SOCCER HISTORY

**ENGLISHMAN** Gordon Banks is the best goalkeeper in the World. This is the opinion held in many nations by many people including the Brazilian Pele. Pele's opinion came from his experience in the 1970 world cup match between England and Brazil. Brazilian right-winger Jairzinho had centred a ball into England's eighteen.

Pele reading the situation flawlessly rose in an elastic leap, arching his neck and back to get behind and above the ball. His header smashed down with

vicious certainty in a corner Pele thought was out of Bank's reach. As the ball flew off his head, Pele shouted 'Goal'. So did nearly every one else in the stadium.

But Gordon Banks hurled himself at an awful speed and incredibly diverted the ball over his crossbar. People believed the save was miraculous. Bobby Charlton of England said it was the greatest save he has seen in life. Pele could not believe his eyes. He muttered words to himself and stood a little while astonished by such a save. But to Gordon Banks, that was

only one of the many miraculous saves he has made in his soccer career.

Gordon Banks was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire in the year 1939. He started his football career with Sheffield Boys Club and later joined Chesterfield. In the summer of 1959, Leicester City bought Gordon Banks from Chesterfield for £6,000 and within twelve months, he was recognised as one of the finest goalkeepers in England. He played twice for England's under-23 years internationals and four times in foot ball league representative teams. He was a formidable force in 1961 and 1963 when Leicester City were runners-up in the English football Association Cup. In 1963, Gordon Banks played his first senior international match for England against Scotland.

In 1964, Leicester City won the English League Cup and Banks won a Cup-winners medal. His club was also the League Cup runners-up in 1965.

Then came the 1966 World Cup series held in England. Gordon Banks was magnificent. In the tussle for the quarter finals, England played against three nations and none of these could score against Gordon Banks. England drew with Uruguay 0-0 beat Mexico 2-0 and France 2-0. In the quarter-finals, Argentina fell 0-1 and England sent out Portugal 2-1 in the semi-final with Portugal's lone goal coming from a penalty kick taken by Eusebio.

England won the World Cup by defeating West Germany 4-2. England played six matches in the series and only three goals could enter Gordon Bank's net. Bank's ability lies in his dependability and his speed off line to check shots.

He is never nervous and has frustrated many opponents by falling on the ball like a blanket when the players were convinced they are teething up a chance on the edge of his penalty area. There were only five world-class goalkeepers in the 1966 World Cup series. They were Mazkiewicz of Uruguay, Romar of Argentina, Yashin of Russia, Iribair of Spain and of course, Gordon Banks of England who outshone all. Banks later left Leicester City for Stoke City. His meritorious services for England in the field of soccer earned him an O.B.E. award in 1970. England was knocked out of the 1970 World Cup series in Mexico when in the quarter-finals West Germany defeated them 3-2. Soccer pundits agree that the absence of Gordon Banks owing to stomach upset brought about that defeat.

Gordon Banks is still with Stoke City and England. He may still stay long enough to claim the World's best ever goalkeeper from Russia's 'Black Cat' Lev Yashin.

**FRANZ BECKENBAUER OF WEST GERMANY**



*Gordon Banks makes the great save from Pele in the World Cup series*



World Champions Brazil. Left to right top: Carlos Alberto, Brito, Piazza, Felix, Clodoaldo, Everaldo. Left to right bottom: Jairzinho, Rivelino, Tostao, Pele, Paulo Cesar

If there were to be an International Court for Football tactics, West Germany's Franz Beckenbauer would be its Chief Justice. In the field of soccer, he probes his opponents as if they were accused of football misappropriation.

So versed is this German in the art and strategy of attack, mid-field and defensive football that he has been acclaimed the most accomplished player in today's football. But Beckenbauer's soccer prowess did not end there. He has the flair, personal elegance and the spirit to drive his team-mates in moments of apparent despair. This was exemplified at Lenin Stadium on June 14, 1970 during the quarter-finals of the Mexico World Cup tournament between West Germany and England. Twenty minutes to full time, England were leading 2-0. The West Germans were despairing while England's players and supporters felt safe. But they had to reckon with the ingenuity of Franz Beckenbauer. He collected a ball, swerved to the right and from an inauspicious angle, shot from Peter Bonetti, England's goal keeper.

That was the incentive needed by the West Germans and they went on to defeat England 3-2 in extra time.

Midfield genius Franz Beckenbauer was born in Munich, West Germany in the year 1946. He has been a one-club man with Bayern Munich Football Club where he started his soccer career. For a long time, Beckenbauer's team lurked in the shadows of Munich's better known team-Uwe Seeler's Munich 1860.

The young Franz started his international career when he played for West Germany in the 1966 World Cup preliminaries. West Germany played him at inside right position against England at Wembley Stadium on February 23, 1966. He moved to the midfield in the later part of the World Cup series and

became a dominant force. In midfield, Beckenbauer's intelligent probing and readiness to join the attack was evident. He scored a goal each in West Germany's 5-0 humiliation of Switzerland and their 4-0 thrashing of Uruguay. In the semi-final of the World Cup, Beckenbauer's vital goal in their 2-1 victory sent the Russians out of the World Cup. In that competition, Franz formed a mid-field partnership with Helmut Haller and these two were responsible for nine of Germany's fifteen goals in the competition, a remarkable tally for mid-field players. From the 1966 World Cup, Beckenbauer's great potential matured rapidly. He was a driving force in West Germany's team that trounced Cyprus 12-0 in one of the qualifying matches of the 1970 Mexico World Cup series. The World witnessed his indomitable spirit when he played the extra-time of the semi-final match against Italy with his right arm held in sling across his chest. It was a thrilling and exciting match which ended 4-3 in favour of the Italians. Today, Franz Beckenbauer is at his peak. He is the greatest mid-field player in the soccer world. He has led his nation to become the European champions in a competition which saw West Germany conquer England 3-1, humbled Belgium 2-0 and thrashed Russia 3-0. Franz Beckenbauer has also led his club Bayern Munich out of obscurity and into limelight. Bayern Munich is today the best team in West Germany. It won the 1971-1972 German league championship with the best result in German League history.

Many Soccer Clubs all over the World are making bids to draw Beckenbauer into their teams but so far, they have failed. Many other clubs are hoping to produce Franz Beckenbauers in their teams. Till they succeed, football's greatest mid-field genius will remain a national treasure of West Germany.

#### GIACINTO FACCHETTI OF ITALY

Italian Football owes a lot to tall good-looking Giacinto Facchetti. So does the million dollar Italian Soccer Club, Internazionale Milan (InterMilan). It was Giacinto Facchetti who led Italy to become the Runners-up in the 1970 World Cup series in Mexico. It was he who in the 1965 European-Cup semifinal between InterMilan and Liverpool Club of England, left his full back position to score the decisive goal that won the match for InterMilan.

Giacinto Facchetti was born in Treviglio Bergamo, Italy. He started his soccer career with a local team C.S. Trevigiese. In 1960, he joined InterMilan Football Club. Internazionale Milan has been one of the strongest club sides in the world and in their chain of successes. This team won the Italian league championships in the seasons 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1965-1966. During this period it won the European Cup twice in 1963-1964, and 1964-1965. It also won the World Clubs Cup in 1965 and 1965. Inter Milan then boasted the strongest defence in World clubs football. They had great defenders like Burghignani and Facchetti and their forwards

included a Brazilian-Jair, two Spaniards-Piero and Suarez, and two Italians-Mazzola and Corso.

Facchetti is rated the best left-back in the World. Few defensive players can better his calmness when the pressure is strongest against his team. He has a remarkable ball control and accurate hard shots. His runs down the left wing or into the centre have brought many valuable goals for his side. In the 1965 Italian football season, Giacinto scored ten goals for his club, a very great achievement for a full-back.

He was about the only success in Italy's disastrous showings during the 1966 World Cup when they were beaten by North Korea.

In the qualifying rounds for the 1970 World Cup, Italy, captained by Facchetti trounced Wales 4-1 and East Germany 3-0. Italy's run of success continued in the finals Tussle at Mexico. It trounced Mexico 4-1 in the quarter-finals, sent out West Germany 4-3 in the semi-finals only to succumb 1-4 to Brazil in the finals.

Giacinto Facchetti is still a force in the soccer game and the Italian nation wishes him to remain so for long.



Franz Beckenbauer in action against Peru.

## MIRACLE OF THE CENTURY

# Ilorin House Wife Delivered of 'Snail Baby'.

**MOTHER:** I am the mother of the snail and I am happy to have been delivered of it.

**FATHER:** I hope government will do something about it.

**HERBALIST:** ..... with my many years of experience I have never heard of any case of unusual delivery like this one.

**PUBLIC:** This is a miracle.

At a lavish feasting, merrymaking christening ceremony which took place at the residence of Mr & Mrs Garuba Alabi, the snail received the names "Igbintayo Aremuosa Alabi."

STORY BY  
GABS MANUEL



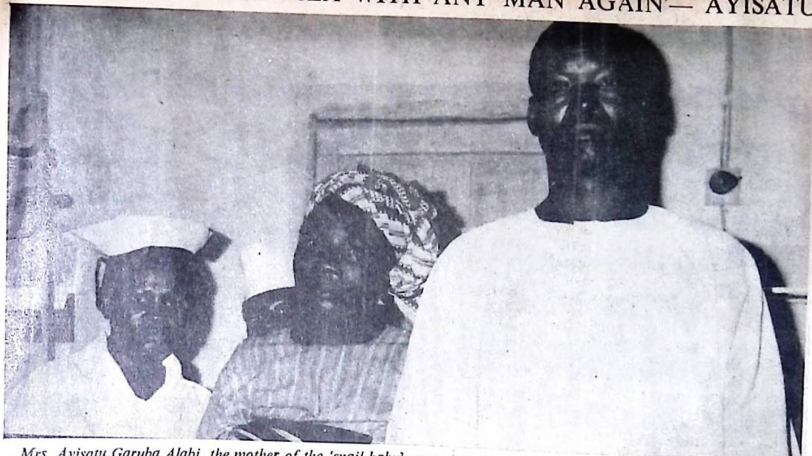
**T**HERE is a Yoruba reclote which runs thus: "A woman was happily married to her husband for several years without any issue. The situation became so embarrassing to both husband and wife that they decided to seek for the aid of the all-knowing and powerful medicineman.

snail and other condiments. These he brought. The concoction was prepared according to a formula only known to the medicine man.

Everything was put in a small pot for him to carry home to his wife but not without a warning. The warning was that no drop of the preparation should touch the man's mouth. Eager to taste the new-found conception-producing medicine, this man did not heed the

The Man, who made the approach, on narrating the plight to the medicine man was advised to bring some herbs, a lizard,

# I WILL NEVER HAVE SEX WITH ANY MAN AGAIN— AYISATU



Mrs. Ayisatu Garuba Alabi, the mother of the 'snail baby' poses for a photograph with the proprietor of the Ibukun Oluwa Maternity and his staff shortly after delivery.

warning and tasted the preparation.

The result? He was pregnant instead of his wife. The unusual had happened. A man had become pregnant. The surprising gaze of neighbours compelled the husband to return to the medicine man for relief."

But in Ilorin recently, the story took a different line. It was the mother of five who was pregnant in the normal way, but the new child at the end of the nine months period turned out to be a full fledged snail, and not a human being.

"I went through the normal family relation with my husband Garuba Alabi. For the first four months of my pregnancy everything was normal as expected of a pregnant woman."

In the fifth month, I started suspecting that I was not carrying a human being when I stopped noticing any kicking of a baby.

"The object inside me used to expand and move round every part of my stomach, causing me severe pains. I started to complain to my husband and to relatives.

Each time I complained of the unusual pains my husband would say that the expected baby would be a trouble-some one.

"At the ninth month of my pregnancy there was no sign of labour. I became very worried and decided to go for "pregnancy check-up" at the Ilorin General Hospital and Ade-Oyo Hospital, Ibadan. The result from both hospitals was negative.

Relatives and friends then advised me to try Ibukun Oluwa Maternity and dispensary, Ilorin.

"At the maternity I was admitted into the delivery ward. I stayed there for three days at the end of which I gave birth to a living snail.

"I'm the mother of the snail and I am delighted to have been delivered of it. I will not have sex with any man again. I'm alright with the ones I now have.

"I know evil doers had used certain supernatural power to change the natural child into a snail. I thank the Almighty Allah for my being alive and able to tell you this story."

When interviewed, the proprietor of Ibukun Oluwa Maternity and dispensary, Mr. Moses Awogbemi told me: "Ayisatu's delivery is quite unusual. My hands were shivering while helping Ayisatu to deliver the snail safely. After the delivery I developed serious fever but

recovered shortly after applying some herbs.

"The snail is now being preserved in a bottle containing a solution of water and secretions from Ayisatu's body.

"I am a herbalist but with my many years of experience I have never heard of any case of unusual delivery such as this one."

Mrs. Janet Osatimi was the nurse who was on morning duty on the day of the incident. Mrs. Osatimi told me: "This is a miracle. I could not believe my eyes when I saw a living snail instead of a baby. God is wonderful."

At a lavish feasting, merry-making christening ceremony which took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Garuba Alabi, the snail received the names "Igbintayo Aremuosa Alabi."

The snail and the mother are still living. The father, Garuba Alabi hopes the government would do something about it.

The belief in mumbo-jumbo is universal. Some believe that both good and bad could be conjured up through cosmospiritual powers.

Among Africans any unusual situation is often attributed to the influence of supernatural powers.



The snail baby, Igbintayo Alabi



Alhaji Usman Nagado

**NIGERIA'S** twelfth birthday has been celebrated. The nation has reviewed the lessons of the past, made great efforts to consolidate the guiding principles of the present, and is gloriously looking forward to the prospects of the future. Individually and collectively, the twelve states of this country have made their impact on the upsurge of our national growth.

As one of these states, Kano is striding along with its counterparts. With the exception of very few stagnant sectors, other aspects of Kano life are having marked developments.

Lamentably, one of these very few unprogressive sectors is sports. The history of sports in Kano reveals that the present Sport Commission is lackadaisical about football, the game that enshrined the name of Kano in Nigeria's sporting map when Kano became the first team to to remove the challenge Cup from Lagos

# Kano Sports Council And 'Nagado's Bombshell'

in the year 1953. That was nineteen years ago and since then, Kano has been unable to overtake the shadow of her glorious soccer past.

The apparent discrepancies in the sports commission were spotlighted by the former Vice-Chairman of Kano wing of the Nigeria Football Association (NFA) Alhaji Usman Nagado, in his letter of resignation. Oddly enough, there have been letters from many sport lovers in this state all supporting rather than regretting his action. These letters point to one fact, that the sports commission which was commissioned to boost sports in the state, is due for an overhauling. Alhaji Nagado's past activities in sports and his accusations against the sports hierarchy buttress this fact.

The name Usman Nagado is mentioned with reverence inside and outside Nigeria's sporting circle. He has left his footprints on the sand of football wherever he has been destined to reside. His active participation in this game dates from his days in Sierra Leone and Pakistan. On coming back to Nigeria, Alhaji Nagado became the chairman of Plateau Highlanders and later, the Chairman of Benue Plateau Sports Commission. It was a remorseful occasion for that state's sporting life when Usman was transferred to Kano.

His contributions while in office have been noteworthy and he is a patron of the Mighty Jets football Club of Jos.

In Kano, Alhaji Usman was the Vice-Chairman in two regimes of the States football Association. He served under Alhaji Sule Minjibir and on the dissolution of that association he came under Deputy Superintendent of Police, Zakan Andiri. Some weeks have gone since the resignation of Alhaji Nagado.

In his letter of resignation the Vice Chairman accused the Sports Council of mal-administration and indifference to the sports decline in the state. Much as many sport lovers in this state would have liked Usman Nagado to remain and root out the evils in the sports body, it has been hinted that the only effective force to purge the sports commission is the power-to-be.

The six million citizens of Kano state are yearning for a final solution to the present impasse. In an age when football is drawing fanatical followers in Nigeria and becoming a religion in Latin America, continued procrastination may be destructive. Kano needs in her sports council men who are as dynamic as the State's governor.

Our soccer past history is glorious. We want a more glorious future in the game of football.

## BOOK REVIEW

'THE AFRICAN NEWSROOM' is a manual on techniques of reporting, News editing, Sub editing, Photo editing and feature editing published for Africa by the International Press Institute, Zurich.

Editor:- Frank Barton, IPI African Programme Director.

Price:- Dollar 50 Cents post paid United States Currency or the equivalent (9s)

Skill can spell survival under pressure if African journalists can grasp the rudiments of their profession. This is why 'The African Newsroom'—first manual of practical journalism designed specifically for Africa is worth a place in every journalists' collection.

Literacy is spreading rapidly. This thus provide great opportunities to African journalists not merely to do better for themselves by selling more modern newspapers, but an opportunity to help the whole community toward a better life that will in turn, further increase literacy and speed the defeat of abject poverty.

What can help this to come about is the next question. The only answer is to assist newspapermen and women to improve their professional techniques so that they can produce better newspapers. The African Newsroom is not a beginner's book but rather one for the working journalist who wants to know more.

The manual correlates all functions of production of newspapers starting with reporting. As reporters are said to be writers of newspapers and the sub-editors make the papers, both are taught the mechanics by the manual. Say in case of interviewing—the main job of a reporter, the manual warns editors not to send an ordinary staff reporter unbriefed into any interview. It's his duty to provide as much reference material as he can and suggest some questions. A skilled interviewer is worth his salt and that's why a good interviewer, says the manual, should study his person and subject before he meets him. That will help melt the ice. The manual emphasises wise questioning and daubed 'misquotation' by a reporter as 'criminal' in journalism.

The manual then spotlights under sub editing how sub-editors make the news live with words, mechanics of planning page make-up, rules of good headlines and understanding the type. It stresses the importance of typography and says: "Every journalist worth the name should make it his duty to understand at the basic principles of typography. It is not enough to say that this is matter for the printers, or even for a reporter to say that type is something for the subs to worry about".

The manual teaches mechanics of page make-up and what to avoid in order to have a good attractive effect on pages "shop window" of a newspaper.

It teaches the use of photographs under photo editing. It stresses the importance of cropping and scaling adding: "It should never be said that there is no room for pictures. The Chinese proverb is still true today. One picture is worth a thousand words. This is particularly true for areas where there is high degree of illiteracy." The importance of briefing the cameraman

before assignment, supports the fact that photographers with genius are just as difficult to come by as reporters with genius. It says both technical and news value of picture should be of paramount importance when selecting photographs.

The manual also deals with feature writing, library and terms of the trade.

Untrained journalists who study the African Newsroom may have some difficulties in following some of the more specialised sections for example, the chapters dealing with page planning or cropping and scaling of pictures. This is not a book to read at one sitting. Rather, it is something to dip always; say as a reporter you are moved to the subs' desk or vice versa.

In fact, the manual teaches complete journalism—the type of a good all-round journalism Africa needs. It's aimed at the journalist though he may be a reporter, in an emergency can take his turn at the subs' desk, stand in for the news-editor and can turn out reasonable feature articles.

The 176-page manual has many pages of illustrations and sold at a non-profit price. It is produced as part of the International Press Institute's African programme which began in 1963. By 1968 it had provided training for more than 300 men and women (including this reviewer) from 18 countries and financed by the Ford Foundation of America.

BY:  
AJAYI MEMAIYETAN

THE DIRECTORS AND STAFF OF

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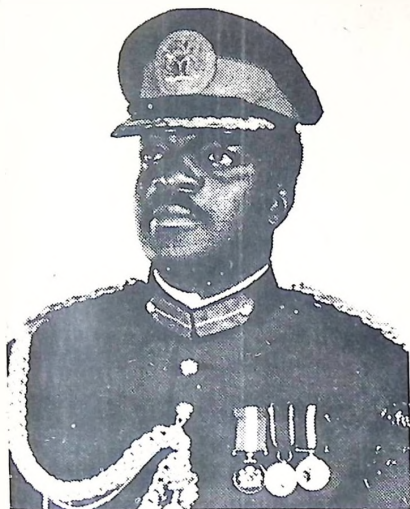
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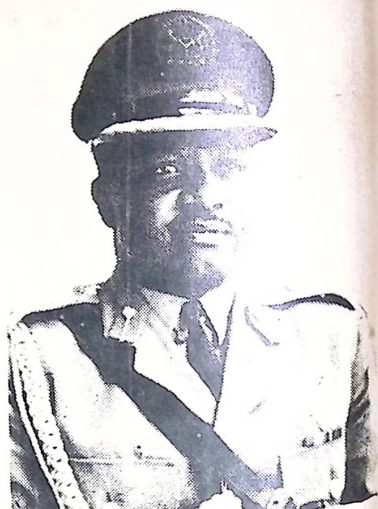
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TELEPHONE 274**

# NEWLY PROMOTED...

## BRIGADE OF GOVERNORS



**MOBOLAJI JOHNSON**  
— Temporary Brigadier



**OLUWOLE ROTIMI**  
— Substantive Brigadier



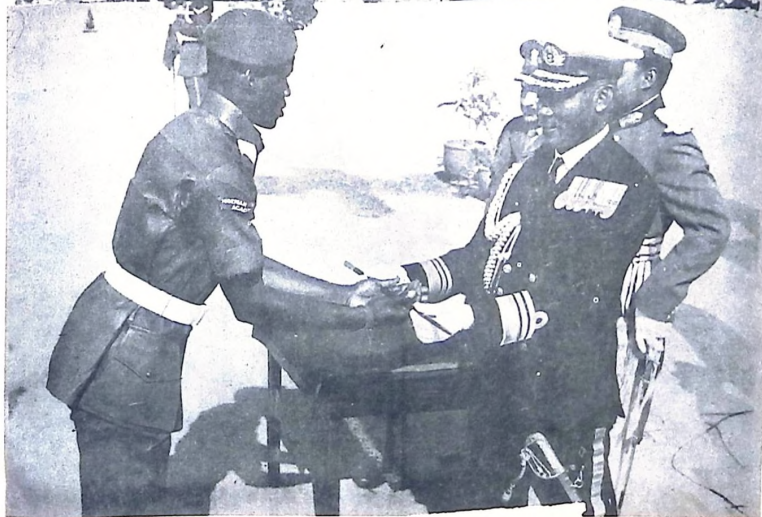
**ABBA KYARI**  
— Temporary Brigadier



**MUSA USMAN**  
— Temporary Brigadier



**U. J. ESUENE**  
— Substantive Brigadier



# WA'AZI KO KUWA SOKI BURUTSU

## NEW ERA

MUJALLAR WATA—WATA

Ta 2, Lamba 7, Oct. 1972

Masu Yinta

OLUSEYI PRESS LIMITED

26, NIGER ROAD,

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KANO.

ije  
ADAMU ABDULLAHI  
24, Gabari Quarters  
KANO

LABARAN CIKI

Wasikun Makaranta

Dodon-Katantanwa

Mutuwar Dipcharima

Harshen Hausa

Afrika a 1972

Shekaru 50 a Mulki

ZAN yi matukar farin ciki da murna idan ka baki fill a mujallarka mai kwarajin, sabo da na bakiyana albarakaci a bakina dangane da jawabin Dantsoho Kautuwa na cikin NEW ERA ta September 1972 game da Garayen Mallaman nan masu wa'azin



Alhaji Isa Saidu Adejo  
KOMISHINAN YANSANDAN KANO

soki-burutu a Masallacin Abdul-lahi Bayero da wadansu wurare a cikin birni da wajanta.

Lallai kan duk mai tsunkaya hankalinsa zai tashi, ba kuma zai so ya ji ko sauraron irin yanda wa danna a Gardaye Mallamai suke yi wa Alkur'ani abin girmanawa ba; wajen fasarata shi da alamta shi bisa bukarar ranso. Wadannan masu wa'azi suna zage-zage da cin irin mutane ne akwai a Kano.

Da farko Mallam Dantsoho Kautuwa ya nuna damuwarsa kwarai, kai ka ce ya shiga zuktan mutane game da irin wannan wa'azi na soki-burutu. Amma abin haushi da takalci sai ya kutsa kansa cikin wani lungu, yanda yayi kidansa da rawarsa, wajen dora baki dayan laifin kan Wazirin Kano, wanda shi ne Dan-Majalisar Karamar Hukuma Maikula da Ilmin Arabi tare da Sha'anin Addini.

Sabo da haka ne muke bukarar, Dantsoho Kautuwa da yayi mana bayanin da zai wayar da kawunan-

## UBANGIJI YA TAIMAKEMU

A 1967 shekarar da aka kikkiri jihohi a Nijeriya, matsavin Kano a wannan lokaci bai kai ba balle ya kawo. Mutanen Kano ma a shekarar ba su hanga ta vanda za'avi su cimma sauran jihohin da tuni suka farka ba.

Babban taimakon da Allah ya yi wa ihar, shi ne kasancewarta mai abin hannu da kuma samun Alhaji Audu Bako. Gwamnan da ya tsaya tsayin doka sai wa ga arzikinmu wa malala birni da kauye. Sannan kuma Kano ta ama sunan da aka santa da shi a kasashen Afrika da suke kudancin Sahara.

Matakin farko da aka taka a nan shi ne kvantatawa da fadada baki dayan hanvovi da suke birni tare da wadanda suka nufato iihar. Aka yi kuma sababbi. Manufar wannan kuwa shi ne kiyayyayen yanda Kano ta sahhara, kamata yavi ta zama kofar farko ta shiga Nijeriya.

Wannan shi wa sanwa aka sami Ra'ayin, matasar ruwan nan ta aiki rai da duniya. vanda kuma 'van Nijeriya da bakin kasashen waje masu wawan sukatawa suke halarta. Samun hakan kuwa ba kankanin alheri zai kawo mana ba a duniya.

Sabo da niyyar da muke da ita ta cimma sauran jihohi a fannin ilmi, akatsiri gina manyan makarantu da suke gaba da Faremar, tare da su kuma akwai makarantar aikin noma musamman. An gina Asibitoci a baki daya an yankeunan mulki, domin a sami sukin cinkoson da ake samu a Kano.

Wajen sha'anin mulki kuma an yi sako-sako da shi yanda kowa za ya samu. Ana nan kuma cikin ci gaba da kokarin raya kauyuka. Ana kuma dadda kokartawa wajen kai ruwan sha a garuruwa.



Alhaji Audu Bako bai sissaita ba cikin kyakkyawan kudirin nan nasa na tabbatar da Kano jihar noma, wadda kuma Nijeriya baki daya za ta dinga samun abinci daga garemu.

A wannan shekara da Nijeriya ta yi shekara 12 da samun mulkin kanta. Gwamnatu ta yi kasaitaccen shiri na wayar da kawunan 'yan kasuwarmu, sabo da su amfana da gajiyar nan da kamfuna da masana'antun baki suka yi niyar harwa 'yankasuwar kasar nan.

KANO.

RABI'U NASIDI



Madaki Alhaji Shehu Ahmed  
SHUGABAN KOMITIN MASALLACIN  
ABDULLAHI BAYERO

mu bisa abubukan nan da ne tabbata sun shiga da mu cikin dabi-

Hakikar kiyaye dokokin kasar nan a hannun wa suke ne?

Su wancene a tsaye don kiyaye doka da tabbatar da ita; tar kuma da kuiddamar da wanda yi karya, gaba shari'a?

Ko malamin zai iya tabbatar mana da sunan mutumin da aka tanna kamawa dangane da karya wanda doka; ba tare da sa yi masa hukunci bisa aikata hakan ba?

Ko Dantsoho na da labarin tun Karamar Hukumar Kano ta akewa da baki dayan hakiman da suke cikin yankin mulkinta da sanarwa ta musamman ga dal'aman mai bukarar yin wa'azi, da ya yi ofishin Wazirin Kano, yanda za'ji jerraba shi gaban malaman ta za su tabbatar da cantsantsa ta rashinta?

Hakkin su waye na sanar da Jama'ar garuruwa, kuma su waye a-hakku wajen tsayawa su ga dal'aman mai wa'azi na tare da irin wannan takardar shaida?

Ko kuwa Mallam Dantsoho yana bukarar Wazirin Kano, ya dinga yawo da kansa, da niyyar ya tabbatar duk masu irin wannan wa'azi sun cika sharan da ake bukata?

Kana tsammanin Waziri da kansa yana da iznin kama irin wadannan mutane da ka ambata, alhali kuwa akwai mutane musamman da alhakin tabbatar da doka tare da ododin kasar nan ke hannayensu?

Kano

Nuhu WAZIRO

EDITOR:— Haba Malam Nuhu Muhamed. Mutanen da alhakin kiyaye doka da tabbatar da ita ke hannayensu sannanmu ne da ita ke hannayensu sannanmu ne a kasar nan, har gobe kuma suna nan. Babu abin da aka suna nan. In kuwa akwai sakkan sayya. In kuwa akwai sakkan sayya, wadansu mutane da ka ke gani; sauran dokokin da Karamar Hukumar dokokin da kafawa cikin yankin kuma ta ke kafawa cikin yankin mulkinta, wancene ya ke dantar alhakin kiyaye mata su a yanzu?

# MACE TA HAIFI DODON KATANTANWA

**AKWAI** wata almara ta Yar-bawa mai kamar haka: "Wata mace ta yi shekaru masu dama da mijinta ba tare da ta haifu ba. Da halin ya kai su ga tsananin damuwa sai suka nemi shawarar wani Boka."

A lokacin da bokan nan ya gama jin labarinsu mai ban tausayi, sai ya umarci mijin da ya kawo wadansu aiwayi, ganyaye, kudangare har da su Dodon-katantanwa da dai sauransu. Aka kawo masa su dukai sai ya hada maganin bisa al'adarsa. Da ya gamsa sai ya bayyana matar nan wacce take farfada, amma tare da gargadin wata shiga cikin bakinsa. Sabu da tsananin dokiyu na son ya daita wai wannan sabon magani mai mafi haifuwa, mutumin hai kula ko gargadin da bokan nan ya yi mata ha, sai ya riga matarsa shansa.

### Me zai fau?

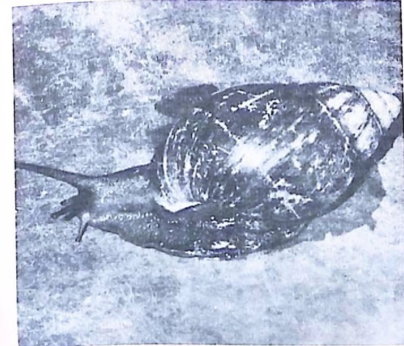
Maimakon matar ta samu ciki sai mijin shi da kansa ya yi ciki. Wannan kuwa babban taruwa mamaki ne. Ciki fa yayi ta taruwa, daga nan sai mutumin ya shiga tsargawa a cikin 'yan uwansa. Ganin haka sai ya koma wajen hokansu, dou neman waraka."

Wani abu wai kama da irin wannan almara ya nku a Ilorin kwanan wata, yanda wata mace mai 'ya'ya biyar ta sami ciki bisa al'adin. Anma da ta tashi haife ciki yayin da lokacinsa ya yi, maimakon a sani dan mutum sai aka same shi Dodon katantanwa! La haula wala kuvata!

### Kaka aka yi haka?

Bari dai mu baiwa Madam A'ishatu fili don ta bada labarinta da kanta:—

"Na sami ciki tare da mijina Garba Alabi bisa al'adarmu. A wata hudu na farko ina jin cikin daidai bisa yadda na sabu ji.



Dodon-katantanwar da A'ishatu ta haifa kenai

"Da aka shiga wata na biyar sai shakku ya fara zuwa min na ko ba mutum nake dauke da sba a cikina ba, sabo da na daina jin shure-shuren jinjiri irin yadda na saba ji a da. Abin da yake cikin cikina yakan buda ya yi yawo a cikina, kuma ya kan sa ni jin radadi mai yawa. Daga nan sai na sanar wa mijina da sauran dangi abin da ake ciki. Ko da yaushe idan na gaya wa mijina ya kan ce wai wannan jinjiri zai zama mai kirinya ne.

"Da wata tara suka cika, ban ga alamar nakuda ha, sai na damu. Sabo da haka sai na yi shawarar zuwa Dakin Awon Ciki na Asibitin Ilorin, da kuma Asibitin Ade-Oyo na nan. Sai saka ce da ni ta sa ga kome ba. Daga nan sai abikai da dangi suka shawarceni da zuwa Asibitin Haifuwa na Ilukun Oluwa da ke nan Ilorin. A nan aka kwantar da ni. Bayan kwana uku da kwan-ciya sai na haiti katen Dodon-katantanwa, mai rai kuwa!! Babu shakka na tabbata wasu mayu ne saka yi min wannan shiri. Amma gawewa Madaukakin Sarkin Allah da na sani kama har na iya bada labarin nan da bakina."

A lokacin da aka tambayi mai godanar da Asibitin Ilukun Oluwa Mr. Moses Awogbemi game da wannan abu mai kamar tatsuniyar Gizo-da-Koki, sai ya ce:

"Haifuwar A'ishatu, aba ce wadda bama taha ganin irinta ba a cikin rayiwarmu. Haunayena baki daya rawa suka dinga yi a lokacin da uake kokarin rabo wannan abu daga jikinta. Bayan nan sai zazzabi mai zali ya kama ni, sai da na yi amfani da wadansu shiryc-shiryc irin nawa. Yanzu haka muna ajiye da wannan Dodon-katantanwa a wata kwalaba mai wani ruwan magani tare da wani abu da muka samo shi daga jikinta. Na dade a cikin wannan sana'a, amma ban taha jin irin wannan labari ba."



A'ishatu Garba Alabi ce nan tare da Dodon-katantanwar da ta haifa



Ga Mrs Janet Osatimi Unguwarzoma da A'ishatu tare da Mr Moses Awogbemi mai godanar da harkokin Asibitin Ilukun Oluwa, yanda A'ishatu ta haifi

Mrs. Janet Osatimi wanda itace Unguwarzoma mai atikin safe a ran da wannan lamari ya afkuta ce da mu: "Wannan wata mu'ujiza ce. Kamar hana gaskata da idona ba a lokacin da na ga Dodon-katantanwa maimakon dan mutum.

"Allah da iko ya ke!" inji ta.

A wani kasaitaccen shugalin sikin rada-suna da aka yi a cikin gidan shi Mr. Garba Alabi da uwargidansa A'ishatu, an sa wa Dodon-katantanwar suna IGBINI

**TAYO AREMOUSA ALABI.** Da shi da uwar duk suna nan lafiya. Mijinta Mr. Garba ya ce yana fafa Gwamnati za ta yi wani muhimmin abu akan wannan.

Bada gaskiya ga aljanu ko bori da sauran camfe-camfe, abu ne wanda a lokacin nan ya gaba duniya. Wadansu sun yi amansa da cewa za a iya aikata haiti ko shari da kirawo aljan. Anan kasar Afrika, duk abin da ya shige wa mutane duka, sai wadansu su ce wai mutanen boya ee.

## INJI BINCIKEN

### GABS MANUEL

**M**ARIGAYI, Ministan Sufuri na Nijeriya Alhaji Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, da wani Mr. Sesi, Matsimakin Kwamanda na Ma'aikatar Kwastam din Kano tare da wadansu makanikai guda uku da kuma direban jirgin saman-su, duk sun rasa raykansu a wani hadari da aka yi a filin jirgin saman Kano ran Lahadi 30 ga Maris 1969

Wannan babban bala'in da ya jawo mutuwar fuj'a ga wani babban dan kasa irin Zannan Bukar, hadarinsa ya girgiza kosar nan dukanta. Marigayi Zanna Bukar za a iya tuna shi akan shi gogaggen dan siyasa ne, kuma mutumin kirki mai jimiri. Za a kuma iya tuna shi da cewa shi ma dan kishin kasa ne na sosai. Har wa yau babban dan kasuwa ne.

Taimakawarsa ga tattalin arzikin kasar nan da raya al'ummarmu ba kadan ba ne. Wani korin magana da Hausawa ke yi; wani lokacin da alhini ne, wani kuma na kuka ne, wani zamanin kuma akan yi rawa. Mutuwar Zanna lokaci ne na alhini da kuka. Zanna dai ya yi mutuwar ba zata, wadda dukkanmu habu mai fatan haka.

A yayin da na ke zauna a dakin shaye-shaye na Filin Jirgin Saman Kano, sai na rika tunanin wannan mutum, Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, wanda na sao shi mai gudun jama'a kuma musamman tun ranar da aka kirga shi a sabun daya daga manyan 'yan siyasa wadanda sojoji suka hanbarar da mulkinsu a ran daya ga Janairu 1966. Gamuwa da shi a lokacin na wannan rana, ya zama kamar ranar idi a garen. Wannan rana ta zama gamuwarmu ta karshe da shi a bisa hukunci da kaddara ta zartar.

Da na koma kujerata sai na tarar da wurin ya cika da harka, mutane sun cika dakin ana ta shaye-shaye, ana fara' a ana raha. Da muka shagala da ta'di ba mu ga lokacin da Marigayin da sauran mutanen da suka rasu a wannan hadari suka shiga jirgin ajalinsu ba.

Tarihi ya kan faru a idon mutum yana kallo. Ga shi mutumin da ya gogu a fagen rubuce-rubucein laharai, tunaninsa ya kan gajiya ga wasu al'amuran, amma lina tuna wani rugugin da muka ji a lokacin da jirgin ya rikito tare da kuma gobarar da ta hiyo bayan karar.

Wannan lokaci ne da ba zamu iya manta shi ba. Jirgin saman ya



An yi wata kasaitacciyar liyafa ta musamman a Makarantar Danjata, Kane sabo da bun-kwana da Sule Alhaji Garba (na zaune a tsnkiyar foto). wani Sojan Nijeriya a Filin Jirgin Saman Kano, wanda za shi "Royal Air Force Base" a London don yin wani kayo na shekaru 2

fado ne ba tare da wani daga mutanen cikinsa ya kai labari ba. Da sa tafi don in gane wa idona, jirgin yana ta cin wuta. Rudu ya yi yawa, amma na ga wadansu masu aikin filin jirgin saman Kano sun runtuma zuwa yanda gobarar take ci, suna ta balbalin fada da junansu. Na ga wadansu manyan sajoji suna dakawa wasu ma'aikatan Kwastam tsawa, suna cewa da su: "ku tafi daga nan, ku yi can"

Dakin shaye-shayen filin jirgin saman Kano wanda a 'yan mintoci da suka wuce ana ta sha ana farka, sai ya zama kamar tashar jirgin kasa lokacin da jirgi ya iso. Mutane suka gudu nan da can suna korro da juna. Ma'akatan Kashe gobara na filin jirgin sama hasu ita jiu kome ban da su kana wutar bezuma zuwa wadansu wurare, don huwa gobarar ba ta kashewa ba ce.

Washegari, da na bi ayarin Maigarin Sarkin Kano, zuwa wurin da hadarin ya faru nan naga guntayen karafa, wasu raruwa da koyayakin jirgin da bakin guntayi kurum.

Na kuma ga jikuna wadanda suka rasu a hadarin duk kone kurmus a cikin tarkace.

Bayan faruwar wannan hadari, Gwamnatin Mulkin Soja ta Nijeriya ta kafa wata Komitin Bincike akan sababinsa. An goma bincike har kuma an gabatar da rahoto, amma har yanzu akwai wasu bayanana da mutane suke neman fahintarsu.

Har yanzu an bar mutane a duhu dangane da wasu al'amura wadanda binciken bai tabo su ba. Misali, shin jirgin nan yana kan tafiyar aiki ko kuma daukar fasinja?

Idan a kan aiki jirgin ya ke, me ya shigar da fasinjan farar hula a ciki, hanbararren Minista, Zanna Bukar?

Kuma dada, am ba wa mutan gari iznin shigar jirgin saman Kwastam, musamman ma manyan 'yan kasuwa kamar su Marigayin?

Wadannan tambayoyi su ne mutane suke tseguna-guni a junan su zuwa yanzu, amma ba su sami amarsu ba.

Ko da ya ke dai an yi wani takaitaccen bayani daga Ma'ai katar Hukumar Kostam game da wadannan tambayoyi, amma mun sani cewa shi Marigayi Zanna suna cewa shi Marigayi ne kuma babban dankasuwa a lokacin. Ya yi asarar ransa cikin hadarin jirgin saman Hukumar Kostam tare da wadansu ma'aikatan hukumar mutum biyar, wanda daya daga cikinsu babban ma'aikaci ne.

Mu dai a nan Nijeriya koda yaushe muna ganin abubuwan mamaki da ta'ajibi, sabo da kasa ce wadda za ka iske bakin karfe ya yi bambaro bisa kan ruwa ga kuma filfike ya nusa.



Na guntayen karafan jirgin saman ne tare da Gawa



Ma'aikatan Kashe Gobara na Filin Jirgin Saman Kano ne a nan suke aikinsu

# HARSHEN HAUSA GA GWAMNATOCIN KASAR NAN

**L**OKACI mai toso da ya gabata, wadansu cikin marubutan kasar nan sun shi fadin albarkacin bakinsu da cewa Hausa, shi ne harshen da ya fi cancanta ya zama harshen kasarum. Kuma ya kasance da shi ne za'a dinga gudanar da harkokin yau-da-gobe; maimakon turanci da ake amfani da shi a ma'aikatan gwamnati da kananan bukuma.

Ko da ya ke wadansu da yawa sun goyi baya, wadansu kuma ko uffan ba su ce ba, amma babban abin damuwa a nan shi ne marubutan da masu goyon bayan bakl daya, sun manta da cewa fa sun bar jaki ne suna dukan taiki. Kamata ya yi duk wani abu da ake ganin ya dace da wannan kasa a faro shi daga asali.

Ina nufin mutane su fara shawartar gwamnatocin jihohin Arewa cin kasar nan yanda harshen Hausa yake da mutunci, da su yarda su kuma amince ya zama harshensu da farko, gabannin a nemi Gwamnatin Nijeriya ta aikata haka, domin kuwa babu ta yanda za'a yi mu nemi tsananawa gwamnati ta yarda da amincewa harshemu, a hali kuwa nan a cikin gida mu da kanmu ba mu amincewa harshen ba. Sabo da haka kafinmu nemi Gwamnatin Nijeriya ta amincewa harshen Hausa, jihohin Arewa su ne ya fi cancanta su fara amincewa harshen.

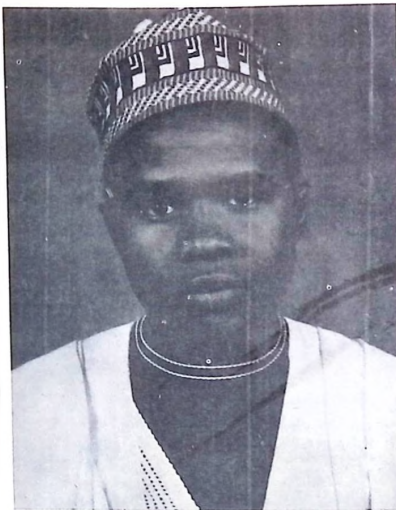
Misali Jihar Kano ta zama ita ce akao gaba domin kuwa mutance da suke cikinta kusan baki dayansu duk Hausawa ne, haka ma'aikafansu ma kusan sun iya Hausa. Daga nan kuma sai Arewa Maso Yamma, Arewa Ta Tsakiya, Arewa Maso Gabas daga nan sai suuran jihohi su yi kogi, su kuma tashi tsaye wajen mutunta harshen da daukaka shi tsakanin jama'a.

Mutuka harshen ya sami daurin gindi daga jihohin da ya fito, wannan ya isa wajen karfafa Gwamnatin Nijeriya gwiwa, zamanin duk da aka zo hauma-haumar zaben harshen da ake ganin ya dace ya zama harshen kasar nan, kamar yanda wadansu ke bukata a yi.

Hanya ta farko da ya kamata a bi don cimma wannan buri, ita ce Jihohin Arewa su dinga karfafa wajen koyar da shi cikin makarantun gwamnati da mu mutane masu zaman kansu, musamman kuwa daga makarantar faremare ya zuwa Jami'a. Sannan a shardanta shi ya zama wajiji ga ko wanne dalibi; sai ya ci jarrabawar Hausa kafin ya sami takardar shaidar barin makaranta.

Dadin-da-dawa kuma a dinga gudanar da harkokin gwamnati cikin Hausa, a sami karin jiridun Hausa masu fita ke wacce rana, domin wadanda ake buga Hausa cikinsu a halin yanzu ba su kai ba, balie kuma su kawo. Su

## Daga



Alhaji Ahmed Bahago Dukawa, Kano

kasance a cikinsu akwai labarai masu kayatarwa na jan hankalin makaranci ya kara himma.

Gidajen rediyo na ko wanne fanni su taimaka don cimma nasarar wajen shirya filayen koyar da Hausa da fadada filayen shirya Hausa. A himmantu wajen kara makarantun Yaki Da Jabli a birni da kaushe. Haka kuma marubuta Hausa na da cikakkiyar damar wallafa littattafai iri-iri don su fi wadanda ake da su a hallin yanzu: A gyara duk wani littafi da aka tabbata akwai kure cikinsa da fassara wadansu littattafai na kasar nan da aka harkake za su taimaka, a shirya wakokin Hausa da wasannin kwiakwayo.

Duk wani fim na sinima da ake da niyyar nuna shi cikin Jihohin Arewa, wajibi ne ya kasance an fassara shi da Hausa kafin a nunawa jama'a. Samari matasa tare da 'yammata su yi mutakar kokarinsu wajen amfani da wannan harshin, su kuma fita shi kamar yanda suka fiifta harshen turanci.

Wadannan karlan kenan daga cikin irin hanyoyin da na ke gani muddin aka bi su z a su taimakemu don mu fahinci junanmu da mutunta kawonamu.

Babbar nasarar da mu ku yi a

nan ita ce da Allah ya taimaka wadansu Jami'otun Nijeriya da na kasashen waje, sun dauki wannan harshin da himma suna koma koyar da shi yanda ya kamata. Sannan a wadansu gidajen rediyo na duniya ana bayar da labari cikin harshen Hausa, suka kasashen ma har littattafansu saka fassarta da Hausa.

Hukumar Kafa da Harshen Hausa tana da gagarumin aiki, musamman idan ta yi amfani da kyawanwan shawarwarin nan da Alhaji Usman Farouk, Gwamnan Jihar Arewa Maso Yamma ya ba su a kwankin baya.

Ni a wayo da tunani irin nawa, mutane suna marari, Hausa ya zama harshen kasar nan, wai don ganin daukakar da ya ke da shi bisa suuran harshuna. Rugu-dakari kuma yawan amfanin da ake yi da shi cikin Nijeriya da wadansu kasashen waje.

Mutuncin mutanen Nijeriya da al'adunsu, ba za su zama masu daraja ba, matuka ba a jefar da turanci, harshen turawan mulkin mallaka ba. Mun zabi daya daga cikin harshen kasarum. Domin kuwa a nan Nijeriya ba ma jihohin Arewa ba, akwai milyoyin mutane da ba Hausawa ba suka zabi harshen Hausa suke kuma amfani da shi a yawancin harkokin.

Ada harshen Hausa bai kai ya kawo ba, amma a yanzu matsayinsa ya shige duk yanda wani mai zato ya ke yi. Kuma sauran kabilum kasar nan da aiki ko wata bukata kan zo da su Arewacin Nijeriya, su kan himmantu wajen koyo da iya shi don tafiyar da harkokinmu.

Ba ma a nan cikin Nijeriya ba, kusan a ko wanne surtukin lungu da ya ke a Afrika ta Yamma da Afrika ta Arewa, Hausa harshin ne mai martaba da ake amfani da shi.

Togo, Ghana, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Senegal, Mali da Cameroon duka akwai masu amfani da Hausa. Haka kuma a Sudan Tehad, Niger, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria da Morocco, shekara da shekaru kenan suna hildar cinkiri da Hausawa har ma da auratsiya.

Harshen Hausa a wadannan kasashin ba bako ba ne, yana da matsayi muhimmi.

A Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Yamenda wadansu kasashen Gabas Ta Tsakiya suna jin Hausa, sabo hildar addini da zaman da suka yi cikin kasar nan. Haka kuma shi ya ke tafiya a kasashen turawa da Gabas Mai Nisa.

Kamar yanda harshen Swail'lla ke da karfi tare da martaba ya kasashen Afrika ta Gabas, kusan ake harshen Hausa ya doka shi, ko kuwa su yi kafada.

Amma kuma tare da karfi Hausa da bukansarsa, Swail'lla ya fi shi kasaita a duniya, sabo da kawai wannan harshin yana da daurin-gindi na gwamnatocin da shugabannin Afrika Ta Gabas, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda da Zambia shi ne babban harshensu. Tare da kankantar da harshen ya ke da shi, kusan ya damne Hausa a Afrika da wadansu kasashen duniya.

Sai harshen Hausa ya sami yadda da amincewar mutanen Nijeriya, sannan zai sami shahura a wadansu kasashen Afrika da duniya. Sabo da haka zanzu ya rage ruwan jihohin da suka ceneanci amfani da harshen, su fara kamantawa kafin su shawo hankalin Gwamnatin Nijeriya da sauran kabilum kasar nan.

Na tabbata da wata kabila ce ta ke da kassaitaccen harshin irin na Hausa, za ta bi duk hanyar da zata iya wajen jawo hankalin Gwamnatin Nijeriya don ta yarda da amincewa harshen. Wannan dama da muke da ita ta rage ga gwamnatocin da wannan abu ya shafa, domin ba a hawa sama sai da tsani.

Wannan ita ce shawarar da ke ganin ya kamata na baiwa mutanen da suke da ra'avin Hausa, ya zama harshen kasar nan tare da baki dawan masu kishin wannan harshin a duniya.



Mariyayi Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa

**Z**UNG'IYAR farko da ta fara za zama jam'iyyar siyasa a Afrika, ita ce wadda aka kikkiri a Liberia kimanin shekaru III da suka gabata, har yanzu kuwa wannan kungiya ita ke riike da rajamun mulkin kasar. A tsakiyar karnin da ya shige ne neman 'yanci da kikkirar jam'iyyun siyasa a ko wanne sarkunin lungu na Afrika yayi karfi, kusan ma dai a ce ya zama gidan-kowa-da-akwai.

Duk irin wannan yayi na neman 'yanci da kikkiri jam'iyya da kasashen Afrika suka dinga yi, sai da aka samu a Libya da Ethiopia, sun tsayy kai-da-fata, ba su yarda da amincewa irin wannan rayi na kafa jam'iyyar siyasa ba.

Amma kuma sabo da juyi na gani ya to sojo su riike mulki da aka samu a kasashen irin su Ghana, Zaire, Upper Volta, Mali, Uganda, Nijeriya, Libya, Sudan, Iogo, Algeria, Somali, Congo Brizaville, Malagasy da Tsakiyar Afrika, sai ake bakii dayan kasashen Afrika suna hin hanyar mulki irin ta jam'iyyar siyasa. Wata kasar ra'yinta na jam'iyyar siyasa guda daya, wata kuma jam'iyyu haka barkatali.

Tare da wadannan kuma akwai ku goyin kwatar 'yanci a Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, Namibia da Kudancin Afrika.

Nijeriya na daga cikin kasashen da suka yi yinkoran neman 'yanci ta murayi jam'iyyun siyasa, ta yi kuma kasaitaccen dancen karfi 'yancin a ranar 1 ga watan Oktoba, 1966.

Wannan shi ya sanya 1 ga ko wanne watan Oktoba, ranar ta ke da mutakar muhimminci garemu. Domin kuwa ba zan manta ba ina tsakiyar dubban jama'a da suka samu sami damar kallon kasuwaitcen bikin farko da aka yi a filin Tafawa Balewa Square na cikin garin Iko a wannan shekara.

Sannan ina daga cikin mutanen da suka shaidar da sauke tutar Ingila da aka yi wannan lokaci dai mayar da tutar Nijeriya mai haunin kore da fari a tsakiya.

Saukewa da mayar da tutar ke da wuya sai Wazirin Nijeriya, Mariyayi Sir Abubakar Tafawa

Balewa yayi jawabi mai ratsa tsakwawa, wanda a ciki ne ya ke cewa: "Yanzu duniya bakii daya tana kallon irin kamun lodayinmu ne, ko da yake muna da abokai da masu yi mana fatan atheri da yawa, amma fa duk da haka kada mu manta da cewa akwai mu da abokan gaba. Yanda abokanmu za su yi murna da tarin cikin samun nasararmu; mu tabbata kuma abokan gabarmu za su yi farin ciki sabo da faduwar-mu.

Ya kuma soki cewa: "Babu shakka wannan rana mai ilfarma ta mu ce bakii daya, kamata yayi a wannan lokaci mai daraja ya kasance zukanmu mun komar da su ga ubangiji, don neman taikoma da bayayyewa irin ta sa. Mu nijancin son kai. Mu yi matukar kokarinmu wajen sikata abin da ya ke daidai ga mutanen kasar nan inda yin 36, wadanda Allah ya danka ragamar mulkinsu garmu. Sun kuma sakance a cikin tsamma'in za mu kiyyaye da tserar da nangarbasu.

A wani hare-hare da jawabin kuma ya ce: "Da yawa daga cikin samari masu kuzari suna gina-guni game da jawaban da suke fitowa daga cikin bakunan wadansu shugabannin siyasar Nijeriya, wanda ba ya bayar da wata ihara kan yanda makonar kasar za ta kasance a nan gaba. Duk da haka kuwa samarin ba su yi watsi da fatan nan da suke yi ba, kan ba da da'ewa ba Nijeriya za ta sayu kamun tsoyoyinta a fannin siyasa da tattalin arziki. Za kuma ta zama wani gagarumin sarwani na masu ra'yin gurguzu a Afrika."

*Kargu!* Abin haushi da takai, sai ya zama an yi rashin sa'a, hargowa da fankwara irin ta siyasa ta mamaye Nijeriya da mutanen cikinta. Ma a m a k o n a samu gaskiya da adalci sai jama'a suka waiyari a cikin kishiyarsu. "Yan-karso suka dinga aikata hadala ta daure abokin alwala da kome dukoyinsu, abubun Allah-wadai irin su kashu mutum babu shari'a suka yi yawa.

Duk rikar kasar nan da ba-tsewarta akarasa mutum takamai-mai da zai ce a bari, aka nemi wanda zai kiyyaye shardin mulkin dimokuradiyya da ke hadinsu aka rasya. A takace dai jam'iyyun siyasa da suka yi humaiya da juna, sun ummul'aba'asin jefa kasar nan cikin kaka-mi-kayi, bayan sun yi nima kanzamin dabai-bayi.

Domin kuwa yanzu ta tabbata gaskiya, mutane sun fahinta duk wannan dauki-ba-dadi da aka yi tsakanin jam'iyyun siyasa, ba don ci gaban kasa ko jama'arta ba ne, rikici ne kawai tsakanin mai mulki da mutumin da ya ke bankoran tsofutarsa da mulkin.

A fahintar da muka yi wa ki' idodin jam'iyyun na siyasa, tattalin

arziiki da aiyukan shugabanninsu, duka iri daya ne. Baki daya suka da mumunna ra'yai na dasa kuskure cikiri zokata da aiyukan magoya bayansu, wanda kuwa sun koya ne daga iyayen gijinsu na yammacin tural.

Wannan shi ya sanya samari masu kishin kasa da bukatari ci gaba suka dinga janye jikinsu daga harkokin siyasar Nijeriya, kamar yanda tarihi ya nuna irin wannan sabani na rashin kwanciyar hankali da zama maras tabbas, daidai da yanda ya ke faruwa a kasashen Afrika da Asia.

Irin tsarin mulkin siyasar 'yan koma-baya shi ya ke tilastawa sojo su tankwabar da mulki, wanda a ko da yaushe talakawa su kan ba su cikakken goyon baya sabo da hutun da suke samu daga bakar ukubar 'yan siyasa tare da sababin hanyoyin aiyukan ci gaba da suke baiyana.

Gwanaye masu kafiin hankali da tsunkaya, sun alanta wadansu abubuwa da afkuwarsu kan baiwa soja demar tsofutarsa da mulki.

Abubuwan kuwa sunce:—

\* Kasar duka da rikicin siyasa ya murteke, har ya jawo gwamnatin farar hula mai mulki a lokacin ta kasa magantawa; balle kuma aka samu rikicin ya isa jallin zubar da jini.

\* Rashin gamsuwar talakawa cikin hankali da ake tafiyar da mulkin kasarsu, tilastawa da bude kofa kai tsaye ga turawan yammacin duniya; ko kuwa ma da' a kasa samun wata kungiyar siyasa tsayyiyi, a takace dai talakawa sun zama bayin masu mulki.

\* Gwamnatin da tsiraru 'yan kudun suka kafa, kosauka yi kishin-aka daure musu gindi suka kafa hukumar kama rasha da cin hanci, wannan, ma'aikata wanda a karshe lamarin ya haifar da tawayen talaka.

A sakan farin ciki da murar cika shekaru 12 da samun 'yancin siyasa, lokaci ya zo da za'fa dauki tsauraran matakan da za su tabbatar da 'yancin tattalin arziki a hannayinsu. Ba mu da wani zargi idan ma ya zamansu tattalin arziki na ya dindai da irin na kasashen masu ra'yin mulkin gurguzu, sabo da ya dace da kasa mai tasowa kamar Nijeriya mutum daya.

Ban ce mu aro wani ra'yai daga Afrika ta Gabas ba, sai dai kuma ina ganin Tanzania ta zo da muhimmin abu mai saukin fahinta, yanda da shugawarin da aka tabbatar a yarjejeniyar Arushi ta 1967. Sabo da iyawa, basira tare da damar da Nijeriya ta ke da ita, ma iya juyar da kasar nan ta zama kasalattaciya, mai tsaye bise kafafuwanta a fuskar ilmi, sana'a, kimiyya, tattalin arziki da siyasa.



Atta Mohammed Sudawa

Lokaci ya zo da za'fa saka duba hanyar bayar da ilmi a kasar nau, musamman kuwa jihohin Arewacin Nijeriya yanda dubban yari kan haro Faremare don rashin cin jarrabawar makarantun gaba. Kamata yayi a dunkule makarantu-nu na Faremare da na Sakandaro-waje koda, wanda yin hakan zai zama matakin farko na war-gaza tsarin ilmi da 'yan mulkin mallaka suka shindafa mana. Sha'anin ilimin ma ya zama tilas don a sami damar daidaita gihin nan da ya ke tsakanin Arewa da Kudancin kasar nau.

Wannan zai jawo hankalin yaran ma na yin lokari iyakacin iyawarsu su kuma sami karfi gwiwa ta kutsawa cikin manyan makarantu da za su shawo zuzzurfan ilinin sana'a da fassafa.

A kakkafuwa makarantun koyon aikin noma, sabo da 'ya 'yan talakawa su sami ilmi. Shugabannin kasar nan kuma su mayar da hankali ga rangadin kauyuka don su ga irin rayiwar da talakawa ke yi; da yi musu cikakken bayani.

A wannan lokaci da ake tafiya cikin hanzari, farfaya kwaya daya ba ta za iya wadatar da mutum mai iyali ba. Mu yi tsonta da gano hanyar magantawa mutanen da suke kaura daga karkara zuwa manyan birane.

Irin ci gaba da karuwar arziki da Nijeriya za ta girba cikin mulkin soja, ba kankani ba ne, amma duk da wannan musa tare da wani muhimmin hadari na marasa aikin yi.

Idan har soja suka yarda suka kuma bayar da mulki a 1976 kamar yanda ake tsammani, ya kamata mutanen kasar nan su ci gaba da fahintar juna yayi aiki bakii daya, a kuma kauwewa hadamsa, sun kai, ganin kyashi da yarda da ra'yai yawan rukuni ko bukatar mutum daya.

Duk mutumin da ya ke bukatar shugabancin Nijeriya a nan gaba, tilas ne ya kasance sabihin musulmi ko kuma rikakken mabiyin Addino Almahshi. Fatannu shi ne Allah Ubangiji ka baiwa kasar nan kyakkayawan shugaban da zai fahintawa da jama'a karuwar arziki, jin dadi da zaman lafiya, ba soki barutsun wane ya zalunci wane ba.

**JUMA'A** 3ga watan Nuwamba 1972, ita ce ranar da aka tsayar mutanen kasar Fika za su yi bikin muna cikas shakara hamsin bisa kan gadon mulki ta sarkinsa, Malgirma Albaji Muhammad Ibn Idrisa. Wannan babban abin tunawa ne, tun da yake ba a taba samun wani sarki a Fika ya kai tsawon zamanin kamar wannan, yana mulki lamai lafiya ba.

Game da shi sarkin kansa kuwa, lokaci ne na bukukuwa. Yana dan yaro ne a yayin da Gwamna ya tufe kakansa bayan gamawar yakin Burmi, wanda aka yi da Mallam Jibirilla, wanda aka fi sani da Moddibo Borri. Yana a bisa mukamin Yarima a zamanin Sabon Tsarin Mulki na Gwamna Lugga, ya dandani da cin mulki dangane da wannan tsarin da shi Gwamnan ya fito da shi na duka mulkin gundumomi a hannun sarakunan gargajiya.

Ya gaji tshensa yana don shekara talatin da uku, Tun lokacin da aka nada shi Sarkin Fika zuwa yau, Albaji Muhammad ya ci lambobin girma da dama. Yanzu yana riike da lambar girma irin wacce Gwamnatin Ingila takan hawa sarakunan gargajiya na bakar fata. Har wa yau ya kuma ci lamba mai suna M.B.E. daga baya ne Sarkin Ingila na wancan lokaci ya ba shi lambar O.B.E.

Cin wadannan jerin lambobi, sun taru sun zama babbar shaida wa kwari ga mutumin da yake-yake na 'yan mulkin-mallaka suka hore shi. Sannan kuma makarkashiyar Turawan Ingila na zamanin gaba da 'yancin Nijeriya ta kera shi, sannan kuma daga baya, yayin mulki a matsayinsa na Yarima Fika a wancan lokaci, suka hadu suka kera masa basira, har kuma ya cimma sabon zamani nan na 'yantacciyar Nijeriya.

Alhaji Muhammad Ibn Idrisa, an haife shi ne a shekarar 1889, shi ne da na biyu ga Sarkin Fika, Mai Idrisa, kuma jika ne ga Sarkin Fika, Mai Sulaiman. Mai Sulaiman shi ne Sarkin Fika a lokacin da Turawan Mulkin-mallaka suka duro suka mamaye kasashen jihohin arewacin Nijeriya.

Kwanakin kuruciyar Albaji Muhammadu ya yi ne a karkashin Gwamna Lugga, watau shirin nan da ya mayar da sarakunan gargajiya masu zartar da umarnin Di'o-Di'o na mulkin Ingilishi. A bisa mukaminsa na Yarima Fika a wancan lokaci, shi ne jagaba a cikin gudanar da harkokin mulki a baki daya kasar Fika. Sabo da shi ne Yarima Fika a wancan lokaci, shi ne gaban-gaba a dukkan al'amuran gudanar da mulki a duk kasar.

Shi ne kuma sarkin baki, watau maikula da shiryawa Di'o-Di'o da sauran bakin da sukan ziyarci kasar masauki da taryarsu a lokacin saukarsu. Shi ne kuma ya ke riike da mukamin Sarkin Tafarki, watau shi yake kula da harkokin En'en Fika da gina sababbi. A wannan matsayin ne Albaji Muhammadu ya shugabanci gina hanyar nan da ta tashi daga Fika zuwa Jos har Maiduguri

# SHEKARU 50 BISA GADON SARAUTA



Har wa yau, shi ne ya shugabanci gino hanyar da ta hada Fika da kasar Biri. Albaji Muhammad ya yi hakincin kasar Fika tsawon lokaci na shekara biyar, kuma shi ne yake tara Haraji da Jangali na gundumar. Sarkin Fika Mai Idrisa ya rasu a cikin Watan Nuwamba 1922.

Dansa Muhammad Ibn Idrisa shi ne ya gaje shi a wancan lokaci. Bayan shekara biyu da hawansa gadon Mulki sai ya kawo wani sabon sauyi a cikin kasarsa. Da ya zama Sarkin Fika cikin 1922. Majalisar Sarkin Fika da Ofishin En'en suna nan cikin garin Fika ne, bayan shekara biyu da kama mulki, watau a shekara 1924, sai ya sa aka mai da Majalisarsa zuwa Potiskum, garin da yake a kan hanya tsakanin Jos zuwa Maiduguri.

Banda Marigaji Sarkin Daura Abdurrahman, wanda ya yi mulki tsawon shekara hamsin da shida, shi ne mutumin da yafi ko wane sarkin gargajiya da al'ada dadewa a bisa gadon mulki a duk jihohin arewacin Nijeriya.

Dalilin da ya sa aka dawo da Majalisar Sarkin Fika da Ofishin En'en zuwa Potiskum, sabo da garin ne ya fi zama a tsakiyar kasar. Har wa yau kuma sabo da 'kwai hanyoyin sadarwa, harkokin mulki za su fi gudana da sauri.

Alhaji Muhammad, wakili ne da a rusasshijar Majalisar Wakilan Arewa. Kuma ya je kos na gudanar da mulkin En'en-En'en wanda aka yi wa sarakuna a cikin shekarar 1954 da kuma 1956.

Am ba shi lambar O.B.E. a cikin shekarar 1956. A 1938 ne Albaji Muhammadu ya sami lambar girma wadda ake haiwa sarakunan gargajiya na bakar fata a Afrika. Bayan gama yakin Hitler a shekarar 1945, an ba shi lambar M.B.E. a shekarar 1956. Albaji Muhammadu ya yi Hajji. Ya kuma ziyarci Ingila a karkashin shirin nan na "British Council" a 1957.

Muhimman abubuwan da suke hawa Albaji Muhammadu sha'awa a cikin rayuwarsa su ne:—noma, hawan dokki da kuma harbi. Da aka tambaye shi hakin sarakuna cikin al'umma, Albaji Muhammadu ya ce lalle ne su kiyaye su giji noma bambamci mutakar iyaka. Yin haka kuma muhimmi ne kwarai a cikin tafiyar da mulki, don kuwa idan al'umma suka amince da mai jansu, shi mai mulki zai sami lamariinsa sassauka kwarai.

Har wa yau, Albaji Muhammadu yana karfafa ilmin mata, "tun da yake ba a hana wa maza oman ilmi ba, ni ban ga dalilin da zai sa a hana matayensu wannan kyakkyar hukar dama ba. A hakika, dukka addinan suna karfafa ilmin mata." inji Sarkin.

Da aka tambaye shi bayani game da amfanan da ya jawo wa kasarsa a tsawon shekaru hamsin din da yayi yana mulki, Albaji Muhammadu ya bayar a takace ya ce; "Zamani ne mawuyaci, amma ina zaton na cimma abin, don kuwa na tara zuktan mutane zuwa yin adanci. Kuma na taimaka kwarai a cikin warware matsalonsu da biya musu bukatunsu da yau da kullum."

Game da wannan biki ce cikas shekara hamsin, Sarkin ya ce; "wannan biki zai fito da kasata da mutanensa sarari. Zai kuma bama damar saduwar da tsoffin abokai, na da na yanzu, wadanda han sami damar ganisu ba tun da aka kasa Nijeriya jiha-jiha."

Dadewarsa a gadon mulki bai karar da kwanakinsa a banza ba. A daidai mil na 222 kan hanyar Kano zuwa Maiduguri, hedkwatar kasar Fika, Potiskum, tana bun-kasa daidai karfinta. Harkar noma ita ce babbar sana'a da mutae suka shagala da ita. Mutanen Fika mashahuran manoma ne. Cikin Jihar Arewa Masa Gabas, tana dayan kasashen da suka shahara da noma.

Cikin kiddidigar da aka yi a shekarar da ta shige an samu cewa Kasar Fika ta sayar da fan dubu talatin da shida (36,000) na gyada di kuma tan dubu ash'in na au'uga. Ta kuma ci la'uja a cikin harkar aikin gayya na lardin Baro.

Wadannan sun isa shaida game da nasarar wannan dattijon sarki mai sun zaman lafiya; Malgirma Albaji Muhammadu Ibn Idrisa yana sa rai gamin wadansu shekarun yana ci-gaba da sarautar kasar Fika, cikin karuwar arzikiinsa da na jama'arsa.

Mu ma mutanen Nijeriya, bama ga bekenas a cikin wannan huri nasa ba. Allah ya je zamaninsa—Amin.



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