

VIA PUBLIC DISSEMINATION

To: The Yoruba People
From: Yoruba Strategy Alliance
Re: Proposed Constitution for Yoruba Nation
Date: 15 August, 2021

Dear beloved citizens of our precious Yoruba Nation:

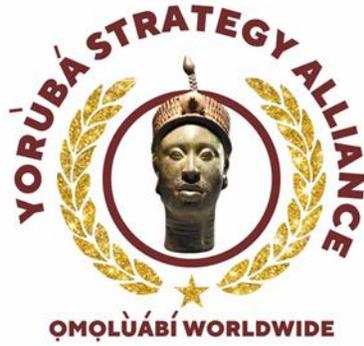
You would recall that recently we filed, on behalf of our People, a Submission to the International Criminal Court, alleging against the Nigerian officials, genocide and crimes against humanity, for the ongoing violence perpetrated upon our People.

There is great clamor and movement for Self Determination. Therefore, we convened various academic and practice professionals from several disciplines, to craft a governing charter for Yoruba Nation – And we are honored, in all gravity, to submit for your consideration, the Constitution for Yoruba Nation, enclosed herewith.

In proposing this Constitution, we considered several factors, including but not limited to the nature of our People, our strengths, and what we must admit as weaknesses. We drew from our history with peculiar adversaries who now pose an existential threat to us, in what is certain to be their third failed attempt to conquer the Yoruba. We, however, will not be what is apparently a permanent underclass, as seen in the Northern part of the country. Based on the foregoing, coupled with intense deliberation, at times resulting in hours of debate, we endowed the proposed Constitution with best practices in governance, namely the Separation of Powers, vertically between the Federation and the several States, and horizontally between the Legislative, Executive, and the Judicial branches of government. Fittingly, we have infused and woven into this proposal, the guard rails of Checks and Balance – But, being Yoruba, this system would be incomplete without a place for our kings, for whom we made accommodation, as an equal and independent branch of government. This is a constitution of limited government, which begins with “The People’s Rights,” recognizing that in a Democracy, the People are the source of power.

We submit this proposed Constitution to our People, with all humility, hoping to spark open discourse. We welcome commentary, and for the consumption of our esteemed intelligentsia, we invite public debate, that together we should craft the best path forward, into the great destiny that awaits us, **Ogo Adulawo**.

Respectfully submitted,
8/15/2021
Dr. Michael Awosanya
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Dr. Michael Awosanya,
Secretary, YSA.



Proposed

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Constitution

of

Yoruba Nation

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PREAMBLE

We Yoruba, in pursuit of our God-given destiny, to ensure security, to foster equal opportunity and enable all to manifest the blessings endowed by our Creator, to affirm and preserve our heritage, customs, and traditions, to express our inalienable rights, and to occupy our place among the nations, do hereby establish this Constitution, for just governance and the equitable administration of resources.

ARTICLE I: THE PEOPLE’S RIGHTS.

SECTION 1 – RIGHT TO LIFE, SAFETY, AND SECURITY.

Every citizen and resident of Yoruba Nation has the right to life, safety, security of person and the fruits of their existence, and shall not be deprived of such without due process of law.

SECTION 2 – CITIZENSHIP

Every natural person having one parent with Yoruba ancestry, is a citizen of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 3 – RIGHT TO ESTABLISH AND SUSTAIN GOVERNMENT.

The citizens of Yoruba Nation have the right to establish the Government of Yoruba Nation and of their several States, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, and have the right to sustain such, by appointing their legislators and executives.

SECTION 4 – RIGHT TO VOTE.

The citizens of Yoruba Nation, who are eighteen years of age or older, with two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry, may appoint members of the government of Yoruba Nation and the several States via voting, and may contest to hold public offices of profit or Trust in Yoruba Nation and the several States; these rights shall not be denied or diminished by Yoruba Nation or any State therein, nor by reason of failure to pay any tax.

SECTION 5 – RIGHT TO DIGNITY.

The right to dignity being sacred; the People shall be free of abuse from the government and any agent thereof; the Assembly and State Legislatures shall enact firm punishment for such abuse and violations, which the executives of Yoruba Nation and the States, respectively, shall duly enforce.



SECTION 6 – RIGHT TO LAND.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1 – ALL LAND BELONG TO NATURAL PERSONS.

Aside from land reserved for public use, to be administered by Yoruba Nation and the several States thereof, all land belong to natural persons who are citizens of Yoruba Nation having both parents of Yoruba ancestry, or who inherit land from at least one parent of Yoruba ancestry; they alone, shall hold title to land, whether directly or through corporate entities solely owned by them.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 2 - CITIZENS HOLD TITLE.

The People’s right to their lands, whether ancestral lands or those secured by legitimate transactions, shall not be encroached or such land taken, except for public use, where necessary and proper, and upon just compensation. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no natural person lacking two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry may through purchase, acquire title to land.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 3 – LIMITS ON GOVERNMENT TRANSFER OF TITLE.

Neither the government of Yoruba Nation nor of the several States shall issue land title or a lease beyond four years, to any person who is not a natural person citizen of Yoruba Nation, or to any corporate entity that is not completely owned by natural person citizens of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 7 – RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 1 – FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION; NO IMMUNITY FOR OFFICIALS.

The citizens and residents of Yoruba Nation, shall be free of corruption; no person holding an office of profit or trust under Yoruba Nation or the States thereof, shall be entitled to criminal immunity in cases of corruption or abuse of power, regardless of impeachment.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(A) – THE REORIENTATION PROGRAM.

Upon the inception of Yoruba Nation, the interim government shall, immediately and without delay, as soon as practicable, institute a nationwide program of reorientation for the entirety of Yoruba Nation, starting with every person serving in the interim government, and continuing with subsequent governments. Every person who is employed by any government of Yoruba Nation or the several States, must undergo the reorientation program.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(B) – PARTICIPATION.

Through the reorientation program every single citizen and resident, old and young, shall take a basic course on the fundamentals of nation-building, including but not limited to civics, ethics, patriotism, and ultimately the ethos of Omoluabi.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(C) – REORIENTATION IN PERPETUITY.

Subsequent governments shall sustain and maintain the Reorientation Program, in perpetuity.



SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2(D) – IMPLEMENTATION OF REORIENTATION.

There shall be established, a Yoruba Reorientation Corp, composed of Yoruba Youth, to serve as stationed in every village, town, local government, and city of Yoruba Nation; the Corp shall be structured and trained, to offer the reorientation course to the People, and a certificate shall be issued to every person upon completion of the course. An enforcement mechanism shall be created to ensure the People’s compliance with the reorientation program.

SECTION 8 – RIGHT TO MEANINGFUL EDUCATION.

Every resident of Yoruba Nation, is entitled to a meaningful primary and secondary education, the expense of which shall be administered by the State of domicile; the curriculum shall respect and incorporate the language, history, customs, heritage, and culture of the Yoruba People.

SECTION 9 – RIGHT TO MEANINGFUL HEALTHCARE.

Every citizen of Yoruba Nation, is entitled to meaningful healthcare, the expense of which shall be administered by the State of domicile, such service being administered with respect to the People’s right to dignity.

SECTION 10 – OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AND RIGHT TO YORUBA LANGUAGE.

Yoruba, being the official language of Yoruba Nation and the several States, every person is entitled to communicate and conduct business in the Yoruba Language.

SECTION 11 – FREEDOM OF RELIGION.

There shall be freedom with regard to religion or spirituality. Neither the Assembly nor the State Legislatures shall make any law with regard to an official religion or spirituality; no person holding any office of profit or trust in Yoruba Nation or the several States, shall mandate or require any person to observe any religious or spiritual practice.

SECTION 12 – FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

There shall be no law or regulation prohibiting or abridging the free exercise of speech, or of the press; there shall be no laws or regulation encroaching on the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, and the right of the People to assemble peacefully shall be undisturbed in perpetuity.

SECTION 13 – RIGHT TO ARMS.

The right of the People to arms, shall not be infringed, save for necessary and proper processes as shall be determined by State Legislatures.



SECTION 14 – SEARCH WARRANTS AND ARREST WARRANTS REQUIRED.

No search warrants or arrest warrants shall be issued, without probable cause, founded upon oath or affirmation, and such warrants must specifically set forth the place(s) to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. The right of the People to privacy and security in their buildings, papers, items, and devices, shall not be violated by unreasonable searches and seizures.

SECTION 15 – NO DOUBLE TRIALS FOR THE SAME CRIME.

No person shall be tried twice for the same criminal offence.

SECTION 16 – RIGHT TO REMAIN SILENT.

Every person in Yoruba Nation has the right to remain silent.

SECTION 17 – RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS.

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without Due Process of law.

SECTION 18 – RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 1 – RIGHT TO COURT APPEARANCE.

Every person who is accused of a crime has the right, upon arrest, and in Court at the Court's next sitting following the arrest, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted in open court with the witness or witnesses, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses favorable to defending against the accusation, and to have the assistance of a lawyer to defend against the accusation.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 2 – RIGHT TO SPEEDY AND PUBLIC TRIAL, IMPARTIAL JURY.

Except in Cases of Impeachment, determining the facts of all Crimes where loss of life, imprisonment or loss of liberty is a potential punishment, shall be by a speedy and public trial; the person accused has the right to trial by an impartial Jury, in the State or District of Yoruba Nation, where the alleged crime occurred.

SECTION 18, CLAUSE 3 – LOCATION OF TRIALS.

Trials and Court proceedings shall be held in the State where the accused Crimes are committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place as the Assembly may by Law have set forth.

SECTION 19 – RIGHT TO TRIAL IN CIVIL MATTERS.

Aside from matters adjudicated in Customary and king's Courts, there shall be a right of trial by an



impartial Jury, to determine the facts in non-criminal suits, where the amount of damages claimed exceeds the minimum amount determined by the Assembly for matters in Yoruba Nation Courts, or for matters of State Court, the minimum amount determined by the forum State; no fact tried by a jury, shall be re-examined, except as allowed by the Assembly or State Legislature, respectively.

SECTION 20 – JUDGE’S AUTHORITY TO SET ASIDE JURY’S VERDICT.

In any case, whether criminal or non-criminal, the presiding judge may set aside the Jury’s verdict in by issuing a Judgment Notwithstanding the Verdict, where the exceptional circumstances, such as a miscarriage of justice on the of the Jury, but in all cases where the presiding judge sets aside the Jury’s verdict, the judge shall issue a detailed writ setting forth the bases for setting aside the Jury’s verdict.

SECTION 21 – NO EXCESSIVE BAIL, FINES, CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.

The People of Yoruba Nation and the several States, shall not be subject to excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishment.

SECTION 22 – NO SLAVERY OR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

No person in Yoruba Nation shall be subject to slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime where there is due conviction upon due process; no government in Yoruba Nation shall privatize or abdicate the administration of prisons and of police power.

SECTION 23 – NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX.

With the exception of traditional and ancient matters, the right of citizens and residents of Yoruba Nation not be denied or abridged by Yoruba Nation or by any State, on account of sex.

SECTION 24 – UNENUMERATED RIGHTS.

This Constitution shall not be interpreted such that rights not expressed herein shall be deemed as an absence or denial certain rights not listed herein; the People retain all other rights not herein enumerated.

SECTION 25 – UNENUMERATED POWERS.

The powers not delegated to Yoruba Nation by this Constitution, nor prescribed to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the People.



ARTICLE II – THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 1 – THE CHAMBERS.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in the Assembly of Yoruba Nation, which shall consist of a First Chamber of Lawmakers and a Second Chamber of Lawmakers.

SECTION 2 – THE FIRST CHAMBER.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1: QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE FIRST CHAMBER.

No Person shall be a member of the First Chamber unless having attained the age of twenty-five Years, be a citizen of Yoruba Nation, and both parents be of Yoruba ancestral lineage, and, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which such person shall be chosen.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2: TERMS IN OFFICE.

The First Chamber shall be composed of Lawmakers whose term shall be four years, shall serve no more than three terms, and be chosen every Fourth Year by the People of the several States.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3: NUMBER OF LAWMAKERS PER STATE.

The Members of the First Chamber shall, based on credible available data, not exceed one for every Five Hundred Thousand Persons per State, but each State shall have at Least one Member in the First Chamber, and continue as after an enumeration shall be made within five Years after the first Meeting of the Assembly of Yoruba Nation, and therefrom within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 4: VACANCY.

In the case of vacancy in the First Chamber from any State during a term, the Governor of that State shall, according to that State’s electoral law, appoint a citizen of that State to complete that term, or facilitate an election to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 5: SPEAKER AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE FIRST CHAMBER.

The First Chamber shall elect their Speaker and other Officers.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 6: ROTATIONAL ELECTION.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into two Parts. The Seats of the First Chamber of the first Part shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, and of the second Part at the Expiration of the fourth Year, so that one one-half may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, the Governor of such State may make temporary Appointments or facilitate elections according to that State’s law, until the next election at the end of the term, which shall then fill such Vacancies.



SECTION 2, CLAUSE 7: IMPEACHMENT.

The First Chamber shall have the power to initiate impeachment by drafting the Articles of Impeachment, and then deliberate on impeaching the President of Yoruba Nation, and impeach the president upon review of the Articles, facts, and arguments presented for or against impeaching the President. The First Chamber shall also initiate the impeachment upon receiving an Order for such, from the Council of kings.

SECTION 3 - THE SECOND CHAMBER.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1: QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SECOND CHAMBER.

No Person shall be a Lawmaker of the Second Chamber who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five, and be a Citizen of Yoruba Nation, and an Inhabitant of that State in which such person shall be chosen.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2: TERMS IN OFFICE.

The Second Chamber shall be composed of Lawmakers who shall serve no more than two terms, chosen by the People thereof, for six Years, and be chosen every sixth year; and each Lawmaker of the Second Chamber shall have one Vote.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 3: NUMBER OF LAWMAKERS PER STATE.

There shall be two Lawmakers on the Second Chamber from each State within Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 4: VACANCY.

In the case of vacancy in the Second Chamber from any State during a term, the Governor of that State shall, according to that State's electoral law, appoint a citizen of that State to complete that term, or facilitate an election to fill such vacancy.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 5: PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND CHAMBER AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The Vice President of Yoruba Nation shall be President of the Second Chamber, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided. The Second Chamber shall choose their other Officers, and also a Member to assume the role of the Vice President, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when the Vice President shall exercise the Office of President of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 6: ROTATIONAL ELECTION.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Parts. The Seats of the Second Chamber of the first Part shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Part at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Parts at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, the Governor of such State may make temporary Appointments until the next election at the end of the term, which shall then fill such Vacancies.



SECTION 3, CLAUSE 7: TRIAL TO REMOVE PRESIDENT FROM OFFICE UPON IMPEACHMENT.

Upon impeachment of the President by the First Chamber, Removal from office shall be only upon a trial in the Second Chamber. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of Yoruba Nation is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, or Trust under Yoruba Nation: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution by Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4 – TOWNHALL MEETINGS.

The lawmakers of the First Chamber shall have at least one town hall meeting every two months in their respective local governments during each term in office; the lawmakers of the Second Chamber shall conduct at least one townhall meeting in their respective local governments during each term in office.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 1 – TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER OF ELECTIONS.

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for the Assembly, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Assembly may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of the election.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2 – ASSEMBLY TO DETERMINE BEGINNING AND END OF OFFICE TERM.

The First Assembly of Yoruba Nation, shall determine the date and time when the term of the President and Vice President officially begin and end, as well as the date and time when terms of the Lawmakers of subsequent the Assembly begin officially, and the terms of the successors shall then begin, in accordance with Article II, Section Two, Clause Six, and Section Three, Clause Six.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1 – QUORUM REQUIREMENTS; AUTHORITY TO COMPEL ATTENDANCE.

Quorum is required to do Business, and quorum shall be a majority of each State’s delegates, and two-thirds of the entire chamber; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each Chamber shall provide.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 2 – CHAMBER TO SET RULES FOR PROCEEDINGS, PUNISHMENT, EXPULSION.

Each Chamber shall determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, may expel a Member with the Concurrence of two thirds.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 3 – CHAMBER SHALL KEEP AND PUBLISH JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

Each Chamber shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and publish the same quarterly, excepting such Parts as require Secrecy in the interest of national security; and the vote of the Members of either Chamber on any question shall be entered into the Journal.



SECTION 6, CLAUSE 4 – CONSENT REQUIRED FOR ADJOURNMENT BEYOND THREE DAYS.

Neither Chamber, during the Session of the Assembly, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Chambers shall be sitting.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 1 – COMPENSATION OF ASSEMBLY.

Members of the Assembly shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of Yoruba Nation. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Chambers, and in going to and returning from the same; and they shall not be questioned in any other Place, for any Speech or Debate in either Chamber.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 2 – NO HOLDING SIMULTANEOUS OFFICE, OFFICE CREATED DURING TERM.

No member of the Assembly shall, during the term for which such member is elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of Yoruba Nation, which was created, or the Salary or Compensation increased during the elected term; and no Person holding any Office under Yoruba Nation, shall be a Member of either Chamber during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 3 – NO DOUBLE COMPENSATION OR PENSION.

Any person who has held more than one office, whether elected or appointed, is entitled to only the salary of the current position; such a person, when no longer in office, is entitled to only one pension of such person's choosing.

SECTION 7, CLAUSE 4 – COMPENSATION LIMITED TO SALARY AND HEALTHCARE.

The compensation for elected or appointed office, shall be limited to salary and health care.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 1 – BILLS FOR REVENUE SHALL ORIGINATE FROM FIRST CHAMBER.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the First Chamber of Lawmakers; but the Second Chamber may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 2 – PRESIDENT'S VETO OF BILLS.

Every Bill which shall have passed the First and Second Chambers of Lawmakers, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of Yoruba Nation: If such shall approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that Chamber in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that Chamber shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other Chamber, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that Chamber, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Chambers shall be determined by the collective vote of the individual lawmakers, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against (Beeni tabi Beeko) the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each Chamber, respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (excluding public holidays) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a



Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assembly by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 3 – PRESIDENT’S VETO OF ORDER, RESOLUTION, OR VOTES.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Second Chamber and First Chamber may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of Yoruba Nation; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Second and First Chambers, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 1 – ASSEMBLY’S POWER TO COLLECT INCOME TAX.

The Assembly shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, and to also collect Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of Yoruba Nation; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout Yoruba Nation, and the collection of said revenue shall never be privatized;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 2 – AUTHORITY TO BORROW.

To borrow Money on the credit of Yoruba Nation;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 3 – REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 4 – MONEY, STANDARDS.

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign legal tender, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 5 – PUNISHMENT OF COUNTERFEITING.

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and legal tender of Yoruba Nation;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 6 – POST OFFICES AND POST ROADS.

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 7 – PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

To establish patent law, to secure for limited Times to Authors and Inventors, the exclusive Right to their respective Writings, Discoveries, and Inventions;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 8 – CULTURAL ARTIFACTS.

To promulgate laws to protect and repatriate cultural artifacts;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 9 – COURTS INFERIOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

To constitute courts inferior to the Supreme Court;



SECTION 9, CLAUSE 10 – OFFENSES.

To define and punish Crimes: Corruption, Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the International Law, among others;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 11 - DECLARE WAR.

To declare War, order Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 12 – RAISE AND SUPPORT ARMIES.

To raise and support armies;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 13 – PROVIDE A NAVY.

To provide and maintain a Navy;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 14 – PROVIDE AN AIR FORCE.

To provide and maintain an Air Force;

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 15 – GOVERNMENT AND REGULATION OF MILITARY FORCES.

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land, naval, and air Forces, in which only citizens with two natural parents of Yoruba ancestry shall serve.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 15 – LOCATION OF CAPITAL.

To decide exclusively in the Second Chamber, the location of the Capital, by cession of a particular State or States, which shall become the Seat of the Government of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 16 – EXCLUSIVE AUTHORITY OVER CERTAIN PROPERTY.

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such Capital and to exercise like Authority over all Places, purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dockyards, and other needful Buildings;

And

SECTION 9, CLAUSE 17 – ALL NECESSARY AND PROPER LAWS.

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of Yoruba Nation, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 1 – HABEAS CORPUS.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion, the public Safety may require it.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 2 – DUE PROCESS REQUIRED.

No person or persons may be declared guilty of a crime or crimes without due process.



SECTION 10, CLAUSE 3 – NO RETROACTIVE LAWS.

There shall be no retroactive laws.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 4 – NO INTERSTATE TAX.

No interstate Tax or Duty shall be laid on items exported from any State.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 5 – NO PREFERENCE OF STATE PORTS.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 6 – WITHDRAWALS FROM TREASURY.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 7 – NO TITLES OF NOBILITY GRANTED.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 10, CLAUSE 8 – NO FOREIGN TITLES FROM FOREIGN STATE OR MONARCH.

No Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust in Yoruba Nation or the individual States, shall accept any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any foreign monarch or State.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 1 – PROHIBITIONS ON STATES.

No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; issue Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit beyond the State's borders; make any legal tender payment of Debts; pass any retroactive laws, or Law impairing the Obligation of lawful Contracts, or grant any Title of Monarchy or Nobility.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 2 – NO INTERSTATE TAX, SHARING REVENUE.

No State shall exert any tax or duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws, but each State with a port shall be entitled to a 60% share of the revenue at its port, with the 40% balance remitted to Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 3 – LIMITS ON STATES.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Assembly, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops or warships, or enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power.

SECTION 11, CLAUSE 4 – NO WAR FROM STATES.

No State shall engage in War.



ARTICLE III – THE EXECUTIVE.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – TERM OF OFFICE.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of Yoruba Nation. That person shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President who shall run on the same ticket as the president, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – QUALIFICATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

No Person shall be eligible to the Office of the President of Yoruba Nation or any other elected office in a State or within any branch of Yoruba Nation, except such person be a citizen of Yoruba Nation, with two natural parents of Yoruba ancestral lineage.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 3 – AGE REQUIREMENT FOR PRESIDENT.

At the time of the Adoption of this Constitution or any time after adoption thereof, no person shall be eligible to the Office of President or Vice President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 4 – STATE ELECTIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Each State shall conduct its own election of the President and Vice President, according to the uniform election law, which the Assembly shall promulgate without contradicting the provisions set forth herein.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 5 – TRANSPARENT ELECTIONS.

The election shall be administered in a manner that promotes transparency, live and up-to-date results consistently published, and shall include volunteer observers who are cleared to observe in advance of the election.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 6 – LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STATE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS.

Each State shall have a State electoral commission, and each local government shall have an electoral commission. No Lawmaker of the First or Second Chambers, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under Yoruba Nation, shall serve on the electoral commission of any local government or the State.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 7 – COMPOSITION OF STATE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The State's overall Electoral Commission, shall comprise of equal representatives from various political parties, who meet the Assembly's requirement, in advance of the election.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 8 – COMPOSITION OF STATE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Each local government shall have an electoral commission, comprised of equal representatives from the various political parties, who meet the Assembly's requirement, in advance of the election.



SECTION 1, CLAUSE 9 – VOTING BY CITIZENS IN DIASPORA.

Citizens of Yoruba Nation in Diaspora shall be eligible to vote through their respective consulates.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 10 – LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CERTIFYING.

Upon tabulation of the ballots, each local government’s electoral commission shall certify to the Secretary of that State, the results of the election from that local government.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 11 – STATE ELECTORAL COMMISSION TO CERTIFY STATE’S RESULTS.

The State Electoral Commission, headed by that State’s Secretary, shall review and certify the results submitted by the individual local governments, and formally deliver the result of that State’s election to the joint meeting of the Assembly.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 12 – ASSEMBLY TO TABULATE AND DETERMINE WINNER.

The Assembly shall tabulate the results of the various States; the person having won the greatest number of States, shall be pronounced the winner of the election. If the Assembly’s tally of States won reveals that two or more candidates won an equal number of States, the general popular vote shall be used to determine the winner.

SECTION 2 – GOVERNOR AND DEPUTY ELECTED SIMILAR TO PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The governor and deputy governor of each State shall be elected in the same manner and with the same processes, as the president and vice president, but with their respective Legislatures substituting for the role of the Assembly.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1 – SUCCESSION OF TO OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President; in the case the Removal of the Vice President from Office, or of Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Speaker of the First Chamber. Where necessary, the order of succession to the Presidency, shall be the Vice President, Speaker of the First Chamber, the Majority Leader of the Second Chamber, and the Chairman of the Council of kings.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2 – VICE PRESIDENT’S TERM IN OFFICE WHEN SUCCEEDING PRESIDENT.

Where power devolves to the Vice President, that person shall complete only the current term won by the president succeeded; an election for the positions of President and Vice President shall take place at the conclusion of that term.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 3 – WHEN SOME OTHER THAN VICE PRESIDENT SUCCEEDS PRESIDENT.

In the event the office of the presidency devolves to the Speaker of the First Chamber, Majority Leader of the Second Chamber, or the Chairman of the Council of kings, a new election shall be held and a new president shall be sworn into office within 90 days. The person elected as a replacement shall finish only the term of the president succeeded; an election for the positions of



President and Vice President shall take place at the conclusion of that term. Where during an election year, within 90 days to the end of the term, the presidency devolves to the Speaker of the House, Majority Leader of the Second Chamber, or the Chairman of the Council of kings, that person shall complete the term, and the only presidential election in that year, shall be the prior scheduled presidential election, and the regular cycle of elections shall continue undisturbed.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 4 – COMPENSATION FOR ASSUMING PRESIDENCY.

Where the presidency devolves to the Speaker of the House, Majority Leader of the Second Chamber, or the Chairman of the Council of kings shall not be entitled to any compensation, including but not limited to pension, beyond that which such person is entitled to, in the position occupied, before assuming the presidency.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 5 – PRESIDENT’S COMPENSATION.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from Yoruba Nation, or the several States.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 6 – PRESIDENT’S OATH.

Before the President enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:- “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of Yoruba Nation, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the People of Yoruba Nation, and uphold the Constitution of Yoruba Nation.”

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 7 – TERM LIMITS ON PRESIDENT.

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 1 – COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF MILITARY FORCES; LIMITS ON REPRISAL.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of Yoruba Nation; authorize Reprisal and sustain such beyond seventy-two hours, only upon authorization by the Assembly, which must decide the President’s request to sustain Reprisal within forty-eight hours of request.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2 – POWER OVER EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The president may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to Grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against Yoruba Nation, except in Cases of corruption or Impeachment.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 3 – APPOINTMENTS WITH ADVISE AND CONSENT OF SECOND CHAMBER.

The president shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Second Chamber, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Lawmakers present concur, and he shall nominate, and



by and with the Advice Consent of the Second Chamber, shall appoint his cabinet, Ambassadors, other public Officers, nominate Judges of the Supreme Court upon considering advise of the judicial commission constituted by the President from among the Bar of Yoruba Nation, and similarly nominate and appoint all other Officers of Yoruba Nation, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 4 – RECEIVING AMBASSADORS AND PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The president shall receive Ambassadors and other public officers; the President shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 6 – JOINT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

At least once a year on a day the Assembly shall appoint by law, or in extraordinary circumstances as convened by the President, there shall be a joint session of both chambers of the Assembly, where the President shall present Information on the State of Yoruba Nation, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as the President shall judge necessary and expedient; and in Case of Disagreement between the chambers, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, the president may adjourn them for a length of time that reflects the customary practice of the Assembly.

SECTION 7 – REMOVAL ON IMPEACHMENT FOR CERTAIN CRIMES.

The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of Yoruba Nation, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 1 – REMOVAL OF PRESIDENT FOR INCAPACITY

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as The Assembly may by law provide, transmit to the Speaker of the First Chamber, their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

SECTION 8, CLAUSE 2 – PRESIDENTS RETURN TO OFFICE AFTER REMOVAL FOR INCAPACITY.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the Speaker of the First Chamber his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as The Assembly may by law provide, transmit within four days to the Speaker of the Second Chamber and the Speaker of the Chamber of lawmaker of the First Chambers their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon The Assembly shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Assembly, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if the Assembly is not in session, within twenty-one days after The Assembly is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Chambers that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.



ARTICLE IV – THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – SUPREME COURT HAS JUDICIAL POWER.

The judicial Power of Yoruba Nation, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as follows. There shall be a Federal High Court in each State of Yoruba Nation, where legal action regarding federal issues shall originate, within each geographic zone as shall be determined by that State’s Legislature. The States of Yoruba Nation shall be clustered into circuits of three or four states, based on geography, and there shall be a federal Appellate Court established for each Circuit. The Supreme Court of Yoruba Nation shall sit in the capital, and have finality over all cases arising under or in connection with the Constitution of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – EACH STATE HAS A JUDICIARY.

Each State shall have its own judiciary, which shall be established to resolve matters arising under areas of State authority, and shall consist of: a Magistrate Court for misdemeanors and petty municipal matters, a State High Court in each Local Government, an Appellate Court for each geographic zone as shall be determined by that State’s Assembly, and one State Superior Court to sit in the capital of the State.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 3 – APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT.

Issues arising under State law, shall not be appealed to the Supreme Court of Yoruba Nation, unless an issue germane to the case touches on the Constitution of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 4 – COMPENSATION AND LIMITS ON JUDGES HOLDING OFFICE.

The judges, both of Yoruba Nation and of the individual States, shall hold their Offices during good behavior until no longer than 75 years of age, and shall receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their time in Office.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1 – JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN CASES.

The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution of Yoruba Nation, the Laws of Yoruba Nation, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public officers; to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which Yoruba Nation shall be a Party; to Controversies between two or more States, between a State and Citizens of another State, between Citizens of different States, between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2 – ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Issues between the legislative and executive branches shall originate directly at the Supreme Court. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public officers, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Assembly shall make.



SECTION 2, CLAUSE 3 – TREASON

Treason against Yoruba Nation, shall consist in levying War against Yoruba Nation, in adhering to our Enemies, and giving enemies Aid or Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless supported with evidence of the same intentional Act in open court, or on Confession in open Court. The Assembly shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason.

ARTICLE V– THE COUNCIL OF KINGS

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – ESTABLISHING THE COUNCIL OF KINGS.

There shall be a Council of Kings (Igbimo Oba) established as the Fourth and equal branch of government. The Council shall be comprised of Ooni Ile Ife and Alaafin Oyo as permanent members, and two kings from each State within Yoruba Nation. The kings of each State shall form an association, from which the association shall select, based on automatic rotation set forth in the association’s guidelines, the two kings representing each state to serve a five year term on the Council of Kings. Under penalty of imprisonment, the length of which shall be stipulated by the Assembly, no State government official or Yoruba Nation official shall create additional kings, or in any way participate or influence the selection of the kings who shall represent the State at the Council of kings.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – COUNCIL TO MEET QUARTERLY.

The Council shall meet on a quarterly basis to deliberate, among others, traditional, ceremonial, and cultural matters.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 3 – COUNCIL SHALL MEMORIALIZE REGULATIONS AND PROCESSES.

The Council of Kings (Igbimo Oba) shall create memorialized regulations and processes, which shall not contradict the provisions herein, by which the Council shall be administered, by which the kings of each locality shall be elected according to that locality’s customs and practices, and by which they shall select the chairman and other officers to serve for each five-year term. Where the chairman of the Council of kings passes away, or is otherwise indisposed, either of the two permanent members shall temporarily assume the chairmanship until the chairman is available. Where the chairman passes away or is otherwise indisposed, and both permanent members are unavailable to temporarily assume the chairmanship, the Council of kings shall, according to its processes, shall appoint a member to temporarily to fill the position.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 4 – COUNCIL’S SECURITY FORCE.

The Council may create a security force, for the security of the kings and their families.

SECTION 2. – NO POLITICAL AFFILIATION OR POLITICAL ENDORSEMENT BY KINGS OR COUNCIL.

The kings of Yoruba Nation, and the Council of kings, respectively, shall not have any political affiliation, shall not exercise any political influence, shall not endorse or facilitate the endorsement of any political candidate or party; neither shall any political candidate or party seek or facilitate any endorsement or appearance of endorsement, from any king(s) or the Council. Kings of Yoruba



Nation shall not hold any meetings with a political aspirant, political candidate, political party, or their present or prior agents, during the campaign season and within six months of the election, in which the candidate contests for public office.

SECTION 3 – COUNCIL OF KINGS MAY ORDER ASSEMBLY TO INITIATE IMPEACHMENT.

Upon public uproar, the Council of kings may issue an Order with the Seal of the Council, signed by two-thirds of the Council, upon which the First Chamber shall initiate an impeachment process against the President. Upon receiving the Council’s Impeachment Order, the First Chamber shall initiate the Impeachment process within 30 days of receipt thereof.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 1 – INDEPENDENT MONARCH FUND; COMPENSATION OF KINGS.

At the inception of the Yoruba Nation, the legislature shall create a Monarch Fund for the compensation of the kings. The money for the Fund shall flow uninterrupted into the fund in the same manner that the other branches of government are financed. The financing for the fund shall be adjusted annually, based on the inflation index.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 2 – MONARCH FUND SHALL BE INDEPENDENT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Fund shall be independent of any other branch of government; no law, order, or regulation shall ever be issued or passed which shall target the fund, to reduce its value.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 3 – KINGS’ COMPENSATION DETERMINED BY COUNCIL OF KINGS.

The Fund shall provide compensation to the kings, according to the Council’s memorialized regulations and processes. The Council shall, via its memorialized regulations and processes, create an administrative staff, answerable only to the Council, which shall document the council’s activities, officially process its work, and administer the Monarch Fund. The authority and activities of the Council’s Administrative Staff shall not violate any law of Yoruba Nation or its individual States. The compensation of the kings may be according to classes that the Council may create for its members. All kings of Yoruba Nation who are on the throne at the inception of Yoruba Nation, and who ascend the throne thereafter, shall upon coronation, register with the Council of Kings, for participation and compensation.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 4 – EACH KING TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO COUNCIL OF KINGS.

Each king shall submit to the Council, the information of each traditional ruler (Baale) under the king’s jurisdiction and authority. The Council shall determine the compensation to be paid in equal amount to each of the traditional rulers. Neither the kings nor the Council shall create or authorize additional traditional rulers, aside from the traditional rulers already in existence.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 1 – JURISDICTION OF CUSTOMARY COURT.

There shall be established a customary Court in each village or locality which, upon the consent of both parties, shall have jurisdiction over land and other civil disputes brought by the People. The customary Court shall not have jurisdiction over any matters which carry the penalty of imprisonment or more serious punishment.



SECTION 5, CLAUSE 2 – CUSTOMARY COURT CASES DECIDED BY TRADITIONAL RULER (BAALE).
Cases brought before the customary court shall be resolved by the traditional ruler (Baale) appointed by the king, over that village or locality. Where the traditional ruler is not a lawyer, the traditional ruler may, upon his sole discretion, be assisted by a lawyer whose compensation shall be paid by the Local Government.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 3 – CUSTOMARY COURT CASES JUDGED WITH CUSTOMARY LAW.
The cases adjudicated at the customary Court shall be resolved according to the customary law of that locality, but the rulings of the traditional ruler shall not violate the laws of Yoruba Nation or the laws of that particular State.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 4 - CUSTOMARY COURT CASES MAY BE APPEALED TO THE KING’S COURT.
Above the customary court shall be established, the king’s Court, which shall sit in the town or city where the king’s throne is established, and shall have appellate jurisdiction over the customary Courts.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 5 – RULINGS OF KING’S COURT.
At the king’s Court, either the king or as many agents as the Council of kings may by population approve for that town or city, shall hear and decide the case appealed. Where the king is not a lawyer, he may, upon his sole discretion, be assisted by a lawyer whose compensation shall be paid by the Local Government. The agents appointed by the king may be lawyers from the local bar association, retired judges or retired lawyers who volunteer their services. The rulings of the king’s agent(s) shall be the ruling of the king. All cases appealed to the king’s Court shall be adjudicated according to customary law and the customs of that locality; but the rulings of the king or his agent(s) shall not violate the laws of Yoruba Nation or the laws of that particular State.

SECTION 5, CLAUSE 6 – RULINGS OF KING’S COURT APPEALABLE TO STATE’S HIGH COURT.
The rulings from the king’s court shall be appealable to the State’s High Court in the Local Government where the king’s Court is located, and shall be subsequently appealable to the State Appellate Court, Superior Court, and ultimately the Supreme Court of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 1 – ROYAL CODE OF CONDUCT ESTABLISHED BY COUNCIL OF KINGS.
The Council of kings shall establish among its memorialized regulations and processes, a Royal Code of Conduct, which shall stipulate the process for Yoruba People to file allegations against kings alleged to have violated Yoruba traditions of gravity, or to have exhibited behavior that is embarrassing to the Yoruba People, or unbecoming of the Yoruba Crown, or debasing of the Yoruba throne. The Royal Code of Conduct shall also stipulate the punishment for any king found to have violated the Code.

SECTION 6, CLAUSE 2 – HANDLING CRIMINAL MATTERS FOR KINGS.
Criminal matters regarding a king shall be prosecuted according to the appropriate legal processes.



ARTICLE VI – INTERSTATE RELATIONS

SECTION 1 – FULL FAITH AND CREDIT TO ALL STATES.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Assembly may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2 – EACH CITIZEN ENTITLED TO EQUITABLE TREATMENT FROM EVERY STATE.

The citizens of Yoruba Nation shall be entitled to all the Privileges and Benefits afforded by each State to its citizens.

SECTION 3 – AUTOMATIC EXTRADITION BETWEEN STATES.

No person under penalty or punishment of the laws of one State, shall escape and take refuge in the laws of another State; upon claim of the State from which the fugitive fled, that fugitive shall be delivered by that State, to the State from which the fugitive fled.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 1 – ADMITTING NEW STATES.

New States may be admitted by the Assembly into Yoruba Nation; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without a Plebiscite of the State(s) concerned, on whether to create a new state, without a Plebiscite on the proposed state's boundaries, as well as consent of the Assembly.

SECTION 4, CLAUSE 2 – LAWS TO GOVERN TERRITORIES.

The Assembly shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to Yoruba Nation; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of Yoruba Nation, or of any particular State.

SECTION 5 – EACH STATE SHALL BE GUARANTEED A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Yoruba Nation shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Representative Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE VII – DEBTS, NATIONAL SUPREMACY, OATHS OF OFFICE.

SECTION 1 – PRIOR DEBTS.

All valid debts, contracted and Engagements entered into before the Adoption of this Constitution, for which accounting and public use is verified, shall be as valid against Yoruba Nation under this Constitution, as against the several Yoruba States.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 1 – SUPREME LAW.

This Constitution, and the Laws of Yoruba Nation which shall be enacted pursuant thereto, and all



Treaties made, or which shall be made under the Authority of Yoruba Nation, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, notwithstanding any contrary provision in the Constitution or Laws of any State.

SECTION 2, CLAUSE 2 – OFFICIAL OATHS.

The Lawmakers of the Assembly, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of Yoruba Nation and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under Yoruba Nation.

ARTICLE VIII – AMENDMENT PROCESS

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall be amended by Proposal and Adoption.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT.

The Proposal of an Amendment shall be by a petition with one million verified signatures of Yoruba Nation citizens, plus the vote of three-fourths in both Chambers of the Assembly; Or, by a States’ Constitutional Convention. Three fourths of both chambers of each State’s Legislature must approve the State’s participation in the Convention, and send one delegate per 500,000 people but where applicable, no less than one delegate to the Convention, and the proposal must be approved at the Convention by three-fourths of all the delegates from each State of Yoruba Nation.

SECTION 2 – ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT.

The proposal shall be Adopted upon approval by three-fourths of the several States, based on adoption by three-fourths of both chambers of each State’s Legislature, and adoption by three-fourths of each Chamber of the Assembly.

ARTICLE IX – ADOPTION PROCESS

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 1 – CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

At the inception of Yoruba Nation, there shall be an initial Constitutional Convention and a second Constitutional Convention, where each existing Yoruba State shall have two votes at the Conventions. The interim administration of Yoruba Nation shall administer the Constitutional Conventions, starting with the process outlined herein for appointing the States’ delegates, and provide for the expenses thereof.

SECTION 1, CLAUSE 2 – YORUBA LANGUAGE AT CONVENTIONS.

The business of the Constitutional Conventions shall be conducted using the language of the Yoruba People.



SECTION 2 – NO ADJOURNMENTS DURING EACH CONVENTION.

Once the delegates gather for each Convention, there shall be no adjournments for the delegation to return home; they shall remain at convention and follow a strict schedule that shall be outlined at the beginning of the convention. Only delegates shall vote on issues raised in connection with the proposed Constitution, but there may be participants present for the purpose of consultation or explanation. At the beginning of each Convention, all participants shall swear that while the Convention is ongoing, they shall hold the proceedings and deliberations thereof in confidence, even if any participants leave the convention before it adjourns.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 1 – TWO CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES FROM EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There shall be two volunteer delegates from each local government of each State, which shall be chosen publicly by an open lot. Each proposed delegate must have reached the age of twenty-five, have attained the minimum academic degree of a Bachelor's or its equivalent, and demonstrate the ability to speak fluently, in the language of the Yoruba People. Before the name of each proposed delegate is placed into the lot, that proposed delegate must privately address, in the Yoruba language, for a period of three minutes, an odd number of local volunteers consisting of at least five people who are not proposed delegates, and who shall by individual vote in the absence of the proposed delegate, communicate whether they understand the address by the proposed delegate. Only those delegates who by a secret vote of the local volunteers, are determined to have effectively communicated with them in Yoruba, shall be placed into the open and public lot.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 2 – CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES SELECTED BY OPEN AND PUBLIC LOTS.

The open and public lots shall be divided into two; one lot shall be for proposed delegates between age twenty-five and forty-five, and a second lot for proposed delegates of age forty-six and above. Each proposed candidate who qualifies shall put his or her name into the transparent bowl, in the presence of the public. The first person whose name is publicly chosen from each of the two lots shall represent that local government, in that State's delegation to both Constitutional Conventions. The first order of business at the Constitutional Conventions shall be an orientation for the delegates on ethics, civics, patriotism, and on the philosophy and structure of the Constitution.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 3 – CAUCUSING AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Where, during the Constitutional Conventions there is a dispute over any issue, proposed clause or provision, it shall be resolved by a simple majority vote of all the States represented. Each State shall have two votes, and present such only after the entire convention breaks into caucusing by each State, to debate, and vote among its delegates, where the State should lodge that State's two votes on an issue, proposed clause or provision. A State may cast either or both votes in favor or against any particular issue.

SECTION 3, CLAUSE 4 – TELEVISED PRESENTATION OF CONSTITUTION UPON FIRST CONVENTION.

Upon approval of an initial draft of the Constitution by a simple majority of the delegates, there shall also be a televised presentation of the Constitution to the Yoruba People, notice of which shall be well publicized, where the Constitution shall be presented in Yoruba, to all the Yoruba People.



SECTION 3, CLAUSE 5 – TOWNHALL MEETINGS ON CONSTITUTION.

After the televised presentation of the Constitution and within sixty days of adjourning the first Convention, the very delegates who attended the first Convention, and not agents thereof, shall complete two town hall meetings in the local governments of each State, and reconvene to hold the second Constitutional Convention no later than the sixtieth day after adjourning the first Convention. The town hall meetings shall be conducted in the language of the Yoruba People. Notice of each town hall meeting shall be well publicized, where the Constitution shall be presented to the residents of that local government.

SECTION 4 – SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AND ADOPTION OF CONSTITUTION.

There shall then be a second Constitutional Convention attended by the same delegates who attended the first Convention, except in the case where a delegate is indisposed. Any delegate who does not attend the first convention shall not attend the second convention. At the second Constitutional Convention, the issues and concerns expressed by the Yoruba People regarding the initial draft, shall be reviewed and addressed, to produce a final draft which shall then be adopted by a simple majority of voting delegates from the several States.

Produced for the Nation of Yoruba People, through the Yoruba Strategy Alliance, by the hand of:

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