

HIGHLIGHTS

THE WORLD BANK AND AFRICA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

MAUMMAR
GADDAFI—
A
NEW
NASSER?



COL. GADDAFI

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TWO GERMAN STATES
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COVER GIRL



For more about Queen Imoh turn to page
23.

Mailbag

Africa's True Friends

The Rhodesian problem in this year's Munich Olympic games should bring to light the true friends of Africa. We have often heard countries professing their solidarity with the African cause.

But when the 'Organisation of African Unity' called on all African countries and other countries supporting her to pull out of the Olympic games because of Rhodesians participation, many of these countries became lukewarm to take any actions. Moral support to the African cause is needed.

Kaduna.

JAMES INUA

Ademola And Politics

Sir,
Chief Ademola may not be a politician but some of the issues involved in the Munich Olympics are political.

Lagos

JOSE K.

Kwara State

There is no crisis of confidence but let justice be seen to be done.

Aguleri

O. K. IBTOYE

Abolish This Feudal Ostentation

The Nigerian Society is fast assuming a deplorable social stance. The normal social parties have degenerated into arenas where some men, after peeling money off the backs of the common man, go to show off their wealth. Voices have been raised against this feudal way of exhibiting wealth.

But this practise instead of declining is gaining momentum. The sooner this form of ostentation is abolished, the better for our society.

Apapa

JIDE LAWAL

Shame to All Blacks

I say shame to all blacks who wish to compromise with racists whether in Munich, Bulawayo or Pretoria.

Enugu

C. O. IJOMA

Prostitutes Should Pay Tax

Unfortunately, the tax authorities in this country have neglected prostitution, the most money-yielding profession in our society. Can you imagine a prostitute collecting

around £120 monthly and still remains tax-free?

Many developed West European countries have recognised the necessity in organising and taxing prostitutes and the revenue accruing from this has been worthwhile. It is hypocrisy for the authorities to feign ignorance in the existence of prostitution.

Kano

IBRAHIM JALINGO

Nigeria And The Black Arts Festival

Very soon, Nigeria will play host to the largest Black Arts festival ever held. One would think that the magnitude of this festival would have spurred this country to begin intensive research and preparations on how best to present our culture and heritage. Lamentably, the perennial problem of hurrying things at the last minutes is still prevalent in this country. Nigeria is about the most populous black country in the world.

It will be sad if Nigeria fails to meet the expectation required of her during the festival.

Lagos

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HER MAJESTY'S EXTENDED FAMILY

THE impulsive and over-sensitive British reaction to General Amin's decision that the 80,000 British Asians now living in Uganda, should return to their country, is understandable.

If the British Asians have no where to go, they have a right, being British subjects, to go to Britain, although they have to fight British Immigration Laws before they can enter Great Britain.

Britain has her economic problems and deteriorating race relations to cope with, so one can fully appreciate the complications the influx of jobless, unskilled British Asians would cause.

Accommodation, feeding, and unemployment, these are not going to be easy problems at all. If Britain refuses to take them in, these unfortunate Asians will become stateless persons as well as refugees. In order to demand their legal rights as British citizens, they could put their case before the European Commission of Human Rights in Strashourg and if they are lucky, their case may reach the European Court of Human Rights, but the British can always acquit themselves with ease, in any Court.

Sir Alec engaged in a propaganda exercise by talking about racism and threatening to cut off British aid to Uganda, instead of working out a solution to the problem, which is a British one.

Sir Alec amused the world when he accused President Amin of racism. Is Commonwealth's No. 1 racist not a prominent Tory? If Sir Alec had been so vocal against racism in Zimbabwe and South Africa, and had threatened to break relations with States violating UN sanctions against Rhodesia, his hypocrisy could have been tolerable.

The plight of these British Asians is pitiful and deserves a humanitarian solution. We suggest that some of these Asians be allowed into Britain, while the rest could settle in some Asian countries and those who are not involved in the economic exploitation of the Ugandan economy, be allowed to remain there.

The UN should try to use its good offices to mediate before the level of human values becomes obscured in a maelstrom of political colloquy. It is true that the UN has not yet fully recovered from its handling of the refugee problems created by the Pakistan crisis. Yet, a new refugee situation is fast developing in East Africa. We hope that the international community would meet the challenge's evidence of the universal acceptance of the humanitarian principles which the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees enshrines.

We feel that it would be better to put full weight behind the problem in order to check its explosion, which is imminent.

These British Asians are World citizens and members of Her Majesty's extended family in Africa. They should have a place under the sun.

THE International Bank, otherwise known as the World Bank, is a Universal Agency, which to a large extent, helps members of the international community to solve their financial difficulties.

This it does, regardless of ideological leanings, or the level of development of a State. Its membership is conditioned by "extraneous considerations." By a special arrangement between the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, "member States are required to comply with the policies of the International Monetary Fund, as a condition for joining or retaining a membership of the World Bank."

Member States of the Bank must submit to the joint Bretton Woods financial system. Although the Bank does not intervene in a member's financial undertakings, it, however, expects members States to "renounce unfettered freedom of action in matters such as par values, exchange control and convertibility." Since it was established by the Bretton Woods Agreement which

THE WORLD BANK AND AFRICA'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

came into force in December 1945, the Bank has demonstrated more or less, that it is not a "political institution." It enhanced the implementation of the Marshall Plan during the post-war transitional period and many countries received Reconstruction Loans in the early 50's from the Bank, a factor, which quickened the rate of economic development in Europe.

After many African and Asian States won their independence, they needed money to re-organise their ravaged economy. The World Bank granted them extensive loans for financing major development programmes. It has been observed that the Bank, in dealing with developing States, takes direct interest in the economic merits of any undertaking by asking to be fully informed in advance, about a loan project as well as supervise the loan operations.

BY
DR. OMOH ESIEMORA

There have been cases where the Bank made recommendations for alternative projects, where in the opinion of its experts, the initial project was a prestige one. In some cases, this was true, but deliberate attempts were made in other cases, to reject projects which were likely to come into economic conflict with the interests of the principal members of the World Bank.

Some Afro-Asian States frowned at the Bank's censure arguing that it was a situation which normally did not exist between a bank and its clients. The rigidity, some think, is "important and appropriate to the Bank's character as a cooperative institution in whose loans all members have a financial stake." This is why the Bank obtains a governmental guarantee as ultimate protection for a loan it gives to non-governmental bodies. African governments are known to hesitate in giving such guarantees.

Since 1967, there have been recurring financial problems in the monetary systems of the rich nations, which have caused run-away inflations in these States. This had its repercussions on the economy of developing countries.

As a result, Commonwealth countries thought it desirable to hold some, or more reserves in gold or non-sterling bonds or currencies. This necessity was caused mainly by the "gold fever" which led to the devaluation of the British pound some years back.

As Britain enters Europe, the pound will be knocked about by the Deutsche Mark, the French franc and the Italian lire. The fluctuating rates for the currencies of Europe and North America is distasteful to developing countries but there is not much African countries can do because it would spell financial disaster if they remained outside a major currency zone. The sad experiences of Guinea and Mali are enough to deter any African State wishing to try.

The World Bank cannot do much to help Afro-Asian States with their balance of payment problems in the face of fluctuating rates.



BANKER WITH A SOCIAL SENSE: Robert S. McNamara,
President of the World Bank.

The idea of introducing preferential tariffs put forward at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development a few years ago, appeared acceptable but as developed countries attached safeguard clauses, which left them largely uncommitted, the idea was put in the cold storage. They thought that it was not in their interest to accept receiving goods capable of competing with products from their own industries.

In as much as one can understand this, one would have expected magnanimity on the part of developed countries in these matters.

All the same, it is not always pleasing to blame developed nations for the unenviable financial position of Afro-Asian States.

It must be pointed out that the problems caused by unchecked population growth in poor countries affect the rate of economic development in these States because it raises per capita income, as the President of the World Bank, McNamara, remarked at the Bank's meeting in Copenhagen, in 1970. The conference of the World Bank in Copenhagen showed that there was an unfortunate shift in emphasis away from flexibility in exchange rates, and the control of the rate at which capital flows around the world. This tendency has remained so. The Kennedy Rounds of Tariff negotiations, which was to cater for a measure of international control of exchange restrictions as well remove obvious trade barriers in member countries, has not helped international trade very much. Every African State should be advised to seek favourable

terms of trade and not financial aid, which in the long run, favours the giver-nations.

In spite of the Pearson Report and the Oliver-Twist-like appeals by African States for more aid, the rich nations have been reluctant or are incapable of giving concrete promises. Some financiers think that this is to be traced back to the financial state of the United States and the World Bank. African nations were disappointed at the result of the UNCTAD conference in Chile this year, because of the rigid attitude and lack of realistic understanding on the part of developed countries who were insistent to the necessary changes being demanded by developing countries.

This attitude will remain so, until developing countries become economically self-reliant and begin to produce goods aimed at the World market. The success of the Japanese economy lies in its power to compete with the products of advanced economies.

The African Development Bank, has helped in a modest way, to cope with African development projects. In April 1967, the Bank granted its first major loan of 2.3 million dollars for upgrading two international highways in Kenya, which is to link the capital cities of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Its capital, is however, minimal to shoulder the problems of African economic development.

The Bank cannot offer much at present. It even depends on foreign financial institutions and is therefore vulnerable if there is a serious crisis in the international money system. For example, the Bank lost over 2 million dollars when the British devalued the pound in 1967.

African governments should hasten arrangements if there are any, to set up an African Common Market with solid arrangements about tariffs and monetary regulations. The urgent problem which faces African economic progress is good communications. Africa must face the hard facts of economic realism. There are no clear-cut recommendations which guarantee economic booms overnight.

It is advisable for African governments to encourage the growth of private enterprises with the aim of participating in well-organised ones, so that the States can share the profits apart from the revenue they get from taxes. Governments should insist that foreign companies plough back investments in the economy of African countries. A policy of nationalisation should only be considered where Government is able to run such businesses more profitably than was the case. Ideological considerations alone are not enough.

As long as African States look up to the rich nations for aid and to the World Bank for loans, their rate of economic growth will remain unimpressive. An interest rate of 7½ per cent of the World Bank's loan may appear low against international market standard; but it is high for developing countries because "services consume a good percentage of their export earnings." With proper cooperation and coordination of their economic activities, Africa will march briskly forward and perhaps some day graduate from an underdeveloped area to a developed continent. Africa has the resources to win economic independence from other financial institutions including the World Bank. □ □ □

WOMEN

WOMEN

WOMEN

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN OUR SOCIETY

BY

ASABE MADAKI

It is very encouraging in our society of today to see women competing with their male counterparts in every aspect; academically and professionally. Now, women are no more the domestic slaves they used to be.

Today, proud to say there are women journalists like Peggy Cole, Theresa Bowyer, politicians like Gambo Sawaba and Mrs. Ransome Kuti, women contractors, doctors, engineers, educators, intellectuals and many others.

The difficulties and prejudices which the women encounter are all the "network of man". It is the men who create and perpetuate them. This they do because they are afraid of what would happen if they either help the women or leave them unhindered to pursue their own chosen professions. Well women, why not take the challenge and work twice as hard as the men to prove capable to the task? What most of us don't understand is this; that in the men there are weaker sex, and in the women there are stronger sex. So it is worthwhile to be saying that the woman's place is home and kitchen. Me, I believe that what a man can do, a woman can do also, I mean physically. But in thinking about choosing a profession, there are

a number of questions that women must face. Married or single, working class or applicant, women must begin to think in terms of a basic choice: public role or private, which is more important, or both combined, can make a happy going matrimonial home.

My article would be incorrect if I fail to mention just but a few of the women who raised the women's name to a peak. Many thanks go to the late Mrs. Charlotte Olajumoke, Mrs. Abimbola Gilson, and many more others, who opened the gate to women education. And it is a fresh reminder that 'the quality of life cannot be measured in terms of age but what contributes to the happiness and progress of mankind.' This goes with the late Mrs. Elizabeth Awoluyi who was, until her sudden death on the 14th September 1971, the first woman doctor. She fought the good battle and did win it. Bravo to them all!

If women are given the chance, their economic resources would be of great value to the country.

ON November 3rd 1972, the people of Fika emirate will celebrate the 50th anniversary of Muhammadu Idrissa's accession to the Fika throne. It will be a memorable occasion since no other Emir in Fika history has had such a long and peaceful reign.

To the Emir, the occasion will be momentous. He was a child when Lord Lugard deposed his grandfather after the battle of Burmi. As a prince in the time of Lord Lugard's Indirect Rule in Nigeria, Muhammadu tasted the brunt of responsibilities in his early life.

At 33, he succeeded his father as the Emir of Fika. From the date of his accession to this day, Alhaji Idrissa has won many honours. He holds the King's Medal for African Chiefs. He was also awarded the M.B.E. and later invested with the O.B.E. by the King of England.

These were eloquent testimony of a man tempered by the colonial war, forged by the machinations of British colonialists and the heavy burden of princehood in that era, and matured by experiences gained from both.

Alhaji Muhammadu Ibn Idrissa was born in the year 1889. He was the second son of Mai Idrissa and a grandson of Mai Sulyman, the Emir of Fika during the British incursion into Northern Nigeria.

Muhammadu's early days were spent under Lord Lugard's system of indirect rule in Nigeria. As a prince he was in the forefront of affairs in the emirate. He was given overall responsibility for arranging the welcoming and accomodation of all district officers and visitors to Fika emirate. He was also responsible for the construction and repair of roads throughout the emirate. In this capacity Muhammadu piloted the construction of the road passing through Fika Emirate to Jos and Maiduguri.

He was incharge of constructing the road linking Fika with Biu Emirate and was also responsible for constructing the Fika-Potiskum road. Muhammadu was Fika Emirate's District head for five years and was incharge of collecting taxes and jangali of the district.

Emir Mai Idrissa died in November 1922 and was succeeded by his son Muhammadu Ibn Idrissa. The new emir made an important move two years later. On his accession to the throne in 1924, the Court and administrative machinaery were centred at Fika town. But in 1924 the Emir moved his court to Potiskum on the Jos-Maiduguri motor road.



Alhaji Muhammadu Ibn Idrissa, the Emir of Fika

50 YEARS

ON

FIKA THRONE

"Excluding the Daura Emir who reigned for 56 years, he is the longest reigning Emir known in the history of Northern Emirates"

His reasons were that Potiskum was more centrally placed than Fika town. It would also promote a speedy and efficient administration of the emirate and make communications easier.

He was a member of the Regional Joint Council in the former Northern Region of Nigeria. He attended Local government courses for chiefs in 1954 and 1961. He was awarded O.B.E. in 1956.

In 1938 Emir Muhammadu was awarded the King's Medal for African chiefs. This was followed by the award of M.B.E. in 1945.

Emir Muhammadu went on a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1956 and

visited the United Kingdom on a British Council Study tour in 1957.

The Emir's leading interests are farming, horse-riding and hunting. On the role of rulers in the community, the Emir said that the duty of every ruler is to be as impartial as possible—a factor which when realised by the public makes the task of ruling easier. He also encourages women education, "Since men are not denied education I see no reason why their wives should be denied such a right. In fact all religions encourage women education" said the Emir.

On his contributions to Fika Emirate during his fifty years reign, Alhaji Muhammadu summarised it thus, "It has been a very difficult time but I think that I have won the hearts of the people to the righteous path. I have helped in solving their grievances and problems."

On the celebration, the Emir said, "The celebration will portray my Emirate and my people and will provide an opportunity for meeting old and new friends whom I have not seen since the creation of States in Nigeria."

Excluding a Daura Emir who ruled for 56 years, he is the longest reigning Emir known in the history of Northern emirates.

The Emir's term of office has not been passed in idleness. At mile 222 along Kano—Maiduguri road, Potiskum, the headquarters of Fika Emirate, is taking its stride in the development pace of Nigeria. The agricultural picture of the town indicates the chief occupation of Fika Emirate. In this occupation the emirate has been outstanding. It has earned a name as an agricultural centre in the North Eastern State.

Last year's statistics show that Fika emirate produced 36,000 tons of groundnuts and about 20,000 tons of cotton. It also won the honour for community development in Bornu Province.

All these are marked evidence of the calm and confident reign of an Emir. Alhaji Muhammadu Idrissa is looking forward to many more years on the Fika throne and wishes to see more prosperity in his people. Nigerians do not begrudge him such a wish.

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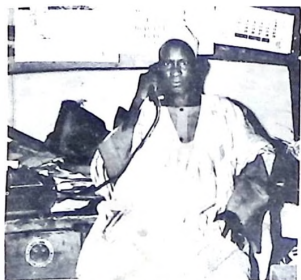
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POTISKUM

The Position Of The Two German States In International Law

WITH the unconditional surrender of the German Military High Command on 8th May 1945, and the arrest, trial and punishment of the bearers of the National Socialist Government of Adolf Hitler, the German Reich lost one of the most important elements that make a State a sovereign entity.

It is however, highly debatable, whether Germany lost its sovereignty through debellatio, as Hans Kelsen maintained. Prof. Seidl Hohenveldein argued that since it was not the expressed will of the allied victors to wipe off the international legal personality of the German State, Germany only lost its supreme authority

He backed up his argument by pointing out that in the Berlin Declaration of the Allied Military Command of 5th June, 1945, the Allied powers expressly rejected the annexation of Germany and even made provision in the Potsdam Agreement of 2nd August, 1945, for an Allied Control Authority to be established for Germany as a whole.

This decision of the Allies to take responsibility for the post-war political development of Germany as a whole, appeared to be the reason why some Germans regarded Germany as a territorial entity. Opinions differ on this view. Some Soviet jurists (Tunkin, Bobrov, Lukashuk), expressed the opinion that through dismemberment (i.e. breaking up through military defeat of the Germany Reich) two new sovereign States came into being (West Germany and East Germany).

The Soviets refused to admit that West Berlin is part of West Germany and this has been the official Soviet attitude. On the question of when the Federal Republic became sovereign, Soviet jurists argued that the General Agreement (the Bonn-Paris Treaty of 23rd October, 1954) must be added to the Moscow Treaty of 1955, which was concluded by the late Chancellor Adenauer, before Germany could be regarded as a sovereign State, because that treaty marked the end of hostilities between the USSR and West Germany.

One of the most prolific writers on international law in West Germany, Prof. Seidl Hohenvel-

BY



DR. OMOH ESIEMOKAI

dein, admitted that the continuous occupation of the Federal Republic of Germany by British and French forces, limited the sovereignty of the Federal Republic, but after the General Agreement of 1954 came into force, the Federal Republic became a sovereign State. There is conflict of opinion on the issue of whether two sovereign entities have grown out of the former German Reich. The younger generation of German jurists accept this fact but this view is unacceptable to some conservative politicians of the Christian Democratic Union and the Bayern based CSU.

They defend their views by using the "proof theory" which in essence implies that if the German Reich had broken up, then the German nation is still under one roof.

With her economic wounds of the Erhard era, the Federal Republic consolidated her sovereignty at a time, when the fight for national liberation sapped the energies of the British and the French, as they watched their empires collapse, and America engaged herself in "shadow-boxing of Communism" in all parts of the globe.

These factors combined, have had the result that the Federal Republic of Germany, had the breathing space to enjoy some autonomous political and economic development in the 50s and early 60s. The German Democratic Republic was emasculated economically, by the Soviet Union. On her fell the payment of War Reparations to the Russians.

PRESENT INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STATUS

In contemporary international law, the two German States are Sovereign States and therefore equal subjects of International law.

The qualified opinion is that the existence of a sovereign and independent state possessing a representative Government, effectively functioning as such to all peoples within its territory, is presumed to satisfy the principle of equal rights and self-determination as regards those peoples.

Each of the German States fulfils the aforementioned requirements. The fact that the political organisations of the two sovereign States differ is a political and not a legal question.

Whichever of the German States, other States have chosen to recognise is a matter of political convenience and again would fail any legal test. It is a fact of life that the two German States have demonstrated their ability to maintain law and order, promote the economic well-being of their citizens respect the norms of international law and the code of conduct recommended in the United Nation's Charter, and above all, they have not only ceased to be a threat to world peace, but actively contribute towards the maintenance of international peace and security in Europe.

As long as subsequent German Governments and especially their leaders are seen to pursue peaceful policies and show their desire to promote peaceful relations with all nations, the fear for the Germans would diminish.

Willy Brandt, the noble prize winner and Federal German Chancellor, has been an asset in solving the problems of intra-German communications. By his Ostpolitik, he succeeded in restoring confidence in ex-enemies but the real test of the wisdom, and not the righteousness of his Ostpolitik will come, when both German States become members of the United Nations.

Truly speaking, the Federal Republic has nothing to lose by not being a member of the UN. Its present participation in the work of some Specialised Agencies is enough. The GDR stands to gain from membership



President Gustav Heinemann

of the UNO. It would in fact, be a landslide diplomatic victory for the other 'Willi' for already well-known reasons. It would weaken the FRG's claim to the right to represent Germany as a whole (die Alleinvertretungsanspruch).

It would make the Hallstein's doctrine more porous than it already is, for many states would find it relatively easy to recognise the GDR. Honestly speaking, many UN member States would have long recognised the GDR but as Karl Kaiser rightly observed, "West German Allies are keeping away from recognising the GDR in order to help Bonn to extract concessions from the GDR on intra-German relations and also in order not to upset domestic support for the evolution of West German policy". It is equally true that many Socialist States are eager to trade with the FRG. The question of German membership of the UNO will depend on the successful conclusion of a General Agreement between the two German States which will regulate all aspects of their relations and mutual policies regarding their international position, including UN membership. Now that the Moscow and Warsaw treaties have managed to pass through the Bundestag (the German Federal Parliament), one would expect the final arrangements for the slow journey to New York, to begin.

Even after both German States become members of the UNO, it remains to be seen if after signing the UN Charter, both States would choose to treat one another outside the treaty nexus. This would depend on the tenor of the act of recognition which the FRG would give the GDR. Public opinion in the FRG is against unconditional recognition and no German Government can go against this, in view of the forthcoming Federal Elections.

Although the Social Democrats have won a diplomatic victory with their Ostpolitik, many Germans think that they have slammed the door against future German re-unification. □ □ □



The charred body of one of the victims of the crash, bits of torn metal and blackened fire-burnt areas marked the

THE UNSOLVED POSERS OVER DEATH OF EX-MINISTER DIPCHARIMA



INVESTIGATION

BY

GABS MANUEL



of the aircraft which carried six to death.

NIGERIA'S former Minister for Transport, the late Alhaji Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, Mr. Sesi, Deputy Preventive Commandant of the Board of Customs and Excise, three technicians and a pilot died in a plane crash at Kano airport on Sunday, March 30, 1969.

The tragedy of the untimely death of a man like Zanna Bukar Dipcharima shook the whole country. Zanna will be remembered as one of Nigeria's versatile politicians, a kind and tolerant man. He was a notable philanthropist, and a tycoon. His contributions to the political and socio-economic development of Nigeria is immeasurable.

"There is a time to mourn, a time to weep and a time to dance..." says the bible. Zanna's untimely death was an occasion for mourning and weeping. Death claimed Zanna in the most gruesome manner which he did not deserve.

PLEASE TURN OVER



Late Alhaji Zanna Bukar Dipcharima



The blazing fire that accompanied the crash of the aircraft kept firemen from doing more than prevent the blazes spread.

Returning to take my seat at the bar, I had the impression that Zanna was a publicity-shy man, particularly at that time when he was counted among the civilians sacked by the army. Meeting with him that day was a rare opportunity for me. It was my first time of seeing his peaceful face and as fate would have it, the last time.

Back at my seat at the bar, I found the whole place swinging. The bar was full of people and I saw that they were doing good business—selling beer, soft drinks, cigarettes etc., I was soon engaged in story-telling and did not see when Zanna and others boarded the ill-fated aircraft that carried them to death. I saw the aircraft take-off beautifully.

One sees history explode before one's eyes and for the most trained observer, there is a limit to what one can comprehend. I can vividly recall the heavy noise of the crashing aircraft and the fire that accompanied

the crash. That moment seemed a life-time. The aircraft had crashed without a survivor. As I tried to go nearer and at least have a clear picture of the blazing aircraft, I watched a swift and confused panorama.

Some airways officials rushed out from the transit passengers lounge and barked at each other. A Military officer barked at some haggard custom officials: "Leave this place. Go away from here." and so on. The airport bar which was swinging a few minutes earlier looked like a confused traffic. People were running in opposite directions in the same narrow thoroughfare leading to the transit lounge.

Fire officers who were immediately available were already battling with the fire when I left the airport panic-stricken

The following morning I accompanied the Emir of Kano, Alhaji Ado Bawero to the scene of the disaster. Bits of torn metal and blackened fire-burnt areas marked the only trace of the aircraft. The charred body of the victims lay buried in debris. It was an indescribable scene.

After the tragedy, the Federal

Military Government of Nigeria empowered a commission of inquiry to probe the circumstances surrounding the crash of the aircraft which killed all the six men on board. The probe has been completed and the report has already been submitted but yet the public is still nosing for more facts. The public is "still in the dark" as to a few facts. After the report of the probe was submitted and published, certain attendant issues left room for doubt.

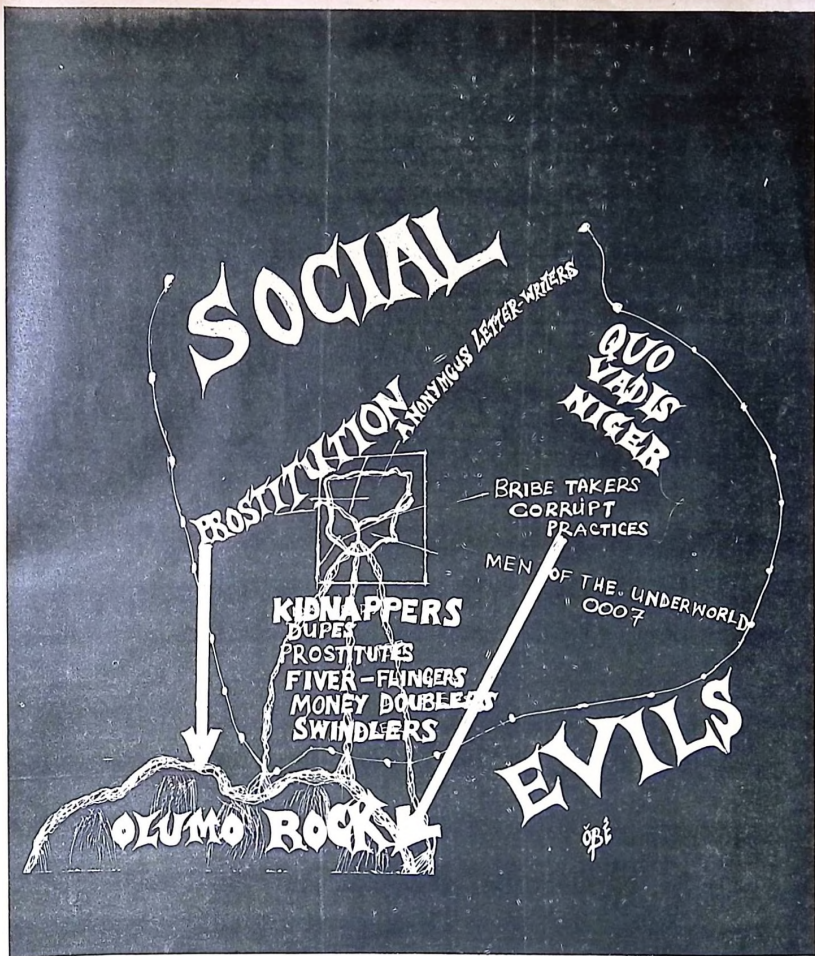
Was the crashed aircraft on an official or private trip?

If the trip was official how come about the private passenger—Zanna?

Are unofficial passengers especially businessmen authorised by the Board of Customs and Excise to fly in their aircraft?

These were the sort of questions which have been asked. Although an official answer has been given to these questions yet, Zanna was an ex-Minister, a businessman and he died in the Board of Customs and Excise official aircraft along with five others including a top official of the board.

This is Nigeria where iron floats on the sea but feathers sink.



PROSTITUTION

Prostitution cannot be stopped and in fact, no-one thinks it should. What is reasonable to expect is a reduction in the number of young girls who sell out to misplaced consciences or "sugar daddies". There is honour in being a receptionist, telephone operator, typist, but there is no honour in being a "dust bin."

If employers can take on a few more young working maids, they may gradually see the honour in labour. At least, employment will provide them with the few pounds they badly need. Otherwise, they will sell their natural love and affection for a few

kobo and can you really blame them?

"MEN OF THE UNDER WORLD 0007"

IN the United States of America, the Mafia has established itself as a formidable criminal organization for many decades now. The Baader-Meinhof terrorists have been committing, all sorts of crimes and have become the most-feared gangsters on the free side of the Berlin Wall.

In Nigeria, in spite of the public execution of armed robbers and long jail sentences passed on robbers, violent crimes are on the increase. Children, young

girls, and even adults are no longer safe on the side walks of our big cities.

Kidnappers using charmed handkerchiefs, magic rings, make people follow them at will. Where they take them to, and what they do with their victims is hard to tell.

No doubt we are faced with grave social problems which cannot be solved by legal means alone.

ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS

COWARDS write anonymous letters. The proper place for

anonymous letters is the waste-paper basket. Where they circulate fast and contain quotations from "Top Secret files," putting them in the waste-paper basket amounts to benign neglect which in this case, would be irresponsible. If these anonymous letters circulate elsewhere other than their state of origin, then it is political subterfuge aimed at undermining the political authority of the State Government

Although knocking people up early in the morning is bolshevik, it is justified in the circumstances. It is difficult not to see this as a crisis. Over simplification of the action of political malcontents could be risky.

SOUNDSCOPE!

ELCADOS-

GOOD,

BUT...

By
EAGLE CHINAGOROM.



Geoffery—Vocalist and Rhythm guitarist



Frank—Leader and lead guitarist

Few months ago, the music life in the Northern States was bereaved when the Moon Rakers top group based in Kano was disbanded. Impatiently, music lovers were yawning for the good old days to be back.

They were soon consoled when the elite members of the Moon Rakers grouped themselves and the 'Elcados top Group' was born. The Elcados had another attraction in the versatile vocalist Steve Black of the Afro Collections fame.

The first appearance of those boys in Kano drew a large crowd of music fans. But those who expected so much from the Elcados went home not fully satisfied. The second vocalist Geoffery could not find his voice while fans heard a bit of discordant drumming.

Steve Black came to the rescue with his fantastic floor show while Ayo was excellent on the organ. Altogether, it was not a poor show considering that these boys have been together for only three weeks. If the band could withstand the whirlwind of dishandment and desertions which Lagos based bands, particularly the vocalists, are noted for, they will surely go a long way.



The Elcados with Steve Black on the microphone



Tony — Bassist



Ayo — Organist



Steve Black — Vocalist



King Stephens — Drummer

PEOPLE

DISMISSED: Alhaji Baba Dan Bappa, the Kano State Commissioner for Economic Planning.

Graduated Miss Olatunbo Awolowo, daughter of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, from Bristol University as a Doctor of Medicine.

Controversial playwright and dramatist Wole Soyinka has been appointed professor of drama at the University of Ife.

Visiting Kano, Mr. William Fitzhugh, Sierra Leone High Commissioner to Nigeria.

Visited Kano, the Managing Director of Oluseyi Press Ltd., Mr. S. A. Ogunkoya.

Living cheap, a group of Nigerian delegates to the World Confederation of Organisation of the Teaching Professions, in a London Hotel.

Snubbed, British Minister, trouble shooter, Geoffrey Rippon in Kampala.

Feted, Dr. T. O. Elias by the Isale-Eko Descendants Union, Lagos.

Governor Col. David Bamigboye of Kwara State assured the public all is well in Kwara State.

Back from French leave, Allah-De of the Sunday Times, Lagos.

Appointed, C. O. Lawson, Secretary to the Federal Military Government.

Presented his credentials, Sudan's First Ambassador to the Vatican.

Visiting to explore US-African ties, forty American university women graduates, who are expected to be here for a three week study tour aimed at providing a basic understanding of African history and its relation to America.

Feted Rev. Cannon J. O. Olojo, Chairman of Ijebu North-East Church District Council, during his visit here, by the Isonyin Welfare Association, Kano Branch.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



Ibikun Bamigboye One year



Olumuyiwa Adelaja One year



Titilola Ogundowo 19 years



Tunde Sholanke Six years



Adekunle Oshineye Five years



Adeyemi Adesoji Adenuga One year

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MAGAZINE

VERY few leaders in contemporary world politics have been able to raise the fury of some nations and at the same time become a model to others. Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi is one of the very few.

The Libyan leader has shunned the big-power diplomacy of Washington and Moscow. His pangs were felt by Britain in the Malta bases negotiations between Mr. Mintoff and Edward Heath.

The Israelis blame their expulsion from Uganda on Muammar Gaddafi. The Moroccan Monarchy nurses a disaffection for the Colonel. Some people dubbed him a dictator and accused him of building a personality cult on Gaddafism while others have hailed him as a great revolutionary.

Recently, Sidi Ali returned from a Libyan trip and had these impressions on Libya's Socialist Union, the political arm of Gaddafi's Revolutionary Command Council.

LIBYA'S ARAB SOCIALIST UNION

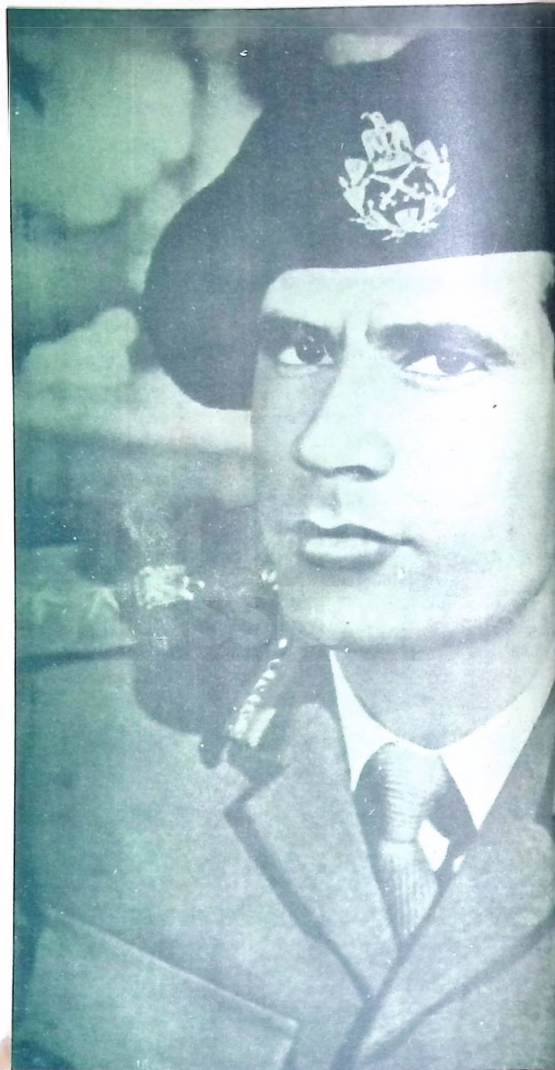
THE Libyan Monarchy was overthrown on September 1, 1969 and a Revolutionary Command Council headed by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi was set up to head the new regime. The Monarch, King Idris was accused of corruption, oppression and despotism. Initially, there were misgivings about the new regime and a suspicion that the coup was only a change of guard. But Gaddafi and his men have dispelled these notions and the 1st September revolution has ushered in a new era of developments in Libya.

One such development is the formation on 11th June 1971, of the Arab Socialist Union as the political arm of Libya's Revolutionary Command Council. After consultations with the rank and file of the armed forces, intellectuals, students, workers and other classes, and guided by the experiences of a number of Arab and African countries, the Revolutionary Command preferred a one party system to bi-party or multi-party systems. The Libyans view the biparty system as an experiment with human beings and they consider having different parties, with their dependence on foreign ideologies, as not meeting with the aspirations and cultural patterns of developing countries. These parties also create narrow regionalism and counter revolutionary elements. So far, different opinions are held on this view by different countries.

FUNCTIONS

THE set up of Libya's Socialist Union makes it possible for the entire people of Libya to participate in it. The country is divided into 336 cells. At the local cells level, the people meet and discuss their local problems. Each cell then sends two or three representatives to speak on its behalf at the national level of the Arab

"I'M NOT A NASSER" - GADDAFI



EW
FI

Socialist Union. The A. S. U. has set unique experiments in line with Arab tradition and Islamic creed.

The Secretary General of the Socialist Union, Majir Bashir Hawadi, who is also a member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council once said, "The foundation of Arab Socialist Union is therefore neither rightist or leftist, it is not inspired by alien ideology nor does it conform with reactionary alliance. In short, it is an alliance of the progressive forces and all those who contribute positively to the welfare of society without class distinction and without ideological class warfare so common in the totalitarian system."

Workers, farmers, soldiers, students, intellectuals, and women are all within the framework of the party. It is the policy of the Libyan Arab Socialist Union not to allow any of its members holding a government post to trade or hold a private office. The fear is not unjustified, as in a nearby country, some Ministers, senior civil servants and provincial governors have used the government offices to foster their private ends. Some own farms where most government agricultural officers are forced to carry out their experiments and government properties are indirectly diverted there.

SOME REFORMS

THE Revolutionary Command Council is striving hard to eliminate disparity among the Libyan people. Land is distributed by ballot and each person gets a plot. No one is allowed to sell land and once a plot of land is allotted to you, it becomes a crime to sell it. The misuse of official government cars is not condoned and this restriction is applied to individuals of any rank or office.

The 1st September revolution is also succeeding in its design to place the right persons in positions where they can exercise decent authority and interpret the aims and objectives of the country. King Idris' Kangaroo Courts have been abolished and nobody is allowed to throw his weight around to the extent of thinking himself the owner of Libyans. Judges are now free from outside pressure in the discharge of their duties. Principals of institutions have been vested with enough powers to deal with students who transgress the laws.

Quite in contrast with the propaganda disseminated by neo-colonial agents, Libya's Revolutionary Command Council, accepts objective and open criticism. There are always free discussions on public affairs no matter what stand the government takes. In fact, during my visit to Libya in March this year, I witnessed a very hot argument between Col. Gaddafi and a representative of one of the basic units of the Arab Socialist Union.

THE MAN GADDAFI

MANY people see Colonel Muammar Gaddafi as Gamel Abdul Nasser incarnate. But Gaddafi, out of modesty, is always rejecting this assertion. He always argues that it is not his intention to be anybody's leader. His actions seem to confirm this. Muammar Gaddafi is a young man with a family. His wife has remained aloof of his activities and does not even appear in public. Col. Gaddafi's bitterest enemies fully agree that he is a no-nonsense leader and a revolutionary to the core. His wisdom in initiating the proposed merger with Egypt is left for history to judge. But to revolutionaries everywhere, Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi is not an armchair revolutionary.

□ □ □

EGYPT IN TRIAL MARRIAGE

THE Nile and the Volga will continue to flow one way downwards no matter the State of things between Cairo and Moscow.

In 1967, the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser got fed up with the negative peace which existed in the Middle-East and having requested the withdrawal of UN troops, from the Suez Canal, plunged Egypt into a "temperamental" war with Israel. Egypt lost.

In 1972, his successor President Sadat, dissatisfied with a situation of "no war no peace", has requested the Soviet Military personnel to leave his country. What will happen next is anybody's guess. As it is, the Middle East is an open book and one can land on any page.

The courtship between Tripoli and Cairo came to a head early this month, when unity talks between Col. Gaddafi and President Sadat, took place in Benghazi.

Although the Egyptian President favoured a gradual preparation for the "wedding", the "bride" was impatient. For Col. Gaddafi, Arab unity must be achieved at all costs. Since the presence of Soviet Military personnel was a stumbling block to Arab unification, Libya advocated a loosening of Soviet-Egyptian connexion as a necessary pre-requisite to unity talks.

The Egyptian parliamentary delegation to Moscow sent to say that between Cairo and Moscow there was no love lost, did not succeed in convincing the Russians. Soviet Ambassador to Egypt Vinogradov, who, during the Egyptian ultimatum was flying between the Crimea and Cairo like the 'flying Dutchman' knew that Russo-Egyptian relations had hit rock bottom, although he did not say so.

Meanwhile, the Russians have left Egypt but their absence will be felt for a long time. Many Egyptians will be dreaming dreams and seeing nightmares until they get used to the new state of affairs. They have been spoon-fed for too long. Now they have to fend for themselves. Maybe those who have been chanting war slogans in Cairo, will not be very loud from now on. The "state of terror" which now exists in the Middle East may prove to be a prolonged armistice or it may precipitate a battle caused by fear and mutual distrust. Let's hope that neither side loses its nerves.

The Israelis are naturally greatly relieved by the development in Egypt. They have taken the advantage of the situation by offering an invitation for direct face to face talks between Golda Meir and the Egyptian President. This gesture failed to generate enthusiasm in Cairo. It is difficult to see how peace

will be achieved in the Middle East without bilateral talks between Egypt and Israel.

The Russians have expressed the desire for a Soviet Egyptian summit where the situation will be fully reviewed and if the worst comes to the worst, the Soviets will give Egypt a million-dollar bill for immediate settlement or on the basis of "payable-when-able", depending on how cordial the final parting turns out to be.

Some think that by calling for Soviet withdrawal, President Sadat has demonstrated the determination of Egypt to go it alone.

This may be so but it is equally true that Soviet Military presence in Egypt was a thorn in the flesh of Israel. This is no more so, and this would make it comfortable for the Israelis to hold on to their terms for peace in the Middle East.

Our diplomatic correspondent recalled that the idea of Maghreb unity is very old and that there was an attempt to create a Maghreb federation which was to embrace Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Libya, "French Sahara" and "Spanish" North Africa.

Tunisia is known to be fully committed to "the unity of the Greater Maghreb" and has written this aspiration into her constitution. The National Liberation Movements of Morocco and Tunisia signed the first Maghreb Charter in 1945, although not much was achieved, the idea had remained. Egypt was opposed to the establishment of an exclusive North West African Arab Federation.

This was criticised by Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia who described the Egyptian attitude as "Pharaonic Imperialism." It seems as if Egypt now sees the wisdom behind uniting African Arabs, before it can expect greater unity within the Arab League.

All the same, Egypt has become notorious for Unions that do not last. Her union with the Sudan was greatly shaken in 1955 because of "Egypt's insensitive interference in the Sudan's internal affairs as soon as she achieved independence." The union collapsed in 1958, when Egypt used military force "to make good a territorial claim on the Sudan." The collapse of the United Arab Republic and the uncertainty surrounding the future of the Federation of Arab Republics as a result of the merger between Egypt and Libya, gives cause for cautious optimism about the longevity of the revived U.A.R. The people of these Arab Republics have not yet been adequately consulted but it is hoped that they would be. In view of the recent developments, the situation in the Middle East is full of dangerous possibilities.

□ □ □

MOHAMMED BOOTH REPORTING

SEX RAMBLE FOR BRITAIN

Baby Boom by—Aid.

BRITAIN'S world champion pendulum of permissiveness has made yet another non-parallel dramatic swing.

She is to supply the world with more babies—in spite of the threat of population explosion.

As Europe's childless housewives fly in heartbroken, "secret student fathers" are in the waiting at various 'strategic' points to AID them.

For Britain—known to be the "abortion centre" of the world—has now become the baby-centre of Western Europe.

According to a recent publication of the World Medicine journal "virtile British students are helping hundreds of women from all over Europe to have the babies their husbands cannot give them."

Women from Italy, France, Spain and Germany, as well as other countries come here for artificial insemination. China has her bambo curtains drawn.

The students are given just two hours notice that their services are needed.

In a most revealing article in the journal, Dr. Bridget Mason, of London's Royal Free Hospital, concedes that women often have to make several trips from the continent for artificial insemination before they become pregnant.

She tells of one Italian woman who flies in for her AID (artificial insemination by donor) and then flies out again. The woman started three months ago and will continue to come until she is pregnant, says Dr. Mason, who adds: "The amusing thing is that she can't speak a word of English."

Dr. Mason is one of a number of doctors in Britain practising in the field of artificial insemination.

She uses students as donors 'because they are available at short notice, they are young and their intelligence is proven.'



Mohammed Booth

But before accepting the student Dr. Mason puts him through a lengthy interview making sure that he is physically and mentally fit. What follows later is one of sampling. . . .

She has a pool of 30 donors and she tries to match the donor with the husband of the woman who will have his baby. The method 'often works very well', she claims, for 'in the case of a Jewish couple it worked so well that not even the couple's families realised the husband was not the father. Instead they all said how much the baby looked like the husband.'

Women seeking artificial insemination are treated as private patients and the hospital acknowledges it as "private matter between the students and Dr. Mason" even though there is no provision for the service under the National Health Service.

The would-be mothers are turning to Britain for help, according to another doctor., Dr. Margaret Jackson, because "the few AID centres on the continent cannot cope with the demand."

Adds Dr. Jackson: ". . . A child born to a foreign mother by a British student father through artificial insemination presents no nationality problems. The husband is registered as the father."

There is also a marked increase in the number of British women seeking artificial insemination. According to Dr. Mason this is 'because of the difficulty in adopting children.'

There are simply not enough children to go round, she said, and blamed this on the rise in abortions. A young girl who



A British sizzler!... The smile on her face says; Take it easy, sweetheart....

would have had her baby and offered it for adoption is now able to seek an abortion. Or she could keep the baby as there is no longer any social stigma attached to an unmarried mother.

□ □ □

JERUSALEM: HOW DARE YOU, PONTIUS PILATE

JESUS CHRIST should get a re-trial, pleaded a lawyer in Israel's Supreme Court.

The lawyer, Mr. Yitzhak David, whose bid to get the court to rule that Christ had an unfair trial, said he brought the case "in the hope that it may reduce the anti-Semites of the world by even one person."

The court said the issue was "historic, not juridical," and that Mr. David had "not proved he suffered personal damage" through what he called a "miscarriage of justice" against Christ.

Mr. David made these points: "Jesus did not receive a fair trial. He was brought before the Sanhedrin out of blind hatred, and on trumped up charges, and he could not have receive a fair trial."

"As long as the Supreme Court does not affirm this, the world will wallow in the darkness of blind hatred, and will bring endless troubles upon Israel."

In an extraordinary hearing, the three judges asked the lawyer why he thought the supreme court should make the ruling.

"Because you are the first nation in Jewish court to arise since the time of Jesus," he replied.

The judges argued that Jesus was tried by the Roman occupiers of Israel, not by a civilian court. Mr. David insisted Christ was brought to trial before the Sanhedrin, the Jewish court of ancient times.

The lawyer was told to take the issue before an Italian court.

After the hearing Mr. David said: "I expected to win... I intend to go to court again."

□ □ □

GIRL TEACHER 'PAID KILLER WITH SEX'

WHEN pretty Lynnor Gershenson fell in love... she could wiggle, wrangle and wriggle for her love, her man. And she could kill....

As the flame glowed she fell for her boss. He was married. Not that this wouldn't mar their relationship. She was worried....

So, as lovely Lynnor ran out of patience, she eventually dreamt

of a Mafia stage-setting and wanted a killer to murder her lover's wife. She found one. He was hard-drinking hoodlum Frankie Vitale.

But something happened: they haggled over the price of the deal. Vitale had fixed it at \$8,000. It was too high for the 26-year-old teacher.

However, Frankie Vitale agreed to get another man to do the killing for half that figure—and he would go to bed with Frankie.

They sealed the deal with an afternoon in a hotel room, a New York court was told.

"We had sexuals and all that, said Vitale.

Police claim that Gershenson, a divorcee, got the idea of hiring a killer from "The God, father" a book about, The Mafia.

The woman she wanted murdered was the wife of 44-year-old Howard Holder, principal of the school where she works d.

Mrs Holder was later found dead in her bedroom—chloroformed.

Vitale, Gershenson and Holder denied conspiracy to kill her.

The trio were arrested after an Italian girlfriend told police that Gershenson had asked her: "I want you to find me a Mafia hood who can make a hit."

Later Vitale was said to have told Gershenson in a bar when discussing it:

"Why don't you just have her disfigured a bit—break her legs or hit her with a bat?"

Holder admitted that he discussed with Gershenson the killing of his wife. But he said they did not carry out the plan.

The trial continues.
□ □ □

HI! COWBOY YOU'RE UNDER ARREST

FILM Star Steve McQueen has been charged with reckless driving in Anchorage, Alaska—McQueen—who has starred in a number of top class Western films—is alleged to have told a policeman when his car was stopped:

"Hi, I'm Steve McQueen, and I'm having a good time in your two-bit town."

The policeman replied: "Hi I'm a policeman and you are under arrest." □ □ □

LET THERE BE MERCY

FIVE hundred and seventy nine men and women awaiting execution in American prisons

have been spared their lives by the Supreme Court.

The court ruled that the death penalty is a "cruel and unusual" punishment and breached the United States constitution.

Over the past five years, all sentences of death passed by judges have been stayed on appeals to the Supreme Court.

While dust gathered on electric chairs and gallows, and gas chambers were used as storage rooms, the men and women on death row waited—and worried.

When President Nixon appointed four new judges to the Supreme Court, law-reform campaigners saw the prospect of death-penalty abolition vanishing. They were almost right.

In the court's ruling, all four judges appointed by Nixon voted against abolition. The decision was carried by five other judges.

But if Mr. Nixon is re-elected, says Daily Mirror Correspondent Gordon Gregor, and gets a fifth anti-abolition judge appointed, another test case could start the whole legal battle again.

□ □ □

ROME: BLACK SLAVERS RACKET EXPOSED

HISTORY, according to Henry Ford 1, is bunkum.

But another man, Hamilton Fyfe, years ago, tells us:

"Select any period in history and you find it has much the same features as those which have shocked and depressed us in the last twenty years. What is different is that we hear more about them than in the past." □

The period in history that I could dwell on was the one that dealt with slave trade. That was in the 18th century—when the 'Samaritan' world was really "shocked and depressed" by the affair which began as early as the 15th century with the coming of the Europeans to the African coast.

... Slave trade was purported abolished in the 19th century by an Act of Parliament. And so was slavery.

But now in the 20th century, we hear about slavers, and we might even "hear more about them than has ever been heard of in the past." Reason? It's a jet age, and today holds far more brighter ideas of what life shall be like than yesterday.

An official newspaper report says:

"A sealed lorry broke down in France three days ago... and it has led to the discovery of an organised international traffic in African slaves.

"The blacks were brought from the African interior to Rome as 'tourists' and sent to France as building trade workers.

"On arrival at the air or sea ports in Italy as 'tourists' they were held for two or three days for processing in cellars in Rome.

"Then they were locked, some sixty at a time, into huge sealed lorries which crossed the border free of customs inspection on the two-day trip to Paris.

"Rome police got on the track of the Italian leg of the slave traffic after one of the lorry drivers sought police aid near Aix-les-Bains in repairing his vehicle. Police became curious about the cargo and forced open the doors.

"A Rome inspector handling the case said that 59 blacks were starving and were without water. They were almost suffocating from the virtually airless lorry when they tumbled out.

"All were in pitiable shape. For the two-day journey they had been given minimum rations. Their toilet was a heap of straw in one corner.

"Rome police stated that the head of the Italian part of the operation was a 24-year-old Sardinian ex-convict named Aldo Puscaddu. He had been arrested repeatedly since boyhood on such charges as passing bad cheques, impersonation and assault.

"Dr. Rispoli, the man in charge of police investigations in Rome said that a recruiting agent, not yet identified, worked in Mali, the Ivory Coast and Senegal to recruit the workers.

"He assembled them in Tunis. There, a man called Adarran-misse, who lived at a luxury hotel, drove an air-conditioned Cadillac and had a host of pretty secretaries, sent them to Rome by air or Pareremo by sea in 'groups of tourists' at cut rates.

"In Rome they were met by Puscaddu who stripped them of their tourist clothes, gave them coveralls and herded them into his cellars until he had groups of sixty to send in a lorry.

"In a raid on Rome cellars, police freed eighteen blacks in one and fifty in another. All were 'voluntary' slaves since, as there was no work for them in Africa, they were willing to give up half of their two-year contract pay to the 'slavers' in exchange for some money to take home.

"They have been placed in a refugee camp outside Rome while the police operation continues."

... Is history not really bunkum? After all the so-called abolition so far men were still slaved and sold, and still are sold and slaved!

Come hither, Sir William Wiberforce. □ □ □

MARIO COLUNA OF PORTUGAL

IN the 1960's while the Portuguese Colonial masters were struggling to perpetuate their repressive regime in the African colony of Mozambique, two Mozambique-born Africans were hoisting Portugal's soccer flag in foreign lands. These two African footballers spearheaded the triumph of Portugal's Benfica Club in many European and World soccer competitions. There was Ferrela Da Silva 'Eusebio' terrorising defenders and goalkeepers while Mario Coluna barricaded the Portuguese defence.

In fact, one of these two players, Mario Coluna captained both his club and the national team. Mario Coluna was born in Laurence Marques, Mozambique. He started playing football with Deportivo Club of Laurence Marques in Mozambique. He was also an athlete and held the Mozambique record in the long jump.

In 1954 Coluna joined Benfica Club of Portugal. Benfica placed him at inside-left or left-half and he played his first game for Portugal's national team as center-forward. A tireless and versatile player, Mario Coluna's talent soon became manifest. He piloted Benfica to Portuguese championship

remarkable achievements of Benfica Club during his reign. Benfica was league champions on more than nine seasons, won more than six Portuguese honours, two European cup honours and reached the European finals four times.

As an individual, Mario Coluna's contributions to Portugal are immense. Regrettably, the Arch colonialists have refused to acknowledge any talent in Coluna's countrymen and have refused to grant independence to Mozambique.

UWE SEELER OF WEST GERMANY

IF the Nigerian Green Eagles had played a football match against West Germany in the sixties, supporters of the Nigerian side would have been chanting 'Nigeria, Nigeria.' German supporters would have replied not with Germany, Germany' but with 'Uwe, Uwe'. It was the favourite chant of the West Germans and was dedicated to Uwe Seeler, Germany's finest centre-forward of all times.

Uwe Seeler was born in Hamburg. His father was a footballer with Sport Verein Club of Hamburg, West Germany in the 1930's. Uwe started playing football at an early age. His rise to fame was meteoric

Great Footballers In World Soccer History



Some of the Benfica Club Players. Arrowed is action man Mario Coluna

and the Club won the league cup. Soon, Benfica's impact on the European soccer scene was felt. It was the first team to destroy the myth of Spain's Real Madrid football Club. The Spanish club had dominated the European cup for five consecutive years (1956-1960) establishing an aura of invincibility. But Coluna led Benfica to win the cup in the 1960-1961 season and retained the cup in 1961-1962.

At that period, the stocky Mario was fast establishing himself as a world class player. Stocky in appearance, he is a brilliant tactical player. He runs fast both on and off the ball and has a deadly left foot shot. In the 1966 World Cup series in England Mario Coluna led Portugal to a new soccer height. He piloted the vanquishing of great teams like Bulgaria, Hungary, Brazil and the Soviet Union. In each of the games, Mario had few equals in the midfield and was rated the 3rd best player in the 1966 World Cup tournament. Coluna held the Portuguese record for greater number of international appearances. As a captain, his leadership is better assessed by the

and this fame brought him an international cap at the age of 17 when as a substitute he played against France.

1954 was a remarkable year for the game of football. It was the year when West Germany defied all odds and defeated the Hungarian soccer 'revolutionists' in the final of the World Cup. After the World Cup, Uwe Seeler secured a place in the national team just after his 18th birthday. Then his long career in international football began. In stature, Seeler is small and chunky and not everybody's idea of the classical mould of a centre forward. He has disproved theorists with a series of supreme performances.

He is a fine player with an eye for the open space. Strong, utterly fearless, a specialist in the diving header and the mid-air volley, Seeler caused trouble in any defence and had the vital know-how in a crowded goalmouth. Uwe's talents have made him the target of many defenders. His recovery from many injuries gave him the nickname 'golden leg.'

Fifth Instalment

featuring: Mario Coluna

of Portugal: Uwe Seeler

of West Germany and

Billy Wright of

England.

Seeler led his team Hamburger S.V. to league championship in the 1959-1960 season. He was in the German World Cup squad in 1962, when Brazil retained the Jules Rimeth trophy in Chile, South America. In 1963, Uwe Seeler was selected in the world XI team that played against England to celebrate the centenary of the introduction of the game of football in England.

The West Germany World cup team in 1966 was a great team. Captained by Uwe Seeler, it thrashed very many teams and only lost at the extra time of the final to England. Spectators who saw the Germans play at Birmingham, Sheffield, Goodison and Wembley during that World Cup series were marvelled by Seeler's ability to outhead taller defenders in the air.

Uwe Seeler also led the West Germans to the Mexico World Cup tournament in 1970 and his team narrowly lost to the Italians in the semi-finals. Seeler has now quit active football after playing 72 times for the national side. In his long soccer career he scored 43 goals for his country and more than 700 goals for his Club Hamburger Sport-Verein.

To mark his exit from active soccer a match was played between a European selected team and Uwe Seeler's team. It was an honour befitting a German genius.

BILLY Wright, an ex-Wolverhampton Wanderers and England football Captain had a remarkable career in the game of football.

BILLY WRIGHT OF ENGLAND

Of football's great prizes, there are few he did not win. He played in three world Cup tournaments, captained his club and his nation for more than 10 years, held a record for making the greatest number of appearances (105) for England, and was made a Commander of the British Empire (C. B. E.)

Billy Wright was born in Ironbridge, England. He entered the Wolverhampton football Club "the Wolves" straight from school at the age of 15. That was in 1938. A year later, the second World War started and Billy had to join the Army. After the war, he went back to the Wolves Club.

He began as an outside right, later an inside right, before making his name at wing half. In the late forties, Billy Wright succeeded Gorge Hardwick as the Captain of England's national team. He was elected captain because of his dependability and his sustained and reliable level of performance.

Billy led England to the 1950 World Cup tournament held in Brazil.

He was chosen England's footballer of the year 1951-1952. In 1953-1954, he led the Wolves football Club to English Division One Championship. In the year 1953, Billy made a first class soccer movement which the football Association is still using for an educational film. The movement was made in the match against Scotland at Wembley stadium which ended in a 2-2 draw. By sheer football juggling from one foot to the other and back again, he left a Scottish player sprawling on the ground while Billy finished with a clear sweep away of the ball. It was a fine example of close control and high skill under pressure



Fearless and determined Uwe Seeler (right) in action



Billy Wright (centre) in action against Hungary at Wembley Stadium in 1963

Billy Wright's worst soccer experience must have been on two occasions between 1953 and 1954. On those two occasions, Billy led England against Hungary. But that was the era when the men of the Magyar race were revolutionising the game of football. Hungary thrashed England 6-3 Wembley and humiliated them 7-1 at Budapest.

Billy captained England in the 1954 World Cup tournament which was won by West Germany.

Under the leadership of Wright, Wolverhampton Wanderers won the English division one championships in 1957-1958, and 1958-1959.

As a captain, Billy had the ability to make reckonings on the field and to make calculations and judgement on the entire team. He tackles with speed, has quick reaction and quick interception.

A keenness to get into a situation occasionally prevented him from properly

evaluating the situation before committing himself and this normally gave fast attackers the opportunity to wheel past him.

He played his last World Cup tournament in 1958 when Brazil won the Jules Rimeth cup at Switzerland. Billy Wright's record of 105 appearances for the national side has been superseded by Bobby Charlton but his run of 70 consecutive games is still unequalled.

He was a shining example of one-club man who was never swayed by financial temptations as he remained with Wolves till the day he retired from active football. His retirement came after playing over 500 league and cup matches.

On quitting football, Billy Wright became the Manager of Arsenal football club from March 1962 to June 1966 and then left to manage another club. His measure of soccer greatness is only matched by the honour of "Commander of the British Empire" conferred on him.



'Poison Boy' Graham young. To control people and their destinies was his terrible ambition.

DRITONS woke up one morning in June this year to read in their newspapers of the sensational, scandalous story of a 'cured' killer. The scandal rocked Britain. The revelation of the scandal came at the end of the case of Graham Young, charged with murdering two men and attempted murder by poison. At the end of the 9-day trial, the verdicts of the all-male jury on Graham Young were:

1. Guilty of murdering Robert Eagle and Frederick Higgs, both shop floor workmates by poison.
2. Guilty of attempting murder by poison, David Tilson and Jethro Bath.
3. Not guilty of administering poison with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on Trevor Sparkes and Peter Burk.
4. Not guilty of administering poison with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on Ronald Hewitt. Guilty to an alternative charge of administering poison with intent to injure.
5. Not guilty of administering poison with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm to Diana Smart. Guilty to an alternative charge of administering poison with intent to injure.

The sentences were: **LIFE** on the murder and attempted murder charges. **FIVE YEARS** for administering poison to Hewitt. **FIVE YEARS** for administering poison to Diana Smart.

GRAHAM graduated as an expert in classic murder by poison at the age of fourteen.

The five-year terms were to be served concurrently and concurrently with the life terms.

During the trial of Graham the 12-man jury heard all about Young's incredible background. The jury learned the truth about the dreadful poison thallium—the tasteless, colourless and odourless poison one of Graham's 'lethal tools'.

The trial of Graham revealed that he had poisoned people on a considerable scale in his childhood and a history of his morbid fascination with poison. At the age of eleven, in 1959, Graham Young murdered his step-mother by poison. In 1962, he was charged at the old Bailey in London with administering poison to his father, sister and a school mate. The 'Poison Boy' pleaded guilty to the charges and was sent to Broadmoor Hospital for fifteen years.

Graham Young's terrible ambitions to control people and their destinies started during his childhood just immediately after the death of his mother. He wanted his name to go down in history as an infamous poisoner and he succeeded. One of his 'heroes' was the Victorian poisoner William Palmer. He read a lot of books about Palmer and modelled himself on him.

He started learning his deadly craft with school boy experiment on mice at ten. His macabre interest in poisons and horror subjects soon developed. At eleven, he started using home-made poisons on his family and friends. Graham graduated as an expert in classic murder by poisons at the age of fourteen.

Between 1958 and 1960 his interests in drawing macabre subjects—skulls, bones and bottle of poison began making itself apparent and this shed some light on Graham's character. One day, Graham wanted to go to school to bring white mice home and his stepmother Molly refused him.

It happened that the refusal of his stepmother to allow him to go to school and bring white mice home angered him. He sat down and drew a grave and wrote around the drawing: 'Molly Young rest in perfect peace'. After this incident, Graham succeeded in poisoning his stepmother in the winter of 1961. Molly took a poisoned meat and fell sick. At first, she

thought it was just a bilious attack and didn't get the family doctor to check on her. When her case became serious she went to the doctor who suspected ulcer and sent her to hospital.

She was in bed for about ten days. When Graham's stepmother recovered from her illness his father began being sick and his sister too. It was then suspected that a virus was passing round the house or poisoning from water pipes or arsenic from walls. There were all sorts of other theories. But it was 'Poison Boy' Graham at work. Until Easter of 1962, Graham's father, his stepmother and his sister continued having bouts of illness. No one suspected Graham because he'd been sick, too. Graham poisoned himself by mistake.

He put the poison in a cup he thought was for his stepmother. It happened that this cup turned out to be his and he took the poison and fell sick. He recovered fast from the sickness than any other member of the family.

It was during another bout of sickness which took Molly to hospital that she died. She woke up one morning with a stiff neck with pins and needles in her hands and feet. She was taken to hospital and no one thought she'd die. She was cheerful until she died. The post-mortem proved that she died of "shock due to spinal injuries".

To be concluded
Next Month



Graham's sister Winifred. She escaped death.

GUILTY SECRETS OF A CURED KILLER

STORY BY: GABS MANUEL

RESEARCH BY: MOHAMMED BOOTH



OUR SEPTEMBER DOVE

Our September cover girl is the lovely and captivating Miss Queen Imoh. 19 year-old Queen has the look which could sweep any man off his feet. Her hobbies include dancing and swimming at the Hamdala swimming pool, Kaduna.

Miss Imoh has a yardstick for measuring the qualities needed in a man.

She will divorce her man if.....

- He is a drunkard.
- He is a debtor.
- He stays late nights often.
- He is cruel and always bossy.
- He goes with other women.
- He lacks fashion know-how.
- He snores heavily while sleeping.
- He is not good in bed.



An apparent dislike for artistic paintings on the walls of a drinking parlour has incited Osita Egbueje to a profession which revealed his latent talent. Today, there is every optimism that with proper guidance and encouragement, he will become one of the great sculptors in modern times.

To Mr. Egbueje whose home town is about 6 miles from the home of Nigeria's great sculptor Ben Enwonwu, this talent came as a revelation. Unable to make any headway in his trading business, he became frustrated. Osita had to spend days in fasting and praying after which an inspiration came to him.

Ironically, Osita never studied art or sculpture in any school. He began experimenting on carved works after a friend suggested that interior designing was necessary in a renovated beer parlour at 36 Emir Road, Kano, owned by Osita's mother. "I had the notion that artistic painting on hotel walls give the hotel a local appearance. I rather decided to do some mouldings on the wall."

Being penniless, I used my certificates for a security and obtained loan from a business tycoon", said Osita. He continued, "My first moulding was acclaimed by many people and this encouraged me".

"I travelled to East Central State and was there when I had a telegram urging me to return to Kano. On reaching Kano, some one commissioned me to mould the statue of a lady. That was in April 1972. With little or no knowledge of sculptural work, I went to the United States Information Service Library in Kano and got a book entitled 'Exploring Art and written by Luise Kainze and Olive Riley'. "This book taught me the fundamentals of sculpture and I decided to carve a statue for a

trial. At the early stage, people who saw me trying my hands on the works expressed dismay at my foolhardiness."

"This success spurred me on. I decided to carve a statue, in memory of Nigeria's military rule. I have now completed this statue of a Nigerian Army Officer and it is being acknowledged by people as a masterpiece. The height of this statue from the base is ten feet, eight inches. I am pleased that both statues have been declared good sculptural works by some critics", concluded Osita.

Osita Egbueje was born in Kano on 12th July 1947. His parents hail from Umuoji in Idemili division of East Central State, Nigeria. Osita's elementary school started at Saint Thomas primary school Kano in 1953. In 1955, he left Kano for Umuoji where his elementary school was completed at Our Lady's School, in the year 1960.

Osita had his Secondary School career at Premier College, Onitsha from 1961-1965. He was in Kano in 1966 and left for the Eastern Region during the Nigerian crisis. After the crisis, Osita returned to Kano and started a trading business. But when the necessity for decorating his mother's beer parlour occurred, necessity gave birth to a new profession.

On his future plans, Osita hopes that with financial support and Government aid, he would be able to achieve a greater height and project Nigeria's image in foreign lands. Out of modesty, he has refused giving comments when his works were compared with those of renowned Nigerian sculptors.

But a look at Osita's works will convince one that a sculptor has arrived in this generation whose feats will be sung by generations yet to come.



Osita gives finishing touches to a Nigerian Army Officer he moulded in memory of Military rule in Nigeria.



Osita at work. Finishing touches for the sculpture of a Fulani lady.

OSITA EGBUEJE: ANOTHER BEN ENWONWU?

BY
EAGLE CHINAGOROM

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GWAMNAN JIHAR KANO MUNA TUNI

NEW ERA
MUJALLAR WATA—WATA
Ta 2, Lamba 6. Sept. 1972

KA talmakai da fili cikins mujallarka mai tsunkaya, sabo da na gabatar ko kuwa ma dai na tunasar da Gwamnan Mulkin Soja na Jihar Kano, Komishinan 'Yansanda Alhaji Audu Bako, wanda kuma shi ne ya ke riike da Ma'aikatar Kiwon La'fiya da Tarbiyya.

Tunasarwar da na ke bukatar gabatarwa kuwa ta mu ce mazunta Kasuwar Birnin Kano, musamman mu da muke amfani da Gidan Kashi (Ba-hayar nau) ta wajen da ake sayar da kwanuka, kusa da Tashar Motar Kasuwar.

Tun farkon 1971, Alhaji Audu Bako da kansa ya daukar mana



Alhaji Audu Bako

ci-kakken alkawari, shekarar da aka yi kazarin balatin ciwon nan na Cholera, kon cewa za'ya gyara wannan Ba-haya da mayar da ita irin ta ruwa na sabo da amfannin jama'a.

Dadin-da-dawa kuma a nan, Gwamnan Mullin Sojan da kansa ya taka zawa wanda Ba-hayar ta ke, a wajen ya fahincin amfani da bukatuwar da mutane suke yi garta. Ganin hakan na: ma ya hushi karfin gwina na daukarwa mutanen alkawarin da ya kamata.

Kafin ya bar wajen sai da mutane baki daya suka tabbatar masa da gaskiyar komai, cikin bijajuru ta cewa Ba-hayar ita kenan ta saura cikin irin tsafafin Gidanjes Kashi da suke kewaye da kasuwar. Da ita ne kuma yawancin mutanen kaye masu zuwa cici kasuwar suka dogara.

Yanzu haka rashin gyaran ya zo da abubuwan bakanta wa kashi-kashi; daya daga cikinsu yana shi ne har yanzu mutane ba su daina kashi a filin Allah bi. Doyin najasa kuma bai fasa shige cikin hancin mutanen da suke wajen ba.

Tare da wadannan abubuwa masu bata rai, na kaskantar da Birnin Kano a fannin tsafafi, wal har akwai wadansu zutajawa da ake rufe-radin sun aubaya Ba-hayar arwa da niyyar daukaci baki daya daga wajen da ta ke, don kawai suna bukatar filin da mayar da shi rufar ajiye kwanuka.

A tsakaida dai bisa ladabi tare da kaskantar da kafi, shi ya sayya muke roko da tunasar da Gwamna, Alhaji Audu Bako, da ya gaggaiti cika alkawarinsa da ya dauka na a gyara wannan Ba-haya.

Salisu Mohammed.

KANO

EDITOR: Kashi! Mallam Satisu alkalami ya busha. Roko da tunasarwaku bata sanyu shiga ba. Domin kuwa Shugaban Komitin Kasuwannin Birnin da Kewaye ya fadi cewa tuni Komintanta baiwa wusu mutane wajen tare da sharalan su ta gina wadansu Gidanjes Kashi guda 2 a cikin kasuwar, madadin wannan da ka ce Gwamna Alhaji Audu Bako, ya yi alkawarin za'a gyara da mayar da ita ta ruwa.

DUBA SHA'ANIN MASU WA'AZI

KA bandi dan fili cikins mujallarka mai farin jini sabo da na baiyana bakin cikinsa bisa abin haushi da takaici wanda ya arrala kwanan nano (Masallacin Abdullahi Bayero) tsakanin 'Yansanda Nijeriya da irin Gardayen Malamam nan masu hadisin turmi. Wadanda shekara da shekaru kenan suke kafira masu salla da baceceniya ga musulmi garin nan.

Na nufi baiyana albarkacin bakina ne bisa ganin a yanzu dai ta tabbata gaskiya Shugaban Komitin Masallacin, Alhaji Shehu Ahmed Madakin Kano da Alhaji Isa Saidu Adejo, Komishinan 'Yansanda Jihar Kano sun fahinci matsayin lamarin da yanda aka fuskanta. Gardayen Malamam babu abin da suka sanya a gaba idan ka shige rubatsi; maimakon shiryar da musulmi hanyar da ta kamanta.

Sabo da haka ne na ke esinin tun gabannin wannan abu bai je ya kuma zo ha tsakanin imama, ba a kuma isa jallin da sha'amun ya fi karfin bukuma ba. Ya kamata a hana irin wannan kama kera da Gardayen Malamam suke vi wa Alkur'ani (Maitarsarki); da kazamiyar fassarar nan ta alama shi cikins hanyar da suke bukata.

Mutane da yawa a yanzu sun fara matsancin zargi kon kawar da kai tare da rashin kiyayyar Wazirin Kano, Alhaji Shehu Mohammed, wanda shi ne Dan Mujallisa Karamar Hukumar Maitaka da Ilmin Arabi tare da Sha'anin Addini shi ya haddasar da hakan.



Madaki Alhaji Shehu Ahmed

Domin kuwa babu wani dalili da zai sanya ba za ayi amfani da dokar nan ta shekarar 1970 ba, wadda ta shardanta gabata gaban shabararum malamam nan da niyyar jarraba ingancin limin duk wani mai bukatar karanta Kur'ani (Maigirma) da fasarta shi a Kano da garuruwanta.

Na yarda na kuma amince da baki dayan dalilin da Dan-Fagege Yusufu ya fadi cikins mujallarku ta watan Jula, 1972 game da Gardayen Malamam da suke wa'a zin baceceniya Masallacin Abdullahi Bayero da Waje, Filin Kofar Mafa, Kofar Wambai, Fagege Gwagwarsa da wadansu wurare a Kano. Kuma ta tabbata gaskiya Gardayen Malamam sun baro garuruwansu ne zuwa nan Kano, garin da suka hakkake za su sake da smun damar kafirta duk mutumin da suke bukata.

Ni fa a ganina ban ga dalilin da zai sanya irin wadannan masu hadisin turmi ba za su tsaya can a garuruwansu ba, yanda ya fi zama tallai ilallah a kansu inda kuma suke da cikakkiyar damar shiryar da mutane da ba su fahinci addini ha. Ba su niffo Kano ba jihar da aka tabbata kashi 99 cikin 100 na mutanen cikinta duk musulmi ne da suka bayar da gaskiya ga Allah da manzonso—Annabi Muhammadu

Na kaddamar da wannan takaitaccen jawabi ne don ganin tun daga shekarar 1965 Kano ta fada cikins irin wannan balata na yi wa Alkur'ani (Maitarsarki) kazamiyar fassara da misalta shi a yanda ake bukata. Haka kuma da zarar tuwon nasu ya yi ruwa sai sa gili.

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Alhaji Isa Adejo

GADDAFI YA CE NI FA BA SABON JAMAL ABDUL-NASSER BA NE

KADAN ne daga cikin shugabaninmu na yau suka iya hakanawa watsu kasashé, alhali kuma suka zama ababen koyi ga wadansu kasashen. Shugaban Libya na yanzu Kanar Mu'ammam Al-Gaddafi yana daya daga cikin kadan din nan.

Shugaban Libya din ya yi watsi da siyasar ci-dadiguzun ta Amirka da Roshá. Ya ba wa Ingila kashigame da sulhun kasar Malta, tsakanin Firayin Minista Mr. Edward Heath da Mr. Donn Mintoff na kasar Malta. Don kuma shi ne ya hure kunnan Mr. Mintoff har ya sa Ingila ta yi kuka.

Bani Isra'ila sun yi kuka da shi sabo da zuga fa kokari bakar Karyar da Janar Amin ya yi musa a Uganda. Sarkin Morocco, Hassan na Libya ya yanzu yana juyar sakamakon makarashiyar Kanar Gaddafi a kasarsa. Wadansu mutane suna kiransa mai kama karya, wau kuma su ce masa shi dau tawaye ne na ainihi, don kuwa suna kallensa abin misali ne a mulkin juyin juya-hali.

A kwanan hanya ne Sidi Ali wani dan Nijeriya da ya ke zaune a Ghana ya dawo daga wani rangadi da ya kaiwa kasar Libya. Ga shi nan yana zantawa game da Kungiyar 'Yan Gurguzu ta Libya, wadda ita ce kakakin siyasar Majalisar Soja ta Libya.



Kanar Mu'ammam Gaddafi

An hambaarar da Mulkin Mulkiya na Libya ran 1 ga Satumba 1969, a rannan ne aka kofa Gwamnatin Mulkin Soja wacce Kanar Mu'ammam Al-Gaddafi ke shugabansa. An tubuciki hamba-raren Sarki Idris, da cin rashawa, daniya da dora danginsa akan sauran 'ummar Libya. A farko sai aka rika zacc-zacc game da wannan juyin mulki na tawayen sojoji, sabo da wadansu mutane na kallon shi Kanar Gaddafi kamar yanzu son kinsa ne kurum. Amma jim kadan sai Kanar din da yardar Allah da

kuma taimakansa ya karya wanan rudani, sabo da kofofin karuwar arziki da ci-gaban da aka samu a kasar.

Dayan haoyoyin ci-gaban da aka samu a Libya ita ce kafuwar Kungiyar Gurguzu ta Larabawan Libya ranar 11 ga watan Yuni 1971, wacce take bulaliyar hannun dama ga Majalisar Mulkin Sojojin Libya. Majalisar Soja ta yi amfana da mulkin kungiyar daya maiakon kungiyoyi biyu ko kuma mai rututu a cikin kasar. Bayan ta shawarci manya da kwanan sojoji, malamai dalibai, ma'aikata da wadana.

Ta kuma tura da halulawan wadansu kasashen Afrika da Larabawa wadansu suka riga kasar Libya shiga wannan juyin na siyasar gurguzu. Ina zaton mutanen Libya suna ganin samun jam'iyyu biyu a kasa kamar ya dace da bukatar don Adam na idan daki ya yi maka zafi, sai ko fito waje. Suna kuma tsoron siyasar jam'iyyu rututu a kivar sabo da haretsi da yawan hamba-ban da ke akfawa tsakanin abokin adawa ta siyasa, sabo da rinuwarsu da ra'ayoyi iri-iri na kasashen waje.

Sabo da haka suka yarfar da su, ba za su dace da al'adu da kuma manufar kasashen da suke kokarin ci-gaba ba. Samun jam'iyyu da wawa a cikin kasa guda yana jayo kiyayya, wariya da kahlilanci. Har yanzu ra'ayi ya sha bambam akan kyau ko rashinsa ge wannan tafarki.

AYYUKAN KUNGIYAR

Kafa Kungiyar Gurguzu ta Larabawa ya bawa dokadin mutanen Libya damar su haki a cikin harƙar mulkin kasar. An kasa kasar zuwa mazaba 336. A ko wace mazaba, mutanen wurin sukun taru su (tallunan abubuhwan da suka damu a tsukukunsu). Daga nan sai ko wace mazaba ta tura wakili biyu ko uku zuwa babbar majalisar kasa bakin daya. Kungiyar 'Yan Gurguzu ta kago wadansu misali masu dawcwa da halin zaman irabawa da kuma akidar Addinin Musulunci.

Sakataren Kungiyar, Manjo Bashir Hawadi, wanda shi kansa ma don Majalisar Juyin Mulkin Soja ne, ya taba cewa: "Kungiyar 'Yan Gurguzu ta Larabawa ba a farata don ra'ayin mazan-juyi ko kuma ta 'yan ta-kife ba. Walau akan ra'ayin koma-bayanci na 'yan mulkin mallaka. A takaice tarayya ce ta masu neman ci-gaba, babu nuna bambanci ko wariya tsakanin manya da kankana kamar yanda ya ke kawai a sauran ra'ayin "ra'asulmaliyya".

Ma'aikata, Manoma, Sojoji, Dalibai, Malamai, Mata ma har da masu dukiyar marasa bin ra'ayin ra'asulmaliyya, duk sukan hadu a gudanar da manufar wannan kungiyar. Dayan ka'idojin wannan

kungiyar kuwa shi ne ta hana duk danta mai albashi shiga harƙar ciniki ko wani aikin da bam.

Gaskiyarsu, don kowa a makwabansu, wadansu Ministoci, Manyan Sakatarensus gwamnati da Gwamnanonin Lardusa sun yi amfani da mukamansu don amfanan kansu ba aiki gwamnati ba. Wadansu suna da gonaki, wadana ake tilastawa malaman gona su yi aiki a cikinsu da kayayyakin gwamnati.

GYARE—GYARE

Majalisar Sojan Libya ta mutakar kokarin daidaitawa tsakanin 'ummar kasar. Ana rarraba gonaki ta hanyar kuri'a, kuma kowa sai ya samu. Ba a yarda wani ya sayar da gona ko foloti ba, a m u d i n dai an raba an bashi rabonsa. 'Yin haka babban laifi ne. Ba a yarda a jawaiwa amfani da motoci gwamnati ba, kome mukamin mutum.

Juyin dan-wake na ran daya ga Satumba yana kokarin tabbatar da mukamai a hannun mutane wadana suka dace da su, don su gudanar da manufocin gwamnati daidai-wa-da. Kotunan karya na hanbararre, Sarki Idris duk an nade su. Ba za a kuma yarda wani mutum ya mayar da mutanen Libya kamar dabbobin gidansa ba.

Alkalisu suna da cikakken ikon zartar da bukumai akan mai laifi ba da tsoron tsamgaman masu kasa ba. Shugabanin makarantu an ba su cikakkiyar damar mukushe duk dalibin da ya tuda kayar baya.

Sabanin furofagandar karya ta 'yan Mulkin Mallaka, babu daniyar siyasa a kasar Libya. Kowa yana da 'yancin fadar ra'ayinsa ba da jin tsoron tsamgwansu ba. A lokacin da na ziyarci Libya a watan Maris na shekarar nan na riski wata (tukakkiyar muhawara cikin Majalisar tsakanin Kasar Gaddafi shi kansa da wani wakili na wata mazaba).

'Yan kallo da dawa suwa gauli shi Kasar Gaddafi kamar renou Marigayi Jama'a Abdul-Nasser. Amma shi dan taliki nan yana kin wannan zaton kamar mutuwarsa. Yata fadawa mutane a ko wace lokaci cewa ba nufussu ba ne ya zama Shugaban. Aikace-aikace suna karfafa, wannan kauli nasa.

Kanar Mu'ammam Gaddafi sarayi ne mai iyali, matarsa ma babu ruwanata sam da harkokinna na siyasa, ko kadan bata bata fita cikin jama'a ba. Ko abokan gabarsa sun yarda cewa shi ne Shugaba ne on wassa ba, shi dai mai neman sauyi ke kawai na iona-naha. Amma hikimarsa te neman su bada mulki guda da Jamhuriyar Larabawa ta Masar mun har wa masu binciken tariji su duba.

DA KYAU INUWA WADA

MU da rashin fahinta ya sanya muke dafa bayan Karuwa a bisa zaton matar aure ce; hankalinmu ya yi mutakar fashi zamantokin da muke karanta labarin muhajirin da wakiltokin ya yi da Alhaji Inuwa Wada, Manajin Garin Kano kuma Ministan Tsaro na Gwamnatin Nijeriya ada, cikin mujallar New Era ta watan Augustus, 1972.

Musanman ma a waje da Alhaji Inuwa Wada ya ke nanata ra'ayinsa na cewa zai koma cikin harƙokin siyasar kasar nan, da zatar soja sun koma harikinsu. Wanda na ke ganin babu wani dalili da zai sanya ba don mika talimaka masa ba don cimma wannan huri.

Labarin muhajirin ya dadda mana rai yanda ya kamata, sabo da ya tilastawa irin mutanen nan da suke da sha'awa cikin harƙokin siyasar kasar. Kuma siyasar Nijeriya ta fara kamar yanzu ne za mu fahinci matsayin 'yansiyasar kuskure, mutance da suka yi zaben-tumun-dare can da fari.

Amma duk da haka, roken da muke yi wa gwamnatin sojojin kasar nan, shi ne kafin su fara tunanin komar da mulkin ga hannun farar hula, lallai ne komai ya kasance a bisa muhallin da ya kamanta. Sabo da ba mu buƙatar irin mulkin nan na jekak-komo.

A yanzu halin da ake ciki, duk mutumin da ya rabu da kasar nan a shekaru 7 da suka shude, idan har ya dawo zai tabbata ana



ya wadansu muhimman abubuwa-ayyukan kinsa kasa da ci gabanta. Da yarda ubangiji kuwa soja ba za su gusha ba, sai sun kammala alkawarin nan da suka dauka.

Muna buƙatar zaman lafiya matabbaci da daukakar matsayin arzikinmu. Muna rokon soja da so ci gaba da aiyukannan ba tare da damuwa ga hassadar tsafin 'yansiyasar nan ba.

Allah ka kaimu lokacin da Karuwa za ta yi kirmisanta na cewa ita mu wai matar sunna ce. Ubangiji ke bama yawan rai da lafiya don mu ga ranar da burin Alhaji Inuwa Wada zai cika. Ka baiwa kusan Karuwa lafiya don mu yi abin da za ta ce da jama'a.

Alhaji Sanusi.

GABARI-KANO

SIYASAR

MARIGAYI

ABDUL

AZIZ

ATTA



A BDUL AZIZ Atta (Allah ya jikansa) mutum ne wanda a iya dangansa masa dukkan ta'ada ta kwarai. Muna mutakar takalcin rassa shi a wannan lokaci da kasar da mutanen cikinta suke da tsananin hukatar samun mutum kamarasa mai kyawawan ta'adodi. Amma wadansu ra'ayoyinsa na siyasa da ya bar mana, suna debe mana kewarsa.

Aikin hikimominsa na siyasa, cikil zaka tarar ashe lalle malamai ne wanda za a iya bada labarinsa. Ko da yake wadansu manyan ma'aikatan, odojin gwamnatisuka rufe musu ido har su kasa ganin gabanau, ballantana su bayyana abin da ke ransa a cikin kalmomi na baklusu.

Hange-hangensa za su yi wa al'ummarmu amfani wajen warware wasu matsalolinmu na yau da kullum. Al'adar aikin gwamnatil ita ce sannu bata hana zuwa, amma marigayi Abdulaziz ya yi mutakar kokari ya ga muhimman aikace-aikaccen gwamnatil suna ta'fiya cikin gaggawa. Ya bada shawarwari wadanda suka yi wa tattalin arziki da siyasar kasar

nan amfani. Idan aka bi babasin ra'ayoyin nan nasa na siyasa da idon basira za a ga lalle ya yi gogayya ta zu'iyasa da kaiifin tunaninsa kafin ya gabatar da shawarwarinsa masu amfani.

Wannan kuwa ya fidda shi daga zargin da ake yi masa na cewa yana yin haka ne don kawai ya yi kashe-mu-raba da gwamnati a cikin shawarwarin da yake bata. Ko ba yake shi mutum ne mai tsinkaya kwarai, ya san wuraren da ya gajiya ko da mulki ya kan motsa a zu'iyarsa—Idan ya tana sai ya bango shi jinin sarauta ne. Amma duk da haka mai saukin kai ne kwarai.

Wanda ya yi nazarin jawaaban da ya sha yi, zal fahimci inda ya sa gaba bada wata wahala ba. Halinsa irin na masu mulki ne wadanda har abada suna kiyaye ka'idojin gwamnatil. Ko da yaushe in al'amari ya kai ga kaucewa odar gwamnatil, ya kan yi haka ne cikin sasantawa tsakanin ka'idar da abin da zal yanke shawara akansa, bada ya fito muraran ba. Wannan wata sabuwar dabara ce da gwannacewa a cikinta, wacce

shi ne ya farar da ita a nan kasar.

A wata laccu da ya bayar a Makarantar Koyon Aikin Mulki ta Jami'ar Ife a cikin watan Yuli ta bara, filla-filla ya zama tasowar siyasa a Nijeriya. A cikinta ne ya tsara daki-daki irin canje-canjen siyasar da suka faru a Nijeriya tun daga shekara 1861 zuwa 1900. Daga nan ya fede Biri har watsi game da gaganiyar siyasar kasar nan a lokacin yakin neman 'yancin daga mulkin Ingilishi

Sannan sai ya yi duba a cikin sakamakon juyin dan-wanke na soja wanda ya afku a shekara 1966, game da abin da wannan ya bai'awa tunanin siyasar 'yan Nijeriya. Daga nan sai ya zarce zuwa ga wahalolin da aka samu bayan mulkin soja.

Wannan laccar ta zama tarbi, ya yarda da abu uku wadanda suke lallai ne a kula da su matuko dai har za a sami dagawar mukamin mutum ko daula zuwa shugabanci.

*A yarda da muhimmanic kwarjinin shi mutumin.

*Kwarwarsa ga iya shogabantar jama'a.

*Da halin siyasa na cikin kasar ko wajenta a wannan lokacin.

Ya nuna cewa ba za a iya kiran abin mai sauki ba sabo da wadansu abubuwan da suka saucirke da juna masu bana warwara wadannan matsaloli guda uku. Mai yiwuwa ne daga shi kansa mutumin ko daga al'ummar kasar, kai ko ma daga wajen kasar.

A lokacin da ya koma ga yin filla-filla game da balayen manyan shugabannin siyasar kasar nan kamar su Marigayi Sardauwan Sokoto, Cif Obafemi Awolowo da Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, ya ce gajiyawar Dan Adam tana shafar kwarjinin da karfin siyasar wadansu shugabannin, a zamani, da suke tsaka da harkar siyasa.

Kafin a kai ga zamannin harkar 'yancin Nijeriya daga hanow Ingila, ya duba tarinun manyan

shugabannin siyasa wadanda suka kan gaba a lokacin, da baƙin da ko wannansu ya shiga ya fito kafo ya cimma burinsa. Ya ce ko da yake su wadannan duk "goyon legila" ne amma ba su mata da kishin kasa ba, bare fa su yi sake da yakin kwato kasar haifuwarsu daga kamboran mulkin mallaka.

Ko da yake, ya yabawa tattumar hanyar wasu turawan mulki na Ingila kamar su McCullum, Cartar da MacGregor, amma ya kushe hanyar da suka kokarta wajen mayar da Nijeriya kamar wata hana ta turawan mulki na Ingila. Baki daya ya yi Allah-wadi da ubila rashin imani na sojoji Ingila wadanda suka yi wa gururumun. Sabo da suna yakin kare-dangi duk lokacin da aka tsokone su. Yin haka kuma, faji shi ya tafa mutumola da Adam.

Ko da yake bai musa amfannar jama'ar Nijeriya da dirar turawan Ingila a kuma ba, amma ya ce ai wannan ragowar moriyarsu muka ci.

Da ya koma kan shugabannin siyasar Nijeriya na baya da shekarar 1960, ya ga laifin Marigayi Sir Ahuhakar Tajawa Balawa, saba da bai nemi fahimtar wurfarsa na siyasa ba. Kuma ya yi anfani da ikonsa na shugabanci a lokacin da kasa take kan strati.

Amma ba kowa ne ya yarda da wannan rayayi nasa ba. Wazu suna ganin shi marigayin mutum ne wanda aka sa a tsakiya. Duk motsin da ya yi sai an sami sukla daga abokan adawarsa wadanda suke kalonsa mai zarif da umarnin Kaduna ne zarif, ba shi da ra'ayin kansa. Wannan ta sai bai sami wani karfin iko na hana aikin ketara iyaka da namin kabilanci, wanda 'yon adwa na zamansa suke bayyana su. Su kuma ya su ga ta yanda zai yi anfani da ikonsa na shugabancin gwamati a lokacin hargitsin siyasar jihar yamusa ta Nijeriya ba.

Kowa ya sau gwamnatin tarayya ta na bayan samun 'yanci ta hadin gwalwa ne, rayawarta ta tsaya ne akan neman sasanta wa duk lokacin da al'umma suka rikice. Sabo da haka shugabanta ba shi da karfi don ta gwamnatin hadin gwalwa ce a ko da yaushe ba kakkarfa ha ce

Da ya waiyawa baya can daga 1951 zuwa 1960, ya ce lokaci ne na bakwai hamayya da pafin siyasa. Ya ce ko da yake masifun da suka kyankaysho ne sukajawo rub-zawar gwamnatin a watan Janairu 1966, a wannan tsakanin ne aka sassuka kwalkwayensu, amma duk da haka ya jayawa lokaci sabo da karuwar arzikin kasar da aka samu.

Ya yi take tsantsan wajen kimanin nasarorin mulkin soja. Ya ga kamar an yi gome ne idan aka ce za a shiga lissafin nasara da rashinta a tsakanin. Amma ya ce al'umman da suka gudana a kasar nan tun watan Janairu 1966, a lokacin da sojoji



Marigayi Abdul Aziz Atta

suka kwaci mulki, sun sayu tunanin siyasar mutanen kasar nan. Ya ce ma'ya muhammancin cigaban da aka samu tun lokacin mulkin sojoji su ne—

Tabbatar da hadaddiyar Nijeriya kasa daya mai al'umma daya.

Tabbatar da jihohi goma sha biyu na tarayyar kasar nan.

Tabbatar da mai da harkokin ciniki da sana'a a samu sunau zuwa hannun 'yan kasa, da samar da karfin jari su zama na 'yan kasa.

Sake shirin tsarin rarraba arzikin kasa ga jihohi.

Yin gyara da rage dogaro akan herkar man fetur.

Rage karfin yawun turawan yamma a cikin huldar diplomasiya ta gwamnatin Nijeriya

Mafi girma daga dukkan wadannan shi ne gina kwalkwaran harshe ba sake zaunar da tagayarrarun yaki, sake sasanta tsakanin da sake gina abubuwan da yaki ya lalata.

Ya ci gaba da cewa, "wadannan nasarori, sun farantawa bazaman 'yan kasar nan rai. Kuma kudrin aniyarmu ta yin abin kammu da kammu ta jawo mana fushin kasashen nan da burinsu shi ne kada Allah ya kawo ranar da za a daina cewa da Bature "zaki" a kasar nan.

Muna murna muna kuma godiya ga Allah da ya zamana wadancan kwanakin an yi su, sun kuma wuce, bar abada ba kuwa za su kome ba. Muna alfahari da samun 'yan Nijeriya a wannan lokaci, wadanda suka yi daidai da ko wane mai jan kumce da aka turo shi daga fadar Sarauniyar Ingila"

Talmakwar Marigayi Abdulaziz Atta ga Gwamnatin Mulkin Soja ta tarayyar Nijeriya ba kadan ba ce. Ya bayyana kyakkyawan fatansa akan cewa kafin shekarar 1976 lokacin da aka aje za a komar da mulki ga farar hula, mulkin soja zai sami wadansu nasarorin ba wadancan ba. Kamar yasa da masanin akan cewa ba za a yi da shi ba, ya zama wadansu matsaloli wadanda ya kira "guraben kaikayin siyasa" wadanda yake fadin gwamati ta sosa su sosai kafin wannan lokacin.

Guraban kalkayin kuwa sune:—

Yin tabbacciyar kididdigar al'ummar kasar nan.

Yin tsokaci cikin yiwuwar kafa karin jihohi a kasar nan.

Gabatar da harshe kan guda daya.

Yanke shawara akan matsalar hedkwatar Nijeriya ta yanzu.

Sake tsarin zuben majalisar dokokin Nijeriya.

Ciyar da wuraren karo ilmi mai zurfi gaba da kuma mayar da ragamaru a hannun gwamnatin tarayya.

Kafa wani kamfanin jigila na kasa baki daya

Sake tsarin mai'aikata wanda ba kurum zai kara musu samu ba, a' har ma zai rage fadin bambancin samu da ke akwai tsakanin matakanu.

Samar da jam'iyyoin da babu ka bi la'alle a karkashin, wadanda kuma dala su kunshe dokokin jama'ar kasar nan.

Har ila yau dala-sojoji su sake jan damara don koma wa barikinsu, su kuma yi hakuri da rusunawa mulkin farar hula a

ladabin da aka sansu da shi.

Ya kwatanta shugabannin siyasar Nijeriya a cikin nasarorin da gajiyawarsu da cewa suna da dadin kai, akwai su da jimiri, kuma suna da sanin ya kamata.

Ko da yake ya sarkancance da cewa ba abu ne mai yiwuwa ba, ga wani fadar tokamemmen abinda zai wakann bayan farar hula sun karbi mulki a shekarar 1976, ya kokari cikin yin isharu ga wasu sake-salke tunanin siyasa da yake zatun za su afku, kamar:—

Karin lokari a cikin arraba harkokin ciniki da sana'a don kowa ya samu;

Karin goyon baya ga Kungsiyoin hadin Kan Afirka;

Tsorace-tsorace na yawan tashin hankalin da ke afkuwa a manyan gururuan kusurmu, da bukatar da ke akwai na farar da wats sabuwar doka ta zaman birane da maraya.

Rage giban da ke akwai tsakanin masu shi da marasa abin hannu,

Kafa jam'iyyun siyasa biyu na kasa sama karfin gaske;

Zafin kishin da za a samu tsakanin gwamnatin da kamfanonin da ke sha'awa a cikin harkar cinikin man fetur;

A karshe a rage yawan dogarommu ga wata kakkarfar dala guda don samu da kula da mukaman sojojinu.

Wadannan su ne kadan daga tunani da ra'ayoyin siyasa na marigayi Abdulaziz Atta. A fadar wadansu abokansa, ra'ayoyinsa na siyasa sun nuna kwaratun tun barinsa Kolejin Balliol ta Oxford a Ingila misalin shekara ishirin da biyar suka wuce.

DOKAR KASUWANSI DA TATTALIN ARZIKINMU

(SOMO DAGA BAYA)

cikin koguna zuwa bakin teku, harkar gine-gine, yin karya shaf-shafe na mata da turare, rarraba kayayyakin motoci na sayarwa zuwa wurare dabam-dabam; rarraba kayayyakin motoci gona, mallakar filay gini ko kasar nama, kamun kifi ko sana'anta shi bayan kamu; yin kujeru da abubuwan zama na cikin gida; sana'anta maganin kwari da gamsakuka.

Jigila ta jirgin sama a cikin kasa, yin kekunan hawa, sana'anta timini da ashana; gwagwanai ko garewani, fenti na gida ko katako ko kuwa na makamantansu, sana'anta sabulu iri-iri, adakoki da jakar hannu manya da kankana na maza ko na mata; sana'anta wayo, kuoshi manya da kankama ko abin da ya yi kama da haka; sana'ar takardu, jigilar bus tsakanin jihohin kasar nan, kiwon kaji, buga littafafai; fitar da yankakken katako da "plywood" katako mai silai-silai, ko lulube su da leda; buga honunan talla ko rinin tuffafi, aikin naman gwangwani; wakiltin tafye-tafye da wakiltin rarraba kayayyakin sayarwa.

An tabbatar cewa lalle 'yan kasuwa 'yankasa suna gamuwa da wahaloli a cikin gudanar da harkokin su sabo da kakkarfar gasar da suke fama da ita tsakaninsu da bakin 'yan kasuwa wadanda suka fi su sanin makama da karfin jari. Kuma an sani lalle baki su suke da ragamar tattalin arzikin Nijeriya a hannayensu a wannan zamani namu. Sabo da haka daya daga cikin amfanin da wannan doka zata iawo shi ne raunana wannan karfin riko da kara mai da harkokin ciniki da sana'a a hannun 'yan kasa, don kyautatuwar kasa da al'umma. Karshen abin zai kai jallin suno dukkan wadannan harkokin daga hanun baki dungurum.

Don samun cikakkiyar nasarar gudanar da wannan shiri, an saka ajalin shekara biyu ta yanda bakin za su zara hannayensu su dankawa 'yankasa a jeri na farko; sannan kuma a jeri na biyu su raba su bawa 'yan Nijeriya akalla rabo biyu cikin biyar na dokacin jarinsu a cikin sauran abubuwan da aka lasafta kafin 31 ga watan Maris 1974.

Komitin kula da Harkokin Mayar da Sha'anin Kasuwanci a Hannun Haifaffun Kasar nan wadda Gwamnatin Tarayya ta kafa, daga cikin aikace-aikace da aka dora mata akwai; raya harkokin 'yan-kasa da ciyar da su gaba, bawa Komishinin Ciniki na jihohi shawara akan majibancin taimakon da ya kamata: suyi ga 'yan kasuwar kasar mu don kyautatuwar harkokin kasuwancinsu tare da cika wani umarnin Kwamishinan, kuma su bada shawara yanda a ginansu ta dace ko kuma game da wani sashin na wannan doka ko 'yan uwarta. Komiti bata da ikon yin wani abu fiye da abin da aka zayyana jeri na

daya da na biyu a wannan tsarin doka sai tare da kebantaciyyar shawara daga Babban Sakataren Ma'aikatar Ciniki ta Tarayya.

Daga nan kuma aka kafa rassan wannan kwamiti a Hedkwatar dukkan jihohin kasar nan. Kuma aikinsu shi ne tabbatar da cewa, ana bin wannan dokar sawu da kafa, musamman tabbatar da cewa bakin 'yan kasuwa ba su karya ka'idajinta ba. Su kuma bawa uwar Komiti din shawara da wadansu abubuwan da suka ga ya kamata game da samu cikakkiyar nasarar shirin.

An nada masu bincike wadanda aka yi wa izinin shiga duk wani kamfani ko masana'antar da suke (tuhuma da yin magudi) a cikin cika umarnin wannan doka, su kuma binciki dukkan littafafai kiffsafin kudin ma'aikatar don su tabbata ba a kauwewa kome na ka'idajin da aka zana ba.



Alhaji A. N. Ndanusa; shi ma mai jigilar motoci ne ya ce; zartar da dokar mai da kasuwanci a hannun 'yan kasa, wata tsakala ce daga gwamnatin tarayya, mun kuma yi marhabin da ita. Sauru da me, gata nan garemum 'yan kasuwa. Amma tare da haka munu omena cikakken geyon bayan gwamnatin. Ya kamata gwamnatin ta kafa mana bankin saka jari. Don samun cikakkiyar nasarar shirin, dole ne 'yan kasuwa yi ne sa da magudi na rashin gaskiya ciki da bai. Na biyu kuma gwamnatin zata lya taimakon mu da kamfanonin rarraba kayayyaki wadanda za su lya bawa 'yan kasuwa lamumi. Da haka wadansu manyan kamfanonin baki suka fara harkokin su na kasuwanci.

Wadansu daga cikin abubuwan da suka hana ruwa gudu game da sha'aninmu su ne: Rashin sanin makama a harkar kasuwancin zamani; tare da su kuma akwai zuna bambanci a cikin ciniki da kuma kabilanci. Cika-kken hadin gwulwa ya wajaba a tsakanin manya da kankanan 'yan kasuwa don tabbatar da alihin mu saurayya gwamnatin akan Dokar Dankawa 'yan kasa harkar kasuwanci.

MASU KARYA WANNAN DOKA

1. Duk mutumin da ya yi "Sojan Gona" da amsa cewa shi ne ke da wata masana'anta, alhali kuwa ba haka ba ne.
2. Duk mutumin da ya ke gudanar da wata masana'anta, alhali ta wani bako, wadda a karkashi wannan doka shi bakon bashi da izinin mallakarta.
3. Duk dan Nijeriya da ya dauki wani bako aiki, alhali da can shi bakon ya mallaki duka ko wani sashin na ma'aikatar wadda a yanzu aka dauke shi aiki.
4. Duk mutumin da ya bada wani labari wanda shi ya tabbata karya ne, ko kuma ba ta ke hujja akan cewa labarin gaskiya ne, game da neman tabbatarwar da wani mai bincike ya yi masa.
5. Duk mutumin da ya yi kokarin gurgunta aikin wani mai bincike game da cika umarnin da aka ba shi a karkashin wannan doka.

Dokar ta tanadi cewa idan masana'anta ko wani kamfani ya afku cikin wannan laifi, Darektan ko Manajan wajen ne za a kama, sai dai idan ba hadaddan kamfani ko masana'anta ce ba.



Alhaji Isa Abdullahi, shugaban wani kamfani a Kano ya ce: 'yankasuwarmu sun fi gwanace-cewa saye da sayarwa fiye da ajiye mankudan kudi na yin kamfuna. Sabo da haka, hana manyan kamfuna sayar da kaya dai-dai abu ne muhimmi, duk wani sha'anin cinikin dai-dai ya kasance a hannun haifaffun kasar nan. Jinkiri zuwa 1974 na iya baiwa bakin 'yankasua kamar laista harkokin kasuwancin kasar nan baki dayansa. Kyautuwa ya yi dokar ta fara aiki yanzu-yanzu, tun ba a zo jallin da 'yankasa za su daina sha'awa ba.

Idan kuwa r' hadin gwamnatin, to duk abo- n tarayya za su shigo cikin laifi. An kuma shardanta cewa ba za a rihi mutum da laifi ba mutukar ya gamsar da mai shari'a cewa ya aikata laifin cikin jahilci ne. Kuma ya kokarta mutakar iyawarsa cikin kauwewa afkawa cikin laifin.

HORO GA MAI LAIFI

Duk mutumin da laifi ya tabbata akansa a karkashin wannan doka, za a hukunta masa abin da ya tashi daga tarar jaka hamsin ko daurin shekara biyar har zuwa tarar jaka saba'in da biya ko daurin shekara biyar, ko kuma duka biyun-tara da dauri.

An tsammaci wasu kandagaraki wadanda mai yiwuwa ne su hana samun cikakkiyar nasarar wannan shiri. Sabo da haka ne Gwamnatin Tarayya ta shirya wuraren horon manajin ayuka zata kuma bude bankunan ciniki don tallafar marasa karfi daga cikin ingantattun 'yan kasuwa 'yan kasa. Kuma ta bawa gwamnatocin jihohi shawar don su dauki makamantan mataki a wannan fage, sabo da a cimma burinta game da mai da harkokin ciniki da sana'a a hannun 'yan Kasa.



Ibrahim Wanko-da-wanki, P. O. Box 598, Jos. Yana neman abokai daga kama ina a kasar nan, musamman mutane masu sha'awar kallon sinima da wana kwallon kafa. Shekaransa 22.



Alhassan Ali elo Shu'aba Lawan, P. O. Box 311, Kaduna. Yana neman akokai daga ka'ina a duniya, musamman mutane masu sha'awar kulla zumunci da karanta New Era. Shekaransa 14.