

Nigeria Band 6:
Die Briefmarken

Von

Biafra
1967-1970



VERLAG RICHARD BOREK - BRAUNSCHWEIG

Biafra - Der Bürgerkrieg in Nigeria 1967-1970

Hptst. Enugu; VerwSitz Umuahia; Hauptstamm: Ibos (Igbos)

CHRONIK

- 1966 01 15 Militärputsch: BundesPremMin. & die PremMin. der West- & Nordregionen erschossen**
 05 24 Nig. zum Einheitsstaat erklärt; alle 81 Parteien & 20 Stammesorganisationen verboten
 30 Unruhen im Norden des Landes wg. vermeintl. Bevorzugung der Ibos in der neuen Reg.
 07 28 Rebellion der im Westen (Lagos usw.) stationierten Truppenteile
 08 01 Machtübernahme des bisherigen Stabschefs OTL J. Gowon (von Ojukwu nicht anerkannt)
 Rücknahme der Maßnahmen v. 24.5.; Ibo-Programme v.a. in NordNig.
 Okt. Neuerliche Unruhen zw. den Hausa & Ibos
- 1967 04 29 BundesReg verhängt Post- & Luftfahrtblockade über den Osten
 05 28 Gowon reaktiviert Regionalisierung (nunmehr 12 Bundesstaaten)
- 1967 05 30 Abspaltung der Ostregion unter OTL (später Gen.) Ojukwu zur „Republik Biafra“**
 07 06 Bundesstruppen greifen Ostregion bei Nsukka an (es folgen Bombenangriffe auch auf zivile Objekte)
- 1968 01 27 Biafra führt eigene Währung & PwZ ein; wird durch zahlr. afrikan. Staaten anerkannt
 1969 Ojukwu: „Kampf bis zum Sieg oder Untergang“ (O. flieht anschließend)
- 1970 01 15 Kapitulation Biafras vor den Bundesstruppen durch GenMaj. Effiong**

FAKTEN

- UK & UdSSR unterstützen BundesReg massiv
- Schätzungen gehen von bis zu 2 Mio. Opfern durch Krieg, Hunger, Krankheiten usw. aus
- Die Bundesreg Nig. & die internat. Gemeinschaft helfen schnell für den Wiederaufbau des Landes
- Letztlich war der (südliche) Bürgerkrieg ein wesentl. Element der Stärkung des Nordens und damit des Islam in Nigeria und seiner politischen Elite, die nunmehr nicht mehr in Lagos, sondern im (zentralen) Abuja sitzt!

Doc.Cs: FWA, Markov etc.



ORLWIDE IN A NUTSHELL

BOB LAMB • AP Columnist

BIAFRA

atus: Secessionist Republic in eastern Nigeria
Population: 14,000,000 (est 1967)
Area: Approx. 30,000 sq miles
Currency: 12 pence = 1 shilling, 20 shillings = 1 Biafran Pound



The British created Nigeria in 1914 by merging their possessions of Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria. The merger created Africa's most populous nation, with more than a hundred different ethnic groups. The Northern region was predominantly Muslim, dominated by the Hausas and Fulanis. The largely Christian South was divided into the Western and Eastern regions, dominated by the Yorubas and Igbos (or Ibos) respectively. The majority of the people lived in the North. The British hoped that western democratic institutions at the national level coupled with relatively autonomous local government would moderate regional differences.

The Igbos took advantage of the good education available from the missionary schools and became the shopkeepers and minor civil servants of Nigeria. Meanwhile the Igbo population was growing more than twice as fast as that of the North. Resentment of the Igbo's economic success rose. In 1945 anti-eastern riots in the northern town of Jos resulted in 300 Igbo deaths. The Northerners also felt their electoral majority threatened, especially after Nigeria's independence in 1960. In 1966, anti-Eastern riots in Kano sparked the massacre of an estimated 30,000 Igbos and 1.3 million fled the North. A conference of regional leaders in 1967 agreed to increased local autonomy. When Northern leaders abrogated the agreement, tensions heightened and on May 30, 1967, the Eastern region declared its independence as "The Republic of Biafra."

The North responded immediately with an economic blockade, which the British joined. All mail service to Biafra was suspended on June 5. Since Nigerian stamps were no longer available, Biafra introduced "Post Paid" hand stamps. In July, the Northern army attacked. The Biafrans counterattacked in the Midwest and their army came within 40 miles of Lagos. But they were pushed back and by 1968, Biafra was a land-locked enclave. The blockade took a heavy toll. An estimated two million Biafrans died, mostly from starvation and disease. The airport in Uli was kept open for external relief supplies until 1970. The Biafran leader died on January 11, 1970, just before the airport fell. The next day the Biafran forces surrendered.

On February 5, 1968 the first Biafran stamps were issued — a 3-value independence issue. When the Biafrans advanced to the West, a quantity of Nigerian stamps was captured. The government printer in Enugu overprinted thirteen values "sovereign Biafra." This set went on sale on April 1, 1968. Three more sets were released in 1968–69. The Biafran postal system operated surprisingly well under very difficult conditions. When a town fell, postal officials would often move to a different location, carrying their cancelling devices with them. International mail left Biafra on relief flights to Cameroun and the Ivory Coast. From 1968 to 1970, additional stamps were sold through philatelic channels in Europe, but were not available in Biafra itself. Biafra was reincorporated into Nigeria with its political power and financial resources greatly reduced.

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Independence Stamps (left to right): 1970 Save Biafra, 1969 Christmas Issue, 1968 Mexico Olympics



Stanley Gibbons 20



Biafra Scott 25

Nigeria

100-Jahres-Sammlung 1874-1974

mit Vor- & Mitläufergebieten

Band

① Lagos <1874-1906>

Mi 52/SG 63 Mk; 1906 zum Prot. Southn. Nig.

② Niger Coast Mi 38 / SG 74 Mk <1892-1899>

1892 British Protectorate Oil Rivers
1894 Niger Coast Protectorate
1899 aufgeteilt zu den Prot. Northn & Southn Nigeria

③ Northern Nigeria <1900-1912>

Mi 50 / SG 52 Mk

④ Southern Nigeria <1901-1912>

Mi/SG 56 Mk

⑤ Nigeria 309+14=323 Mk <1914-1974>

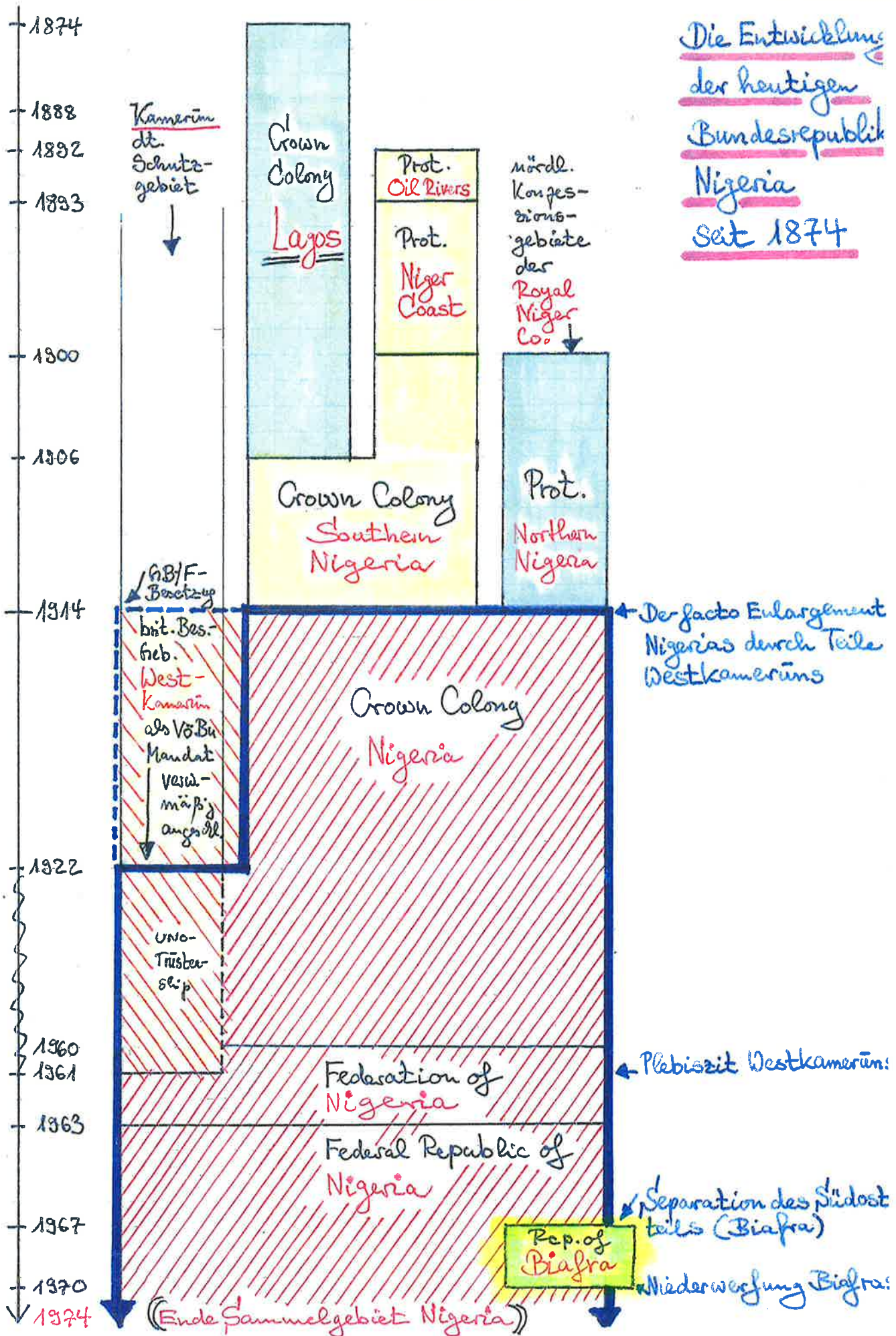
1914 Kronkolonie (aus Northern & Southern Nigeria)
1922 Anschluß Völkerbundsmandatsgebiet Westkamerun
1960 Unabhängige Föderation
1963 Bundesrepublik
1967 -1970 Abspaltung Biafras

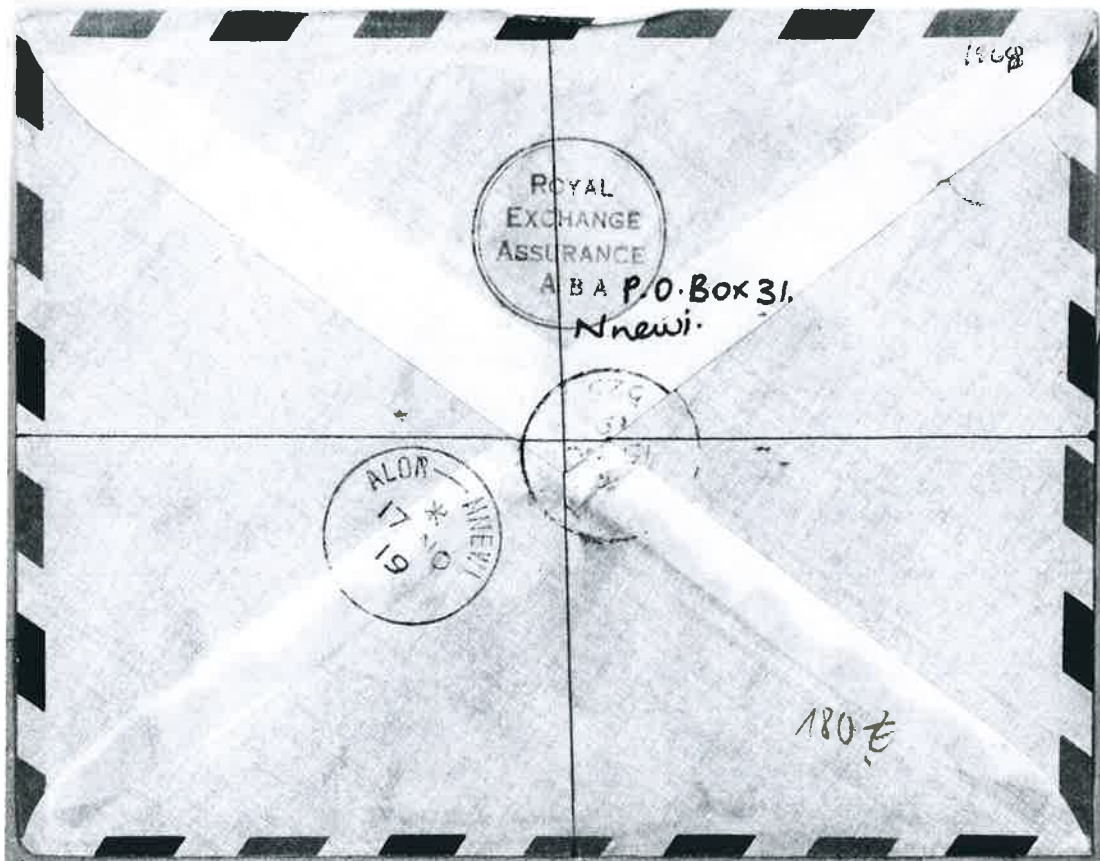
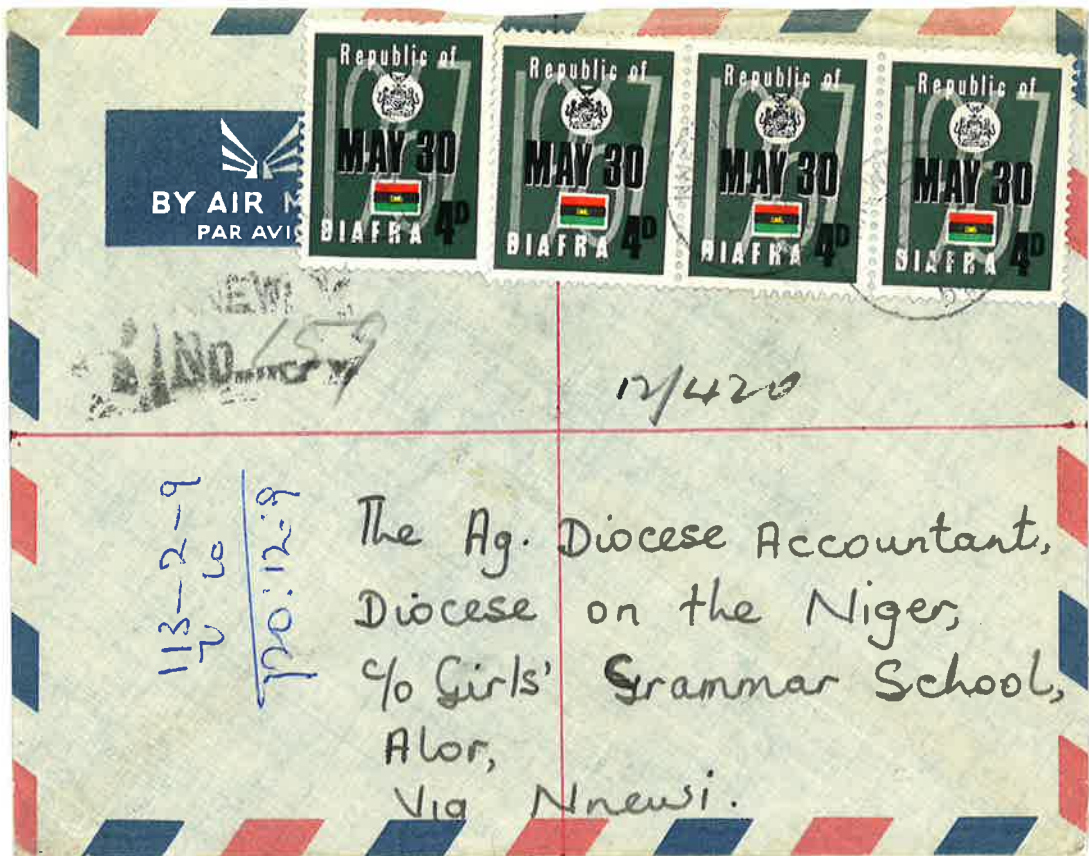
⑥ Biafra m.d. Hauptstadt Enugu, 54 Mk <1968-1970>

1967 30.5. Ausrufung der Unabhängigkeit
1970 13/15.1. Kapitulation Biafras

- < Start der Postwertzeichenausgaben
- > Ende der PwZ-Ausg. bzw. der -Gültigkeit dieses Völkerrechtssubjekts
-) Ausgaben des angegebenen Postverwaltung laufen weiter, aber vorliegende Sammlung endet hier

Die Entwicklung
der heutigen
Bundesrepublik
Nigeria
seit 1874





MeF(4)Inlands# wohl gelangten

LeoMy1806170

Orlu 19 JU



COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL
DE LA
CROIX-ROUGE
—
1211 GENÈVE 1

Cotonou
OL 764

Mr Follin
Head of Relief Group
Mr Carl-Fredrik Follin

UMUOWA

Orlu

CICR-# → Mr. Follin in Umuowa/Orlu, wohl Ⓞ, da häufig
Rü 4x dito-Ⓞ "ORLU-2 19 JU / 573" Jahreszahl wohl getilgt
55. C. G. 2302-2724 [eingedr. Also: CICR Cotonou = Benin]

COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BIAFRA

OFFICIAL
DAY OF ISSUE COVERS

FIRST SET OF STAMPS
ISSUED BY
THE REPUBLIC OF BIAFRA



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
5TH FEB. 1968



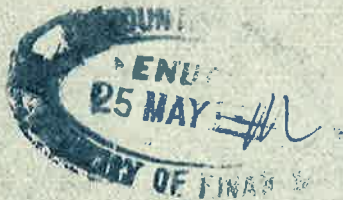
150/v

05 (FEB) 68 Blako FDC Emugu; Esm Fredrikson 1805~13

00/1008/27/SAD On Her Majesty's Service.



The Crown Agents for Oversea
Governments and Administrations,
4, Millbank, Westminster,
London S.W.1.



Sofern der 05 FEB 68 nicht 63 lautet,
wäre der Beleg aus der Hptstadt Enugu
5 Tage vor der Unabhängigkeit Biafras
nach London versandt. Ri: -
Klep. besch. Sifi 1915. Beleg
Auf jeden Fall ein orthoäuthentische
Postkarte m. Auslandsfrkt.

© Old Umuova 16 OC



wohl echt gel, ab. beschä!
 → Abba, dort A© 21 OC [Transit 5 Tgs]
 küs. wohl Empfänger signatur?
 55.C.G. 2302.4238



INTER ARMA CARITAS

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL
 DE LA
 CROIX-ROUGE

1211 GENÈVE 1

Mr. FOLLIN

ICRC HQS

UMUOWA

ORLU

Follin# wie jenes C5:
 © Orlu 19 JU/573
 Rü ditto 3x0
 wohl nicht gelaufen
 ("Orts-fürfälligkeit")
 C.G. 55. 2302.2724

OL 778



Mr. L. L. Romaine,
 Hammond Municipal School,
 c/o Municipal Office,
 Enugu.

Felzmann-Katalogtext z. 167. A. 191114 + Telefonat UF 181226:
 1967 internal cover addressed to Enugu, struck by violet boxed "BIAFRA
 / 4d / Postage Paid" handstamp & cancelled by "AGBANI 26/5P/67"
 cds, vertical crease at left & tiny tonal, sent by Austrian red cross
 techs, fine & scarce
 Lt. UF sent das Stück aus er Exponatslg. des Österr. RK. Rü:
 Abs: V.C. Romani, Internal Revenue Officer, Agbani
 Aus meine Sicht ist die UF-Auskuft falsch, dennoch selten, Stück.
 A100 G140 Z120 Z160 (Gegensätze was hat man, Eggolsheim)

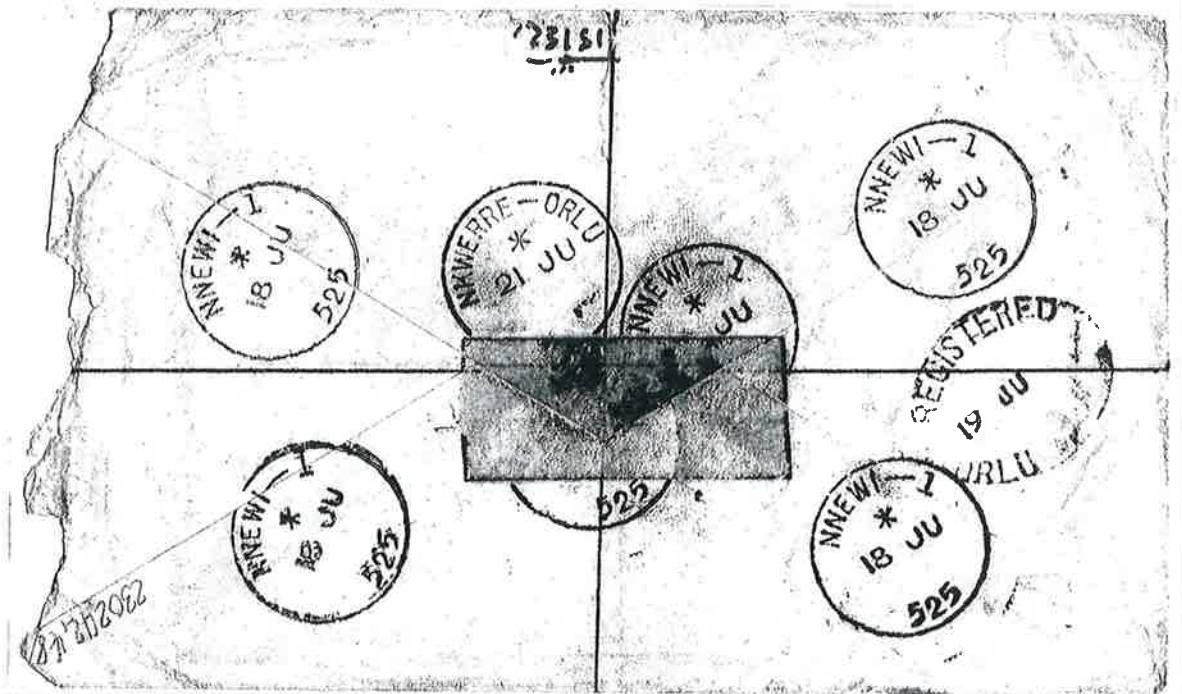


"Alpine Institute"
 Rotenboden / Trusenberg F.L.
 NEAR - Sevelen
 VIA - Switzerland

29

Enugu 301028, rü: Harcourt 29 CH-Trusenbg. 1120

○ Nnewi 18 JU



wohl echtes Bed-# von Nnewi → Nkwere [f. & o. besch.]
m. insges. 11 Ⓞ / 4 versch. Ⓞ:

1. VoS 2x "NNEWI-1/18 JU/525" sowie R □ No 137
 2. Rück: 6x Ⓞ ↑
 3. 1 R-Ⓞ "REGISTERED ORLU / 19 JU"
 4. 1 R-Ⓞ "NKWERRE-ORLU / 21 JU"
- CG 55. 2302.4248

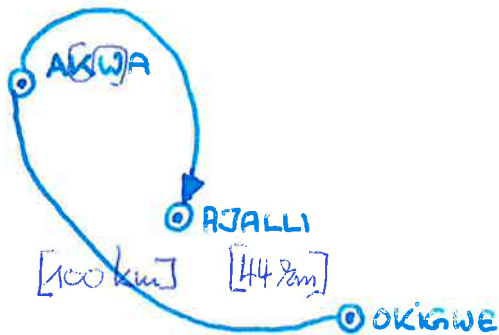
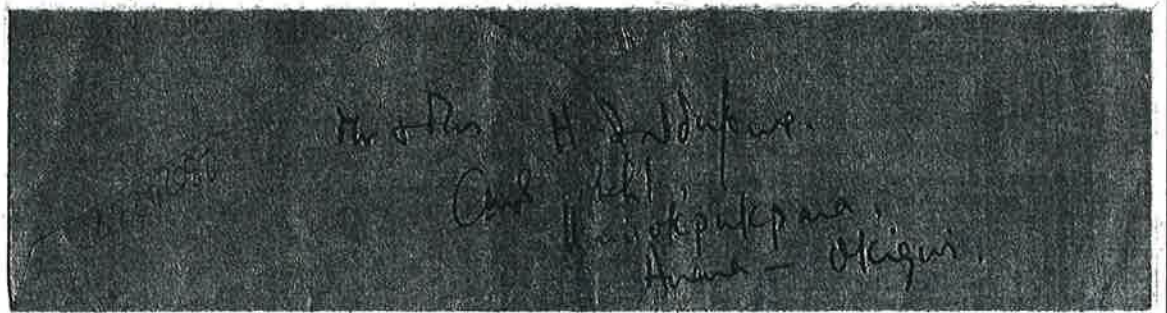


© 15 AP 13 ORLU; offen ab. Abs. für, wohl ☉; Theo Mayer 180630



dito ident © ident Brückopf, Du-adressiert, CH 55.: 23021724

OKIGWE 534



Abs. aus Anama-Okigwe
(Nordmittelbiafra)

OKIGWE 534(?)

→ Ajalli via Awka

wohl edito Bed. #

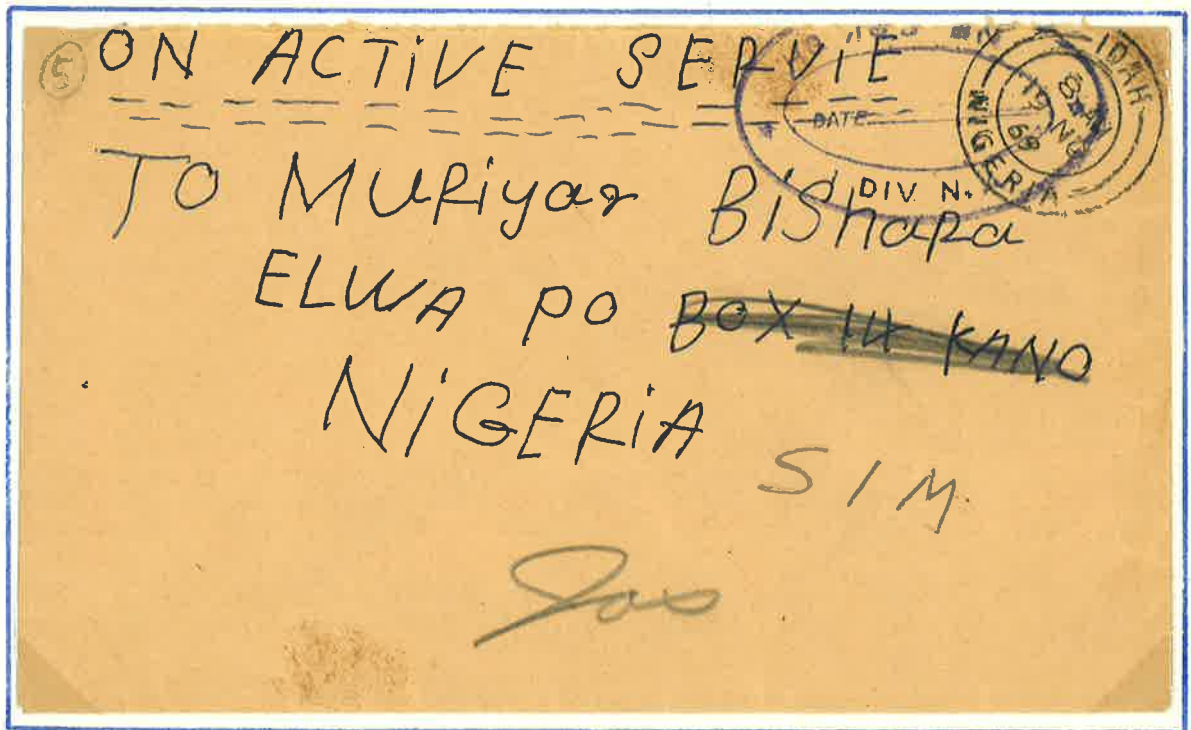
vertik. gekürzt, Stützfl.
Die Klappe lei. bestän.


55. C.G. 2302.4234

Biafra-Mitläufer

Nigerian Forces Feldpost, sämtlich "On Active Service"
zwischen Sept. 1969 und Febr. 1970
(Kapitulation der biafran. Armee 15. 1. 1970)

meistens gerichtet an den christl. Missionsender ELWA-Radio
bzw. andere Missionsstellen
(darunter wohl 1 Privatperson in Lagos)



Nig. Post IDAH 13 NO 69 nach Kano, weitergeleitet zu Sim (wie ELWA:
Missionsradiosender) mit ovalem  h/s HQ 1 Div. Nig. Army
Da leer; WASC 2209.14,9

④ O. A. S.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OFFICER
URUMI.
DATE 7/2/70
N.A. GARRISON CAMP

URUMI
N.A. GARRISON CAMP

Remi Odulaja,
P. O. Box 2583,
Lagos.

an Privatperson
in Lagos
(einziges von
6 #en)

Post @ UROMI 11 FE 70 m. ovalem @ Physical Train. Officer, N.A.
Garrison Camp "7/2/70"; Rü leer, Klepp. beschä, WASC 220920,3

⑥ CRUSH REBELLION

ON ACTIVE SERVICE
4TH BN. NA (MAIN)

16/1
The Bible Correspondence
School P. O. Box 24
MAKURDI
B/P. STATE - NIGERIA

WASC 220917,6

Adschw. "Crush Rebellion" nach Makurdi m. 2-zeil. valmenlosen Block-□

②

ON ACTIVE SERVICE

WORLD HOME BIBLE LEAGUE,
P. O. Box 24,
MAKURDI
NORTHERN NIGERIA

BATTALION NIGERIAN ARMY
Date 3-2-70

Blotz-□ O.A.S. nach Makurdi m. ovalem ○ 1 Bat. Nig. A.
"3-2-70" lt. WASC "Oblong on Active Service"
leerer Folder, auch Rü leer; WASC 220312,2

ON ACTIVE SERVICE



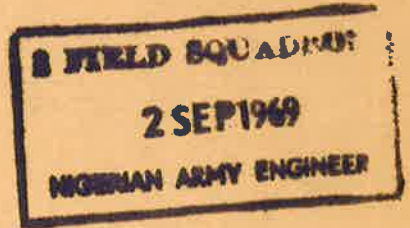
ELWA BOX 14

KANO Nigeria



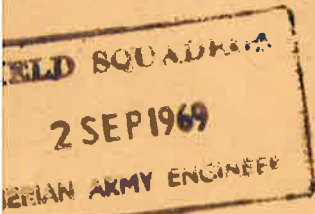
Post ○ KADUNA 24 SEP 1969 nach Kano m. oval. ○ 1 Bat./Div. Nig. Army
acht, Rü: ♀ Absender (?) WASC 220312,2

ON ~~ACT~~ ACTIVE SERVICE



ELWA P.O.
BOX-14-KANO

14/10/69



In Kano, covers with oblong □ (2x) F. Sq. Nig. Army Engineer (=Pioniere)
Schw. (wohl Ankunft 3) "14/10/69"; Rü leer; WASC 220317/60

Blatt-□ O.A.S. nach Makurdi m. ovalem ○ 1 Bat. Nig. A.
"3-2-70" lt. WASC "Oblong on Active Service"
leerer Folder, auch Rückseite; WASC 2208/12,2

ON ACTIVE SERVICE



ELWA BOX 14

KANO Nigeria



Poste ○ KADUNA 24 SEP 1969 nach Kano m. oval. ○ 1 Bat./Div. Nig. Army
echt, Rück: ♀ Absender (?), WASC 2203/12,2

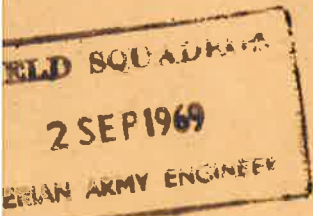
IV

~~ACTE~~ ACTIVE SERVICE



ELWA P.O.
BOX-14-KANO

14/10/69



In Kano, covers with oblong □ (2x) F. Sq. Nig. Army Engineer (=Pioniere)
Schw. (wohl Ankunft ?) "14/10/69"; Rückseite; WASC 2203/17/60