

Selected Quotation below made by Nigerian government officials and some foreign media indicates that, Nigeria main goal is to wipe out the entire indigenous people of Biafra during the Nigeria-Biafra civil war. Even today the Nigerian government continued killing innocent Biafrans. when will this killing end? Freedom for Biafra Now.

("I am not dead yet")— Colonel Victor Anuoluwapo Banjo

The above were the defiant last words of Colonel Victor Banjo after each round of furious bullets failed to silence him. It was an unequal struggle between man and man-made metal. The colonel eventually succumbed to the fierce velocity, thus ending the life of one of the most brilliant and mysterious officers thrown up by the Nigerian military during the years of the locusts.

I saw several hundred of Zombie-like creatures -men, women and children, lying, sitting or squatting in the midst of others who were dead. The living ones were completely reduced to skeletons and could not talk. I was seeing for the first time, kwashiorkor, Frankly, I took fright, I believe that any foreign troops from anywhere in the world occupying Ikot Ekpene or any other town in Biafra would have shown much more sympathy, "

(Gen. Alex Madiebo, Ikot Ekpene, July 1968)

"Starvation is a legitimate weapon of war, and we have every intention of using it against the rebels, "

Mr Alison Ayida, Head of Nigerian Delegation, Niamey Peace Talks, Republic of Niger, July 1968) "

"It's (mass starvation) is a legitimate aspect of war, "

Anthony Enahoro, Nigerian Commissioner for Information at a press conference in (New York, July 1968)

The war aim and (final) solution properly speaking of the entire problem, is to discriminate against the Igbos and in their own interest. Such discrimination would include above all the detachment of those oil-rich territories in the Eastern Region, in addition, the Igbos' freedom of movement would be restricted, to prevent their renewed penetration into other parts, leaving any access to the sea to the Igbos, is quite out of the question, "

(Federal Nigerian Minister speaking to E. C. Schwarzenback, Swiss Review of Africa, February 1968)

I want to see no Red Cross, no Caritas, no World Council of Churches, no Pope, no missionary and no UN delegation. I want to prevent even one Ibo from having even one piece to eat before their capitulation. We shoot at everything that moves and when our troops march into the centre of Ibo territory, we shoot at everything even at things that do not move, "

(Benjamin Adekunle. Commander, 3rd Marine Commando Division, Nigerian Army to French radio reporter). "

The Igbos must be considerably reduced in number"
(Lagos Policeman quoted in New York Review, 21 December, 1967)
One word now describes the policy of the Nigerian military
government towards secessionist Biafra: genocide. It is ugly and
extreme but it is the only word which fits Nigeria's decision to stop
the International Committee of the red Cross, and other relief agencies,
from flying food to Biafra"

Washington Post (editorial) July 2, 1969

"It is said that the 1966 coup that failed was strictly an Igbo coup, but then the irony of history is that it was the late General Aguiyi Ironsi, an Igbo who single-handedly dismantled the coup in Lagos, while my humble self, another Igbo-man rendered it immobile in the north."

Ojukwu

"In some areas outside the East, Igbos were killed by local people with at least the acquiescence of the federal forces, 1000 Igbo civilians perished in Benin in this way"

(Max Edward- Reporter on the ground-New York Review, 21 December 1967)

"Bestialities and indignities of all kinds were visited on Biafrans in 1966. In Ikeja Barracks (Western Nigeria) Biafrans were forcibly fed on a mixture of human urine and faeces. In Northern Nigeria numerous Biafran housewives and nursing mothers were Molested before their husbands and children. Young girls were abducted from their homes, working places and schools and forced into intimate intercourse with sick, demented and leprous men.

*Mr. Eric Spiff (German War correspondence
Eyewitness, 1967*

"....We shoot at everything that moves and when our troops march into the centre of Ibo territory, we shoot at everything, even at things that do not move... "

...Brigadier Benjamin Adekunle

" The greatest single massacre occurred in the Igbo town of Asaba where 700 Igbo male were lined up and shot as terrified women/children were forced to watch"

(London Observer, 21 January, 1968)

All is fair in war, and starvation is one of the weapons of war. I don't see why we should feed our enemies fat in order for them to fight harder."

Chief Obafemi Awolowo (Nigerian Minister of Finance, July 28th 1969) "

"...let me look for an animal that is wicked but at the same time looks very human and the animal that occurred to me then was an Octopus. Octopus will be sucking your blood and at the same time shedding tears for you. While it has all his arms round you, shedding tears and sucking the whole of the blood and yet you find that it is oozing you bit by bit. The Octopus became the insignia of the Division, which is still being maintained today. It was the European journalists at Port Harcourt who mistook the Octopus for Scorpion. That was how the name "Black Scorpion" originated."

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"In Calabar, federal forces shot at least 1000 and perhaps 2000 Igbos, most of them civilians"

(New York Times, 18th January, 1968).

"Federal troops, killed, or stood by while mobs killed, more than 5000 Ibos in Warri, Sapele, Agbor, "

New York Times, 10th January, 1968.

"It is said that the 1966 coup that failed was strictly an Igbo coup, but then the irony of history is that it was the late General Aguiyi Ironsi, an Igbo who single-handedly dismantled the coup in Lagos, while my humble self, another Igbo-man rendered it immobile in the north."

Ojukwu

"There has been genocide on the occasion of the 1966 massacres, the region between the towns of Benin and Asaba where only widows and orphans remain, federal troops having, for unknown reasons, massacred all the men"

(Paris Le Monde, 5th April, 1968)

"Unfortunately this [Gowon's] enlightenment at the top level does not penetrate very deep: a Lagos police officer was quoted last month as saying that the Igbos must be considerably reduced in number"

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, 21 December 1967 New York Review

"Let us go and crush them. We will pillage their property, molestation their womenfolk, kill off their menfolk and leave them uselessly weeping. We will complete the pogrom of 1966"

(The theme song of Radio Kaduna, government-controlled, 1967-1970).

"The loss of life from starvation continues at more than 10,000 persons per day - over 1,000,000 lives in recent months. Without emergency measures now, the number will climb to 25,000 per day within a month - and some 2,000,000 deaths by the end of the year. The new year will only bring greater disaster to a people caught in the passion of fratricidal war, we can't allow this to continue or those responsible to go free."

Senator Kennedy appeals to Americans - Sunday, November 17, 1968 "

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* The Nazis had ressurected just here as Nigerian forces,*

Washington Post (editorial) July 2, 1969

650 refugee camps, contained about 700,000 haggard bundles of human flotsam waiting hopelessly for a meal, outside the camps, was the reminder of an estimated four and a half to five million displaced persons, the Kwashiokor scourge, a million and half children, suffer(ed) from it during January; that put the forecast death toll at another 300,000 children, More than the pogroms of 1966, more than the war casualties, more than the terror bombings, it was the experience of watching helplessly their children waste away and die that gave birth to, a deep and unrelenting loathing, It is a feeling that will one day reap a bitter harvest unless, "

*(Frederick Forsyth, British writer January 21st 1969) **

Isaac Jasper Adaka Boro formed the Niger Delta Volunteer Force (NDVF) and led an armed rebellion against the government of Nigeria, declaring the Niger Delta Republic on February 23, 1966. He had previously been an undergraduate student of chemistry and student union president at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, but he left school to lead the rebellion. His group protested against the exploitation of oil and gas resources in the Niger Delta areas which benefitted mainly the Federal Government of Nigeria and a remote Eastern Nigeria regional government. Major General Aguiyi Ironsi, the Head of State of Nigeria ordered that Boro should be arrested by any means possible.

The NDVF battled the Federal forces for twelve days but were finally routed by the far superior Federal firepower. Boro and his compatriots were jailed for treason. However, the federal regime of General Yakubu Gowon granted him amnesty on the eve of the Nigerian civil war in May 1967. He then enlisted and was commissioned as a major in the Nigerian army. He fought on the side of the Federal Government but was killed under mysterious circumstances in active service in 1968 at Ogu (near Okrika) in Rivers State.

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"Until now efforts to relieve the Biafran people have been thwarted by the desire of the central government of Nigeria to pursue total and unconditional victory and by the fear of the Ibo people that surrender means wholesale atrocities and genocide. But genocide is what is taking place right now - and starvation is the grim reaper. This is not the time to stand on ceremony, or to go through channels or to observe the diplomatic niceties, The destruction of an entire people is an immoral objective even in the most moral of wars. It can never be justified; it can never be condoned."

**Mr. Richard Nixon, September 9, 1968
During the Presidential Campaign.**

Fajuyi was also shot. Although the western region publication "Fajuyi the Great" published by the Ministry of Information in 1967 after his official burial said he had offered to die rather than "abandon his guest", those involved in his arrest and assassination insist that he was an even more critical target than Ironsi and made no such offer to die with Ironsi. Lt. Col. William Walbe (rtd) said:

".....We arrested him as we arrested Ironsi. We suspected him of being party to the January coup. You remember the Battle Group Course which was held at Abeokuta....Fajuyi was the Commander of the Battle Group Course...All those who took part in the January coup were those who had taken part in that course. It gave us the impression that the Battle Course was arranged for the January coup, so he had to suffer it too. I am sorry about that but that is the nature of the life of a military man....."

General Danjuma confirms this opinion. He says that at another training camp in Kachia commanded by Lt. Col. Fajuyi, Major Nzeogwu rehearsed the assault on Serdauna's house in the presence of some northern mortar officers who did not appreciate the significance of the exercise until after the coup. In Danjuma's words, "The chaps could not stomach Fajuyi such that if there was anybody who should die first, as far as they were concerned, it was Fajuyi, not even Ironsi."

"Myself and The same UNICEF representatives went on to convey something of what lay behind this intransigence: "Among the large majority hailing from that tribe (Yorubas) who are most vocal in inciting the complete extermination of the Igbos, I often heard remarks that all Nigeria's ills will be cured once the Igbos has been extaminated from the human map , "

Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien (21 December, 1967, New York Review).

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