

Mass Settler-Immigration into The UK - Origins

Between June 1945 and December 1946, some 4 million native Britons were released from military service ('de-mobbed'), to return to civilian life – many with valuable work skills acquired before the war, and/or acquired during that service.¹ The oft-touted story that post-war UK suffered a severe labour shortage was (and is) untrue. In fact, that demobilisation – plus schemes such as that for exiled Europeans to live and work within the UK – ensured that was more than enough workers needed for post-war reconstruction.²

Therefore, the unexpected arrival at UK ports of large numbers of economic migrants from the West Indies (mostly young, single men), beginning early 1947 – with expectations of being housed, fed, and provided with paid work – caused huge difficulties.³ Strenuous efforts were made to satisfy their expectations, despite the then onerous task of managing that post-war reconstruction, and of providing housing for the native population in a post-war austerity Britain.^{4 5} Thereby, the UK post-war recovery was significantly derailed.

The primary cause for that economic mass settler-migration to the UK was high unemployment in the West Indies.^{6 7} That immigration was allowed to continue (and actuality accelerated) – despite a sufficiency of manpower, and severe housing shortages, within the post-war UK – to (at least) the late 1950s.^{8 9 10 11}

¹ Source: The British Legion, www.britishlegion.co.uk

² Such as 'The Westward Ho' scheme for exiled Poles (approx. 0.25 million), and 'The European Voluntary Workers' (EVW) programme (approx. 0.08 million) for people from the Baltic region.

³ Beginning with: the arrivals in Liverpool of the HMT Ormonde on the 31st March 1947 (Ormonde operated as an HMT from September 1939 to April 1947, before being chartered by the UK Govt. to transport native UK skilled/semi-skilled emigrants to Australia); the arrival of HMT Almanzora to Southampton on the 21st December 1947 (Almanzora operated as an HMT from 1939 to October 1948); and of the arrival at Tilbury of HMT Empire Windrush on the 22nd June 1948 (the Empire Windrush operated as an HMT from 1947 to 1954).

⁴ Re. Letter by Prime Minister Clement Atlee, No 10 Downing Street, London, 5th July 1948. Source: National Archives.

⁵ The above events should be viewed in the context of the London Blitz in which more than 30,000 civilians were killed and more than 1 million homes destroyed; followed by severe post-war austerity.

⁶ "... *The Jamaican Government is doing everything it can to deal with unemployment in a situation of over-population and high birthrate ...*", S.S. Empire Windrush – Jamaican Unemployed. Memorandum by Secretary of State for the Colonies. SECRET, 15th June 1948 ... National Archives catalogue ref. CO 537/2583

⁷ *'The possible solutions to the problem of surplus labour in the West Indies which have been suggested, apart from the long-term possibility of a reduction in the birthrate, are the introduction in secondary industries and ...'* [Note: the following page (2) of this report, containing the continuation of this analysis, is inexplicably missing!], [Note – also WW2 refugees and POWs in the UK at the time], 'Report of the Working Party on The Employment In The United Kingdom Of Surplus Colonial Labour' ... National Archives catalogue ref. LAB 26/226

⁸ This was therefore just 2 years after the UK and Australian and governments initiated mutual agreements in which young skilled workers in Britain would be assisted in emigrating to Australia – a scheme that was taken advantage of by some 1 million Britons, over the subsequent 28 years. The 'Assisted Passage Migration Scheme', to Australia (mostly) and to New Zealand, ran from 1945 to 1972. There were similar schemes in place for emigration from the UK to Canada.

⁹ 'Report of The Working Party on The Employment in The UK of Surplus Colonial Labour – 1948-1949', [sects. 3, 4, 5 especially], UK Govt. Cabinet Office, National Archive catalogue ref. LAB 26/226

¹⁰ 'Migrant Workers from Jamaica', [re. Arrival of SS Georgic, Southampton, 3rd August 1951], National Assistance Board, Southampton Office, National Archives catalogue ref. AST 7/1125

¹¹ 'Distressed British Subjects arriving from Abroad', [re. SS Ascania, arriving at Southampton, 15th April 1958], re. '1200 immigrants', National Assistance Board, Southampton Area Office, 17th April 1958 ... NA catalogue ref. AST 7/1125

The much 'celebrated' voyage of Empire Windrush began on the 20th May, with its departure from Trinidad. Notably this was just 9 days after first reading of the UK Nationality Act 1948 in Parliament.¹²

Most significantly, the UK Nationality Act 1948 provided for mass settler-immigration from Pakistan and India, by the creation of a 'legal fabrication' that the people of those two, newly independent states (both from August 1947), were still to be considered to be 'British Subjects' – and therefore eligible for an automatic right to register for naturalisation as British Citizens (for permanent settlement within the UK). That 1948 Act (by Parliament) was also used as a legal device to remove, (again, retrospectively) the concept of 'natural born' British identity (i.e. people of native population heritage) from UK statute law, in regard to Parliamentary legislation from over the previous 250 years.¹³

The Empire Windrush dropped anchor off Tilbury on the 21st June 1948. That same day there was an extraordinary session in Parliament – lasting late into the night – to ensure that important changes to the Nationality Act 1948 could be debated that same day. The changes were eventually 'noddled through' (i.e. without a formal vote) at approximately 10pm.¹⁴ Despite its extraordinary constitutional importance, the UK Nationality Act 1948 was being introduced by (essentially) *diktat* – with no public consultation or mandate, and with no formal Parliamentary vote of assent. The Empire Windrush docked at Tilbury the following day, to begin the disembarkation of the passengers.

It is clear that extensive arrangements had been made for press coverage of that disembarkation: the Evening Standard used an aircraft to take pictures of the Empire Windrush as it sailed up the channel; press photographers took numerous, posed, pictures of the passengers disembarking; whilst a Pathé film crew was despatched to film and interview West Indians disembarking from the ship.¹⁵

Notably, in that same year (1948), the Government announced it would be re-introducing compulsory 2-year national service for all young men between the ages of 18 and 30.¹⁶ This, and The Nationality Act 1948, became law on the exact same day (1st January 1949). However, men from the immigrant-heritage population were generally excused conscription – a decision that will have caused considerable resentment amongst the native, UK working-class population. Of the more than 2 million young men conscripted into National Service between 1949 and 1963, a mere few hundred were of black and Asian heritage.¹⁷

Such was the housing shortage within the UK in the early 1950s (especially in London), that a London 'Overspill' programme was begun, in 1954. During a 19-year period, from 1954 to 1972, more than 1 million native Londoners were moved out of the city to live in both rapidly-developed 'new towns', and expanded 'old towns', within the quintessentially English Home Counties – whilst, at this time, the immigrant-settler

¹² The first reading of the UK Nationality Act was on the 11th May 1948, the final debate on the 7th July, and the Royal Assent was given on the 31st July 1948. It passed into law on the 1st January 1949.

¹³ Re. beginning with the 1701 Act of Settlement. [See attached list, as per the 1948 Nationality Act]

¹⁴ 'British Nationality Bill. [H.L.]', HL. Deb 21 June 1948 vol 156 cc992-1083, Hansard

¹⁵ 'Welcome Home! Evening Standard 'plane greets the 400 sons f Empire', The Evening Standard, Monday 21st June 1948

¹⁶ Quickly revised to ages between 17 and 21.

¹⁷ "Despite high levels of immigration in the mid-1950s, no black or Asian men were commissioned and only a few hundred black and Asian soldiers served in the ranks throughout the years of National Service", 'What Was National Service?', The National Army Museum, www.nam.ac.uk

heritage population in London grew by a further 0.6 million persons.^{18 19 20} Between 1951 and 2001 (50 years) more than 6.5 million people immigrated into England and Wales (for permanent settlement).²¹ In the next 20 years (to 2021) the UK population of immigrant-settler heritage grew to some 15.9 million.^{22 23}

By 2047 the proportion of non-native population is forecast to increase to more than 55 per cent of the total population.²⁴ Given the current changes in demographics, the English are on course to becoming a minority in their own homeland within approximately the next 20 years.

This article therefore offers an entry-point to those wishing to investigate – and to contest – an entrenched ideology that promotes mass settler-immigration into the UK, for the following reasons: (1) to expose the true intentions behind the introduction of mass settler-immigration into the UK, from early 1947 onwards; (2) to help provide a basis for native activist campaigns to protest and (by all lawful means) to bring to an end the humongous levels of settler-immigration into the UK; (3) to research, and to report upon State responsibility for, and complicity in, the escalating levels violence from within the settler-immigration heritage population, directed against the native UK population; and, lastly, (4) to examine the feasibility of a practical re-migration process, as an effective and fair remedy to these problems over the next 20 years.

END

¹⁸ 'Home Counties (London Overspill Population)', HC Deb April 1954 vol 526 cc1375-96, api-paliament.uk

¹⁹ 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 of Jewish, Polish, and Baltic ethnicities).

²⁰ 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).

²¹ Source: www.commonslibrary.uk. This is consistent with the UK Census results for 2001, which gives a figure of 6.5 million.

²² The claim that that mass immigration unarguably aids the national economy – that more people results in a higher GNP/GDP – seems to have first surfaced in *circa* 1961 (a claim that contemptuously assumes the target audience being mathematically illiterate). See: 'Economic Effects of Immigration into The United Kingdom', [Appendix A], Memorandum by The Treasury, CONFIDENTIAL, July 1961, National Archives catalogue ref. HO 344/144

²³ The true measure of 'success' should (of course) be the amount of any rise in GNP/GDP, per person, within the UK.

²⁴ By that date it is expected that there will be little to no native population within most of the major cities of England.

Britain, 1947



Source: unknown



Source: PA Archive



Source: unknown



Source: edingburghlive.co.uk



Source: edingburghlive.co.uk



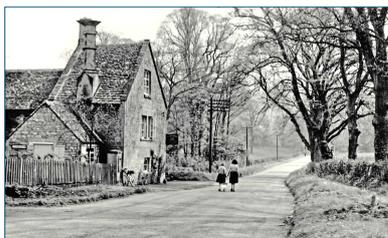
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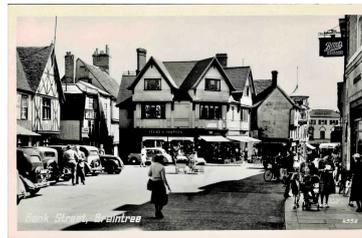
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Source: original postcard



Source: original postcard

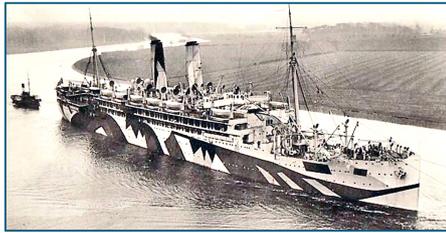


Source: original postcard

By 1947 the UK was well-placed to begin the rebuilding of the country following almost six years of brutal war. And this was despite the following difficulties: an austerity-regime that was still in place; the horrific war carnage – 400,000 deaths, and one million homes (in London alone) destroyed; the lost of more than a quarter of national treasure; and the effects of a unprecedentedly crippling and deadly winter at the beginning of that year.

By then, millions of (mostly) men had been released from military service – many with technical and organisational skills acquired during the war years, there was a large number of women who had acquired valuable skills in industry as part of the war effort, and the country had developed new and advanced technologies and industrial manufacturing techniques in the course of the war. Additionally (and most importantly) the country was very unified. The UK did not have the ethnic, cultural, racial or religious divides that blighted so many other countries.

Uninvited Economic Mass Settler-Immigration Begins, 1947



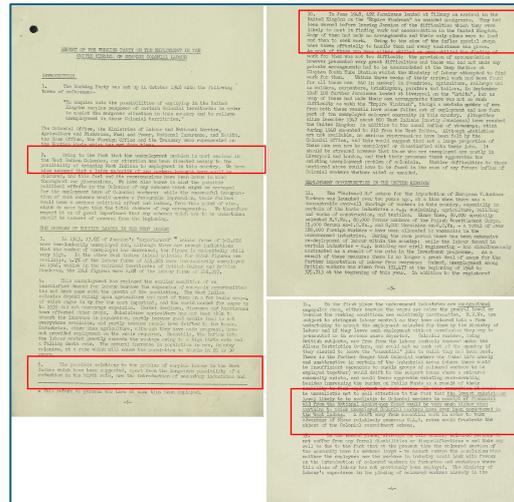
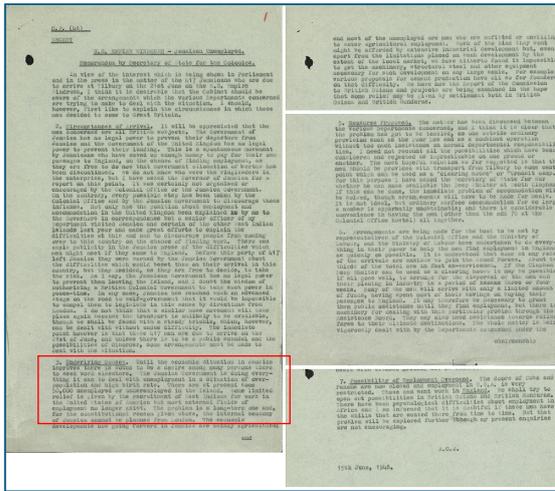
HMT Ormonde

[Disembarkations, Liverpool, 31st March 1947]



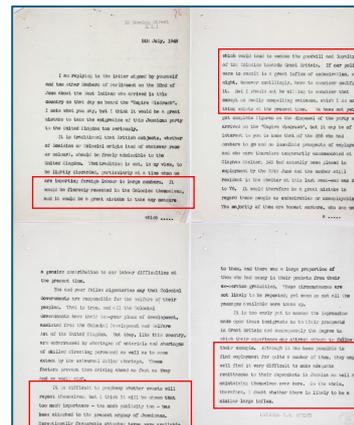
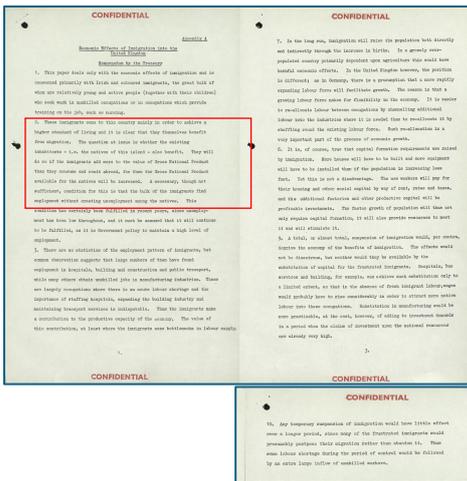
HMT Almanzora

[Disembarkations, Southampton, 21st December 1947]



'S.S. Empire Windrush – Jamaican Unemployed. Memorandum by Secretary of State for The Colonies', [re. sect. 3], 15th June 1948, National Archives catalogue ref. CO 537/2583

'Report of the Working Party on The Employment in The UK of Surplus Colonial Labour – 1948-1949', [sects. 3, 4, 5 especially], UK Govt. Cabinet Office, National Archive catalogue ref. LAB 26/226



'Economic Effect of Immigration into The United Kingdom – Memorandum by The Treasury', Appendix A, The UK Treasury, July 1961. National Archives catalogue ref. HO 344/144

West Indian politicians pressured the UK Govt. to accept the migrants for political reasons (to avoid domestic unrest, and hostility toward the UK)

Letter from Prime Minister Clement Attlee, No 10 Downing St., London, 5th July 1948

The 'Orchestrated' Arrival of the Empire Windrush, June 1948

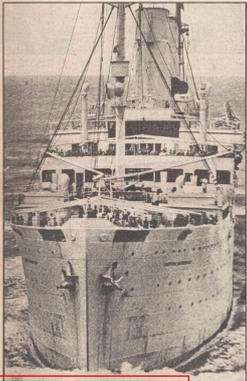
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Evening Standard FINAL NIGHT EXTRA
MEAT: LAST RESERVES
WELCOME HOME!
 Evening Standard 'plane greets the 400 sons of Empire



Smithfield emptying fast
£100 may now be spent on a building
FIRST BACK-TO-WORK MOVE AT THE DOCKS

NOW THE GAP NARROWS TO £10,000,000

MEAT, CLOTHES ARE FREED

Wife deserts over-minded husband

Quiet Win

Launch to meet them

Back Page, Col. Five



Source: Pathé News archive

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1948 THREE-HALFPENCE



JAMAICANS SEEKING WORK IN BRITAIN
VOLUNTEERS FOR THE MINES AND SERVICES
CONDITIONS AT HOME "PRETTY BAD"

When the ex-troopship Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury to-day, her deck was crowded with 492 Jamaicans who have come to Britain to seek work. Unloading was organised by the Jamaicans themselves because of the dock strike.

WORKERS FROM OVERSEAS
MORE NEEDED FOR MINES & TEXTILES

Mr. Ness Edwards (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) told the House of Commons this afternoon that it was not proposed to suspend the policy of encouraging overseas workers to come to this country.

Russians Late For Currency Talks
SECRET FOUR-POWER DISCUSSION IN BERLIN

Representatives of the four occupying Powers met in Berlin to-day to examine the possibility of currency reform in the capital. The Russians arrived 45 minutes late after a telephone call asking for a delay. No explanation was given.

ATOMIC CRUSADE CONFERENCE
ACOCKS GREEN M.P. FLYING TO U.S.

Mr. Henry Osborne, M.P. for Acock's Green, is flying to America to-morrow at the invitation of Mr. Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Atomic Energy Commission, to discuss the development of atomic energy.

WORKERS FROM OVERSEAS
MORE NEEDED FOR MINES & TEXTILES

Mr. Ness Edwards (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) told the House of Commons this afternoon that it was not proposed to suspend the policy of encouraging overseas workers to come to this country.

Additional suitable workers from overseas are still required in particular industries, he said. I cannot accept the implication that unemployment is increasing. It is lower than at any time since last year.

Asked if he were satisfied that trade union leaders had no objection to those men being brought over in view of the likelihood of an increase in unemployment, Mr. Edwards replied that in the industries for which the Ministry were recruiting foreign workers, the Ministry had the complete agreement and co-operation of the trade unions concerned.

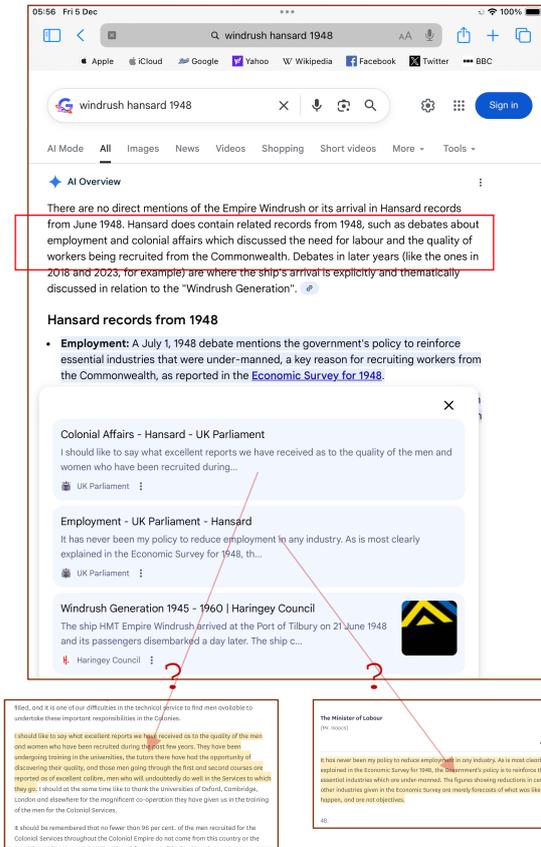
Workers were being brought in from the Continent for mining and the textile industry at the rate of 1,200 a week. This year there had been a net increase of 6,000 workers in coal mines, 20,000 in agriculture and 18,000 in textiles. A considerable increase in the rate of recruitment was needed in mining and textiles.

What could not be concealed, from the public was that those arriving for jobs and housing did so uninvited, and that many of them did not possess the particular skills and work experiences necessary for the post-war reconstruction of Britain.

Indeed, the public were very aware of what particular work skills were required, and that these could be much better satisfied internally (to the UK), and from recruitment from continental Europe.

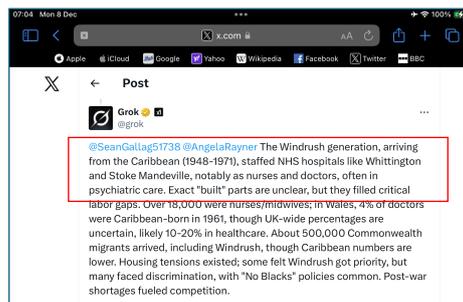
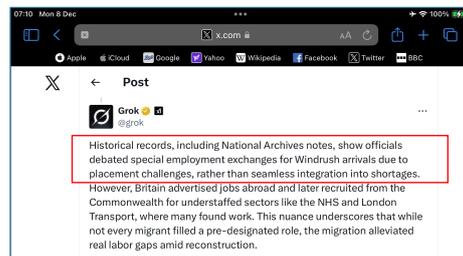
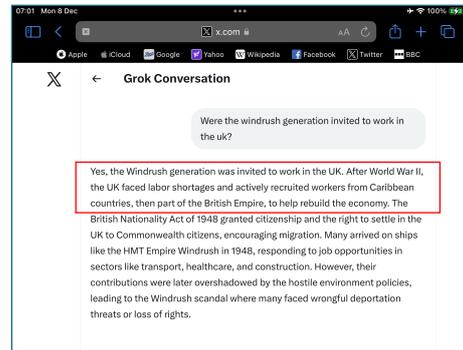
So, why was it felt to be so very necessary for newspaper and film crews to be present when the Empire Windrush began disembarking passengers at Tilbury on the 22nd June 1948? Answers to that question were noticeably absent from the press and film coverages that appeared at that time.

The Fake 'Windrush Generation' Narrative, Wrecks AI



Here, Google AI wrongly cites official Government documents to claim that the UK had recruited workers from the colonies to assist in the UK's post-war recovery. The sources do no such thing – the reference is, in fact, to training of colonial officials in the UK for deployment to the colonies.

The second citation merely refers to concerns that some UK industries will be undermanned.



Here, Grok (x.com) wrongly asserts that Caribbean workers in the late 1940s were 'invited' to the UK to 'to help rebuild the economy' (of the UK). They were not. Indeed this is refuted in the first sentence of the first referenced Grok post.

The second Grok post includes the claim that (for example) Stoke Mandeville Hospital was staffed by nurses and doctors from the Caribbean (re. 1948-1971). It wasn't. Inotably, it was basically founded by doctors from Poland who pioneered techniques in the treatment of people with spinal injuries.²⁵

²⁵ From those that worked at Stoke Mandeville (i.e. in the 1960s to 1970s) it is known that, although some overseas nurses were trained at that hospital for their SRN certificates (before returning home), there were very few medical staff from either the British colonies or from the Commonwealth countries, at that time.