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Asaba Memorial Oral History Project
Oral History Program
Florida Studies Center
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Digital Object Identifier: A34-00017
Interviewee: Felix Chukwulozie Ogosi (FCO)
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Interviewers: S. Elizabeth Bird (EB), Fraser Ottanelli (FO)
Interview date: December 13, 2009
Interview location: Asaba, Delta State, Nigeria
Transcribed by: Sarah Dockray
Transcription date: June 27, 2010 to July 6, 2010
Audit Edited by: Jenica Ibarra
Audit Edit date: July 16, 2010 to July 20, 2010
Final Edit by: Michelle Joy
Final Edit date: August 18, 2010

[Transcriber's note: Barrister Emeka Arinze will be translating between English and Igbo for Elizabeth Bird and Felix Ogosi. Dr. Ify Uraih also assists with translating.]

S. Elizabeth Bird: Okay, this is Sunday, December 13 [2009]. This is Elizabeth Bird. We are in Asaba, Delta State, Nigeria, and I am interviewing Felix Chukwulozie Ogosi. Also in the room is Fraser Ottanelli, University of South Florida, and if you could introduce yourself—

Dr. Ify Uraih: Dr. Ify Uraih.

Barrister Emeka Arinze: I'm Barrister Emeka Arinze.

EB: Thank you, and, uh—Barrister Arinze is here to assist with translation. All right, we just wanted to start by—if you could talk a little bit about your life in Asaba before the war, before everything happened. Who was in your family, what did they do, what was your father's occupation, that kind of thing.

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

Felix Chukwulozie Ogosi: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: I was attending a school at Enugu during the war. So during that war, I have to return back to Asaba with— (Speaking in Igbo).

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: I have to return back to Asaba with my brother's property.

Fraser Ottanelli: Could you ask him how many people were in his family and to describe their ages?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay. In my family, we are seven male and four female, and my—both parents were alive during that period.

FO: So, he was a young man when these events took place. So, could you ask him what his recollection of the events, of the days leading up to October 6 [1967] or October 7 [1967], what his recollection of those days are?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo) —on the seventh of October, seventh of October 1967 (Speaking in Igbo).

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay. During this period in question, that's the seventh October 1957—sixty-seven [1967]—I recollect that the federal troops had entered—trying to come into Asaba by shelling. So they were sending shell, you know, shelling Asaba. Go ahead.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: As these shells—you know, these bombs—had just been moved into Asaba, that fully into Asaba, people were running, helter-skelter, in different direction.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: People were looking for their children, you know, trying to find out where they are and trying to take them back to their homes.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Everybody run into the home and they all started locking down. Go ahead.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: As we all entered our homes, various homes, and the doors locked, we later saw federal troops. You know, at that period we had the Biafrans and the Nigerians fight, so the Nigerians were called federal troops. So the federal troops had already entered Asaba and they were shooting in different direction.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: And, at that period, we realized that one of our sisters was not at home, and my father instructed that I should go and look out for him—for her.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: When my parents sent me to go and look for my sister, we go out and we couldn't find her. So on our way back—somewhere near where?

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Near the Catholic church, we met corpses on the road, littered (inaudible).

FO: What day was this?

EA: Hmm?

FO: What day?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay, this was the very first time the federal troops entered Asaba, but he can't remember the actual date.

FO: This is helpful, though.

EB: Before the parade and the killing?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So, what he is narrating now are events that happened before the seventh.

FO: Can you remember if it was the day before the parade, or the same day of the parade?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: Before the main massacre.

EA: A day before, or a few days before?

FCO: A day, a day before massacre.

EA: Okay, a day before the event, the, you know, killing.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So at the time my father sent me to look for my sister and we couldn't find her where we were asked to go, on my way I find those corpses, and I had to get home, and then I told my father that I couldn't find my sister.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Now I want to go straight to the date of the event, which is seventh October 1967.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Now, on the date of this event, the head of the family—you know, Asaba has various families. The heads of each family sent a message that they should—all males should come out to welcome the federal troops, to welcome them.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So, this led to a fanfare. They all came out with their regalia, well-dressed, and then dancing, as instructed, to welcome the federal troops.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: At this juncture, when they all came out, they were instructed to assemble at a particular place. And that place they were asked to come is called—a village in Asaba called Ogbeosowa.

FCO: Ogbeosowa.

EA: Mm-hm, a village in Asaba called Ogbeosowa. They were all asked to assemble there. And all of them were coming from different directions, marching towards that particular destination.

EB: Does he have any idea or estimation of how many people were there?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: Nearly the whole Asaba.

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: At that time—at that point in time, I observed as they were dancing, people were dancing, I saw the soldiers, you know, setting their guns, their machine guns.

FCO: Machine gun.

EA: Just setting them up.

FO: Does he remember how many they were setting up?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: There were so many.

FCO: There were many.

FO: And they would be around this square?

FCO: Uh-huh, just surrounding the people. (Speaking in Igbo)

EB: People were dancing in the square?

FCO: Uh-huh.

EA: So in the square they were all dancing.

FCO: All dancing.

EA: All dancing in the square.

FCO: Just coming in.

EA: Near where they were setting their machine guns—

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: When they all came out, I was among them that came out, and I was observing. They were dancing, but I wasn't part of those who were dancing. So I was just standing and watching, because I was a little smaller then, but I can remember all the events.

FO: Were those dancing—could they also see the machine guns being set up?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: They saw them, but somehow they couldn't have known their motive, 'cause they were all setting the machine guns up. They couldn't have known their motive. Like he saw, so also others saw.

EB: What did he think at that time? What did he think was going to happen?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: When I saw the machine gun being set up, I started having a feeling that there might be a problem. I was having a feeling that there might be a problem, but that feeling is not something that I could really define now. But I have that feeling that something may happen.

FO: That they were going to—

EA: Yes, mm-hm.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Both male and female were all dancing. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: As they were dancing, at the point they asked everybody to stop, then they now selected—in fact, they asked all the women [to go to] one side, and they now move the men [to] one side. They further divided them into sections: male, female.

FO: Could you ask him how the people responded when they were being asked to—

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay. At the time they separated them, they—all of them were still dancing while they were being separated. So perhaps they felt it is one of the, you know, processes of welcoming them: women this way, men this way. And they were all in joyful mode, all dancing, without any premonition of any event about to occur.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: The highest, uh—

EA: Seventy?

FCO: Uh-huh, seventy, eighty, sixty, forty.

EA: Now, amongst those males dancing, after separation, there are ages ranging from eighty, seventy, sixty, forty, down the ladder. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Good. Now, there were male children who were there, but the male children were separated to join the women.

EB: So, what was the youngest?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: At least, uh, something, twelve years, thirteen.

EA: Between twelve and thirteen.

FO: And—I'm sorry, but he didn't witness any acts of violence before—up to this point?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: There was no act of violence at the time they were dancing.

FCO: Dancing.

EA: And even after they were separated, they were still dancing, but the males were dancing separately, females dancing separately. For the males, the ages—like I said before: eighty, seventy, sixty, forty. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay. Now, after—as they were dancing, at that point in time, they now stopped the dance. All the women—they now surrounded the men and started firing, killing everybody that was in that particular circle. They were all together, and they started firing indiscriminately.

FO: And the women had been—

EA: The women had been separated, so the women—immediately they started firing, and the women started crying and shouting.

FO: The women could see them?

EA: Yes. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: Mm-hm.

EA: And the women watched as these people were being killed. It happened in their presence. Then, they started crying. There was pandemonium, and they started running from different directions, shouting. Then, at that time when this was taking place, I immediately—when I saw the killing going on, I then sneaked away and ran to my village.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: While I was running to my village, I was shouting. As I was going, I was shouting at Asaba, “Everybody should go get back—there are people are being killed where they’re dancing, people are being killed where they’re dancing. Everybody, don’t come out. Go back to your home. Go back to your home.” And at that period in time, people were getting ready. I saw people coming out to go. They were going, while I was now asking them to go back. This is what is happening—this is the situation. People are being killed at the area where they’re dancing.

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: This thing happened at a village called Ogbeosowa—

FCO: Ogbeosowa.

EA: —in Asaba.

FCO: In Asaba. (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So when I got—when I eventually arrived to my village, on the way I was telling those who were going, and they were running back. I got to the village and informed my father, and my father immediately sent the information out that everybody should find a way to hide themselves. So they all started running to different places.

FO: How did people—when he was running to his village telling them that this was happening and people were coming out, how did they react? Did they believe him? Did they—

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Immediately I inform them. They all run back.

FCO: Run back.

EA: Immediately. Instantly. They run back.

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So the news spread that Asaba people are being killed by the same federal troops that were being welcomed. They are now killing the people who came to welcome them. So they all started running back.

EB: How far is it from where the killing happened to his village?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: It is about 200 meters.

EB: What was the name of his village?

EA: The village?

EB: What was the name of his village, yes.

EA: Ogbeagueze.

EB: Could you spell that?

EA: Ogbeagueze. I can write it for you. Ogbeagueze is the name of his village, which is about 250 meters.

EB: Oh, so not far.

EA: No, not at all. Asaba is not far. In those days, the town is very small. Never mind that it is expanded now. Very small village at that time.

EB: Can you talk about, then, what happened later? Did he go back? Did he hear more? What happened after?

EA: Okay. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: When I alerted everyone and my father instructed that everybody should leave, we all then ran into the bush. We ran to the bush where we have our farms, the bush where we have farms. We ran to the place. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo) Eighty.

EA: At this point in time, my father was eighty years. Eighty years. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Anyway, during this period my father didn't attend that particular reception. He was at home. For some reasons known to him, he couldn't attend. He was at home. Now, give your father's reaction. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: When I found my father and my father asked all of us to leave, he remained at home. He was then eighty years, and he had his double barrel gun. I said he should leave, that nothing would happen to happen to him, that if they come, he is going to respond with his double barrel gun anyway. (laughs) So they all run to the bush while the father remained at home. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: My father died a natural death.

FCO: Natural death. (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: He died in 1977. Natural death.

EB: How long did they stay in the bush?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo) —maybe six to seven months before the Biafran— (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Anyway, inside the bush at our farm, we were there for about seven months.

EB: The whole family?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: The entire family, except their father. Including your mother?

FCO: Yes.

EA: Yes, including their mother.

FO: You mentioned something about Biafra?

EA: Yes, that at the time they were in the bush, the Biafran soldiers eventually saw them there, met them in the bush. But nothing happened to them.

EB: What was his father's occupation, profession?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo) Nigerian Railway.

EA: My father was a civil servant, but at that point and time, was already retired.

EB: So he didn't see what happened to the people who were killed—the bodies or anything—

EA: (Speaking in Igbo) That's his father? Or himself?

FO: (inaudible)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: As they were shooting, I saw people falling down. They were all falling down, and I realized they were being killed. I saw it and I have to—that was when I started my running backward to go. A lot of those had not yet been there, and getting ready to come there, so that they had to have to be there.

EB: Did he lose any family members or friends?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Actually, Ogbeagueze is a little bit far from the scene of this event. While the event was happening, they were preparing. But those who were most hit are those who were within the neighborhood where the event took place: they had already gotten there earlier, while those who live quite a little bit far from the scene were getting ready to come. So I—it was because I ran to the place that my brothers, who ought have been there, getting ready to go there, and some of them were already on their way. When they heard me shouting, they all ran back. And when I was shouting, others were equally shouting. So the news starting spreading, so they all started running back. That was why I couldn't lose—I didn't lose any of my own immediate brothers. But at least I lost most of my brothers who are—you know, Asaba is close-knit, so his brothers' brothers' brothers, you know?

EB: So he saved—he saved their lives.

EA: Yeah. He saved the lives of his immediate family. But other extended families, he lost his members who are from extended families.

EB: Could he talk a little bit about the—what the effect on the community of this—of what happened? How did it change Asaba, to have something like this happen?

EA: You know, at that time when we were looking—at that time?

EB: Uh-huh.

FO: Yeah.

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: In fact, my people were dispirited, they were downcast, and they lost hope. They were despaired and they were hopeless. Confused—completely confused and embarrassed, because they had never seen anything like that before. They were confused, and the entire village was like a ghost town. People were now mourning.

EB: This morning, Mr. Uraih told us about another killing that took place in March of 1968, when people came to—troops came back and killed people—took people to Saint Patrick's College, but also killed a lot of people. Those who remained in the town were killed. Does he have—does he recall this or was he—

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay. You'll recall that I earlier said that we were asked to evacuate to the farms.

EB: Uh-huh.

EA: We lived there for about seven months. This event happened in October. Then, eventually, we all returned back home, believing that everything was calm and it was quiet. Later on, we are all again, in another guise, asked to move to Saint Patrick's College. Saint Patrick's College is (inaudible) college within the town, not too far from his village. We all went there, again, and when we got there, again—

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So when we are all asked to move to SPC, we all went there. You will recall also, at that time, point in time, Asaba, we did not have these corrugated roofing sheets. We have thatched—most of the houses were thatch roofed, you know, houses. You know, thatched roofs. So, as we got to the SPC, we were all there, only to see smoke everywhere as we look back. The whole town was in smoke everywhere, giving the impression that the town was now under fire. There were burnt—houses were being burned by the same military, federal troops. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So immediately, we saw the smoke while we are at Saint Patrick's. We saw smoke everywhere. We all ran back to our various villages. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So at the time we got home, we got—I observed that my own father's house was already burned to ashes, except the kitchen. It was unaffected. That was where we temporarily relocated.

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Okay. At that point in time, my father was very old—about eighty years—could not move. So he was there when his house was being burned. There was nothing he could

do—could have done in the circumstance. But because the kitchen was saved, all of them had to move into the kitchen.

EB: Did people die in the town while—

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So when we came back, we saw corpses littered everywhere, killed by these federal troops. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Even women were included. I saw women corpses and male corpses. At this point in time, the killing was indiscriminate.

FO: Men and women?

EA: Men and women. Whoever they found available, were then killed—

EB: Whoever remained in the town.

EA: Who had remained in the town.

FO: Do you have any questions based on—

EA: You know, as we were going, I was asking some questions— (laughs)

FO: Yeah, that's—

EA: So I was speaking about some areas that should be relevant to the issue.

FO: But you don't have any specific questions based on—?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So when we came back, the corpses we found, we started burying them. Those corpses— (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: At the time that we came back from the bush where we ran to, we were then informed that those corpses were buried using the Caterpillar. It was a mass grave. The soldiers dug 'cause they were all smelling, so they have to, you know, bury all of them together.

FO: This is the killing on the seventh.

EA: On the seventh. Then, the one that happened—the second one that happened, they met—they were littered everywhere, then they have to start burying them themselves.

FO: I have one question about October 7. He saw the crowd before the machine guns opened up. Can he estimate—it's an estimate—how many men he saw in the crowd that were being machine gunned?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: From my estimate of those I saw that fell, not the total of those that were killed—because I didn't see all that were killed. I saw the ones that were being shot where they were falling down. It can't be less than seventy.

FO: Those would be the ones who were closer to him?

EA: Yes.

FO: That he could see?

EA: Yes, that he could see, because he was not there when they eventually killed everybody.

FO: He started running.

EA: He had to run.

FO: Okay.

EA: But from what he observed, those who were falling were more than that number.

FO: But the total number of people standing in the square was—

EA: Now, the total number, according to him, is that there are so many.

FO: Right.

EA: It was virtually half of the village that had already gone there, so it was like a public field.

FO: Uh-huh.

EA: If you could see what you find in public field—just like that.

EB: When he came back—has he lived in Asaba ever since?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So when—after the second incident, we have to now move back to the bush. From there, we have to relocate to a neighboring village called Oko. (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: From there, from that Oko, we now move into Biafra proper.

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So in Biafra, a village called (inaudible). That was where we stayed until the war ended in 1970.

EB: And then they came back to Asaba—

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Then we returned back about 1970. We returned back to Asaba, 1970.

EB: Has he been here always since then?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: We arrived—we returned to Asaba in seventy [1970] and ever since, I have lived in this town till date.

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: So I schooled in Asaba and the neighboring town, which is about two, four, five kilometers away from Asaba, which is Onitsha.

EB: Onitsha.

FO: Onitsha. (to EB) Do you have a question about memorializing—

EB: Oh, yeah. Uh, could you ask him if he—what do you think should happen now about the memory of what happened? What would he like to see happen?

FO: How should—

EB: How should it be memorialized?

FO: Well, should the event be memorialized?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (laughs) (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: Anyway, he is saying that, you know, Asaba people are very spiritual people, and that in addition to prayers that they usually do every year, which they want to continue, they will want a monument to be erected in the memory of these people, and they will want it equally celebrated all over the world as an annual history of the Asaba people. And secondly, the grave where these people died—the grave—something should be done there to immortalize all of them, so that that place could be a resource center where people all over the world can come and say, “Oh, this is where those people, you know, lie resting in peace.” That’s exactly what they want.

FO: Thank you. Thank you very much.

EB: Is there anything else you would like to say?

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

IU: Asaba.

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: (Speaking in Igbo)

FCO: (Speaking in Igbo)

EA: He was trying to explain one or two things, perhaps, some of the event that took place that he was told. Along the road, very close to where these people died, they were killed and buried, some were killed and they were asked to dig before they were shot dead. So you would dig, another person will cover, that person will dig his own, and will cover. That was how some of them were equally killed. Unfortunately, in that same place, there is a house that has been erected there. That is what he was trying to explain. Other than that, I don't think he has—

FO: It's an account that's been—yeah. We heard. Is there anything he wants to ask, and if there's anything he wants to—? Okay. Well, thank you very much.

EA: Okay.

FO: Thank you.

EB: Thank you. We appreciate your help.

End of interview