colonised non-European peoples, and the emergence of independent territories where once the west had ruled, or the transfer of power from empire to nation state (Springhall, 2001, p.2). This is true in the most part as the British for example gave over sovereignty to many African and Asian nations, although not voluntarily like they did to dominions with the statute of Westminster in 1931. Although the action of decolonisation was pressed upon colonial powers, as the charter of the united nations includes in chapter XI, article 73 and 74 that all people have a right to self-determination and proclaimed that colonialism should be brought to a speedy and unconditional end (UN.org). This effort by the UN may have been futile to begin but soon sped up with Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960, this had seven major points that made colonialismand imperialistic intentions illegal and against ‘fundamental human rights’(UN.org). The first point that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation (UN.org). Although already known by convention in 1960, it shows the impact that decolonization had prior to this declaration and that it was a continuous problem as many European nations still held possessions in Africa and resumed their ‘business’ there almost immediately after WWII.