

[Book: Boerestaat, by Robert van Tonder](#)  
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### Chapter 2

#### African emancipation

The decades of 50, 60 and 70 of the 20th century were the decades of the emancipation of Africa, the dismantling of the old European controlled empires and the reinstatement of independent fault[7] states. In approximately 20 years nearly the entire Africa had been emancipated. This mass emancipation proceeded as follows:

Libya 1951  
Morocco 1956  
Sudan 1956  
Tunisia 1956  
Ghana 1957  
Guinea 1958  
Benin 1960  
Cameroon 1960  
Central African Republic 1960  
Chad 1960  
Congo 1960  
Gabon 1960  
Ivory Coast 1960  
Madagascar 1960  
Mali 1960  
Mauritania 1960  
Niger 1960  
Nigeria 1960  
Senegal 1960  
Somalia 1960

## 2. African emancipation

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Upper Volta 1960  
Zaire 1960  
Sierra Leone 1961  
Tanzania 1961  
Algeria 1962  
Burundi 1962  
Rwanda 1962  
Kenya 1963  
Uganda 1963  
Zanzibar 1963  
Malawi 1964  
Zambia 1964  
Gambia 1965  
Botswana 1966  
Lesotho 1966  
Guinea Equatorial 1966  
Mauritius 1968  
Mozambique 1968  
Swaziland 1968  
Guinea Bissau 1974  
Angola 1975  
Capo Verde Islands 1975  
Sao Tome 1975  
Rio de Oro 1976  
Seychelles 1976  
Transkei 1976  
Afars & Issas 1977  
Bophutatswana 1977  
Comoros 1977  
Venda 1979  
Zimbabwe 1980  
Ciskei 1981  
Namibia 1989

These nations which were granted their independence were all black or brown faulks. Europe withdrew from Africa and in a sense the Struggle for Freedom could also be dubbed the Great Flight of the White man from Africa. Rightly or wrongly the world has become of the opinion that there is no place for the white man in Africa.

This is more right than wrong!

For the white European empires that subdivided Africa and exploited it willy-nilly, there is no place in Africa. The European faulks who did not take root in Africa have no moral right to be here.

The French of Algeria who remained French belong back in France. The Belgians of the Congo who remained Belgians had of necessity to return to their fatherland. And for the English, who

remain British, there was also no alternative... go home!

And home the British went, from Ghana, Kenya, Zambia, Zimbabwe and hopefully within the foreseeable future also from South Africa, where approximately one million of them are still clinging to their "English Heritage". History will not tolerate colonial intruders.

Africa will not tolerate Europeans that pride themselves on their white skins such as the English- and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans. As if their "otherness" and "whiteness" were a legitimate claim to a home in Africa.

In the process of the African struggle for freedom one African faulk has been overlooked. After the British War this faulk was conned into allowing itself to be called Dutch-speaking Afrikaners by politicians who wanted to appease enemies that had remained resident in Southern Africa. Because it had lost its name in this way it remained anonymous and was unable to make itself heard in the race for freedom. This faulk has been unable to escape British suzerainty because the evolution of its history since 1902 has kept it culturally paralysed. Where the black faulks of Africa could rid themselves of their European rulers in a simple and visible way, this forgotten faulk was drawn into a statutory frame that made it part of the political "rulers" in the R.S.A. but the cultural and economic losers. Not only does it find itself entrapped in the enslaving web created by its British conquerors, but the ignominious record of British colonial suppression has been cast onto its noble name and during the selfsame process of the African Struggle for Freedom it has become a pariah in the eyes of the world.

This renowned faulk which became internationally acclaimed heroes during the British War as the first Freedom Fighters of Africa, have become the faulk that year in and year out stand accused before the U.N.O. as the cruellest oppressors.

This, the ONE and ONLY faulk in the world with no blood on its hands, who had to sacrifice 30,000 souls (one sixth of the total population) during a titanic freedom struggle from 1899 to 1902, is now presented to Africa as public enemy number ONE.

This faulk is the Boere faulk!

7. See the footnote in the [introductory section](#) . Faulk – 'Volk': '... a group of people with their own unique history, own language, own territory (state), own culture, national festivals, anthem and flag'. - Translator.

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