

VOLUME 2

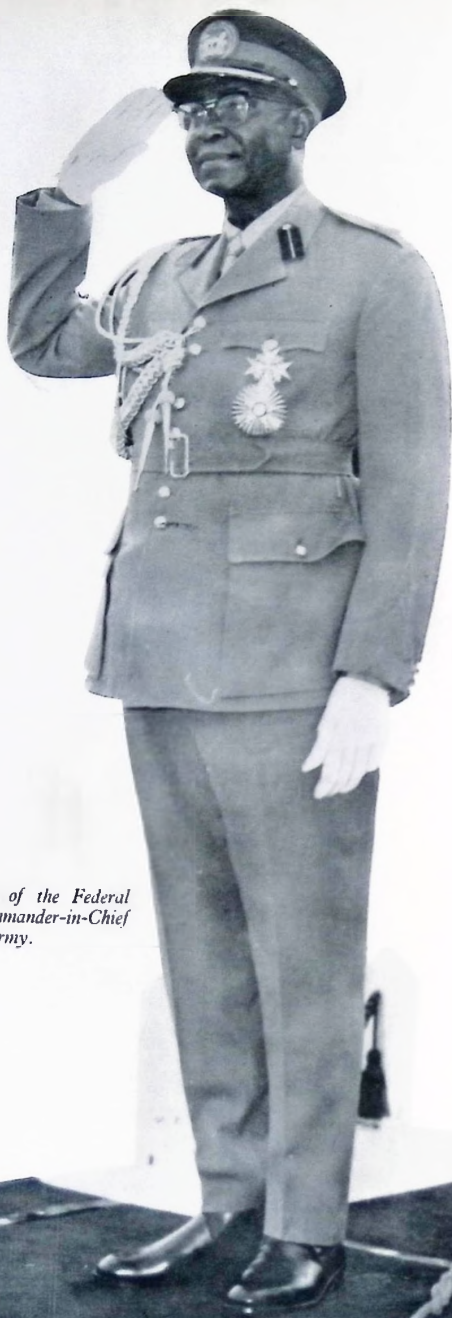
OCTOBER, 1964



NIGERIAN ARMY MAGAZINE

12

NIGERIAN ARMY MAGAZINE



Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Commander-in-Chief of the Nigerian Army.

NIGERIAN ARMY MAGAZINE

VOLUME 2



OCTOBER, 1964

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Alhaji the Hon. Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E., M.P., Minister of Defence



Major-General C. E. Welby-Everard C.B., O.B.E., General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army

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OCTOBER, 1964

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Foreword

by

*His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,
Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe.*

IT is with great pleasure that I write the Foreword to another issue of the Nigerian Army Magazine.

It is gratifying to observe that the high standard of efficiency of the Nigerian Army has continued to improve and this has been well reflected in our various Military Operations in the Congo and Tanganyika. The nation is proud of her Army.

I am confident that both the Officers and Other Ranks of our Army will continue to discharge their duties faithfully for the good name of our country.

To Officers and Other Ranks of the Nigerian Army I extend to them greetings and wish them many more achievements in the years that lie ahead.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Nnamdi Azikiwe, is positioned above a horizontal line.



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Editorial

WE are happy to publish the 1964 issue of the Nigerian Army Magazine. An improvement in this current issue is the inclusion of advertisements from Business Houses which feel that our Magazine is of a high standard, and would like to be advertised through its medium.

The Current Affairs Section contains two interesting articles which we hope will be of great assistance to Officers preparing for their promotion examinations and to other readers who are interested in the subject.

The rate of progress in the Nigerian Army has been much faster within the past twelve months. Nigerians now hold almost all the important appointments both on the Staff in the Headquarters and in the Units. The expansion scheme is also in progress.

While we still appeal for contributions on Military matters, we thank those who have contributed towards this publication.

Our gratitude also goes to the Ministry of Information, Printing Division, for making all necessary arrangements for the printing. We also remain indebted to the Nigerian National Press Limited, Apapa for their excellent services.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NIGERIA

The Defence of a Country

by

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. A. EJOOR

Introduction

DEFENCE is the art of preservation which may be physical such as when two school boys fight; economic which may entail growing of crops to ward off the attack of hunger; or passive by fencing your house in to prevent others from interfering with you.

Principle of Nation Defence:

Any country applies these basic principles in the defence of a Nation. Most countries have defence policies to ensure the preservation of their integrity. Such policies will be aimed at:

- (a) Maintaining the security of the country.
- (b) Protecting her interests within and without.
- (c) Contributing to collective alliances for the defence, of her soil and preservation of mankind.

Today, however, war is no longer an affair confined only to the armed forces of a country. War today means total war, affecting countries involved and their people as a whole. The total war therefore can only be met successfully by total defence. Total defence must therefore be of such an all round character as to be able to beat off an attack, no matter where or how it is launched. The preparedness must be so high that even a surprise attack on a country can be beaten off with her own resources.

Aim

In this article I propose to discuss the various organizations that must be mustered to achieve a total defence.

The Military Defence must be completed by Civil Defence, Economic Defence and Psychological Defence.

These forces for defence will be dealt with in the order in which they have been mentioned.

The Armed Forces

The armed forces however will usually comprise the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. All four branches are to solve the common total defence problems in close co-operation. Every citizen, man or woman, has a place in the Total Defence.

Command

The head of the Government is the Supreme Commander of all the forces assisted by the Defence Staff. The Defence Staff is staffed by officers from the three services and has agencies for directing the operations of the Armed Forces, intelligence, long-term planning, information and public relations.

Operation

From an operational point of view the land territory is organized into military commands which in their turn are sub-organized into lower commands. The territorial waters are operationally organized into Naval Commands, General Officer Commanding, Commander-in-Chief



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of the Naval Commands and of the Air Force Groups are in charge of regional operations. They are all directly subordinate to the Supreme Commander. The General Officers Commanding are responsible for necessary co-ordination and for co-operation with civilian authorities.

Role of the Armed Forces

ARMY. The role of the Army are usually:

- (a) To defend the territorial integrity.
- (b) To go to the assistance of allies.
- (c) To support the Police in Internal Security duties.

NAVY. The role and tasks of a Navy incorporate the following:—

- (a) Defend the country's interests against attack from the sea.
- (b) Meet commitments to collective security arrangement, Operations, maritime search and rescue operations.
- (c) Support the Army against attacks and National survival (Internal Security) operations, maritime search and rescue operations.

AIR FORCE.—The Air Force will be required to:

- (a) Overcome any air raids.
- (b) Give warning of impending attack.
- (c) Maintain air superiority to allow ground and sea forces to operate.
- (d) Move, supply and give medical cover to ground forces.

Strength of the Armed Forces

A defence policy depends on the threat, the country's economy and the armament available.

Most countries commit about seven per cent to ten per cent of their national resources on the armed forces. This includes manpower, finance and technical knowledge.

Civil Defence

The principal idea of the Civil Defence is to evacuate the greater part of the population from urban areas in time and to protect the remaining population, entrusted with important war functions.

The Civil Defence Administration directs the Civil Defence and is subordinate to the Minister in charge of Internal or Police Affairs. The organization should work on the basis of provincial and district areas. The basic resources of the Civil Defence are derived from local means and manpower. A considerable amount of necessary equipment must be procured and stored in time of peace.

Economic Defence

The Economic Defence is an important part of the Total Defence. Its chief task is to plan for the best use of the economic resources of the country in war or during a blockade.

Quantity of essential commodities not easily obtainable must be stock-piled all over the country to be used in case of an emergency. Particularly in such areas which will receive a large number of evacuees from other parts of the country.

Industries

The industries must be prepared for a fast switch over from peace time production to war production. Plans must include special programmes with preliminary war orders for each industrial enterprises of importance.

Transport Resources

The civil transport system is an important factor in the total Defence. During mobilization most of the transportation resources will be used by the Armed Forces and the Civil Defence. The Civil and the Economic Defence must be in a position to make maximum of the rest.

Organization

As a principle the planning of the Economic Defence is in the hands of authorities handling similar problems in peace time while the Government Officials do the planning.

Psychological Defence

The first and decisive condition precedent for a successful defence is a definite determination of the people to defend the country and its national values at all costs.

In order to maintain the ambition to defend the nation in the event of war or menace of war, measures must, however, be taken even in the sphere of the psychological defence.

News Distribution

In war time it is essential part of the Psychological Defence for newspapers to continue to come out, Radio Broadcast and television to function. Certain general directions about what should be published in the case of war must be prepared and will be issued in accordance with secrecy legislation.

The National Information Centre shall supply the publicity organs with advice and direction, study the popular opinion in the country and analyse rumours and foreign propaganda.

In the Military sphere, the Supreme Command has special agencies for the Psychological Defence. Certain information agencies will be organized at the offices of the military headquarters—corresponding to the geographical civil commands.

Conclusion

In order to give a clear picture, the different branches of the Total Defences have been treated separately. It must, however, be observed that integration and co-operation are cornerstones in the total defence.

In peace time the Defence Minister is responsible for the co-ordination of questions about the defence with a special office at his disposal. In war the office will come under the Prime Minister, who will in the first place be responsible for the war efforts.

In central instance the Supreme Commander and his Defence Staff co-operate with the central authorities of the Government. The Supreme Commander shall stimulate co-operation between the armed forces and the civilian authorities.

Guerilla Warfare

by

LT.-COL. H. M. NJOKU

Introduction

Guerilla Warfare is one of the oldest methods of waging war. It has contributed to the victory and defeat of nations. Today it forms an important part of the strategy and tactics of many powers. A knowledge of guerilla warfare and means of countering it, is absolutely essential. Today, there is need to educate and train Nigerian Army on unconventional warfare. A realistic psychological analysis on African past, present and future will undoubtedly see the need for a start in training on unconventional warfare now.

Aim

The aim of this article therefore is to explain the general characteristics, principles and operations of guerilla forces with particular reference to China and Russia.

History

In the Peninsular War, 1808, Spanish guerillas were formidable foe to Napoleon's Army. The Russian Cossacks, master of guerilla warfare, helped to cut the French Grand Army to pieces on its retreat from Moscow in 1812. The operations of Colonel Lawrence and his Arabian forces in World War I are a classic examples of guerilla warfare.

Guerillas were used to isolate the Turkish armies in Jordan, in conjunction with an attack on these armies by British regular forces. During June 1944, Russian partisans made a co-ordinated attack and succeeded in temporarily stalling the entire logistical system of German Army Group Centre. These activities, co-ordinated with a Russian offensive, contributed to the complete collapse of the Army Group as we shall see later.

It was through guerilla warfare that, the master of modern Guerilla Warfare—Mao Tse-Tung, helped to check Japanese advance into China and subsequently defeated the Nationalist force in 1949.

Approximately 6000 Chinese guerillas operating from bases in mountain jungles nearly drove the British out of Malaya by terrorizing the local populace and conducting terrorist type raids against established authority and lines of communications.

The case of Cyprus, Kenya and Cuba are still fresh in our minds. Of recent, France employed 400,000 troops to control an estimated 30,000 nationalists in Algeria. At a certain stage, the struggle was costing France about £1m a day. Still nearer home is the superb activities of Abyssinian Guerillas during the Italian—Abyssinian War.

Definition

The term Guerilla Warfare is being used loosely in this paper to describe all kinds of irregular warfare. The examples given here are those conducted by predominantly indigenous forces organized on a para military or military bases. Guerilla Warfare may be used, either separately or in conjunction with regular forces, to achieve speedy fulfilment of military, political or economic aims. On the other hand, guerilla warfare may be resorted to when one party is inferior to the other in one or more of the essentials of modern warfare—armament, resources, regular forces or strategic position.

Characteristics of Guerilla Warfare

Guerilla Warfare is characterised by offensive actions. Mobility, boldness and reliability of the forces employed are more important than numerical strength. Major decisive actions seldom take place. Guerilla attacks make maximum use of surprise and shock action followed by rapid disengagement and withdrawal. Mountains, swamps, jungles and sparsely populated areas form favourite bases for guerillas. The location of guerilla units within a base is not fixed and only in extreme circumstances do they defend it. A system of alternate unit locations is established to enable guerillas to avoid and survive anti-guerilla campaigns. Effective security is granted by timely warning and rapid movement. Hence guerillas, when not disguised, move very light. The success of guerilla movement depends entirely on the support of the local population. Support also comes from the theatre commander who supplies the equipment and controls the military operations. Mao Tse-Tung's Eight-Route Army put into practice a code known as 'The three rules and eight remarks'.

Rules

1. All actions are subject to command.
2. Do not steal from the people.
3. Be neither selfish nor unjust.

Remarks

1. Replace the door when you leave the house.
2. Roll up the bedding on which you have slept.
3. Be courteous.
4. Be honest in your transactions.
5. Return what you borrow.
6. Replace what you break.
7. Do not bathe in the presence of women.
8. Do not without authority search the pocketbooks of those you arrest.

All these rules were designed to establish good relations with the people. Brigadier General Griffith of the US Marine remarked 'The Red Army adhered to this code for ten years and the Eight Route Army and other units have since adopted it'.

Factors Affecting the Evolution of Guerilla Warfare

Geographical and strategical, these two factors are interlinked. The terrain of Africa, the underdeveloped state of communications and climate are all too favourable grounds for guerilla warfare.

Political and Ideological

The presence of numerous political parties, deep ideological differences, foreign interference and the suppression of political and ideological opponents, the wide-spread of one party system, acute unemployment make good breeding ground for guerilla warfare. The local people are the live wire of any guerilla operation, their sympathy, co-operation and support are extremely essential. The character, background, education and ideology of the population are of great concern to the guerilla organization.

In line with this is the economic factor. The economic importance of the area to the enemy, the country organizing the guerilla force and whether it would be able to support such a movement with food, clothing, weapons and other resources.

Principles of Guerilla Warfare

Before we embark on the study of the Chinese civil war, and the Russian German struggles of Second World War to discover the value of the guerilla effort, it is considered necessary to examine the principles and tactics of the guerilla.

One of the earliest exponents of guerilla warfare, Sun Wu, who lived between 722 and 481 B.C. said: 'Avoid the enemy when he is vigorous and strike at him when he is retreating wearily'.

T. E. Lawrence another unorthodox soldier has written in his book 'Seven Pillars of Wisdom'—'Armies are like plants, immobile, firm rooted, nourished through long stems to the head. We might be a vapour, blowing where we liked'. To this list must be added Mao Tse-Tung's famous slogan of 1927 when he was living with his small guerilla force at Chingkanshan:

'When the enemy advances, we retreat.

When he halts, we harass;

When he tires, we attack;

When he retreats, we pursue'.

Chinese Guerilla Warfare

The above, however, do not clearly define in military language the basic principles of guerilla warfare. It is therefore proposed to examine some of the principles on the background of the five Annihilation Campaigns of the Chinese communists to bring out the lessons. These five campaigns were fought between December 1930 and October 1933, and though each ended in some measure of victory for the communists, they culminated in the fatal long march of 1934.

Mobility

The first essential principle of guerilla warfare is mobility, invisibility is the guerillas fortress. In all the five campaigns, the best example of this principle is provided in the second campaign which like the rest took place in Kiangsi area. The guerillas were 30,000 strong but managed to inflict heavy casualty on the Kuomintang Army of 200,000 by the simple process of taking on each division in turn. This involved a total of five battles spread over a period of fourteen days. During this time, the guerillas covered no less than 250 miles. To achieve mobility guerillas must know the terrain and it is imperative that they must move light.

Initiative

Guerillas always try to dictate the course of events. Guerilla force always avoids a battle or attrition. Each man must be capable of operating independently. In the fifth annihilation campaign, we see the guerilla losing the initiative by allowing themselves to be engaged in a fixed battle. They were both out-armed and out-numbered, as a result, they suffered heavy casualty, hence, the long March to the North of China.

Concentration

Mao Tse-Tung is recorded as saying—'Our strategy is one against ten, our tactics is ten against one'. Throughout the five annihilation campaigns, Mao Tse-Tung considered that the guerillas failed to achieve the best result because the lower commanders in the midst of battle allowed themselves to be side-tracked. It was for this reason that compulsory study of these campaigns was introduced into the communist forces as early as 1934. At Kienning the guerillas failed to concentrate against 53rd Dv hence their victory was minor.

Surprise and Deception

This is used to make up for the inferior numbers and equipment that the guerillas possess. Security is closely guarded because upon it rests the survival of the guerillas and upon it too rest surprise and deception. For the sake of these important factors guerillas work in separate compartments to protect the individual and the organization in case one of the members is compromised.

Other important principles that were clearly demonstrated in these campaigns are flexibility. The Chinese guerillas knew their terrain, their enemy and their plans hence they could adjust their own actions accordingly.

Simple Plans

Plans were simple as a rule. They were clear, concise and effective and were easily understood by average guerillas.

Morale

Offensive was always maintained, victory achieved from time to time and all the members of the organization believed in their ultimate victory.

Russia Guerillas

Little evidence is available on the actual guerilla actions in the Soviet Union during the World War II. There is little doubt that prior to the German invasion, great effort was made to prepare the Soviet people for guerilla warfare. Military considerations do not seem to be the main reason for this. It is understood that before June 1941, a small cadre of specially selected leaders were given vigorous training in guerilla warfare. Stocks of food and ammunition were hidden in the forests of central Russia. Secret telephone lines were laid to Moscow and were adequately camouflaged. Moscow was selected as the operations control centre. Because of the speed of the German advance, arrangements were still in their infancy when they arrived. Leaders were already trained and soldiers, especially those that were cut-off, formed the main guerilla force. Reluctance to rejoin their units and fear of German atrocities compelled the soldiers to join the movement and fight as guerillas. By about May 1942, the guerillas encouraged by their initial successes, became an effective force. The Germans had by this time nearly reached the limit of their advance.

The Russians, fully determined to save their country, joined the movement en masse, farmers, professionals, technicians, men and female, old and young. The strength has risen to 100,000 organized into companies and battalions and assigned special tasks. The German army supply lines were disrupted and their stores and equipment sabotaged. It was at this time that Hitler remarked: 'This partisan war in turn has its advantages; it gives us a chance to exterminate whoever turns against us'. Hitler's enthusiasm did not last long. By mid 1942 the guerilla movement rose rapidly in strength and activity and became an effective terror to the German forces and by the end of the German occupation the strength was over 1,000,000.

The Role of Guerillas

From the two campaigns discussed, the role of the guerillas when working in close co-operation with regular forces can be summarised as follows:

- (a) To drain the enemy manpower and thus weaken his forces at the front line.
- (b) To deprive the enemy of his arms, supplies and equipment.
- (c) To provide intimate co-operation with the regular forces.

Draining the enemy man-power

This is done in two main ways; in the first place, by their presence in the enemy rear areas, they eventually force the enemy to deploy troops that could be used in front line to protect its rear. It has always been estimated that ten regular soldiers are required to combat one guerilla. The second method is to attack and kill the enemy while he is on the move to the front line. For every soldier killed before he reaches the front line, is always one less to be concentrated against the opponents at the main front. 'Every additional enemy soldier the guerillas succeed in killing, every additional bullet they make the enemy shoot to no purpose, every enemy they halt in his southward advance through the Shanghai Pan, counts as a new contribution on their part to the total strength of the resistance'. Mao Tse-Tung.

Deprive the enemy of his supplies

The purpose of depriving the enemy of his supplies, arms and equipment is of twofold importance to the guerilla. In the first place, it is essential for the guerilla existence that he captures enemy stocks, this must be considered of secondary importance. The first of course, is to prevent it from reaching the main front. The manner in which the guerillas achieve this is interesting to note. They concentrate and blow up the actual stocks and supplies particularly those which are essential for the immediate battle, such as petroleum. Secondly, they harass the enemy supply lines, with the intention of forcing such a delay on the arrival of the stores at the front, so as to embarrass the planning staff.

Intimate co-operation with the Regular Forces

Guerillas who harass the enemy rear installations, spread false rumours that hit the enemy's nerves, hinder enemy's transport are co-operating strategically. Perhaps one of the greatest contributions of the guerillas is in the psychological field. As Liddel-Hart put it in his famous book, *Strategy the Indirect Approach*, 'a strategist should think in terms of paralysing, not of killing. Even on the lower plane of warfare, a man killed is merely one man less, whereas a man unnerved is a highly infectious carrier of fear, capable of spreading an epidemic of panic'. In their tactical role, they provide information to the regular forces about the enemy movements. This must be co-ordinated at the highest level. For instance, guerillas operating some fifty miles behind the enemy front line can isolate that part of the battle-field and blow up bottle-necks on communication route at a decisive moment behind a withdrawing enemy. In the military strategy they would be assigned the task of gaining depth and destroying the enemy's line of communications, economy and industries.

Conclusion

It has often been argued that there is no relationship between guerillas and regular forces and that given the opportunity the guerillas can win wars on their own. The exponents of this idea must have relied wrongly on the experience of the FLN in Algeria or EOKA in Cyprus as proofs. The conflicts mentioned above were 'Cold War' in nature and as such, political pressures and economic embargoes seemed to have replaced the regular force. In 'Hot War' outside pressure means less. In 1945, when the Polish patriots of Warsaw rose up against the Germans, they were crushed, because the Russians supporting them failed to co-operate. Stalin regarded guerillas as the immediate second front of his armies. Mao Tse-Tung also shared this view; in the second volume of his selected works he wrote: 'In the Anti-Japanese War regular warfare plays the principal role and guerilla warfare a supplementary one'. He was once quoted as saying that victory over the Japanese could only be achieved if one simultaneously 'beat them on the nose and pulled them by the tail'.

It is worthy of note that in both campaigns discussed in this paper; both the Russians and Chinese failed to achieve the maximum benefit from this combination. The reason might be due to suspicion. The Soviet guerillas were under control of the NKVD, the Soviet Secret Police, and it seems to have been designed primarily as a weapon to prevent co-operation between the unhappy part of the population and the invader. Contact between the regular forces and the guerillas was forbidden except through Gen. Pamarenko's HQ in Moscow. The case of China is an axiom. The main aim of Mao and his force was not only the defeat of the Japanese invaders but to smash Chiang-Kai-Chek's Kuomintang. However, both campaigns do produce examples of the two forces working in close co-operation.

Guerilla warfare has contributed greatly in various campaigns. Leading nations pay great attention to it in their strategical and tactical concepts. With the terrain of Africa, its climate, people and stage of development coupled with varied political and ideological groupings, guerilla warfare has surely and truly a place. It should be given a place today in our strategical and tactical concepts. A start on guerilla warfare must be made now so that our regular forces do not miss this invaluable partner when called upon to defend our mother-land.

Miss Carol Bell in her article in December 1963 issue of *Survival* has this to say: 'It is one of the paradoxes of the contemporary military and political situations that though the weapons of mass-destruction grow more and more ferociously efficient, the revolutionary guerilla armed with nothing more advanced than an old rifle and a nineteen century political doctrine has proved the most effective means yet devised for altering the world power-balance. One has only to reflect on the history of Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam, before 1954, or Castro's original landing in Cuba, to be disabused of any optimism about the conclusiveness of technological superiority in contemporary conflict of this sort'.



Major Anzumah (left) and Major Katsina (right) in front of the "FOLLOW ME" STATUE

The United States Army Infantry School

by

MAJOR P. A. O. ANWUNAH

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA is the home of the United States Army Infantry. It is here that the brains behind the United States Army carved out for themselves a huge slice of territory inside the State of Georgia and cordoned it off as a military reservation. Fort Benning as a complete Infantryman's home offers every type of facilities ranging from education to banking. 'FOLLOW ME' is the official motto. It is carved or printed on everything.

The United States Army Infantry School, commanded by a Major-General trains infantry leaders, officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and to achieve its aims, the school runs nineteen courses for about sixteen thousand senior and junior officers, officer-cadets, Non-Commissioned Officers and Specialists. ('Specialist' is the United States version of 'Other Rank'). The duration of courses vary from two weeks to nine months and the classes range from Motor Transport Officer, Regimental Staff Officer, Mortar, Airborne, Ranger, Radio Maintenance, Automotive Supervision to regular and associate infantry officer career. This career course corresponds to the Commonwealth equivalent of Junior Commander and Staff Course normally designed to assist Company Officers, Adjutants and junior grade staff officers within the units, brigades and divisions.

The striking feature of instructions generally is what I will loosely describe as broad flexibility. The fact that Americans have a progressive outlook on life, eager to incorporate new ideas, wanting and waiting for new sciences, new methods and new inventions, leaves no one in doubt that there is no room for rigidity or old fashion or conservatism. To be up-to-date and to be modern is to be American. The Army is not left behind in this general trend of affairs. Thus the USAIS publicly invites new ideas and theories. These are received by the millions and processed through a Combat Developments office an agency or department of the school. Following this approach on life, one can understand why the United States Army has reorganized its Divisions three times since the war from the Battle Group concept to the triangular concept of organizing three platoons to a company, three companies to a Battalion and three battalions to a brigade.

The method of instructions generally are by tutorials and exercises. In these tutorials the students are merely guided on the correct application of the basic principles. If I may quote Brigadier General ALEXANDER D. SURLLES, Junior, a former Assistant Commandant, who said, 'From the Infantry Rifle Squad-Leader may come an idea of what he needs to do his job better and from a Corps Commander may come his idea for something to let him move his Divisions more efficiently. And between these two are countless functions and duties all performed by Infantrymen who can think, who do think and who make known their ideas'. This underlines the hard fact that it is not only the officers alone who can think and who should think, the soldiers also must be made or encouraged to think and think aloud.

The United States Army Infantry School, in pursuit of its policy of liberal military education publishes many military text-books and pamphlets otherwise known as Field Manuals. This makes it possible to have all the best material for private time study which is necessary in order to qualify to receive one's Certificate or Diploma on graduation.

'FOLLOW ME'—Fort Benning believes, is the living breath of Infantry. It is the leaders' courageous expression of the very stuff of what he is made. And it is leadership, tough and confident leadership which the Infantry must have.

To produce and develop these leaders whose authority and ability may well be the difference between life and death is the assigned task of United States Army Infantry School and to achieve this mission Fort Benning spares no effort.

The Commanding Officer's Dilemma

by

LT.-COLONEL PAM

- If he has just taken command, it will be some time before he gets to know the Unit.
 - If he has commanded the Unit for some time, it is time for a change.
 - If his previous assignment was staff duty, he has been away from troops too long.
 - If he has had a lot of command experience, he is in a rut and needs to go back to school.
 - If he is a 'five per center', he is too green to carry his rank.
 - If he made his rank with his class, he is no genius.
 - If he takes charge, he should delegate more authority.
 - If he delegates authority, he is a shirker.
 - If he questions the judgment of higher headquarters, he is 'fighting the problem'.
 - If he concurs with higher headquarters, he is a 'bootlicker' who lacks guts.
 - If he tries to make the system work for him, he is not practical and does things the hard way.
 - If he cuts corners, he will get his fingers burned if he hasn't already.
 - If he emphasizes training, he neglects maintenance.
 - If he emphasizes maintenance, he neglects training.
 - If he makes immediate decisions, he is impulsive and doesn't consider their ramifications.
 - If he studies before making a decision, he is indecisive.
 - If he supervises his subordinates closely, he does not trust them and has them 'running scared'.
 - If he leaves his subordinates alone, he is not interested in their work and encourages them to 'goof-off'.
 - If he supports his officers and NCOs, they have him 'snowed'.
 - If he questions their judgment, he undercuts their morale.
 - If he requires his subordinates to work through the chain of command, he makes himself too inaccessible.
 - If he has an 'open-door policy' and makes himself accessible, he lets himself open to allow his personal feelings to interfere with his better judgment.
 - If his staff meetings are brief, they are too general.
 - If he has a lengthy staff meeting to discuss details, he underestimates the intelligence of his staff and wastes their time.
 - If he is considerate of his troops, he coddles them.
 - If he is 'Spartan' with his troops, he is a sadist.
 - If his Unit has a high court martial rate, it is a reflection of his inability to command.
 - If his Unit has a low court martial rate, the troops are getting away with murder.
 - If he... well, whatever he does, it is wrong. It is a miracle that he has been retained in the Army.
- He ought to retire while he is ahead.

Head with Creative Thinking

by

LT.-COL. D. A. EJOOR

ONE of the most striking changes in the nature of the modern Army is illustrated by the ratio of the number of soldiers who are employed for killing the enemy compared to those who have quasi civilian occupations in supporting them. This is very clearly demonstrated when we examine the Establishment of the Nigerian Army, where the ratio of the number of personnel engaged in handling offensive weapons to those who support them is something of the order of 2 to 1, and if the civilians are added the ratio becomes 1 to 1.

The fact is that the bulk of us now are military business managers. Some manage communications business, others such as the Ordnance and Supply units manage wholesale establishment or transport businesses, and there are many other examples which we are aware of. I believe that in the modern Army, Command, Management and Leadership are so closely inter-related as to be practically indistinguishable from one another.

In most successful business organization the success has been dependent on the creative attitude of executives at all levels. 'Creativity' is necessarily the life blood of a successful business concern. This is because competition in civilian life is so severe that a heavy premium is placed on ideas of all kinds. In the military world in peace time, we have not the same spur of competition, and yet if we cannot instil a creative atmosphere within the Armed Services we are in danger of failing both in peace and war. I believe the classical example of an Army which failed because it was in a rut and lacking in ideas was the French at the beginning of World War II. We may have seen a recent example perhaps in the Indian Army.

An Army is necessarily a conservative organization. In peace time we work to a routine and we are governed by regulations. We have built-in resistance to new ideas. We so often fail to realize that regulations are not carved in stone and can be altered. Senior Officers tend to become critics and judges more than creators. The problem, therefore, is how are we as leaders to instil a creative atmosphere in the Army Services in spite of the lack of the spur of competition, and in spite of the limitations inherent in their make up.

The situation we find ourselves in is somewhat similar to that of two frogs who got caught in a rut that was filled with water. The big frog said to the little frog, 'I want to stay here for the rest of my life.' The little frog said, 'I am in hell here', and he hopped out. He had hopped away about twenty feet when the big frog caught up with him. The little frog said, 'I thought you were going to stay there all your life'. 'I was', replied the big frog, 'but a big truck came along and I had to get out'.

Are we going to stay in our rut until a big truck comes along? We might be too late, is it not true that most people in the Armed Services are more interested in doing today what they did yesterday, or the day before, or the week before, or the month before, or the year before, but making fewer mistakes each time rather than finding more imaginative ways to solve their problems? What I am advocating is a rejuvenation of our military thinking. In short we require a mental renaissance. I believe that this can be brought about in two ways. Firstly, by educating our leaders in creative thinking. Secondly by letting them by their example and practice inspire a creative atmosphere throughout the Armed Services.

The Creative Problem Solving Process

This process is the basis of the creative thinking movement. In sequence it is similar to our procedure for making appreciations. However, the whole of the appreciation procedure is necessarily slanted towards making a military judgement, and it does not specifically encourage idea production.

The new technique is aimed at rejuvenating our mental attitudes towards problem solving by encouraging creative ideas. Basically our mental functions can be said to be :

ABSORPTION	—	The ability to take in knowledge.
RETENTION	—	The ability to retain and recall knowledge.
JUDGEMENT	—	The ability to think logically.
IMAGINATION	—	The ability to think creatively.

Through the first two functions we learn. Through the last two we think. The process of problem solving may be summarized as follows :

- (a) *Fact Finding and Problem Definition*
 - (1) Preparation : Gathering and analysing the relevant facts.
 - (2) Problem Definition : Sorting out and defining problem.
- (b) *Idea Finding*
 - (1) Idea production: Thinking up tentative ideas as possible leads—use of the principle of suspended judgements. Quantity produces quality.
 - (2) Idea development: Selecting from resultant ideas, adding others, and reprocessing by means of modification, combination, etc.
- (c) *Solution Finding*
 - (1) Education : Verifying the tentative solutions by tests and otherwise.
 - (2) Adoption : Deciding on and implementing the final solution.

You will note that Fact Finding and Problem Definition are bracketed together since it is impossible to separate them completely. Each step calls for deliberate effort and creative imagination.

Fact Finding

Perhaps we should call this information finding. This should be a fairly straightforward business, but you may not realize that even facts and information can be regarded in a creative or non-creative manner. When you see a half glass of beer on a table do you regard it as half full or half empty ? I believe this creative attitude towards information is well illustrated by the following story.

During the depression in the USA, a man decided to move out of the city and buy himself a farm in the country. He heard of something suitable and since it was a long way away he wrote to two of his friends who lived nearby asking them to send him a report on the farm.

One of them said: 'There are dead trees all over the place'. The other said: 'There is enough firewood for a lifetime.' The first reported: 'The weeds are six feet tall'. The second said: 'It is the richest most fertile soil I have ever seen'.

Finishing the report the pessimistic one said: 'There is a stream so narrow that you can walk across it in places'. On the other hand the optimist said: 'There is a stream wide enough in places for swimming'.

Note that both were reporting facts only their attitudes towards them were different. Needless to say the prospective buyer followed the creative valuation of the optimist and, in a short time, the farm became worth fantastically more than he had paid for it.

Problem Definition

I think that the first point is to be sensitive to the fact that there is indeed a problem at all

in any given situation. We all know the type of officer or NCO who lacks a critical eye and cannot see where improvement is needed.

The creative person develops an attitude of mind which can best be described as 'constructive discontent', which forces him continuously to seek ideas and developments.

We all know that a problem well defined is often one half solved. However, I believe that we should also realize that there are basically three types of problem:

- (a) Those of fact. (How many are there in this room?)
- (b) Those of judgement. (How many can the room take?)
- (c) Those calling for ideas. (How can I prevent the audience from going to sleep?)

How it is the third type which offers opportunity for creative ideas and, therefore, where possible we should define our problem to enable creativity to be employed. A good lead-in to these creative types of problem is the phrase 'In what ways can I' or 'How can we' or 'What can we do to—'.

Often it may be found that a problem incorporates all three types of problems, and it may be necessary to break it down into sub-problems order to allow creativity to bear.

Finally, we must not be too restrictive in our definition of the problem. As an example, if one has difficulty in cooking the toast for breakfast one is perhaps tempted to state the problem as 'How to design a new bread toaster', when in fact one would get many more ideas by expressing the problem as 'How can we design a new way of toasting bread?'

Idea Finding

Ideas are the very basis of creative thinking. In idea production quantity produces quality. The principle has been confirmed by scientific research in the USA when it was found that those who, in a given period, thought up twice as many ideas as others, also thought up more than twice as many good in the same length of time. Furthermore, it was found that if the period of effort were divided in half seventy-eight per cent more good ideas were produced in the second half than in the first.

Since the aim is to produce as many ideas as possible it is essential that our judgement or critical thinking should not impede our imagination or creative thinking. We therefore employ the principle of suspended judgement.

To put this in another way—your brain may be said to be like a car with a governor in it which keeps you from going faster than forty miles per hour. Remove the governor and you may drive at sixty miles per hour. This does not mean that the engine is any more powerful than it was before, but the governor which held you back has been removed. Remove the governor of judgement from your brain and your idea production will race at sixty miles per hour.

We all know that an idea tends to lead to another. This, in part, explains why quantity produces quality. We employ this principle of association of ideas in the group idea finding technique known as brainstorming, which is simply collective idea production using the principle of suspended judgement and association of ideas. Brainstorming can be also done individually but the most spectacular results are obtained in a group of up to six plus a chairman.

The problem is first put to the group by the chairman. As the members suggest ideas they are repeated by the chairman and recorded. It is important that the group consider developments of the idea suggested before going on to the next one.

It is, of course, vital to success that there is no comment on the cleverness if otherwise of the ideas because this way stifles the free flow of ideas. Each idea however silly is important in that it may start a train of thought leading to a really good idea later.

In order to get the best results the problems should be put to each member of the group some days before so that they can individually brainstorm them, bring their results to the group session where they can give them out. After the group session, each member should again carry out an individual brainstorming of the results to see if they can further develop any better ideas. Many business concern have used this method with great success. It could be valuable both for commanders and staff officers.

There are many tips to help idea production. Here are a few:

Let yourself go—take the governor right off.

Carry a pad and pencil wherever you go and record ideas as they occur.

Set yourself a dead-line and quota—say by tomorrow widely you will produce six ideas on this subject.

Set certain times for thinking up ideas (early morning is usually the best).

Ask yourself endless questions to provide ideas. Try out all the 'possible twists and turns' which you can think of.

Solution Finding

We will have by now constructed a solid bridge of ideas on which we can march across from the problem to its solution. It is now that our judgement comes fully into play.

Officers are selected and often promoted on their judgement qualities, and so in principle there is little that I can say to help in this problem of solution finding except to stress the need for testing thoroughly any solution before adopting it. Always try to imagine the worst situation and apply them to your solution to see if it stands up to them. If it does not then think again.

The Creative Leader

Finally, I want to examine an imaginary type whom I shall call 'The Creative Leader'.

The first thing that strikes you about him is his enthusiasm. He is a happy man because he finds and makes the most mundane of jobs interesting. He has plenty of imagination and is very observant. He is quite unable to be complacent. He regards shortages and difficulties of all kinds as challenges to be overcome. He is very good at improvisation.

He is a good listener, is open-minded and free of bias or prejudice. He regards and interprets regulations as handrails not handcuffs.

His leadership and example stimulate those working under him to think how they can improve their work. His knowledge of his men is so intimate that he knows exactly how to motivate each individual. To one he will say 'Corporal Smith you are just the man to suggest an improvement to this equipment on which you have been working for so long', and to another 'Signalman Jones, here you sit all day registering messages. Why don't you suggest a new type of register which will be both quicker and more efficient'?

He exploits the abilities of his subordinates rather than be waiting their shortcomings. He provides every opportunity for individual to try out their suggestions and never fails to give recognition and commendation for all who produce good ideas. He gets around the place picking up and exchanging ideas with others.

He manages a happy team because he makes all of his men feel that they are each contributing something, and because it is a happy progressive outfit it is also very efficient.

This I submit is the type of leadership we require in the Army of to-day.

events in pictures



Commodore Hanson of the Ghana Navy pays a courtesy call during the year to the General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army, Major-General C. E. Welby-Everard. From left to right: Colonel R. A. Adebayo (Chief of Staff, Nigerian Army), Major-General Welby-Everard, Commodore Hanson, Commodore Wey (Nigerian Navy), Brigadier S. A. Ademulegun (Commander, 1 Brigade).

In the picture below:

Commodore Hanson of the Ghana Navy pays a courtesy call during the year to the General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army, Major-General C. E. Welby-Everard. Commodore Hanson is seen inspecting a Guard of Honour mounted by a detachment of the Nigerian Army.

Opposite page:

President Senghor of the Senegalese Republic is seen addressing an audience in Lagos and below: he inspects a Guard of Honour mounted by a detachment of the Federal Guard.









Commodore Kennedy Nigerian (Navy) pays a farewell visit to Major-General Welby-Everard before his final departure from Nigeria. Commodore Kennedy was the last expatriate officer to hold the post. In the picture he is shown shaking hands with Major-General Welby-Everard.

Opposite page: Four Nigerian Officer Cadets recently passed out from Mons Officer Cadets School, Aldershot, Southern England.

From left to right: J. O. Osuma, from Igala, G. O. Agada, from Idoma, K. B. Waribor, from Bonny, and C. M. A. Adeleye from Igede-Ekiti. The Officer-Cadets are seen talking with Captain Mike Smith, liaison officer of the Kenya Army.

Below: Commodore J. E. A. Wey inspects a Guard of Honour mounted by a detachment of the Federal Guard to mark his promotion as the first Nigerian ever to command the Nigerian Navy.

Mambilla—Operation Spider II

by

CAPTAIN T. Y. DANJUMA

‘SEE you all when I come back to Nigeria!’ This was the farewell statement of a civil servant at Gembu, the district Headquarters of Mambilla—Gashaka. Although this statement started a roar of laughter from the parting troops—for indeed Mambilla is in Nigeria—the remoteness of the Plateau justifies his sense of humour. Situated on the northern fringe of the Cameroon Mountains, Mambilla Plateau is devoid of all motorable roads; mobility is reduced to movement by foot along winding paths over very undulating terrain whose height ranges from 4000 to 7000 feet above sea-level. Horses, donkeys and mules are bred and are very widely used by the indigenous people of the Plateau; but it requires an above-average horsemanship to risk one’s neck up those hills on horseback. Mails and newspapers from other parts of Nigeria take months, if ever, to reach Mambilla. Such basic essentials as salt, sugar, beer and hardware sold in the local markets all come from the neighbouring, and the more accessible, Cameroun Republic. There is therefore in Mambilla a natural sense of unbelonging. Such, then, is the area where ‘D’ Company of 3rd Battalion carried out ‘OPERATION SPIDER II’, a Flag March that lasted from 16th January to 7th February, 1964.

The operation was divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of movement to the Plateau. It was motorised and presented very little problem except for a few vehicle breakdowns. The second phase, the Flag March, was a lot more difficult. The Company was charged with the task of carrying out Field Firing, Drill and Physical Training demonstrations and providing medical aid for the local people along the route of the march—a route that covered between 160 to 180 miles. A total of 180 troops were involved in the operation. In addition, 200 porters were employed to carry such stores and ammunition, medical supplies, food, wireless sets and equipment, all of which were required for the operation. That, naturally, brought with it all the implications of the military having to command civilians. More than once, the accomplishment of our mission was threatened by striking porters who demanded higher wages and shorter working hours.

During the Flag March, all Ranks had to be in full marching order—large pack on the back and small pack by the side, carrying their spare clothes, blankets, haversack rations and personal weapons. The distance covered in a day varied from twelve to thirty miles. Often, reveille was at 0400 hours and the marches began at 0500 hours and sometimes lasted until 1700 hours. Breakfast and dinner were cooked centrally while haversack rations for lunch were issued at the beginning of each day’s march. Some of the porters acted as guides since no maps of the area were available.

On arrival at each important village, the village head was told to ask his people to come and watch demonstrations by troops. After field firing and drill demonstrations, the medical officer carried out a sick-parade for the local people. Civilians admired the automatic weapon, at least for its sound. Most of them asked the doctor to give them ‘magazin kari’—a drug for strength. There is a popular but erroneous belief current in Mambilla, and indeed all over Nigeria, that soldiers receive special injections which give them extraordinary power.

If there is anything to be said in favour of the Nigerian soldier, I think it is his tremendous sense of duty and discipline at all times. Thus, although a soldier with sore and blistered feet may limp all over the twenty miles of a day’s journey, the enthusiasm with which he will carry out the Field Firing and Drill Demonstrations on arriving at a village is amazing. It is such sense of duty coupled with the desire not to let one’s fellowmen down that make a great army. These qualities do not come with training alone, they are innate in the Nigerian soldier.



The Premier of Northern Nigeria and Sardauna of Sokoto, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello performed recently the opening ceremony of 12½-mile Mambilla Road built by the 1 Field Squadron, Nigerian Army Engineers.

Picture shows the long winding road up the mountain about 6,000 ft. above sea level which passes through green pasture land.

A Lasting Monument to the Nigerian Army

by

CAPTAIN AKANBI GIWA

TUCKED away in the remoteness of the Plateau of the Sardauna Province, history seems to have been by-passing the Maisamari. The Mambilla Plateau which they inhabit is not easily accessible. Motor roads do not exist.

The building of Mambilla Road, twelve and half miles long is a lasting monument to the Nigerian Army. The road has made it possible for the people of Maisamari on the Plateau in Sardauna Province to see for the first time ever a car during the opening ceremony of the road recently.

The work was started on 1st January, 1964. In four and half months, a concrete and steel bridge, 130 feet long were erected. Thirty large and three small culverts were constructed, and a road rising in altitude from 1500 feet to 5560 feet was cut, ditched and drained. Where the road ran through some of them more than 20 feet high, and in several places there were very steep parts of the escarpment, over three-quarters of a mile of retaining walls were built, stretches of solid rock which had to be drilled with more than 3000 holes to be blasted with over 2400 lbs. of explosives. Besides this, there have been subsidiary work on drifts, fords, temporary bridges and the planting of elephant grass to prevent erosion.

To carry out this gigantic work, the Army had relied on local labour from all over the province, supervised and directed by Military personnel, together with plants from the Northern Region Development Corporation.

The road construction to Gembu afforded the soldier a lot of engineering experience in the use of plant and machinery and also in the organization of labour on a large scale. The Unit involved in the work was the 1st Field Squadron, Nigerian Army Engineers. They provided most of the technical personnel. Drivers were drafted from the Nigerian Army Transport Company, the Fitters from the Nigerian Army Electrical and Mechanical Engineers; and the Medical men from the Nigerian Army Medical Corps.

Speaking on the opening ceremony of the road, Captain D. Charlesworth, Officer Commanding the troop on the road work said: 'I am sure that the work the soldiers have done here and done so efficiently will prove to be a great benefit to the natives and a credit to the Nigerian Army as a whole'.

The Mambilla Plateau area is a remote, almost inaccessible, mountainous region of the Northern Cameroons and is located between longitudes 11° 00' E and 11° 30' E and latitudes 6° 45' N and 7° 30' N. The plateau land lies mostly between 5000 ft. and 6000 ft. above sea-level and is separated by a sharp escarpment from the plains which lie to the North of the Plateau at an elevation of about 1500 ft. Gembu the terminus of the road, lies on the Plateau fifty miles to the south of the North-East escarpment. Serti, the other terminal point lies on the plains at 860 ft. above sea level and about thirty miles North of the North-East escarpment.

The area comes under the administration of Adamawa Province which has its Headquarters at Yola about 300 miles by road North-East from Serti. Yola itself is somewhat isolated since it is 300 miles by road from the nearest rail-station at Jos. However, boats of up to eight feet draught can reach it via the River Benue from Makurdi and Port Harcourt, in the two wet season months of July and August. There is also a scheduled Nigerian Airways service to and from Jos to Maiduguri. The majority of freight into the area passes through Yola which is linked to Serti by two routes. One route follows the untarred road to Belli. From this point a new road to Serti is nearing completion. The other route is a dry season mountain-road to the east of the Belli route which joins the Belli and Takum roads and run to Makurdi.

Beyond Serti there is a dry season track to the foot of the escarpment.

From this point to Gembu, there is only a rough path used by porters and traders with their mules and donkeys, but it is too steep and narrow to be motorable. Although there is now no motor road from any direction into Gembu, this market town is connected to Bamenda by a track negotiable in a four-wheel drive and which is no longer in use.

The plains from Serti to the foot of the escarpment consist of an undulating land cut by many rivers and covered with a scrub vegetation. There are a few small and scattered villages and small farms. The escarpment is rugged and mountainous. Long grass covers it after each wet season and dense vegetation has grown up in the many gullies which have been formed through erosion in the hillsides. It is not inhabited and is crossed only by occasional animal paths.

The Mambilla plateau is an almost entirely fertile rolling land. Over the majority of the plateau the grass is short. There are many perennial streams. It is densely inhabited by pagan tribes, who are largely an agricultural people. There are Hausas, who are mostly traders; and there are Fulanis, who graze some 150,000 head of cattle in the area. There is a considerable amount of game both on the plateau and the escarpment. The land is understood to have a large undeveloped agricultural potential and the Agricultural Officer there has successfully started coffee growing at Gembu. Both Ngoroi and Gembu are quite large market towns and

there are numerous other villages throughout the plateau. The administration is represented on Mambilla Plateau by a District Officer, an Agricultural Officer and Veterinary Officers who live at Gembu.

The wet season on the plateau lasts from about April to September. From September to December, the weather is generally cool. In December, the North-East wind brings the harmattan, which lasts until it is dispersed by the rains. The temperatures are of course, considerably lower than on the plains and it can be quite cold at nights, particularly during the hannattan season.



The Premier of Northern Nigeria and Sardauna of Sokoto, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello performed recently the opening ceremony of 12½-mile Mambilla Road built by the 1 Field Squadron, Nigerian Army Engineers.

Picture shows the soldiers holding the packets of gifts donated to them by the Premier for the splendid work done on the road which connects Cameroun with Northern Nigeria.

Training with the Canadians

by

SECOND-LIEUTENANT J. C. OJUKWU

AFTER our Initial Training at the Nigerian Military Training College, Kaduna for about six months, we were sent for further training at various Military Institutions abroad — Canada, Ethiopia, Pakistan, India, Australia and the United Kingdom. I was lucky to be one of the first Officer-Cadets to be sent to Canada.

Our trip started on the 6th September, 1962 and we made a halt at London Airport. The following morning we left London for Montreal, Canada. On the 8th September, 1962, we arrived in Montreal. On arrival, we were driven to the National Defence Medical Centre OTTAWA where we remained for a week and we were critically examined by Medical experts. On the 13th September, 1962, we finally arrived at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden, Ontario.

The Canadian Army has three training programmes for officer-cadets, namely, the Regular Officer Training Programme, the Canadian Officer Training Corps and the Officer Candidate Programme. The three classes have three phases of training. Regular Officer Training Programme is a four-year programme at the end of which an Officer-Cadet gets a Bachelor's Degree and is commissioned in the rank of a Second-Lieutenant. These Officer-Cadets spend three summers doing mainly military training. They are trained at the Royal Military College, KINGSTON, ONTARIO. In addition to getting boarding and academic tuition allowances, a cadet, in Regular Officer Training Programme gets seventy-two dollars (about £24) a month.

The Canadian Officer Training Corps personnel goes to a University of his choice at the expense of the Canadian Government. He also gets a monthly pocket-money of one hundred and five dollars (about £35) to help him cover such expenses as bus fares.

The Officer Candidate Programme Officer-Cadet does not have the privilege of a University education. His course lasts from September to September or from September to December for the Corps of Signals.

One difference is that the Officer Candidate Programme Officer-Cadets are trained in both summer and winter warfare whereas a cadet of the Regular Officer Training Programme and the Canadian Officer Training Corps have their Military training only in the summer months.

All Officer Cadet trainings are grouped into Phases I, II and III. We trained with the Officer Cadet Programme Officer-Cadets. Phase I of the training is a General Military Training. This is the phase that calls for more endurance, perseverance and patience. More than thirty per cent of the Cadets are lost during this period because some decide to leave and some are withdrawn owing to poor performances. This is the phase when one polishes one's boot-laces till they wear out. This is also the phase when one polishes one's floors till they are good enough to make the instructors slip and break their necks. This is the phase during which one climbs the Blue Mountains for three days and three nights under Canadian winter conditions. And of course this is the phase the Cadets do section and platoon tactics.

Apart from being chased from pillar to post, some of the subjects which we covered in Phase One were Military Law, first and (St. John's Ambulance), Map Reading, Nuclear Biological and Chemical Warfare. Nuclear Warfare was a subject that interested the Nigerian Cadets very

much. Biological and Chemical Warfare was no less interesting. Trench-Digging which masqueraded under the sobriquet of 'FIELD ENGINEERING' was a good enough exercise for some frost-bitten fingers. Military writing and essay writing were welcomed as they helped to keep us away from the bitter winter field work. Phase One of the training was common to all Corps. It was not surprising therefore to find a prospective Dental Corps Officer-Cadet having his Phase One training at the School of Infantry. At the end of the first phase, one chooses what Corps one likes. In some cases, one does not get one's choice.

The 'Officer-Candidate-Programme' Officer Cadets have a four-week break for Christmas after which begins the Phase Two training. Phases Two and Three are special to Corps. Since all Nine of us who were Nigerian Officer-Cadets started at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry in Camp Borden, Ontario, some of us had to leave for their Corps school at the end of Christmas break. Four remained at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry, two left for the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering in camp CHILLIWACK, British Columbia, approximately three thousand miles from Camp Borden, Ontario. One of us went to the Royal Canadian Single in KINGSTON, ONTARIO, only two hundred miles from Camp Borden. The luckiest two, including myself, went to the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps School which is about a mile from the Royal Canadian School of Infantry Camp Borden.

In some schools, phases Two and Three run one after the other without a break. I found these two phases most interesting. Almost everything was geared towards making us master the British CENTURION TANK MK V which the Canadians use. In Phase Two we were taught and we practised how to command a tank crew of four. We studied crew tactics, driving and maintenance, gunnery (the twenty-five pounder) and communication. Under communication we studied voice procedure, radio set C42 similar to 13 used in Nigeria, the use of the CINFRARED (Swedish) the American SURVEILLANCE RADAR a PP/4. The use of the NAVAID came later in the course. The NAVAID is a small equipment designed and produced in Canada. When mounted on a vehicle, hard or soft skined, it shows the direction the vehicle is going. At the same time it gives you the eight-figure grid reference of your position on the map and the indicator shows you automatically on the map the direction you are heading for. The process is more complex than this. The equipment takes two hours to calibrate.

Having done our crew tactics in phase two we were then ready for troop tactics in phase three. This was an invaluable experience for me. We went on several exercises both in the winter and in the summer.

Our young Officers' Tactical Course came between phases two and three. We had the Special Theoretical Training. This comprised essays, Military History, political geography, military writing, military law and National Survival.

After our officer-cadet training we went on attachments. The two Engineering Officers were with the Royal Canadian Engineers in OTTAWA. The Infantry Officers were wearing Kilts with the first Battalion Royal Highlanders Regiment of Canada, also known as 'THE BLACK WATCH'. This regiment is based in CAMP GAGETOWN, the largest and the most modern military camp in the Commonwealth. It has an area of four hundred and twenty-eight square miles. The two 'MEN IN ARMOUR' were attached to the RECCE SQUADRON, THE ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS also in Camp Gagetown. The signal officer was still in the signal school in KINGSTON, ONTARIO, calculating his very high frequencies.

Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick is about one thousand miles from Camp Borden, ONTARIO. After our six weeks attachment, we all met again at the Canadian Army Method of Instruction wing, Camp Borden, for a two week instructors' and supervisors' courses. After this we had a two-week course at the CANADIAN ARMY PHYSICAL TRAINING CENTRE also in Camp Borden. This was a quick course on the organization of sports meetings and games. After this interesting course we weighed our luggage ready for our home trip.

One of the things I like very much about my training in Canada is the status of the Canadian Officer-Cadets. A Canadian Officer-Cadet to all intents and purposes is an officer so are the Navy and the Air Force Cadets. This is even laid down in the Military Law authority—Queens Regulations—Army. The Canadian Officer cadet is aware that he is an officer. He wears a pip on each shoulder. The only thing that shows he is an officer-cadet is the white tape on which he wears his pip. He is saluted by other Ranks. This gives him a good deal of confidence. The

Sergeant-Majors and the Sergeant Instructors have the right to use all the dirty words on an Officer-Cadet provided they end it up with 'Sir'. For example one may hear a Sergeant-Major address a Cadet thus: 'You are the most stupid person in this Army, Sir!'. One of them said to a Nigerian Officer-Cadet: 'If you don't stop being an idiot you will find that you have made a long trip to Canada for nothing, Sir'.

The Officer-Candidate-Programme Officer-Cadet earns the same pay as a Second Lieutenant. Each earns two hundred and thirty-five dollars per month (about £78 per month). This looks like a huge sum in Nigeria but one must remember that the standard and cost of living in Canada are much higher than they are in England. The Canadian Officer-Cadet belongs to the Officers' Mess and pays for extra messing just as any Officer who belongs to the same mess would pay. The Officer-Cadet eats on the same table with any other Officer. He is expected to attend Mess Functions.

The Canadian hospitality is second to none. The people are very eager to help one who needs help, be he a Nigerian or a Canadian. I found the Canadians most friendly and understanding. They are also very rugged in their ways. They work hard, play hard, eat 'hard' and DRINK 'HARD'.

The Canadian government was very kind to us. They were very much concerned about our welfare. The Army often arranged trips for us during the short holidays. During our four weeks summer holidays we travelled for over three thousand miles by air, rail, and sea (Vancouver to Victoria B.C.). The tour was from the Atlantic to the Pacific for Canada stretches from coast to coast. We visited nearly all places of importance in Canada. We visited both the Military Staff College and the National Defence College both in KINGSTON, ONTARIO. At both Colleges were Officers from all the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) countries and some Commonwealth countries like India and Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

My stay in Canada was a wonderful experience both militarily and socially. Above all, I immensely enjoyed training with the Canadians.



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Advice for the Guidance of Young Soldiers in the Nigerian Army Medical Corps

by

S/SGT REUBEN JOB

ON first joining a Unit, you will find many things which may seem strange and perhaps appear unnecessary, but which by years of custom and tradition have come to be accepted as the correct way of behaviour. Therefore, as a soldier, you should conform to these codes of behaviour without argument, for you will later find out that there are some good reasons behind the customs and the traditions.

Remember that you belong to the Nigerian Army Medical Corps whose duties are concerned primarily with the maintenance of the health of the Nigerian Armed Forces, the treatment and care of the sick and the injured, the honour of which is in your keeping. You will be particularly careful to avoid giving occasion for criticism by your indiscreet talk or behaviour in public places.

Give a ready and willing obedience to the orders of all superior officers and never question or hesitate to obey an order. Perform all duties cheerfully and thoroughly. Give assistance at all times to non-Commissioned Officers in the execution of their duties. Spare no trouble to fit yourself for the duties of the Corps; be patient, willing and attentive when being instructed.

At all times, whether in uniform or in plain clothes, be smart and well turned out. An untidy uniform or plain clothes is an insult to your person as well as to your Corps. Plain clothes are your own concern, but it is well to remember that an untidy or flashy appearance at any time reflects adversely on you and your Corps.

When you wish to see an officer in connection with your duty, or to make a complaint, get a non-Commissioned Officer to accompany you. Always consult the senior non-Commissioned Officers or the Regimental Sergeant Major of your Unit if you require advice or help. When ordered to perform any duty which may appear to you to be unjust, perform the duty without hesitation and then ask to see your Officer Commanding for an interview. Address all Officers and Warrant Officers as 'Sir' and the Nursing Sisters as 'Madam'.

In general, a soldier is bound to obey all orders given by a superior, although that superior officer may belong to another Corps. In the Unit or quarters, the senior amongst you is responsible for giving orders, and they must be obeyed.

Last but not the least, if you are uncertain of anything, ask someone who knows. It is far better to take the trouble to find out beforehand than to do the wrong thing and thus cause a grave embarrassment to yourself and to others.

The Return of the 1st Battalion from the Congo

by

CAPTAIN J. I. CHUKUEKE

Arrival of the Advance Party

THE long awaited day for the return of the Advance Party of the 1st Battalion, Nigerian Army dawned on the 24th June, 1964. There had been series of signal messages from Congo Leopoldville to Army Headquarters, Lagos stating the time of arrival of the Party. At about 10 a.m., Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Ejor, Lieutenant-Colonel U. O. Imo and other Senior Officers from the Army Headquarters, arrived at the V.I.P.'s section of Ikeja Airport. The Nigerian Army Band was also present.

The usual active life of the air-port had resumed some hours before the arrival of the Brigadier and the Officers. The smart air hostesses in navy-blue skirts, immaculate white blouses, high-heel shoes and 'rich artificial hair caps' added more grace to the scenery of the port.

At 10.30 a.m. a plane of the 'United Arab Airline' streamed in. All eyes were turned to it. Behold the Nigerian 'Peace Corps' men were not there. A few minutes later, a plane of the 'Union De Transports Aeriens' alighted on the tarmac. The Congo lads were not there. At 12.20 p.m. another plane pierced through the southern clouds. All shouted: 'There's the plane!'. As if the spectators and officials were determined not to be taken aback, they left the reception hall to meet the passengers. Soon the plane alighted. It was the 'Teme de Lebanomes'. An air-hostess opened the door and the soldiers marched out brilliantly in single files as the Nigerian Army Band played the tune of the 'Old Calabar'. The Party comprised of men and officers of 'A' Company of the Battalion. They were seventy-nine in number.

A short military ceremony followed. The soldiers and officers as if by magic to the ordinary spectator, formed into four columns and were addressed by Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe, who welcomed them back on behalf of the General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army and congratulated them on their brilliant performances in the Congo.

Arrival of the Main Body

On the 25th and 26th June, 1964, many other soldiers and officers arrived. On the 27th June, 1964, another section of the Main Body comprising of One Hundred and Ninety soldiers and Officers flew into Ikeja Airport at 11.30 a.m. The group was led by the Acting Commanding Officer, Major D. S. OGUNWE. Among the Officials to welcome them were some Officers of the Nigerian Army, the General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army and the Minister of State (Navy) HON. M. T. MBU. The Minister read the following address:

'Gentlemen, it is with pride and pleasure that I welcome you back home on behalf of the Minister of Defence.

Under most arduous conditions, you have brought home honour to your government and pride to your country by your exemplary conduct and high discipline. Your indomitable courage and fine soldierly qualities of gallantry earned you distinctions in the Congo Operations. Your names were mentioned in many dispatches. As a further evidence of your bravery many of you are recipients of foreign honours which were conferred upon you in appreciation of your courage in saving the lives of many who were in desperate need of assistance. Your names shall be written with letters of gold for your contribution in saving the Congo from



To mark the arrival of the 1st Battalion of the Nigerian Army from the Congo back to Nigeria during the year, the Minister of State for the Navy, Hon. M. T. Mbu is shown reading a welcome address to the troops at the Ikeja Airport.

anarchy and the scourge of civil war. Nigeria is understandably proud of your heroic role in the Congo Operations. You discharged for us a dual mandate. You demonstrated beyond doubt Nigeria's adherence to, and observance of the United Nations Charter and our conviction that in a world sharply divided by ideological differences the United Nations remains the only Organization capable of ensuring global peace and security. The only alternative in these circumstances is co-extirmination by nuclear war.

Secondly, you have manifestly shown to the World, Nigeria's belief in co-operation through the nexus of Organization of African Unity and our policy of non-interference in the affairs of other States. In the Congo as well as in Tanganyika, Nigeria is not paying lip service but is demonstrating through her armed forces the value of African Co-operation

within the Organization of African Unity in the most realistic manner. Of course, it must be emphasized that such assistance as we are able to give is completely unfettered and with no strings attached. Without a doubt you were our worthy ambassadors of goodwill in the Congo; and goodwill is a 'sine qua non' in the successful execution of our African affairs.

The task of law enforcement bristled with difficulty, with imminent threats of anarchy and civil rebellion when you first got to the Congo. Although, the situation is still far from normal, you managed through your operations to save the Congo from the vortex of Aggressive Cold War. Whilst appreciating the fact that the difficulties of maintaining law and order in which the Congolese leaders are engulfed impose severe limitation on the best intentions, we sincerely believe that a penultimate stage has now been reached for rationalisation and



The arrival of the Advance Party commanded by Captain E. Abiseye. The Officer watches his soldiers alight from the plane.

compromise among the leading citizens of that rich but unhappy country. Let us hope, the Congolese leaders will find a permanent solution to the constant threat of anarchy and the dreadful scourge of civil rebellion among its citizens.

I salute you all and have pleasure once again to welcome you back home on behalf of the Government.'

The arrival of the Rear Party

There were other moves from the Congo on the 28th and 29th June, 1964. The Rear Party flew back to Ikeja Airport on the 30th June, 1964, led by Major-General J. T. U. Aguiyi-Ironsi whose services as the first African to be appointed Commander of the United Nations Forces in the Congo will ever remain indelible in the history of the Congo Operations.

In the picture below Major-General J. T. U. Aguiyi-Ironsi can be seen inspecting a Swedish Contingent in Luhabourg before the soldiers left for Cyprus.



President Nyerere praises 3rd Battalion, Nigerian Army

By

CAPTAIN A. GIWA

THE 3rd Battalion of the Nigerian Army which has been serving in the Republic of Tanganyika for the past six months has returned to Nigeria. The first batch arrived on 26th September, 1964 and the Rear Party on the 30th September, 1964.

In a farewell speech to the departing Battalion on the 21st September, 1964, President Nyerere of Tanganyika described the Battalion as very serviceable and diligent. 'The services of the Nigerian Army,' the President said, 'had given the people of Tanganyika a feeling of security and enough time to re-establish confidence in themselves, and to build a new Army capable of serving their country loyally and efficiently.'

He paid tributes to the Battalion for its smartness and discipline which he said, reflected the great qualities and potential of Nigeria. He added that the Battalion had served the cause of African Unity.

The President presented an elephant tusk and a 'Kasai Warrior' to the departing soldiers as a token of his country's appreciation and regard for their valuable services.

Replying, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Pam, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion said that the Battalion had enjoyed serving the people of Tanganyika and added that they were leaving with heavy hearts. He thanked the President and the Second-Vice-President of the Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar for their hospitality and gifts.

Concluding, Lieutenant-Colonel Pam, on behalf of the Battalion presented the Crest of the Nigerian Army to the President.

Top on the opposite page: President Nyerere inspecting a Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion of the Nigerian Army.

and

(Bottom) Brigadier Sarakikya, Brigadier S. A. Ademulegun and Major Kavana discussing tactics during a visit to the Training Depot in Mgu-lari Barracks, Dar-es-Salaam.



The Value of 'Warming Up' Exercises in Athletics

by

CAPTAIN J. I. CHUKUEKE

Introduction

MANY Athletes have often asked about the values of 'Warming Up' and how it should be done. Such Athletes will frankly tell you that they have often followed others to run round the track a few times in order to 'Warm Up' before their events start. Even a spectator in an Inter-Brigade Athletics Meetings recently held at the National Stadium, Suru-Lere, Lagos asked: 'Why do these soldiers spend their time in rigorous exercises instead of sitting down and gathering all the strength for their events?' To such an on-looker what the athletes were doing appeared stupid.

Experiment

Various experiments have been carried out by anatomists on frogs and one of such experiments was to find out the speed of movements of a frog when the temperature increased. This has shown that a frog with a higher temperature moves faster than the one with a lower temperature and that when the speed of blood circulation increases the performance in animals including human beings increases as well. It has been proved that an increase of 18 F improves performance-double its original. Therefore, when the temperature is raised by 1.8 F, as a result of 'Warming Up' Exercises the performance of the Athlete improves by ten per cent. There are various physiological reasons for this and without running into these details let us summarise the effects of 'Warming Up'.

The Value of A Good Warm Up

1. A good 'Warm Up' prepares the body and mind for the event.
2. It warms up the whole system ready for action.
3. It increases the effects of tidal breathing and reduces the friction at the joints and muscles, that is, lowers the viscosity of the muscles.
4. It saves the athlete the recovery of the second wind.
5. It eliminates muscle tears and creates confidence in the athlete.

Processes of 'Warming Up'

Warming up does not consist of mere going round the track one or two times. It should be done according to the following steps:

SHAKING—This consists of running short steps slowly and by it every part of the body is allowed to relax except the legs. The athlete runs short steps landing on heels, ball and toe. This phase should be done so that the time for one lap is approximately five minutes.

JOGGING—This is an advanced form of shaking. This time the Athlete lands on the ball of his foot first and the weight is transmitted to the next leg. The arms are carried in the normal body position except in the wrists which are relaxed.



International Athletes warming up

WINDERS—(i.e. giving yourself new wind). This is a different phase when speed and stamina are built up. This consists of a gentle jog which is run for forty yards, followed by a burst of ten to fifteen yards and then changes to a gentle jog. The winder may last for two laps.

INFORMAL EXERCISES—Aiming at loosening up the whole body. This consists of bending, stretching done in rhythmic timing. There should be plenty of skips jumps, leg kicking and knee bending.

FORMAL POSTURAL EXERCISES—Aiming at building up the muscles relevant to the event. He should take care to get the exact movement and form required for his event. For example, a high jumper practises running to a rhythm with a 'take off', kicking the free leg above the head and swinging the hands up before an imaginary bar. The hurdler practises sailing over imaginary hurdles.

LIMBERING UP EXERCISES—Should take at least twenty-five minutes after which the athletes go to their various schedule.



The Army Athletics team on the March-past led by Major M. O. Johnson

The Inter-Services Athletics Meeting Held on the 29th February, 1964

by

CAPT. J. I. CHUKUEKE

The Inter-Services Athletics Meeting was held at the Southern Police College Ground, Ikeja on the 29th February, 1964. This was the second Meeting of the Nigerian Army, the Nigeria Police, the Prison and the Nigerian Navy. This year, with the latter taking part for the first time, the Meeting has grown from a triangular to a quadrangular Athletics Meeting of the Services. Perhaps in the 1965 Meeting, the Nigerian Air Force may join.

His Excellency the President of the Federation, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe was the guest of honour at the meeting, and his wife Mrs Flora Azikiwe presented the prizes and trophies to the

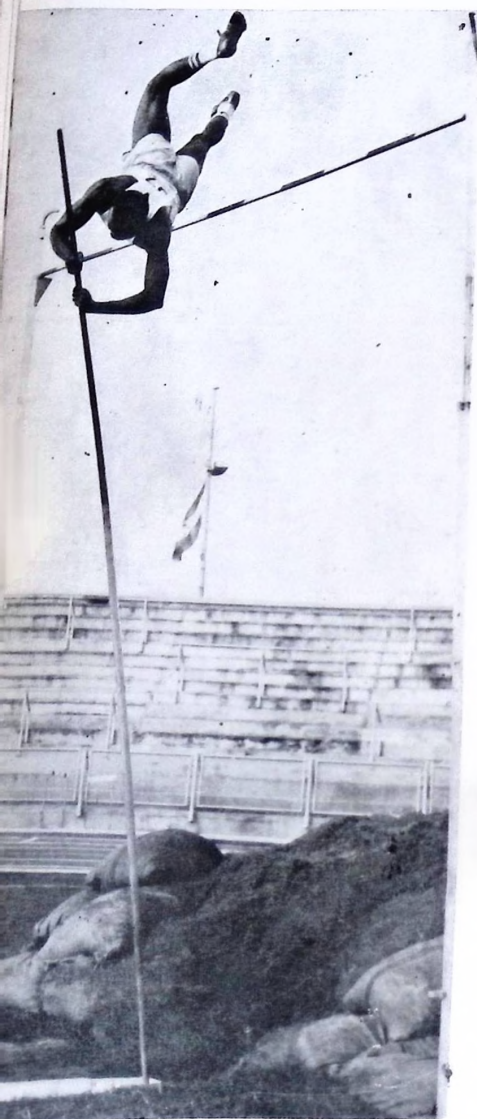
winners at the end of the Meeting. There were other important guests such as the General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army, Major-General Welby Everard, the Director of Prison Services, Chief F. S. Giwa-Osagie, The Inspector-General of the Nigeria Police, Mr J. E. Hodge and the Commodore of the Nigerian Navy, Mr Kennedy.

From the start of events, every one was convinced that the competition was a straight fight between the Nigeria Police and the Prison Service. The Nigerian Army featured prominently in some field events—namely: The Discus, Pole Vault and Tug-of-War. The Navy team showed a good sense of sportmanship and did not look despondent in their failures.

The Meeting was thrilling and full of excitements. Edward Akika of the Nigeria Police established a new Nigerian National record in the 120 yards hurdles by returning in 14.2 second—a tenth of a second better than the former record. He also won the long jump by doing 24 ft. 4 ins. which is only three inches below the existing record. The Prison Service



The Inter-Services Athletics meeting between the Nigerian Army, the Nigeria Police, the Nigerian Navy and the Prisons for the year 1964 was held on the grounds of the Police College at Ikeja. In the picture can be seen, the Director of the Federal Prisons, Mr F. Giwa-Osagie welcoming to the Sports grounds the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe.



Ganiyu Eke of the Army clearing 12 ft. 6 inches at the Inter-Services Athletics meeting held during the year at the Police College ground.

Below: Major M. O. Johnson can be seen in action recording a throw of 135ft. 6½ins.





At the annual Inter-Services Athletics meeting held during the year at the Police College ground, Ikeja, the Army tug-of-war team is shown pulling the Navy team.

had a very good athlete in the short distance track events. He is David Ejoke who appears to be the Nigerian Olympic hope in the sprints. He won the 100 yards and 220 yards events in 9.7 sec. and 23 sec. respectively.

In the Discus Event, Major Johnson (Army) came first by throwing a distance of 135 ft. 6½ inches. Private Eke produced the best jump in the Pole Vault by doing a height of 12 ft. 6 inches. In the Tug-of-War, the Army team pulled the Nigerian Navy with two straight pulls.

There was keen rivalry between the Police and the Prisons throughout the sixteen events. The Prisons were the first to set the pace by taking the lead after the first five events. But as the Meeting progressed, the superiority of the Police in the Field Events became manifested and this contributed immensely to their victory in the end.

The Police retained the Challenge Cup for the meeting by scoring a grand total of 142 points. The Prisons Service came second with a total of 93 points, the Army came third with 66 points and the Navy fourth with 12 points.

DETAILED RESULTS

100 yards: 1. D. Ejoke (Prisons); 2. F. Erinle (Prisons); 3. O. Olufeagba (Police). Time: 9.7 sec.

220 yards: 1. D. Ejoke (Prisons); 2. S. Okojie (Police); 3. O. Olufeagba (Police). Time: 23 sec.

4 x 440 yards relay: 1. Prisons; 2. Police; 3. Army. Time: 3 min. 26.5 sec.

120 yards hurdles: 1. E. Akika (Police); 2. F. Erinle (Prisons); 3. J. Bayoro (Police). Time: 14.2 sec.

One mile: 1. R. Oloye (Prisons); 2. G. Ezegebe (Police); 3. W. Balogun (Police). Time: 4 min. 29.1. sec.

Long Jump: 1. E. Akika (Police); 2. Lt. Agbazue (Army); 3. J. Okemuo (Police). Distance: 4ft. 4 in.

Discus: 1. Major Johnson (Army); 2. B. Agbamu (Police); 3. P. Anukwa (Police). Distance: 135ft. 6½ in.

440 yards: 1. O. Olowu (Police); 2. A. Ngaram (Police); 3. M. Umeh (Prisons). Time: 51.7 sec.

Pole Vault: 1. Pte Eke (Army); 2. G. Aturu (Police); 3. S. Ero (Prisons). Height: 12ft. 6in.

High Jump: 1. S. Nwankwo (Police); 2. S. Igum; 3. S. Ero. Height: 6 ft. 6in.

Tug-of-War: Won by the Nigerian Army by beating the Nigerian Navy with two straight pulls.

Shot Put: 1. B. Agbamu (Police); 2. L. C. Yakubu (Army); 3. O. Edet (Police). Distance: 46 ft. 10 in.

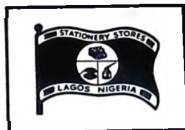
3 Miles: 1. A. Rukuba (Police); 2. B. Nsa (Prisons); 3. M. Bokkos (Police). Time: 15 min. 9.3 sec.

Javelin: 1. E. Umerah (Police); 2. G. Chai (Police); 3. Pte Ndani (Army). Distance: 193ft 9in.

880 yards: 1. B. Davies (Police); 2. C. Osademe (Prisons); 3. B. Ahmed (Police). Time: 1 min. 59.7 sec.

Triple Jump: 1. S. Igum (Police); 2. J. Okemuo (Police); 3. G. Okocha (Prisons). Distance: 48ft. 10in.

4 x 110 yards relay: 1. Prisons; 2. Police; 3. Army. Time: 43 sec.



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Has the United Nations Organization Outlived its Usefulness?

by

MAJOR G. T. KURUBO

Introduction and the Origin of the U.N.O.

The First World War aroused the minds of the Nations of the World to their responsibility of taking urgent measures to prevent the recurrence of war, and also stimulated them to consider the lessons of International co-operation on peaceful co-existence. Statesmen like the late General Smuts of South Africa, Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain and President Wilson of the United States of America, and a few others, were the original architects of the defunct League of Nations which is the forerunner of our present day U.N.O. Thus it can be seen that the idea of the U.N.O., like that of the old League of Nations, was conceived after the successful alliance for war which led to the victory of 1945 and was intended to lay the foundation for the machinery for peace after war, and progress after disaster. The Second World War years were marked by series of plans and proposals for post-war International organs for social, economic and political co-operation. The architects of this new World Organization were the big three: Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin, men with a wide vision for peace and how to maintain it. It took a long and tedious period of hard negotiations before the Charter of the U.N.O. and its supplementary Agencies such as the Institute of International Court of Justice were worked out.

The Aim (Charter) and Scope of the U.N.O.

In order to be able to assess the major successes and failures of the U.N.O. today it is essential for one to outline the main principles of the United Nation's Charter and the original ideas which dominated the minds of the founders, as well as the objectives they set out to accomplish. The United Nation's Charter was the product of past experiences in the building of an International Institution and war time planning with American leadership. It was indeed the realisation of the desperate demand and aspirations for a just and lasting peace by the peace-loving nations of the world who had just emerged from the horrors of a World War and vowed never to witness another one. It was to be an instrument of justice and orderliness in International relations, man's own Parliament to safeguard peace.

Charter

The United Nation's Organization Charter contains a number of Articles of Faith including:

- (a) The declaration regarding non-governing territories
- (b) Free International membership system
- (c) International economic and social co-operation
- (d) International Court of Justice
- (e) Peaceful settlement of disputes

It is on these Articles of Faith that we will base our examination of the successes and failures of U.N.O. or its deviations from the original aim.

Failures

Perhaps one of the worst anomalies in the present set up of the United Nations which might be regarded as the major contributing factor to the saying that the United Nations' Organization has outlived its usefulness is the inexplicable situation whereby a handful of five nations exercise the greatest influence in the executive body of the World Organization, *i.e.*, at the Security Council. These five permanent members of the Security Council are capable of (and have succeeded many times in the past) flouting the genuine aspirations of the majority of the member nations simply because of this undemocratic set up which gives the Big Five the Veto Power. In addition, the membership of Nationalist China (40 million people) in the World Organization with the exclusion of Communist China (700 million) from the World Body is the most obvious example of the weakness and failure of the United Nations. The exclusion of East Germany and Communist China, two highly populated and powerful nations, is of great political significance in the World today and constitutes a major defect in the whole Organization. The admission of South Africa, a minority government, and the failure of the World organ to bring South Africa and Portugal to task on the issue of the apartheid and their colonial policy is another significant failure of the U.N.O. A number of nations, especially the new member nations of the Organization, have seen this failure as a grave sign of even greater danger in the future, hence they have decided to call for an urgent review of the Charter. But so far all their attempts to reconstruct the world body into a progressive and up-to-date institution has been wrecked by the Big Five; U.S.A., Britain, France, U.S.S.R. and Nationalist China who have dominated the scene for so long by virtue of their long association and connection with the founding of the Organization. The persistent failure or refusal of Spain and Portugal to admit the fact that their overseas territories are colonies and not part of 'metropolitan' Spain or Portugal has escaped all effective challenge because of the ambiguity of Chapter 10 of the Charter of U.N.O. which deals with the Declaration of Non-Self Governing Territories. This is another example of the shortcomings in the constitutions of the U.N.O. which so far has defeated all efforts to bring about a change.

Disciplinary Power

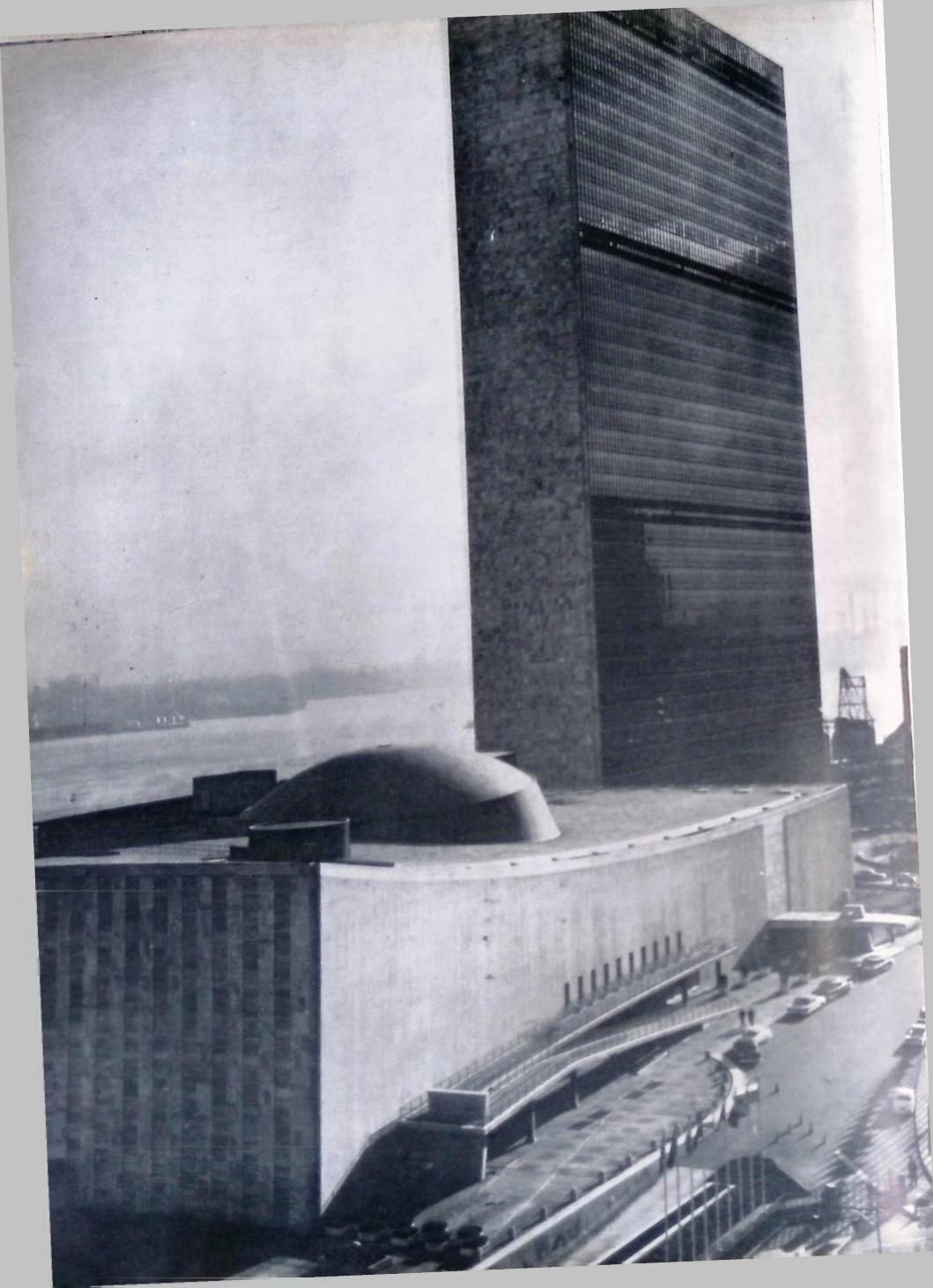
There is no effective disciplinary body in the U.N.O. The lack of this is a major shortcoming. One is surprised to note that the U.N.O. is not capable of taking any strong measures against nations which deliberately defaulted in their contributions towards U.N. funds *e.g.*, the Congo operation. In the same way nothing has been done to South Africa which violated the Charter of the U.N.O. by her apartheid practices.

Successes

There is no doubt that since that eventful day, 26th June 1945, in San Francisco, where the Charter of the U.N. was initialled the World body has accomplished a great deal in spite of the complexity of its nature and many obstacles, from within and without. There has been an unprecedented expansion in its membership which bears testimony to the fact that the U.N. has waged a successful war against Colonialism. Thus we notice that in 1945 there were about 52 member states whereas today there are about 111 members. In 1960 alone 23 African States gained independence from the Colonial Powers, a fatal blow to Colonialism and an undeniable evidence of the triumph of the world body over man's inhumanity to man.

Collective Security

A number of regional organizations *e.g.* NATO, SEATO, European Atomic Energy Commission, Warsaw Pact, as well as numerous safeguards against aggression have sprung up through the groupings and alliances established 'at the corridors' of the U.N.O. It is a fact that quite a lot is achieved by personal contacts between heads of delegations and Ministers from different countries meeting during the U.N. General Assembly sessions. In fact, it is said that Ambassadors from different countries discuss and successfully conclude negotiations on major matters at the U.N. even though no diplomatic relations exist between the countries concerned. In short, the U.N. provides the venue and the most cordial atmosphere for international deliberations and consultation. Historians will never forget the peacemaking efforts of the world body in Korea (1951-53), the Middle East (Palestine and the founding of the Jewish State of Israel)



and the Suez crisis of 1956. More recently the nations of the world have witnessed the world body taking more steps to preserve peace in the world's trouble spots, such as West Iran, where the Dutch and the Indonesians were poised for war until the U.N. stepped in and save the situation.

Trusteeship

Coming nearer home, we were all witnesses to U.N. Plebiscite Commission activities in the disputed Trust Territory of N. Cameroons now Sardauna Province, where but for the U.N.O. plebiscite in 1961, Nigeria and the Cameroun Republic might still be enemies today disputing over their rival claims to the territory.

We are all conversant with the Congo Crisis of 1960—The whole world is aware of the efforts and assistance of the U.N. in the Congo up till today inspite of discouragements, sabotage, and the intrigues of a number of powerful members of the U.N.O. If the Congo enjoys any form of peace today, if she is regarded as a sovereign nation today and if democracy functions there today, it is because of the U.N.O., the Afro-Asian members of the U.N.O., the U.S.A. and a few European countries like Sweden, Der.mark, Ireland etc. some Commonwealth countries like Canada, New Zealand and Australia etc.

The Cold War

Also more recently the U.N. has succeeded in averting international conflicts in Cuba and Yemen. Perhaps the most recent and spectacular achievement of the U.N. is the work of the 18 Nation U.N. Nuclear Disarmament Committee whose efforts led to the successful signing of the Three Power Nuclear Test-ban Treaty ratified early in October, 1963. Through the work of the U.N.O. there has been a relaxation of tension between the East and West and the 'melting' of the Cold War.

Agencies of U.N.O.

As the danger of world conflicts recedes the U.N.O. has doubled its efforts towards improving the health and the standard of living of many people in different parts of the world, especially in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The activities of U.N. agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization, World Health Organization, ECA, UNESCO, the World Bank, the lending of technical experts to developing countries and many other subsidiary organs of the U.N. are many and commendable. Here it must be mentioned that the achievements of the U.N.O. will be incomplete without mentioning the noble part played by the first two Secretary-Generals of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden and Tyrgriev Lie of Norway. These two men succeeded in shaping and establishing a strong and effective secretariat at the U.N. They were also responsible for putting forward a number of progressive ideas and sending peace missions abroad.

Conclusion

It is clear from the above facts that the U.N.O. has not outlived its usefulness. On the contrary it has exceeded the hopes and expectations of the founders and member nations. Where the League of Nations failed to stop Italian aggression on Ethiopia the U.N.O. succeeded in getting the Palestine question under control and hence the existence of our present day Israel. The world is realising the potentialities of U.N.O. ideas. It is significant to recollect that it was Emperor Haile Sellasie who after appealing unsuccessfully at Geneva in 1936 to the League of Nations to intervene in the 'rape' of Ethiopia by Italy declared: '.....there is no hope for the weak nations of Africa—history will our witness be.....' The same monarch, Emperor Haile Sellasie, the Lion of Judah, addressing the 18th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 4th of October, 1963, 27 years later, declared: '.....the United Nations is the last hope for the peaceful survival of mankind. The U.N.O. provides an essential escape valve without which the build up of pressure would long since have resulted in catastrophe'. He knew what he was talking about—he who has tasted the failures and successes of two world organizations for peace. What greater testimony than these do we require to convince us that the U.N.O. has succeeded in accomplishing its aims, and remains the most useful institution for peace and progress in the world today?

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Nigeria and the European Common Market

by

MR. E. OBAYAN (Min. Econ. Development)

In order to do justice to this subject let us consider the following questions.

- (a) What is European Economic Community?
- (b) What is European Common Market?
- (c) What is the relationship between the two institutions or concepts?
- (d) What is the theoretical economic reasoning behind a Common Market?
- (e) Why is Nigeria interested in the European Common Market?
- (f) What is the future of Nigeria in the Common Market? These no doubt are wide questions which can take us hours of discussion.

I must say that we can only explain what the European Common Market is by a historical narrative. We are all aware that between 1939 and 1945 there was the second world war. The war led to the massive destruction of Europe. The economic life wire of European countries which is the production of and trade in industrial goods came to a stand-still—they became economically weak and disintegrated. They were short of food and money. It was however discovered that their quick recovery is essential for the normal functioning of the international Community. Various schemes were introduced and effected by the United Nations and America to see Europe recovered. Mention may be made of a few of them such as United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association, and the International Refugees Organization. The important scheme from our point of view is the American System known as the Marshall Plan. As I said a little earlier, the European countries were unable after the war either to produce what they needed or to export enough to pay for necessary imports, and they had few reserves on which they could draw to finance foreign purchases. Unless they quickly received considerable financial help from abroad, they were bound to become insolvent or to impose on their people so drastic a cut in the standard of life as might provoke political revolution and military enfeeblement. To meet this situation, the American Secretary of State, Mr George Marshall (General) suggested on 5th June, 1947 that the European countries should agree on joint measures to overcome their economic difficulties and consider what aid from the U.S.A. in the next five years would assist them to carry out these measures and become solvent again. The sequel was a conference of 16 nations in Paris at which a committee on European Economic Co-operation was set up. The body adopted a report in September and submitted it to U.S.A. in October. In December, 1947, Congress passed the Economic Co-operation Act; whereby she granted financial Assistance totalling \$4,278 million to all the European countries. In 1948, the European countries formed the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to administer the money.

The O.E.E.C. suffered from certain defects. It did not produce a unified European recovery programme, its limited efforts to co-ordinate investment had small results. Nevertheless, the O.E.E.C. brought about intra-European economic Co-operation to an unprecedented level and paved the way for what followed. Two of the major achievements of the O.E.E.C. were the progressive removal of quotas on trade among the members and the establishment of the European Payments Union (EPU) which financed some of Western European trade and removed

many of the restrictions imposed by bilateral trade. One must assess the achievements of the O.E.E.C. against the intentions of its founders. Its remote forebear is to build up a kind of United States of Europe.

The only achievement of the O.E.E.C. relevant to our subject is that it laid the foundation for a European Economic and Political Union.

Following the disintegration of the O.E.E.C. a committee of European Ministers and a consultative Assembly whose powers were extremely confined, were formed. These two bodies were popularly known as the Council of Europe. Despite high hopes in the Council's early sessions and the sterling efforts of a number of dedicated Europeans, the outcome of all these strivings and deliberations was a deep sense of frustration matched by a mounting sense of urgency as the growing tensions of the cold war made it more and more important for Western Europe to seek strength in Unity.

The early ventures in European Co-operation led to a significant movement. It is the movement for European integration as distinct from mere co-operation. The starting point of this integration was the famous declaration made on May 9, 1950 by Robert Schuman, France's Foreign Minister. In this declaration, he proposed the pooling of French and German coal and steel resources under common institutions open to any other European countries able and willing to join. The aim of the plan which came to be known as the Schuman Plan were two fold, namely:

- (a) It sought to achieve European unity as a means of peace. It aimed at the European Federation which is indispensable to the maintenance of peace.
- (b) Secondly, the pooling of coal and steel production will provide for the establishment of common bases for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been the manufacture of munitions of war of which they have been the most constant victims.

In 1951, Six countries, namely: France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg negotiated and signed a treaty in Paris: establishing a European coal and steel Community (ECSC). Its essential characteristics were that it was supranational, that it was practical, and that it was partial because it was a sector integration. It abolished the economic effects of frontiers between its signatory countries in the sector of coal and steel, and establishing both transitional and permanent measures to enable all concerned to settle into the new situation of Community-wide competition. It represents partial integration for it concerned only coal, coke, steel, iron ore and scrap and excluded from its compass even related products like finished steel in such forms as steel tubes and a variety of goods made of steel.

In June, 1955 representatives of the six member Governments of the ECSC met in Messina to set up a committee of national representatives to study possible methods of achieving further European Unity. This inter-governmental committee produced its report in April, 1956. In May, 1956 the Ministers of the six adopted its report as the basis for negotiating two new treaties—for a European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and a European Economic Community (the Common Market). In March, 1957, the six countries ratified the treaties and on January 1, 1958, they came into effect. With the two treaties signed in Rome on March 25, 1957 there came the beginning of a shift of emphasis. The Euratom was in some respects a further instance of sector integration in a new field. The Common Market treaty for its part covers all sectors. It embodies the concept of economic community mentioned in the Schuman Declaration. All the three communities share the same institutional framework—they all have:

- (a) A General Assembly
- (b) A Council of Ministers
- (c) The Court of Justice
- (d) The Economic and Social Committee and
- (e) An European Investment Bank.

What is the definition of a Common Market? A Common Market is a form of economic integration.

- (a) Free Trade Area: In a free trade area tariffs and quantitative restrictions between the participating countries are abolished but each country retains its own tariffs against non-members.
- (b) Customs Union: In a customs union besides the suppression of discrimination in the field of commodity within the union there is the equalisation of tariffs in trade with non-members.
- (c) Common Market: In a Common Market there is suppression of restrictions on commodities and factors movement with some degree of harmonisation of national economic policies in order to remove discrimination that was due to disparities in these policies.

Finally, economic integration presupposes the unification of monetary, fiscal, social and counter-cyclical policies and required the setting up of a supranational authority whose decisions are binding for the member states.

A common market or economic community may be confined to certain specific sectors of the various economies *e.g.* ECSC 1951 . . . of Euratom 1957.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Rome Treaty of 1957, the European Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of 12 years. The transitional period shall be divided into stages of four years each, the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with provisions of the treaty. At present the ECM is at the second stage and this stage is still a customs union. We may define the customs union once again. For a customs union to exist it is necessary to allow free movement of goods within the union. For a customs union to be a reality it is necessary to allow free movement of persons. For a customs union to be stable it is necessary to maintain free exchange ability of currency and stable exchange rates within the union. This implies *inter alia* free movement of capital within the union. When there is free movement of goods, persons and capital in any area, diverse economic policies concerned with maintaining economic activity cannot be pursued. To assure uniformity of policy, some political mechanism is required. The greater the interference of state in economic life, the greater must be the political integration within a customs union.

A common market has two main elements namely: (a) the advantages of a free trade and (b) the need for protection, that is, while it provides freedom of trade between the participating countries, it also provides more protection for producers inside the customs union area against competition from outside the area, since the protected market available to these producers is enlarged by the creation of a protected position in the markets of other countries partners to the union in addition to the protected position in their domestic market.

The advantages of these two elements are as follows:

FREE TRADE: In the case of free trade there is

- (a) Efficiency in distribution (*i.e.* maximisation of consumption from a given quantity of output).
- (b) Efficiency of production (*i.e.* maximisation of output from a given quantity of resources or minimisation of resources required for producing a given output).
- (c) Provision of a market for unusable domestic surplus (the vent for surplus argument) (Excess Capacity).
- (d) The stimulation of economic growth (including realisation of external economies)

Protection: (i) The structural argument (*i.e.* temporary protection for the creation of infant industries and for the diversification of the national output).

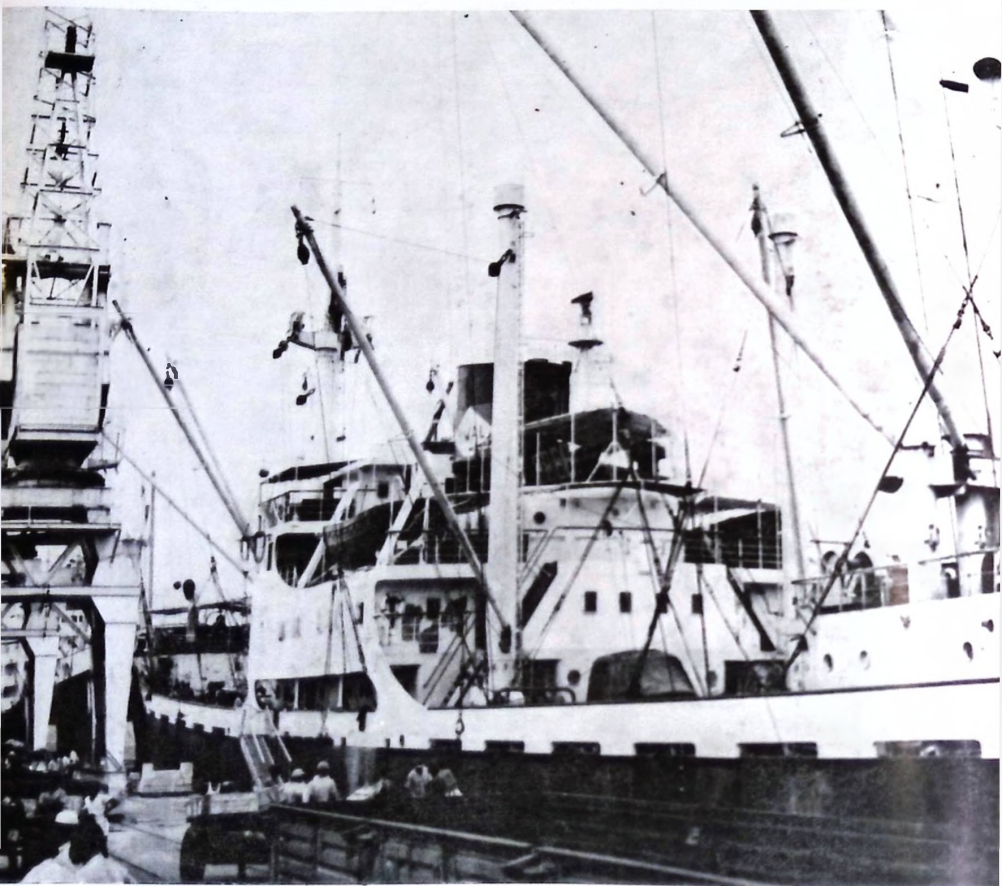
- (ii) The terms of trade argument (*i.e.* the control of trade for the purpose of bringing about a redistribution of income between the trading countries).

With this background let us examine the ECM and Nigeria. In accordance with the principles of a customs union the ECM has established common external tariff on imports from third countries. The external tariff rates of importance to Nigeria affect Cocoa four-and-a-half per cent, Groundnut oil sixteen point two per cent, Palm oil five per cent and wood products (sawn timber ten per cent, Plywood fifteen per cent and logs five per cent).

These items account for thirty-five per cent of Nigeria's total exports. Another source of concern is that the former 18 French colonies have become, by the Yaunde Convention associate members of the Six. These Associated Overseas Territories (A.O.T.S.) produce identical products with Nigeria, and their products by virtue of association will enter the markets of the EEC free of duty. In view of the importance of the EEC Market to Nigeria we have to negotiate for free entry of those specific products on which the common external tariff is put by the Six.

The three choices open to Nigeria are:

- (a) Free trade with EEC.
- (b) Associated Status.
- (c) Trade Agreement.



A cargo boat loading Nigerian exports at Apapa Wharf



The Nigerian Army Band

National Day Honours and Awards

1st. OCTOBER, 1964

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Brigadier J. T. U. Aguiyi-Ironsi

Member of the Order of the Niger (M.O.N.)

Lt. Col. W. U. Bassey

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UNITS NOTES

Headquarters, 1 Brigade

THIS Brigade has been engaged in vigorous activities, Exercises and Operations. It could hardly have been otherwise because of the vast area, troublesome spots such as GBOKO, and also the immense opportunity available for various military training in the North.

A rough sketch of events within the period under review may well substantiate this claim:-

<i>Exercise</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Brigade</i>	<i>Period</i>
Exercise Shake-up	KACHIA	HQ 1 BDE	27—28 MAY '63
Exercise New Norlar	KACHIA	BRIGADE EX.	26—30 MAY '63
Exercise JIFA-SAMA I & II	ILORIN & SOKOTO	1 BDE SIGNALS	1st—6 & 15— 20th July, 1963.

Note: (These two exercises were purely technical and were designed to deal with atmospheric communication by means of ionospheric refraction).

Exercise OP MAMBILLA SARDAUNA PROVINCE BRIGADE EX. 9—19 OCT 1963

Note: (It should be remembered that the SARDAUNA Province is a hilly and almost isolated province with a geographical difference. It was formerly known as the Northern CAMEROONS. The Exercise was a significant eye-opener. For one thing the inhabitants saw a car for the first time in their lives.

Exercise OP DUSTER 5 YOLA & MAKURDI BRIGADE EX 15—31 January, 1964

Exercise Admin II GBOKO BRIGADE EX January, 1964

Note: (During OP DUSTER 5 there was a fire accident. Here two soldiers were involved but were saved from death by prompt medical attention.)

Exercise Curtain Raiser MAIDUGURI BRIGADE EX 11—29 July, 1964

So far this is a snapshot picture of 1 Brigade in the field.

STAFF CHANGES IN HEADQUARTERS, 1 BRIGADE

<i>Predecessor</i>	<i>Successor</i>	<i>Office</i>
1. Brigadier J. T. GUNNING	Brigadier S. A. ADEMULEGUN	Comd 1 Bde
2. Major P. W. GRAYSTONE	Major M. CRUIKSHAN Major E. F. SOTOMI }	Bde Major
3. Major GILLIVER	Major E. A. IFEAJUNA	DA & QMG
4. Major S. C. KIRBY	Major L. SAMBO	BEO
5. Captain RAWSON GARDINER	Captain J. G. KIDMAN Lieutenant N. N. OKWUAZU }	Camp Comdt
6. Capt ASWORTH	Capt H. F. HARRIS	Staff Capt 'A'
7. Capt CHASE	Capt J. SAWNTONG	Staff Capt 'Q'
8. Capt MUHAMMED	Capt E. O. IMADOMWIYI	OC 1 BDE SIG TP.

Headquarters, 2 Brigade

BRIGADIER B. A. O. OGUNDIPE assumed command of the Brigade on 7th January, 1964. Since then the Brigade has continued its usual duties and role in the circumstances. The changes in Brigade Headquarters Staff have been the postings of a new Brigade Major, Major P. A. O. Anwunah PSC, the DAQMG—Major M. O. Johnson and Captains Bamgboye, Obeya, Oji, Nkana and Ndayawo as Staff Captain 'Q', Staff Captain 'A', General Staff Officer, Camp Commandant, and Brigade Imam respectively, including the Chief Clerk Warrant Officer Class I, S. A. Agba and the Brigade Ordnance Warrant Officer, Joseph Mba.

The Lagos Garrison Organization has now been fully developed and is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel U. O. Imo.

The Cantonment being built at Ikeja has made much progress and the Brigade is now awaiting the time when the 2nd Battalion will move into it.

On the training side the Brigade has had a successful flag March Operation Solidarity to Port Harcourt and parts of the Eastern Nigeria by a Company of 4th Battalion Nigerian Army. This was followed up by a successful Brigade Weapons Meeting at Abeokuta in which the 1st Battalion Rear became the Champion of the minor Units while the 4th Battalion became the champion of the major Units. The standard of shooting was very good considering the limited range resources particularly for Lagos Units. The Machine Gun No. 1 was used for the first time.

On the Training of Officers a lot of effort has been made to ensure that the new Direct Commissioned Officers derive a lot of benefit from their pre-commissioning courses. Some Units have completed their range classifications while others are still awaiting to take their turns.

The general strike which precipitated Operation Morgan in early June, 1964 and lasted for two weeks brought out the Army in aid of Civil authorities in the maintenance of essential services. Operation Morgan revealed that we needed to add another approach to our Internal Security which had hitherto been confined to situations involving only riots. Despite the absence of the 1st Battalion in the Congo, the Brigade deployed operationally and covered effectively the major industrial areas in the East, West and Mid-West Regions in addition to Lagos.

On the examination side, apart from the Lieutenant to Captain Practical Promotion Examination, the Brigade organized the Captain to Major written course and examination for 1964. In October this year the Brigade training exercises will begin in the Mid-West Region, and Units will participate.

The Annual Administrative Inspections have come off very successfully and the standard has improved immensely. The Brigade's morale has continued to be very high.

It is rather unfortunate that financial limitations will continue to affect training in general.

The Brigade Commander attended a three-week Orientation course in the United States of America and by the end of the year he will go on leave prior to proceeding to the United Kingdom for the 1965 Imperial Defence College Course.

The Brigade Commander wishes all personnel of the Nigerian Army, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



Unit Mascot

*The famous Burutu of the
1st Battalion N.A. who
won the OP State Medal in
the Congo.*

1st Battalion, Nigerian Army

TAKING up the story from where we left it before, 1963 found the 1st Battalion preparing for Operation Skate. The Battalion had to train to get the Officers and men fit for active service. It started with individual Companies training both in Camp and in bush and developed into the Unit participating in 2 Brigade Exercise Hot Cake which took us round Eastern Nigeria and across the Niger into the heart of the Mid-West. It proved quite an experience for the young officers who had just joined the Unit and broadened our knowledge of all areas stretching from Umuahia in the East to Sapele and Auchi in the Mid-West. It taught us too not to rely much on Radio 156 and ten year old Nigerian Maps which could not distinguish between roads and bush paths. Finally, we went on Exercise Tailboard which was mainly designed to test the 1 Battalion state of fitness to embark on Operation Skate. 1 Battalion had one Company of 4 Battalion as enemies and the Exercise proved a great experience and fun and ended at OWERRI with pomp and gaiety and the Honourable Minister of Defence, Alhaji Mohammed Ribadu, with the General Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army watching the final Battalion attack near Emekuku, Owerri.

By Mid-October, orders came once more for the move of Operation Skate. We simply placed back our equipment in the already made boxes and waited patiently for the orders to move. It finally came in early November and by 10th November, our Advance Party had already established itself in Leopoldville and the Main Body was moving in convoys to Lagos.



1st Battalion being addressed by the Minister of State for the Army

At last after many months of preparation and postponement the Battalion eventually left Enugu on the 14th November, 1963 on the first leg of its journey to the Congo. The first plane load of troops apart from the Advance Party already there, left Lagos on the 18th and the last on the 21st November, 1963. Unlike the previous tours, much difficulty was experienced in the transportation of the Battalion's baggage due to the withdrawal by the United Nations of the Hastings Aircrafts. The DC 4 Aircrafts chartered for the lift were non-freight carrying, and could only take less bulky and limited number of packages. It took a month later before the whole luggage arrived. This unfortunate situation caused not a little inconvenience to the Battalion as most of the Office Stationery and equipment were in the big boxes left in Lagos.

The Battalion was based in Leopoldville and as usual was engaged in guard duties at important ONUC locations in Leopoldville. The Battalion was deployed as follows:— 'A' Company Motor Transport Platoon and Quartermaster Section were located at Patrice Lumumba Camp (formerly Josephine Charlotte); 'B' Company at N'Duli Airport; 'C' Company and Administrative Company at Martini Camp.

For five months, when the Battalion was there, a lot of movement of Officers and men took place. The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Fajuyi, M.C., who brought the Battalion to the Congo left the Battalion on the 19th January for Pakistan on a course. The Second-in-Command, Major D. S. Ogunewe who had been in command of the Rear Party took over command of the Battalion, and Captain (now Major, Chudesokei went back from the Congo to command the Rear. The following Officers joined the Battalion. Captain F. O. Al ly, Second-Lieutenant P. O. Tarfa, Second-Lieutenant Alabi Second-Lieutenant Fakunle, Second-Lieutenant Adenihun and Second-Lieutenant Haman. Captain (now Major) Bisalla was posted out of the Battalion; so were Majors Kalu, Aluakagba and Captain Esuene.

The Commanding Officer being a keen sportsman himself has greatly encouraged sporting

activity within the Battalion. Inter-Company football matches were played while in the Congo. The Warrant Officers and Sergeants had the unqualified honour of trouncing the Officers at a football match. The Battalion featured prominently in the ONUC sporting competitions. The Battalion's team was narrowly beaten by the Nigeria Police after a replay in the finals of the ONUC Football League Match. In the basketball, the Battalion beat all other teams, but the Battalion Table Tennis Champion, Captain Abisoye was beaten at the final by an Indian opponent. Friendly matches were played with the Lovanium University and other colleges there:

The most significant event during the operation so far was the rescue of Missionaries from the Mulele Partisans in Kwilu Province in late January, 1964. These Partisans attacked Missionaries and government officials. Bridges were blown up, roads dug up in many places and blocks erected across the roads. In response to an appeal from the missionaries in the areas affected, a United Nations rescue team was sent. The victims were to be evacuated from the danger zones to a safe place, or to Leopoldville. In all, 35 men and 2 Officers of the Battalion were involved apart from other nationals. This was a hazardous operation as the rescuers were constantly attacked by the wild Partisans. Sgt Sule Adiku who was in charge of the Initial Operation was wounded by an arrow shot, but in spite of this he displayed a high standard of courage and leadership, ignoring even the danger to his own life and effected the rescue of the missionaries. Below are extracts from letters of commendation from three different sources:

From the United Nations Secretary-General—Mr U'Thant

'Please convey to Major General Ironsi and all ONUC personnel who have participated in the Operation Jadex my most earnest thanks and congratulations. I know that this operation was carried out at great personal sacrifice and under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions. ONUC Officers and men continued with their efforts to save life when they themselves were exposed to imminent danger. The individual acts of bravery and hardwork of Colonel Mayer, of the Nigerian escorts and of the Brazilian, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Aircraft crews, together with the Canadian Signal Corps Personnel deserve special credit and recognition'.

The Legal Representative of the American Mennonite Brethren Mission, Kikwit, had this to say:

'Please accept the thanks of each of the Protestant Missionaries for the splendid rescue operation. Permit me to say that every one of the members of the rescue crew at all times showed himself a perfect gentleman with those rescued and in their time of rest. Special mention should be made of the Nigerian Force that made up part of the crew. They have our very high esteem'.

The United States President Mr Lyndon B. Johnson wrote inter alia to U'Thant:

'I am told that the personnel of the United Nations Military Forces in the Congo who effected the rescue, worked under exceptionally difficult and dangerous circumstances. This well-executed air evacuation operation merits the world's attention and praise. Would you convey my warm personal gratitude as well as the highest appreciation of my government, to all those responsible for this operation and in particular, I would like to commend the extraordinary courage, perseverance and devotion to duty shown by the following:.....

There were 13 names including that of Sergeant Sule Adiku 1st Battalion, Nigerian Army'.

The Battalion, in spite of its commitments found time to squeeze in training for the Officers and men. It was able to secure a range at Kasangulu some 35 miles of Leopoldville from the Congolese National Army for the men to do their annual range course. A Battalion exercise was carried out on the Leopoldville—Kenge road in which some 21 men and one Congolese National Army Officer attached to the Battalion for training took part. The exercise was watched by Major-General Ironsi the Force Commander, Brigadier Dextraze the Chief of Staff ONUC, and a number of other Officers. The supply of 12 ferrets to the Battalion has greatly boosted the morale of the troops and has given the Motor Transport Personnel the opportunity to man and operate these vehicles. The only sorrow is the death of one of the Congolese National Army men attached to us for training, CPL Aaron Bambela who ate a Congolese fruit that was poisonous.

Nigeria in general, and the troops in particular, are very popular with the Congolese.



Unit Mascot

2nd BATTALION, NIGERIAN ARMY

DURING the period under review, the command of the Unit has changed hands thrice, from Brigadier Z. Maimalari (then Lieutenant-Colonel) to Colonel Adebayo who handed over to Major Raymond, and from the latter to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Njoku, when the Battalion returned from the Congo towards the end of last year.

Early in October, 1962, the Battalion began to prepare for a second tour to the Congo. The move to Leopoldville, Congo started on 14th November, 1962, and by the 18th November, 1962, it was completed. We were mainly engaged in guard duties, parades, sports and entertainments.

Our Companies were placed in various locations. The Administrative and 'D' Companies and the Battalion Headquarters were located at Garnier Camp, 'B' Company was placed at Ndjili Airport and 'C' Company at Lumumba's Avenue. A detachment of 'D' Company was sent to Kitona Air strip. Then 1962 came to an end with its Christmas festivities.

On the New Year's Day, 1963 a hockey match was played against the Nigeria Police contingent who lost to us by four goals to eight.

On 7th January, 1963, when the Brigade Commander, Brigadier Lewis was returning to Nigeria, we mounted a Guard of Honour for him at Ndjili Airport. Lieutenant-Colonel Adebayo and all the officers of the Unit were at the airport to see him off. Later on the same day, we won a hockey match against ONUC Ordnance Depot.

A Ceremonial Funeral Parade for twenty-three Ethiopian soldiers who died while serving with the United Nations was held on the 18th April, 1963. In command of the parade was Captain Ariyo while Lieutenant Okoye acted as the protocol officer.

Early in May, Brigadier Z. Maimalari and six other Nigerian Officers arrived in Leopoldville on the invitation of the Congolese Army. They returned to Nigeria on 20th May, 1963, having had a very successful tour of the Congo. On the same day, we mounted a Guard of Honour with the ANC for President Kasavubu who was going to Addis Ababa for the Conference of all African Heads of State. The same honour was again accorded him on his return from the Conference on 27th May, 1963.

The soldiers after missing the "highlife" for almost seven months, were lucky to receive Victor Olaiya and his All Stars Band to entertain the troops at their various locations from 23rd May, 1963 to the end of the month. For those of us who enjoy highlife most, it was sad to lose Olaiya and his group when they finally left for Nigeria on 31st May, 1963.

The Minister of State for the Army, Hon. Alhaji Ibrahim Tanko Galadima and the Commander 2 Brigade visited the Battalion on 6th March 1964. Picture below shows the weapon training Sergeant-Major of NMTC introducing the spare barrel of the MG I to the Minister while Commander 2 Brigade and the Commanding Officer 2nd Battalion look on.





A send-off party for Captain and Mrs J. M. Darville the last expatriates to leave the battalion. Captain and Mrs Darville, dressed in Nigerian costume presented to them by the officers of the battalion, posed with the officers and their families.

Throughout the period of our stay in the Congo, we were never forgotten. Our Senior Officers visited us often. In June, the General Officer Commanding our Army, Major-General Welby-Everard, paid us a visit. On his arrival at Ndjili Airport, he reviewed a Guard of Honour mounted by 'D' Company. During his two days' stay, he attended the Congo Medal Presentation Parade, where the Force Commander, Lieutenant-General KEBEDE, before distributing the medals said 'when your Commanding Officer invited me to present the United Nations Congo Service Medals, I was most happy to undertake this very pleasant task. As a symbol of peace-making operations the Congo Medal is unique. To you who have so well deserved it, I feel sure that it will always be a pleasant reminder of your efforts to restore law and order in this country. The Nigerian Army has a very proud record here in the Congo, not only because of its accomplishments, but also because it has an unbroken tradition of peace-making in this country since July, 1960. We at ONUC Headquarters appreciate not only the excellent work you are doing here in Leopoldville, but the manner in which you do it, your discipline, the quiet and efficient inhabitants of this city is admired by all. This approach to your work is admirably displayed by everyone of you, from your Commanding Officer to every Private soldier. Recently, the 3rd Nigerian Brigade Headquarters and the 3rd Battalion, Nigerian Army have been repatriated. Their active patrolling in Kasai to restore peace to that troubled province and their operations to end the secession of North Katanga have demonstrated the versatility of the Nigerian Army. We must at this stage pay a well-deserved tribute to the Commanders, Brigadier Lewis, Brigadier Ogundipe and Lieutenant-Colonel Etches, who by their leadership during these operations brought them to an early and successful conclusion. In particular, I would like to refer to exercise 'Friendship' which aimed at ending the secession of North Katanga. This operation which was undertaken by Nigerian troops in collaboration



Pride of Second Battalion. The newly formed unit band training under a Lagos band leader, Zeal Onyia. The band was christened on July 24 1964 by Commander 2 Brigade.

with the Malaysians was a completely successful one and was concluded in the shortest possible time. It reflected great credit on the part of the commander, Brigadier Ogunديpe and every officer and man involved. It must be a source of wonder and gratitude to the outside world to see a young country like yours so willing and prepared to assist in peacemaking operations here in the Congo. The 2nd Battalion and every other Unit of the Nigerian Army have set very high standards of discipline, ability and co-operation which are widely appreciated and admired and our government must feel very proud of our achievements. When our task here comes to a conclusion, all of you here can rest assured that you have earned the gratitude of the Congolese nation, the United Nations and every peace-loving inhabitant throughout the world.

June 26, 1963, will long be remembered in the history of this Unit. Stable belts were for the first time introduced to the unit and were first worn by the officers and the senior NCOs. It has since become a common item of clothing owned by everybody in the Battalion.

In July, 1963, we took part in the ONUC Athletic Meeting. Our team did extremely well and won in nearly all the events. As a result we won the Championship and the Tug-of-War Cups. A drinks party was held in the Sgts' Mess. The Chief of Staff and the ONUC Welfare Officer attended.

The month of July closed with the return of our detachment from Kitona and the departure of the Force Commander, Lieutenant-General KEBEDE GUEBRE to Ethiopia on completion of his tour of duty with the United Nations. At Ndjili Airport, he inspected a joint Guard of Honour mounted by the Battalion and the Third Irish Armoured Car Squadron. Many distinguished persons including the new Force Commander, Major-General Kaldegar, were present to see him off.

Besides many Guards of Honour, the most memorable events during the month of August were the visit of all Company locations by the Commanding Officer who took the opportunity to explain the situation regarding our repatriation to Nigeria, and the presentation of the Nigerian Shield to the Congolese Army. General Mobutu was to receive the Shield but as he was unable to attend, one of his Colonels represented him.

Early in September, 1963, the new ONUC Force Commander carried out a routine inspection of the Battalion. At Garnier Camp, a fire fighting practice was carried out as requested by the visiting team. On the 10th and 11th of September, the Acting General in-charge of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier Mackenzie, was with us in Leopoldville. At the airport, he inspected a Guard of Honour mounted by 'B' Company and at the Battalion's Headquarters, he inspected a Quarter Guard. During this visit, he addressed all the senior Non-Commissioned Officers in the Sergeants' Mess and went round all Company locations. At this time we started rehearsal parades for the official visit of our Prime Minister to the Congo. At about 1530 hours, on the

The new St. Mary's Catholic Church Nyangao barracks Abeokuta was officially opened on 12th April, 1964 by his Lordship Bishop J. K. Aggey, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Lagos. Picture shows procession of the congregation led by the Catholic Priests.



12th September, 1963, the Prime Minister and his entourage arrived from Nigeria. He inspected a Guard of Honour we mounted along with Nigeria Police. He also inspected another Guard of Honour mounted by the Congolese Army. He was welcomed by a 'Seventeen Gun-Salute' and met by the Congolese Prime Minister and a number of other dignitaries. On 14th September, the Prime Minister visited the Battalion. After inspecting a parade by our troops and the Police, he delivered a speech. The Imam offered prayers for the Prime Minister. All our officers later attended a cocktail party held by our Ambassador in honour of the Prime Minister. Before returning to Nigeria on the 15th September, 1963, the Prime Minister again inspected two Guards of Honour mounted by the Congolese Army and by our troops along with the Police. He was seen off at the airport by the Congolese Prime Minister and other distinguished persons.

On 13th November, 1963, just before we returned to Nigeria, we held a farewell parade in front of ONUC Headquarters (Royale). Our Regimental Colour Party, our Corps of Drums and four guards of 14 Officers and 245 other ranks took part in the parade. There was a short display by our Drums before the traditional Hausa Farewell was played. During the march past, the Force Commander took the salute. He also sent us the following message: 'I take this opportunity to pay a well-deserved tribute to 2nd Battalion, Nigerian Army on the eve of its departure from the Congo. All here at ONUC Headquarters, through personal contact and observation, have learnt to recognize and appreciate the first-rate performance of the many and varied tasks with which the battalion was confronted during the last twelve months in Leopoldville. The efficiency of the battalion has won the admiration of both the United Nations Headquarters Staff and the Congolese. Above all, you have set a vivid example of the closest co-operation and popularity with the population of Leopoldville, based as it was on friendliness, efficiency and understanding. The postponement of repatriation must have led to some disappointment but it will remain to the credit of your unit that the cheerfulness of all ranks was never impaired. No United Nations Athletic contests were complete without your participation and it was most gratifying to see that the 2nd Battalion, Nigerian Army could play as wholeheartedly as it performed its military tasks. I also wish to pay a tribute to your band which performed so creditably at the various functions both military and social. It has been an honour for me to have commanded a force which included the 2nd Battalion, Nigerian Army and my association with your unit will always remain a memorable experience. Now that you are returning to your families, I wish you all a sincere God-speed to the strains of the Hausa Farewell. Of course, we went to the Congo on our second tour knowing fully well the high reputation built up by other Nigerian Battalions in the Congo and from the outset we were determined to maintain and, if possible, to improve it. We were most gratified and proud to learn from the horse's mouth that we had succeeded.'

After the longest Congo tour of any Nigerian Battalion, it was only natural that all were eager to get back to their families and homes, so, between the 17th and 21st November, everybody was back to Abeokuta except a few personnel left in Leopoldville to hand over to the 1st Battalion, Nigerian Army and to organize the transportation of our stores to Nigeria.

On the 23rd November, the Alake of Abeokuta, Oba Gbadebo II, welcomed the troops back to Abeokuta at a colourful parade held in his palace. On the same day, the representatives of the Star Brewery presented several cartons of beer to the troops. The Acting Brigade Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Mohammed, on behalf of Brigadier Z. Maimalari, presented the Unit Crown Bird to the Battalion.

With all parties over, the troops were off on leave and before the middle of December, 1963, the barracks was almost empty except for the officers who were preparing for the Captain to Major (Practical) Promotion Examination. The examination was held in this Unit and about 40 officers from other Units attended.

Since returning from leave, the battalion has settled down to serious training to fill the gaps created by the Congo tour. There are already courses in weapons, education and signals. Before long, the troops will be trying their skill on the Range with the new MG.1 before going out on Bush Exercises.

Above all, the Battalion is happy to welcome the new Commanding Officer, Lieutenant, Colonel H. M. Njoku who is well known in the Nigerian Army, for his devotion to duty and honesty.

3rd Battalion, Nigerian Army

MANY things have happened since we published the last Unit Notes in October, 1963.

We wound up our Congo Operation after the Rear Party arrived home on the 9th of June, 1963. On arrival, arrangements were made for men to proceed on leave with minimum delay. Within a fortnight of arrival the Dalet Barracks looked completely deserted. No one would grudge them for they certainly deserved to be with their people again after quelling Kasai Province of her troubles. Evidence of the Unit's achievements in this score, is that no other unit relieved it after it had left Luluabourg. At this juncture, the unit records with pride and joy the many successes it achieved. Moreover, our warm appreciation goes to our Congolese friends. If we do meet again, we shall smile indeed.

Just as we resumed our normal duties in the Unit, we experienced a change in command. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Y. Pam, we are glad to record, became the first Nigerian to take command after the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Etches. As we wish the present Commanding Officer a happy tenure of office, we also wish Lieutenant Colonel ETCHES the best wherever he may be.

The opening of the Nigerian Defence Academy brought with it new problems for us. We had to provide the staff and men to perform such duties as guards.

Last January, Officers and men of 'D' Company took part in Operation Spider II at the Mambilla Plateau. Mambilla Plateau is actually a continuation of the Cameroon Mountain. It is a beautiful country with very pleasant weather. For example Ngoron situated on an elevation of 6300 ft. above sea level has a midday temperature of 68 F.

Soldiers who went through the winding old German paths to the villages will record their experience with pride for surmounting the heights, for it needs courage to climb the 'Biu De Sisi' and numerous others like it. Readers may wonder what Biu De Sisi means.

Porters on their climb up the Plateau demanded an increase in wages because of the frightening height at the initial stages. It is here mountaineering ability really comes to play. Both men and animals alike use their fours.

Mambilla Plateau is populated by many tribes notably the Mambilla, Fulani, Ndoro, Kaka and Hausa.

Fulani is the lingua franca of the area, and the Fulani and Hausa people form the ruling class in spite of the numerical superiority of the Mambillas.

Captain T. Y. Denjuma, the Company Commander really demonstrated field firing in all the villages within the short time he was there, and won the admiration of all the local inhabitants.

While 'D' Company was away on the operation, the rest of the Battalion was preparing hard for the Annual Bush Camp at Kachia. Within a fortnight of 'D' Company's arrival, the Battalion moved completely to establish at a new site reconnoitred by the Commanding Officer and his reconnaissance party. Despite the Commanding Officer's absence on Operation Unity in Tanganyika the bush camp was a success.

The later part of 1963 was full of many successful activities. We had barely settled down when the athletics season began. In fact we have reason to be proud of the number of cups we won so far. It should be borne in mind that the Battalion trained as most Units did we would certainly have been the champion Unit. However, our first major success was in the Hockey in which we beat 1 Signal Squadron, Lagos, after qualifying as the champion team in 1 Brigade. At the 1 Brigade Athletics Meeting, we won the shield and most of the trophies.

The Tug-of-War team captained by RSM Ahmadu Bello which silently drew all opponents to win the Brigade shield was unfortunately pulled by the Federal Guard, the holders of the cup. We promise to get this most coveted trophy when next we meet. The 1 Brigade team at the Inter Brigade Athletics in Lagos comprised mainly of the 3rd Battalion Athletics.

In the Northern Cross-Country competition, Lance-Corporal Oseni Jos was placed second, Private E. Francis fourth and Lance-Corporal Yakubu Chollom eighth. Of the ten certificates presented, we received three, Police received (the winner at this meeting) five and the civilians received two. Our best cross-country runners did not take part at this meeting because of the impending competition at Lagos.

The materialization of the move of the Unit to replace the British 41 Marine Commandos—who were called in at the later part of January after the Mutiny—came as a surprise to some but for those who did understand it, it was a reward for our high standard of achievements and trust.

It is a credit to Nigeria and to the Unit in particular, for this helped tremendously to raise the morale of the Unit. As we are now settled in Dar-es-Salaam—the Home of Peace—all ranks are determined to set a standard befitting the country's Army.

'Operation Skate' gave us a tremendous amount of experience in getting things under way in a short notice. We had just a week to move from our abode in Dalet Barracks into a different environment in Colito Barracks in Dar-es-Salaam. If all went well in so short a time, it was because things were planned and men worked hard.

The first lift began on the 1st of April, 1964. Due to a shortage of aircrafts the last lift ended on the 6th of April, 1964.

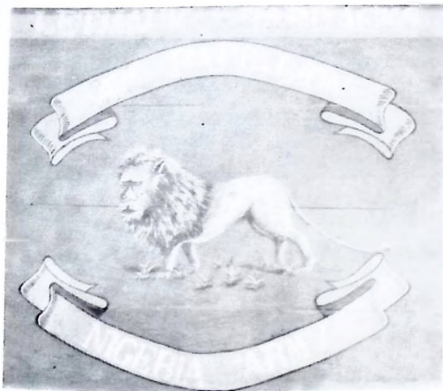
As the Commandos left with a 'Farewell Parade' we took over with a 'Welcome Parade'. We were the first African Troops from another country to march through the streets of Dar-es-Salaam.

Best for Bargains

TEXTILES, FANCY GOODS,
PROVISIONS, HARDWARE
AND TECHNICAL PRODUCTS



THROUGHOUT NIGERIA



The Unit Mascot

4th Battalion Nigerian Army

THE period October, 1963 to March, 1964 has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the Battalion.

On the 1st October, 1963, there was a grand parade for the Independence Day Celebration. This parade was conducted by the personnel of the 4th Battalion, at the Liberty Stadium, Ibadan. The Governor of Western Nigeria Sir Odeleye Fadahunsi inspected the parade.

The Battalion opened the period with an exercise known as 'Exercises Get Through'. The whole Battalion was involved in this exercise which was operated in Tapa area. It lasted from 6th October, 1963 to 27th October, 1963. This Battalion Exercise led to the Brigade Exercise known as Exercise 'Cracker Jack' and this lasted for about four days.

A new Battalion of the Nigerian Army was born on the 27th October, 1963 when 'A' Company of that Battalion was inaugurated. Some personnel of the 4th Battalion, Nigerian Army selected from all companies formed 'A' Company of the 6th Battalion, Nigerian Army. Brigadier Z. Maimalari inspected the parade which was watched by Officers and men of the Battalion and distinguished guests. The Brigadier spoke much in praise of the past activities of the Officers and men of the Battalion. It was a successful exercise and all men who took part came back very happy feeling that they had done something praiseworthy.

During this period Lieutenant-Colonel K. Mohammed was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and posted to the Nigerian Defence Academy Kaduna as the Deputy Commandant. Apart from his promotion, the under-mentioned Officers have also been promoted: Captain M. C. Ivenso to the rank of Major, Lieutenant J. O. Iweanya, Lieutenant O. Orp, Lieutenant I. A. Akirnade, Lieutenant E. A. Ukpog have all been promoted to the rank of Captain; Second-Lieutenant J. G. Swak, Second-Lieutenant D. Ekwedike have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; Staff Sergeant Hyacinth Anosike of the Nigerian Army Pay Corps has been



A Company of the 4 Battalion at Benin on guard of honour for the opening of the Mid-West House. Governor Mariere can be seen in white 'agbada' and Brigadier Ogundipe on the right of the Governor.

promoted to the rank of Warrant Officer, Class II and posted to the Pay and Records Office, Lagos. Nineteen Privates have been promoted to the rank of Lance-Corporal; fourteen Lance-Corporals have been promoted to the rank of Corporal, while two Corporals were promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Twelve Officers were posted into the Unit within the same period and ten were posted out leaving us with two over the original number. Major F. E. O. Akagha formerly of the 1st Battalion, Nigerian Army, was posted in as Second-in-Command. To crown it all, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Largema was posted to the Unit as the Commanding Officer with effect from the 20th February, 1964.

On the 3rd March, 1964, Second-Lieutenant S. E. Tuoye was married to Miss Tseyegbe H. Dediare. The marriage took place at the Marriage Registry, Ibadan. Seventeen soldiers have got married in the barracks during this period.

We congratulate Staff Sergeant Audu Ogoja and sixteen others whose wives put to bed between October, 1963 and March, 1964.

As a result of the great demand for more men into the Nigerian Army, 'C' Company went on 'Flag March' to Port Harcourt area. During the 'Flag March' there were many displays such as physical training, drill parade, field attack and football match. As a result of this, many men wishing to join the Army have been sending in hundreds of applications. On the 25th March, 1964 the battalion provided a Guard of Honour which was mounted at Benin by 'C' Company for the joint opening of the Mid-West House of Assembly and the House of Chiefs. The parade was commanded by Captain L. I. Ohanchi.

The education Staff were very busy preparing their men for different stages of Educational tests. On 29th November, 1963, ten men were entered for the Stage II examination, five of them passed. In January 1964, eighteen men were entered for the same stage and thirteen passed. On the 18th October 1963, twelve were entered for the Stage III (Intermediate) and seven passed. For the Stage III (Main), six men were entered, and two were successful.

The Education Instructors and their students visited many places of interest as part of their educational programme. One of the places they visited was the Historical Mapo Hall, Ibadan.

The Battalion had its Inter-Company Athletics Meeting on the 21st December, 1963 at the 'Polo Field' Ibadan. Headquarters Company came first, followed by 'B' Company. The best Athletes in the Unit competition took part in the Inter Brigade Athletics Meeting held in Lagos.



The Unit Mascot

5th Battalion, Nigerian Army

ON the 10th October, 1963, the Battalion set off on the long anticipated exercise 'Jara Yaki'. The first phase was the eighty-six-mile trek from Kaduna to Kachia. It took ten days. Minor tactical exercises were staged all along the route. There were a few casualties, but the trek was successful. In phase 2, the Battalion pitched camp on the main approach to Kachia ranges. This was a swift affair and was completed in a matter of hours. Then began the exercises which lasted for a fortnight. The rain which persisted all through the period did not deter much the troops. The exercise was brought to a successful close on the 30th October, 1963.

Early in December, the Battalion welcomed to its ranks Major M. O. Nzeffili who until then was Officer Commanding, 1 Brigade Transport Company. He assumed appointment as Second-in-Command but later took up temporarily the command of the Battalion following the transfer of Lieutenant-Colonel IMO. His immediate task was to prepare the Unit for Administrative Inspection scheduled for 6th and 7th January, 1964. This was a most arduous task. However, the inspection came off successfully to the credit of all.

In Mid-January, an Infantry Company Group comprising of 'A' Company, the 5th Battalion and supporting elements from the Recce Squadron, the Field Squadron, the Medical Company and the Brigade Headquarters were commanded by Captain B. Nnamani on Operation Duster five. This was a flag raising Operation and covered both Adamawa and Benue Provinces. However, the Exercise was successful and came to an end on the 31st January, 1964.

While the OPERATION DUSTER FIVE lasted, the Acting Commanding Officer, Major Nzefili, led a group of four Officers and six senior Non-Commissioned Officers to the new Barracks being built for the Battalion in KANO. This afforded them a chance of assessing what was being done and what ought to be done at the new site.

On the 3rd February, 1964, Brigadier Gunning, the out-going Brigade Commander, paid a farewell visit to the Battalion. He was entertained to drinks in the Sergeants' Mess at the end of the visit. Two weeks later, the new Brigade Commander, Brigadier Ademulegun, paid his first visit to the Battalion. He was warmly received.

Soon after this, the Gboko riots started off, and the Battalion was alerted. The matter grew worse and an Internal Security Company had to be despatched to the area. This time it was 'B' Company commanded by Captain T. C. Onwuatiegwu that was sent. However, no action was called for and the Company safely returned to Barracks after two quiet weeks in the disturbed area.

It was with much enthusiasm that the Battalion received its new Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Unegebe on the 1st of March, 1964. The new Commanding Officer recently returned from Pakistan where he attended the Command and Staff College, Quetta. He was honoured with a football match between the Officers and the senior Non-Commissioned Officers of the Battalion. He has, since his assumption of command, infused the Battalion with new life and spirit.

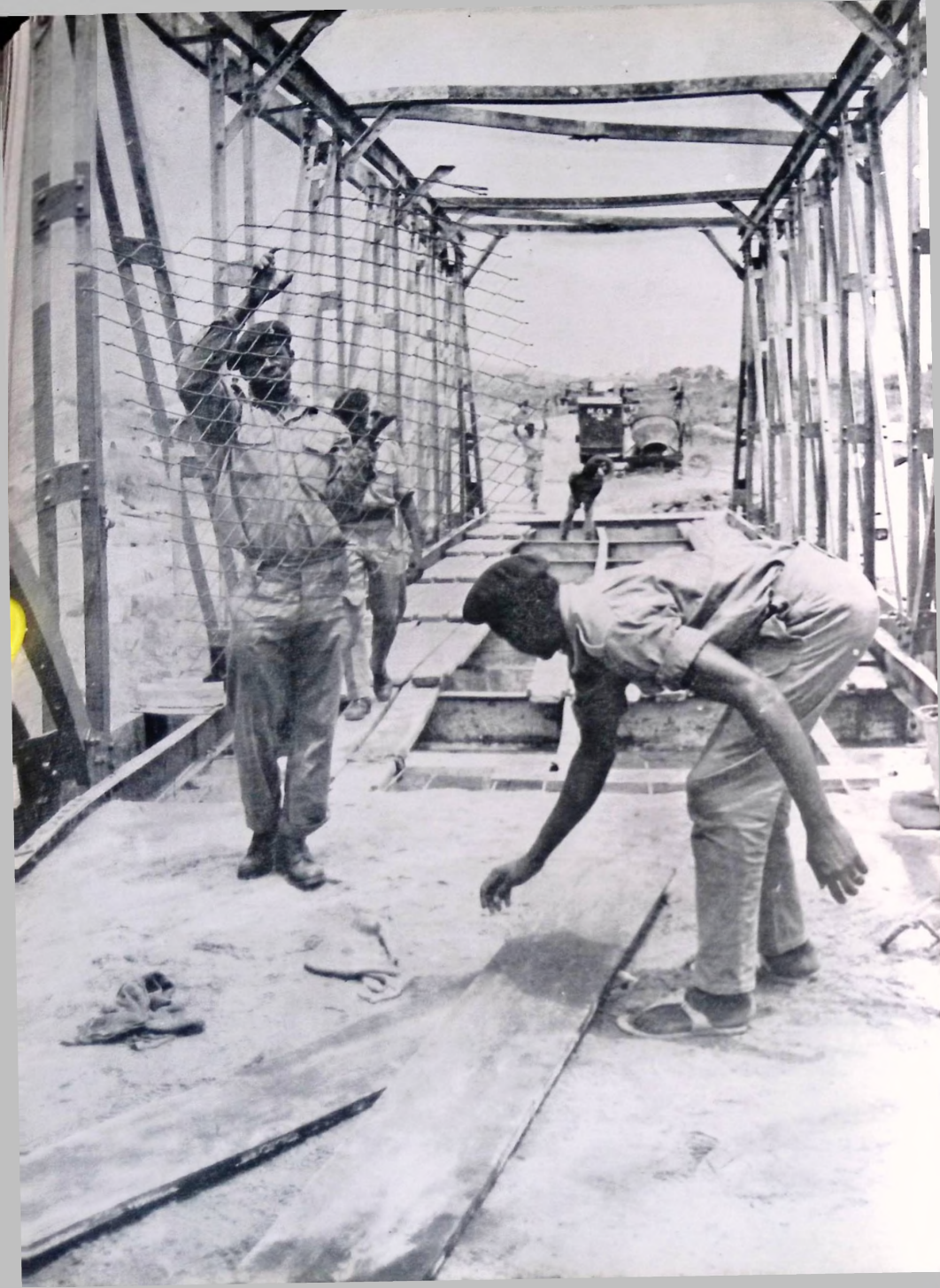
The 5th Anniversary of the Northern Region Self-Government came off on the 16th March, 1964. For the parade, the Battalion mounted three guards to which the Police added one. The Parade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Unegebe. The Regimental colour was carried by Second-Lieutenant Okoi. The combined Corps of drums of the 5th and 3rd Battalions joined with the Nigerian Army Band to provide a resounding military music. It was a huge success. The same Corps of drums and band played later the same day at the tattoo. The following evening the combined 5th Battalion and 1 Brigade Mess staged a dinner night to dine-in Brigadier Ademulegun and Lieutenant-Colonel Unegebe.

The 20th and 21st of March, 1964, saw the Brigade Inter-Unit shooting competition which was held at the Nigerian Defence Academy range. The competitors were keen and scores were close. Though the Battalion lost to the 3rd Battalion, yet it won in the Rifle, the light Machine Gun and in the individual shots on the Machine Gun One.

1 Field Squadron

THE Squadron returned from the Ikorodu Flood Relief Operations near Lagos to face accumulated engineering tasks in Kaduna area. In December, the Squadron sent out Second-Lieutenant, Eghagha, with two troops to Kachia to maintain the roads and the Military Range there. Under the command of Captain D. Charlesworth, a detachment of Field Squadron left for Mambilla in Saruana Province to build roads.

Last year, many parts of the Federation were hit by floods, As a result of the flood, the trunk road linking Western Nigeria with the Federal Capital was washed away at Mile 17. In response to public demand for help to alleviate the suffering of transporters and traders plying along the road, the Squadron was called in. Under trying conditions the Corps worked day and night to erect a Bailey Bridge across the affected area. The feat of the Corps on this occasion of national disaster was amply commended by all the sections of the Nigerian Press.



Work began in the construction of the Kachia bridge 109 feet long in February this year. The bridge was built over a flowing stream which cuts away the village of Kachia from the strip of land in the neighbouring village serving as training ground for Nigerian soldiers during their many training exercises in the year. The bridge which is now completed serves to facilitate transport to the military training ground and also improves greatly the means of communication in many villages scattered around the area.

A working party of eighteen men under the command of Second-Lieutenant Hananiya left Kaduna for Bauchi on the 12th January, 1964, to construct a bridge at the Yankari Game Reserve. The task was completed on the 24th January, 1964 and the party returned to Kaduna on the 25th January, 1964. The Squadron completely stripped a 100 feet Truss Bridge at Zaria road. This bridge was taken to Kachia to replace the 120 feet Bailey Bridge over River Shaho. The troop commander and his troop had just started setting out the bridge abutment, when Gboko rioting started when they were sent to Makurdi. The troop's task was to ferry the 5th Battalion across the River Benue and to carry out a road recce from Numan-Yola-Jalingo-Beli-Wukari-Gboko and Makurdi.

The Party finally returned on the completion of the task, on the 31st January, 1964. Work on the bridge at Kachia Military range then started. The Officer Commanding, Captain O. Obasanjo visited our Mambilla detachment from the 24th to 27th February, 1964, to inspect the project. Major N. M. Okwechime, the Squadron Commander, who had been away in the United States of America on a course returned to Nigeria on the 16th February, 1964, and after a well-earned leave, rejoined the Unit on 1st April, 1964 and has since visited the Mambilla detachment.

In pursuance of our proposed expansion to a second Field Squadron, the first batch of recruits were posted to this Unit from Depot Zaria on the 29th March, 1964. At the time of this report almost all those recruits had passed an intensive basic course in Field Engineering.

In 1 Brigade Athletic Meeting held on the 10th and 11th January, 1964, we showed an excellent performance and came second with 77½ points, the 3rd Battalion came first with 107 points.

The picture opposite shows the soldiers of the 1 Field Squadron putting the finishing touch to the Kachia Bridge, 109 feet long and 86 miles South East of Kaduna, capital of Northern Nigeria.

I Reconnaissance Squadron NRC

'I MAY lose a battle but I will never lose a minute'. When your means of mobility are sound and your men are well trained and prepared to move at a moment's notice; then the chances of your losing a minute become very slim. Secondly, if you are on time at the right battle area well before your enemy, you have gained the initiative and therefore stand a better chance of not losing a battle.

Mobility, punctuality, preparedness, coupled with lots of adventures make soldiering in the Reconnaissance Squadron most interesting and far different from other units.

Many months and weeks have elapsed since the Congo Crisis started and many units of the Nigerian Army left the country to participate in restoring law and order in that country. The opportunity to stand side by side with our fellowmen in arms did not come to us until early September, 1962.

The long awaited order to move finally came and two troops of the Squadron with the Squadron Headquarters left for the Congo. No sooner had we arrived in the Congo than our patrolling role began. This long, intensive, and very important aspect of military operation took the Squadron to many troubled spots in the Congo. We operated in places such as Tshikapa, Luiza, Mweka, Dir belenge, Kongolo and Mbulula. The last two towns mentioned are in North Katanga. Many might have read of that wonderful and well planned operation, 'OPERATION FRIENDSHIP'. The Squadron was privileged to have taken part in this decisive operation which brought to an end the Katangese secession. During this operation we also had the opportunity of working together with the Malayan Armoured Recce Squadron.

Good things end too soon. So our Congo tour only lasted nine months and we quickly found ourselves back in Nigeria.

In the last issue of this Magazine, we remarked that we were looking forward to the time when we shall again come together as a Squadron after nearly a year's separation. Our readers can imagine how great the re-union was and the happiness and celebration that followed it.

During the months of April to July, the Squadron was busy re-organising itself and carrying out individual troops training. In July, we took part in exercise 'HUNTED HARE' with the Young Officers up the Jos Plateau where we played the part of an 'enemy'. The following months saw us moving into a new barrack, changing over commands and preparing for the annual administrative inspection.

I Brigade Transport Company

BIRTHS—Twelve Unit personnel had additions to their families during this year and it was a happy period for everyone in the Company.

PROMOTIONS—The whole company rejoiced with the following personnel on the occasion of their promotion—Major Nzeffili was promoted to the Substantive rank of Major. Lieut. C. C. Emelifonwu was promoted Captain. Fifteen Other Ranks were promoted to various higher ranks.

ARRIVALS—Second-Lieutenant A. Mohammed—posted in from Mons (U.K.)

Captain C. C. Emelifonwu—posted in from 5th. Battalion

Second-Lieutenant J. U. Ugbe—posted in from Canada.

Captain H. Filipiak—posted in from 1st Battalion

WO II Aganaba—posted in from Enugu Det. (EME)

Sgt. Ebeniro C. —posted in from 2nd Battalion

Sgt. Christian F.—posted in from 2nd Battalion

Pte Sidi D.—Rejoined from AWOL

Pte Bose Numan posted from Camp 1 Bde

Pte Emmanuel A.—posted from 5th. Battalion

Pte Stephen G. —posted from Military Hospital

Pte Mamadu D.—posted in from 2 Brigade Transport Company.

DEPARTURES—Major Nzeffili to 5th Battalion, Nigerian Army.

Major Trimnell to S & T Branch AHQ.

Captain A. Kyari to Bty Arty

Second-Lieutenant A. R. Aliyu—to Ord. Depot

WO II Chuku F.—to NMTC

Sgt. Felix O.—to NDA.

Sgt. Edward O.—to 4th Battalion

Cpl. Bassey L.—to NDA.

Cpl. Admu L.—to NDA.

Cpl. Reuben N.—to NDA.

L/Cpl. Daniel E.—to 1 Bn., LEO. (Congo)

Pte Valentine N.—to NDA.

Pte Nathan D.—to NDA.

Pte Edwin M.—to 1 Pro Unit

Pte Lawson S.—to 2 Lagos Garrison Organization

Pte Francis G.—Discharged

Pte Chibuzor N.—Discharged.

Pte Mohammedu Z.—Discharged.

The following attended the courses shown against their names:

Second-Lieutenant S. G. Ikye-Citizenship and Leadership Course, Kurra Falls;
Cpl. Ikpi Otu—Army School of Motor Transport, Borden; Seven Non-Commissioned Officers from this Unit attended a two week Machine Gun No. 1 Cadre Course in the Unit location during the quarter. The DTI Wing has just completed the Basic Driving Course for the Unit and is half way through the up-grading course now. Personnel from other units form a good percentage of the trainees.

The Unit has been engaged in planning and vigorous training with more emphasis on discipline, efficiency and military bearing.

The Unit took part in the Brigade Athletics Meeting. The Unit was also involved in the Gboko Operation.

2 Brigade Transport Company

REPUBLIC CELEBRATIONS—During the period under review, there were quite a number of significant events in the Unit. The first event of National importance was the Republic Day Celebrations on the 1st of October, 1963. This Unit played an important part in providing a good percentage of the vehicles and personnel during the numerous rehearsals and the final parade. It might be worth mentioning here that Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe's first ride in a military vehicle as the President of the Republic of Nigeria was in our 'VIP' Land Rover driven by one of our senior Non-Commissioned Officers.

Visit of 14/18 Hussars—Shortly after the Republic Day Celebrations, the Unit had the honour of a visit by a party from the 14/18 Hussars. On their arrival in Lagos after a long and tedious journey from the United Kingdom by road across the Sahara Desert, the Unit LAD was charged with the responsibility of servicing and the maintenance of their vehicle in preparation for their home-ward journey. With a good deal of hard work, the inspection and repairs were completed in time.

Simt—This inspection is one of the biggest annual events in the Unit, second only to the Annual Administrative Inspection which took place on Thursday 30th July, 1964. The amount of work required before and during this inspection is well known to whoever had had the opportunity of looking after any type of military equipment ranging from wheeled vehicles down to Army watches. The preparation for this particular inspection started about two weeks prior to the date the inspection was scheduled to commence. We worked for two extra hours daily. But about a week before the inspection, the hours of work extended throughout daylight. Having worked so hard, it was no surprise that we had such an excellent report. A great deal of the credit for the high standard achieved during this inspection goes to Captain W. G. J. Wells RASC, who spent many hours with the Unit in his capacity as the Officer Commanding.

Christmas Wassas—After the SIMT, came the Christmas and its festivities. There was the usual Christmas atmosphere of celebrations, and jubilations. As a sign of appreciation for the hard work throughout the year, there were two entertainment parties held by the Unit PRI. The first of these was the children's Wassas which consisted of soft drinks, biscuits, presents and a film show with a lot of music for the dancing pleasure of the children. The children's party was followed by the main Wassas. Two well fed cows from the Ministry of Agriculture in the Western Region were slaughtered. Several bottles of beer were also consumed. During this period, the Unit said 'au revoir' to the last British Officer Captain W. G. J. Wells who served with the Unit for two and half years and the last British Warrant Officer, Warrant Officer Class 1, Ryan who served the Unit LAD for five years.

Major S. B. A. Nwajei who commanded the Unit until 27th December, 1963 was also sent off.

Courses—It is gratifying to note that during the period under review the unit subscribed to a good number of United Kingdom courses as well as local courses. Among the officers who attended courses abroad were Major S. B. A. Nwajei who is at the Royal Army Service Corps undergoing the Long Transportation Course. He is due back in 1965. Second-Lieutenant B. A. O. Oyewole attended the Junior Officers Course RASC with the 1st Battalion RASC, Adershot for a period of six months and he is now back to the Unit full of new ideas on how to run a Transport Platoon. During this period also, two senior Non-Commissioned Officers from the Unit attended the Motor Transport Sergeants' Course in Borden England and returned with good reports.

It might be worth mentioning that Captain G. G. A. Ally who is presently commanding the Unit is due to proceed to the United States of America on the Long Transportation Course in August this year. He will be away for nine months.

Between March and May this year, the Unit was called upon to run a young Officers' Course for the young officers commissioned into the Nigerian Army Service Corps without the necessary Motor Transport Knowledge. This was the first course of its kind and it was a complete success.

I Station Workshop, NAEME

THE beginning of 1964/65 financial year saw the Station Workshop in its 'New Look'. Outside the gate, at both sides of the entrance are positioned two white cannons pointing majestically to the popular Bank Road. They help to remind the passers-by that they are in the vicinity of a military set-up. Near the gate there are writings in bold prints to tell visitors how to find their way around the workshop.

For the past one year the Unit has been commanded by Captain E. O. Aghanya a direct commissioned Officer. The Administrative Office has also changed hands from Lieutenant Ajayi to Lieutenant S. M. Okunnu. The Officer-in-Charge of the Ordnance-Stores Section, Lieutenant M. Malumfashi, is also new in the Unit. The principal works foreman, Warrant Officer Class 1, Aganaba took over the job of PWF in May from Warrant Officer Class 1, Ebenezer Morus, now transferred to Lagos.

These were recently promoted in the Unit:

Sergeant Camillus, now in charge of Workshop Office.

Sergeant Robert, now in charge of Motor Transport Section.

Sergeant Ekwuruke.

Corporals Ehiabor, Anthony Uzo, Amase, Lance Corporal Augustine.

Training and Production.—The Workshop's main job of training the technical men for the Army and carrying out field repairs of Army vehicles and other equipment in the 1st Brigade is going on well. Among the organised local courses is the Recovery Mechanics Course which started on the 1st of June, 1964 with Warrant Officer Class Two Burke as the Chief Instructor. To help him is Sergeant Gabriel the Unit's Vehicle Inspector. The course is designed to make all our drivers capable of doing any recovery job in the Brigade. A two-week local course on the use of Machine Gun No. 1 has been run under the able supervision of the Unit CSM, Mamman Sokoto. The Unit thanks 5th Battalion for supplying us with an Instructor for the course.

Four of our personnel, Staff-Sergeant Peter Uko, Sergeant Samuel Ogujuba, Corporals Egonu Nwankwo and Nicholas Maduako are now in the United Kingdom on various courses. We look forward to their return with pride and confidence.

Education.—Warrant Officer Class Two, Imuzue Amatoje, is now in-charge of the Unit Education Centre. With other two instructors to help him. The education of soldiers in the Workshop is in full swing. Stage III (Main) Examination is just over and we are expecting good results. Stage III (Inter) and Stage II classes are still going on, and before long, the average NAEME personnel will be educationally qualified to meet the present high standard of requirement for promotion and trade structures.

The education of soldiers' children is in no way neglected. A new, modern school has just been completed by the Federal Government awaiting a take-over by the Unit as soon as furniture are provided.

Welfare.—The Unit Clinic for Other Ranks' families functions every Thursday and receives good attendance. The wife of the Officer Commanding is the organiser. The Clinic looks like a real club.

Sports.—We entered for the Brigade Soccer and Hockey Matches. Of the five soccer matches so far played, we have won one, lost one and drawn three. In hockey we have won two, and lost one of our three matches. We are rather proud to have produced four out of eleven players who formed the Brigade team for the Emir of Katsina's Hockey Cup Competition.

Lagos Garrison Organization

SHORTLY after our last contribution as part of the Ordnance Depot, this new Unit was formed.

Our men have not performed very well in sports within the period under review, perhaps due to the reorganization of the Ordnance Depot and the Lagos Garrison Organization. Most of the good Athletes in the Unit have been posted out. Nevertheless, the Ordnance Depot came 5th during the Inter Units Athletics Competition of the 2nd Brigade held at Suru-Lere U.A.C. Sports ground on the 18th of January, 1964.

Under the reorganization, many units are now located at the Abalti Barracks with Elijah Anosike as the Regimental Sergeant Major. The Unit includes the Lagos Garrison Transport Company under the command of Lieutenant J. E. Adeoye; 1 Ordnance Field Park headed by Warrant Officer Class 1 Mba Joseph; the Nigerian Army Band under Captain Cooper; Transit Camp headed by Captain S. U. Nkana; the Ordnance Technical Training School headed by Warrant Officer Class II Ene Lawrence and Captain A. F. Faulds as the Officer Commanding the Vehicle Park. Captain W. G. J. Wells commanded the Lagos Garrison Organization, while Captain J. J. Brown headed the Camp Army Headquarters.

Captain Wells handed over command to Captain Afiegbe, thus marking another remarkable change in the new Organization. Captain Wells finished his tour of duty on 31st March, 1964.

Our Unit education centre now caters for about 600 troops with a staff of four headed by Warrant Officer Class II, Joseph Obi from the Nigeria Military School, Zaria. He took the place of Warrant Officer Class II, Lateef Alabi Daranijo. Although the last stage III (Main) course examination did not favour the candidates from this unit we congratulate those successful candidates in the last Stage III (Inter) Examinations on their brilliant performances.

The year 1963 showed a greater achievement in the history of the Ordnance Technical Training School headed by Warrant Officer Class II, Ene Lawrence, because it turned out about 235 clerks and storemen of various grades.

We congratulate the following on their recent promotions to the following ranks: Privates to Lance-Corporals: Ekwere and John Enang. Lance-Corporals to Corporals: Chukezie, Cyprian Njoku and Archibong Ekpa. Corporals to Sergeants; Madufor, Kadiri Okoli, Sydney and Rowland. Sergeants to Staff Sergeants: Ehumadu, Alaneme. Staff Sergeants to Warrant Officer Class II, Mathais Onyenaikie and Louis Obunse. Warrant Officer Class II to Warrant Officer Class I. Reuben Olupitan and Joseph Mba.

Majors Holman and Thorp have returned to their home establishment in the United Kingdom while RSM Ibrahim left on discharge after several years in the Ordnance Depot.

We welcome to the unit the following: Captain Afiegbe, Lieutenant Dumuje, Second Lieutenants Umaru, Ekedinyo, Waribor and Warrant Officer Class II, Joseph Obi.

We also welcome Lieutenant-Colonel U. O. Imo who has taken over the command of the entire Lagos Garrison Organization.

I Ordnance Field Park

New Arrivals.—Two Private soldiers namely David Arunna and Obasi Usuman were posted to the Unit from Ordnance Depot. They are tradesmen and they have all settled down in their new jobs.

Promotions.—We congratulate Warrant Officer Class II MBA Joseph and Lance-Corporal Boniface Adeni who have been promoted to the ranks of Warrant Officer Class I and Corporal respectively.

Miscellaneous.—No 2. Ordnance Field Park has now been established. The Unit will take the place of No. 1 Ordnance Field Park when it moves to 1 Brigade Headquarters, Kaduna.

Leave.—Warrant Officer Class 1, MBA Joseph, Sergeant Benjamin Onigbinde, Corporal Boniface Adeni and Pte Christian Mbabic returned to the Unit after an enjoyable leave at their homes with parents, friends and relatives.

Death.—We regret to report that the wife of Private Bertram Nzekwe died in the Military Hospital on 20th April, 1963. May her soul rest in peace!

Storemen NAOC Basic Courses.—This course has now ended. The following Other Ranks attended the Course from the Unit: Privates Theodore Amadi and Eugene Obi. The result of the course is not yet out, but we hope that they will succeed.

United Kingdom Ammunition Technician Course.—Corporal Michael Anyafor, attended an Ammo Course in the United Kingdom. He returned at the end of July, 1964.

Visits.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence visited us on Friday 3rd January, 1964. The Brigade Commander, Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe visited this Unit on Friday 10th January, 1964. The General-Officer Commanding the Nigerian Army, Major-General C. E. Welby-Everard, C.B., O.B.E. visited us on Thursday 16th January, 1964. The ten newly commissioned officers visited us on Friday 17th January, 1964 and they were conducted round the Binned Trucks, Offices and Storehouses by Captain A. F. Faulds and Sergeant Paul Nnamdi Okpara. They were later lectured on 1 Ordnance Field Park procedure by Sergeant Paul Nnamdi Okpara.

Tour.—The personnel of No. 1 Ordnance Field Park went on a tour to all the Units of the Nigerian Army for the purpose of issuing and fitting all Other Ranks with the New Ceremonial Dress. On completion of this, the Director of Ordnance Services, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Girvan Brown wrote to thank us for the excellent way in which we carried out our duties.

Departures.—On the 27th November, 1963, we bade farewell to Lieutenant-Colonel Girvan Brown and his family on their departure to the United Kingdom after three years of meritorious service as Director of Ordnance Services.

Posting Out.—Warrant Officer Class 1 MBA Joseph of this Unit was posted to 2 Brigade on the 1st of May, 1964, as Brigade Ordnance Warrant Officer. We wish him the very best of luck in this new appointment.

Military Hospital, Lagos

OCTOBER, 1963 began an eventful period in the history of Military Hospital, Lagos. The impending departure of Colonel ILES and Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Ball indicated changes in command and loss of valuable experience.

Plans and policies have been pursued vigorously with the accent on training Unit personnel to achieve higher qualifications.

Colonel A. O. Peters relieved Colonel Iles as Director of Medical Services, and he in turn was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Adefoye as the Commanding Officer in January, 1964.

Bed capacity has increased to 150 in order to fulfil one of the conditions necessary for recognition as a Training hospital. It is also to cope with the increasing demand for bed space now that Police and Prisons officers and their families enjoy the facilities of the hospital.

Movement of Officers

The Unit-strength was increased by the arrival of Lieutenants T. Oyelola and A. Gwani who assumed commands of 2 MRS Ibadan and 1 MRS Abeokuta respectively.

Major S. Srinivasan AMC arrived from India and later assumed command of 4 MRS Enugu.

Major E. W. O. Thomas, Capt. J. A. Ogunro, Capt. A. Abovade joined N.A.M.C. as Direct Commissioned Officers. Major Thomas is now serving with 3rd Battalion, Nigerian Army in Tanganyika.

Captain A. Macauley and Lieutenant M. Osibu joined NANS as Direct Commissioned Officers.

Lieutenants F. Ossai and A. Otusanya NANS joined the unit on posting from Military Hospital, Kaduna.

The Unit-strength was decreased by the appointment of Major O. Oshowole as Officer Commanding, 2 Field Ambulance.

Lieutenant G. Ekeng left the Unit on posting to Military Hospital, Kaduna.

Major S. Srinivasan has also been posted to Military Hospital, Kaduna.

Courses

Local—New classes for Nursing Orderlies began in December, 1963 and June, 1964. Regimental Hygiene and Water courses were run for Battalion personnel.

Lectures and demonstrations were given to officers on the 16th April, 1964 (Brigade Training) by Colonel A. O. Peters, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. O. Adefoye, Major O. O. Oshowole and Major D. K. Sho-Silva. The subjects were Army Health, First Aid and Casualty evacuation.

Overseas.—Arrivals after completion of overseas courses include Lieutenant V. O. Akalonu Warrant Officer Class II, M. Jegede, Corporal Ogbechie C, Warrant Officer Class II Akushie P, NAEC, and Corporal Ukandu S. NADC.

There are fifteen NCOs and other ranks still undergoing training in the United Kingdom and Pakistan.

Sports

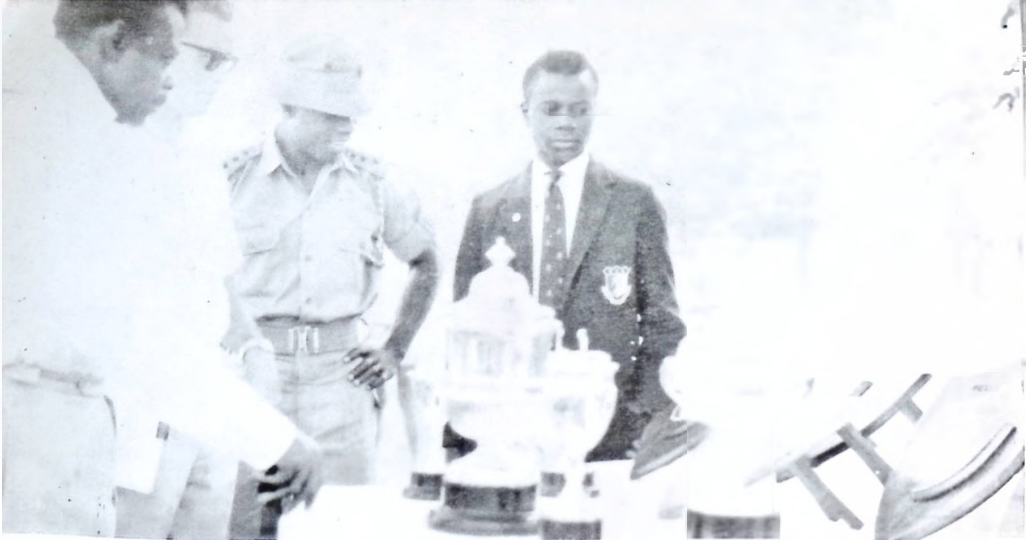
The Unit's Football, Hockey and Basketball teams have not fared very badly, although shift duties of the Unit personnel do not allow regular practices. When the open field in the premises is converted into a playing field, it is hoped that with more practices more wins will be recorded.

Visits.—We received the following visitors:

- 21-11-63—Principal Matron, Ministry of Health, Sierra Leone.
- 23-12-63—Brigadier J. T. U. Aguiyi-Ironsi.
- 24-12-63—Honourable A. A. Bissalla, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Defence.
- 25-12-63—The G. O. C. and Mrs Welby-Everard visited patients on Christmas Day and Mrs Welby-Everard distributed gifts.
- 10-1-64—Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe, Commander, 2 Brigade.
- 10-3-64—Colonel R. A. Adebayo, Chief of Staff.
- 4-4-64—Mrs A. Bailey, Registrar, Nursing Council.
- 26-5-64—Alhaji Honourable A. Galadima, Minister of State (Army).

The Staff of the Nigerian Military Hospital Lagos, on the 23rd June 1964. Sitting from left to right: Major Ogunro, Lt. Onwuchekwa, Capt. Ayah, Capt. Nwokeji, Capt. Ogwu, Lt. Iweanya, Lt. Wilcox, Lt. Otusanya, Lt. Glover, Capt. Aboyade, Lt. Osubu, Major Esua, Capt. Macauley, Capt. Aina, Capt. Onyejiaka and Major Sarwat.





Lt. Col. Bassey, Major Wakeman and Captain Alabi inspect the prizes before they are presented by a senior boy.

Nigerian Military School, Zaria

IN the last issue of the Nigerian Army Magazine it was reported that there had been many changes in the Nigerian Military School. The object of these changes was to reorganize the school and improve it so that it could become a recognised Secondary School, as good as, or even better than any other school in the Federation.

Improvements continued to be made throughout 1963. The building of the new laboratory block was started in May and several well qualified officer-instructors were posted in. By the end of the year the school was at last in a position to apply for recognition. By March, 1964, the teaching staff included ten graduates of the Nigerian Army Educational Corps. The new building containing two laboratories, three classrooms and a library, was nearing completion, and ready for inspection by the Ministry of Education. The Inspection took place in June, 1964, when three Inspectors stayed for three days investigating every aspect of the school. It is very satisfactory to report that the Inspectors were satisfied with what they found and the school will now become a recognised Secondary School.

As a result of the recognition of the school, twenty boys will stay on at the end of this year instead of passing out, and will become the school's first fifth form. They will sit for the West African School Certificate at the end of 1965. Their presence will strengthen the Nigerian Military School sporting events against other Secondary Schools.

During 1963 the school had the pleasure of welcoming back Lieutenant-Colonel Bassey as the Commanding Officer, Depot, Nigerian Army, Zaria.

Nigerian Military Training College

THE last batch of Officer Cadets to be trained by this College passed out on the 25th of September, 1963 and with that there seemed to fade away the brilliance of our future. During the Passing Out Parade, the Salute was taken by the Honourable Minister of State for the Army, Alhaji Ibrahim Tanko Galadima. In his address, he confirmed the erstwhile rumours that the College would be required shortly to vacate its site for the new Defence Academy to be there.

From then on we had to re-arrange our programme to tie up with the time of our movement. It was also time for packing up for all the wings except the Officer Cadet Wing which was disbanded and its personnel redistributed.

While definite instructions from Lagos were being awaited, the Commandant and his deputies worked round the clock to produce some plans. Several alternative sites were considered and at one time it was thought we would be located somewhere at the 5th Battalion Barracks. Though it was eventually clear that the different wings of the College could not be kept together in one place during the interim, little did we think that we were going to be torn between the generousities of the Military Hospital and the 3rd Battalion—two Barracks no less than five miles apart.

The College Headquarters, the Education and Clerks Wings are located at the backyard of the Military Hospital. It is a picturesque site and a fitting testimony of military resourcefulness and space economy. Here one discovers the latest fashion in converting living quarters into offices and classrooms. Perhaps the only 'benefit' which we enjoy in this new site is its proximity to the 'Infectious Disease' Ward, for should anyone be attacked by an infectious disease, he only needs to take one step and take his bed there.

Soon after our movement we settled down, each wing running its courses without the least interruption. By the 31st of March each wing completed two or three courses.

Sports.—Throughout our period of travel, we did not forget our games and sports even though handicapped by lack of facilities. Football practice was intensified in preparation for Brigade Soccer Matches. In the League, we played seven matches out of which we won two, drew two and lost three. It must be realised that by now, we had lost all our cadets who constituted more than half of our players. In Hockey, we provided two players for the 1 Brigade team. We were not settled properly in our new places before the Sports Season and even though we did not figure so well during the Brigade Sports, we certainly surpassed expectation.

Departures and Arrivals.—It looked as if everything conspired during this year against the Nigerian Military Training College. In one breath we bade goodbye to our Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. KNYVETT, M.C. and the Chief Instructor, Major K. R. WALKER DSO, M.B.E., on 20th November, 1963. In another, we said farewell to Major D. C. NAWO who had just come to take over the duties of Chief Instructor and Commandant. And the founder and father of Nigerian Military Training College, himself, Major J. ASPDEN, Adjutant, popularly known as Major 'Doki' because of his fondness for horses, left us on 13th March, 1964. Captain GIBBONS also left the Unit. In addition, Captain A. BAKORI, Lieutenant S. K. OMOJOKUN and Warrant Officer 1 ENWO were moved on the same day to Zaria. You might think that the 'loss' would be balanced by our 'profit', But No! Except Lieutenant NKUKU, who was posted in to fill the post of Administrative Officer vacated by Lieutenant DAUDU years ago, and Warrant Officer Class 1, NWOKEDI, who replaced Captain GIBBONS, these vacancies have not been filled. Perhaps our only gain is the new Artillery which is being formed as part of the College.

I Provost Company, NMP, Apapa

THE Provost Company has been kept extremely busy with special duties including visits of V.I.Ps and the final arrival at the Ikeja Airport of the 1st Battalion, Nigerian Army, from the Democratic Republic of Congo Leopoldville.

A Provost Course was held in Lagos from December, 1963 to February, 1964. Eight out of fifteen students passed in this course and have been posted to the Brigades Provost Units.

A Military Police detachment of one Sergeant and four Non-Commissioned Officers is serving with the 3rd Battalion, in Tanganyika on operation 'Unity'. The welfare of these Non-Commissioned Officers' families in Nigeria is receiving prompt attention. The Unit has also carried out its operational role during Operation Morgan. This included patrols and reporting of incidents within the 2 Brigade areas of responsibility.

The Unit put up a big motor cycle display during a Military 'Tattoo' in aid of the Nigerian Red Cross Society. Non-Commissioned Officers and motor cyclists came from 1 Brigade Provost Unit to take part in the display.

We amalgamated with 2 Brigade Signal Troop and Camp Headquarters 2 Brigade to produce a team for sporting activities. Our achievement in this field have not been outstanding.

The departure of Major T. J. LEE, M.B.E. on the 24th of March, 1964 marked the complete Nigerianisation of the Unit. To mark this occasion, a grand send-off party was arranged for both Major and Mrs LEE.

The Unit had its Annual Administrative Inspection on 3rd September, 1964.

I Provost Unit, NMP, Kaduna

ANOTHER year has elapsed since we wrote our last notes. The personnel of 1 Brigade Provost Unit, Nigerian Military Police, Kaduna were happy on the 30th November, 1963 when they heard the announcement that their Warrant Officer Class 1, A1: OJOKWU of the Nigerian Military Police, was commissioned and appointed Officer Commanding, 1 Brigade Provost Unit. Since then he has been on Provost Officers Course in the United Kingdom and has visited many Royal Military Police Units in Western Germany. We hope he has gained much experience in Provost duties and civil laws.

On the 16th of March, 1964, the personnel of this Unit were very busy at the Kaduna Race Course doing traffic duties for the Anniversary of the Northern Nigeria Self Government Celebrations. Some Non-Commissioned Officers were among those who took part in the Night TATTOO display and we are sure the public enjoyed the events especially the Motor Cycle Race commanded by Sergeant GIDEON NUMAN of Nigeria Military Police.

During the month of April, 1964, similar duties were performed during the visit of President SENGHOR of SENEGAL.

Courses.—In spite of our very heavy commitments, we sent our Non-Commissioned Officers on various courses. Lance-Corporals Peter Ezenta and John Nimbong have successfully passed the Clerks' Basic and Basic Driving Courses held at the Nigerian Military Training College and 1 Brigade Transport Company respectively.

We welcome the following Non-Commissioned Officers who have completed their number 9 Provost Course held at 1 Provost Company, Nigerian Military Police, Apapa, Lagos. They are M. Edwin and O. Simeon. Both of them have been promoted to the rank of Lance-Corporal.

Posting In and Out.—The following Non-Commissioned Officers have been posted in: Sergeants ONONOGBO, R and G. V. AGBOR. They were posted from 1 Provost Company, Nigerian Military Police, Apapa, Lagos, while we said farewell to two Non-Commissioned Officers, namely: Sergeant ALPHONSUS NWADIKE and Corporal VINCENT OMORUAN who were posted to the Nigerian Defence Academy early this year. We hope our old friends have settled down by now. Sergeant AUDU IBI and Corporal AYORK MARUWA were posted from 1 Brigade Provost Unit Nigerian Military Police, Kaduna to 1 Provost Company, Nigerian Military Police, APAPA, LAGOS.

Birth.—We are happy to have the new babies born to the families of the following: Lieutenant ALI OJOKWU (Daughter), Sergeant G. NUMAN (Daughter), Corporal OKEREKE O., (Daughter), Lance-Corporals J. AYENI (Daughter) and A. INNOCENT (Son).

Federal Guard

1963/64 saw a lot of movements of personnel in Federal Guard. Major JOHNSON was posted to 2 Brigade at the end of his vacation leave in January. At the same time, Lieut. SHANDE came in from the 2nd Battalion to assume duties as an Administrative Officer of the Unit. Captain OKAFOR of the 4th Battalion and one of the Officers who formed this Unit in 1962 took over command from Captain OBILOHA in February, 1964. Later that month, Second Lieutenant IGWEZE also of the 4th Battalion came in, closely followed by Second Lieutenant NASAMU of the 2nd Battalion. He came on a seven-week relief duty during the leave of absence of Lieutenant WUSHISHI.

Ceremonial parades occupied most of our time between December, 1963 and April, 1964. Some of these were for the presentation of Credentials by Foreign Diplomats to the President of the Republic. Others were for distinguished visitors like President Senghor of Senegal, Dr Williams, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago and the Commodore of the Ghanaian Navy;

there were a few farewell parades to mark the departure of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr Hodge and Commodore Kennedy formerly of the Nigerian Navy. The one that had the greatest publicity was the Ceremonial opening of the Parliament.

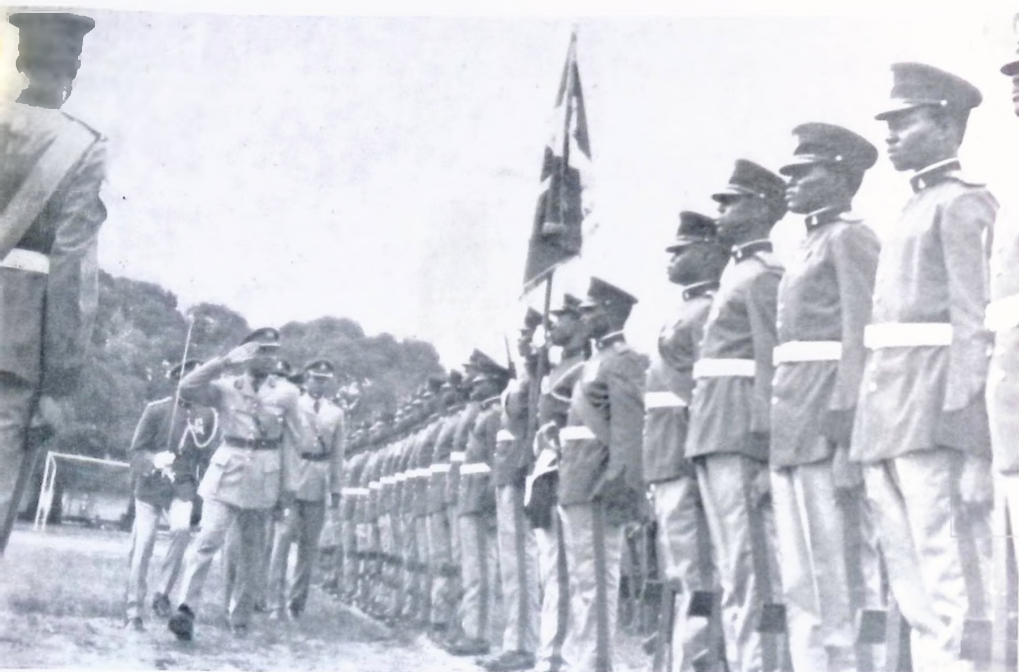
At the end of May, 1964, came the General Strike in which the Unit played a very important part. It was a very trying time for every soldier in the Unit. We were also confronted with the duties of preparing for the Annual Administrative Inspection which came off on 10th July, 1964. Indeed it was a successful inspection.

The morale of the soldiers in this Unit is one of the highest in LAGOS area. In the Inter-Unit Athletics Competition of last January, the Federal Guard led all the other minor Units in LAGOS. Our famous Tug-of-War team humiliated the 4th Battalion team.

The loss of Lieutenant WUSHISHI to the 3rd Battalion is going to be felt. He has been the life-blood of welfare and co-operation within the unit since its inception in 1962, and his absence will be felt in the Army Hockey team. We all wish him a good time in TANGANYIKA. Lieutenant OKAFOR, the unit sports Officer and Army Boxing Association Secretary, has only just returned from TANGANYIKA where he led a team of six boxers during the TANGANYIKA week.

In September 1964, it is hoped that we shall complete our shooting classification. We also hope to participate actively in the Brigade Exercise in October and November, 1964. We also hope to show the same high standard of training and fitness as was the case last year.

In the 2 Brigade Weapons Meeting in May, 1964, we led the other minor units and proved a keen rival to the major Units.



The Brigade Commander of the 2 Brigade Headquarters, Apapa, Brigadier B. A. O. Ogundipe can be seen in the picture saluting the colours during the parade marking the administrative inspection of the Federal Guards at Ikoyi.

Field Security Section (FSS)

DURING the few months of experimental duties carried out by the designates of the proposed Field Security Section, it has come to light that the duties of the section are not well understood by all.

Field Security Personnel are not secret bodies intended to spy at the Units. They have no powers other than those normal to their rank.

Field Security personnel act in an advisory rather than in an executive capacity, as the security of a Unit is the ultimate responsibility of the Commander who has executive powers.

Task.—The tasks of the Field Security Section fall under three main headings:

Military Security.—To control the security of information, personnel, equipment and installations against espionage, sabotage and subversion.

Civil Security.—To ensure the active control of the civil population in the area in which the force operates.

Counter Espionage.—To detect enemy agents and to counter their efforts.

The Field Security Section in its present skeleton form concerns its activities with 'Military Security' only. It must however be pointed out that successful security can only be achieved when it ceases to be thought the business of specialists and becomes the daily concern of every member of the Army. This entails the instruction of all ranks on the dangers confronting them and instilling in them the general principles of security so that the observance of these becomes automatic.

No. 11 (T) Field Squadron

THE Federal Minister of State for the Army, Alhaji the Hon. Ibrahim Tako Galadima, has praised the sacrifices that were made in time of extreme emergencies by the 11th Territorial Field Squadron which was based at Bukuru near Jos.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the disbandment of the Squadron early in the year, Hon. Galadima recalled that the Nigerian Army Engineers built several Bailey Bridges during the past few years.

With their Headquarters situated some ten miles south of Jos, the squadron was made up of a small but enthusiastic group of Africans and Expatriates who formed the only Territorial Military Force in Nigeria. They comprised of volunteers who carried out military training in their spare time, so that if a National emergency arose, these volunteers would take their part in assisting the Regular Soldiers and also in helping to expand the Army to ensure national security.



Picture shows the Minister of State for the Army, Alhaji the Hon. Ibrahim Tako Galadima with the Nigerian volunteers who formed the Squadron. On the left of the Minister can be seen 2 Lt. Olaleye, the only Nigerian officer in the disbanded Squadron

No. 11 Territorial Field Squadron as its name implies, consisted of Engineers and the training of its personnel was concentrated on such subjects as bridging, demolitions, water supplies, road making and watermanship, with the stress being heavily laid on improvisation. Practical training and instruction on the use of infantry weapons were also included together with drills and other allied military subjects.

All ranks of the Squadron were drawn solely from volunteers, who by joining this Territorial Branch of the Army were keeping up their military training and extending their military knowledge, thus contributing their bit towards the safe-guarding of Nigeria's National Security. Every man who joined the Squadron was made thoroughly aware before enlisting, that he was voluntarily and unselfishly giving up part of his spare time to this form of military training, with little or no remuneration other than the knowledge that by his efforts he was making a valuable contribution to the future safety of his country.

The Squadron had a historical back-ground, based on this spirit of national effort of which it could be justly proud of. The foundation of the Unit dates back to 1930 when it was perhaps better known by its more popular name of the 'Jos Sappers and Miners' although its correct title at that time was the 'Engineer Cadre'. This Cadre, which was also composed of volunteers, exerted an immense effort during the last war, and several full scale Units of the Armed Forces were formed under its auspices, in particular the 1st, 4th and 7th Field Companies and the 8th Field Park Company as well as other smaller subsidiary Units. That these Units served with distinction not only in West Africa but also in Abyssinia and Burma can be seen by the battle trophies which were mounted on the walls of the Squadron Mess at its Headquarters. These range from captured Japanese Officers swords to an Italian Army Headquarters Flag taken by the 1st Field Company at Mogadishu, a battle after which one of the Regular Army Barracks at Kaduna is named. Two other trophies, highly prized by the Unit unfortunately disappeared during the later part of the war, one of which was a golden hilted sword captured from a German Officer in East Africa during the 1914-18 War, and the other a pair of Bronze Italian Fasces which were taken in Addis Ababa during the Abyssinian Campaign of World War II.

The Unit is disbanded but the Nigerian Army still remains grateful to all those who served in it.



Hon. Alhaji Ibrahim Tako Galadima, M.P., Minister of State (Army)

Our National Anthem

Nigeria, we hail thee,
Our own dear native land,
Though tribe and tongue may differ,
In brotherhood we stand,
Nigerians all, and proud to serve
Our Sovereign Motherland.

Our flag shall be a symbol
That truth and justice reign,
In peace or battle honour'd,
And this we count as gain,
To hand on to our children
A banner without stain.

O God of all creation,
Grant this our one request,
Help us to build a nation
Where no man is oppressed,
And so with peace and plenty
Nigeria may be blessed.

OPPOSITE

*Alhaji the Rt. Hon. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, K.B.E., M.P. Prime Minister of the
Federal Republic of Nigeria*





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