

## DISCLAIMER

This book is part of the campaign for the rights of the indigenous Yoruba people in Nigeria to **SELF-DETERMINATION**, which is an internationally recognized human right as contained in the various international instruments.

The United Nations charter of 1945 states that the purposes of the United Nations include "to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples'..."

The international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of 1966 in Article 1, common to both covenants, reads, "All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development'.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (2007) states as follows:

### Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right, they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

### Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters

relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

On the other hand, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights also contains an article that addresses the right to self-determination. For emphasis and a better understanding, Article 20 is hereby stated:

1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.

2. Colonized or oppressed peoples shall have the right to free themselves from the bonds of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.

Therefore, we completely reject the use of force or war to obtain our autonomy.

Self-determination should never devolve into violence or result in conflict, as this is not what we want. We believe it is possible for the UN to have a referendum as a paradigm change from its current traditional posture by developing new processes and taking into account the history, culture, and will of the indigenous people in the present-day Nigeria. Again, as we all know, both the rights of people to self-determination and the rights of governments to territorial integrity and sovereignty are recognized by international law.



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ANSWERS TO  
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS  
CONCERNING

YORUBA  
SOVEREIGN  
NATION

Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

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Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

## **YORUBA COUNTRY**



## ANSWERS TO FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS CONCERNING YORUBA SOVEREIGN NATION.

Some opponents of the Yoruba sovereign nation converged and sent us questions, claiming that we had not done our research and intended to bring the Yoruba Nation to its knees. To avoid any doubt, I have reproduced one of their statements.

**Thus, “We need answers to some serious questions before some disgruntled and perhaps misguided people, who have done no serious research, stampede and railroad us headlong in to a Republic of irreconcilable contradictions! We must develop a deep sense of history and relativity”**

They are preoccupied with Nigeria and are willing to die for the unworkable union created by British colonialists, despite the fact that this union brings hatred, bloodshed, crisis after crisis, and ethnic chauvinism. The Fulani, who were given power, continue to rule over us and cause havoc throughout the country. Despite the fact that no one knows anything about their country, this minority tribe controls all strategic positions. As a result, we make every effort to address some of the concerns expressed by those who oppose Yoruba sovereignty. We conducted extensive research and concluded that leaving this cursed union is the best and undisputed solution. The following are the questions asked by the enemies of Yoruba Sovereign Nation.

**Q1. Will the Yoruba subcultural and unhealthy rivalries, i.e., Ijebu vs Egba, Ekiti vs Ibadan, etc., come to an end with Oduduwa's creation?**

What will cause the rivalry among subethnic groups when each operates as a separate entity that we call a province? i.e. Egba province, Ijebu province, Remo province, Ilaje province, Ondo Province, Oyo Province, Ishekiri province, Ilorin province, Ibolu province, Eko province, Egun province, Awori, Ikale, Ondo province, Akure Province, et cetera. Each province will be governed by the people of that province. Whatever resources are generated in that province will be used to develop the area. Then tell me what is going to cause the rivalries among the subethnic groups when their destiny is already in their hands. Let me take you back to the address



# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

delivered by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe at Ibo State Assembly held at Aba, Nigeria on Saturday, June 25, 1949. “The only worthwhile stand we can make as a nation is to assert our right to self-determination, as a unit of a prospective Federal Commonwealth of Nigeria and the Cameroons, where our rights will be respected and safeguarded. Roughly speaking, there are twenty main dialectal regions in the Ibo nation, which can be conveniently departmentalized as Provinces of an Ibo State, to wit: Mbamili in the northwest, Aniocha in the west, Anidinma and Ukwuani in the southeast, Nsukka and Udi in the north, Awgu, Awka and Onitsha in the centre, Ogbaru in the south, Abakaliki and Afikpo in the northwest, Okigwu, Orlu, Owerri and Mbaise in the east, Ngwa, Bende, Abiriba Ohafia and Etche in the southwest. These Provinces can have their territorial boundaries delimited; they can select capitals, and then can conveniently develop their resources both for their benefit and for those of the other nationalities who make up this great country called Nigeria and the Cameroons”. This addressed was made by Nnamdi Azikiwe trying to argue that it is better to establish an Ibo Nation, based on linguistic and ethnic factors.

## **Q2. Will the principal group of the Yorubas who actively contributed to "crushing" Nigeria check out of Africa altogether, undergo a DNA patch or go through a deliverance service?**

When the foundation is fraudulently built, it will only give an opportunity to a few people to enslave others. The elites and their cronies in Nigeria are the only ones that are benefiting from this rot. It is the system that gives them the wherewithal to accumulate wealth and puts the rest of us in perpetual poverty and slavery. The Yoruba Sovereign Nation will ensure that there will be no room for that. The rule of law will be strictly adhered to irrespective of your status or position. The law is the same for everybody. We are no longer in Nigeria, a country where the government is disobeying the law, where the rich, the king, the politicians, and government officials are above the law. Your sins are forgiven as soon as you join their clique, according to them. But in our new nation, that is not going to happen. As a result, the issue of some people crippling the nation will not and will never arise because all loopholes will be blocked and, those who flaunt or disobey the rule of law will be ruthlessly punished in accordance with the constitution, thereby sending a warning signal to others who may intend to

do the same that we are in a new era and a new country. Therefore, those are still thinking that is going to be the same when we have our country should better have a change of mind, all the bad systems will be completely overhauled.

### **Q3. What method will Oduduwa use to Extricate Self from Nigeria?**

Through diplomatic means, by lobbying in the international community, by conducting peaceful rallies home and abroad, lobbying at home, peaceful grassroots awareness campaign in every nook and cranny of Yoruba land in order to educate our people to let them understand that we are forcefully joined together by the British as a trading post for their economic and political interest. Also to let our people understand that asking for self-determination is our fundamental human right, isn't against the law. An Oyo State High Court has declared that campaigns for self-determination by any group in Nigeria is legal and a fundamental human right. **Justice Ladiran Akintola**, delivered the judgement on Friday, Sep 18, 2021 in a suit filed against the Federal Government by Sunday Adeyemo alias Sunday Igboho. Therefore, this is not a matter of calling for war or bloodshed, Yorubas are peace-loving people and will not involve in anything illegal or unlawful. The right of a people to self-determination is a cardinal principle in modern international law (commonly regarded as a *jus cogens* rule), binding, as such, on the United Nations as authoritative interpretation of the Charter's norms. It states that peoples, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and fair equality of opportunity, have the right to freely choose their sovereignty and international political status with no interference.

Self-determination is also recognized as a right of indigenous peoples in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2007. The declaration sets out the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, as well as their rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health, education and other issues. Specifically, it "emphasizes the rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and strengthen their own institutions, cultures and traditions, and to pursue their development in keeping with their own needs and aspirations", "prohibits discrimination against indigenous peoples", and "promotes their

full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development". Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the declaration read as follows:

**Article 3**

- ❖ Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

**Article 4**

- ❖ Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

**Article 5**

- ❖ Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (which Nigeria is also signatory) supports self-determination for indigenous people. (Adopted 27 June 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), entered into force 21 October 1986)

**Article 20**

1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.
2. Colonized or oppressed peoples shall have the right to free themselves from the bonds of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.



3. All peoples shall have the right to the assistance of the States parties to the present Charter in their liberation struggle against foreign domination, be it political, economic or cultural.

We are aware that the cabal in the "northern oligarchy" who control and determine the future of other ethnic nationalities in Nigeria will resist this, because the power is in their hands. This is so even in the face of glaring marginalization and oppression of the category of people in question.

**Q4. Some Muslim scholars are opposed to the call for Yoruba Sovereign Nation arguing that it is against the teachings of Islamic religion. What do you have to say on this?**

It is widely acknowledged that contemporary Islam is a religion of peace and amity with other religions, that grants the right of self-determination to all people, and that does not subscribe to expansionism, as one of its basic principles is that there is no compulsion in religion (la iqra'afiddin); it is a religion of propagating its virtues (marufat) among other religions and inviting them to embrace it, which cannot be considered expansionism. Islam is at peace with other religions and recognizes other states' sovereign rights.

This is the reason why one of the objectives of the Organization of Islamic Conference(OIC) is to respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State (preamble to Organization of Islamic Cooperation Charter and Article 1 (3) of the Charter).The 1994 Arab Charter on Human Rights composed by the Council of League of Arab States in its PartI, Article 1 (a) states: "...all people have right of selfdetermination." Likewise, the First International Arab Human Rights Movement called for: "the due respect of human rights, most importantly the right to self-determination." The 1990 Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam treats self-determination right as an Islamic Rights idea in its Article 11 (b). The objective flows from the teachings of the Qur'an and the Sunnah of the Prophet (s.a.w.). During his lifetime, the Prophet (s.a.w.) recognized the right to self-determination and non-interference in domestic affairs, as well as the right to respect other nations' sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. This is

evidenced by a number of treaties signed with people from other countries during his reign and the reigns of four rightly guided Caliphs (Khulafa'ual-Rashidun). Islamic history reveals as to how the Prophet (s.a.w.) united many tribes and nations, concluded treaties with them while giving them their rights to self-rule, especially in their mundane affairs.

Finally, the principle and right to self-determination are firmly established in international law, particularly human rights law and Shari'ah. Both laws are universally applicable. In today's world, implementing the right to self-determination is essential for upholding the principles of participatory democracy and establishing a peaceful world order. Its proper application will resolve competing interests of existing states and peoples in several countries, including indigenous peoples and minority communities. In this sense, understanding the right to self-determination is critical in genuine cases such as Palestine and East Timor. In general, this right will eventually guarantee some forms of self-governance, cultural security, economic self-reliance, land rights, effective international participation, religious freedom, free speech, and human dignity.

**Q5. Can Federal assets and LIABILITIES ever be shared, peacefully, equitably and without rancour?**

We are not the first nation that demanded a sovereign nation. Other countries in the world have separated and shared their resources without any crisis. The following countries separated and shared their resources amicably : the USSR (Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia), Singapore from Malaysia, East Timor from Indonesia, Ireland from the United Kingdom, Iceland from Denmark, Norway split from Denmark, Czechoslovakia (Czech & Slovakia), India from Pakistan. Then why should ours be different, and the countries mentioned above be separated without bloodshed? Even countries that separated shared their assets and liabilities, i.e., Sudan and South Sudan, and Yugoslavia (Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia). All these unnecessary excuses will not deter us from moving forward to accomplish this task. It is our right and, of course, a fundamental human right. The right to self-determination is recognized by the international community; the United Nations, the European Union, the African Charter,

etc.

**Q6. Where is the master plan, the economic blueprint, or the mass industrialization agenda of the new Republic? How shall we do it better and do it much faster than Nigeria?**

Many self-determination groups have put together blueprints for our new nation. As for the mass industrialization, the western region has done it before, and we shall do it again. Our region developed faster than the other regions in Nigeria, i.e., the eastern and northern regions. During the period 1952–1959, the western region was far ahead of countries such as Kuwait, Oman, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, and others. We have been able to do so because we control our resources and provide adequate security to protect our people's lives and property. We have an abundance of natural and human resources that can be used to help our country develop. Yorubas are positively contributing to the development of other countries' economies in the world while abandoning their own race simply because of insecurity. Yorubas are all over the world contributing positively to the development of other countries' economies, while here in Nigeria we have been caged, subdued, and rendered impotent. Our knowledgeable people have prepared various blueprints; in fact, we are aware of an organization that gathered professors from various fields of work in the United States and abroad who had also prepared on socioeconomic and political issues. I believe you will agree with me that human and solid mineral resources are available to us to develop our new country. What is the population of Singapore, Kuwait, Oman, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Cuba, and Zimbabwe? There are over sixty million Yorubas in Nigeria. The Yorubas in Europe, Asia, America, etc. are more numerous than the Yorubas in their homeland. For example, the Yoruba people in Brazil number over 80 million people. The government of Brazil has declared the Yoruba language an official language. Therefore, Omo Oko Yoruba should not entertain any fear at all. We are blessed with natural and human resources to fast track the industrialization of our new country.

**Q7. Where will Oduduwa take off grant come from?**

We have the resources in abundance. In Nigeria, we contribute significantly in terms of human and solid mineral resources. The following are the areas where Yoruba contribute more than 80% of revenue to the federal purse

while the northwest receives the lion's share. They are NIGERIA PORT AUTHORITY, NIGERIA CUSTOMS SERVICE, NIMASA, FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE SERVICE, VALUE ADDED TAX, PETROLEUM INCOME TAX, CAPITAL GAINS TAX, WITHHOLDING TAX, STAMP DUTY, LUXURY TAX, e.tc. Again, 20% of NNPC crude oil also comes from Yoruba land. We also contribute 20% of the crude oil in the country. We don't need any grant from any nation; we have abundant untapped and unharnessed resources. We have resources such as Gold, Bitumen, Lread, Zinc, Bentonite, Iro Ore, Coal, Gemstone, Kaolin, Glass sand, Limestone, Rock salt, Barryte, Gypsum, Tantalite, Sapphire, Talc, Aquamarine, Amphibolites, Feldspar, Quartz, e.t.c. They replaced the regional system that allowed each to control its wealth and resources from the Yorubas and the south-south to fund the northern economic growth and development while Yoruba land remained poor and underdeveloped. Why should we continue to be enslaved in our homeland? Why should it be a crime to demand our rights? The only way out of this contraption is to exit from Nigeria. Millions of our youth are roaming about, some engaging in criminal activities that are not part of our culture, traditions, norms, and values. No wonder the government stopped teaching history in secondary schools. Do we need to educate our children for them to know who we are? so that they will understand the genesis of our problem and the main reason why we are in bondage today. If we can educate our people, we are definitely going to free them from this problem. The words of Harriet Tubman are relevant here. She said, "I freed a thousand slaves." I could have freed a thousand more if only they knew they were slaves. This is food for thought for all the Yoruba.

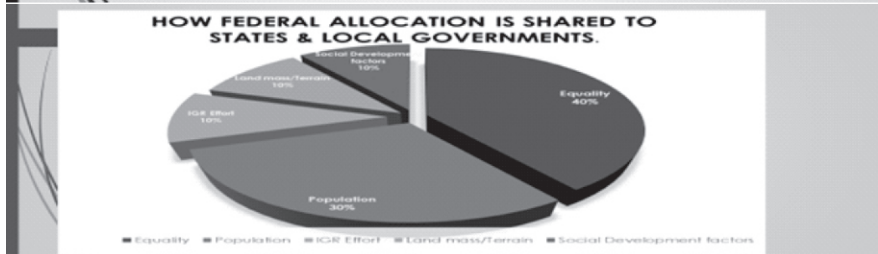
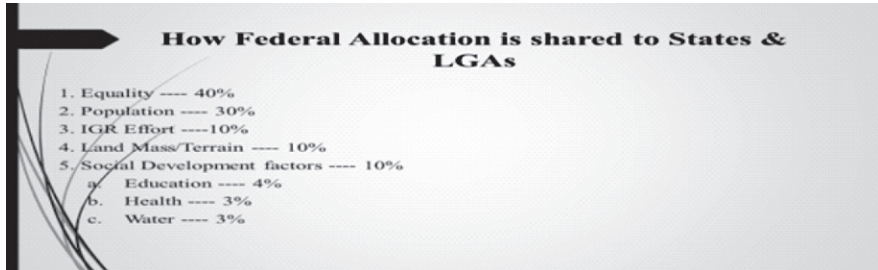
**Q8. In what instances had Nigeria or her constitution been the stumbling block to Yoruba interest and progress and if so, in what ways?**

The 1963 Constitution, which was agreed to by the people and provided for 4 autonomous and self-governing regions, was changed by the military and forced into law as the 1999 Constitution, effectively SUBVERTING the will of the people. Self-Governance and autonomy were eliminated, replacing them with a UNITARY Federal system that took all the assets (68 Item Exclusion List) from the regions and put them at the federal level. More states were created with various local government areas (LGA) and,

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

using this new LGA scheme based on land mass that unfairly disadvantaged the Middle to the South (majority ethnic nationalities), they utilized it to allocate the newly confiscated assets from the majority, creating an APARTHEID structure. This has resulted in the minority Far North getting the lion's share of the resources and governance of the country (lack of inclusiveness and equity). We have been trapped in this contraption and for us to set ourselves free, we must have a plan and devise our escape route through the internationally recognized means of "self-determination". The Yoruba and other ethnic nationalities have been trapped in a union that produces retardation (backwardness), corruption, terrorism, fear, and an apartheid-like system that favors some over others and breeds mediocrity in all things. We have had enough of it! We want to live free, able to control our lives and our future. The Fulani herdsmen are busy committing genocide in Nigeria and the government in power is pampering them while the international community has labelled them the fourth most deadly terrorist group in the world. The 1999 fraudulent constitution gave absolute power to the federal government to protect lives and protect property, while the executive governor of a state could not do that because it is only the federal government that controls police. We are in big trouble. This is because the Fulani herdsmen are carrying sophisticated weapons and are killing innocent people in every state of the federation. They killed our people in churches, farms, homes, highways, etc. The governors from the southern part of the country asked the federal government to give them power to establish state police. The federal government vehemently rejected the idea. According to the Governor of Benue State, Ortom, Fulani herdsmen have killed over five thousand innocent citizens of his state. He said that they documented everything for future reference. He therefore urged his people to defend themselves. The 1999 constitution allows murderers to operate freely because the state has no power to protect the lives and property of its citizens. If you don't understand the danger that we are in, take a look at how federal allocations are shared with states and local governments.

Who do you think the above favours?



Any amendment to the constitution must be ratified by the state houses of assembly and the national assembly. They have created many states and local governments in their favour, and the current constitution makes it so difficult to make any amendment. It is going to be a herculean task to get the 2/3<sup>rd</sup> required by the 1999 constitution. Take a look at the below for further explanation.

Zone	No. of Members of House of Rep	No. of Senators
South East	43	15
South South	71	18
South West	55	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>51</b>

House of Representatives ---- South (169 members of House of Representatives). (2/3<sup>rd</sup> 240 HOR)  
 Senate ---- South (41 senators) (2/3<sup>rd</sup> = 73 SENATORS)

The total number of members of the house of representatives (HOR) from Nigeria's southern region is 160; the constitution requires two-thirds approval, which is 240 out of 360. The big question now is how the south can persuade 71 northern members to support any amendment that benefits their region. If the south wants more states, the Hausa-Fulani will want more states as well. If the south wants more local governments, the north



will demand more local governments as well. As we can see, we've already entered ONE CHANCE. The resources in our land is under the exclusive list of the federal constitution, despite the enormous amount of wealth, which these mineral resources ought to translate into for the Yoruba, the incessant killings by the herdsmen and unstable political situation have hitherto brought an unfortunate situation where the 'potential wealth' has become a 'present course'.

**Q9. Have we imagined what negative effects our opting out will have on our immediate neighbours north and east respectively and are there plans designed to deal with them?**

So you now believe that our decision to opt out will have negative effects to our neighbors. That is not, however, our primary concern. The best option for us is to peacefully exit this contraption and chart a new course. The Hausa-Fulani and their associates may choose to remain in Nigeria. We wish them the best of luck. When we have our own country, they will be able to visit Yoruba country as long as they obtain a visa and follow the rules and regulations of our new country. Is it our responsibility to decide or determine the fate of other ethnic groups? In a country where a minority group known as "Fulani hegemony" has subdued, caged, marginalized, and disrespected us. A country in which Fulani herders openly carry military-grade assault rifles AK47 in markets, forests, farmlands, and express roads without being stopped by security personnel. A country where lawlessness now predominates in an ongoing genocide that is rapidly deteriorating and may lead to another civil war. They have control over everything, including security (ARMY, NAVY, AIRFORCE, POLICE, NDLEA, NSCDC, EFCC, DSS, NIA, CUSTOMS, IMMIGRATION, AND SO ON), JUDICIARY, PORTS, BUREAU DE CHANGE AND EMBASSIES, to name just a few. So we should keep leaving together even though it's obvious that we're sitting on a keg of gun powder? As a result, we must plan for the future of our people as well as the unborn generation. They claim that they were born to rule and that they will continue to rule. We will never forget what Sardauna of Sokoto said twelve days after Nigeria's independence: "A new nation called Nigeria should be an estate of our great grandfather, Uthman

Dan Fodio." We must ruthlessly prevent a change of power. We use the minority in the North as a willing tool, and the South as conquered territory, and we never allow them to rule over us, and never allow them to have control over their future". Enough is enough. Enough with the destruction of lives and property in the name of Jihad. When each ethnic group separates, they are free to practice Islam as they like. We know that what they are doing goes completely against what Islam preaches. Islam is a religion of peace and total submission to God's will. As a result, our eyes are now wide open; no one can deceive us; their only goal is to seize the land.

**Q10. Have you not visualized that approximately half of our national budget will be spent on arms procurement? Oduduwa would create a theater of War? We shall be fighting on several fronts for fifty (50) years, perhaps?**

Nobody is calling for war, and there will be no violence. Only those who do not understand self-determination believe we are advocating for war. We have never called for disruption or violence since we began this struggle. We actually kick against it. Several countries around the world have separated peacefully. I would like to refer you to the Czech Republic, Slovenia, and Singapore. The difference between these two groups is that one used dialogue to achieve autonomy while the other used war. The table below indicates the countries that have separated peacefully without As a result, self-determination is not about war; it is a mechanism through which we can free ourselves from this unworkable and cursed union.

Self-determination is not about war but seeking self-governance, i.e., your

COUNTRIES THAT SEPARATED BY PEACEFUL MEANS		
Country	Year of Separation	Mode of Separation
Singapore split from Malaysia	1965	Peaceful means
East Timor split from Indonesia	2002	Peaceful means
Ireland split from the UK	1921	Peaceful means
Iceland split from Denmark	1944	Peaceful means
Norway split from Denmark	1905	Peaceful means
Norway & Sweden	1905	Peaceful means
Czechoslovakia (Czech & Slovakia)	1993	Peaceful means
USSR split into 16 countries	1991	Peaceful means
India and Pakistan separated	1947	Peaceful means

own ethnic people being able to choose/decide the way they want to live and have the power to decide their own future. Norway and Sweden were one kingdom in 1814. They were called the United Kingdom. The union dissolved peacefully in 1905. Furthermore, there was nothing to celebrate after Nigeria's century-long existence because the amalgamation was a mistake, as Nigeria has shown no tangible achievements in terms of development since 1914. We do not love each other and do not see ourselves as one. Ethnic sentiments have eaten deep into the fabrics of our national identities, with divisions along religious creeds. Nigeria is a failed state whose unity is narrowed to numerical strength with little or no achievement in development. The concept of unity in diversity in itself is a misnomer because there is no unity in Nigeria. From 1999 to 2022, Nigeria was placed as a test tube baby that could not coordinate its environment. The birth of micro-nationalisms in the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Movement for the Survival of a Sovereign State of Biafra (MOSSOB), Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), Odua People's Congress (OPC), and the Arewa Consultative Forum (AFC), Boko Haram, Miyetti Allah Kota Kore are all signs that we are not in any way related to each other. Therefore, the only way we can stop this cat and mouse relationship is through the dissolution of the country so that each can start a new course and live the way they want to live.

**Q12. Will the North West allow Ilorin to go without a fight?**

First of all, who are the original owners of Ilorin? Is it Yoruba or Fulani? What is the percentage of Fulani in Ilorin? Which language do the people of

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

Ilorin speak? Below is the prevalent evidence that Ilorin was actually founded by Yoruba (a Yoruba town without any controversy): Oke Hills in Ilorin metropolis, Oke Aluko, Oke Imale, Oke Agodi, Oke Imale, Oke Kere, Oke Leelee, Oke Suna, Oke Ita. There are seven rivers in Ilorin metropolis: Odo Okun, Odo Aluko, Odo Amule, Odo Oyun, Odo Asa, Odo Ta, and Odo Asabi. Also, there are seven major markets in Ilorin metropolis; Oja Iya, Oja Tuntun, Oja Ago, Oja Gboro, Oja Oba, Oja Gada, Oja Ka'nkatu. However, after Yoruba had already been governing Ilorin with the designated sectors such as Oke, Isale, Odo, Asa, Ita, Bode, Oja, Afin, etc, the Fulani came to change the initial names of the streets and the original names of some places, e.g.,

Agbala Ode	-	Geri Alimi
Moboripe	-	Emirs Road
Idi Ape Afonja	-	Sulu Gambari
Odo Okun	-	Sawmill.

In addition, we have 16 local governments in Kwara State. How many local governments does Yoruba have? They are Ilorin East, Ilorin West, Ilorin South, Asa, Offa, Irepodun, Moro, Ifelodun, Ekiti, Oke Ero, Isin, and Oyun local governments. To answer your question, which of these local governments belong to the Fulani? Is it the Sultan of Sokoto that is coming to fight the Yoruba in their ancestral land? The distance from Kwara State to Sokoto is 716.7 km. We do not share a boundary, a river, or anything. We are not in the pre-colonial or colonial era. The people of Ilorin will decide their faith through a referendum. A referendum is a vote on which each and every ethnic group will give their opinion or decide an important political question. Therefore, it is only through a referendum that our people can be allowed to decide their own destinies. It is not the Fulanis that will decide the future of the Yoruba of Ilorin, Jebba, Oro, Ofa, Ijagbo, Ganmo, Lanwa, Oke-Oyi, Saare, Oke-Ode, etc., We are Yorubas with a distinct culture, tradition, norms, and values that are totally different from the Fulani. Under no circumstances will we allow them to take our land. Those who believe that they want us to be second fiddle to the pastoralists can pack their loads and join them in Hausa land where they have been removed from controlling their ancestral lands. We are determined and committed to this cause, and by the special grace of God, we shall exit from the bondage of our enemies. We will do that by organizing peaceful rallies at home and abroad; a massive grassroots awareness campaign (every nook and cranny of



**Q13. How will the Ibos be kept at arm's length since Southeast cannot accommodate the returning Ibos? The Ibos will naturally expand at others' expense and shall we remain neutral?**

How does it affect us if Southeast cannot accommodate the returning Ibos? Every ethnic group should solve their own problems. We are not going to send those who are not Yoruba away because we are demanding self-determination. Those who are conducting legitimate business are investors, and we cannot deport them. They won't have any problems as long as they follow our country's rules and regulations. They will obtain visas and reside in our country. In addition, Yoruba living in Hausa Fulani or Igbo land will need visas to enter their host country.

**Q14. How will Oduduwa Republic handle Kwara, Kogi, Edo and Delta (Itshekiri)**

That will be decided by referendum. A referendum is a simple and universal vote in which an entire electorate (the people) is asked to vote on a specific proposal (nationwide or local). In the context of Nigeria, it is a special vote by the people to decide whether they want to continue to be part of the Nigerian Union or go on their separate way. Yoruba will make the decision for the Yoruba, Igbo decide for the Igbo. The United Nations representatives will supervise the election.

**Q15. Have you imagined we might have been playing to the digital script of a multitude of international conspirators who had never wished us well, those that want Nigeria disintegrated at all costs?**

Nobody is following the digital script of international conspirators; rather, we, the Yoruba, Ibos, and other indigenous peoples, are feeling the heat. Is it the international conspirators who killed, maimed, kidnapped, raped, and so on? We are discussing the lives of more than sixty million Yorubas. Instead of forcing ourselves into this unworkable union, we must chart a new course.



**Q16. Have you projected that in the proposed Republic Bibles and Quran will be published in Oyo, Ekiti, Ijebu, Ijesha etc versions of Yoruba and treated as distinct languages?**

What does that has to with our freedom? So it is this unworkable, unfruitful and artificial boundary created by British for their selfish interest we should continue to live together? The United Kingdom left the European Union so that they can have control over their immigration and borders. They want to be free from the control of Brussels. Therefore, publishing the Quran and Bible in different dialects of Yoruba is it a problem to us? All these are unnecessary excuses, we are on the right track nothing will deter or stop us from this journey, we must free ourselves out of this bondage. Charting a new course for the future to safeguard the destiny of the Yoruba country is a task that must be done. There are categories of people who are not interested in this journey, (a) those who are benefiting from the rot, we also called them agents of Fulani hegemony. (b) and ignorance once among our people.

**Q17. The probability of Ekiti or Ijebu etc, after the honeymoon is over, to try and opt out of the Union is real, citing marginalization and desire for self-determination?**

You are still thinking and speaking like a Nigerian, and we cannot blame you. When each province control its resources who will cite marginalization call for self-determination. To answer your question, having our own country will not cause any problems; we have done our research and developed a government system that will suit our country. The parliamentary system of government will resolve the issue you raised. There are different dialectical regions in the Yoruba Nation, which can be conveniently departmentalized as provinces of a Yoruba State, to wit: Oyo Province, Ibadan Province, Ilorin Province, Ibolu Province, Ondo Province, Ilaje Province, Akure Province, Egba Province, Ijebu Province, Itsekiri Province, Awori Province, Eko Province, Egun Province (Badagry), Ondo Province, Akure Province, Oshogbo Province, and so on. These provinces can have their territorial boundaries delineated, choose their capitals, and then develop their resources for their own benefit as well as the benefit of the other tribes that make up this great country “YORLAND“ Yoruba country. Each province will have its own laws, police, and control its resources, while

the federal government will control the army, navy, air force, federal police such as the FIB, Federal Police, Secret Police, and drug enforcement, among other things. Each province will have complete control over its resources and will only contribute a certain percentage to the central government. This will undoubtedly bring about peace, unity, and collaboration in the country. And the system will completely different with the one operated in our former country, where politicians are going there to steal not to serve, in this case the politicians are not going to make any money because the system will not allow that, once the allowance and other emolument is not attractive, only those who are ready to serve will ready to go there.

And, unlike in our former country, where politicians go there to steal rather than serve, in this case the politicians will not make any money because the system will not allow it; once the allowance and other emoluments are no longer appealing, only those willing to serve will go there.

**Q18. Is every affront, disagreement, misunderstanding worth a war? Is severing the head the only solution to curing headache? We must remember there are imperfections anywhere you turn?**

Why should we continue to deceive ourselves that Nigeria will work when all of us know that for the past sixty-one years of independence, there has been no evidence or proof to show that we are ready to work together? Even Fulani leaders have said it time and again that Nigeria will never work because of our differences. It is not about disagreement or misunderstanding, as you are saying. We have been fighting each other. Fulani believe that they own Nigeria, that it was their forefathers that conquered the territory called Nigeria and that there is no way you can stop the infiltration of Fulani from Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Niger, Chad, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Sudan, Guinea Conakry, etc. into Nigeria. You will see them with voter cards, national identity cards, and international passports. While no hausa, Yoruba, or Igbo man can travel to the aforementioned country and claim citizenship, The current Governor of Bauchi State, Bala Mohammed, speaking on Channels Television's Sunrise Daily programme, said that Fulani herdsmen from Chad, Niger, and other neighbouring countries would benefit from the National Livestock Transformation Plan being championed by the Federal Government to put

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

herdsmen and their livestock in designated colonies and give them the opportunity to exploit the livestock value chain. This initiative, which is expected to be funded by the Federal Government at 80 percent while the states would provide 20 percent counterpart funding and the grazing land, the governor claimed that it would be inappropriate to deprive the "transnational Fulani" of the benefits of the livestock plan simply because they were not Nigerians. This is not an insult, disagreement, or misunderstanding, but we are discussing two completely different races that were merged without their consent. This is because there was no common ancestral origin, language, culture, way of life, dress preparation, or governance prior to the creation of amalgamation by the British. We all know that for the past 60 years, there has been no unity among the major ethnicity groups, both before and after independence. So, what is the point of living with people who are not of your ethnicity? Even Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa was skeptical of the possibility of a united Nigeria. He stated

“Many Nigerians speak of 'unity'. They are well too loose about it. Many of them deceive themselves by thinking that Nigeria is one. This is wrong, particularly some of the press people with chance of writing in papers to tell the whole world that this is one country. When they give lectures, they shout it out that Nigerians are one people. This is wrong. When I look around me in the Council, I see Honourable members of all parts of Nigeria....siting together and am bound to feel some presence of unity. But I am sorry to say that the presence of unity is artificial and it ends outside this chamber.” Sir Ahmadu Bello was also of the opinion that this union is not going to work, no wonder he referred to Nigeria as “The mistake of 1914”.

As a result, it is a marriage of contradictions; a clog in the wheel of forcibly yoked nationalities, an unworkable entity, or an outright tragedy. There isn't a single negative word in the dictionary of every language spoken in Nigeria that hasn't been used to describe the country as a giant zoo with tigers and sheep, hyenas and pigs, hawks and chickens all locked up in one borderless and un-demarcated cage.

**Q19. Will the administrative structure be unitary or federal, parliamentary or presidential?**

When we become a sovereign nation, we will use the system of government that best suits our culture and traditions, which is the parliamentary system.

**Q20. Have we realized that ordinary people on the Street, after one week of hunger, will turn on the leaders and one another?**

The right of self-determination is a principle, which is inalienable to all people, which guarantees them the right to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their social, economic and cultural development. It is not a call for violence or war.

**Q21. Can you imagine the rest of the world is talking of the 4th industrial revolution and we are thinking of separation and wars?**

They are discussing the fourth industrial revolution because they have done what is best for their country. They live in peace and harmony in the United States, Japan, France, China, Saudi Arabia, Dubai, and Kuwait; they all speak their native languages; there is no land grabbing; and they are progressing to the next level of development. Also, keep in mind that the countries we're discussing share the same language, culture, customs, norms, values, and traditions. Then there's us, because we live in a force union, and it's clear that the force union created by our colonial master "British" isn't bringing any peace, unity, or development other than ethnic cleansing, ethnicity, kidnapping, maiming, killings, destroying farmlands, fulanization, and bokoharam.

**Q22. Are the small countries of Africa competitive and success stories. For example, Benin, Niger, Togo, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Liberia e.t.c. are right offs.?**

If small African countries are not competitive or success stories, they should tell us the success story of a larger country, such as Nigeria, where electricity cannot be provided. Smaller countries such as Dubai, Kuwait, Rwanda, and Botswana are examples of success story. Population growth is not the only

indicator of development (big or small country). It is about your ability to manage your resources effectively and efficiently. It is extremely mistaken to believe that a country's size confers magical prosperity, ignoring Israel, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Japan, Norwegian and Scandinavian success stories, and several prosperous countries that are not larger than Nigeria, either in landmass or population. How do you expect any success stories when most of these countries you mentioned are still under neocolonialism? They are still under the control of France. Their central banks are still controlled by the French government. Mind you, Norway is a small country with a population of 5 million. It has the world's largest sovereign wealth fund, with a value of US\$1 trillion compared to Nigeria, the giant of Africa, which only has a sovereign wealth fund of US\$1 billion.

Furthermore, despite the fact that Nigeria is one of the largest country in Africa, we are one of the most backward countries in Africa in terms of development. A developed country has a developed economy, a stable and functional government, a robust infrastructure, a strong educational system, plentiful job opportunities, comprehensive health and social services, and a high degree of personal freedom.

The United Nations' annual Human Development Index is the most widely used and respected indicator of a country's development status (HDI). This sophisticated metric monitors a wide range of indicators, from Adult Literacy Rate and Life Expectancy to Income Inequality and Mobile Phone Subscriptions, and then aggregates them into a number between 0.00 and 1.00. This score categorizes each country into four categories: low human development (0-.55), medium human development (.55-.70), high human development (.70-80), and very high human development (.80-100). (.80-1.0). According to the United Nations' annual Human Development Index, these are Africa's ten most developed countries (HDI).

**Top 10 Most Developed Countries in Africa in 2022 based on United Nation's Human Development Index**

1. Mauritius - .804 (Very High)
2. Seychelles - .796 (High)
3. Algeria - .748 (High)

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

4. Tunisia - .740 (High)
5. Botswana - .735 (High)
6. Libya - .724 (High)
7. South Africa - .709 (High)
8. Egypt - .707 (High)
9. Gabon - .703 (High)
10. Morocco - .686 (Medium)

Where is Nigeria?

For a country to be classified as "developed", it must meet certain standards and possess specific, necessary features. Chief among these features is the availability of modern amenities such as good roads, housing, stable electricity, telecommunication infrastructure, hospitals etc. Beyond these, other yardsticks also measure how functional and stable the government is, the availability of good jobs, accessibility to health and social services, personal freedom, the effectiveness of educational systems, etc. Back to your question, the small African countries listed above are competitive and successful, with Nigeria ranking 27th. As a result, development is measured not by population or size, but by how well you manage the available resources to achieve your goal. The island country of Mauritius is Africa's most developed country with an HDI of .804, which just clears the "very high human development" threshold. Mauritius boasts a life expectancy of 75 years and a literacy rate of 91.3%, and is known for its advanced economy and free health care and schooling. Globally, Mauritius still ranks 66th out of 189 countries examined, which illustrates the gap between Africa and the other continents, but other African countries can draw inspiration from the country's success. Seychelles (7.96) lands right behind Mauritius in 67th place. The country's economic growth is mainly driven by tourism, and the GDP has increased nearly sevenfold since 1976. Algeria has an HDI score of .748 and is the third most developed country in Africa. Algeria currently has the highest life expectancy of all African countries of 76.3 years. To see each African country's Human Development Index score. We have an abundance of human capital and solid mineral resources. We will be able to develop our economy, provide adequate security, and develop our nation if we have our own country, "Yoruba Nation." Our fate is now in our own hands. All of the unnecessary killings, kidnappings, maiming, raping, and farmland destruction that have scared away many investors will come to an end. It will



provide an opportunity for our people from all over the world to return home and reclaim their spaces.

**Q23. Did other Nigerians other than Yoruba kill the Oodua Investments?**

Let me begin by saying that the company "Oodua Investment Company" celebrated 45 years of operation in November 2021. Odu'a Investment Company Limited is a conglomerate with significant holdings in Real Estate, Printing and Publishing, Equipment Leasing, Food and Beverage, Agriculture & Agribusiness, Construction and Manufacturing, Hospitality, Financial Services, and Oil & Gas. The South West states of Ogun, Ondo, Ekiti, Osun, Lagos, and Oyo jointly own the company. As a result, the company is still alive and growing stronger, while those opposed to Yoruba Nation sovereignty are asking unnecessary questions simply because they want us to remain in perpetual slavery, a situation in which a minority tribe known as "Fulani pastoralists" will continue to control our people's future and destiny.

The company earned N4.6 billion in profit in 2019, N5.2 billion in profit after tax in 2020, and N9.3 billion in profit before tax in 2021. Dividends of N320m, N364m, and N418m were paid to the company's shareholders in 2019, 2020, and 2021, respectively.

**Q24. Seriously, is something genetically wrong with the African brain? Are we the missing link between the homosapiens and the Apes?**

Yes it is true that something is wrong with African brain most especially those who know and aware that their race has been in serious bondage since 1914 amalgamation. Southern part of the country has been single handedly shouldering the responsibility of the northern Nigeria. The reason for this is that the revenue from the northern part of the country was insufficient to cover the expense of administration; the northern protectorate had been running a budget deficit for ten years. The colonial government attempted to balance the shortfall by using the budget surpluses of southern Nigeria (particularly in the southwest). This is what Lord Lugard meant in his book when he said that a marriage between a "rich Lady of substance and means"

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

(south) and a "poor husband" (north) would result in a happy life for both parties. If nothing is wrong with African brain, we calling for the independent of our Nation (Yoruba Sovereign Nation) because of marginalization, others still prefer us to be under minority.

We are currently more than sixty million in population some few element still believe we don't deserve to be on our own but to continue to be lamenting in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. We Yorubas are unique people blessed by God with abundant natural resources in both human and solid minerals. It is disheartening our people can still be talking of one Nigeria, a country where there is no equity, justice and fairness, we have been rendered us impotent in our homeland, they control our resources, future, security, almost everything. We have been shouldering their responsibility as a result of this forceful union. When it is glaring that fulanization is an agenda to grab indigenous people's land, they have been killing, maiming, raping, and kidnapping innocent people. They have been killing people in Benue, Plateau, Southern Kaduna, Taraba, Zamfara, Niger, Katsina, Nasarawa, Kwara and it has spread to the southern part of the country, hundreds of our people have been killed Ondo, Oyo, Ekiti, Osun. Recently, the Fulani terrorists attacked St Francis Catholic Church, Owa-luwa Street, in Owo Local Government Area of the state when Sunday service was going on. The Ondo State Commissioner for Health, Banji Ajaka, has said that 40 people were killed in the shooting at a church in Owo. I have never seen and heard that some group of Yoruba go to the north fighting the Hausa-Fulani not to talk of killing, maiming or kidnapping.

The Fulani militia (also known as Fulani herders) come from a nomadic, predominantly Muslim tribe. In 2014, the militia was named the fourth deadliest terrorist group in the world by the Global Terrorism Index. In the south of Kaduna State in central Nigeria, one of the worst affected areas, more than 800 men, women, and children have already been killed and over 10,000 have fled their homes. The Nigerian government has failed to address the issue with the seriousness it deserves. Our farmers can no longer go to the farm. Those Fulani in government are telling us that if we want peace, we should provide our land for them. Those killed by Fulani herdsmen are more than those killed by Bokoharam.

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

Benue State Governor, Samuel Ortom, on Thursday unveiled the state's security outfit known as Community Volunteer Guards. He pledged that his administration would legally procure AK-47, AK-49, and other sophisticated weapons for the group. According to the governor, 500 personnel drawn from the 23 local government areas of the state were recruited in the first batch. The new recruits were unveiled during the passing out parade held at IBB Square, Makurdi. He said, "Given the fact that the Federal Government has consistently failed to disarm the Fulani terrorists who have continued to maim and kill our people at will, the State Government is going to apply for a license to legally procure AK47, AK49, and other sophisticated weapons for the Benue State Volunteers Guards to enable them tackle these murderous terrorists effectively".

As for those Yoruba brownnosers who are directly or indirectly ignoring our warning about on-going genocide being committed by Fulani herdsmen in our region simply because of their own selfish interests, they will surely face the wrath of God. We can continue to be in the same country with this blood. We should find a means of exiting from this contraption that we found ourselves and start a new life.

**Q25. What will happen those who married from Hausa, Fulani, Ibo etc, and those that their businesses and investment owned by other nationalities in our region.**

"Yes," Some people are concerned about the fate of their businesses and investments scattered across the country, as well as long-term relationships, including intra-ethnic marriages, forgetting that Igbo, Yoruba, Tiv, Kanuri, Hausa, Izon, and other Nigerians own and operate businesses in Ghana, Dubai, England, the United States, and other places around the world. Those who own hotels and estates in Abuja, Kano, Lagos, Jalingo, and Port Harcourt will continue to own and run their businesses, just as non-indigenes, non-nationals, and non-residents do all over the world. Nothing would happen to marriages; inter-ethnic and inter-racial marriages exist all over the world. It is up to the couple to decide where they will call "home."

**Source: High Chief Tola Adeniyi**

**Q26. Don't you know that Nigeria is indivisible and indissoluble; therefore people should ignore this clamour for disintegration?**

Those in that category of irritating slogan “Nigeria is indissoluble” are people who are romanticizing with the name Nigeria, a derogatory word for negroes, and wrongly believe that the size of a country confers magical prosperity; ignoring Israel, Singapore, United Kingdom, Japan, Norwegian and Scandinavian success stories, and several affluent countries that are not bigger than Lagos state either in landmass or population.

**Source: High Chief Tola Adeniyi**

So the notion that Nigeria is inseparable is a lie. Nigeria is divided. Nigeria is a negotiating point. Nigeria can be broken. Look at former empires, the USSR, and many other countries if you say it's a lie. As a result, Nigeria is divisible, collapsible, and negotiable unless we act quickly to erect a regime of social justice, egalitarianism, ethnic and religious tolerance, transparency, and accountability. These are the kinds of things that can propel Nigeria forward.

The concept enshrined in the preamble to Nigeria's 1999 constitution, which states that we are one indivisible, indissoluble, sovereign nation under God, has crumbled. That is the reality of the stack. Nigeria is a country that can be divided. We cannot claim to be indivisible. In fact, it has split. It is a mirage and self-deception to claim that we are indivisible or indissoluble. Almost every tribe wishes to be independent in this country. That is why there is so much carnage, destruction, and property burning across the country.

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 (as amended) was promulgated on May 29, 1999, by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Promulgation Decree No. 24 of 1999. On June 18, 1999, a seminar was held under the auspices of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) Ikeja branch, at which Dele Adesina, Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN), he conveyed the meeting as was the branch's Chairman at the time. Chief F.R.A. Williams SAN, who drafted the 1979 Constitution, was among those invited to the seminar, as were Chief Afe Babalola (SAN), Professor Itsay Sagay (SAN), Chief Wole Olanipekun (SAN), Chief Mike Ozekhome (SAN), and many others. Chief F.R.A. Williams (SAN) described the

Constitution as a document that lies against itself. On his part, Prof. Sagay described the document as a fraud. Why did they come to these conclusions? First, you will find that in the introductory passage of the Constitution, you will read, "we the people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, having firmly and solemnly resolved to... do hereby make and give to ourselves the following Constitution." The question at that seminar was: where did we gather together to resolve and/or agree to the content of this document? How did we give it to ourselves? Is it Nigerians that gathered to resolve it, or the Provisional Ruling Council of the Federal Military Government? Resolution simply means agreement. Yes, the Military Government set up what they called a coordinating committee of some men and women that travelled round the country, collated some views submitted by some individuals and prepared a report for the Federal Military Government, which, consequent upon the report, promulgated Decree No. 24 of May 5, 1999, and attached the document that we now refer to as the Constitution. Is that the resolution of the people of Nigeria? That was why the Constitution was described as such. Therefore, it is very evident that the process of making the Constitution is faulty. It does not enjoy the authority of general acceptability of Nigerians. It has a legal legitimacy through the promulgation of that Decree, but it lacks popular legitimacy for the simple fact that there was no referendum to ratify the Constitution. Once the process is wrong, the product cannot be right. Besides, this Constitution is essentially unitary in nature. It is a product that eminently reflected the centralised Military administration and its commanding structure. That we have had over the years, beginning effectively from January 1966, all through to 1979 and 1983 to 1999. It was a document that was midwived by the Military for benefit of some section of the country.

As a result, it is clear that the process of creating the Constitution is flawed. It does not have widespread acceptance among Nigerians. It has legal legitimacy because the decree was issued, but it lacks popular legitimacy because there was no referendum to ratify the Constitution. When the process is incorrect, the product cannot be correct. Furthermore, this Constitution is fundamentally unitary in nature. It is a product that exemplifies centralized military administration and command structure. That we have had over the years, beginning in January 1966 and lasting until 1979, 1983, and 1999. It was a document conceived by the military for the benefit of certain sections of the country.

Professor Nwabueze (SAN), has also described the Constitution as "illogical". According to him, "it is illogical because it is a unitary constitution that is being applied and being enforced in a federal system of government". The question is: can you have a unitary Constitution in a federal system of government? When you look at some characteristics of a federal system, most of them are lacking here. Therefore, you cannot have the affirmation that "we the people of Nigeria... do hereby make and give to ourselves the following Constitution" without having a referendum, which is absolutely an essential part in the process of making a Constitution.

**Q27. Is it not the same politicians that ruined or destroyed Nigeria politically, socially and economically that would rule your so-called Yoruba Nation?**

The pathological cynics among them argue that, after all, it is the same politicians with their baggage who will run new sovereignties, forgetting [or being unaware of the fact] that African communities, nation states, and empires functioned perfectly well before colonialists brought their extremely corrupt systems of government. Prior to the arrival of colonial masters, each kingdom ran its government effectively and efficiently, with checks and balances in place.

Some people still believe that the new nation we all desire will be run in the same manner as Nigeria. This is far from the case, and any moneybag politician who believes this is a pipe dream will be disappointed. This is because the new nation is one of equity and justice, a nation that will extol Omoluabi and be proud of by all Yoruba sons and daughters.

**Q28. If we cannot compete and excel in Nigeria, retreating into an Oduduwa of acrimonies will be an unmitigated disaster. We must stay within and fight for a better Nigeria. Can't we fight for our right?**

Who are we up against here? Who are you fighting? Were we together before the merger? Are we on the same page? Do we have the same ancestors? Before the British created the Amalgamation, we had no common ancestors, language, culture, way of life, dress, food preparation, or governance. We can't keep deceiving ourselves when we all know this union isn't working.

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

We are collectively delaying our personal growth and development. We have been killing ourselves in the name of tribalism since our independence. Everything in that country is controlled by Fulani pastoralists. We have been imprisoned, subdued, and disrespected; in fact, we have been rendered powerless by the minority "Fulani Hegemons" with British support.

They have complete control over the security architecture and all strategic positions on our land, including seaports, the aviation industry (airports), and solid mineral resources. They have complete control over everything. Fulani herdsmen are infiltrating the country from all over West Africa, collaborating with locals to kidnap, maim, rape, and kill our people. They have been killing innocent people in southern Kaduna, Jos, Benue, Zamfara, Oyo, Ondo, Osun, Ekiti, Enugun, Imo etc. Our people are now afraid to go to the farm for fear of being killed or raped.

A former Minister of Defence, retired General T.Y. Danjuma, in 2018, warned Nigerians about what was coming. He said, "The Armed Forces are not neutral." They collude with the armed bandits to kill people, kill Nigerians... If you wait for the Armed Forces to stop the killing, you will all die one by one. " He said that rather than protect Nigerians, the security forces "facilitate" attacks by armed invaders. Gen T Y Danjuma advised Nigerians to resist the "ethnic cleansing" and to defend themselves; otherwise, given what would happen, "Somalia will be a child's play". No wonder, Fulani herdsmen, also known as Fulani militia, were in 2014 named the fourth deadliest terrorist group in the world by the Global Terrorism Index.

They are hell-bent on killing our people, destroying their farmlands, and destroying our homes, and the state government, which is their state's chief security officer, is not allowed to protect their state by the federal government. This is because the forged-1999 Constitution empowers it by granting the Federal Government (thus under Fulani control) the ability to acquire guns and ammunition, while prohibiting state governments from arming their citizens to defend themselves against armed invaders. Fulani herdsmen operate freely in their homeland, unleashing violence, maiming, kidnapping, killing, and raping innocent people.



Therefore, for peace and unity to reign and for mutual distrust to end, Nigeria should be divided along cultural, religious, and linguistic lines so that we can start a new life instead of unnecessary killings and hatred.

**Q29. How will your Oduduwa republic deal with the issue of pensioners who worked for Nigeria's federal government but have yet to receive their gratuity and pension?**

We have already explained in detail that we have the resources to meet our people's needs. As a result, the Yoruba sovereign nation must bear the burden of those types of people affected by Nigeria's dissolution. Many of our youth will be employed by our port authorities, aviation sector, NIMASA, NNPC, CENTRAL BANK, AIR FORCE, NAVY, IMMIGRATION, POLICE, NAVY, POWER SECTOR, VARIOUS FEDERAL MINISTRIES (FINANCE, SOLID MINERALS, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, POWER etc.). Jobs will be available because those sectors will employ only Yoruba sons and daughters. Those who are not Yoruba will be forced to leave the federal jobs they are currently occupying. As a result, it will provide an opportunity for our people to occupy their space.

**Q30. How would you resolve the issue of Yoruba students who are currently enrolled in the polytechnics, colleges of education, and universities in other states outside the Oduduwa republic?**

Our determination and resolved to have our own separate country is not a declaration of war, nor does it imply that we intend to foment hostility among our neighbors. Indeed, our neighboring citizens who wish to enroll in any of our universities in our country can apply for a visa and continue their education. As a result, Yoruba students studying in any of our neighboring countries may choose to continue their studies or transfer to any of our universities. So it's not something we should be concerned about.

**Q31. If Yoruba Nation is able to exits from Nigeria, how would Oduduwa Republic cope with the issue of cattle rearing? Because we all know that only Fulani raises cows in Nigeria?**

If we are granted independence, it will be a blessing in disguise since, under Obafemi Awolowo's administration, he established a cattle ranch in the

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

western region, where our cows weigh 500 kg compared to the 200 kg of the Fulani. It is a common misconception that only Fulani people raise cattle in Nigeria. In the 1950s and 1960s, grazing and ranching were also very popular among the Yorubas. The ones in the Western Region are not mere ranches . They are complete farm settlements with different segments such as animal husbandry, fisheries, poultry, and even piggery. There are nine farm settlements in the western region, which are called Fashola Stock farms.

It has been effectively and successfully managed by the western region. The northern states do not sell cows to the western region. In the south-west, some states have begun to raise cows. For instance, in 2021, Kayode Fayemi, the governor of Ekiti State, purchased 500 hectares of land would used to care for the animals and keep them from roaming. The Ikun Dairy Farm in Ikun-Ekiti has been built by the government as a model for the Livestock Transformation Plan. The state government bought 227 cows for the Ikun Dairy Farm from the United States of America (USA) and the expansive land for the cultivation of hay.

According to him, the Ekiti State Government and Promasidor Dairy Company collaborated on the integrated farm, which is planned to start producing 10,000 liters of milk per day (the latter is the majority shareholder). The additional pregnant cows would be kept within the farm's sheds, according to Mr. Fayemi. We therefore don't need to worry about it because we have all we need to get ourselves out of this quagmire. We have a lot of money to invest in agriculture. We have done it before and we will do it again.

If we could exit from this contraction known as Nigeria, we would be able to plan for the growth and development of our new country without interference since, by that time, we would be an independent country. Fulani herdsmen have rendered farming hazardous by destroying our farmlands, kidnapping people day and night, and killing innocent people—including those who have paid ransom to them in Yoruba territory.

**Q32. How would Oduduwa republic survive when Fulani supply all the food you eat in Nigeria?**

Let me first correct your impression that Fulani supply food to the Southern part of Nigeria. Hausa are predominantly farmers and travel often in search of

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

greener pastures. On the other hand, Fulani are nomads. The main occupation of the nomads have been largely preserved and that is cattle rearing. Therefore, most Yoruba men are farmers, cultivating yams, corn (maize), and millet as staples and plantains, peanuts (groundnuts), beans, and peas as subsidiary crops; cocoa is a major cash crop in Yoruba. Cocoa and plantain are cultivated in commercial quantity in Ondo, Osun, Ogun and Kwara; Rubber is also cultivated in commercial quantity in Osun, Ogun and Ondo while Timber business flourishes in these same states. Finally, our people have realized that it is better to go back to the farm just like our forefathers. If we exit from this contraption called Nigeria, we have no reason to buy or import tomatoes, onions, peppers, and beans from the Hausas (those are the only food we buy from them) in the north. We have been cultivating them and it would be an opportunity for our people to invest heavily in agriculture most especially our people from diaspora.

# Y O R U B A C O U N T R Y

## STATEMENTS BY ELDER STATEMEN ON ATROCITIES OF MILITIA FULANI HERDSMEN

### **Buhari government supporting Fulani to take over Nigeria – Governor Ortom**

Ortom believes that several attacks in his state by militia Fulani herdsmen have to do with their agenda to take over the entire country.

“This is the truth the Fulanis have made up their mind to take Nigeria as their own country and using Islam as a tool to ensure that they are in control. It is not just about a certain local government area, It is about the entire state, it is about the entire country, Nigeria. Tell me where else, is it in Zamfara, where the Hausa people live and the Fulanis have decided to take over the land. Is it in Kaduna, where the indigenous people were either traditionalist or Christians now they have been taken over. Is it in the South East or in the Middle Belt where the Fulanis have decided that they are going to take over this country and actively they have been supported by the present government of President Muhammadu Buhari. Like I said, I know they are not happy, we know they are angry. But that is the truth. Even if I am dead, let it be on record just like Martin Luther King of America who stood for the grass and said the truth. I am ready to do it. This is the truth the Fulanis have made up their mind to take Nigeria as their own country and using Islam as a tool to ensure that they are in control.”

**Source: Daily Post, June 29, 2022.**

### **By Dr Olajide**

“There is freedom of movement. Anybody can go anywhere. We have not said Fulanis should leave. We said the criminal ones... we have Aliko Dangote in Lagos for example; nobody has said he should leave. We have some Fulani in the universities here who are contributing and adding value to society. But those ones killing and maiming citizens, raping women, kidnapping for ransom, and destroying the means of livelihood of our farmers are the ones we said should vacate our forests. They are in power today and they are in charge of all the security. If the security agencies allow what they call 'genocide' to go on, then whose fault is that? They should talk to the commander in chief of the armed forces and the Inspector-General of Police. In fact, if anything, we should accuse them of keeping mum and maintaining silence in the face of genocide and mass murder in the South West.”

**Source: Tribune online, Feb 13, 2021.**

Sources report the following incidents involving suspected Fulani herdsmen:

On 6 June 2017, herdsmen led their cows into a primary school in Edo state nearby Benin City to shelter their cows from unfavourable weather; despite the herdsmen's activities being reported to the State Universal Basic Education Authority, "nothing had been done to solve the problem"

**(Punch 8 June 2017);**

On 8 September 2017, 19 people were killed and 5 injured by suspected Fulani herdsmen in the village of Ancha, in Plateau state, in what is believed to be a reprisal attack for the killing of a Fulani boy.

**(Premium Times 8 Sept. 2017);**