

## Chronology of recorded killings of Biafrans in Nigeria

From June 22, 1945 to September 28, 2013

We, the indigenous people of Biafra, as civilized people, believe that all men are created equal under the goodness of one God who is revealed in nature, and that all have life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as inalienable rights. We, the indigenous people of Biafra, believe that a government is instituted among men to ensure life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; and that when a government becomes injurious to the life, liberty and property of its people, then revolution is not only justified, but indeed a duty. From June 22, 1945 to September 28, 2013, the Hausa-Fulani of the North and the Yoruba of the West of Nigeria have consistently violated the basic God-given human rights of Biafrans to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Below is the chronology of how the Nigerian government and the Hausa/Fulani/Yoruba oligarchy have perpetually perpetrated genocide, pogrom and crimes against humanity on the Indigenous People of Biafra:

- 1) The first incident in which the murder of Igbo ethnic people took place in Nigeria was in Jos on 22 June 1945. Hundreds of Igbos were murdered by the Hausa-Fulani during the pogrom and tens of thousands of pounds sterling worth of their property either looted or destroyed. No single person was apprehended or charged by the British regime nor an enquiry set to determine the "official" cause of this gruesome act. The second mass killing of Igbos and other Biafrans happened in Kano in 1953. In both cases, thousands of Igbo people with their families were brutally murdered and their property looted.
  - 2) Between May and October 1966, more than 30,000 Igbos and other Biafrans were killed in Northern Nigeria, and between October 1966 and June 1967 more than 100,000 more were massacred. In some instances pregnant women were killed, unborn babies pulled out of their wombs and murdered as well. Many of the victims were beheaded.
  - 3) Then from July 6, 1967–January 15, 1970 more than 3.5 million Biafrans were killed in Nigeria-Biafra war and many civilians died mainly from starvation as a result of the federal blockade.
  - 4) Hundreds of Biafrans were killed again between 1993 – 1998 in northern Nigeria because of Moshood Abiola, the winner of June 12 elections. More Biafrans were also massacred when Abacha and Abiola died between 8 June and July 7, 1998.
  - 5) At the beginning of 2001, the Islamic Sharia law was implemented in Kaduna State and a particular incident in 2002 saw at least more than 1,000 Biafrans killed in a particular riot and most of those killed were Igbos. Among those murdered were parents of Victor Moses (Austin and Josephine Moses), current member of Nigeria's national soccer team that won the continental trophy in 2013.
  - 6) Between February 16 - December 26, 2002 thousands of Biafrans were killed in northern Nigeria and the root cause of the killing and riot was the implementation of Sharia law in the northern states of Nigeria. Among those killed were three Igbo Christian pastors including George Orji who was killed by beheading.
  - 7) In November 2002, hundreds of Biafrans were massacred again following controversy around the hosting of Miss World beauty contest in Nigeria.
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8) The APO-SIX killings occurred in June, 2005 in which the Nigeria Police Force extra-judicially killed six young Igbos (Ekene Isaac Mgbe, Ifeanyi Ozor, Chinedu Meniru, Paulinus Ogbonna, Anthony and Augustina Arebu) in Apo-Abuja. Till this day none of the police officers accused of this shockingly evil crime has been brought to justice.

9) On 18th of February 2006 in Maiduguri and in almost all the northern states of Nigeria, the Muslims protesting over the publication of the cartoon of Prophet Muhammad by a Danish newspaper killed more than 100 Biafrans. The Muslims attacked Christians and burned churches in the deadliest confrontation yet in the whirlwind of Muslim anger over the drawings.

10) From March 2006 to July 2007, hundreds of Biafrans were killed in almost all the northern states of Nigeria especially in Jos. The crisis was between Muslims and Christians.

11) On October 8, 2007, another religious violence again broke out in Northern Nigeria in a row over the publication of the cartoon of Prophet Muhammad by a Danish newspaper and over 100 of people were massacred, majority of them Igbos.

12) Between March 11, 2010 and September 1, 2011 over 500 Christians of Biafran extraction were massacred outside Plateau state capital, Jos. This time the killings took place in a mainly Christian village of Barkin Ladi Local Government Area of Plateau state.

13) On 24th April 2011, more than 1,000 Biafrans were killed in post-election violence in Nigeria and among those killed were Obinna Okpokiri, who returned from London to serve his fatherland and was posted to Bauchi State, and Eucharia Remmy a graduate from the University of Nigeria in 2010, serving in Damaturu, Yobe State. Muslim youths launched protests in northern towns and cities after President Goodluck Jonathan, a Christian from Biafra, was declared the winner of the 16 April election, defeating northern Muslim Muhammadu Buhari, a former military ruler.

14) On June 16, 2011, a Boko haram suicide bomber drove a car bomb onto the premises of the Louis Edet House in Abuja, the headquarters of the Nigeria Police Force with a possible intention to kill Inspector-General of Police Hafiz Ringim whose convoy he followed into the compound. He was however limited by the concentration of security personnel within the entrance. The bomber and one Igbo traffic policeman were killed, though authorities said up to six people may have been killed.

15) On 26 August 2011, the Islamist group, Boko Haram claimed responsibility for an attack on the United Nations building in Abuja which left over 40 people dead most of them Biafrans.

16) On September 25, 2011, five Igbo traders were shot dead at Madala Market, outskirts of Abuja on Thursday Night between 7-8pm. According to the report, the gunmen stormed the Madala market and made straight to a shop believed to be that of some Igbo traders and ordered them to recite the Holy Quran which they could not do. The gunmen who were not satisfied with the development opened fire on the five people at close range leaving them dead immediately. The five casualties were later identified as John Kalu, Oliver Ezemah, Uche Nguweze, Sunday Emmanuel. The fifth casualty is yet to be identified.

17) On December 25, 2011 Boko Haram claimed responsibility for Christmas Day Bomb attacks at St. Theresa's Catholic Church in Madala - near the capital Abuja - which left more than 50 Igbos dead. Mr Dike and his children were roasted alive.

18) On January 5, 2012 more than 43 Igbos and other Biafrans were killed in Adamawa State north-eastern Nigeria. The first victims, 16 in all, were murdered on Friday night during a service at the Christ Apostolic Church, Yola, the state capital. Twenty-seven others described as mourners had been killed earlier on that day

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at Mubi by gunmen while they were meeting at the residence of another Igbo man who had been shot dead by Boko Haram Islamist terrorist group a day earlier to plan for his burial.

19) On January 11, 2012 Boko Haram terrorists shot dead four Igbo men who were believed to be fleeing violence-torn Maiduguri, residents said." Their car had just pulled up at a filling station outside the town to refuel when suspected Boko Haram gunmen in another car also pulled up and opened fire on the Igbos, killing them on the spot."

20) On Monday Jan 16, 2012 members of the Boko Haram terrorist group again shot dead five Biafrans in their homes in Maiduguri. Three people among those shot dead have been confirmed as Igbos.

21) On 21st January 2012 at 2:55 GMT, more than 250 Biafrans were killed in a series of bombings and attacks by Islamist zealots in the northern Nigerian city of Kano. The terrorist group, Boko Haram, claimed responsibility for the attacks.

22) On 16 March 2012, Mr John Nubrim was visibly traumatised after fleeing the north-eastern town of Maiduguri following attacks by the terrorist group, Boko Haram. According to him, "Only God knows how I escaped from that Maiduguri. They bomb over there." "They burned my shed. All my property, all my things, are there," said the young electronics trader, before letting out a short scream. "My parents, my brother and one of my sons died there."

23) On February 3, 2012, men of the terrorist group, Boko Haram, struck early in the morning in Ajaokuta, Kogi State, killing four Biafrans. A police station and a first generation bank were burnt by the group. In another incident, at least six Biafrans were killed in Maiduguri by the same Boko Haram.

24) On August 8, 2012, Boko Haram terrorists attacked a church in Okene, Kogi State with guns killing so many Igbos. On the same day, an IED was discovered in another church in Lokoja, Kogi state which exploded and killed more than 20 Biafrans.

25) On Monday 19th March 2013, the whole world woke up to the sad news about the explosion of five luxurious buses by Boko Haram at Sabo-Ngari area in Kano State Nigeria, killing over 250 Biafrans and maiming several others, mostly Igbos.

26) On Friday May 24, 2013 at about 7:30pm. Kano Police Command Public Relations Officer, ASP Magaji Majiya confirmed to 247ureports.com that unknown gunmen believed to be Boko Haram terrorist group struck the Kurna Asabe area of Kano and shot dead two Igbo business men– a Vulcanizer and an Electronics dealer. Both victims hailed from Nsukka, Enugu State and were identified as Ibe Ugwuanyi, 30 (Vulcanizer) and Eke Osita Joseph, an Electronics dealer, 35.

27) A dark cloud of mourning enveloped the Ezihe-Umueze kindred in Uga community, Aguata Local Government Area of Anambra State, as the people awaited the return of their kinsman, Mr Nnamdi Ezebuala whose three children were killed in the latest Boko Haram bombing incident that occurred on July 29, 2013 in Sabongari, Kano. This very man eventually died from wounds he sustained from the bombs which killed his three children. They were all buried the same day; four of them.

28) On September 2, 2013 gunmen on the rampage swept through three states of Borno, Kaduna and Plateau in Northern Nigeria killing more than 50 Biafrans.

29) On September 3, 2013 more than five Christians of Biafran extraction were forced from their vehicle in Jos and executed in a ditch in the latest attack by Boko Haram terrorist group. It was reported that these five individuals were executed by the terrorist group after declaring themselves followers of Jesus Christ.

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30) ABUJA, Fri Sep 20, 2013 12:32pm EDT (Reuters) - At least seven Biafrans were killed by the terrorist group Boko Haram in the capital Abuja.

31) On 28th September 2013, Boko Haram terrorists bombed three banks and killed 4 in Kaduna. Heavily armed Boko Haram terrorist members bombed three commercial banks in Saminaka, headquarters of Lere local government area of Kaduna State and four lives were lost in the attack.

32) Early this year (2013), hundreds of people of Biafran extraction were physically deported from Lagos by the Lagos State Governor and dumped at the Niger Bridge-head in Onitsha for no justifiable reason. Which country in the history of the world has ever deported its citizens from one part of the country to another? The only instance that comes to mind is the transportation of Jews by the German SSS to death chambers during the Second World War. The Indigenous People of Biafra has determined that only in the Sovereign State of Biafra will they really be safe and assured of their basic inalienable human rights.

