

Ending The English

In 1851 approximately ninety-six per cent of the population of England (and Wales) were the native, indigenous people.¹ Perhaps surprisingly, one hundred years later (in 1951), the proportion of native people was almost exactly the same – despite a very significant influx of approximately 1.5 million refugee migrants, over that time period.²

It was the natural increase of the native population over that one hundred years (from 16.03 million English (and Welsh) in 1851 to 39.50 million in 1951) that played a major part in the maintenance of a mostly stable, cohesive, confident, industrious, and peaceful society.

However, between 1951 and 2001 the number of non-native people in England (and Wales) was – by means of purposefully contrived mass settler-immigration – increased massively, from 1.5 million to more than 7.3 million.^{3 4 5 6 7} In the next 20 years (to 2021) that non-native population in England (and Wales) was further massively increased (as a part of deliberate ‘progressive’ State policy) to 15.85 million (i.e. to a total of 26.6 per cent of population).⁸

That deliberately contrived demographic alteration has been executed in an increasingly intensifying manner by agencies and affiliates of the UK State, that includes a systematic destroying of the English people’s attachment and sovereign entitlement to their land, and to their true history. Resistance to that process has been criminalized

¹ Based on ‘A Vision of Britain: 1861 Census, General Report’, [which includes data from the 1851 Census], source: http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/text/chap_page.jsp; and ‘A Nation of Immigrants? – A Brief Demographic History of Britain’, by David Conway, The Institute for Civil Society, London 2007. For 1851 the (approximate) population numbers are: 16.03 million English; 0.67 million other British (mostly Irish); and 0.06 million Eastern Europe (mostly German, French and Italian ethnicities).

² Based on 1951 Census data – see Office for National Statistics data; and also data given within ‘A Nation of Immigrants? – A Brief Demographic History of Britain’, by David Conway, The Institute for Civil Society, London 2007. For 1951 the (approximate) population numbers are: 39.5 million English; 0.8 million other British (mostly Irish); 80 thousand Asian; 100 thousand Black Caribbean; and 0.56 million Eastern Europe (mostly Jewish, Polish, and Baltic ethnicities).

³ Population (demographic) figures for 1951 based (in part) on data contained within the report: ‘A Nation of Immigrants? – A Brief Demographic History of Britain’, The Institute for The Study of Civil Society, 2007

⁴ Population (demographic) figures for 2001 based (in part) on data contained within the report: ‘Estimates of The Population By Ethnic Group For Areas Within England’, P Large and K Ghoush, Office for National Statistics, January 2006.

⁵ The demographic numbers (in millions), for the years 1951 and 2001, are as follows: native English (39.50m for 1951, 42.15m for 2001); non-English Britons (0.80m for 1951, 0.80m for 2001); Asian (0.08m for 1951, 2.76m for 2001); Afro/Caribbean Black (0.10m for 1951, 1.17m for 2001); and European (0.56m for 1951, 2.57m for 2001).

⁶ Calculated as an increase of 5.76 million between 1951 and 2001, and a further increase of 3.14 million between 2001 and 2011 (using official ONS data). These are conservative numbers and do not include estimates for illegal migrants.

⁷ ‘Migration Statistics Quarterly Report May 2012’, Office for National Statistics, 24th May 2012 – and, in particular, figure 2.12 and accompanying text

⁸ For 2021: 74.4 per cent white British (from 80.5 per cent in 2011) and of a total population of 59.6 million in 2022 (including approx. 1 per cent of Irish heritage). Source: ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk

by the UK State – it will act against any English people who resist that process, with a particular, targeted, brutality.⁹

The UK State will increasingly encourage and exploit anti-native sentiment, within the members of the settler-immigration population, to demonize any resistance by the English people – and to do so in the knowledge that such demonization will likely incite increasing violence by members of that population, against the native people.

In addition to the above, the native population in England and Wales is in extraordinarily rapid decline. In 2006 the True Fertility Rate (TFR) was 1.7 (17 per cent below replacement level).^{10 11} By 2023 that TFR had fallen further to a calamitous 1.35 (34 per cent below replacement level).^{12 13} On the bases of that TFR, it is calculated the English native population will fall a further 25 per cent over the next 30 years (to 2055) – and therefore making the English a minority within England, even with no further mass settler immigration.

If the current levels of immigration are included (of some 1 million per year), then that minority position will be reached even earlier – in all likelihood within the next 16 years (I.e. by 2040).¹⁴ Notably, a reduction of a native population to minority status will provide for an expropriated State apparatus to be used against that native minority in any way that the State sees fit – including genocide.



⁹ Notably, we see examples of this process from other parts of the World. ‘The Ethnic Cleansing of Palestine’, Ilan Pappé, Oneworld Publications Ltd., London, Oxford, England, 2006

¹⁰ From data given in: ‘Estimates of The Population by Ethnic Group for Areas Within England’, by Pete Large and Kamak Ghosh, Office for National Statistics, January 2006, page 11 (Table 3)

¹¹ On the bases that a TFR of at least 2.05 is widely considered to be necessary to sustain a population level.

¹² Analysis (for 2023) from: ‘Birth in England and Wales From The Office for National Statistics’, Figure 4 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by local authority district, England and Wales 2023. Source: ons.gov.uk downloaded 29th October 2024.

¹³ Compared to a TFR for the population of settler-immigration heritage being close to, or above, replacement levels (i.e. 2.05)

¹⁴ ‘Immigration Statistics’, Commons Library Research Briefing, 24th may 2024, source: researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk