

The White Master Goes Home: The Collapse of Colonialism
MARCH OF THE TITANS -
A HISTORY OF THE WHITE RACE

Chapter 65: The White Master Goes Home:

The Collapse of Colonialism

At the end of the Second World War, the White countries in Europe were physically and psychologically weakened: the balance of power passed firmly to the United States on the one hand and the Soviet Union the other. These factors, combined with a resurgence in non-White nationalisms in the colonies, led directly to the post-war wave of decolonization.

British Decolonization

As the holder of the largest number of colonies, Britain had the hardest task of all the White nations to try and get rid of its possessions in the most dignified manner possible. This was not always possible, particularly in the light of the emergence of many violent non-White liberation movements after the Second World War: more often than not, funded or supplied by the Soviet Union which saw the decolonization process as a way of striking at the capitalist West whilst at the same time creating firm allies in the Third World.

Nonetheless, the first step had to be taken: the Labour Party government in Britain which had replaced Winston Churchill's government at the first election after the war, formally acknowledged that the era of the Empire was over. It then started the post war decolonization drive by granting independence to India and Pakistan in 1947 and to Burma and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1948.

ZIONIST TERROR CAMPAIGN AGAINST BRITISH AND ARABS IN PALESTINE

Above: The King David Hotel, Jerusalem, 1946: blown up in a bomb attack by Zionists, some 90 people, including senior British personnel, were killed in the attack.

In 1948, after a protracted guerrilla war waged by Jewish nationalists in Palestine - which saw many British soldiers killed during several notable terrorist incidents, including the blowing up of the King David Hotel in Jerusalem and several massacres of Arabs (the most famous being at Deir Yassin, carried out by the Stern Gang, a branch of the Jewish nationalist guerrillas known collectively as the Irgun, led by one Menachem Begin, later a prime minister of Israel) Britain finally made good its 1917 Balfour Declaration promise and granted independence to Palestine, letting the United Nations divide it up between Arabs and Jews.

This displacement of large numbers of Palestinian Arabs has been the single greatest cause of conflict in the Middle East since then, sparking of a number of full-scale wars and a long running Arab-Palestinian conflict which regularly flares up into open warfare.

In 1956, growing nationalism in Egypt saw that country seize the Suez canal from the British: a combined French and British invasion of the Suez Canal region coincided with an Arab-Israeli war - although the mission ended in failure after the Soviet Union threatened intervention.

BLACK ANTI-WHITE TERROR IN KENYA AND THE CONGO

So it was that in the 1950's, extreme anti-White terrorist movements sprang up in numerous colonies in Africa, the most prominent being in Kenya (where the Mau-Mau terrorists created a reign of terror, attacking White settlements and their livestock) and in the Congo, where the atrocities committed against White settlements reached their most extreme. It was in the Congo that hundreds of Whites were killed by Black uprisings, many being mutilated in the most brutal fashion, with Christian missionaries most often being the targets of attack.

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM Egypt, Sudan and Cyprus

In 1952, the last of British puppet kings of Egypt was overthrown in a coup organized by Egyptian army officers, and in that year the country was declared a republic. This was followed two years later by the British granting the Sudan independence. In 1960, Britain gave formal independence to Cyprus: this state

would last until 1974, when it would become a battleground between Turkey and Greece, and eventually be divided between those two nations.

THE "Winds of Change" SWEEP THROUGH AFRICA

Anti-White riots took place in Accra, the Gold Coast, in February 1948: the British granted it independence under the name Ghana in 1957: Guinea followed in 1958 and in 1960 alone 17 African states were granted independence. By the end of the 1970s, almost all of Africa was independent. These countries included Nigeria (1960), Sierra Leone (1961), Tanganyika (1961, later Tanzania), Uganda (1962), Kenya (1963), Zambia (1964), Malawi (1964), The Gambia (1965), Botswana (1966), and Swaziland (1968).

Above: The White Empress has fallen: A Black child looks at the overturned statue of Queen Victoria in Guinea, shortly after that colony had become independent in 1958.

Only in Southern Rhodesia, was a hiccup experienced when White settlers refused to accept Black rule and declared their independence, holding out as a pariah state for 17 years before finally conceding to Black majority rule.

WEST INDIAN ISLANDS GAIN INDEPENDENCE

The islands of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago became independent in 1962, with most of the other islands in the region following suit at intervals. Ironically, these island states originally had no indigenous Black population at all, and were the product of the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

Portuguese Decolonization follows anti-guerilla wars in Angola and Mozambique Portugal held on to its African colonies the longest, ending up fighting a vicious war with the locals in both Angola and Mozambique. However, a change of government in Portugal itself in 1974 saw the Portuguese dump their colonies overnight: the very opposite of the dignified British departures, not that it made much difference to the state of the respective colonies. In addition to Angola and Mozambique, the other two remaining Portuguese possessions which became independent in 1974, were Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau.

Above: A scene which was to repeat itself all over Africa during the time of decolonization and afterwards: Kiyuku tribesmen in the Congo lie dead, massacred by neighboring tribesmen. Many White colonists unfortunate enough to be caught up in these conflicts were also massacred.

Spain abandons last colony in Africa

In 1976, following the death of Spanish dictator Franco, Spain gave up the territory known as Spanish Sahara, which then was divided between Mauritania and Morocco.

Dutch Decolonization

The Dutch colony of Surinam, situated in South America, became a self-governing part of the Netherlands in 1954, and was granted full independence in 1975. The first years of independence were marked by a mass exodus of 40,000 Surinameses legally leaving their country and settling in the Netherlands: they were followed by possibly an equal number of illegal immigrants, and the flow has not stopped as Surinam continued to decline into Third World anarchy.

French Decolonization follows Granting of French citizenship to millions of Blacks

In 1956, France granted independence to Morocco and Tunisia, while in French sub-Saharan Africa, an effort had been made to stave off nationalist movements by granting the inhabitants of the Black colonies full status as citizens and by allowing deputies and senators from each territory to sit in the French National Assembly.

These concessions - which all had racial implications for France as they led to a large influx of Black Africans - were however for the greatest part insufficient to satisfy the demands for full independence. France relinquished the Comoro Islands in 1975, and Djibouti was granted independence in 1977.

De Gaulle orders French withdrawal from Algeria, betrays White colonists
Nearly a million White French people had settled in the colony of Algeria by the late 1950s: they had however been forced to fight a long-running war against Algerian non-White nationalists for control of the country. The French leader of the time, Charles de Gaulle, then set in motion a policy of granting independence to all French colonies, including Algeria with its large White population.

The resentment of the White colonists at being left to the mercies of the Algerians, who had committed many frightful atrocities against the White French settlers - boiled over into the resistance movement known as the Organisation d'Armee Secrete (OAS, or Secret Army Organization) which was comprised of mainly French soldiers who had fought the Algerians. The OAS launched a campaign of violence against the French government figures who were instrumental in the process of granting Algeria independence. The OAS also tried at least once to kill De Gaulle as well, but the organization fell apart after most of the leaders were captured or killed.

Massacre of White settlers in Algiers

A protest by thousands of White French settlers in Algiers on 7 April 1962, ended when French Arab troops opened fire with live ammunition: some 50 White men, women and children were killed in the street. After this massacre, the handover process was quickly concluded: the non-White Algerian nationalists managed to kill another 3,000 French White settlers before the vast majority - nearly a million - left for France, stripping the country virtually overnight of its First World population and plunging it instantly into Third World status.

Above: The massacre of White French civilians on the streets of Algiers by Arab soldiers on 7 April 1962. Fifty Whites were gunned down during a protest rally.

ALGERIANS FLOOD INTO FRANCE

Algeria has however come back to haunt France: millions of North Africans have settled in France, bringing with them a mix of militant Islam and ethnic conflict which spills over from Algeria in ever increasing waves. The full implications of this and other developments are discussed in the last chapter of this book.

FRENCH WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH EAST ASIA MARKS START OF VIETNAM WAR

France's colonies in Asia were obliterated by the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China during the Second World War. When France bucked the decolonization trend and tried to re-establish its mastery over Vietnam, a war with the natives broke out. The French fought the Vietnamese in a major regionalized race war from 1946 to 1954, but were then dealt a severe defeat by the Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Min at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu. The French then withdrew, leaving the Americans to become entangled in a hot war with Communist backed guerrillas which would turn into the Vietnam War.

NON-WHITE INFLUX INTO EUROPE - DIRECT Consequence of Decolonization

For all the White countries which engaged in decolonization, the most immediate consequence has been the influx of a large number of former colonized peoples into the former colonizers' homelands: all across Europe there are millions of Africans and Asians who have been drawn to the continent purely because of the ex-colonial link. The full consequences of this are discussed in the last chapter of this book.

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