

The Good Nigerian Series

NIGERIA'S NATIONAL HEROES

(Volume one)



**COMPILED BY MEMBERS OF GOOD NIGERIAN
SERIES READERS CLUB (GONSEREC)**

Edited by:
Kelechi Ngwaba

THE GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES

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HEROES**
(Volume one)

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KELECHI NGWABA

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Copyright

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Or call GONSEREC SECRETARIATE on 08033000567.**

WORDS THAT MAKE THIS VOLUME A MUST READ

THE DIGNITY OF A COUNTRY LIES IN THE KNOWLEDGE & CHARACTER EXHIBITED BY HER CITIZENS.

Kelechi Ngwaba

KNOWLEDGE OF A COUNTRY'S HISTORY, FACTS AND PERSONALITIES HELP SHARPEN THE FOCUS OF PRESENT AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Kelechi Ngwaba

WE SPEND SO MUCH TIME STRIVING TO KNOW THE HISTORY OF THE WEST AND SO LITTLE TIME TRYING TO DISCOVER OUR OWN. Kelechi Ngwaba

EVERY INDIVIDUAL MUST LAY CLAIM TO HISTORY AT ONE POINT OR THE OTHER. WE CANNOT AFFORD TO HAVE NIGERIAN CHILDREN IMPORT THE HISTORY OF OTHERS FOR THEMSELVES BECAUSE WE DID NOT HAND OVER OUR OWN.

Kelechi Ngwaba

SAMUEL AJAYI CROWTHER



BY
ADELANI WAHAB

Samuel Ajayi Crowther was born in 1809 in present day Oyo State Nigeria. When he was 12 years old, he was captured and sold by Fulani slave raiders to Portuguese slave traders as a slave alongside his mother and junior brother. Luck was on his side as he was taken to Freetown, Sierra Leone where he was released. While in Sierra Leone, he was baptized by Rev John Raban of the Anglican Church Missionary Society and took the name Samuel Crowther. He was taught English as a new Christian convert and he became fascinated with the study of Languages.

In 1826 he was taken to England where he commenced formal education at Islington Parish School. He returned to Freetown in 1827 to attend Fourah Bay College, a missionary school of the Anglican mission and he studied Greek, Latin and Temne. At the completion of his studies he commenced teaching in the school. He married Susan, a school mistress who was also on the slave ship that had originally brought Crowther to Sierra Leone.

In 1841 he was selected to be part of an expedition along the River

Niger that had the aim of encouraging trade, spreading Christianity and ending slave trade. After the expedition he was recalled to England, trained as a minister and ordained by the Bishop of London. He returned and opened a mission in Abeokuta, Ogun State Nigeria.

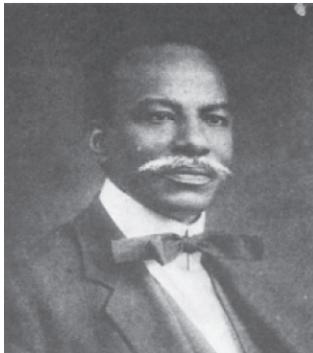
ACHIEVEMENTS

1. He translated the Bible into the Yoruba Language
2. He compiled a Yoruba Dictionary
3. He wrote a grammar book
4. He wrote the Yoruba version of the Anglican book of common prayer
5. He produced a primer for the Igbo Language in 1857 and for the Nupe Language in 1860
6. He published a full grammar book in Nupe Language in 1864
7. He was ordained the first African Bishop of the Anglican church in 1864

DEATH

In 1891 Crowther suffered a stroke which eventually led to his death that same year.

HERBERT MACAULAY



BY
ANOKWURU CHIZURUM

Herbert Macaulay, grandson to Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther was born in Lagos on November 14 1864. His father was the founder of the first secondary school in Nigeria, the CMS GRAMMER SCHOOL, LAGOS.

He went through Christian missionary school and took a job as a clerk at the Lagos Department of public works. He studied civil Engineering for three years (1891-1894) in Plymouth England and worked as a land inspector on his return. The Lagos of his time was occupied by the British rulers, the slave descendants and the Saros, the Brazilians, the real Lagosians and other Yoruba people. He disliked the way the Yoruba masses were relegated and thus for the rest of his life was a strong opponent of British rule in Nigeria.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. He exposed the corruption in the managing of railway finances in 1908.
2. He successfully made a case before the Privy Council in London in 1919 for the Chiefs whose lands had been taken by

the British. The colonial government was forced to pay compensation. To get back at him he was jailed twice by the British.

3. He founded the first political party in Nigeria called NIGERIAN NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NNDP) in 1923
4. The NNDP won all the seats in the elections of 1923, 1928 and 1933.
5. In 1944 he founded the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS (NCNC) together with Nnamdi Azikiwe.

DEATH

In 1946 he fell ill in Kano and was taken to Lagos where he died on May 7 1946

JAJA OF OPOBO



BY
JOY AGHA

Jaja was born as Jubo Jubogha at Umuduruoha, Amaigbo in Eastern Nigeria in 1821. He didn't have a good start in life. When

he was 12 years old a trader from Bonny bought him as a slave but Jaja served him well in his business of processing and selling palm oil and this earned him his freedom.

Jaja was a good business man. His business acumen was so respected that he was employed as the head of the Bonny trading company who turned it into a very big and successful enterprise.

In 1869 Jaja left Bonny because of differences he had with some traders there. He proceeded to Opobo where he still excelled in trading. He became the king of Opobo and thus very powerful but the British didn't like working with him because he opposed their rule.

One day he was invited aboard a British ship for a meeting where he was captured and taken away to Accra where he was tried. He was taken to England and from there he was exiled to the West Indies and later Cape Verde.

After many years he was released but could not complete the journey home as he died on the way back home in 1891.

He was buried at the Canary Islands but due to popular demand by the people of Opobo, his body was exhumed and taken back to Opobo where it was reburied in a befitting manne

FUNMILAYO RANSOME KUTI



BY
HAPPINESS UDOH

Funmilayo Ransome Kuti, teacher, political campaigner and women 's rights activist was born on October 25 1900. She is said to be the first woman in Nigeria to drive a car.

As a women's activist, she fought for the abolishing of arbitrary taxes for women and also fought that women be allowed to vote. She was a great mobiliser of women of Egba stock and indeed women all over Nigeria.

Funmilayo attended Abeokuta Grammer School. She also went to England to further her studies before returning as a teacher. She married her husband Reverend Oludotun Ransome Kuti in 1925.

She founded the Egba Women's Union along with the mother of Wole Soyinka, Eniola Soyinka and had a membership of close to 20,000 women.

She travelled widely and visited many world leaders like China's Mao Tse Tung. The west thus viewed her as a dangerous woman who could spread communist manifesto to the women of their countries. She was thus denied Visas by many western countries.

She was the first Nigerian woman to form a political party which she called COMMONERS PEOPLES PARTY. She was also among the delegates that discussed Nigeria's independence with the British.

She died in 1978 from complications arising after she was thrown from her son Fela's upstairs building in his compound which was also known as Kalakuta Republic.

NNAMDI AZIKIWE



BY

IFEOLUWA POPOOLA

Nnamdi Benjamin Azikiwe was born in Zungeru on the 16th day of November 1904.

He studied at Hope Waddell Training Institute Calabar and in the United States. At the age of 29, he had bagged a master's degree.

On returning to Africa in 1934, he worked as an editor in the African Morning Post, an Accra based newspaper which he used to spread the awareness that the Africanness in Africans deserved to be respected.

He returned to Nigeria in 1937 and founded The West African Pilot which he used as a tool to spearhead the emancipation of Nigeria from the colonial masters.

He was a member of The Nigerian Youth Movement and was a co-founding member of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS alongside Herbert Macaulay in 1944. In 1947, he was elected into the legislative council of Nigeria. In 1951 he was opposition leader to the government of the western region's house

of assembly. In 1952, he moved to the eastern parliament and was elected to the position of Chief Minister and in 1954 became premier of eastern Nigeria. He was the first senate president of Nigeria. In 1960 he became the Governor General of Nigeria and when Nigeria was proclaimed a Republic in 1963, he became the first President of Nigeria.

After the coups of 1966 and the civil war, Azikiwe founded the NIGERIAN PEOPLES PARTY in 1978 to contest the 1979 elections. He retired from politics on December 31 1983 following another military coup.

He died at the age of 92 and his picture currently adorns Nigeria's N500 note. He has an Airport and a University named after him to mention a few.

EYO ITA

BY

CHELSEA EDERA UGWU

One of Nigeria's foremost professors, Eyo Ita was born in 1904 in Cross River state and was deputy national president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) between the 40s and 50s.

He attended Hope Waddell Training School before going to Britain and the United States to further his Studies. When he returned he founded the West African Peoples Institute.

He was a member of The West African Youth Movement and the Education Youth Movement which were aimed at emancipating Africans politically and educationally.

He was the leader of government business in Eastern Nigeria after the 1951 elections. As a result of internal squabbles within the NCNC, he left the Party and founded the National Independence Party and became a member of the movement for the creation of Calabar, Ogoja and Rivers State (COR STATE). When the issues that made him leave were settled to a large extent, he returned to the NCNC and joined his political family in the negotiations for the Independence of Nigeria.

OBAFEMI AWOLOWO



BY
Ayomide osho

Obafemi Awolowo was born in Ikenne in 1909. His early career was in the field of teaching as well as journalism before he proceeded to the United Kingdom for further studies where he qualified as a Lawyer in 1944.

On his return, he delved into publishing and politics and established The Nigerian Tribune Newspaper and a political party- The Action Group.

He was leader of government business in the west after the 1951 elections. As premier of the west he enshrined the principles of free education and health care. He established the first television station in Africa called WNTV as well as the Oduduwa Group which focused on developing the agricultural industry of the region. He built The Liberty Stadium, Ibadan as well as the Cocoa house which was one of the tallest buildings in Africa at that time.

As Nigeria gained independence in 1960 Awolowo became the main opposition leader to the new Nigerian government. In 1963, he was imprisoned for allegedly trying to overthrow the Federal

Government but was released in 1966 as a result of the coups of 1966 which toppled the first republic.

In the wake of the civil war, he became the Federal Commissioner for Finance under the military government of General Yakubu Gowon.

In 1978, he founded the Unity Party of Nigeria to contest the elections of 1979.

On May 9 1987, he passed onto the great beyond. He wrote so many books in his life time and is said to be “THE BEST PRESIDENT NIGERIA NEVER HAD.”

His picture adorns Nigeria's N100 note while the OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY is named after him. His mausoleum in Ikenne is a constant beehive for tourists.

AHMADU BELLO



BY

EMEM JOHN

Alhaji (Sir) Ahmadu Bello was born on the 12th of June 1910 in Rabbah, Sokoto State.

He grew up to become the greatest politician from the North of Nigeria. He was the leader of The Northern Peoples Congress (NPC) and was Premier of the North from 1954-1966 before he was assassinated on January 15 1966.

Bello was a great reformer who tried his best to reform the North during his time as premier. He saw to the development of infrastructural facilities in Kaduna and almost single handedly positioned the North for the vital role they were to play later in the building of modern Nigeria. He saw to it that the North caught up with the rest of the country in all spheres of human development and this paid off as the North has so far played the greatest role in ruling Nigeria.

Ahmadu Bello discovered all the great Northern politicians that were to later fill his shoes upon his death. He encouraged them to study and get ready to play great roles for their country.

His face adorns Nigeria's N200 note and he has the AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA as well as many other edifices named after him.

MARGARET EKPO



BY

MATTHEW PEACE

Margaret Ekpo was born in 1914 in creek town Cross River State. She studied domestic science in Dublin.

On her return she joined the struggle to free Nigeria from colonial clutches and thus had the opportunity to meet the likes of Herbert Macaulay and Mbonu Ojike.

She proceeded to set up a market women's organization in Aba and used this forum as a springboard to fight the cause of Nigerian women.

A staunch member of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, she was nominated into the regional house of chiefs in 1954. She also established the Aba Township Women Association where she sensitized Aba women to become politically aware and this awareness has remained till this day.

In 1961 she won a sit into the eastern regional house of Assembly and used this avenue to legislate gender friendly laws.

With her democratic ideals, she was disgusted with the constant interference of the Nigerian military in politics.

When the civilians returned to power in 1999, the Calabar airport was named after her (in year 2001) in recognition of the active role she played as the foremost woman leader in eastern Nigeria.

She passed on in 2006.

ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA



BY
NSIKAK BEN

Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was Nigeria's first head of Government. The colonial masters handed over power to him when the Union Jack fell on October 1 1960.

He was born in 1912 in Bauchi and was educated at Bauchi Provincial School and Katsina Teachers Training College. He also studied at the London University Institute of Education.

After his early education he joined the Northern Peoples' Congress. By 1951 he had won a seat in the House of Assembly and was subsequently asked to go to Lagos where he was appointed Federal Minister of Transport and Works in 1955. It was during his tenure that the River Niger Bridge in Onitsha was constructed.

He was a delegate to all the constitutional conferences held prior to Nigeria's Independence. He was a strong advocate for Nigerian Unity.

He had serious challenges ruling Nigeria in the first republic such as the partial boycott of the 1964 elections, the outbreak of violence in the western region and before he could effectively curtail these issues the Military struck in January 15 1966 and he lost his life in that coup.

He is remembered as a humane leader who had good intentions for his country.

The ABUBAKAR TAFAWA BALEWA UNIVERSITY is named after him.

JAJA WACHUKWU



BY
FAVOUR EGBE

Jaja Anucha Wachukwu was born in Ngwa land on January 1 1918 and had so many firsts in his life. He was the first speaker of the Nigerian house of representative. He was the first Nigerian Ambassador and Permanent representative to the United Nations. He was also the first Nigerian Minister of Foreign affairs.

He attended Government school Afikpo, Government College Umuahia and Trinity College Dublin where he studied Law.

After his education he spent some time in Dublin practicing law and was involved in Nigeria's constitutional conferences held in Britain. He returned to Nigeria in 1947 and he became legal adviser to the NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS (NCNC). In 1949 he founded the NEW AFRICA PARTY (NAP) and affiliated it to the NCNC.

In 1959 he was elected the first indigenous speaker of Nigeria's House of Representatives and was the one who received Nigeria's instrument of Independence- THE FREEDOM CHARTER on October 1 from Princess Alexandra of Kent who represented Her Majesty the

Queen of England at the Independence ceremonies.

From 1960-61, Jaja was first Nigerian Ambassador and Permanent representative to the United Nations. It was he who hoisted Nigeria's flag as the 99th member of the United Nations on 7th October 1960. Under his leadership at the United Nations, the Nigerian Army and Police both made their debut in International peace keeping. It was at this time that Major General J T U Aguiyi Ironsi was appointed commander of the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Congo.

From 1961-1965, Wachukwu became the first Nigerian Minister of Foreign affairs as prior to this time the Prime Minister doubled as foreign affairs minister.

From 1965 to January 14 1966, Wachukwu was Nigeria's Aviation Minister. During his tenure the aviation school in Zaria was established. He tendered his resignation as aviation Minister on January 14 1966 as a result of a disagreement with his party the NCNC which threatened to withdraw him as their Minister from the coalition government.

In the second republic in 1979, Jaja was elected Senator representing Aba Senatorial Zone under the platform of the NIGERIAN PEOPLES PARTY (NPP).

On the morning of November 7 1996, Jaja Wachukwu passed on to the great beyond.

ANTHONY ENAHORO



BY

HAFSAT BABALE JUBRIL

Chief Anthony Enahoro was born on July 22 1923. He was a journalist, civil servant, politician and pro democracy activist.

He studied at Kings College Lagos and was a student leader. This was where he started his struggle to liberate Nigeria.

As a journalist, he became the editor of one of Azikiwe's Newspapers, The Southern Nigerian Defender, Ibadan in 1944 at the age of 21 and thus became the youngest editor of a Nigerian Newspaper.

In 1953, Chief Enahoro moved the motion for Nigeria's Independence. Though this motion was rejected, history has it that he was the first to move the motion. The second and Third persons to move the same motion were Chief S.L Akintola (1957) and Chief Remi Fani Kayode (1958). It was Fani-Kayode's motion that succeeded though the date of April 2 proposed by Kayode was amended to Oct 1 1960 due to another motion moved by Sir

Abubakar Tafawa Balewa in 1959. Chief Enahoro was a delegate to all the constitutional conferences that led to Nigeria's Independence.

After the Coups of 1966, Chief Enahoro became Federal Commissioner for Information and Labour under General Yakubu Gowon's government. He was also appointed Federal Commissioner for Special Duties in 1975.

In 1978, he joined the National Party of Nigeria. Chief Enahoro was Chairman of the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO) which fought the regime of General Sani Abacha.

With the return of power to civilians in 1999, he became the Chairman of Pro-National Conference Organization (PRONACO) in the early part of this century.

He died on the 15th of December 2010.

NWAFOR ORIZU



BY
FAITH OMOGBAI

Dr Nwafor Orizu was born in 1915 in Nnewi. He studied government in Ohio State University and had a Masters in Columbia University.

He was a strong advocate of the American Education System as opposed to the British education system. He also delved into journalism and set up The West African Examiner.

He was the chief whip of the eastern house of assembly and was a founding member of the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons. He was also a Minister of local government and by October 1 1960 became the president of the Nigerian Senate.

When Nigeria's President left the country in late 1965 for a trip to Europe and the Caribbean's, Orizu became acting President and during the challenge posed by the Jan 15 1966 coup, it fell on Orizu to voluntarily transfer power to the armed forces and Major General J T U Aguiyi Ironsi became Head of the Nigerian State.

After the events of 1966, he set up a secondary school in Nnewi and spent most of his life teaching and publishing books. He was appointed Chairman of the East Central State Teachers Service Commission in Enugu. He died in 1999.

AGUIYI IRONSI



BY

PETER EWONO

Major General Johnson Thomas Umunnakwe Aguiyi Ironsi was born in Umuahia on March 3 1924. He was the first military Head of State of Independent Nigeria.

He enlisted into the Nigerian army on 2nd February 1942. He was commissioned as an infantry officer on June 12 1949 and returned to Nigeria to serve as Aide de Camp to John Macpherson, Nigerian Governor General at that time.

As a lieutenant Colonel, he led the 5th battalion to the Leopoldville and Kivu provinces in the Congo on United Nations peace keeping. He excelled in the operation and was appointed force commander of the United Nations Operations in the Congo.

Ironsi singlehandedly ended the Nzeogwu coup of January 1966 thereby making irrelevant the insinuations that the coup had a hidden tribal agenda. He was the first army chief in Nigeria and one of the first African Generals.

As Nigerian Head of State he tried his best to rule Nigeria at that time when hearts were still heavy and wounds still fresh. He abolished the independence of the regional governments in foreign policy and this still stands today. He promulgated Decree 34 which aimed at unifying Nigeria into a Unitary State but this met wide rejection.

During the counter coup of 29th July 1966, he was killed alongside his host Colonel Adekunle Fajuyi (who refused to betray him) at Lalupon, Ibadan in present day Oyo State.

ADEKUNLE FAJUYI



By

STEPHANIE EYARE BASSEY

"I MAKE BOLD TO DECLARE TO YOU THAT I AM WITH YOU SOUL SPIRIT AND BODY. AND MARK MY WORDS; WHATEVER HAPPENS TO YOU TODAY HAPPENS TO ME. I AM YOUR TRUE FRIEND DEAR JTU, LIKE THE DOVE TO THE PIGEON AND BY THE GRACE OF OUR GOOD GOD SO WILL I HUMBLY, YET PROUDLY REMAIN TILL THE VERY END." FROM FAJUYI TO IRONSI

"YES FRANCIS, I RETAIN MY ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE IN YOU. I HAVE NEVER FOR ONCE

DOUBTED YOUR INTEGRITY." JTU IRONSI'S REPLY

The above discussion (on July 29 1966 between **ADEKUNLE FAJUYI** and **JTU-JOHNSON THOMAS UMUNNAKWE AGUIYI IRONSI**) summarised the life of FRANCIS ADEKUNLE FAJUYI who can easily be regarded as one of the bravest Nigerians ever.

He was born on June 26 1926 and joined the army in 1943. By 1951 he was awarded the British Empire medal of Honour.

Fajuyi was a gallant soldier who fought in the United Nations peace keeping mission in North Katanga, Congo. He was the first indigenous commander of the 1st battalion Enugu.

On January 17 1966, Ironsi appointed him as first military governor of the western region.

He was assassinated alongside Ironsi during the counter coup of July 29 1966. He had refused to handover Ironsi, his guest to the coup plotters and he paid with his life, a feat no other Nigerian has done.

Fajuyi thus left a legacy of trust, brotherhood and friendship. If all Nigerians imbibe these virtues left by Fajuyi, Nigeria will be prosperous and great.

CHUKWUMA NZEOGWU



BY

Uchechi Aji

"Our enemies are the political profiteers, the swindlers, the men in high and low places that seek bribes and demand 10 percent; those that seek to keep the country divided permanently so that they can remain in office as ministers or VIPs at least, the tribalists, the nepotists, those that make the country look big for nothing before international circles, those that have corrupted our society and put the Nigerian political calendar back by their words and deeds." - Major Patrick Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu, Jan. 15, 1966.

With the above words Major Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu changed the course of Nigeria's history and ended the first republic thus becoming a villain in the eyes of many and a hero in the eyes of many.

Born in Kaduna in 1937, Nzeogwu attended the military academy Sandhurst England. He was the first Nigerian officer to hold the appointment of General Staff Officer of the FSS (1962-1964) which was a security organization whose functions included vetting Nigerian army personnel, document security and counter intelligence. He eventually became the chief instructor at the Nigerian Military Training College (NMTC), Kaduna.

On January 15 1966, Nzeogwu led a group of Majors in a coup against the first republic government. While he succeeded in ending the first republic which had been bedeviled with a lot of challenges at that

time he could not form a government as his colleagues in Lagos, Majors Emmanuel Ifeajuna, Donatus Okafor, Christian Anuforo and Wale Ademoyega could not succeed in taking over Lagos because of the efforts of Major General Aguiyi Ironsi, the army commander who ended the coup.

It is impossible to talk of the men and women who shaped Nigeria without mentioning Chukwuma Nzeogwu especially as the military went on to rule Nigeria from 1966 to 1999 with the exception of Alhaji Shehu Shagari's four year democratic rule (1979-1983).

Rightly or wrongly, knowingly or unknowingly, Nzeogwu changed the course of rulership in Nigeria. On the good side his coup helped in bringing sanity back to Nigeria at a time the political class appeared to be heading the country to an early collapse. On the bad side, his coup was bloody and people lost their loved ones which is regrettable.

Nzeogwu believed in one Nigeria. In an interview he granted in May 1967, he stated, "In the first place, secession will be ill-advised, indeed impossible. Even if the East fights a war of secession and wins, it still cannot secede. Personally, I don't like secession and if this country disintegrates, I shall pack up my things and go."

He did not live to see the end of 1967 as he was killed during the civil war on July 29 1967 at the age of 30.

He was buried in Kaduna by the federal military government of General Yakubu Gowon.

BASIC INFORMATION ON GONSEREC

WHAT IS GONSEREC?

GONSEREC MEANS GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES READERS CLUB. It was established to bring together children that read **THE GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES**. **THE GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES** was developed by Nigerland Consult Limited for Nigerian children in their formative years. Books in **THE GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES** tackle the issue of character formation for our children. This, we believe, will form the bedrock for the sustainable development of Nigeria. Presently, books in **THE GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES** are being acted by **GONSEREC** members as a TV series to ensure that more Nigerian children/families benefit from the moral lessons taught in the series. The books are also being used as seminar/ lecture materials for our children who unfortunately do not have regular access to seminar programmes.

GONSEREC is an online readers club which aims at inculcating and promoting moral values in children using educational and instructional materials. The aim of **GONSEREC** is to bring together children from diverse families and groom them on morals, ethics and values. **GONSEREC** members have access to free on-line moral lectures. This means that when a child becomes a member of GONSEREC, he/she will be given a password which he/she will use to access our on-line moral lectures for a year once the child logs into our website www.gntvseries.com.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF GONSEREC

Log on to www.gntvseries.com , click on how to join and follow the instructions there.

BENEFITS OF JOINING GONSEREC

Members have access to on line moral lectures;

Members have the Opportunity to be auditioned for a role in THE GOOD NIGERIAN (GNTV) TV SERIES;

Member's names and pictures will be displayed in our website;

Members will have the opportunity to make friends for the future as GONSEREC'S MISSION is to bring together children from diverse families, groom them on morals, ethics and values thereby preparing them for

leadership positions in future;
The member that reads the most lectures and scores highest in our assessments will be given a scholarship for a year;
Members will also have the opportunity of going on local and international excursions;
Members will have the opportunity of having personalized email addresses;
The internet proficiency of Nigerian children will obviously be enhanced.

GONSEREC ACTIVITIES

- *QUAM DAY LECTURES ONCE A QUARTER FOR ALL MEMBERS
- *INDEPENDENCE DAY LECTURE EVERY OCTOBER 1
- *END OF YEAR PARTY EVERY LAST SATURDAY TO CHRISTMAS
- *SEMINARS FOR CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS ON INVITATION BY HOST LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR IF A COMPANY OR AN INDIVIDUAL/INDIVIDUALS SPONSOR THE SEMINAR
- *ACTING GOOD NIGERIAN SERIES BOOKS

SPONSORING A GONSEREC ACTIVITY

If you are touched to sponsor a GONSEREC activity for example seminars for children in rural areas call 08033000567 or email sponsorship@gntvseries.com.

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GONSEREC SONGS

SONG ONE-GONSEREC ANTHEM

WE WE ARE NIGERIAN KIDS
WE WE LOVE OUR GREAT
COUNTRY
WE PROMISE TO DO OUR BEST
TO TO LIFT HER NAME HIGHER

NIGERIA IS OUR BURDEN
NIGERIA IS OUR HOPE
WE PROMISE TO DO OUR BEST
WE PROMISE TO MAKE NIGERIA GREAT

SONG TWO-NIGERIA IS A GREAT COUNTRY

NIGERIA IS A GREAT COUNTRY
A GREAT COUNTRY
A GREAT COUNTRY
NIGERIA IS A GREAT COUNTRY
A LAND OF HONESTY

NIGERIA IS THE KING OF SPORTS
THE KING OF SPORTS
THE KING OF SPORTS
NIGERIA IS THE KING OF SPORTS
WE ARE THE BEST IN SPORTS

NIGERIA IS A BLESSED COUNTRY
A BLESSED COUNTRY
A BLESSED COUNTRY
NIGERIA IS A BLESSED COUNTRY
WITH MINERAL RESOURCES

SONG THREE- HAPPY HAPPY

HAPPY HAPPY
VERY HAPPY
SO HAPPY
AND HAPPY HAPPY WE ARE
TO BE NIGERIAN KIDS
HAPPY HAPPY WE ARE
TO BE NIGERIAN CHILDREN

MY MAME'S FATIMA
I AM YINKA
I'M EJIRO
I'M ADAOBI
AND HAPPY HAPPY WE ARE
TO BE NIGERIAN KIDS
HAPPY HAPPY WE ARE
TO BE NIGERIAN CHILDREN

SONG FOUR-GONSEREC IS OUR CLUB

GONSEREC IS OUR CLUB
OUR CLUB IS GONSEREC
WE LOVE TO READ AND WRITE AND SING
OUR SONGS OF JOY

GONSEREC WILL SHAPE US RIGHT
TO BE GREAT FOR TOMORROW
FOR WE TRULLY ARE DETERMINED
TO RULE OUR LAND

COME AND JOIN US
COME AND JOIN US NOW
TO READ WRITE AND SING
SO THAT YOU WILL JOIN
TO RULE OUR LAND

PROFILE OF GONSEREC NATIONAL CO-ORDINATOR

Kelechi Ngwaba an Educationist, Writer and Chartered Accountant is an expert in human capital development and Business Solutions Models Conceptualization. He has consulted for various Institutions and Organisations in the area of human assets development. He has also been an Inspector for Cambridge International Examinations (CIE) Management and Project Management diplomas managed by the British Council in Nigeria. His book THE GENERATIONS (2007) was donated to the libraries of over 60 tertiary institutions in Nigeria while other books THE GOOD NIGERIAN (volume one) and SOCIAL STUDIES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS (both included in year 2000 Lagos state book list) have been donated to children in various Local Governments in Nigeria. His latest work THREE FEET TALL will be published next year. During one of his trips to donate books to rural children he was inspired to write this poem which summarizes the work he has been doing for Children across Nigeria for many years now.

MY CALLING, MY PRAYER

It came on transit
As I cycled on with Abraham
I was scared as we approached the long bridge
I felt like turning back on the bad road
But I braced up and journeyed on
I wondered why I was doing this
Then I looked at the red mud on the very bad road
And saw a reflection of the sack that hosted my books
Then it struck me at once
That this was my calling
A tear dropped from my left eye
And I quickly cleaned it so Abraham would not see
I tried to shake off the sorrow
And accept the truth of my existence
The truth that I belong to the innocent
The truth that I belong to the pure
I knew I had to live a life of sacrifice henceforth
I had no choice whatsoever
Than to obey this calling
So I can embrace fulfillment, peace and happiness
Like a mirage on a sunny day
I began to visualize pupils
Beckoning on me to journey on
So I can reach out to them
Through calm and storm
And I pray for God's forgiveness, mercy and grace
That I run this race and live in the glory of his praise

Kelechi Ngwaba

(As I approached Itigidi bridge in Abi LGA of Cross River State to donate books to Children in Abi LGA on 8/10/2008)

THINK ABOUT THIS. WHAT HAVE YOU DONE FOR A NIGERIAN CHILD? WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO SECURE THE FUTURE? IT IS NOT TOO LATE. BEGIN NOW. REGISTER A NEW MEMBER TO JOIN GONSEREC TODAY.

CONTRIBUTORS



Ifeoluwa Popoola
10 years old



Hafsat Baballe Jubril
11 years old



Joy Agha
8 years old



Favour Egbe
11 years old



Wahab Adelani
11 years old



Ayomide Osho
10 years old



Chizurum Anokwuru
13 years old



Matthew Peace
15 Years old



Peter Ewono
11 Years old



Emem John
15 Years old



Udoch Happiness
14 Years old



Nsikak Ben
12Years old



Chelsea Edera Ugwu
7 Years old



Faith Omone
12 Years old



Stephanie Eyare Bassey.
9 Years old



Uchechi Aji
13 Years old



Cynthia Suberu
Club Captain GONSEREC



Mercy Sunday
Assist. Club Captain
GONSEREC

