

CABINDA

An African People and Nation Betrayed by U.S.A.

The oppressed People of Cabinda have reasons to feel betrayed by the United States of America and by US Oil Companies operating in Cabinda since the early 1950s, mainly in view of the US National Security Memo 200, dated April 24, 1974, under the title "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests." Apart from being robbed of several hundreds of thousands of their own crude oil on a daily basis, the people of Cabinda are noiselessly being exterminated by means of planned hunger (as they are forced to live on less than \$1 per day), man-made lethal diseases, toxic and lethal gases, cunningly fomented and kept going conflict, etcetera. The dying people of Cabinda are thus requesting US President Donald Trump, the Chief Executive Officers of US Oil Companies operating in Cabinda, and the American People as a whole to help end that terrifying situation for the sake of US international standing, and a more just and reasonable international political and economic order.

To H.E. Mr. Donald Trump
President of the United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500, U.S.A.

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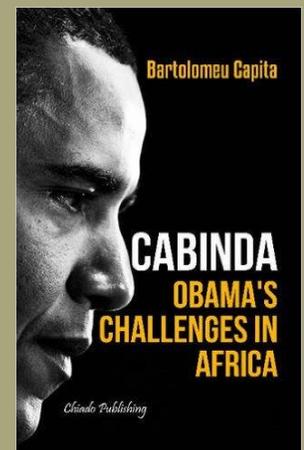
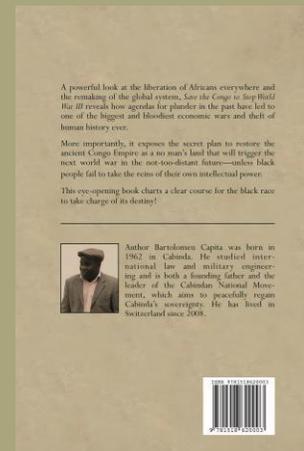
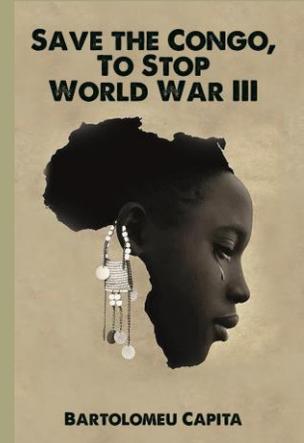
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Mr. President,

We, the oppressed people of Cabinda faithfully represented by the *Cabindan National Movement* (CNM), feel free to address you because we consider you to be a genuine U.S. patriot and a citizen confident in democratic values. You thus believe, in the same way as we do, that “criticism and debate” are the principle that characterizes not only an authentic democracy but also an academic worthy of the name. Having said that, you are better placed to handle the TRUTH and hence take our remarks in good part. Please allow us to head our address with the following quotations due to their significance:

“The only lasting solution to the problems that have plagued our world is the TRUTH, the WHOLE TRUTH, FULL TRUTH, and nothing but the TRUTH. If you cannot handle the FULL TRUTH, do not ask for World Peace and Healing of yourself and this world. Everything must be cleaned out for us to build a New World.” — Lady MJ Santos

“We have to start with the truth; the truth is the only way that we can get anywhere; because any decision-making that is based upon lies or ignorance cannot lead to a good conclusion.” — Julian Assange

“If you want to cultivate peace, take care of the creation. To rejoice we need not only things but love and truth.” — Pope Benedict XVI

The *truth* is that Cabinda is an African People and Nation purposely betrayed by the United States of America. This frustrating truth prevails since 1974, with the Nixon Administration, up to 2016, with the Obama Administration. So US endorsement of Angola’s belligerent occupation of Cabinda, since 1975, is a premeditated betrayal since both the White House and the State Department are acquainted with the legal status of Cabinda as early as 1885.¹

¹ The United States of America, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey appear to have been the protagonists of the Berlin-Congo Conference held from November 15, 1884, to February 26, 1885, at which the Protectorate Treaty between Cabinda and Portugal received attention and ratification. At that Conference, US Delegation was led by Mr. John A. Kasson, US Ambassador to Germany at the time.

Discovery in 1956 of Cabinda's Rich Oil Deposits

The current misfortune of the people and nation of Cabinda began with the discovery (1955-1956) of Cabinda's extremely rich oil deposits by the US-based *Gulf Oil Co.*, which soon after became *Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Ltd.* (CABGOC), a subsidiary of *Chevron Corporation*. A few months after this discovery, differences of views arose among particular United Nations Member States regarding the status of certain territories under the Portuguese Administration, as stated in the preamble of the UN GA Resolution 1542 (XV) of 15 December 1960. In fact, the differences have to do with the status of Cabinda inasmuch as the 1st paragraph of this very Resolution turns out to be the first premeditated political assault on Cabinda's both legal status and territorial integrity.

In order to shield the territory of Cabinda and its people and nation from the assault in the above UN Resolution, the first presidents of the newly independent Congo-Brazzaville and Congo-Kinshasa, Fr. Fulbert Youlou and Mr. Joseph Kasavubu respectively, mindful of their rights enshrined in Article 35th of the Charter of the United Nations, took the leader of MLEC (Movement for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda) to the United Nations (New York) in 1962. After being heard² by the *UN Special Committee on Decolonization* or C-24 in pursuance of the proviso of the 5th paragraph of the UN GA Resolution 1699 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, the representative of the people of Cabinda, Mr. Luís R. Franque, got a set of Resolutions adopted by the UN GA in reply to his petition. Among others, the UN General Assembly Resolutions 1807 (XVII), 1808 (XVII), and 1809 (XVII) of 14 December 1962; the UN General Assembly Resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962; as well as the UN Security Council Resolution 180 (1963) of 31st July 1963 [S/5380].

Ever since its foundation on May 25, 1963, OAU (Organization of African Unity) drew up a list of the African countries in which Cabinda is ranked as the 39th State, with Angola as the 35th. In 1966, Mr. Amos J. Peaslee, a member of the American Bar Association and former US

² Doc. of the 17th Session of the United Nations General Assembly – 4th Committee A/C. 4/SR 1391 – 20 November 1962; and: (17th Session, Annexes, Agenda item 54, documents A/5160 and add. 1 and 2).

Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary to Australia (1953-1956), publishes his *Constitutions of Nations*. This first ever compilation of all the national constitutions of the world published in English to be put at the disposal of the United Nations, includes the *1933 Constitution of the Portuguese Republic* supplied together with the 1959 amendments by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 1965. Mr. Peaslee's work removes any doubt concerning the legal and political status of Cabinda in the *Portuguese Constitution* (1933-1976). The laudatory introduction to the first edition of «*Constitutions of Nations*» by Dr. Ivan Kerno, the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations in charge of the Legal Department at the time, *inter alia* reads:

Mr. Peaslee's publication should prove very useful to international and national statesmen, officials, lawyers, educators and students of international affairs. As Secretary-General of the International Bar Association he is doing much to promote the growth of international law and to establish and maintain friendly relations among the members of the legal profession of every country. Such activity is itself a great service to the United Nations and to its cause, the cause of peace, which is the fervent desire of all peoples everywhere.

Chevron is Required to Abide by International Law

Under international law³, before and after the establishment of a complete protectorate, i.e. an international protectorate, the protected State is a State in international law and subject to this legal order. Since the protected State transfers to the protector the competence to act in its name in the field of foreign relations, its sovereignty is at that point restricted. Nevertheless, the protected State is still entitled to exercise territorial jurisdiction over its own territory. And its citizens are neither subject to the legal order of the protecting State nor nationals of this State. Consequently, international law maintains that a State does not

³ Gerhard Hoffmann, *Protectorates*, in: R. Bernhardt (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, Volume III (1997), p. 1147.

cease to exist as a legal entity even if its entire territory is occupied by the enemy. Since Chevron needs to substantiate the rightfulness of our political, territorial, economic, and cultural claims, Chevron should be willing that the matter be referred to an *International Court of Justice*.

Gulf Oil Company Ltd. entered our motherland Cabinda in the early 1950s. Way back then, Cabinda was a *Portuguese Protectorate*—that is, a protected State. As it is the protected State (Cabinda) that had shifted to the protector (Portugal) the competence to act in its name in the field of foreign affairs, it is our contention that Chevron’s operative presence in Cabinda is a legitimate one. To put it simply, Chevron did not enter Cabinda by the “back door”. However, Chevron is required to stop once and for all dealing with the criminal State of Angola as far as Cabinda’s oil fields are concerned, given Angola’s complete lack of legal title over the territory of Cabinda. Here, Angola succeeded the State of Portugal without the slightest consent of the people of Cabinda, inasmuch as the succession occurred by means of military force and trickeries.

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” cannot arise from a “wrong”. Therefore, a claim to a territorial title which originates in an illegal act is invalid. As it is clear that the people of Cabinda alone are the genuine holders of the legal and inalienable title to Cabinda’s territory and its oil fields, Chevron’s businesses with the trickster State of Angola turns the nations that purchase Cabinda’s oil, including the United States of America, into receivers of stolen goods. We, people of Cabinda, who are being swindled out of our own oil and other natural resources on a daily basis, are eager to work close together with Chevron, provided the latter decides to come down on the right side of international law and human rights in Cabinda, by ratifying our inalienable right to dispose of our own means of subsistence as well as our legitimate right to develop self-government.

Chevron believes, as we also do, that the ultimate responsibility for protecting human rights rests with governments. The fact remains that, unlike the State of Portugal that entered Cabinda through a negotiated Treaty (of *Simulambuco*) with the people of Cabinda, the State of Angola

entered Cabinda through an act of aggression which entails *war crimes*, *crimes against humanity*, and *crimes of genocide*. Hence, as an impostor State, the government of Angola will never recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of the occupied Cabinda are paramount; it will never accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of this oil-rich territory; and will never take due account of the political aspirations of the subjugated people of Cabinda, as recommended in Article 73rd of the Charter of the United Nations. In other words, Chevron is required to acknowledge our entitlement to take *Cabinda's Oil Business* into our own hands, for the final responsibility for protecting human rights in Cabinda rests with the *Government of Cabinda* that we represent.

From Richard Nixon to Obama Administration

We, African people of Cabinda, feel betrayed by the United States of America and Chevron, and with good reasons. In the aftermath of the Carnation Revolution (*Revolução dos Cravos*) which started on April 25, 1974, in Lisbon (Portugal), the Portuguese government decided to grant independence to its “overseas territories”. Bearing in mind the opposing interests peculiar to the *Cold War*, Portugal needed support for a pacific and more just decolonization. On June 18, 1974, the Portuguese head of State, General António de Spínola, met with US President Nixon, in consideration of the provisions of Articles 5th & 6th of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (on the guarantee of mutual military assistance in the event of external threats) that had been signed on April 4, 1949. To our surprise, the Summit between the two NATO members did not yield the expected results. Both President Nixon and NATO deserted.

Inspired by his justice-loving nature, President Spínola tried twice to meet with the President of the *Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda* (FLEC), Mr. Luís R. Franque (then exiled in Mobutu’s Zaire), in order to sign an agreement on *de jure* recognition by Portugal of the right of the people of Cabinda to self-determination and independence.

The attempt of July 1974 was frustrated by Mr. Henriques Tiago Nzita, a Mobutu's protégé. The one of September 15, 1974, in Sal Island (Cape Verde) was undermined by Mobutu himself. So the Portuguese came to the conclusion that "the CIA was plotting to appropriate Cabinda and turn it into a US preserve through the Western-backed dictator Mobutu Sese Seko." Fifteen days later (September 30, 1974), President Spínola was removed from office. Mindful of the stipulations of Article 3rd of the *1885 Protectorate Treaty*, which binds the State of Portugal to maintain the integrity of the territory (Cabinda) placed under its protection, the loyalist and commander-in-chief of PCP (*Portuguese Communist Party*), Dr. Álvaro Cunhal, turned to the Soviet Union for help on October 28, 1974. Later on, back from Soviet Union, the Portuguese captain Costa Martins declared: "*A Soviet Union support for Portugal is required.*" Thus Cuban forces and Soviet advisers entered Cabinda in their thousands to consolidate the belligerent occupation of Cabinda by Angola (MPLA), and thus foil Mobutu's suspected evil intentions.

On January 15, 1975, in Alvor (Portugal), the Portuguese State and the *National Front for the Liberation of Angola* (FNLA), the *National Union for the Total Independence of Angola* (UNITA) and the *Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola* (MPLA) signed an agreement in which the Portuguese government recognized the right of the people of Angola to independence (*Diário do Governo, I S, 28 January 1975*). Article 3rd of the Alvor Agreement declared Cabinda as "an integral and inalienable part of Angola". This further political assault on Cabinda's legal status and territorial integrity fueled the Portuguese fury and, all at once, the serving Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mário A. Soares⁴, a Socialist and ex-exile in France, was suspected of advancing NATO's and the French imperialistic interests in Cabinda. On January 31, 1975, a Portuguese demonstration against NATO gathered more than twenty thousand men and women in Lisbon alone. On June 18, 1975, China denounced the two super-powers' "fierce antagonism" in Portugal.

⁴ In an interview with the Portuguese newspaper "O Diabo" on December 13, 2005, Mr. Oswald Le Winter, a former CIA agent in Europe, ensured his interviewer that Mário Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister at the time of the Alvor Agreement and who later became President of Portugal, was paid by CIA for several years while in exile in Paris (France) during the 1970s.

Exasperated at the political assault on Cabinda's legal status and territorial integrity, just made in the Alvor Agreement between the State of Portugal and the Angolan liberation movements, the *Organization of African Unity* (OAU) urged the leader of FLEC, Luís Ranque Franque, to form "Cabinda Government in Exile" and formally take part in the OAU 12th Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Uganda from July 28, to August 1, 1975. The stance taken by OAU on "Cabinda issue" led USA and France to tone down their perceptible contempt for the right of the people of Cabinda to recover political sovereignty. Thus, all of a sudden, USA and France decided to make common cause with the people of Cabinda in our lawful quest to dispose of our own means of subsistence, and to develop self-government. The United States put at the disposal of FLEC (Luís R. Franque) a considerable logistical and financial support, whereas France volunteered to train young Cabindan men and women for a conventional war aimed at rescuing Cabinda from the Angolan army backed by Fidel Castro's Cuba and the Soviet Union. The French mercenaries in charge of training Cabindans in Mobutu's Zaïre, in 1975, were led by Bob Denard, and Denard himself under the supervision of the CIA officer John Stockwell.

In July 1975 the President and the Prime Minister of the *Cabinda Government in Exile*, Luís Ranque Franque and Francisco Xavier Lubota respectively, by means of a presidential airplane put at their disposal by Gabon, went to Kampala (Uganda) to take part in the OAU Summit. In Kampala, the leaders of Cabinda were received by President Idi Amin Dada and his wife at the airport, with the ceremony reserved for heads of State. This angered the enemies of the people of Cabinda and Black people at large, and thus started the demonization of Idi Amin Dada by Western imperialist media. The OAU Summit was incapable to mention Cabinda in its *Resolution AHG/Res.72 (XII)*, owing to both Eastern and Western blackmails, and pressures⁵ put on African governments while assembled in Kampala. The OAU Resolution was limited to the following declaration in its 2nd paragraph: *The OAU earnestly requests Portugal to assume, without delay and in an impartial manner, its responsibilities in*

⁵ Dr. Odd Arne Westad, *Moscow and the Angolan Crisis: A New Pattern of Intervention*, in "Cold War International History Project" (CWIHP), Bulletin 8/9 Winter 1996/1997, pp. 23-28.

Angola. Nonetheless, the OAU pronouncement was clear enough to the Portuguese nationalists who were (are) eager to protect their sphere of influence in Cabinda. The State of Portugal had no choice but to repeal the Alvor Agreement through the *Decreto-Lei (Decree-Law) 485-A/75* of August 22, 1975. The additional reason for the abrogation was that the people of Cabinda had no input on the said Agreement. Deprived of the Alvor Treaty, the State of Angola is ever since then left without a legally recognized form of acquisition of our mother country Cabinda. Hence, in accordance with international law, Angola's power over Cabinda is destitute of legal title—that is, lacking in both legality and legitimacy.

In September 1975, Zaire's dictator Mobutu Sese Seko forced Luís Ranque Franque to dissolve the *Cabinda Government in Exile*, and to resign from the presidency of FLEC. Mobutu's protégé, Henriques Tiago Nzita, was given the seat as president of FLEC and commander-in-chief of the FAC (*Forças Armadas Cabindesas*, i.e. "Cabindan Armed Forces") that were being trained by the French mercenaries under the direction of the CIA officer John Stockwell. In order to put the war (planned for November 8, 1975) against the Angolan forces backed by Cubans and Soviets under the sole command of the French mercenaries, Sese Seko and the man newly-imposed as president of FLEC-FAC (Nzita) arrested and jailed over twenty Cabindan officers who were Franque's army staff. All of them were former officers in the Portuguese armed forces. Among them Colonel Fragoso; Colonel Muenha; Major Matos; Colonel Tubi; Major Alexandre Tati; General Mantando Brás; Major João Monteiro ("*Toutpasse*"); Lieutenant Colonel Barros; General Portugal; et. al.

On November 8, 1975, the *Cabindan Armed Forces* (FAC) assisted by some Zairean troops and the French mercenaries led by René Dulac, former assistant of the French mercenary Bob Denard, started the war in an attempt to drive out the Angolan forces and their allies (Cubans and Soviets) and eventually have Cabinda liberated. However, during the war the Cabindan troops noticed that the French mercenaries were discreetly communicating with the enemy, namely Cubans, giving them data about the positions and tactics of the *Cabindan Armed Forces*. At least two French mercenaries were caught and, shortly after, killed by Cabindan fighters. On November 9, at night, while the Cabindan forces

were preparing for the final attack on the last bastion of the enemy to be launched early in the morning of the following day, after having won all of the preceding battles (*and Cubans know!*), the French mercenaries echoed Mobutu's order to stop the war and immediately withdraw into Zaïre's territory. The conventional war was over. And, on November 11, 1975, the independence of Angola was proclaimed. The truth is that the order to prevent Cabindans launch the final attack was Angola's main request during the secret negotiations by means of which FLEC's allies (France and USA) were granted access to Cabinda's oil. Ever since then Western democracies and legally constituted States stopped treasuring the lawfulness of our quest to regain political sovereignty.

Of course Angola did not have formal relations with the United States until 1993, the year when the Clinton Administration recognized the trickster Government of Angola on May 19, 1993. Of the decision to recognize Angola, President Clinton said: *This decision reflects the high priority our Administration places on democracy.*⁶ In May 2007 the US Council on Foreign Relations published an article that among other things reads: *Few African countries are more important to US interests than Angola. The second-largest oil producer in Africa, Angola's success or failure in transitioning from nearly thirty years of war toward peace and democracy has implications for the stability of the U.S. oil supply as well as the stability of central and southern Africa.*⁷ In this connection, it is vital to listen to Dr. Peter Pham, the US scholar well placed to help realize the place Cabinda holds in the geopolitical chessboard.

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

⁶ Steven A. Holmes, *Washington Recognizes Angola Government*, The New York Times, May 20, 1993.

⁷ US Council on Foreign Relations, *U.S. Must Strengthen Ties with Angola to Protect Strategic Energy and Security Interests*; Link: <http://www.cfr.org/angola/us-must-strengthen-ties-angola-protectstrategic-energy-security-interests/p13264>

since Angola achieved its independence in 1975. Cabinda is not only physically separated from the Angola by the DRC, but by a distinct culture and history. Unlike Angola, which has a Portuguese colonial history dating back to 1483, the three Kikongo-speaking kingdoms of N'Goyo, Kakongo, and Loango maintained their independence from European empire-builders until the Treaty of Simulambuco in 1885 turned their realms into a Portuguese protectorate with its own governor. The 1933 Constitution of António de Oliveira Salazar's "Estado Novo" reaffirmed that Cabinda and Angola were distinct parts of the Portuguese empire.⁸

President Obama's Inaugural Address on January 20, 2009, gave us a clue as to his personal concerns with respect to Africa and all of the developing countries across the globe. When we listen to the speech, among other things, we get the following:

America must play its role in ushering in a new era of peace. What is required of us now is a new era of responsibility – a recognition, on the part of every American, that we have duties to ourselves, our nation, and the world, (...) To the people of poor nations, we pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow; to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds. And to those nations like ours that enjoy relative plenty, we say we can no longer afford indifference to suffering outside our borders; nor can we consume the world's resources without regard to effect. For the world has changed, and we must change with it.

We ultimately came to apprehend the real cause of US betrayal as far as Cabinda and its people are concerned. There is no belief in US decision-makers that they have any duty to help black nations that are struggling for their freedom, their own means of subsistence, and their global development. There is no such belief because "*Western Europe's very existence depends on the resources of Africa and the continued control exercised by the Western European powers over this continent.*"⁹

⁸ J. Peter Pham (PhD), *Cabinda: The Forgotten Conflict America Can't Afford to Forget*, in World Defense Review, USA, published on July 5, 2007.

⁹ Conversation between Dr. Paulo Cunha, Portuguese Foreign Minister and the Honorable John Foster Dulles, US Secretary of State, in «Foreign Relations of the United States, 1955–1957, Vol. XXVII, Western Europe and Canada, Document 148: Memo of a Conversation, Department of State, Washington, November 30, 1955».

Depopulation as the chief Cause of the US Betrayal

National Security Memo 200, dated April 24, 1974, under the title “Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests,” states, we quote: *Dr. Henry Kissinger proposed in his memorandum to the NSC that ‘depopulation should be the highest priority of U.S. foreign policy towards the Third World.’ He quoted reasons of national security, and because [t]he U.S. economy will require large and increasing amounts of minerals from abroad, especially from less-developed countries.*¹⁰ Curiously, the proposal was made the day before the outbreak of the *Carnation Revolution* in Portugal. And God knows Dr. Henry Kissinger did interfere in Portugal’s affairs during the decolonization process of its overseas territories in 1974-1975. On May 21, 2014, Kim Willsher published in *The Guardian* a terrifying article titled: *Jean-Marie Le Pen suggests Ebola as Solution to Global Population Explosion*. Mr. Le Pen, founder of France’s far-right Front National, has suggested the deadly virus Ebola could solve the global “population explosion” and by extension Europe’s “immigration problem.”

It appears that France is the most listened to by the United States of America in respect of African issues. And yet, it is France’s aversion to the peaceful people of Cabinda, and France’s constant hostilities and threats¹¹ that led Cabindans to place our current territory under the protection of Portugal in 1883, 1884, and 1885. The aversion increased when, well before WWI, Cabindans and Portuguese agreed to welcome German investors to Cabinda.¹² And contrary to what the brainwashing propaganda suggests, it is in France that the dogma of racial superiority (i.e. the so-called Aryanism), found its first expression. Not in the least in Germany! It is the French Joseph Arthur, Comte de Gobineau, who first published a Treatise on the devised *Inequality of the Human Races*

¹⁰ Leuren Moret, *Kissinger, Eugenics and Depopulation*, <http://www.rense.com>

¹¹ The British Newspaper “*The Economist*” of October 18, 1884, asserts: *The French were threatening to occupy much of the Congo* (i.e. Cabinda, which was also known as “*Portuguese Congo*”).

¹² Pierre Renouvin, *Histoire des Relations Internationales, Tome VI: Le XIXe Siècle, 2ème Partie: De 1871 à 1914, l’Apogée de l’Europe, Chapitre V – Le Choc des Impérialismes Coloniaux*, Paris Hachette (1975), pp. 79, 90-91, 284, 288-290.

(1853-55). Almost forty years later (1894), the said theory was spread in Germany by the Gobineau League of L. Schemann and by the written works of the British-born Houston Stewart Chamberlain. This French Essay eventually contributed to the foundation of the racist ideology of the *National-Socialism* (Nazi).¹³

It was less risky to plead with Hitler the case of an ‘eminent’ Jew than to do the same with Napoleon for the liberty of the Arabs or the Blacks.¹⁴ “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 forever the march of the Blacks in the world¹⁵.” In January 1945 the British premier, Winston Churchill, told a colleague that he believed De Gaulle was — *a great danger to peace and for Great Britain. After five years of experience, I am convinced that he is the worst enemy of France in her troubles... he is one of the greatest dangers to European peace... I am sure that in the long run no understanding will be reached with General de Gaulle.*¹⁶ France and De Gaulle’s aversion to the people of Cabinda, and Africa at large, reached its climax by means of the *Nazi-inspired French Colonial Pact* imposed on African nations by De Gaulle since the early 1960s.¹⁷ This evil Pact is not only a *looting machine* but, most of all, a *mass killing machine*.

Depopulation is a deliberate extermination of the entire black race on a worldwide scale so as to make a reality the long since dreamt of *Africa Free State*—that is, an Africa turned into a vile body on which an assembly of politic birds of prey will sit down and make a comfortable meal. The sample of this project on the horizon is the *Congo Free State* in the not-too-distant past, whose flag was acknowledged in 1885 as a symbol of a sovereign State by all of the assembled powers, namely the

¹³ Michel Mourre, *Dictionnaire d’Histoire Universelle*, Editions Universitaires, France (1968).

¹⁴ Rosa Amelia Plumelle-Urbe, *La Férocité Blanche—Des Non-Blancs Aux Non-Aryens : Génocides Occultés De 1492 À Nos Jours*, p. 89.

¹⁵ Dr. Joseph E. Baptiste, Website: *Toussaint Louverture Historical Society*, Related link: <http://toussaintlouverturehs.org/quotes.htm>

¹⁶ Jonathan Fenby, *The General Charles de Gaulle & The France He Saved*, 2010.

¹⁷ Prof. Nicolas Agbohohou, *Le Franc CFA et l’Euro Contre l’Afrique*, Éditions Solidarité Mondiale, Paris, 1999. Link: <http://www.thisisafrica.me/city-life/detail-1603/How-France-lives-off-Africa-with-the-Colonial-Pact>

United States of America, Germany, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, the Netherlands, Spain, France, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, and Italy, with the exception of Turkey. As we know, during the *Congo Free State* in the 1890s, at least 10,000,000 Africans were slaughtered by the murderers of the Belgian King Leopold II before there was even a word for genocide. Millions had their hands chopped off for resisting being disgraced on their own motherland. Women were sexually assaulted and brutally mutilated. Children were stolen from their parents and taken into camps to be groomed as a colonial army. This brutal plunder and genocide of the African People by Monsters like Leopold II and his hired hand, Henry M. Stanley, are exposed here:

Links: <https://youtu.be/ayPvqCL7UPs> or <https://youtu.be/pl3duSGFK2c>

The depopulation of Cabinda is ongoing since 1974, the year when Cabinda's attainment of independence was malevolently vetoed. In line with Dr. Kissinger's *Memorandum to NSC*, Cabinda, as a less-developed country, has to be depopulated, i.e. emptied of its citizens, in order that the United States of America might maintain its national security. Are the nations of the less-developed countries throughout the world aware of their premeditated extermination ongoing in multiple ways? Africans are more and more aware that this massive genocide is in progress and that, as the extinction of the native Americans and Australians, as well as of nearly 200,000,000 Chinese people by means of the Opium Wars (1838-1842 and 1856-1960)¹⁸ is an illustration, the only remaining way for Africans to survive is an *Asian-African Common Defense Policy*. "He (Hitler) offered the opinion that Negroes could not have much backbone, because they consistently allowed the Whites to lynch them, beat them, segregate them, without rising up against their oppressors¹⁹." Africans know that, owing to the *1955 Asian-African (Bandung) Conference*, all over the world, hundreds of millions of people have exercised their right to self-determination, and more than 80 once-colonized territories have gained independence. The 1955 Asian-African Meeting also resulted in

¹⁸ Michel Collon and Grégoire Lalieu, *La Stratégie du Chaos : Impérialisme et Islam - Entretiens avec Mohamed Hassan*, Investig'Action - Couleur Livres, Belgium (2012).

¹⁹ Roi Ottley, *No Green Pastures: The Negro in Europe Today*, London: John Murray, 1952, p. 161.

the voting by the UN GA of the *Resolution 1514 (XV)* of December 14, 1960, on decolonization; the *Resolution 1803 (XVII)* December 14, 1962, concerning the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their own natural wealth and resources; of the *1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*; as well as the *1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*.

Cabinda is the Non-Self-Governing Territory where close to 80% of Angola's oil is produced and from which the Angolan government earns nearly all of its foreign exchange. Between 1968 and 1975, Chevron's wholly owned subsidiary *Cabinda Gulf Oil Company Ltd.* (CABGOC) was paying \$500,000,000 per year in royalties to the *Portuguese government* that was then the protecting State of Cabinda. At that time, CABGOC was pumping 150,000 barrels a day from 120 wells off the coast. Today Cabinda is producing much more than 750,000 barrels per day and the deceiver government of Angola is getting over \$4,500,000,000 per year in royalties. And this is from oil alone—that is, apart from diamonds, uranium, gold, hard-wood, manganese, etc. Yet, despite these massive revenues, the approximately 1 million Cabindan natives both at home and abroad are forced to live on less than \$1 per day. Unlike the State of Portugal that was making global development plans a reality together with the people of Cabinda, the dishonest government of Angola does not even care about the fact that the natives of the territory that gives him so much money have no road infrastructure, no transport facilities, no schools, no hospitals, no clean water, no airport, no industrial and trading ports, no health care, no housing project, no welfare services, no farming, no electrification, and so forth. For sure this is one of the various ways of depopulating Cabinda.

Depending on a 2004 report by the non-governmental organization Global Witness, beginning in 1997, at least \$1.7 billion goes missing from official revenues each year. Surveying this developing country, i.e. Angola, where revenues from oil, gas and mining that should be funding sustainable economic development have been misappropriated and mismanaged, the London-based NGO stated:

Nowhere are the devastating effects of revenue misappropriation and state corruption more starkly illustrated than in Angola, where one in

four children will not live to see the age of five. One in four is also the ratio of money that disappears from the state budget each year. The two figures are related: while most Angolans suffer devastating poverty, oil income has enabled some top officials of the ruling [MPLA] to become very, very rich.

Apart from the plotted starvation, the cunningly fomented and kept going conflict, and deadly viruses like “Monseigneur Ebola” brought in with the resolve of achieving the physical disappearance of the genuine holders of the legal and inalienable title to the territory of Cabinda, the frequent use of toxic and lethal gas is another way of depopulating our oil-rich motherland. The Angolan army discreetly assisted by Cubans, whose mission is to protect US Oil Company (Chevron) from a probable Cabindan armed revolt, unnoticeably drops gas cylinders in residential areas first, and, one or two days later, does everything possible so that something collides with the cylinders and thus cause the eruption of a gas usually identified as sodium chloride. A huge number of people get instantly killed and many more poisoned. Those who get poisoned are treated at the “Cabinda National Hospital”, but all of them always end up dying given the shameful drug shortage and the sickening state of the hospital itself. Proper hospitals for what, when the puppet president and his corrupt government get treated in Western European hospitals?

After more than forty years of self-government, and in spite of the enormous oil-revenues from the illegally occupied Cabinda, the shark regime of Angola is still devoid of national experts that can remove and destroy all of the gas cylinders the peasants frequently find throughout Cabinda. Such devices are always removed and destroyed by a team of US specialists, called in specifically for this purpose by the government of Angola, itself assisted by *Chevron Corporation*. We never ever saw this happen when Cabinda was under the protection of Salazar’s Portugal.

The eminent Angolan journalist, Rafael Marques, and Cabindan Human Rights Defenders, namely Dr. Raúl Tati, Dr. Casimiro Congo, and Mr. José Marcos Mavungo, have been long since addressing the issue of toxic and lethal gas cylinders in Cabinda. The message of these outspoken native “leaders” to Chevron (*Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Ltd.*) and

to the other multinationals involved in oil exploration and production in Cabinda is unambiguous. The message, which we subscribe totally to, among other things exhorts:

ChevronTexaco to clear the landmines that surround its compound, as a moral and legal obligation and as a sign of respect for the tens of thousands of natives maimed by these banned weapons;

Other firms, wherever they are extracting oil in Cabinda or in Angola, to make sure the natives are not against them [firms] as a consequence of the impact of the companies' operations in increasing the natives' suffering, and to give the natives information about what the firms pay to the government of the very natives;

All transnationals to apply the same code of ethics and standards in Cabinda and in Angola as back home, in western countries; to do business transparently in order to avoid being considered as corruptor and sponsor of plunder and misrule; and to be prepared to listen to what local communities have to say.

It turns out that Chevron's subsidiary, *Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Ltd.*, is reluctant to apply the same code of ethics and standards in Cabinda as back home, in Western countries. In other words, Chevron is averse to showing some respect for the lives of the genuine owners of Cabinda's extremely rich oil fields, as a gesture of good faith. This leads us to the conclusion that Chevron is sticking to the evil proposal of Dr. Kissinger, which advocates the depopulation of the less-developed countries like Cabinda, allegedly in behalf of US national security. In trying to grasp the motives of this reluctance, history took us as far back as to the time of the first carnages that ultimately emptied Europe of its dark-skinned natives. In this respect, George Sava's valuable work *Valley of Forgotten People*, helps realize that it is not the first time that we, Black People, are being robbed of our properties (gods, culture, symbols, names, etc.) and slaughtered. We are thus allowed to consider that racial obstacles, which we are still being prevented to triumph over, have to do with how we are premeditated and portrayed in the sixth-century CE European version of the *Babylonian Talmud*.

Injustice anywhere is a Threat to Justice everywhere

Whenever our soul transcends to the point of identifying our all-embracing nature, we then enjoy the cosmos and, following the example of the everlasting Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., get the consciousness that “injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.” So injustice in Cabinda is a threat to justice in USA; a threat to justice in France; a threat to justice in Russia; a threat to justice in UK; a threat to justice in China; a threat to justice in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; a threat to justice in South Africa; a threat to justice in Iran; a threat to justice in Japan; a threat to justice in Switzerland, a threat to justice in Syria, a threat to justice in Angola, a threat to justice everywhere!

It is clear enough that as long as Angola’s belligerent occupation of Cabinda persists, there can be in Angola no effective human-rights regime in Angola, in Cabinda, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and in the Republic of the Congo. In other words, there can be no regime expected to include institutions that sustain the rule of law, justice, and accountability. The impostor government of Angola, which is but a “looting machine,” cannot help frustrating the free functioning of democratic institutions in the neighboring countries, just to make sure the latter will not support a Cabindan armed revolt once again. So Cabinda’s attainment of independence, compatible with the core values articulated in the tools of international law, is a required act of justice. As to whether or not the people of Cabinda are fit to govern a sovereign country, and, as far as US interests are concerned, fit to keep the flow of oil and the technicians of the oil companies interested secure, all we have to do is listen to the up-to-date US scholar Peter Pham (PhD):

Unlike Angola, which has a Portuguese colonial history dating back to 1483, the three Kikongo-speaking kingdoms of N’Goyo, Kakongo, and Loango maintained their independence from European empire-builders until the Treaty of Simulambuco in 1885 turned their realms into a Portuguese protectorate with its own governor.²⁰

²⁰ Dr. J. Peter Pham, *Cabinda: The Forgotten Conflict America Can’t Afford to Forget*, in *World Defense Review*, USA, published on July 5, 2007.

Consistent with the Cabinda people's culture, over which a lot of ink has been spilled ever since the first Portuguese (Rui de Sousa) set foot on Cabindan soil in 1491, it is crude to pride ourselves on being fit to do this or that. But the corroborating evidence from the Portuguese and the British reporters and scholars, to name a few, are there to make the job easier for us. The real walking encyclopedia on this is *His Royal Highness Dom Duarte Pio, Duke of Braganza*, the fair-minded and true heir to the Portuguese throne, who worked long and hard in behalf of then-oppressed people of East-Timor, and is truthfully and tirelessly stating there is a legitimate case for the independence of Cabinda.

These people with such beautiful precepts and laws live in a really privileged country. Cabinda, town and district, is one of the richest and most beautiful tropical places. There can be seen large palm-groves used for the oleaginous industry; very rich forests, which furnish sawmills, from which plywood, laminated and compressed wood products are obtained; coffee and cocoa plantations, etc. In the earth there is petrol, now extracted in millions of tons every year; deposits of phosphate, the largest in the world; rich minerals, etc. Besides this there are the food products of the region, the inhabitants of which cannot starve...: wheat, banana, manioc, yam of all kinds, varied fruit, etc. We are almost tempted to state that the Country of Cabinda, the lands of the Ancient Kingdoms of Kakongo, Ngoio, and Loango, for its laws and moral principles, its institutions, for its beauty and richness of natural resources, is a small branch of EDEN.²¹

Cabinda, a Portuguese possession on the west coast of Africa, lies north of the mouth of the Congo River. It is bounded by the Atlantic on the west, the Republic of Congo (formerly French middle Congo) north and northeast, and Republic of the Congo (the former Belgian Congo), south and southeast. (...) For administrative purposes Cabinda is a district of Angola, from which it is separated by the Congo River and a strip of the Congo territory, and is divided into two "Concelhos", Cabinda and Cacongo, and the Circumscription, Maiombe. The inhabitants are Bantu negroes, called Cabindas. They are intelligent, energetic and enterprising, and known as daring sailors and active traders. The Maiombe region is rich in forests, though transportation

²¹ Fr. Joaquim Martins, C.S. SP., *CABINDAS: História, Crenças, Usos e Costumes*, or: "CABINDAS: History, Beliefs, Habits and Custom", Lisboa.
<http://www.cabinda.net/CabindasEnglish.html>

difficulties have hindered exploitation, and its beauty is an attraction to tourists. Cabinda's busy trade has consisted mainly of timber, palm oil and kernels, cocoa and coffee. The area is favourable to the production of rubber, fruit and ivory. Alluvial gold is extracted and deposits of mineral and other phosphates have interested United States companies. In 1957 contracts were made for the prospecting and exploitation of petroleum. The district chief town, Cabinda, is a seaport situated on the right bank of the small river Bele.²²

We are committed to contributing to the fulfillment of international order of justice and peace—that is, entirely dedicated to pushing for the establishment of a more just and reasonable international political and economic order, chiefly in Africa. This means pursuit of a multilateral framework that brings within its sights all practices consistent with the spirit of international responsibility sharing. We are thus proponents of the policy of openness and win-win problem solving. Having said that, we accept in advance the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter of the United Nations.

For sure we are against Angola's belligerent occupation of Cabinda, as Angolans themselves were against the Portuguese colonial rule, but as Africans we are not in favor of *regime changes* funded by outsiders. Nor are we in support of forcing overthrown autocrats to leave their own respective countries and mother Africa and go into exile. We fervently extol the virtues of a negotiated political transition, as it permits a quick reconciliation between the two nations (Cabinda and Angola) and opens immediately the way for a common purpose. As it is indisputable that Angola's power over Cabinda is devoid of legal title—that is, devoid of legality and legitimacy, it is just question of the government of Angola transferring Cabinda to its genuine owners, i.e. the sovereign people of Cabinda. It is inestimably beneficial to Cabinda, Angola, Africa, and the world at large that the transfer process be under the auspices of our former protecting State (Portugal) and the nations whose leaders, while assembled in Bandung (1955), underlined the fundamental right of all

²² In *Encyclopædia Britannica: A New Survey of Universal Knowledge, Volume IV*, (A.A.G.P.) Copyright 1962, Printed in England.
<http://www.1911encyclopedia.org/Kabinda>

peoples to self-determination and independence. The United States of America, Germany, Russia, Sweden, the Holy See, Haiti, and Venezuela are integral parts of this preferential list.

In case the Angolan government attempts to thwart the negotiated transfer of Cabinda to the legitimate owners that we happen to be, then Angola will have to be willing to vote for our “Plan B.” We know that in order to perpetuate its illicit power over Cabinda, the crook government of Angola usually bribes its business partners, mainly oil companies, by means of new concessions or extension of concessions up to twenty years ahead. It is owing to these hateful practices that Angola’s dictator manages to have Chevron (*Cabinda Gulf Oil Co. Ltd.*) as well as other corporations by the balls. In May 2004, for instance, concessions were extended from 2010 to 2030. And the partners paid a signature bonus of \$290,000,000 so as to secure the extension. Since signing the license extension, Chevron introduced several major infrastructure projects to reduce routine flaring, to handle increasing production volumes and to renew older facilities. The enthusiastic operator also planned to explore within 4 kilometers of existing developments with a view to tying in any future discoveries. Once the conglomerates are so bribed, they instantly feel obliged to act in collusion with the “generous” government of Angola in its criminal endeavor to foil Cabinda’s attainment of independence. Thus they commit themselves to lobby their respective governments, back home, in Western countries, to advise them against siding with the people of Cabinda in our quest to regain political sovereignty. True patriots everywhere are required to avert this state of affairs because it imperils human rights and international law all over the world.

Our “Plan B,” in the event Angola refuses our request to transfer Cabinda to Cabindans, consists in making sure economics and justice go hand in hand, i.e. close together, in Angola. It is widely recorded that the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Cabinda accounts for close to 80% of Angola's crude oil production, and is the source of 80% of Angola’s national budget, in addition to the obvious fact that it is from Cabinda that Angola earns nearly all of its foreign exchange. In view of this, we must work on the assumption that Cabinda is the leading contributor to the smooth functioning of the “Angolan structure” as a whole. The European Union has gained a bigger say within African Union because

it has become the donor of up to sixty percent of the total budget of the African Union. Prior to this, Libya's "Strongman" (i.e. Colonel Muammar Gaddafi), exerted an enormous influence in AU due to the fact that he was one of its major financiers, apart from having played a prominent part in its creation. It is in the nature of things that Cabindans be given a bigger say within the "Angolan structure," if our legitimate right to regain political sovereignty does not satisfy the Angolan government as well as its business partners. We would accept to work with the latter and endorse the current shape of their interests, provided they ratify our *de facto* right to stand not only as the leading financiers but also as the leading administrators within the "Angolan structure".

Since our contribution to the Angolan national budget goes up to 80%, the ratio of leading administrators to be taken everywhere within the Angolan structure has to be the same—that is, 80%. Accordingly, 80% of the Angolan executive power (including the head of State), of the legislative power, and of the judiciary have to be men and women from Cabinda; 80% of the Angolan Ambassadors abroad have to be likewise from Cabinda; 80% of Angola's army staff have to be Cabindan natives; the National Bank as well as commercial Banks have to be controlled by natives, 80% of the managers being Cabindans; 80% of the natives employed by oil companies and other foreign conglomerates must be men and women from Cabindan; 80% of the national budget has to be devoted to the global development and security of Cabinda; 80% is also the percentage of the personnel from Cabinda within both the business management and the public administration; and 80% of both private and government-owned firms have to be led by native Cabindans. These are the rules of the game and we hope Chevron and other corporations interested in our oil fields will not rule out abiding by them.

Since a gift for kleptomania is something Cabindans are by nature deprived of, and since our motivating force is our sensitivity to the cries of pain that rise up from the Angolan and Cabindan cities and villages ignored by the extremely corrupt top leaders, we unpretentiously claim to be better placed to make sure both Angolan and Cabindan children live prosperous lives thanks to their respective countries natural wealth and resources. No doubt we are better placed to help these so robbed and impoverished black children to recover psychological balance, to

uplift their civic knowledge and the skills required to be active citizens, and thus amplify their sense of political engagement. Justice is balance, and balance is the tool of human perfection. This is the African “*Maât*”, i.e. the goddess of *Truth*, of *Law*, and of *Justice*. The absence of balance; any poor health; and any psychological anomaly; separates people from themselves and, hence, from their possible altruism. Without balance, i.e. Justice or *Maât*, people are deprived of their capability to love, to do good, and to be thankful to their Creator. When there is no balance, we fall into the pseudo love that receives and takes all the time, never being able to give. We tend to believe that the *Chief Executive Officers* of US Oil Companies operating in our motherland Cabinda, as good men and women with a well-balanced self-esteem, will hold their hand out to the oppressed people of Cabinda before long.

We thank you beforehand, Mr. President, for being kind enough to give this matter your urgent attention so that the people of Cabinda can regain political sovereignty and thus be rescued from utter extinction.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Bartolomeu Capita', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Bartolomeu Capita (Mr.)

Chairman, Cabindan National Movement



Bartolomeu Capita

Refugee under UNHCR mandate

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