

### Nigeria Air Force Recruitment Past Question Paper

This is a compelling story about my experience in my country's civil war. Each time I revisit that time capsule, it brings back my memory of the events that took place during the war. It was the most miserable moment of my life when my city was overrun by the invading soldiers.In view of this, my family had to evacuate my city to a neighboring town about thirty miles away. My father did not stay to welcome the invading soldiers because he sat high in the socio-economic standard i

Les questions de sécurité et de criminalité sont devenues de nouveaux objets d'études en Afrique, essentiellement en raison de la multiplication récente des formes de criminalité urbaine ou organisée et de la privatisation avancée de grandes portions d'espaces urbains, phénomènes que l'on pouvait croire limités aux Amériques. L'endémicité de la crise économique, l'accroissement de la pauvreté, la criminalisation de l'État et la faillite des polices tropicales ont considérablement accru les sentiments d'insécurité et accéléré le développement d'agences privées qui prennent le relais d'États incapables d'assumer le contrôle du corps social. Les auteurs de ce livre interrogent l'efficacité des fonctions régaliennes de l'État (sécurité, police, justice) et leur éventuelle dévolution à des organismes privés (associations, groupes d'autodéfense, milices) ; ils rendent compte d'un groupe et de sa catégorisation (criminels, délinquants) et proposent un nouveau regard sur une certaine gestion urbaine de l'insécurité (ségrégation). Alors que de nombreuses études se sont naturellement focalisées sur les vingt dernières années, la quasi-absence d'études historiques sur la sécurité et la criminalité laisserait supposer que ces phénomènes sont nouveaux en Afrique. L'une des priorités de ce livre est de reconsidérer ces questions en proposant une approche pluridisciplinaire (histoire, science politique, géographie, sociologie, littérature). De nombreuses études empiriques témoignent de la variété des trajectoires criminelles, des rôles successifs des polices coloniales et postcoloniales, de la multiplicité des agences de sécurité privée et des formes ségrégatives d'organisation de l'espace urbain en Afrique de l'Ouest. En raison de la taille et du nombre de ses villes et de l'épaisseur historique de la criminalité urbaine, le Nigeria tient une place singulière dans ce livre. Premier pays de la région à entrer dans l'ère du crime organisé, le Nigeria constitue aujourd'hui une base essentielle des réseaux criminels transnationaux à l'échelle mondiale.

This book shows that the security, economic, political, and social problems challenging national security, democracy, and good governance currently in Nigeria would get better or worse, depending on what happens to the seventy-one percent (71%) of Nigeria's population still living below poverty line. This is in spite of the billions of petrodollars that Nigeria garnered as revenue over the past few decades. It reveals that one does not need to be a "political prophet" to predict that if these challenges are not successfully addressed through good governance and inclusive growth, this country will witness the worst civil disobedience, violence, revolts, militancy, breakdown of law and order, more kidnappings, and more of the citizens trying to "check out" of the country to other parts of the world in future. It concludes, however, that under such intense pressures, the Government of Nigeria, even if it is simply for its self-preservation, will be forced by the objective conditions to move against the interests of the dominant groups and classes in Nigeria. These are the ones who have, for long, captured and hijacked state power and the resources of the country for their exclusive use.

The Military and Operations against Boko Haram, 2011–2017

Non-Arab Africa

The Refugee

Occupy Nigeria, Boko Haram and MEND

The Jet Provost

Summary of World Broadcasts

A lavishly illustrated look at the famous Jet Provost aircraft. the RAF's first ab initio jet trainer.

Volume 1 on public law provides an introduction to the Nigerian legal system. The various chapters deal with: introduction and sources of law; jurisprudence and Nigerian perspectives; African customary law; Islamic law; comparative constitutionalism and Nigerian perspectives; citizenship, immigration and administrative law; judicial system and legal profession; criminal law, evidence and civil procedure; statutory marriage and divorce laws; customary marriage and divorce; marriage a Nigeria with emphasis on Islamic law. Volume 2 has 25 chapters on private law that includes security of the environment and environmental law, land and property administration, commercial business and trade laws, communication, media and press laws, transportation and carrier laws, law enforcement, armed forces and military laws, investments, and intellectual property.

This book offers a detailed examination of the counter-insurgency operations undertaken by the Nigerian military against Boko Haram between 2011 and 2017. Based on extensive fieldwork conducted with military units in Nigeria, Counter-Insurgency in Nigeria has two main aims. First, it seeks to provide an understanding of the Nigerian military's internal role – a role that today, as a result of internal threats, pivots towards counter-insurgency. The book illustrates how organizational understanding the Nigerian military and its attitudes and actions against the threat of civil disobedience, today and in the past. The second aim of the book is to examine the Nigerian military campaign against Boko Haram insurgents – specifically, plans and operations between June 2011 and April 2017. Within this second theme, emphasis is placed on the idea of battlefield innovation and the reorganization within the Nigerian military since 2013, as the Nigerian Army and Air Force

the technicalities of COIN operations by the Army against Boko Haram, and this book aims to disperse that veil of secrecy. Furthermore, the work's analysis of the air force's role in counter-insurgency is unprecedented within the literature on military warfare in Nigeria. This book will be of great interest to students of military studies, counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism, African politics and security studies in general.

State, Politics and Public Policy in Nigeria, Vol. Two

TOPICAL ISSUES IN NIGERIA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Gender Politics and Governance in Africa

Air Force Recruitment Test [Group 'X'(Technical) Trade]

Nigeria since independence : the first twenty-five years. 6. The civil war years

Kleptocracy By: Alex Eke Government corruption isn't new, but it isn't always openly discussed at length. Join author Alex Eke as he explores the immoral practices found on the African continent. Supported by facts, read about the atrocities inflicted on these countries. An in-depth analysis, Kleptocracy: African Style offers a detailed description of the wrong-doings of African government officials and a look at the future. Good governance is an index of human development. What constitutes good governance is holistic and gender issues are key components in the formation and practice of governance. In pre-colonial Africa, governance is inclusive of men and women. In the pre-colonial era, it could be argued that women had spheres of power and powerlessness. In most post-colonial societies of Africa, it is a rarity to accord women positions in government. Yet, the United Nations Conferences held in Copenhagen (1980), Nairobi (1985), Beijing (1995) and New York (2000) all resolutions to change inequalities and vulnerabilities women encounter in public and private spaces. What are the issues to understand in the inclusion or exclusion of women in governance of African states and societies? This book explicates the experiential issues in gender, politics and governance. The 'known' are the stereotypes accorded to women as weak and unfit to take strategic roles in public life. Scholars across disciplines have debunked this perception. The known constantly linger in perpetuity because the development plans of African states fail to understand what it takes to have women empowered in all ramifications.

Nigerians love to debate. Even under colonial rule, the authorities realised that Nigerians could not be repressed and that they always expressed their views on political issues of development. The topical issues that have driven Nigeria's political economy include Constitution and Constitutionalism, Democracy, the National Question, Civil-Military Relations, Federalism, State and Nation-Building, Local Governance, Leadership, the Role of Traditional Rulers, the Economy and Religion. This volume is a selection of some of Professor Elaigwu's contributions to these debates. In it, Elaigwu, a leading Nigerian political scientist, argues that the challenges facing the country are not unsurmountable and that Nigerians must take the destiny of their country in their hands and look inwards to deal with the country's weaknesses while strengthening her capacity and resolve to become an industrialised and powerful country within a limited space of time.

Nigeria ... Official Handbook

The Village and Its Discontents

30 Years of Statehood

Parliamentary Debates, Official Report

Meaning and Criticism in Late Modernity

Issues and Options for Policy

***A fearless act of journalism in 1960s Nigeria and the true story behind the international bestselling novel The Dogs of War. The Nigerian civil war of the late 1960s was one of the first occasions when Western consciences were awakened and deeply affronted by the level of suffering and the scale of atrocity being played out in the African continent. This was thanks not just to advances in communication technology but to the courage and journalistic skills of foreign correspondents like Frederick Forsyth, who had already earned an enviable reputation for tenacity and accuracy working for Reuters and the BBC. In The Biafra Story, Forsyth reveals the depth of the British Government's active involvement in the conflict—information which many in power would have preferred to remain secret. General Gowon's genocide of the Biafran people was facilitated by a ready supply of British arms and advice. Still tragically relevant in its depiction of global affairs, this powerful book also launched Frederick Forsyth to literary stardom by providing him with the background material for The Dogs of War. The dramatic events and shocking political exposures, all delivered with Forsyth's bold and perceptive style, makes The Biafra Story a compelling lesson in courage.***

***A Biafran Soldiers Survival from the Jaws of Death: Nigeria-Biafran Civil War is a reflection of a personal experience in the battlefield and an insight about certain activities in some war theaters. Attempt was made to illustrate how Nigeria waged a war of genocide against Eastern Nigeria especially the Igbo (Biafrans). This book went further to show that the nonchalant attitude of many African countries toward the Nigeria-Biafra conflict later metamorphosed in various conflicts in many parts of Africa. The growth of Africa has been retarded by similar wars in Angola, Congo, Mozambique, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Chad, Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Rwanda. One of the objectives of this book is to lay the facts and was neither intended to evoke sentiments nor to cast aspersion on any group or individuals. It is better to learn from our past mistakes for the future progress and unity of Nigeria. Although the war has ended, some of the factors that contributed to the causes of the civil war are still there. In order to keep Nigeria as one indivisible entity, there should be concrete efforts to protect human rights of all Nigerians are fully protected.***

***Be Afra. Be a frater. Be a brother. Be our brother's keeper. 'Love the Brotherhood' was the message of Beloved Afra, for which he was crucified 500,000 years ago on a continent named after him - AFRICA. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy, science and religion. Life is not a happenstance. The Berlin Act 1885, the Biafran War 1967-1970, June 12, 1993, Sep 11, 2001; the election of Barack Obama as the 44th President of the USA or any other event in life is not a happenstance. This is demonstrated in Be Afra Volumes 1 & 2, using numerical analysis and cosmic clock charting. The Cosmic Law operates throughout the universe, seen and unseen. Be Afra discusses the origin of man, the root races with particular emphasis on the fourth root race, the progenitor of the black race; the law of karma, reincarnation, free will and other aspects of the cosmic law.***

***Each root race has a divine purpose and from the beginning was endowed with divine love, wisdom and power to fulfill that purpose. Each had the knowledge of the cosmic law. Be Afra draws on sacred writings, If, Yrb legends and deep analysis of Yrb language to demonstrate that the black race had knowledge of the Everlasting Gospel, the Teaching that should keep mankind free from ignorance or defiance of the Law. Ignorance of that Law is no excuse. We are who we are and where we are, by series of decisions we took, at the Y-junctions of life. Beloved Great Divine Director, Manu of the seventh (the incoming) root race said: "Perhaps we have been a bit timid ourselves, or should I say conservative and dignified, in not employing more spectacular methods to acquaint mankind with the wonderful product which we have to offer. After all, blessed ones, we are marketing divine freedom to the earth and conveying it to individuals every day, yet we are seldom seen or heard in the marketplace of life. Perhaps the 'shouting from the housetops' through the multitudes of antennas reaching out into the ethers shall one day convey a greater measure of heaven's law to the earth. We shall see." (Pearls of Wisdom Vol. 8 &No. 21 dated May 23, 1965)***

Nigeria's Military Coup Culture (1966-1976)

Nigeria, a Country Study

Nigeria Newsletter

African Style

***The Politics of Post-War Demobilisation and Reintegration in Nigeria***

***Nigeria Since Independence: The civil war years***

***The Routledge Handbook of African Law provides a comprehensive, critical overview of the contemporary legal terrain in Africa. The international team of expert contributors adopt an analytical and comparative approach so that readers can see the nexus between different jurisdictions and different legal traditions across the continent. The volume is divided into five parts covering: Legal Pluralism and African Legal Systems The State, Institutions, Constitutionalism, and Democratic Governance Economic Development, Technology, Trade, and Investment Human Rights, Gender-Based Violence, and Access to Justice International Law, Institutions, and International Criminal Law Providing important insights into both the specific contexts of African legal systems and the ways in which these legal traditions intersect with the wider world, this handbook will be an essential resource for academics, researchers, lawyers, and graduate and undergraduate students studying this ever-evolving field.***

***With an increasing international interest in post civil war demobilisation and reintegration, especially in Africa, Ojeleye presents a well timed body of knowledge on the Nigerian civil war. Moreover, this book provides an in-depth study of the modalities and processes of the demobilisation and reintegration exercises carried out at the end of the Nigerian civil war and assesses their implications for national politics in the West African nation. The author identifies the political, socio-economic and cultural background to the Nigerian civil war and discusses the central theme of demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) in Nigeria against the backdrop of the policy of the country's post war reconstruction, reconciliation and rehabilitation exercise (the 3Rs). Though the central theme is Nigeria, it compares the demobilisation and reintegration exercise in Nigeria with other attempts in Sub Sahara Africa by highlighting the important deviations and drawing some conclusions on the Nigerian experience. It also touches on issues relating to international involvement and intervention in civil wars and the roles of the African Union, the Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations.***

***"An insider traces the details of hope and ambition gone wrong in the Giant of Africa, Nigeria, Africa's most populous country. When it gained independence from Britain in 1960, hopes were high that, with mineral wealth and over 140 million people, the most educated workforce in Africa, Nigeria would become Africa s first superpower and a stabilizing democratic influence in the region. However, these lofty hopes were soon dashed and the country lumbered from crisis to crisis, with the democratic government eventually being overthrown in a violent military coup in January 1966. From 1966 until 1999, the army held onto power almost uninterrupted under a succession of increasingly authoritarian military governments and army coups. Military coups and military rule (which began as an emergency aberration) became a seemingly permanent feature of Nigerian politics. The author names names, and explores how British influence aggravated indigenous rivalries. He shows how various factions in the military were able to hold onto power and resist civil and international pressure for democratic governance by exploiting the country's oil wealth and ethnic divisions to its advantage."--Publisher's description.***

***Be Afra***

***Nigeria and the Nation-State***

***A Biafran Soldier’S Survival from the Jaws of Death***

***Nigerian – Biafran Civil War***

***Combat Zulu***

***Security, crime and segregation in West African cities since the 19th century***

Almost half a century has passed since the Nigerian Civil War ended. But memories die hard, because a million or more people perished in that interecine struggle, the majority women and children, who were starved to death. Biafra's war was modern Africa's first extended conflict. It lasted almost three years and was based largely on ethnic, by inference, tribal grounds. It involved, on the one side, a largely Christian or animist southeastern quadrant of Nigeria which called itself Biafra, pitted militarily against the country's north. These divisions – almost always brutal – persist. Not a week goes by without reports coming in of Christian communities or individuals persecuted by Islamic zealots. It was also a conflict that saw significant Cold War involvement: the Soviets (and Britain) siding and supplying Federal Nigeria with weapons, aircraft and expertise and several Western states – Portugal, South Africa and France especially – providing clandestine help to the rebel state. For that reason alone, this book is an important contribution to world history which are no better today than they were then. Biafra was the first of a series of religious wars that threaten to engulf much of Africa. Similar conflicts have recently taken place in the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Southern Sudan, the Central African Republic, Senegal (Cassamance), both Congo Republics and elsewhere. As the war progressed, Biafra also attracted mercenary involvement, many of whom arriving from the Congo which had already seen much turmoil. Western pilots were hired by Lagos and they flew the first 1000 hours of the Biafran war. Al Venter spent time covering this struggle. He left the rebel enclave in December 1969, only weeks before it ended and claims the distinction of being the only foreign correspondent to have been rocketed by both sides: first by Biafra's tiny Swedish-built Minicon fighter planes while he was on a ship lying at anchor in Warri harbour and thereafter, by MIG jets flown by mercenaries. Among his colleagues inside the beleaguered territory were the celebrated Italian photographer Romano Cagnoni and the British journalist John Holt. Venter resigned because of the partisan, pro-Nigerian stance taken by Whitehall. He briefly shared quarters with French photographer Giles Caron who was later killed in Cambodia. Prior to that Venter had been working for John Holt in Lagos. It is interesting that his office at the time was at Keja International Airport (Murtala Muhammed today) where the second Nigerian army mutiny was plotted and from where it was launched. From this perspective he had a proverbial 'ringside seat' of the tribal divisions that took numerous photos while on this West African assignment, both in Nigeria while he was based there and later in Biafra itself. Others come from various sources, including some of the same mercenary pilots who originally targeted him from the air.

Nigeria, despite being the African country of greatest strategic importance to the United States, remains poorly understood. Leading expert John Campbell explains why Nigeria, projected to have the world's third-highest population by 2050, is so important to understand in a world of jihadi extremism, corruption, oil conflict, and communal violence.

The performance of Nigeria has recently been vehemently criticized as not commensurate with her human and material potentialities. The hope that Nigeria is, by destiny, the African Giant appears to be fading. Some analysts, seeing this, have blamed it on the character defects of the leadership in Nigeria. They argue that because the leaders are predatory and corrupt, they have preoccupied themselves with their interests, which are primitive accumulation and luxurious lifestyles. Meanwhile, the rest of the citizens are preoccupied with their own interests. The defects may indeed exist in some of Nigerian leaders. However, these are not the main reasons for their dismal performance regarding the welfare of the citizens. The main problem is that Nigerian leaders seem to have largely lost control over the state and its policies, which appear to have been captured by the dominant classes and groupsocial and international. Nigerias main problem is, therefore, a structural one. Nonetheless, the book concludesas the security, economic, political, and social crises intensifyNigerians will be forced by the objective conditions to move against the interests of these dominant classes and groups. It is only then that Nigeria can realistically be restored to the possibility of becoming an African Giant.

President and Power in Nigeria

Kano State

The Routledge Handbook of African Law

Assessing Fitness for Military Enlistment

The Making of an African Legend

Sub-Saharan African Report

***To borrow a hackneyed phrase, Nigeria has had a chequered political history before and since independence from British colonial rule on October 1, 1960. Two sets of actors - the civilian politicians and the military politicians - have been on the national political stage since January 15, 1966. General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida was one of them. In his eight years in power as president, or perhaps more correctly as military president, he affected the course of Nigeria's events, for better or for worse, in a way that few, if any, before him did. It is not possible to tell Nigeria's story without Babangida's part in it.The book is the story of IBB, the little orphan from Minna, Niger State and his meticulous rise to the top of his profession and the leadership of his country. Perhaps, more importantly, it is the story of Nigeria, its post-independence politics and power, told from the perspective of the actions and decisions of one of the main actors on the country's political stage. The events that shaped the Babangida era did not begin on August 27, 1985, the day he staged a palace coup against General Muhammadu Buhari. They began long before that. This book is the definitive story of the military, politics and power in Nigeria.***

***This book offers fresh insights on digital activism and cyberconflicts through a comparison of sociopolitical and ethnorreligious movements in Nigeria. Occupy Nigeria, Boko Haram and The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) highlight the digital and organizational aspects of conflict mobilization in contemporary Nigeria.***

***Public Relations practice, its approaches and methods have become widely and deeply entrenched in business, government and in many other complex organizations especially in the developed nations of the world. In same manner, its relevance and utility as tool of institutional promotion have equally come to be appreciated in the Armed Forces. The text therefore, within context of the evolution, growth and development of the broad discipline of Public Relations appropriately situates its practice in the military. It articulates and highlights in-depth, the many aspects to public relations practice in the armed Forces drawing examples extensively from especially the experiences of the United States and UK Armed Services. Divided into Four Parts, the book examines the role of the Military in society and traces the evolution of modern public Relations and its development in the military. Under 'Public Relations Principles, Approaches and Practice," it analyses the role and function of public relations in the interface of military and society, and further highlight the purpose of military public relations, its targets, strategies and tactics. It examines Public Relations practice in the Nigerian Military including public perception and management. Current and topical Issues in Public Relations and Communication such as 'Technology, the Military and Public Relations', 'Social Media, Public Relations and the Military', 'Security Threats, Crisis Management and the Role of Communications', and 'Challenges to Military Public Relations Practice' were analyzed. The book finally concludes with 'The Importance of Military Public Relations in a Democratic Society'. Given the perpetual need to constantly keep the military in the public eye', the book strongly posits that it is appropriate that public relations be properly positioned as the strategic machinery through which the military could seek to identify with the people and invariably, national interest in order for them to render accounts of their performances and seek informed public support as obtains in developed democracies. This book will be a useful source of reference to especially military public relations officers and indeed all military officers across the world. It further should bring forth better insight to the understanding by the civilian populace, communications professionals, and research scholars specializing in military public relations or public affairs operating in diverse regions of the world.***

Kleptocracy

Digital Activism and Cyberconflicts in Nigeria

Making of an African Giant

Counter-Insurgency in Nigeria

THE MILITARY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ? Issues, Strategies and Challenges

Oil, Politics and Violence

This book demonstrates that national security and good governance are opposite sides of the same coin. As good governance improves, national security also improves, in that challenge to national security become lesser and lesser in such a society. It concludes that for most of Africa, this is not happening fast enough. Thus, creating fertile grounds for their citizens, especially the youths, to resort to self-help measures, some of which include violence and militancy. These have further complicated the issues of national security, good governance and democracy in Africa. Praise for the Book This book is a must read for a world-class trained political scientist, who has served at various ministries and parastatals in Nigeria before retirement, has made stunning revelations. Lead Times Africa Magazine. Dr. Dan Mou, a vastly don and seasoned civil servant, (who) spent over two decades working in Nigerias Presidency, provides deep insights in this book, into the intractable security situation in Nigeria and Africa. He also x-rays economic policies, among other issues. Daily Trust. Having successfully designed and masterminded many valuable national schemes in the past in Nigeria, like the memoranda that led to the establishment of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission(EFCC), Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs, Amnesty Programme for the Niger Delta Region, to mention just a few. Dr. Dan Mou, in this book, has (proposed) permanent solutions it is no fallacy to say that no one else could have done it better. Dr. O. W. Bashorun, Provost, College of Education, Lagos, Nigeria.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) faces short-term and long-term challenges in selecting and recruiting an enlisted force to meet personnel requirements associated with diverse and changing missions. The DoD has established standards for aptitudes/abilities, medical conditions, and physical fitness to be used in selecting recruits who are most likely to succeed in their jobs and complete the first term of service (generally 36 months). In 1999, the Committee on the Youth Population and Military Recruitment was established by the National Research Council (NRC) in response to a request from the DoD. One focus of the committee's work was to examine trends in the youth population relative to the needs of the military and the standards used to screen applicants to meet these needs. When the committee began its work in 1999, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force had recently experienced recruiting shortfalls. By the early 2000s, all the Services were meeting their goals; however, in the first half of calendar year 2005, both the Army and the Marine Corps experienced recruiting difficulties and, in some months, shortfalls. When recruiting goals are not being met, scientific guidance is needed to inform policy decisions regarding the advisability of lowering standards and the impact of any change on training time and cost, job performance, attrition, and the health of the force. Assessing Fitness for Military Enlistment examines the current physical, medical, and mental health standards for military enlistment in light of (1) trends in the physical condition of the youth population; (2) medical advances for treating certain conditions, as well as knowledge of the typical course of chronic conditions as young people reach adulthood; (3) the role of basic training in physical conditioning; (4) the physical demands and working conditions of various jobs in today's military services; and (5) the measures that are used by the Services to characterize an individual's physical condition. The focus is on the enlistment of 18- to 24-year-olds and their first term of service.

The Village and Its Discontents: Meaning and Criticism in Late Modernity is a hopeful collection of essays about villages in Southeast Asia and across the world. The 'village' is an idea, a construct, and a way of organising society. Villages constitute the basic unit of analyses in the arts, humanities and the social sciences, and these issues are presented through the collection of essays featured in this book. The contributors hope to generate interest in studying villages, to understand the meanings that themselves to the concept of the village, and to gain greater insights into multidisciplinary knowledge and analyses in today's highly developed global society. Contents:AbstractPreface (Antonio L. Rappa)Foreword (Tommy Koh)Village Structure and Social Organisation (Antonio L. Rappa)The Village as a Domain in Language Policy (Lionel Wee)Kampong Lorong Buangkok: The Last Village in Singapore (Caitlin Pan) Politics and Social Transformation: The Ancient-Modern Village of Cambodia (Alvin Lim and Benny Widyo)An African Village in Perspective: Life on the Edge of the Boko Haram (Alvin Lim)Rice Phapsody: Food and Sexuality in the Singapore Village (Regina Lee)The Urbanisation of Rural Villages in China (Guan Chong, Ding Ding, and Yu Yinghui)From Muba to Changwat and the Structure of Thai Politics (Antonio L. Rappa)Pejabat Melayu and Adat Berkampung: Values, Rights and Responsibilities in a Kampong as Depicted in Malay Sayings (Lim Beng Soon)Contributors Readership: Undergraduate and graduate students in political science, sociology, cultural studies.

Biafra's War 1967-1970

Rethinking Diplomacy with the Postcolonial World

A Pilot Remembers the Air Force and the Biafran Air Attacks

Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts

National Security, Democracy, & Good Governance in Post-Military Rule Nigeria, Volume One

AF Press Clips

***The Biafran chief pilot breaks his silence to reveal all. Writing from the vantage position of being a part of the nucleus and foundation member of the Nigerian Air Force and later an active air combatant in the Nigeria-Biafra air war, Captain Okpe gives a robust and exciting account as well as some incredible perspectives of the political and military intrigues on both sides of the divide.***

***First published in 1982, Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.***

***Daily Report, Foreign Radio BroadcastsTHE MILITARY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ? Issues, Strategies and ChallengesAuthor House***

***The Life of Shehu Shagari***

***Ibrahim Babangida***

***Nigerian Defence and Security***

***A Tribal Conflict in Nigeria That Left a Million Dead***

***The Last Flight***

***The Nigerian Legal System***