

Location and population

Written by Terra Cabinda

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CABINDA



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Cabinda is a territory Coast located in Central Africa south of the Equator and slightly north of the Congo River, between the coordinates: 4 ° 22 '30" and 5 ° 48' latitude South and 12 ° and 13 ° 13' East longitude .

The population of Cabinda is over 600,000 inhabitants; almost half are living in exile. The people of Cabinda are numerically comparable to that of the Seychelles (pop. 671,000); and higher than that of Luxembourg (300,000 inhabitants), Equatorial Guinea (343,000 inhabitants).

Cabinda is bounded on the North by the Republic of Congo / Brazzaville, South and East by the Democratic Republic of Congo / Kinshasa and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean (200 km of coastline).

Cabinda has no common border with Angola

Capital: **Tchiowa**

Languages: **Fiote or Ibinda and Portuguese**

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Area: 10,000 sq. km

Brief historical summary: Cabinda, from its origins to our days.

Cabinda is the result of a fusion of three kingdoms: Kakongo, N'Goyo and Loango which were originally independent kingdoms of the ancient kingdom of Kongo dia Ngunga or Kongo or Kongo dia Ntolila .

In 1500, these three small kingdoms were emancipated and formed Cabinda. Following the arrival of Europeans on the shores of the Kongo kingdom in the fifteenth century Cabinda became stakes for the covetousness of the various colonial powers.

Portugal, fearing to lose Cabinda signed treaties with chiefs of Cabinda in 1883 (Chimfuma), 1884 (Chicamba) and 1885 (Simulambuco), before the Berlin Conference, meeting of European powers for the partition of colonies and spheres of influence in Africa.

In 1st February 1885 the Simulambuco Treaty was signed between, the princes of Cabinda and the Portuguese crown, giving Cabinda the status of Portuguese protectorate, however Angola was already a Portuguese colony since 1482.

In 1910 an end was put by a military coup to King Manuel II reign and it was proclaimed to be the Republic of Portugal, which adopts a new constitution.

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In 1933, a new Fundamental Law maintained distinction among his Portuguese overseas provinces between Angola (a colony) and Cabinda (a protectorate).

1956: For reasons of mere administrative convenience and ease of management, Portugal administratively attached Cabinda to its Angolan colony, without consulting the Cabindan people, which had no border with Angola.

1963: Creation of the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda.

Before the annexation of Cabinda by Angola, Cabindan people had never submitted to the Portuguese rule.

FLEC was established in Pointe-Noire, Congo-Brazzaville from 2 to 4 August 1963 as a result of the merger of the Movement for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (MLEC), the Committee of Action for the Cabindan National Union (CAUNC) and the Alliance of Mayombe (Alliama) with the perspective of liberating Cabindan people from Portuguese rule.

1964: At the time of the summit of African Union Organisation held in Cairo, the issue of Cabinda was once again arose, this in accordance to the programme of decolonisation of Africa which recognised Cabinda as the 39th African State to decolonise and Angola being the 35th.

On 15th January 1975 at the signature of Alvor Accords between Portugal and Angolan liberation movements (FNLA, MPLA and UNITA) Cabinda was annexed to Angola which violates the international law that recognizes to Cabinda sovereignty and right to self-determination.

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The Cabindan people expressed their total indignation against such annexation and declared it null and void.

From 2 to 3 November 1974 Cabinda is militarily occupied by the forces of the MPLA from Pointe-Noire, Congo-Brazzaville with help of Cubans and Soviets'.

With this invasion and occupation followed the annexation; the Cabindan people will experience a tragedy without precedent that lasts until today.

Quoting the famous terms of the intellectual and deeply human man below, the Cabindan people appeal to the International Community to say a word on Cabinda:

<< For the people, the worse of denial of justice isn't to be crashed, but quasi erased from the universal memory by a hegemonic propaganda which devotes them to the bins of history >>. François-Xavier

