



UK INDEPENDENCE PARTY

Immigration: Action Overdue!

**By Gerard Batten MEP
UK Independence Party**

Research by Fiona Wise

**The assistance of Professor Stephen Bush,
Lynnda Robson, & the Members of the
UKIP Immigration Committee 2007 is gratefully
acknowledged**

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1. Introduction

Until relatively recently, when the problems created by mass immigration over several decades could no longer be ignored, anyone who dared to speak out on the issue was likely to be labelled a racist or xenophobe by the political and media elite; but comments that might have been shouted down just a few years ago are now the common currency of the headlines and editorial columns of some of the national newspapers.

The UK Independence Party is not against some controlled immigration where it is in the interests of Britain and its citizens. UKIP is not anti-immigrant, racist or xenophobic. UKIP has members who were themselves once immigrants; some are the descendants of immigrants; some are employed by immigrants, or employ immigrants themselves; some have married immigrants. UKIP wants an immigration policy designed for the benefit of the British people, whatever their race or ethnic origins, not one designed for the benefit of foreigners.

The situation is now so out of control, and potential dangers so great, that only policies of a radical nature can redress the situation. The British must begin to value their country and their citizenship in the way that countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand do; otherwise we face a declining quality of life and grave social dangers in the future. Failure by mainstream political parties to seriously address the issues may drive some voters with legitimate and genuine objections to continued mass immigration (especially those at the lower end of the economic scale) into the hands of political parties whose aims are not controlled and limited immigration but the long-term hidden agenda of ethnic cleansing.

We all know immigrants and the descendants of immigrants who are hard-working and law-abiding. People who contribute to the economy and are valued members of society. Many such people are as vocal in their criticism of the current immigration and asylum policies as anyone else. Now is the time to be bold, to say what the vast majority of the British people, of whatever racial and ethnic origin, want to hear, and to speak up for our country.

The Executive Summary under Section 2 lays out the problems surrounding immigration, and then gives the solutions as policy recommendations: sections 3 to 15 show the relevant background information. They policies may be subject to further refinement and improvement if that proves necessary. UKIP believes our policy recommendations are necessary if there is to be any serious attempt to address the issue of uncontrolled and unlimited immigration into Britain.

2. Executive Summary

The Problems

1. Since the end of World War II Britain has experienced mass immigration on an unprecedented scale. From 1997 when Labour came to power, to 2008, at over **6 million** immigrants have come to Britain, almost **4 million people have left**, leaving a net population gain of over **2 million**. The estimate for illegal immigrants is up to **one million**, putting the overall figure for the net population gain for 1997-2008 at about **3 million**. Currently immigration adds one million new people to the population every five years – equivalent to a new city the size of Birmingham.

2. **It is simply not true that Britain has always been a 'nation of migrants';** for the 879 years prior to 1945 Britain had very little or comparatively moderate rates of immigration, in terms of both numbers and as a proportion of the existing population.

3. **Britain is already one of the most densely populated countries in the world.** At current immigration levels, by the middle of this century the population will have risen by over 25% to more than 75 million people; and yet the Government sees no limits on the number of people that can continue to be admitted. England, where the vast majority of immigrants settle, bears the brunt and the rate of population increase is unsustainable.

4. **The current Labour Government's policy of mass immigration has been deliberately imposed** on the British people without consulting them, and with the support of the Conservative and Liberal-Democrat parties. It can only be described as uncontrolled, unlimited, and indiscriminate (in the true meaning of that word).

5. The demographic consequences of mass immigration are that, on current trends, within a few decades the majority of the people living in England will be immigrants, or the children and grandchildren of immigrants. **The English will become a minority in their own land.**

6. **The purported economic benefits of mass immigration are demonstrably untrue.** The costs of mass immigration are however only too visible: on the health and education services, on housing, roads and public transport, on the social services and benefits systems, and on the general quality of life due to over-population.

7. **As a member of the European Union, Britain has lost full control of her borders and immigration and asylum policy.**

8. **The vast majority of people coming to Britain from the European**

Union now come from its poorest countries and they show few signs of returning home, even in the current economic climate. The situation regarding European Union citizens living in the UK can only be regulated when we leave the European Union and regain control of our borders.

9. Unlimited, uncontrolled and indiscriminate immigration benefits the immigrants, the political parties promoting immigration in order to secure the votes of migrants, and employers benefiting from a supply of cheap labour: it does not benefit the vast majority of the indigenous population.

10. A significant proportion of immigrants and their descendents in Britain are neither assimilating nor integrating into British society. This problem is encouraged by the official promotion of multiculturalism which threatens social cohesion.

The Solutions – Policy Recommendations

1. UKIP calls for an **end to mass and uncontrolled immigration.** Any future immigration must be strictly controlled and limited, and only where it can be clearly shown to be in the interests of the British people.

2. UKIP has already proposed an immediate **five year freeze on immigration for permanent settlement.** There would be an exception for those with a parent or grandparent born in the UK of British nationality. Entry by time-related work permits would still be allowed (see item 4. below); and applications for permanent leave to remain would also be considered, e.g. for those seeking to marry a British citizen (see item 10 below). During the five year freeze the government should (a) concentrate on removing illegal immigrants, and (b) formulate a policy for an annual limit on permanent settlement not exceeding an absolute maximum of **50,000** per annum, including dependents. This figure should be reviewable downwards depending on population growth.

3. Britain can only regain control of her immigration and asylum policy by reclaiming control of her borders and her judicial system. This can only be done by **repealing the European Communities Act 1972 and leaving the European Union. This has always been UKIP policy.** UKIP would triple the UK Border Agency personnel engaged in deportations.

4. Entry for work purposes will be by work permit visa only, issued for designated periods of time. UKIP will retain and enhance the points based system for work permits to ensure that British workers are offered the first opportunities to work, and that employers are encouraged to provide training for British workers rather than import skills from overseas. Work permits

should be issued by the Government only where there are proven skill shortages in specific areas of the economy. Extensions to work periods could be applied for on their expiry - provided that a genuine ongoing skill shortage can still be demonstrated. Those granted work permits would be required to sign an Undertaking of Residence (see item 10 below). Work permits should only be granted to those applicants who have employment waiting for them, who can financially support themselves, and who meet the qualifying criteria set by the government.

5. Entry to Britain for non-work related purposes (e.g. holidays and study) would be for maximum specified periods of time by means of visas: unless an alternative mutual arrangement has been agreed with designated countries. **Overstaying a visa would be a criminal offence.**

6. All EU citizens who came to Britain after 1st January 2004 would be treated in the same way as citizens from other countries. They would be required to apply for time-related work permits or permanent leave to remain. These would only be granted where it was felt it would be in the public interest. Mitigating circumstances would be taken into account, such as: marriage to a British citizen; children who are British citizens; existing employment or business interests; existing mortgage, lease or contractual obligations etc. Those qualifying would be granted permanent leave to remain. Those not qualifying would be required to leave.

7. After the five year freeze any future immigration for permanent settlement, from anywhere in the World, would be on a strictly controlled basis using a points system similar to those of Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Apart from short term visas, no one would be admitted unless they are fluent in English, have the required educational or professional qualifications, are in good health, and can support themselves financially. Neither they nor their dependants would be eligible for support by the benefits system during a qualifying period of five years.

8. People found to be living illegally in the UK would be removed to their country of origin. All illegal residents in the UK would be required to register (not including those asylum applicants whose applications have already been rejected). Failure to do so will be a criminal offence. Only those already in employment and with proof of having paid tax would be considered eligible for a time-related work permit. Only in exceptional circumstance would illegal residents be granted leave to remain. All others will be required to leave. Anyone who does not register but is subsequently identified would be expelled to their country of origin automatically, along with any dependants, and subject to a life-long ban on re-entry to the UK.

9. There can be no question of an amnesty for illegal immigrants. These merely encourage further illegal immigration.

10. Permanent Leave to Remain (e.g. those in the process of seeking citizenship or permission to live permanently in the UK) would only be granted to non-citizens on the signing of a legally binding **Undertaking of Residence**. The Undertaking would remain in force for a minimum of five years before citizenship would be granted and would require the applicant to: obey the law and not to engage in any criminal activities; not to engage in, or propagate, political or religious extremism; to support themselves and their dependents without recourse to the benefits system; and to retain their original citizenship up to the point of obtaining British citizenship. Should they break any of these undertakings then, by means of a formal process, their residency status would be revoked and they, and their dependents, would be returned to their country of origin without recourse to appeal in the courts of the United Kingdom. The British Nationality Act 1981 will have to be revisited to take into account the status of children born to those on Permanent Leave to Remain. It cannot automatically follow that anyone born in the UK to a non-citizen resident has an automatic right to citizenship.

11. Applicants for British citizenship would be required to have completed a period of not less than five years as a resident on Permanent Leave to Remain (see item 10 above). Citizenship would only be granted on the successful completion of this period and the passing of a **Citizenship Test** - based on a basic knowledge of British culture, customs, law, constitution and history. The final stage would require the applicant to sign a **Declaration of British Citizenship**, similar to the Oath, Affirmation and Pledge currently used in the citizenship ceremony, and with a solemn oath to uphold Britain's democratic and tolerant way of life.

12. The existing terms of the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees regarding the application for political asylum must be enforced until such time as Britain withdraws (see item 13. below) from the Convention. Asylum applicants must seek asylum in the first 'designated safe country' that they enter.

13. Britain should withdraw from the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and replace it with an Act of Parliament specifying the conditions for the granting of asylum in Britain to those genuinely fleeing persecution, and to set limits on the numbers being accepted. There should a 'Refugee Sponsorship Scheme' that allows British citizens who wish to do so to assume legal and financial responsibility to assist individual asylum applicants seeking refugee status.

14. Applications for asylum in the UK will only be considered at a British port or airport where the applicant has arrived directly from the country from which asylum is sought; or at the British embassy or consulate in a neighbouring country. Asylum decisions will be made at the port of entry i.e. before leave to enter the UK can be given or refused. Anyone who applies for asylum having come through a designated 'safe country' will be returned to that safe country by the carrier concerned. It will be the responsibility of the carrier to inform the British authorities at the ports of entry in advance of arrival in the UK if there are any nationals from non-safe countries on its passenger list. Asylum decisions and conditions should not be appealable in the UK courts or those of its dependent territories. These conditions should be included in future UK Asylum legislation. UKIP is totally opposed to any scheme of 'sharing out' asylum-seekers between countries whether through the EU or the United Nations.

15. Except where visa waiver agreements have been concluded with other countries, all travellers to the UK will be required to obtain a visa from a British Embassy or High Commission. Non-UK citizens who enter the UK will have their entry and exit recorded. Visa holders will be told at entry that overstaying the visa is a criminal offence and will make them liable to arrest, removal from the country and subject to a possible ban on their future entry. Those seeking visas from countries considered to be a national security risk will be subject to a higher level of scrutiny and approval. All non-work permit visa entrants to the UK (except where reciprocal arrangements exist) will be required to have taken out adequate health insurance: those without it will be refused entry.

16. Repeal the Human Rights Act 1998, and withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. These have hindered and prevented the UK dealing effectively with terrorists, criminals, bogus asylum seekers and undesirable aliens.

17. In future the British courts would not be allowed to appeal to any international treaty or convention to override or set aside the provisions of any statute passed by Parliament.

18. Existing asylum seekers who have already had their applications refused would be required to leave the country, along with any dependents. Those remaining would have their application subjected to a fast-track processing system. Those that fail should be required to leave the country and would be deported with their dependants.

19. The 'Primary Purpose Rule' (abolished by the Labour Government) would be reintroduced, whereby those marrying or seeking to marry a British citizen

would have to convince the admitting officer that this is their primary purpose in seeking to enter the UK and not to obtain British residence. Anyone wishing to marry a non-British citizen (from a country that requires a visa) will have to register their intention to marry in the UK prior to the marriage. The non-British spouse or intended spouse will only be granted right of entry to the UK, if they can speak fluent English, and are at least 24 years of age. The spouse or intended spouse will have to undergo identification, language proficiency, and criminal record checks in their country of residence before qualifying for entry to the UK. The non-British spouse or intended spouse would have to demonstrate to the admitting officer in their country of origin that both parties are marrying of their own free will, that there is an existing personal relationship between them of not less than 12 months, and that he/she is conversant with British rights and customs pertaining to marriage, e.g. the equality of the sexes, the use of contraception, the right to initiate divorce etc. **Polygamous wives will not be recognised as legitimate spouses for any legal purpose.**

20. There would be an end to the active promotion and the support of the doctrine of multiculturalism by local and national government and all publicly funded bodies.

3. Britain a Nation of Migrants?

Those in favour of mass migration to Britain sometimes justify this with statements such as, “*Britain has always been a nation of migrants*”¹ and that, the British are “*a mongrel nation*”.² The first statement is simply untrue, as will be explained in the next section. The second is meaningless since it supposes that there are ‘pure races’, which there are not. Based on the study of genetics, the human race is currently believed to have originated from one location in Africa and all people are therefore related to each other and everyone is ultimately the descendant of a migrant.

Those who describe the British as a ‘mongrel race’ would of course never dream of describing any of the other ethnic groups that inhabit the UK in this way, such as the Scots, Welsh, Irish, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis or Sikhs, for fear of offending them – and possibly some more unpleasant consequences. The predominant population of the UK is still the English and the pejorative accusation of ‘mongrelisation’ is aimed at them. The assertions that England is a nation of ‘migrants and mongrels’ are intended to cow the English into submission and create a mindset in which there can be no legitimate objection to continued mass immigration.

UK Immigration from the Roman invasion of 43AD to 1945.

The modern science of genetics, and ‘genetic archaeology’, which extracts DNA from skeletal remains, has overturned some of the previously held views on the supposed waves of immigration that Britain experienced in the distant past. David Miles in his book, *‘The Tribes of Britain’* writes, “*on present genetic evidence it seems that the majority of the population in Britain...can trace its ancestry back into Ice Age hunters...*”³ Bryan Sykes, Professor of genetics at the University of Oxford in his book, *‘Blood of the Isles: Exploring the genetic roots of our tribal history’*, writes, “*We are an ancient people, and though the Isles have been the target of invasion ever since Julius Caesar first stepped on the shingle shores of Kent, these have barely scratched the topsoil of our deep-rooted ancestry*”.⁴

We are told by those with a vested interest in continuing immigration that Britain has been a country of immigration throughout our history. Immigration implies people coming to a live among settled population in a country to which they have usually been invited. This does not describe much of what has been called, by some at least, immigration in the past.

Roman Britain.

In 43 AD the Emperor Claudius invaded Britain and began a 367 year occupation of what later became England and Wales. The existing population were effectively enslaved. However it is estimated that during the occupation only 4% to 8% of the population was made up of Roman soldiers or administrators; and the ‘Roman’ occupying forces

were predominantly drawn from territories that made them closely related racially and culturally to the British population.⁵

The Anglo-Saxons.

After the withdrawal of the Romans in 410 AD the first Anglo Saxon settlers came to Britain and settled in the area of modern day England. By assimilation and conquest the Anglo-Saxons, as described by the Venerable Bede, became the English people after whom England is named. It used to be thought that they drove out the Celtic British into Wales, but now there is debate about whether they displaced the existing population or simply imposed themselves upon them as a warrior ruling class and integrated with them over time. Future genetic research may resolve the extent to which they were absorbed into and assimilated with the existing Romano-British population. What the Anglo-Saxons indisputably did do was to create the bedrock of the language, identity, society, laws and customs of the English that have survived to the present day.

The Vikings.

The depredations of the Vikings can hardly be described as 'immigration' in any positive sense. They began their raids into English territory in 793 AD, and carved out a large area of territory known as the 'Danelaw' under their rule. Although forced to acknowledge the authority of the King of England during the reign of Alfred the Great and his immediate successors, England was subject to rule by the Danish King Canute as part of his Scandinavian Confederation in 1019. Again, there is no agreement on the number of Vikings that settled in Britain and the extent to which they displaced, subjugated, or were absorbed into the existing population in the areas they controlled. English rule was re-established in 1042 under King Edward the Confessor. The last Anglo-Saxon King, Harold II, was the product of a Saxon father and a Danish mother.

The Normans.

The Norman invasion of 1066 was a catastrophic event for the indigenous Anglo-Saxon population. William the Conqueror accomplished his subjugation of a population of between two and three million with about 10,000 troops. William had secured the support of the Pope to decree that King Harold had forfeited his title to the English crown, and that all who supported him were traitors. This enabled William to dispossess the existing ruling class of their lands and wealth. By a policy of brutal repression and selective genocide, William was able to impose the feudal system which made the Anglo-Saxon population the serfs of a small Norman ruling elite. The echoes of this 'ruling elite' can still be felt in the form of the English 'class system' down to the present day. The Domesday Book (1086) shows the extent to which William had transferred almost all land and property

to himself and his nobles within a few years of his reign.

None of these events can be viewed as 'immigration' in the modern sense and debate still ensues about the extent to which they impacted on the make-up of the existing population. David Conway writes, *"The genetic similarity between Saxons, Danes, and Normans makes it practically impossible on the basis of genetic evidence alone to distinguish between their respective descendants"*.⁷ By the 12th century the English were a completely defined people living within national and county boundaries which have barely changed from the 10th to the 21st centuries.

There were no more significant influxes of people until the arrival of the **Huguenots** in the 17th century. These French Protestants were persecuted for their beliefs and some took refuge in England, another Protestant state. The overall number of Huguenots who settled in Britain is estimated at between 40,000 to 50,000, or about one per cent of the then population⁸ over a period of years. There was no problem of 'assimilation' as they shared the religion of the host nation - that was their reason for coming in the first place.

Irish immigration to Britain during the nineteenth century was mainly as labour for the industrial revolution. Exact numbers are unknown but the number of Irish-born people living in Britain in 1891 was 458,315, in 1901, 426,565, and in 1911, 373,325. Overall Irish immigration accounted for a small percentage of the population.

The 19th century saw the arrival of Jews from Russia and Eastern Europe fleeing persecution. **Jews** living in Britain prior to this date numbered perhaps 20,000 to 30,000. It is estimated that between 1880 and 1914 about 150,000 came to Britain⁹, the majority going to the United States of America. The Nazi persecution of the Jews in the 1930s resulted in about 60,000 people fleeing to Britain, with about another 10,000 following after the war.

David Conway comments: *"None of these various pre-War immigration streams to Britain, including from Ireland, had much impact on Britain's overall demographic composition because of the very substantial natural increase it underwent during this period, especially after 1830"*.¹⁰ And J.A Tannerhill observed, *"Britain is not by tradition a country of immigration. In fact between 1815 and 1914, she not only quadrupled her population without resorting to large-scale foreign immigration, but also dispatched over 20 million people to destinations beyond Europe"*.¹¹

4. Overcrowded Britain

Britain is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Britain has an estimated population figure of about 61.4 million;¹² the real figure, including illegal immigrants, must be much higher. Of the World's top ten economies Britain is the third most densely populated.

The vast majority of people in Britain (83%) live in England, which also generates the bulk of Britain's wealth. Of the world's top ten economies, England is the most densely populated.

Table 1
The World's top ten economies ranked by population density are as follows. (The UK and England are shown separately).

Country	Population in Millions	Land Mass in Square Miles	Population per Square Mile
England	51,446	50,631	1016
Japan 126,804	145,870	869	
United Kingdom	61,383	94,270	651
Germany	82,283	137,735	597
Italy 58,091	116,318	499	
China 1,330,141	3,705,828	359	
France	64,768	212,935	304
Spain 40,549	194,897	208	
USA 310,233	3,679,185	84	
Brazil 201,103	3,265,059	62	
Russia	139,390	6,592,812	21

Source: Population figures for 2010 are taken from International Data Base, US Census Bureau:

<http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/country.php>

The figures for England and the United Kingdom are taken from the Office of National Statistics for 2008.

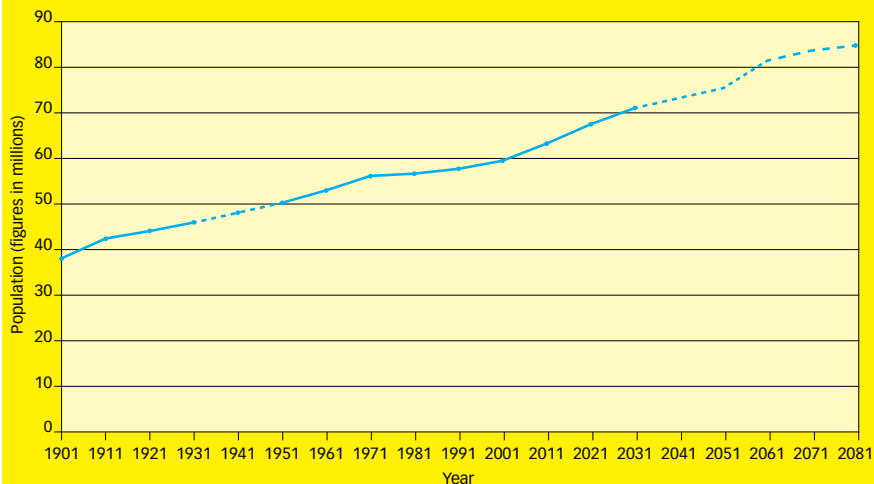
England, which has 83% of the UK population and generates about 87% of its GDP, is the most densely populated country of the world's top ten economies, and one of the most densely populated countries in the world. And yet the British Government inexplicably believes that there should be no limits to future immigration – at least from the European Union and those countries that will eventually join. India has recently moved down to eleventh place and does not appear on the above table. It may surprise many to learn that England is more densely populated than India, China and Japan.

The population figures from the Office of National Statistics taken from the censuses 1901 to 2001 show that during that period (See Table 2 below) the population grew by about 55%. The ONS predictions for population growth for

2001 to 2081 show that it will grow by over 44%. On current trends, by **2051** the population will have increased to about **75 million**, and by **2081** to over **85 million**. Almost all of this increase will take place in England. These figures do not take into account the EU candidate countries who may join and many of whose citizens will come to the UK (see Table 6).

Table 2
UK population 1901-2008, and predicted population 2009-208

Source: Office of National Statistics.¹³



Britain's population growth is entirely fuelled by immigration (see Item 13, Table 8), which is around five times the natural rate of population increase. Figures issued by the Office of National Statistics in 2008 showed that one in four babies born in the UK have a foreign father or mother. A spokesman for the ONS is reported as saying, "**That reflects the cumulative effect of immigration over the last forty years**".¹⁴ The article went on to say that, "*Figures from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) earlier this year showed...the foreign-born population is growing while the British-born population is declining*".

Massive immigration on this scale is putting increasing strains on housing, road, public transport, the NHS, education, and all the public services. Seven out of 10 people believe that Britain is overcrowded.¹⁵ London and the South East of England are among the most densely populated areas in the world. London's population, which reached 7.6 million in 2007,¹⁶ is, according to the lowest predictions, to reach 8.7 million by 2026.¹⁷

A third of London's population today were born abroad.¹⁸ Anyone living in England, particularly in the South, will know first-hand the problems caused by an ever-increasing population.

The Government says that three million new homes need to be built in the South East of England by 2020.¹⁹ These homes need to be built to accommodate the current and intended waves of immigrants. Government concern for the environment does not extend to addressing the real cause of congestion, which is overpopulation.

5. UK Post-War Immigration 1945 to 2008

Since the end of World War II Britain has experienced immigration on a scale never previously experienced. Between 1950 and 2008 there has been an estimated population growth of over 21 per cent.

Table 3
UK population growth in the UK 1950 to 2008 by country in millions

Figures in millions.

Country	1950	2008	Percentage Change
England & Wales	44	54	23.64%
Scotland	5.2	5.16	-0.77%
Northern Ireland	1.4	1.78	27.14%
Totals	50.6	61.38	21.31%

Source: 1950 figures from *A Nation of Immigrants?* David Conway, Civitas, April 2007.

2008 figures from Office of National Statistics, 21st August 2009²⁰

Almost all this population growth has been in England and Wales, because the overwhelming majority of the migrant population have chosen to settle in England. The 2001 national census showed that three quarters of the ethnic minority migrants are in London, the West Midlands, and in three other areas.²¹ While the population has grown by a larger percentage in Northern Ireland, this is due predominantly to natural growth.

The post-War waves of immigration to Britain may be summarised as follows.

1945 to 1948. Sizable groups of displaced persons and refugees came to Britain after World War II; approximately 130,000 Poles, and about 85,000 other nationalities, making a minimum of about **215,000** people.²²

1948 to 1971. This wave of immigration was predominantly economically inspired. Labour shortages in Britain caused mainly Commonwealth people to seek work in the UK. These immigrants came predominantly from the West Indies and the Indian sub-continent. The total numbers have been estimated at over **one million** people.²³ There was also immigration from Hong Kong, Cyprus, Malta, and various other countries. This wave of immigration was brought under some semblance of control by the Conservative Government's 1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act which introduced A, B and C voucher schemes. This was followed by the Labour Government's 1968 Immigrant Act which distinguished those UK passport holders with a 'Right of Abode' in the UK from those who did not.

1971 to 1996. In the early 1970s about 30,000 Ugandan Asians were expelled by Idi Amin, and although the Indian authorities made it clear that they would admit them into India, the Heath government allowed them into the UK, the 1961 and 1968 Acts notwithstanding. Commonwealth immigration continued at a rate of around 60,000 per annum until the mid 1990s. Immigration accelerated after the Labour Government took office in 1997. If we look at the figures just from 1981 onwards we see the following.

Table 4
Immigration into and Emigration from the UK 1981 to 1996

(Figures in thousands, totals in millions)

Year	Inflow	Outflow	Balance
1981	153	233	-80
1982	202	259	-57
1983	202	185	17
1984	201	164	37
1985	232	174	58
1986	250	213	37
1987	212	210	2
1988	216	237	-21
1989	250	205	45
1990	267	231	36
1991	337	264	73
1992	287	252	35
1993	272	237	35
1994	321	213	108
1995	321	212	109
1996	331	238	93
Total (in millions)	4.054	3.527	527

Source: *Do we need mass immigration?* Anthony Brown, *Civitas*, November 2002, page 21.

These figures show that for this fifteen year period over **half a million** people were added to the population by immigration. It was after 1997 that net immigration to the UK soared.

Table 5
Immigration into and Emigration from the UK 1997 to 2008

(Figures in thousands, totals in millions)

Year	Inflow	Outflow	Net immigration
1997	326.1	279.2	46.8
1998	391	251	140
1999	454	291	163
2000	479	321	158
2001	479	306	173
2002	513	358	154
2003	508	361	147
2004	586	342	244
2005	563	359	204
2006	591	400	191
2007	577	340	237
2008 Estimate	577	366	210
Total (in Millions)	6.044	3.974	2.067

Source: 1997 to 2007 Annual Abstract of National Statistics 2008.²⁴

Note: Figures for 2008 estimated on average of preceding three years.

Figures are published by the Office of National Statistics two years in arrears.

To summarise the figures:

- From 1948 to 1980 at least **1 million** immigrants entered the UK
- From 1981 to 1996 over **4 million** immigrants entered the UK
- From 1997 to 2008 over **6 million** immigrants entered the UK.

From 1981 to 2008 over **10 million** people migrated to the UK; about **7.5 million** people left the UK, leaving a net balance of least **2.5 million** people.

These figures do not take account of illegal immigrants, who probably number three quarters of a million to one million people. Therefore in a twenty-seven year period legal and illegal immigration has amounted to a net population gain of between **3.2 million** and **3.5 million people**. The actual figures will be higher because they do not take into account the increase for 2009.

For the three year period 2005-2007 there was an average of **577,000** people per annum migrating to the UK. For the same three year period, allowing for those who left the UK, the net population increase was an average of **210,000** per annum. That is a net population increase of well over **one million** every five years; or looked at another way, this equates to a new city the size of Birmingham every five years.

The 2009 Spring edition of the Office of National Statistics Report, *'Population Trends'*,²⁵ states that the number of immigrants in the UK grew by **21%** from **5.2 million** to **6.3 million** between 2004 to 2007. This shows an estimated **1.1 million** increase in the non-UK born population from 2004 to 2007. Therefore it is apparent that immigration is having a profound and continued effect on the demographic make-up of Britain.

Some other key findings of the ONS Report on *'Population Trends'* are:

- In 2007 an estimated **33%** of London residents were born outside the UK.
- In 2007 **10%** of the residents of the South East of England were born outside the UK.
- In 2007 **9%** of the residents in the East of England were born outside the UK.
- In 2005 Westminster became the first local area in the UK to have a greater number of non-UK born residents than UK born residents.

Although legitimate immigration into the UK from outside the European Union was relatively controlled up to about 1997, the enormous expansion in the number of migrants since then has been due to four main factors: membership of the European Union; illegal immigration; asylum applications; and the Labour Government's commitment to mass-immigration on the grounds that it is 'economically necessary', and the intention to create a more 'multicultural' and 'diverse' society, which is not only seen by them as being desirable but something that must be deliberately engineered.

The deliberate engineering of mass immigration and the multicultural society was revealed in October 2009. Andrew Neather, a former Labour Party adviser claimed that a secret Government report in 2000 called for mass immigration to change Britain's cultural make-up forever.²⁶ Mr Neather worked for Jack Straw when he was the Home Secretary, and as a speech writer for Tony Blair. Civil servant Jonathan Portes, who wrote the immigration report was a speech writer to Gordon Brown. Mr Neather claimed that there was a 'driving political purpose' behind Labour's decision to allow in hundreds of thousands migrants. He said, *"I remember coming away from some discussions with the clear sense that that policy was intended...to rub the Right's nose in diversity and render their arguments out of date."*

Mr Neather said that earlier unpublished versions of the report made clear that one aim was to make Britain more multicultural for political reasons. Opponents were to be branded as racists in order to deter them from criticism. The report entitled, *Research, Development and Statistics Occasional Paper No 67 – Migration: An Economical and Social Analysis* was published in January 2001 by the Home Office. The report painted a rosy picture of mass immigration showing that there *'was little evidence*

that native workers were harmed by migration'. Home Office Minister Barbara Roche pioneered the open-door immigration policy after being attacked by left-wingers for condemning begging by immigrants as 'vile'. A Labour insider is reported as saying that "She was called a scumbag. She wanted to show she was a genuine liberal".

6. Illegal Immigration

By its very nature the true extent of illegal immigration to Britain is unknown. There will always have been those who entered the UK and then stayed illegally, but this has been made increasingly easier to do.

It is extremely easy to gain entry to Britain, and once inside there is almost no prospect whatsoever of an illegal immigrant or visa over-stayer being deported. In 2009 an interim report by the London School of Economics commissioned by the London Mayor, Boris Johnson, gave the figures of illegal immigrants in the UK in 2007 as between 524,000 to 947,000.²⁷ However a report by Migration Watch put the figure for 2008 at over **one million** illegal immigrants.²⁸

There is little reason to believe that this is an over-estimation. People smuggling is now big business. Untold numbers of people pay to be smuggled into Britain by organised criminal gangs from all over the world. The notorious Red Cross camp at Sangatte in Calais was just such a stopping-off point for illegal immigrants. Monsieur Patrick Espagnol, a former Calais regional governor, estimated that at its peak over 200 illegal migrants per day, or 73,000 per annum, were travelling from Calais to Dover alone.²⁹

Illegal immigrants can enter Britain by hiding in cars or in the backs of lorries, but passport holders can easily gain entry to Britain just by arriving for a holiday or trip and never leaving. Immigration offices have customarily made only the most cursory of checks on tourists from visa countries often not requiring for instance to see a prepaid return ticket in the traveller's name as is required by the other English speaking countries.

In 2008, **12.7 million** non-EU nationals, mostly bona fide tourists and businessmen, arrived in the UK.³⁰ How many left? No one knows because we keep no embarkation records. Checks are rarely made on over-stayers and no action is taken to locate and remove them. The number of people living illegally in Britain is estimated to be between **half a million and one million**, but may well exceed even the higher figure.

7. The Asylum System and its Abuses

An 'asylum seeker' is defined as someone who has applied for asylum under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees on the grounds that if he or she is returned to their country of origin they have a well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political belief or membership of a particular social group. The person remains an asylum seeker as long as his or her application, or appeal against refusal of their application, is pending. 'Refugee' means an asylum seeker whose application has been successful. In its broader context 'refugee' is someone fleeing civil war or natural disaster but not necessarily fearing persecution as defined by the 1951 Convention.

Britain has always accepted refugees fleeing actual physical persecution, or who had served the Crown. For example relatively small numbers of Huguenots in the seventeenth century, Jews in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Jews, Poles and other nationalities following the Second World War, and Eastern Europeans fleeing communist tyranny (Hungarians in 1956 and Czechs in 1968). But over the last eighteen years or so the number of those seeking asylum has increased dramatically. This has been due to two reasons: relatively cheap international air travel and Britain's implementation of Human Rights legislation in 2000³¹ which has made it increasingly difficult to deport failed and bogus asylum seekers.

During the 1980s approximately 4,000 asylum seekers per year came to Britain. After 1991 the numbers started to rise sharply. Under the 1951 Convention, asylum seekers are supposed to seek refuge in the first 'safe country' that they come to. Since all EU countries, plus Switzerland, Norway and even Russia, are designated 'safe' countries it follows that no asylum-seeker arriving through such countries should be allowed entry on asylum grounds nor should the courts uphold their claims. Yet as we know our nearest European neighbour makes no attempt to disperse the camps of refugees trying to reach England by illegal means nor seemingly to consider their applications for asylum in France.

In June 2006 there was a backlog of **450,000** asylum cases of migrants refused refugee status (plus their dependants) but who had not been expelled from the country. According to newspaper reports, the Government intended to offer them effective amnesty by granting 'indefinite right to remain' because of the time they have already spent living in the UK.³² A critical report by the National Audit Office reported that this number was down to **245,000** by the summer of 2008, almost certainly meaning that around 200,000 have been allowed to stay. These cases are thought to have cost the taxpayer **£600 million**.³³

This amounts to an open-door policy for bogus asylum seekers. Once they

have gained entry to the UK they have, as far as can be seen, about an 80% chance of avoiding repatriation to their own country. Many asylum seekers are in fact economic migrants who are, not unreasonably from their point of view, trying to better their lives by coming to Britain. These are not necessarily people who would fulfil legitimate immigration requirements, but by posing as asylum seekers they can by-pass the system. The number of potentially bogus asylum seekers in the world is effectively unlimited since so many people live under undemocratic and tyrannical regimes. The entire **1.3 billion** population of China could legitimately claim asylum in Britain since they live under a tyrannical communist regime and could possibly claim to be the victims of political persecution.

Another factor in the abuse of the asylum system has been the Human Rights legislation introduced by the Labour Government. Britain was one of the earliest signatories to the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950 and it came into force in the UK in 1953. The Human Rights Act came into force in the UK in 2000. The implementation of this legislation has made it increasingly difficult to implement asylum and criminal law.

The most notorious example is that of the nine Afghan men who hijacked a Boeing 727 on an internal flight in Afghanistan and forced its crew to fly to Stansted airport in February 2000. They were convicted of hijacking and false imprisonment in 2001 but their convictions were quashed by the Court of Appeal in 2003 because of a 'mistake in directing the jury' in the original trial. In 2004 they were granted leave to remain in the UK when a panel of asylum adjudicators ruled that returning them to Afghanistan would breach their human rights in accordance with the Human Rights Act 1998. Even Prime Minister Tony Blair, who introduced the Act, called it, "*an abuse of common sense*". The Home Secretary, John Reid, challenged the ruling in the Court of Appeal, however the Court dismissed the appeal on 4th August 2006, and the hijackers were allowed to remain in the UK. The message sent out to the world could not be clearer: hijack a plane, come to Britain, claim asylum – and you will be allowed to stay.

The European Union ultimately decides Britain's asylum policy, and who we can and cannot admit. In January 2005 the then leader of the Conservative Party, Michael Howard, proposed policies for tougher immigration controls. He proposed setting an annual limit on the number of asylum seekers allowed into Britain. Within hours of announcing these proposals the European Commission pointed out that no British government could implement them. Friso Roscam Abbing, chief spokesman for the EU Justice Commissioner, Franco Frattini, pointed out that the EU Qualifications Directive³⁴ established a binding definition of who qualifies as a refugee. It had been adopted by the British Government and was to come into

force in 2006. Mr Abbing said, *"There is nothing in these protocols that allows a British government to opt back out again"*. He added, *"Nor would a Conservative Government be able to set quotas for the number of refugees accepted each year. Say they set a quota of 10,000 a year, well the 10,001st case could say to a British judge, 'Your Government is bound by EU rules and is not at liberty not to consider my claim'."*³⁵ If a British Government contravened these rules the Commission would begin 'infringement proceedings', to be followed, if infringement continued, by legal action in the European Court of Justice, Luxembourg

8. The European Union and Mass Immigration

i) How people have come. How many may yet come.

A large part of the massive immigration experienced since 1997 has been a result of membership of the European Union. Under EU legislation EU citizens have the right to move to any country in the European Union. The relevant Directive³⁶ brought together the existing piecemeal and complex legislation and gives citizens of the EU and their families the right to reside anywhere in the Union. The EU website³⁷ summarises the purpose of the Directive as *'to encourage Union citizens to move and reside freely within Member States, to cut back administrative formalities to the bare essentials, to provide a better definition of the status of family members and to limit the scope for refusing entry or terminating the right of residence'*.

The Government claims that restrictions are in place with its work permit system, but the system does not take into account those who designate themselves as self-employed and can work in industries such as the building or catering trade quite freely, without the need to pay employees' or employers' National Insurance contributions.

The level of migration greatly increased when eight new nations from Eastern European joined the EU in 2004 with combined populations of around **76 million** and an average income of about one fifth of the UK. They were joined by Romania and Bulgaria in 2007 representing about another **29.3 million** very poor people with an average income about one twelfth of Britain's. They all had a right to come to and work in Britain if they wished. The Government put limits on Bulgarians' and Romanians' working rights after the debacle of 2004 when the UK, Ireland and Sweden were the only EU Member States not to make use of this provision, but these restrictions did not apply to the self-employed and were therefore no more than a cosmetic exercise.

In 2003 the British Government predicted that only about 13,000 people would come in the first year after the Eastern European countries joined the EU, but no fewer than **600,000** Central and Eastern Europeans arrived in the following two years.³⁸ In January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania, two of the poorest countries in Europe joined the EU. Another **29.3 million** people were given right of entry to Britain. Many more people followed.

How many migrants in total have come from the European Union since 2004? That question cannot be answered with great accuracy because no one knows, but the enormous numbers speak for themselves: an estimated almost **2.9 million** immigrants and a net population growth of over **one million** (see Table 5) just for the years 2004 to 2008.

The next question is how many migrants from the European Union will come

in the future. This can be intimated by looking at those countries that have applied to join the EU and their population sizes, which are shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6
Countries seeking entry to the European Union

Candidate Country	Application Status	Timetable for EU Membership	Population in Millions
Croatia	Candidate	2009-2011	4.4
Macedonia	Candidate	2013 (possible)	2.05
Turkey	Candidate	No date given	72.5
Albania	SAA	No date given	3.5
Montenegro	SAA	No date given	0.6
Serbia	SAA	No date given	7.7
Bosnia & Herzegovina	SAA	No date given	3.8
Kosovo	No contractual relations	No date given	2.5
Ukraine	PCA	EU membership not yet official policy	47.1
Belarus	PCA	EU membership not yet official policy	9.8
Moldova	PCA	EU membership not yet official policy	3.3

Note: SAA = Stabilisation & Association Agreement
PCA = Partnership & Co-operation Agreement.

The combined population of these countries is **157.25 million**. If and when they join the EU all of their citizens will have an automatic right of entry to the UK. These are the poorest countries in Europe (indeed Turkey is not even in Europe). If they all join the EU and just one per cent of their combined populations decide to migrate to Britain that amounts to **1.5 million** people.

ii) EU Immigration Legislation

Key primary legislation is **Article 21(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**³⁹ which states: "Every citizen of the Union shall have the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, subject to the limitations and conditions laid down in this Treaty and by the measures adopted to give it effect."

Other articles include:

- Free Movement of Workers (**Art 45 TFEU**)
- Free Movement of the Self-Employed
- Freedom of Establishment (**Art 49 TFEU**)
- Freedom to Provide Services (**Art 56 and 57 TFEU**)
- Free Movement of Citizens (**Article 20 TFEU**)

Key secondary legislation is:

Directive 2004/38/EC⁴⁰ – Free Movement Rights of EU Citizens: implemented in the UK by The Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006. Directive 2004/38 deals primarily with rights of entry and residence of the EU citizen and family members. The Directive applies to all individuals holding nationality of an EU Member State and covers workers rights as well. Article 5 outlines EU citizen's rights of entry into other EU Member States. In theory EU citizens only have to present a valid passport or ID card although their rights of residency under Article 6 only extend to three months unless per Article 7 they are employed or self-employed, have sufficient resources for themselves and their family, are studying, or are family members accompanying a Union citizen who satisfies these conditions.

Regulation 1612/68⁴¹ - on freedom of movement for workers within the Community: confers rights of equal treatment, residence, and also specific social rights (such as tax and social benefits, housing, and access to education) that can be enjoyed by workers and their family members. For example Article 7(2) of Regulation 1612/68 provides that 'workers' are entitled to the same 'social and tax advantages' as nationals of the Member State.

Restrictions on immigration: It should be noted that the UK restricted Bulgarian and Romanian nationals from the UK labour market though The Accession (Immigration and Worker Authorisation) Regulations 2006.⁴² This was possible because such action was allowed under a derogation in the EU's Accession Treaties for the aforementioned countries. However this does not apply to the 'self-employed' who may come and work without restriction.

Exception to Free Movement Rights - exclusion of EU citizens:

Art 39(3) EC: Allows for the exclusion of EU citizens under: Public Policy, Public Security & Public Health.

Directive 2004/38 states that: 'Public Policy and Security' exclusion must be 'proportionate' and can be based only on personal conduct (**Art 27(2)**). **Previous criminal convictions are not enough to justify exclusion** (Art 27(2)). Certain diseases with epidemic potential justify exclusion on public health grounds (Art 29(1)). Procedural safeguards include detailed notification

in writing (Art 30) and a right to appeal (Art 31) A person can be excluded on public policy or security grounds only where his/her personal conduct constitutes a 'genuine, present & sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society' **Art 27(2) Dir 2004/38**.

The UK has now effectively abdicated control of its immigration policy to the European Union as far as it applies to the citizens of other European Union member states.

iii) EU Asylum Legislation

The **Legal Foundations**⁴³ for the EU's Asylum Policy are laid down in: The **Amsterdam Treaty** (1997) which provided for the establishment of a common asylum system; the **Tampere European Council** (1999) which laid down the major aims and principles as agreed by EU Heads of State or Governments for the creation of a common asylum system by 2004; and **The Hague Programme** for 2005-2010 which laid out the second phase of the **European Common Asylum System**.

The EU's four main legal instruments on asylum are:

- **The Reception Conditions Directive** which guarantees minimum standards for the reception of asylum-seekers, including housing, education and health. This Directive is implemented in the UK by the Asylum Seekers (Reception Conditions) Regulations 2005⁴⁴ and the Asylum Support (Amendment) Regulations 2005.
- **The Asylum Procedures Directive** establishes throughout the EU that all procedures at first instance are subject to the same minimum standards. The Directive also introduces the obligation for all Member States to ensure an 'effective remedy before a court or tribunal'.
- **The Qualification Directive** contains a set of criteria for qualifying either for refugee or subsidiary protection status and also dictates what rights are attached to each status. The Directive also introduces a harmonised regime for subsidiary protection in the EU for those persons who fall outside the scope of the Geneva Convention but who nevertheless still need international protection, such as victim of generalised violence or civil war. This directive is in part implemented in the UK by the **Refugee or Person in Need of International Protection (Qualification) Regulations 2006**, together with amendments to the **Immigration Rules** (HC 395). Many parts of the Directive were deemed not to require implementation as consistent provision was already made in existing domestic legislation.⁴⁵

- **The Dublin Regulation** contains rules about the Member States' responsibilities for assessing an application for asylum. It was designed to identify which Member State was responsible and to prevent multiple applications.

The above Directives and Regulation are stated as being designed to achieve the general objective of levelling the asylum playing field and laying the foundations for a Common European Asylum System, *"on which could be built further structures to safeguard the EU as a single asylum space and ensure that our citizens could have confidence in a system that gave protection to those who required it and dealt fairly and efficiently with those without protection requirements."*⁴⁶

As was demonstrated as long ago as 2005 to Michael Howard, the then leader of the Conservative Party (see under Item 6), it is the European Union and the European Court of Justice that now controls Britain's Asylum Policy and not the British Government.

iv) The Lisbon Treaty

The Lisbon Treaty (which is the European Constitution by another name), came into force on 1st December 2009. Constitutionally, the Lisbon Treaty empowers the EU to act as a state in its own right, with full legal personality; the national constitutions of member states remain in place but are subordinate to the new Lisbon Treaty which becomes the de facto constitution of the European Union.⁴⁷

Under Lisbon the national veto on immigration and asylum policy (as in much else) has been replaced by Qualified Majority Voting. The UK retains the power not to 'opt in' to some of the planned immigration and asylum laws. However, if the British Government chooses to 'opt in' at the beginning of the legislative process it has no power to veto or 'opt out' from the legislation later.

The Lisbon Treaty also introduces full European Court of Justice jurisdiction over immigration and asylum policy. While Britain theoretically has the power not to opt in to future legislation all past experience shows that British Government's is unlikely to resist the pressure to opt in.

9. Demographic Changes Caused by Mass Immigration

Mass immigration over the last fifty years, accelerated under the Labour Government since 1997, is increasingly turning Britain into a patchwork of disparate ethnic groups. Large areas of Britain's inner cities are now inhabited by ethnic and religious groups that do not integrate or assimilate into the host population, preferring to keep their own distinct identity by means of language, dress, customs and religion.

The face of many parts of Britain has changed radically in recent years. A study by Migration Watch showed that 41% of immigrants live in London, and immigrants make up 40% of the population in Belgrave Leicestershire; 35% in Sparkbrook Birmingham; 26% in Slough; and 25% in Luton and Oxford.⁴⁸ One in four babies born in the UK has a foreign-born mother or father. Figures from the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) showed in 2007 that about 6 million people in Britain, one in 10, were born overseas.⁴⁹ By 2009 ONS figures show this had increased to 1 in 9 of the population, or 6.5 million people.⁵⁰

These profound demographic changes are set to accelerate under the policies of both the present Labour Government and those of the main opposition parties (where they can be discerned).

Richard Lynn, Emeritus Professor of Population Studies at the University of Ulster, estimates that the non-European population of the UK increased tenfold from 1961 to 2001, and about 4.5 fold for the period 1971 to 2001. According to Professor Lynn, the combination of the present mass immigration and the fertility rates of different ethnic groups mean that by about 2053, within the lifetime of anyone under the age of 34, the native British people will have become an ethnic minority in their own country. Something unprecedented in our history, and about which the British people have never been consulted.

Professor Lynn gives the fertility rates of different ethnic groups as follows:

Chinese	1.3
Whites	1.6
Blacks	2.2
Indians	2.3
Pakistanis/Bangladeshis	5.0
Somalis	5.0

Professor Lynn estimates that on current fertility trends, by 2061 about two thirds of the population of Britain will be of non-European origin, while one

third will be White.⁵¹ These projections do not take into account that the fertility rates of non-white migrants may decline as they integrate into Britain's culture and economy.

What is obvious is that the ethnic make-up of Britain has already changed profoundly and will continue to change dramatically under the current immigration trends. Demographers have already predicted that Leicester will become the first British city in which White people are a minority by 2011. Demographers at Manchester University have claimed that White people in Birmingham will be overtaken by those of other ethnic origins by 2027. Dr Ludi Simpson has predicted that, "*Birmingham is likely to become a minority white city by 2027*".⁵²

An increasing number of indigenous British people are choosing to move abroad. In 2006 approximately 400,000⁵³ people moved abroad – an all time record. Many of these will have taken advantage of the ease of relocating within the European Union for the purposes of work or retirement, and many will have pursued work opportunities abroad elsewhere; but personal experience and anecdotal evidence tells us that many people are fed-up with the ever increasing levels of immigration, crime and taxation in Britain, and indeed see them as linked. An increasing number of those who are able to leave Britain are doing so to seek better living conditions and opportunities for themselves and their families elsewhere in the world.

The British people have never been asked if they are in favour of mass immigration or in favour of the ethnic identity of Britain being profoundly changed in a relatively short period of time. They might well ask if the purpose of mass immigration is to change the ethnic make-up of Britain? According to the revelations of Labour Government advisor, Andrew Neather (see under section 5) the answer would seem to be 'yes'.

The British people, and especially the English, are already being replaced in their own cities, and on current demographic trends, will be replaced as the majority ethnic group in their own country during the 21st century. Were the ethnic make-up of Britain to change gradually over many decades by means of moderate rates of immigration and racial intermarriage, and where immigrants and their descendents adhered to a British common culture, this would not be an issue since it would be done with the consent of the indigenous population.

However, what we have is the arrival of millions of people over a short time-scale by means of mass immigration and a forced experiment in social engineering in order to deliberately and consciously create a 'multicultural and diverse society'. The dramatic population growth

among those groups which increasingly assert their own separate identity and culture holds enormous potential for a breakdown in social cohesion and conflict in the future.

10. The Economic Effects of Mass Immigration on the UK

In a speech to the TUC in 2006 Tony Blair said, *“If migrant workers are treated fairly and paid a decent wage, they represent no threat to the livelihood of people who are already living and working in the UK.”* However an alternative view is expressed by US economist Professor George Borjas who wrote, *“there is no gain from immigration if the native wage is not reduced by immigration.”* In other words, if some workers are not harmed by immigration many of the benefits typically attributed to immigration – higher profits for business, lower prices for consumers – cease to exist.⁵⁴

Any individual joining the workforce will increase the GDP by at least the amount of their wages. However, the key issue is: does this amount, plus the gross surpluses for the business they work for, exceed the average of the economy as a whole? If it does then productivity is increased, if it does not, then average productivity is decreased and the average standard of living of the people as a whole is decreased by these additions to the workforce. A Dutch Government study published in 2003 stated: *“The Gross Domestic Product will increase, but this increase will accrue largely to the immigrants in the form of wages. The overall net gain in income of residents is likely to be small and may even be negative.”*⁵⁵

For a range of reasons, immigrants are likely to be paid only about 70% of the average wage of the industry sector in which they work. The sectors of the economy in which immigrants mainly work (apart from construction) pay about 70% of the national average. The average added value per migrant worker is likely therefore to be in the range of about 40% to 50% of the national average, say 45%.

Every worker coming to the UK increases Gross Domestic Product by at least the value of their pay. But if this pay is substantially below the average, as it clearly is, then GDP per capita is reduced. Corrected for differing price levels among industrial nations, GDP per capita is a measure of productivity in the economy and probably the best available indicator of comparative wealth generation.

Many of the immigrants who come are however attractive to some businesses because they are a source of cheap labour. This drives wages down for those at the bottom of the economic scale, but drives property and accommodation prices up, again especially affecting those at the bottom of the economic scale. All of this is of course the reverse of the stated government aim of creating a “high value-added, knowledge based economy”.

The effect of the current form of immigration is to decrease average GDP per head, and therefore the national wealth; to increase the burden on the average taxpayer to maintain the current levels of public services; and to increase

the burdens on the nation's infrastructure because of overcrowding and increased demand on the transport system and on land for housing.

This bears out what many British workers already know and experience first hand: they have been forced to accept actual pay reductions, or lose their jobs, in the face of competition from immigrant workers; while correspondingly, the costs of housing and accommodation in particular has gone up as a result of increased demand. The indigenous population has also had to face increased competition from immigrants for public services, public housing, and social benefits. The national infrastructure of roads, schools, hospitals etc has to be financed by a reduced GDP per head.

The House of Lords Select Committee on Economic Affairs in its report, *The Economic Impact of Immigration*, reached the following conclusion: **"Although possible in theory, we found no systematic, empirical evidence to suggest that net immigration creates significant dynamic benefits for the resident population in the UK."**⁵⁶

11. The Cultural and Social Effects of Mass Immigration on the UK

We have already seen that Britain, and England in particular, is one of the most densely populated countries in the world; that immigration is, and is continuing, at a rate that is simply unparalleled in our history; and, on current demographic trends, the native English population will be an ethnic minority in their own country within two to three generations. The detrimental effects of uncontrolled, unlimited and indiscriminate immigration are already apparent.

One of the most sensitive issues is the relationship between immigrants and crime. Organised crime in London is now almost exclusively the province of foreign ethnic gangs. The Metropolitan Police have admitted that almost all of the organised crime gangs in London are foreign. Turks, Albanians, various assorted Eastern Europeans and Nigerians, etc, control people-smuggling, prostitution, drugs, and some aspects of fraud. Each has their speciality: apparently Romanians are cornering the market in hole-in-the-wall fraud: according to a Cabinet Office memo they are reportedly responsible for 85% of all cashpoint crime in Britain.⁵⁷ Many of these criminals come from countries that are not even in the EU, but why we cannot identify them and deport them remains a mystery.

There is also growing conflict between ethnic groups. As one contributor to the Metropolitan Police's Consultation on Policing Priorities for 2007/2008 commented, *"Culture conflicts go beyond 'black on black' violence. Black on black violence is not correct (as a title) as there are conflicts between Black and Asians, Asians and Turkish, Black and Turkish, West Indians and Somalis, etc."*⁵⁸ There is also the growing threat of conflict between some sections of the indigenous White population and some sections of the immigrant population, most notably the riots in Burnley and Bradford in 2001 between the White and Muslim populations. These are a phenomenon of poor areas where an increasingly ghettoised Muslim population are seen by their White neighbours as receiving preferential treatment from local government in terms of housing and public services.

Large parts of Britain's inner cities have now changed beyond recognition in terms of their ethnic make-up. They are now more like enclaves of Pakistan, Bengal or India than English cities. Instead of integrating into the native culture many migrants prefer to live amongst people of their own ethnic origin and religion and live in closed societies that duplicate where they emigrated from. The phenomenon of 'White flight', is also having a marked effect on Britain's cities whereby many of the indigenous population who can afford to move out are doing so, and in growing numbers are leaving Britain altogether.

Many of Britain's immigrant population are choosing not to assimilate or integrate into British society, or even learn English. This is supported by central and local government through the policy of multiculturalism, for

example, whereby even rural authorities with less than 1% ethnic minorities are compelled to provide translation services. Multiculturalism encourages some immigrant groups to retain practices inimical to British culture, such as arranged marriages, polygamy, the submission of women, and female genital mutilation.

A multi-ethnic society can work where all its citizens share a common cultural identity and belief in similar values. In Britain this should mean belief in equality, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for the national institutions of law and government. Its citizens also need some knowledge of the nation's history that made it what it is, and above all a common language – English. There also needs to be shared beliefs in a common set of values such as, respect for freedom of speech, and consensus that religious beliefs are kept overtly separate from politics. Multicultural societies are a recipe for division and conflict since a sense of common identity and loyalty is replaced by contending interests that will inevitably seek to gain advantage over each other.

12. The Islamic Dimension

According to the 2001 census, out of a total UK population of **57.1 million**, almost **1.6 million**, or **2.8%**, were Muslims.⁵⁹ The population of the UK is now believed to be at least **61.4 million** (not counting illegal immigrants); the Muslim population in 2008 was just under **2.5 million**, over **4%** of the population⁶⁰. A dramatic growth in both instances.

Since the political emancipation of the Roman Catholics and the non-conformists in the nineteenth century the settled British view of religion is that it is a matter of private belief and conscience and should not intrude overtly into the political sphere. We have admitted immigrants of many different religions to Britain on the unspoken and assumed belief that they also will adhere to this way of thinking. But this does not correspond to developments in the Islamic world.

The growth of Islamic fundamentalism has been a phenomenon of the 20th century that gathered force and momentum during the latter half of the century, the worst excesses of which have been seen in the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. But the Taliban are just one strand of the worldwide Islamic movement to return to a more fundamental and literalist Islam. The evangelical manifestations of this, most notably in the West, have been fuelled by funds derived from Middle Eastern oil revenues. Corrupt regimes in oil rich countries have sought to placate their fundamentalists at home by giving them funds to export radical Islam abroad.

Fundamentalist and literalist Muslims do not share Western values, and indeed see them as corrupt. They do not believe in the democratic nation state. They believe in the universal Islamic theocracy, the *Umma*, based on political rule according to the Qur'an and Sunnah (the teachings of Mohammed). They do not believe in the equality of the sexes, intellectual or religious freedom, tolerance of homosexuality, or tolerance of other peoples' religious beliefs, to name just a few. Their views are simply incompatible with western liberal democracy.

We are all familiar with how their teachings have influenced and inspired the wave of terrorist attacks around the world, most notably in New York, London and Madrid, as well as in many other places in the world. More moderate and secular Muslim countries, such as Turkey and Egypt, face just the same threats from fundamentalists as western nations and have themselves been under terrorist attack for decades.

Muslims in Britain, as in many other western countries, are becoming increasingly ghettoised and choosing not to assimilate and integrate, using multiculturalism as their justification. They frequently have arranged or forced marriages with spouses from their country of origin, who often do not speak

English, have little or no knowledge of British law, customs and culture, and perpetuate the cycle of non-integration and non-assimilation. Indeed many would be affronted that they should 'assimilate' to a culture that they have little regard for.

A 2005 opinion poll showed that **6%** of Muslims thought that the London bombings of 7th July 2005 were justified. That is not a large proportion, but 6% of the Muslim 2008 population figures (2.5 million) equates to **150,000** people. The same percentage expressed no loyalty to Britain. Meanwhile the proportion of those who, while not condoning the attacks, could understand why some people behave in that way was 56%, which equates to an astounding **1.4 million** people.⁶¹

As Muslim communities increase in numbers they see less and less reason to integrate as their own identity is reinforced. The advocates of fundamentalist and literalist Islam are allowed to freely come to Britain and propagate their message. The fundamentalists' long-term goal is to turn Britain into an Islamic society. Given their beliefs this is not an unreasonable point of view for them to have, and they surely cannot believe their luck in encountering such a weak and submissive society as Britain, and Europe generally. Time and demographics are on their side.

The Deobandi sect, which totally rejects western values, is estimated to run almost 600 of Britain's 1,600 mosques.⁶² A group called Tablighi Jamaat were behind plans to build the so-called 'Mega-mosque' in West Ham, East London. This project now seems to have been successfully opposed by the local community, but it was intended to be the biggest place of worship in Europe, dwarfing St Paul's cathedral in London and St Peter's in Rome, and would have cost an estimated £100 million. The source of funding was mysterious but there can be little doubt that much of it would have come from Saudi Arabia, where non-Muslim places of religious worship are not permitted to be built under Islamic theological rules. Tolerance and multiculturalism is a one-way street as far as Islam is concerned.

Tablighi Jamaat preaches an ascetic and literalist strand of Islam and the French intelligence services have called it the 'ante-chamber to terrorism'⁶³, estimating that perhaps 80% of Islamic extremists in France come from Tablighi ranks. Tablighi Jamaat and other Islamic groups claim they do not encourage or condone terrorism but they do inspire the fundamentalist beliefs in which it grows.

The subject of Muslim immigration into Britain and the consequences of extremism is too big to cover comprehensively in this paper, and needs to be the subject of a separate study, and specific policy recommendations.

13. Myths and Realities Concerning Immigration

Those in favour of mass immigration use recourse to a number of myths to justify it. Space does not allow for all of these to be debunked but here a few of the main ones.

i) 'Britain has a declining population'.

This is simply not true. See Table 2 which gives population projections for the UK from the Office of National Statistics (2008) The figures clearly show that, on current trends, the UK population is set to grow to 70 million by 2031 and 80 million by 2061. These figures cannot take into account future illegal immigration and the possible influx of migrants from new entry countries to the EU over the same periods of time.

All of this population growth is down to immigration and births to migrants. Table 8 below shows estimated population figures if there were zero net immigration from 2000 to 2031

Table 8
UK Population Projection (in millions)⁶⁴

Year	2000	2010	2020	2031
Population with zero net immigration.	59.8	60.1	60.3	59.6

The figures show that with zero net immigration (the same number coming in as going out) over the next twenty years or so the population would fall back to its year 2000 level. However, 'net immigration' would not be considered desirable by many British people as it effectively means that, over time, the indigenous population is replaced by migrants.

Britain doesn't have a declining population but the question has to be asked: what would actually be wrong with a managed decline in population to a density level more in keeping with the available living space, resources and infrastructure? There would be benefits of improved quality of life with a population of less than 60 million. Politicians should now seriously consider the benefits of a gradual managed population decline: and all that needs to be done to achieve it is to stop mass immigration.

ii) 'Britain has an ageing population'.

Yes, but so what? So does every other developed and developing country. It is the natural consequence of improved nutrition and health services, people are healthier and live longer. The Government Actuarial Service predicts that the dependency ratio i.e. the number of children and retired people per working 1,000 of the population will actually fall

from 620 in 2000 to 583 in 2020. Increasing the population by mass immigration won't supply younger workers to replace the old. It will just increase the total population, all of whom are living longer.

The natural way to increase the population of younger workers is to encourage indigenous families to have more children by reducing the financial burdens on them and providing better child care facilities.

iii) 'Britain suffers from labour shortages'.

There are currently approximately 5 million people of working age who do not work and who are not engaged in looking after young children or in full-time education. Of these 5 million there are now just fewer than 2.5 million unemployed⁶⁵ and about 2.5 million on long-term sick benefits – this figure has risen four-fold over the last twenty-five years – which is remarkable given that general health has improved. Of the unemployed there are those who find they are better off on benefit payments than working, and many on sick benefits who might be able to work but also find themselves better off on benefits. A vast underclass of benefits claimants has been created while immigrants are brought in to do the jobs they will not do for the wages on offer. In time the immigrants will also realise they will be better off on benefits, more immigrants will be required to fill the low paid jobs and the whole process will be repeated. The solution is to make it harder for the able bodied to claim benefits and require them to work.

iv) 'Immigration is the only way to pay for our pensions'.

Taken to its logical conclusion this is an absurd argument. Immigrants grow old and need pensions too. The population would have increased accordingly and yet more immigrants would be needed to pay their pensions; the logical consequence of this argument is that there must be an ever increasing number of immigrants to pay pensions of the preceding waves of immigrants. It has been calculated that to maintain the current ratio of UK workers to those of pensionable age would require one million new immigrants per year; leading to a population in excess of 120 million by the middle of the century. The United Nations World Economic and Social Report for 2004 put it so: *'Immigration (to Europe) would have to expand at virtually impossible rates to offset declining support ratios'*.⁶⁶ The solution to the pension deficit problem is structural reform of working practices and the pension systems, not more mass immigration.

v) 'We have a moral duty to allow immigration'.

This argument is based on the premise that Britain was an exploiter of poorer nations in the past and so we should help their descendants today. This is wrong on two counts. Firstly, it assumes that the British were net exploiters of those countries they colonised. Britain in fact

created a vast legacy of infrastructure, promoted education, improved agriculture and laid the foundations of civil and democratic society, and above all the left the inestimable benefit of the English language, in all of the countries of the Empire. Secondly it is absurd to place a moral burden on the descendants of long dead 'sinners'. Present day Britons are no more responsible for the benefits and the supposed sins of Empire than the descendants of the Romans, Vikings and Normans are responsible for the depredations of their ancestors. Any British citizen suffering from a guilt complex is perfectly free to make personal reparations as they see fit. The job of governments and politicians is to protect the interests of their own country and those who elected them.

14. How Other Countries Have Tackled Immigration

Classic examples of how similarly socially and economically advanced countries have tackled immigration are the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. All of these countries are traditionally 'countries of immigration' since in their modern form they were the result of colonisation and predominantly Anglo-Saxon and European immigration. All of these countries were vastly under-populated when they were discovered and during their subsequent development had the need to bring in large numbers of immigrants. However they now all strictly control immigration because they value their standard of living and quality of life and wish to maintain it.

It is difficult to obtain a work permit to the **USA** and qualify for residence let alone become a citizen. **Canada** operates a points system based on educational qualifications, work experience, age, firm offer of a job, and adaptability. Those applying, and any dependents, must undergo medical and criminal record checks. Likewise Canada has strict criteria for those applying for asylum.

Australia and **New Zealand** also operate points based systems using age, language proficiency, educational and professional qualifications. Those applying must have firm offers of work, and no-one over the age of 45 can apply to Australia. Australia also operates a strict asylum system. They also have a commendable refugee and humanitarian entrant system whereby an Australian citizen or permanent resident, may sponsor a refugee or humanitarian applicant provided that they undertake to provide a certain level of support, e.g. in providing accommodation and practical assistance in settling into the country.

Australia has also taken a firm stand against radical Islamists. The then Prime Minister, John Howard, and Treasurer, Peter Costello, made it clear that extremists were not welcome and faced a crackdown - Mr Costello said on national television, *'If you want a country which has Sharia law or a theocratic state, then Australia is not for you...I think we have every right to say to people who are coming to live in Australia, if you come to live in Australia you have got to accept some fundamental principles.'*⁶⁷

Contrast this with Britain's open borders policy and our politically correct, multicultural state, where all cultures are of equal value, and where the immigration and asylum policy can be summed up as 'The more the merrier, any Tom, Dick or Harry welcome, few or no questions asked'.

15. Who Benefits from Mass Immigration?

The obvious beneficiaries from Britain's uncontrolled, unlimited and indiscriminate immigration system are the immigrants, and the huge immigration industry which includes many charities, housing associations that provide accommodation, and lawyers who live on Home Office grants paid for by the taxpayer to defend asylum applicants. Although there are supposedly strict controls on those applying legitimately as immigrants from outside the European Union there is unlimited access for those coming from the European Union, or those from outside the European Union who can obtain false EU documentation.

As far as immigration from the EU is concerned no discrimination is, or could legally be made, against those with criminal records, and the low-skilled or no-skilled. Britain is legally required to accept any EU citizen who wishes to come.⁶⁸ The Government claims that it can control the numbers through the work permits scheme; this is a typically dishonest position as the new points based system only applies to those workers from outside the EU. The Government did introduce stricter measures for Bulgarian and Romanian workers after 2007 but, although workers from Eastern European countries were required to register for workers registration certificates, this requirement only applied once they had found work and it is not a means of controlling immigration.

Also, the workers registration certificate does not cover those from Eastern Europe who describe themselves as self-employed. They are legally entitled to work without any restrictions; and they do so, for example in the construction, catering and service industries, possibly paying no income tax and sending money home. They drive wages down and property prices up for the indigenous population.

Who then gains from among the political classes that make uncontrolled immigration possible? Conservative and Labour governments have made mass immigration possible over the last fifty years or so, but immigration has exploded under the Labour Government since 1997. This has been because of Labour's commitment to a borderless European supranational political state, and their ideological belief that a 'multicultural' and 'diverse' society had to replace the by and large common-cultural and cohesive society that existed in Britain after the Second World War. The old political parties are committed to unending immigration because they believe that immigrants are more likely to vote for them if they are pro-immigration, and they fear the loss of votes in constituencies dominated by first, second, and even third generation immigrants.

In the winter of 2007 the Statistics Commission⁶⁹ published figures that indicates since 1997 **81%** of all new jobs created went to foreign nationals or those born abroad, this includes those who were born abroad but

subsequently gained British citizenship. Large sections of business are in favour of mass-immigration because it provides a never ending supply of cheap labour, most recently from Eastern Europe.

On the horizon there is the prospect of another 72.5 million people who will have the right to come to Britain if Turkey joins the European Union in a few years time, a position enthusiastically supported by the Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democratic parties. The old-style politicians have their Utopian ideals, and their narrow electoral interests, and business is only concerned with making greater short-term profits not with the long term benefits of country and livelihoods of native workers.

16. Appendix I

Members of the Immigration Committee & Contributors

Chairman and Writer: Gerard Batten MEP

Professor Stephen Bush

John Harvey

Phillip Smith

Andrew Moncrieff

John Whiffen

Michael McManus

John Coleman

Research by Fiona Wise

Additional Research by Lynnda Robson

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About the author

Gerard Batten was a founder member of the UK Independence Party in September 1993. He was elected as a Member of the European Parliament for London in June 2004, and elected for a second five year term in June 2009.

From 2004 to 2009 he was a member of the European Parliament's Security and Defence Committee, and has written on how Britain's defences are being gradually subsumed into a European defence force – a European Army.

In 2007 he co-Chaired UKIP's Defence Policy Committee with Rear Admiral Richard Heaslip. The Committee's recommendations were later published as the Party's Defence Policy.

He now sits on the European Parliament's misnamed Civil Liberties Justice and Home Affairs Committee. He campaigns against the European Arrest Warrant and the development of the EU's 'common legal instruments' that are destroying our centuries old liberties and protections against unjust arrest and imprisonment.

In 2007 he was the Chairman of UKIP's Immigration Policy Committee and authored the policy paper that was delivered to the Party later that year. This document is the third revision, with some minor refinements and additions.

In November 2009 he was a candidate in the UKIP's leadership election and achieved second place on 26% of the vote. UKIP's new leader, Lord Pearson of Rannoch, appointed him the Party spokesman on Immigration and Islamism.

First published in Great Britain in March 2010.

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Published by Gerard Batten MEP, PO Box 51542, London, SE1 3XS.

Contact

Gerard Batten Member of the European parliament for London

020 7403 7174

gerard.batten@btinternet.com