

# Euro-American Colonialism: Racist Terrorism

By [Dr. Imani Tafari-Ama](#)

Global Research, August 08, 2016

[Culture Transfer](#) 7 August 2016

Region: [Europe](#), [Latin America & Caribbean](#)

Theme: [Crimes against Humanity](#), [History](#),  
[Police State & Civil Rights](#), [Poverty & Social Inequality](#)

*Although much discourse currently abounds about what constitutes threats to citizen security, there is a shortage of analysis about Euro-American colonialism as racist terrorism – for profit. It is remarkable too, that there are disclaimers in historical accounts that represent Danish colonialism as “mild” when there was nothing hesitant about the application of over two centuries of racist Danish colonial terrorism in the Virgin Islands.*

Moreover, while the USA currently wages wars, ostensibly against terrorism [a nameless, faceless enemy] and claims to be deploying democracy as a foreign policy, this narrative is a cover-up. In reality, USA occupation and aggression entails extraordinary human rights violations, which are normalised as *governance* of places like the Virgin Islands.



Rothschild Francis, Civil Rights Activist, St. Thomas

There is no doubt that the cruel conspiracy of enslavement, enacted among Europeans, Arabs and Africans, unleashed raw, racist terrorism on over 40 million Africans, at home and in the Diaspora.

Denmark, the 7th largest European coloniser, maintained colonies for almost two centuries. The extent of injustice meted out to the majority class before and after the USA purchase

of the Virgin Islands and its people – an illegal and immoral transaction with Denmark, propelled Rothschild Francis, icon from St. Thomas, to become a passionate social justice activist.

Rothschild Francis was a civil rights leader in the Virgin Islands after the 1917 transfer from Danish to United States sovereignty. His foray into politics was born from a need to address the causes of the economic, social and political disparities that created undue hardships for Virgin Islanders (<http://stthomassource.com/content/news/local-news/2013/10/11/analysis-rothschild-francis-and-fight-democracy-part-1>).



Street Mural, Frederickstead, St. Croix

Despite the fact that Africans won their emancipation from Danish enslavement in 1848, the Danish and United States of American government authorities illegally entered into a transaction of sale of the Virgin Islands for the lucrative sum of \$25 million in gold.

Today Virgin Islanders cynically say that this was the most expensive real estate transaction ever; the islands' budget is still supported by the Federal government, nearly a century after Transfer. This ongoing investment demonstrates that the strategic value of the so-called Territory [a term that rattles peoples' nerves] is even more important than the current settler colonials might care to admit. The terrorist dimension of this Transfer was that "Custody claims by both the United States and Denmark not only caused fragmentation of the records but denied Virgin Islanders access to their collective memory"

(<http://americanarchivist.org/doi/pdf/10.17723/aarc.64.1.h6k872252u2gr377>).

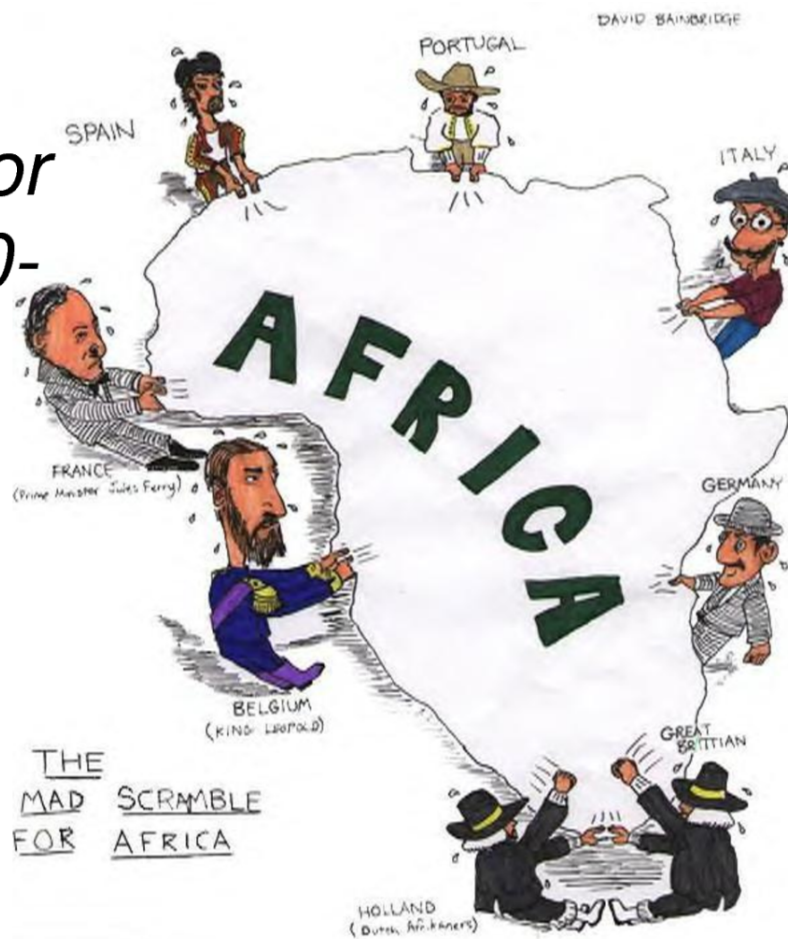


Having garnered immeasurable wealth and prestige from criminal colonial pursuits, it is scandalous that there has been a rigging of European history, a consensus of forgetting that facilitates the psychotic condition called *colonial amnesia*. This systematic suppression of colonial memory has disfigured the moral compass of the European Continent.

I have often pondered the contradiction that Europeans pride themselves on being the champions of Christianity yet justified their terrorist practices. Despite all the morality that they set out to bestow on colonised people of colour, it is amazing that no-one was tapping anyone on their enslaving shoulders to remind and restrain each other in the name of said moral responsibility.

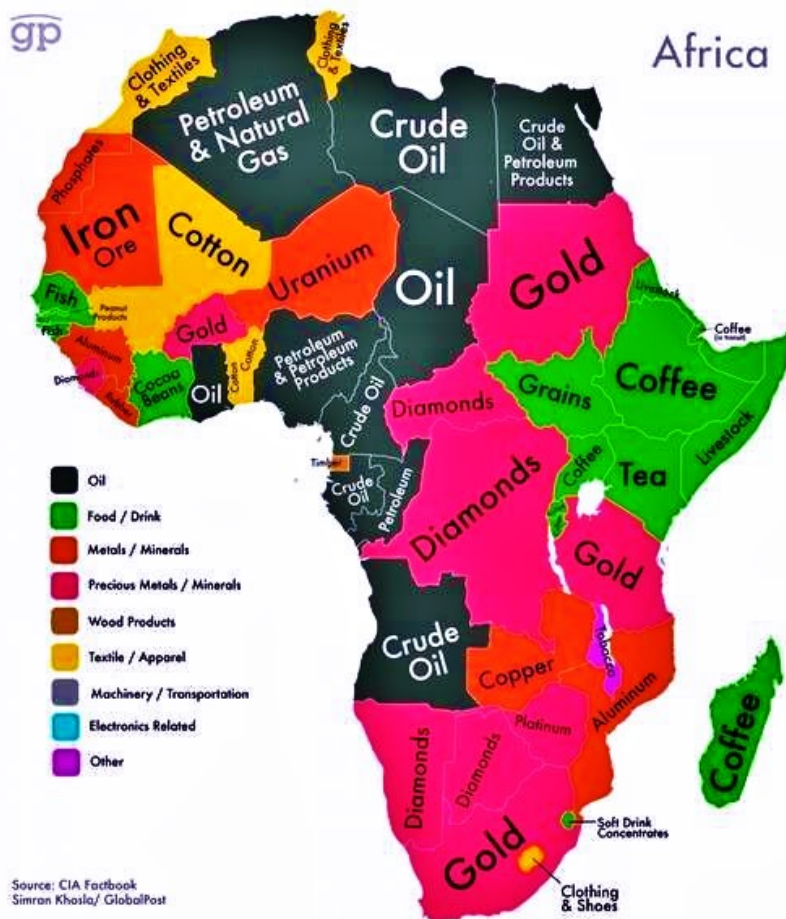
What is even more profound was that after the cantankerous enslavement system was routed by rebellious African resisters and their European and mixed race free allies, von Bismark, then German Chancellor, hosted 14 European nations for six months (1884-85) to *scramble for Africa*. They all agreed to participate in the dastardly African underdevelopment (Rodney, 1973) with no one recorded as voicing any objection.

## The Scramble for Africa 1880- 1914





Since being employed as an International Fellow at the Flensburg Maritime Museum in Germany to curate an exhibition and write a paper on Danish Colonial Legacy in Flensburg, the Virgin Islands and Ghana from an African Caribbean perspective, I have had to do some serious critical reflection on this psychosis of forgetting, a sort of self-hypnosis, which enables Danes and Germans alike, who have to be considered together because of their entangled histories, to convince themselves to this day, that their Empire days was a project of noble civilisation of backward Africans. The political economy of the carving up of the African Continent is conveniently forgotten.



Even my consciousness that the European refusal to acknowledge the criminality of racist colonial terrorism is a ruse to refuse to recognise reparations responsibility had not prepared me for the bald double unconsciousness regarding colonial memory. This contrived amnesia is a pathology that demands a forensic audit. Such pervasive schizophrenia must mean of course, that there is collusion among all institutions of socialization – home, school, media, popular culture, church, musea, politics – in a word, society, to bury any evidence or remorse. As one participant from a research encounter observed, “They all put a blanket on the past.”


Describing this rationalisation as repression, Andersen (2013) elaborates that


The initial experiences of colonialism have been screened at different points in time rendering the past in versions very far from the actual historical events themselves. Recently, new claims for reparations for slavery and colonialism in the former Danish West Indies have challenged the existing notions of the colonial past in Denmark. These claims have not resulted in an official Danish politics of regret...as witnessed in other former colonial states. Whereas, a radical break away from the earlier conceptions of the colonial past is

demanded, instead new figurations and renarrations have been used to try to incorporate the new challenges to the historical imaginary into the older layers of memory without radically breaking away from it, creating somewhat surprising results that questions (sic) the notions of a uniform global memory and understanding of historical injustices (Andersen, 2013: 1, <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10767-013-9133-z#page-1>).

**BRAASCH RUM MANUFAKTUR MUSEUM**

Mo - Fr: 10.00 - 18.30 Uhr  
Samstag: 10.00 - 16.00 Uhr

 „Karibiens guld“ gjorde i sin tid Flensburg velhavende og berømt. Sukker og rom plus en lang række andre kolonialvarer fragtedes med sejskibe fra Vestindien til handelsstaden ved fjorden, som dengang var dansk. I destillator Walter Braasch's private samling kan de besøgende genopleve Flensburg bys romhistorie. Tag på en hurtig tur til „de tre små øer“ i det Karibiske Hav og få mere at vide om rommens og sukkerets produktion og historie ...  
*Gratis entré!*

 The “Caribbean gold” once made Flensburg rich and famous. Sugar and rum and lots of other so-called “colonial” goods were transported on sailing ships from the West Indies to the then Danish city on the fjord. In the private collection of distiller Walter Braasch, you can experience the history of rum in the city of Flensburg. Take a short voyage to the “three small islands” in the Caribbean and learn lots of interesting facts about the production and history of rum and sugar ...  
*Admission free!*

 ”Karibiens guld” gjorde staden Flensburg rik och berömd en gång i tiden. Socker och rom samt många andra kolonialvaror transporterades med segelfartyg från Västindien till den då danska staden vid Flensburgfjorden. I destillator Walter Braaschs privata samling upplever du rommens historia i staden Flensburg. Kom på en kort resa till ”de tre små öarna” i Karibien och ta reda på nytt och spännande om rommens och sockrets tillverkning och historia ...  
*Fritt inträde!*

Problematic characterisation of the Virgin Islands, decontextualising the production of rum from enslavement

When I presented on these issues at the Flensburg World Cafe, held Thursday (July 28, 2016) at the Flensburger Schifffahrtsmuseum, it was fascinating to marshal the panoramic range of response to the revelations of multilayered colonial realities that I encountered when I visited the Virgin Islands of the United States from June 26-July 7, 2016. I went to find out what people thought about the Flensburg Maritime Museum creating this project as a contribution to the 2017 centennial commemoration of the sale of the Virgin Islands and its people to the United States of America. It was pointed out sharply that the Danes had no authority to have entered into that transaction, from which it earned \$25million (in gold, mind you), and neither did the US - because the enslaved had won their freedom 69 years before that and the free were consigned to colonised status in one fell swoop. However, they were heartened that the project provided a poignant opportunity for critical reflection on Danish colonial terrorism, which has been practically overwhelmed by the paradoxes of USA occupation.



The twilight of Danish colonialism is still visible in the enduring ruins of the Whim Estate in St. Croix

This condition of USA settler colonialism is treated with utmost delicacy as critical analysts of this criminality have been psychosocially and socio-economically victimised for speaking out. I imagine this Big Brother response is seen as mandatory since revelations about this dilemma are not congruent with popular propoganda about the USA as the dispenser of development.

People in the VI were also unaware of the branding of Flensburg as Rum City and its enrichment from the resources of sugar and rum, produced from the unremunerated labour of enslaved Africans. Incredibly, those engaged in the rum trade rationalise that they were not as bad as their peers doing the human trafficking side of the transatlantic triangle. Like hello? What part of the Marxian theory of the surplus value of labour is not being addressed here? If you traded in rum and sugar, you were complicit in the terrorist system of dehumanisation and torturous production and reproduction that the system entailed. But it seems that for Euro-Americans, the jury is still out on the logic of this argument.

As was also discussed during the World Cafe presentation in Flensburg, the political economy of the annual family-day **Rum Regatta** celebration has not traditionally been questioned - people just never even wondered where the rum came from!

I called upon the wisdom of Paulo Freire to try to empathise with the wounding that both



coloniser and colonised experienced in the Holocaust of Enslavement. Incidentally, I am deliberately reiterating this concept of Holocaust because the word is a catalyst for re-thinking and re-remembering that resonates in Denmark-Germany. Besides, Jews did not have a monopoly on the experience of the concept.

Speaking to the liberation of the oppressed, Freire says,

At all stages of their liberation, the oppressed must see themselves as women and men engaged in the ontological and historical vocation of becoming more fully human. Reflection and action become imperative when one does not erroneously attempt to dichotomize the content of humanity from its historical forms (Freire, 1970: 66).



The embodiment of African Emancipation: Freedom!

Freire elaborated that

the dialogical character of education as the practice of freedom does not begin when the teacher-student meets with the students teachers in a pedagogical situation, but rather when the former first asks herself or himself what she or he will dialogue with the latter about. And preoccupation with the content of dialogue is really preoccupation with the program content of education (1970: 93).

Freire provides further illumination about the status of colonial amnesia embraced by Europeans who dominated Africans, a condition with which we have to become intimate in order to subvert its morbid persistence. His answer to his rhetorical question was for me the flashpoint for understanding what the process of repression consists of and the imperative of revolutionary thinking in order to transform the status quo:

Why do the dominant elites not become debilitated when they do not think with the people? Because the latter constitute their antithesis, their very reason for existence. If the elites were to think with the people, the contradiction would be superseded and they could no longer dominate. From the point of view of the dominators in any epoch, correct thinking presupposes the non-thinking of the people (ibid.: 131).





Liberation demands taking a third-eye view of terrorism, an ancient form of emotional intelligence.

Damn! This is not a walk in the park is it? But as my dad used to say back in the day, "A habit is a cable: you weave a thread of it every day and it soon becomes so strong that you cannot break it." So this habit of colonial amnesia is deep. It must therefore be traumatic for the dominant class to experience someone like me prodding the skeletons in the closets of history to en flesh themselves and reveal that as Shakespeare declared in Hamlet, via a speech by Marcellus, "*something is rotten in the state of Denmark.*" The playwright was, clearly, very intimate with the truth about the lies.

Instead of the protracted denials of culpability however, wouldn't it make more sense, in the interest of healing the breach and providing the elusive moral responsibility with some space to flourish, to just admit wrongs and seek mechanisms of social transformation?

## References

Andersen, A.N. "We Have Reconquered the Islands": Figurations in Public Memories of Slavery and Colonialism in Denmark 1948–2012, Published online: 7 February 2013 # Springer Science+Business Media New York 2013, (<http://americanarchivist.org/doi/pdf/10.17723/aarc.64.1.h6k872252u2gr377>).

Freire, P. Pedagogy of the Oppressed, Continuum, New York and London, 1970, ([http://www.msu.ac.zw/elearning/material/1335344125freire\\_pedagogy\\_of\\_the\\_oppressed.pdf](http://www.msu.ac.zw/elearning/material/1335344125freire_pedagogy_of_the_oppressed.pdf)).

Hamlet Quotes – Something is rotten in the state of Denmark with explanation,

Mabillard, Amanda. *Shakespeare Quick Quotes: Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.. Shakespeare Online*. 20 Aug. 2010.

< <http://www.shakespeare-online.com//quickquotes/quickquotehamletdenmark.html>

World

Cafe: <http://www.flensburg.de/Kultur-Bildung/Kultureinrichtungen/Schiffahrtsmuseum/Programm>

Rodney, W. How Europe Underdeveloped Africa, Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications, London and Tanzanian Publishing House, Dar-Es-Salaam, 1973.

**Dr. Imani Tafari-Ama**, Curator, Flensburger Schiffahrtsmuseum.  
[tafari-ama.imani@stadt.flensburg.de](mailto:tafari-ama.imani@stadt.flensburg.de)

The original source of this article is [Culture Transfer](#)

Copyright © [Dr. Imani Tafari-Ama](#), [Culture Transfer](#), 2016

---

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Dr. Imani Tafari-Ama](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)  
[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)