The Sharpeville Massacre

By John Tiffany

In 1960, one year before the declaration of the South African Republic, an event occurred at Sharpeville, a township in Transvaal, that would resonate around the world and forever after be used as anti-white propaganda.

Here is how the establishment corporation Time tells the tale:

On March 21, 1960, the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] led a demonstration against the much-hated pass-book laws, which required black South Africans to show domestic travel permits whenever they ventured outside one of the bantustans. As protesters gathered outside a police station in the township of Sharpeville, south of Johannesburg, jumpy police officers panicked, fired into the unarmed crowd—and kept firing. The death toll for the Sharpeville Massacre was 69, with more than 180 others wounded.

The real story?

A mob of about 6,000 blacks, protesting against a law that compelled them to carry identification-passes allowing them to work in white areas, surrounded a police station—not “gathered outside” it.

The ostensibly “peaceful” demonstration turned ugly when a known criminal fired a shot at the station. Then a black woman inserted a gasoline-soaked rag into the fuel receptacle of a police vehicle and ignited it. The resultant explosion alarmed the small contingent of besieged policemen (already on edge due to the fact that nine young policemen, four of them black, had recently been hacked and burned to death by a mob near Durban).

The commander at Sharpeville ordered his men to be ready to shoot, but only if the mob broke down the fence—the last line of defense around the station. When the mob stormed through the fence, firing broke out, and 69 of the rioters were killed. The senior police commander, Lt. Col. Pienaar, later told a commission of inquiry: “The native [black] mentality does not allow for a peaceful demonstration. For them to gather [together] means violence.”

In the aftermath, police collected truckloads of machetes, spears and clubs dropped by the fleeing, supposedly “unarmed” mob. Although the white Boers and Afrikaners, by virtue of their three centuries of contact with black Africans, could claim to know them better than any other white nation did, the Zionist-owned media’s spin on events led to a worldwide perception that the white Afrikaners were violent and thus international sanctions against them were necessary.

Without doubt, if the policemen at Sharpeville had not defended themselves, the “Sharpeville Massacre” would have been a slaughter not of civilians, but of policemen. But you would probably never have heard about it.

Incidentally, since 1994, over 1,600 white farmers have been tortured and killed by black criminal elements lurking in South Africa’s rural areas. This figure is augmented by another 9,000-plus recorded attacks on a total farming population of 40,000—making the white South African farmer the highest at-risk-of-murder group on Earth. The world average murder rate is seven out of 100,000. For the South African farmer it is 313 out of 100,000.

Tell me again about the poor little victimized “natives” and the evil white supremacists in South Africa.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:


John Tiffany is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.