

# Cabindan National Movement



Referring to U.S. President  
Prof. Barack H. Obama, Nobel Peace Prize

**"Why Angola's Genocide  
in Cabinda is downplayed by  
World's Leading Powers!"**

• Berne / Switzerland, 8 October 2012 •

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# Cabinda Issue

**1. UNITED NATIONS:** The United Nations has consistently issued statements supportive of or consistent with the Cabinda People's right to self-determination and independence, bearing in mind its General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, about the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and the proviso of Article 1 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

**2. PORTUGAL:** The State of Portugal has yet to fulfill its international legal/moral obligations to respect Cabinda as a political entity with the right to self-determination and independence. Despite the informal recognition of this responsibility by particular members of the Portuguese administration, the government as a whole lacks the political will to openly support Cabindan independence without further support from the international community due to the competing interests at stake.

**3. ANGOLA:** The Angolan government has consistently tried to distract international attention from its violation of international law in occupying Cabinda, to frustrate the free functioning of democratic institutions in the whole region, and to promote fragmentation and corruption of the Cabindan independence movement itself.

**4. FRANCE:** Even though France has ostensibly assumed the role of fostering movements for Cabindan independence, its actions have historically frustrated the aims of those movements and have promoted their internal fragmentation.

**5. OAU/AU:** The Organization of African Unity (today African Union) has issued a document consistent with Cabinda's right to recover its political sovereignty. The African Organization has, ever since its foundation on May 25, 1963, made a fair list of the African countries in which Cabinda is the 39th State, with Angola as the 35th.

**6. CHEVRON/UNITED STATES:** Cabinda Gulf Oil Company Ltd. (CABGOC), a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation, is fully involved in Cabinda's oil/gas exploration and production since the late 1950s. Although Chevron's operational presence in Cabinda is thoroughly legitimate in the eyes of Cabindans, in view of Angola's illegal occupation of Cabinda since 1975, and the fact that Chevron is a business group that endorses the priceless «Global Sullivan Principles», both Chevron and the United States have an international legal and moral obligations to help end Angola's flagrant violation of international law in occupying and colonizing Cabinda.

**7. CABINDA PEOPLE:** The « Cabinda People » have historically recognized our own distinct political identity. In order to regain our political sovereignty, our dignity, and peace long since confiscated by the mercenary government of Angola, we must, first of all, remove the violence of military occupation and the suffering of external exploitation. Since initial leadership of the Cabindan independence movement by Luís Ranque Franque, our noble cause has needed an organization and leadership combining legitimacy, integrity, and the genuine desire to pursue its declared aims. Hence the "Cabindan National Movement (MNC)"<sup>1</sup>!



The mercenary Government of Angola is now purchasing aerial drones, attack helicopters and other advanced technological equipment from Israel, in order to upgrade the genocidal nature of its illegal occupation of Cabinda and thus perpetuate the colonial plundering (oil, gold, hardwood, uranium, diamonds, etc) inflicted on this country whose people are being killed off

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<sup>1</sup> In Portuguese: *Movimento Nacional Cabinda* (MNC);

# Parties in the Cabinda Issue

**1. UNITED NATIONS:** The United Nations has consistently issued statements supportive of or consistent with the Cabinda People's right to self-determination and independence, bearing in mind its General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, about the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and the proviso of Article 1 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

1.1. Through its 17th Session of the year 1962, the United Nations General Assembly clearly makes common cause with the people of Cabinda in our peaceful and legitimate quest for self-determination and independence, by:

a) Hearing the Cabindan petitioner, i.e. H.E. Mr. Luís Ranque Franque, as representative of the Movement for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (MLEC) - « *Doc. of the 17th Session of the UN General Assembly - 4th Committee A/C. 4/SR 1391 - 20 November 1962* »;

b) Adopting Resolution 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 (as a reply to the Cabindan petitioner) which, among other provisions, "reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples from territories under Portuguese administration to self-determination and independence and requests the Security Council, in case the Portuguese government should refuse to comply with the present resolution and previous General Assembly resolutions on this question, to take all appropriate measures to secure the compliance of Portugal with its obligations as a Member State." - « *UN GA, 17th Session, Annexes, Agenda item 54, documents A/5160 and add. 1 and 2* »;

c) Recognizing the particularity of refugees originating from Cabinda, in UNHCR's document on the «Cessation of Refugee Status to Refugees from Angola», in the following terms: «While Angolan refugees generally should be able to avail themselves of the protection of their country of origin, UNHCR recognizes that the situation of those originating from Cabinda Province requires special consideration. Cabinda Province has been affected by an insurgency, dating back to 1975, led by separatist groups. Bearing in mind the distinct dynamics in Cabinda Province,

UNHCR recommends that States implement simplified exemption procedures for Angolan refugees originating from the Province. UNHCR will provide further information and guidance on the modalities of simplified procedures<sup>1</sup>.»

d) Expressing its concern about the visible presence of the Angolan military so close to civilian populations in Cabinda. - « UN Economic and Social Council Doc. E/CN.4/2005/101/Add.2 of 21 February 2005 on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights - Human Rights Defenders (Report submitted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, Hina Jilani - Addendum: MISSION TO ANGOLA. »

***Nota Bene:***

1) Mr. Amos Jenkins Peaslee's «Constitutions of Nations» was the first-ever compilation of all the national constitutions of the world published in English and put at the disposal of the United Nations in the early 1950s. In the next editions of this priceless work, the Political Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, supplied together with 1959 amendments by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 1965, does not mix up the political status of Cabinda neither with the one of Angola, nor with the one of Mozambique, Timor, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, etc. Mr. Peaslee was a member of the American Bar Association and served as the US Ambassador to Australia, with the full title of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, from August 12, 1953 to February 16, 1956.

2) For the reason that the historical, legal, cultural, political, psychological, and geographical factors that legitimize Cabinda's right to get back political sovereignty are consistent with the core values articulated in the tools of the international law, it is obvious the «Cabinda issue» is a «*Legal-Political Problem*» that falls indisputably within the competence of the United Nations; notably the UN Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), the UN Special Committee on Decolonization or C-24, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR), as well as the UN General Assembly and the Security Council at the same time. As a result, States members of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization or C-24 should, unilaterally and multilaterally, assume their international legal and moral responsibilities with regard to Cabinda, pursuant to Article 35 of the Charter of the United Nations and the proviso of the UN GA resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, which maintains that the continued existence of colonialism militates against the UN ideal of universal peace. In addition, for the reason that International Criminal Court (ICC) was founded on the just principle that accountability for the world's most serious crimes is a prerequisite for long-term peace and security, and since the standing device of the Chief Prosecutor is that crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of genocide must in any case be prosecuted, even if the perpetrator is an acting head of State, all responsible officials of Angola's most serious crimes in Cabinda should be held accountable.

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<sup>1</sup> See, in Particular Part 6.3, *Guidelines on Exemption Procedures in respect of Cessation Declarations*, December 2011, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/4eef5c3a2.pdf>

**2. PORTUGAL:** The State of Portugal has yet to fulfill its international legal/moral obligations to respect Cabinda as a political entity with the right to self-determination and independence. Despite the informal recognition of this responsibility by particular members of the Portuguese administration, the government as a whole lacks the political will to openly support Cabindan independence without further support from the international community due to the competing interests at stake.

2.1. In the light of its obligations enshrined both in the 1885 international protectorate treaty with Cabinda and in the 1933 Constitution of Portugal which has applied up to 1976, Portugal has not yet complied with the United Nations resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 about the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Yet, the UN Security Council did not either comply with UN resolution 1807 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 which, among other provisions, requests it to take all appropriate measures to secure the compliance of Portugal with its obligations as a Member State. The honest and fair-minded heir to Portuguese throne, in this instance H.R.H. Dom Duarte Pio, The Duke of Braganza, who has worked long and hard on behalf of then-oppressed people of East-Timor, is long since and tirelessly stating that there is a legitimate case for the independence of Cabinda.

2.2. Given the State of Portugal's absolute indifference to the extremely painful experience the Cabinda people are going through since Angola's belligerent occupation of Cabinda in 1975, we cannot believe Portugal (European Union) and CPLP<sup>1</sup> are acting for the sake of Guinea-Bissau's well-being. Portugal, fully backed by the European Union, is managing to showcase its global commitment to justice, peace, and democracy. Though, what is conflicting in all this is the fact that the very same Portugal that is now showcasing its effort to guarantee stability, legality, and welfare on behalf of the people of Guinea-Bissau is, as a matter of fact, the European Union's member nation with whom Cabinda had signed the aforementioned protectorate Treaty which the Portuguese government is discriminatorily refusing to honor. The Maritime Discoveries of Portugal in the XV century, which ended up in the Slave Trade, Slavery, and Colonialism, had been preceded by a very devastating crisis in the XIV century. Today, at a moment when the European Union members' economy is reeling from crisis to crisis, Europe is once again doing its best to put Portugal at the vanguard in its efforts to meet all its difficult social and economic challenges. Our well-founded fear of being a people once more kidnapped, thrown into ships' holds, enslaved and traded for goods or money lies here. Hence, as long as Portugal and the European Union continue to trample upon the Cabinda people's legitimate hopes of achieving self-determination and independence, we cannot help believing Portugal and Angola are mere instruments for the re-conquest of Africa and the re-enslavement of Black peoples by Europe. Nothing could imperil Africa more than a go-ahead given blindly to both Portugal and Angola to pursue their mercenary activities in Africa on behalf of inhuman corporate interests!

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<sup>1</sup> "*Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa*" - Community of the Portuguese Speaking Countries;

**3. ANGOLA:** The Angolan government has consistently tried to distract international attention from its violation of international law in occupying Cabinda, to frustrate the free functioning of democratic institutions in the whole region, and to promote fragmentation and corruption of the Cabindan independence movement itself.

3.1. Due to its absolute lack of «Legal Title» over Cabinda, to perpetuate its colonial power and the plundering inflicted on that oil-rich country, the Angolan government has no choice but to distract international attention from its violation of international law in occupying Cabinda, to frustrate the free functioning of democratic institutions in sub-Saharan Africa, and to promote fragmentation of the Cabindan independence movement itself. In Africa, Angola's dictatorship is managing to subjugate an increasing number of fellow African nations by military means. Elsewhere, by means of bribes and blackmails, it is gradually perverting the judicial system of the most powerful nations on earth, including Permanent members of the UN Security Council. Since the UN Security Council is the supreme body on which the UN Charter confers primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the question arises as to whether the very United Nations seemingly trapped into accepting the terms of President Dos Santos' policies can still contribute to the fulfillment of international order of justice and peace!

3.2. The Alvor agreement of January 1975 between Portugal and Angolan liberation movements (FNLA, UNITA, MPLA) is the only tool in which Angola would have grounded the legality of its power over Cabinda. However, from the Alvor agreement the Angolan regime can neither get the legitimacy nor draw the legal title it desperately needs to feel at ease in Cabinda, for the simple reason that Cabindan independence movement had no input on the document ("Alvor") and that Portugal had abrogated it through the *Decree-Law 458-A/75* of 22 August 1975. Hence, apart from the Angolan military power provided by its allies whose main goal is to perpetuate the enslavement of Black peoples all over the world, nothing binds Cabinda to Angola. As we know, under international law and practice, mere force unaccompanied by a legally recognized form of acquisition does not confer a legal title. The general principle of law is that a right can't arise from a wrong. As a result, a claim to a territorial title which originates in an illegal act is quite simply invalid.

3.3. Not only Angola is indisputably the major contributing factor to the political insecurity and instability in sub-Saharan Africa, but also an obvious threat to global peace nowadays. In early October 1997, Angola invaded the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) to support the military coup against the democratically elected President of that country, i.e. Prof. Pascal Lissouba. In that undertaking, the Angolan army had the blessing of that country's former colonial power, i.e. France (European Union), then under President Jacques Chirac. So far, the Security Council of the United Nations, and the international community as a whole, has not yet helped restore the constitutional order and reinstate the legitimate Government of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville). Apart from the occupied Cabinda, where Angola is showing absolute contempt for human rights and international law, in the list of the African countries in which Angola is

frustrating or has frustrated the free functioning of democratic institutions we see Ivory Coast, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), and Guinea-Bissau at this point in time.

3.4. It is ironic that while the Cabinda people's political sovereignty is confiscated by the States of Angola and Portugal, the very same States (Angola & Portugal) are shamelessly appealing to the UN Security Council to make an effort toward the immediate restoring of constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, the reinstatement of the legitimate Government and the conclusion of the electoral process, including the adoption of sanctions against the military and all civilians involved in the coup of April 12, 2012. On Saturday 21 April 2012 the UN Security Council rightfully threatened sanctions against the perpetrators and supporters of the military coup in Guinea-Bissau if the legitimate government is not restored. Even though the United Nations' stance appears to be a decent response, one that is striving for that country's legal order while representing how the international community should work, it regrettably makes people view the United Nations' main actions as promoting particular agendas. Furthermore, it prevents the United Nations Secretary-General from standing comfortably as the symbol of the UN ideal of universal peace and the spokesman for the interests of the world's peoples, in particular the poor and vulnerable among them, e.g. the oppressed people of Cabinda.

3.5. Angola's 37 years stranglehold on Cabinda and the expansion in Africa of its military power with an increasing political, diplomatic and military support of the European Union, Portugal, and Israel<sup>1</sup>, turn out to be something entirely in line with Henry Morton Stanley's evil prospect which dates back to 1884. «Nothing can be better for a maritime and trading people than the conquest of a savage state by a civilized one, for a new and safe market is opened at once. All that is necessary is free access, and this is precisely what internationalization secures, as Lord Granville<sup>2</sup> perceived when he proposed to make the Portuguese Government, as a powerless Power, the International Commissioner of the Congo<sup>3</sup>». Europeans have long since realized that free access to Africa's raw materials requires an "International Commissioner", i.e. a mercenary army in charge of making possible the free looting by the European nations interested of the "savage" States' natural wealth and resources. So Angola's illegal occupation of Cabinda and the expansion in Africa of Angola's military power draws its significance from the European need for free access to Africa's huge variety of commodities. From the 19th century onwards, Germany (which is now looking for a sphere of influence in Africa) and some other European powers, have secretly been trying to convince Portugal to grant them Cabinda on payment<sup>4</sup>. As corruption is devastating Portugal and Angola, no doubt the two (Portugal and Angola) and CPLP are acting as mere instruments for the «Re-conquest of Africa» and the «Re-enslavement of Black Peoples» by the European Union.

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<sup>1</sup> See: <http://seeker401.wordpress.com/2012/03/08/israel-to-sell-weapons-to-azerbaijan-and-angola/>

<sup>2</sup> Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, 2nd Earl Granville, then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

<sup>3</sup> See the British newspaper: «*The Economist*» of 18 October 1884; See also: «*The Daily News*» of 19 September 1884;

<sup>4</sup> See: «*Histoire des Relations Internationales*», Tome VI, 2eme Partie – De 1871 à 1914, by Pierre Renouvin, Paris-Hachette, 1953, pp. 91, 284, 288-290;

**4. FRANCE:** Even though France has ostensibly assumed the role of fostering movements for Cabindan independence, its actions have historically frustrated the aims of those movements and have promoted their internal fragmentation.

4.1. For a number of reasons, we must acknowledge that despite its ostensible role of fostering movements for the independence of Cabinda, France's secret and very effectual role is aimed at discouraging those who wholeheartedly seek Cabinda's independence, peace, and prosperity. France is one of the European imperialistic powers that are ever since the seventeenth century attempting to get their hands on Portugal's overseas territories, particularly Cabinda. Since then, several bloody wars aimed at having exclusive control over Cabinda have taken place between Portugal vs. France, the Netherlands, and England. French resolve to conquer African countries over which Portugal exerted significant influence, Cabinda in first place, became stronger after the Peninsular War<sup>1</sup> (1807-1814). So in 1883 France, with a powerful army, attempted to occupy the three kingdoms (Loango, Cacongo, and Ngoio) from which Cabinda originates. Despite the fact that Cabinda lost a huge and extremely rich part of its territory to the great benefit of the French, France keeps on its grievance against Cabindans on account of the defeat it suffered in its 1883 invasion of Cabinda thwarted by Cabindans with a Portuguese military support.

4.2. The Cabinda territory France occupied in 1883 belongs now to the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) and France wrongly fears that, once independent, Cabinda would perhaps reclaim its former territory. Not only Cabinda will not reclaim that territory but also has no legal basis to do so, bearing in mind the border agreement Portugal signed in Cabinda's name successively with France in 1886 and with Belgium in 1891. Though, France has a set of other reasons that motivate its anti-independent Cabinda. No doubt France figures among those European nations acting in pursuance of Napoleon Bonaparte's wrong ideology with respect to Black peoples all over the world. It reads: "My decision to destroy the authority of the blacks in Saint Domingue (Haiti) is not so much based on considerations of commerce and money, as on the need to block for ever the march of the blacks in the world."

4.3. So before the malefic role Angola is playing in Africa became a role for the sake of the EU's interests, it was first a role for the sake of the French interests. In addition to that, the valuable book of the Ivorian economist Prof. Nicolas Abgohou entitled « *Le Franc CFA et l'Euro Contre l'Afrique* » is a must read. By means of his work, Prof. Agbohohou is demonstrating, in turn, how the Nazi-inspired monetary system adopted by France (General Charles De Gaulle) for African countries to help finance the French economy is blocking the economic rake-off of the African countries concerned, and how the European Union is intentionally preventing African nations

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<sup>1</sup> Peninsular War was a military conflict between France and the allied powers of Spain, the United Kingdom, and Portugal for control of the Iberian Peninsula during the Napoleonic Wars. The war began when French and Spanish armies crossed Spain and invaded Portugal in 1807. Afterwards, in 1808, France turned on its ally, Spain. The war lasted until the Sixth Coalition (Austria-Prussia-Russia, United Kingdom, Portugal, Sweden, Spain and some German States) finally defeated France in 1814 and drove Napoleon into exile on Elba.

get out of the current state of under-development by openly endorsing that very Nazi-inspired monetary system imposed on African countries by De Gaulle. The European Union talks of wanting to alleviate poverty in the South, but in effect it sidesteps the ways in which it could easily help to do that. After all, it would not be too zealous to finance durable development projects that could put Africa in an autonomous position of equality with the rest of the world. It rather prefers piecemeal solutions that help perpetuate Africa's dependence and poverty. For the reason that Africa is a permanent war zone between the European competitors from the XV century to the XX, and subsequently a war zone between the present-day world's leading powers, the European Union is just placing Angola (Portugal) at the vanguard of its efforts in Africa. Hence the independent Angola is a colonial creature intended to continually serve the economic and political interests of Metropolitan France prior to those of the European Union as a whole. Looking at how France and the European Union as a whole are living off Africa with the Colonial Pact<sup>1</sup>, we easily understand why France and EU are so anti-independent Cabinda.

**5. OAU/AU:** The Organization of African Unity (today African Union) has issued a document consistent with Cabinda's right to recover its political sovereignty. The African Organization has, ever since its foundation on May 25, 1963, made a fair list of the African countries in which Cabinda is the 39th State, with Angola as the 35th.

5.1. Unlike most European imperialistic powers' propaganda, African leaders of the early 1960s loved and wanted the best (justice and peace) for the peoples of the whole African continent. It cannot be denied that since Bandung (1955 Asian-African Conference), where the assembled leaders underlined the fundamental right of all peoples to self-determination, African leaders pledged their solidarity with each other in the fight against colonialism and in the struggle for economic and social development. In 1962, thanks to African leaders' logistical and diplomatic support, a Cabindan delegation had been heard at the 17th Session of the UN General Assembly. Then, in 1963, African leaders managed to show what Martin Meredith<sup>2</sup>, in his book, considers to be "Africa's growing international ambitions". The book also reads: "The OAU was launched with many high ideals and a hotchpotch of aims, including the liberation of Southern Africa from white minority rule, but also the hope that it would provide Africa with a powerful independent voice in world affairs." Among the international ambitions of African leaders of the 1960s and 1970s, the liberation of Cabinda (the 39th black State in the OAU's list of the African countries) is unmistakable. In 1975, formally invited by African leaders, a Cabindan delegation took part in the meetings of the XII Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the OAU Member States that took place in Kampala (Uganda) from July 28th to August 1st, 1975. The OAU proposed two ways of ridding the continent of colonialism. Firstly, it would defend the interests of independent countries and help to pursue those of still-colonized ones. Secondly, it would remain neutral in terms of world affairs, preventing its members from being controlled once more by outside powers.

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<sup>1</sup> See: <http://www.thisisafrika.me/city-life/detail/1603/How-France-lives-off-Africa-with-the-Colonial-Pact>

<sup>2</sup> See «The State of Africa - A History of Fifty Years of Independence», Martin Meredith, Simon & Schuster 2005, London, p. 143

5.2. In order for France and the European Union to continue living off Africa with the Colonial Pact, they have long since infiltrated OAU and, by association, AU (African Union). It stands to reason that the malicious effort of the European Union's imperialistic powers to keep Africa as their eternal backyard has weakened AU from the inside to such a degree that it can't even dare to find some space in its busy schedules to reflect and act on the Cabinda issue. Even a country like South Africa, whose nation has waged a protracted and costly struggle among other things to assert the primacy of the rule of law and to establish a law-governed society founded on respect for justice in all its forms, is blackmailed into silence to such a degree that its prevailing leaders are no longer disposed to understand why Cabindans are seeking to liberate ourselves from Angola's arbitrary rule and injustice. Europeans have perverted African Union to such an extent that it has absolutely lost the power to defend the interests of independent countries and help to pursue those of still-colonized ones, as well as the power to have a say in world affairs to prevent its members from being controlled once more by outside powers.

5.3. The growing level of corruption and total contempt for human rights and international law in Angola and in many more African countries has also a lot to do with the moral and political profile of the handful European secret societies whose main goal is to have full control over the African continent. European secret societies have immensely infiltrated political, economic and military circles on the continent and, among secular Africans all over the world, the pertinent question arises as to why this infiltration is not both promoting fair business and mutual respect between Africa and the European Union and motivating integral development in Africa. In the Magazine «*Franc-Maçonnerie*», a striking Article<sup>1</sup> "*Ces dictateurs qui ont piégé la Franc-Maçonnerie*" ("These dictators who have trapped Freemasonry") is somehow blaming African dictators for the bad performance of Freemasonry in Africa. The very same Magazine is also suggesting that the secret societies concerned are extremely esoteric with secret grades of initiations, where each member has sworn loyalty foremost to the Brotherhood. This means that if an "insider" has a certain position in society (let's say President or Minister of some country), his first loyalty is to the Brotherhood and second to his duty as President or Minister. So he/she has in fact double loyalties and whatever the Brotherhood decides for him to do, he has to obey, even if it goes against the survival of his country and its citizens!

5.4. Most, if not all, secret societies infiltrating the heights of society in Africa originate in Europe, particularly in France. Although the Brotherhood lays down a set of obligations to its insiders, like the obligation to protect one another at any cost, bloody wars between African leaders and nations whose leaders are initiated into Freemasonry appear to be the corollary of the merciless rivalry between two foremost Masonic lodges. The abovementioned 1997 bloody military coup against the democratically elected President of Congo-Brazzaville is the most perfect example of this. The war was in fact a Masonic saber rattling, having on one side the GLNF<sup>2</sup> represented by the coup leader General Denis Sassou-Nguesso and on the other the GODF<sup>3</sup> portrayed by

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<sup>1</sup> See «*Ces dictateurs qui ont piégé la Franc-Maçonnerie*» in the Magazine «*Franc-Maçonnerie N° 3*» of March/April 2010

<sup>2</sup> GLNF - "*Grand Loge Nationale Française*" ("French Masonic Grand Lodge");

<sup>3</sup> GODF - "*Grand Orient de France*" ("French Masonic Grand Orient");

Prof. Pascal Lissouba. While GODF is said to have a left-wing political agenda, GLNF, for its part, is viewed as having a right-wing one. Hence, despite its purpose to create a positive front, the Brotherhood is actually using «double standards» as far as Africa is concerned. In the past, a number of famous Masons have called for the abolition of Slavery, notably the Abbot Henri Grégoire during the French Revolution and then Victor Schoelcher. Others have worked for the expansion of the French empire, like Pierre Savorgnam de Brazza and Jules Ferry, eager to bring enlightenment to the "lower races". This simply suggests the existence today of powerful Masons whose political agenda is indisputably based on racial discrimination, helps understand why there is an increasing shortage of peace and security on the continent, and why Corporate media outlets purposely downplay most serious crimes in African countries, e.g. Angola's crimes of international concern in Cabinda since 1975 up to now. As it appears, the reward is power and money in exchange for concealing the crimes of a Brother or simply refusing to witness against that very same Brother. While European Masons are contributing to the betterment of fellow European citizens' living conditions, African Masons are plundering Africa's God-given wealth (leaving millions of war and famine victims to die) to help their European Brothers succeed.

**6. CHEVRON/UNITED STATES:** Cabinda Gulf Oil Company Ltd. (CABGOC), a subsidiary of Chevron Corporation, is fully involved in Cabinda's oil/gas exploration and production since the late 1950s. Although Chevron's operational presence in Cabinda is thoroughly legitimate in the eyes of Cabindans, in view of Angola's illegal occupation of Cabinda since 1975, and the fact that Chevron is a business group that endorses the priceless «Global Sullivan Principles», both Chevron and the United States have an international legal and moral obligations to help end Angola's flagrant violation of international law by occupying and colonizing Cabinda.

6.1. With respect to Angola's illegal occupation of Cabinda and ensuing maintenance by force of colonial domination, we cannot help echoing the very frustrating, though insightful remarks of the noted US scholar J. Peter Pham, Ph.D., we quote: "Few, even among those vaguely aware of Angola's significance to American interests, however, have ever heard of Cabinda, the 7,283 square kilometer enclave some sixty kilometers north of the Congo River and surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where more than half of Angola's oil is produced and from which the country earns nearly all of its foreign exchange. Even fewer are cognizant of the protracted conflict that has been going on in that pocket of territory since Angola achieved its independence in 1975<sup>1</sup>."

6.2. In view of the legal, historical, cultural, and geographical factors that legitimize the Cabinda people's struggle to regain our political sovereignty; in view of the US Oil Company's presence and interests in Cabinda that date back to 1956, i.e. two decades before Angola occupied that oil-rich country in 1975 by military means; and in view of the fact that Washington has taken

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<sup>1</sup> « Cabinda: The "Forgotten Conflict" America Can't Afford to Forget », by J. Peter Pham, Ph.D., in World Defense Review, published 05 July 2007;

cognizance of Cabinda's political status under international law ever since 1884/85; we believe that as long as Cabinda is maliciously kept from recovering its political sovereignty while the United States is the most powerful nation on earth, the Cabinda issue can't help being a pebble in the shoe of Washington. At this very moment as Beijing's performances across sub-Saharan Africa appear to be by far more gratifying than those of the European imperialists in the course of the horrible last five centuries, which includes the «Slave Trade» (Slavery) and the Colonial plundering still being inflicted on Africa, Angola, and Cabinda by the European powers, it is high time the United States proved it transcends China as far as African people's access to life, liberty, to the pursue of happiness, to proper education, and to control over our own resources are concerned.

6.3. For the reason that the 1885 international protectorate treaty between Cabinda and Portugal is a legal instrument that shows evidence of Cabinda's statehood well before Angola achieved independence in 1975, it is worth noting that, according to international law, a "State does not cease to exist as a legal entity even if its entire territory is occupied by the enemy". Furthermore, the authority exercised by an occupying power is, as far as international law is concerned, a *de facto*, not a *de jure* authority. As a result, there is no international legal duty of obedience for the population of an occupied territory towards the occupying power. International law is making it clear that the State of Cabinda, which had signed the 1885 protectorate treaty with Portugal, does not cease to exist as a legal entity even though its entire territory is occupied by Angola. It goes without saying that US and all UN member States' endorsement of Angola's illegal and illegitimate regime over Cabinda, can't help being a seal of approval to Angola's most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole, and which, as a result, fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

6.4. Cabinda is the only place in the World where the world's fierce antagonists sit at the very same table and cynically share their bloody loot in full international public view. At the lavish table named «Cabinda», amazingly full of oil, iron, gold, uranium, diamonds, and so forth, we see America, Russia, Cuba, China, France, England, Switzerland, Israel, India, Italy, Portugal, Germany, Spain, South Africa, Brazil, Canada, etc.. Yet, despite the fullness of the table, we, the Cabinda people, are excluded with insolence from our own table. Instead of having Cabindans at the table rich enough for all of us, our guests' greed goes as far as to put Cabindans at home and abroad on the menu by forcing us live on less than \$1 a day. As the unfair game in Cabinda is based on the evil principle of "Might is Right", world powers involved want us to believe that we live in a world that is justly divided into winners and losers, and to believe that we are poor, contemptible, and unworthy of respect or solidarity because we are dumb. In other words, any nation from an oil-rich country whose State does not fabricate or possess nuclear weapons to effectively protect itself is a dumb nation. A world order based on such an evil belief can't help being worse than the one enshrined in Adolf Hitler's "*Mein Kampf*". With such a world order it is impossible to construct the World envisioned by William J. Clinton Foundation, "one where every child has the same opportunity to succeed; every person has the chance to live out their dreams and where our common humanity matters more than our differences".

6.5. Cabinda accounts for close to 80% of Angola's oil production, estimated at approximately 1,200,000 barrels per day (186,667 m<sup>3</sup>/d), and it is estimated that oil exports from this occupied country are worth the equivalent of US\$140,000 per annum for every Cabindan. Yet the colonial government of Angola uses violence as a mechanism to plunder Cabinda's immense wealth to the great benefit of the most powerful countries on earth, among them those on which the UN Charter confers primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Whole regions are depopulated through massacres and mass rapes of women, men and even children, to clear the way for illegal mining interests. Since Cabinda is "just" a Black people and those responsible for these atrocities are rulers that are regarded as Europeans, Americans and Israelis' "friends", this lucrative genocide has actually been downplayed for the last 37 years. As tragic as the civil war in Syria is, the magnitude of the atrocities and scale of deaths pale in comparison to Cabinda's calamity. Yet when world leaders meet in New York for the yearly UN General Assembly, Cabinda has never been mentioned. The massacres carried out by Angola are thoroughly ignored by media outlets such as The New York Times, CNN, and the BBC, who are always called to focus on a particular issue elsewhere which has purposely been designated as the "hot spot" of the moment.

6.6. By trying to buy off the United States with lies, forest concessions or rights to minerals and oil, in the hope of having Washington as an entity ready to coerce the international community as a whole into postponing Cabinda's attainment of self-determination and independence, the tyrant of Angola is maliciously hindering the United States from being the mighty nation that wholeheartedly push for the establishment of a more just and reasonable international political and economic order. So it is high time that the United States decided to dispense with Angola's services to restore its God-given propensity to promote international order of justice and peace in pursuance of the core values articulated in the tools of the international law.

**7. CABINDA PEOPLE:** The « Cabinda People » have historically recognized our own distinct political identity. In order to regain our political sovereignty, our dignity, and peace long since confiscated by the mercenary government of Angola, we must, first of all, remove the violence of military occupation and the suffering of external exploitation. Since initial leadership of the Cabindan independence movement by Luís Ranque Franque, our noble cause has needed an organization and leadership combining legitimacy, integrity, and the genuine desire to pursue its declared aims. Hence the "Cabindan National Movement"!

7.1. If international law and the United Nations are to be of any value, in a world that is more and more dominated by the cannibalism of the principle according to which "Might is Right", it is high time that the United States and the international community as a whole stood up to end once and for all the flagrant denial of justice of which Cabinda and its people have been victim for 37 years. The Angolan colonial government is identifying sovereignty with might, instead of legal right. Yet, by doing so, the Angolan government is removing the term sovereignty from

the sphere of jurisprudence, where it originates and where it properly belongs, and is importing it into political science, where it has no chance but to be source of confusion and very shocking atrocities. In a word, Angola is trying hard to confer a legal title to its acquisition of Cabinda by military conquest, thanks to the principle of effectiveness in the exercise of power. The Angolan government has got to know that the general principle of law is that a right cannot arise from a wrong! Furthermore, effectiveness in the exercise of power only produces legal results if, after a reasonable time, the illicit act is not effectively contested. Hence, the principle of effectiveness proves to have two limitations. First, it has no application where a claim of title is maintained or, at least, is not abandoned. Secondly, the principle of effectiveness has practically no application in the case of legal sovereignty in contradistinction to political sovereignty for the simple reason that the existence or non-existence of a right can't depend on the effectiveness of the usurpation.

7.2. The «Cabindan National Movement»'s primary task and duty is to embody the legitimate and peaceful struggle of the oppressed people of Cabinda for national liberation from Angola. Our Movement draws its legal basis and relevance from the self-determination of peoples which is one of the priceless purposes of the United Nations. As a result, in view of our standing as a freedom movement, we are acting as a partial subject of international law the world over. Our Movement's founding principle is to be the liberation movement at the forefront, which tries to combine legitimacy, integrity, and the genuine desire to pursue its declared aims. Since we are committed to contributing to the fulfillment of international order of justice and peace, we fully accept in advance the obligations of peaceful settlement provided in the Charter of the United Nations. Ever since the Movement's foundation in 1989 up to now, we have had various talks with Angolan government's officials in Pointe-Noire (Congo-Brazzaville), in Lisbon (Portugal), in New York (United States), in Paris (France), and in London (United Kingdom). None of all those talks has been fruitful, for the reason that the only proposal Angola consecutively came with to the negotiating table was an invitation for us to accept bribes (financial assets) in return for our abdication. Thus, given Cabindans unwillingness to give up our political sovereignty, it is high time that the United States motivated Angola to ultimately come down on the right side of human rights and international law with respect to Cabinda.

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Birmingham Jail, April 16, 1963

Thank you very much for your time and help in this matter.



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# Angola's

# Atrocities

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