

TSUDA COLLEGE PAC
O'CONNOR

Contemporary British Society
現代イギリス社会 WEEK 8

Immigrants: The New British or The British from Elsewhere? - End of Empire - Crime - Cosmopolitan London: 100 Communities

READING 1: END OF EMPIRE

FOR ABOUT 300 YEARS, the British ruled much of the world through the British Empire. The British Empire included the United States, India (India, Pakistan and Bangladesh), Burma (Myanmar), Malaya (Malaysia), Indonesia, The West Indies, Ireland, Kenya, Uganda, Nigeria, Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa, Jordan, Iraq and many, many small islands in the Pacific and the Atlantic.



The saying was, “The sun never sets on the British Empire” because the Empire was so vast that there was always a part of the Empire where the sun was rising. In 1942-43, the Japanese ‘blitzkrieg’ freed south-east Asia from British, French and Dutch colonial rule. After that, the sun really did set on the British Empire.

After the war, many south-eastern nations such as Malaysia and Indonesia became independent nation states. In August 1947, India too became independent, and the separate state of Pakistan was created for Indian Moslems in a bloody ‘partition’. In Africa, Britain retreated before the ‘wind of change sweeping the continent’.

THE IRISH In the 1950s, the Irish Republican Army began its long campaign to get Britain out of the island of Ireland and to unite Northern Ireland with the independent Irish Republic in the south.

In the 1960s, Britain faced down the Irish Catholic minority in Northern Ireland. The British government allowed innocent Catholics to be shot down on Bloody Sunday in 1969, but some British politicians began to wish for permanent disengagement from the Protestant majority and their leader, the Reverend Ian Paisley.

Many Irish people lived in Britain. There were large Irish communities in Camden Town, in Paddington, in Kings Cross. Irish people came to London to work in the building industry and on the new underground railway building projects. Despite this,

the Irish in Britain were second-class citizens. They built Britain's motorway and railway systems, they nursed Britain's sick people and they drove Britain's buses and trains. Yet they were mocked by the British as 'Paddy' and 'Mick'.

Like the Korean community in Japan, the Irish in Britain had a long history of domination and suppression from their host country and held onto their own culture and religion and their traditions of political independence.

THE UGANDAN ASIANS In 1972, Idi Amin of Uganda threw out the Asian minority, who had British passports from their birthplace in India. The Ugandan Asians came to Britain with only the clothes they wore on their back, but they worked hard, bought corner shops, built businesses, and some became wealthy.



PEOPLE FROM THE WEST INDIES In the 1950s, Britain suffered a labour shortage in the hospitals and in transport. Britain encouraged people from former British colonies in the West Indies - Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados - to come to England to work as bus conductors and drivers, as railway staff, ticket collectors etc., and as nurses and cleaners in the hospitals. Many Jamaicans responded. They came because they needed the money, but also because they had genuine affection for Britain, the 'mother country' and they wanted to help.

However, in England, many were treated as second-class citizens. Some lodging places put out signs reading, "No Blacks, No Irish". They settled in similar areas to the Irish in London, or close by - Brixton, Battersea etc. Today, the descendants of the West Indians who came to Britain in the 1950s are still experiencing social, economic and educational difficulties.

READING 2: BLACK BRITONS AND CRIME

Young white British men with Irish grandparents and young black British men with Indian and Pakistani parents and fathers go to university, buy cars and give their children a good education. The white men underachieve at school and end up in prison or on the streets.

ONE IN 100 BLACK ADULTS NOW IN JAIL



March 30, 2003 The Observer

One in every 100 black British adults is now in prison, according to the latest Home Office figures. A recent crackdown on guns, drugs and street crime has led to an explosion in the number of prisoners from an Afro-Caribbean background, who now account for one in six of all inmates.

The figures have sparked fears of an American-style penal system, where black men are **10 times** more likely to go to prison than whites and one in 20 over the age of 18 is in jail. The number of black prisoners in Britain's jails has risen **54%** from **7,585** to **11,710** since Labour came to power.

Prison reform organizations have warned the police and the courts not to target young black men in the battle against street crime. At **16%** of all those in jail, the number of black prisoners is hugely disproportionate to the general population, where African and Caribbean people make up just **2%** of the total.

READING 3: 2001 CENSUS: MINORITIES IN BRITAIN

MINORITIES UP 40%, CENSUS REVEALS

The Guardian Thursday September 4, 2003

The numbers of black and Asian people living in England have risen by more than 40% in 10 years [1993-2003] while the white population has remained static, the 2001 census reveals. The white population would have fallen sharply because of



the low birth rate if not for a large influx from the EU, eastern Europe, Australia and north America. The white share fell from 95.4% in 1981 to 91.4% in 2001 while other ethnic groups rose from 4.6% to 8.6%. Scotland and Wales are analysed separately.

Africans have recorded the sharpest increase, from 214,000 to 514,000 since 1991, a 140% rise. The number of black people as a whole has risen to 1,286,000, with 677,000 from the Caribbean. Those classed as south Asian - Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi - are now 2 million-strong, half of them Indian. The census also shows a big rise in Chinese people coming to England - up 150% in 10 years to 221,000.

In the 1991 census it was clear that immigrants were grouping on racial lines in the inner cities, but this census shows that with better education and jobs many are moving to the suburbs, country towns and villages, a reversal of the 1980s trends.

Using census data from 1981 to 2001, Phil Rees from Leeds University, said ethnic minorities were growing at an average of 40% a decade, whereas the whole British-born white population has fallen. Ethnic minorities were still concentrated in London, he said, with more than 50% living in the metropolitan area. The white

population's birth rate has dropped below the rate of replacement, with average births at 1.55 a woman. Ethnic groups were still growing faster because their populations were much younger and of child-bearing age, while their families were still arriving to join earlier migrants.

The census also revealed an influx of white immigrants, with 235,900 from the old eastern bloc countries, and 660,000 from the 15 EU states. Some 200,000 came from North America and 155,000 from Australia and New Zealand.

“One of the interesting developments is the number of young and extremely bright young people coming here for an education and staying,” Professor Rees said. “We really need these people. Imagine those from China, the top 0.1% of 1.4 billion people get to the top of education and the best of those come to Britain. “They are the brightest of the brightest and if they stay on and work in Britain we are the beneficiaries.”

THE FIGURES England by ethnic group (figures for 1981/1991/ 2001, in 000s)

White: 44,682 / 44,848 / 44,925 – Black: 707 / 917 / 1,286

The subcontinent: 1,031 / 1,487 / 2,102 – Chinese (and other Asians): 414 / 626 / 825

READING 4: NEW LONDONERS: LANGUAGE, FOOD AND ANONYMITY



LONDON IN 2005 is uncharted territory. Never have so many different kinds of people tried living together in the same place before. What some people see as the great experiment of multiculturalism will triumph or fail here.

New York and Toronto are cosmopolitan, but so is London. According to the last census, in 2001, 30% of London residents had been born outside England - that's 2.2 million people, to which we can add the unknown tens of thousands who didn't complete a census form. And even this total takes no account of the contribution of the city's second and third-generation immigrants, many of whom have inherited the traditions of their parents and grandparents. Throughout the 1990s, Greater London was the fastest growing part of the UK - and yet the white population fell in that time.

Altogether, more than 300 languages are spoken by the people of London, and the city has at least 50 non-indigenous communities with populations of 10,000 or more. Virtually every race, nation, culture and religion in the world can claim at least a handful of Londoners. **Why do they come and why do they stay?**

LONDONERS ARE NOTABLE FOR THEIR LACK OF WARMTH. Their city is a place of business; they have the fewest public holidays in Europe and work by far the longest hours. But London's decade of prosperity has pulled in hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world and started a great convection current within the UK, sucking youth and energy in from the provinces and leaking spent fortysomethings back out into the countryside. On the whole, people come to London for the money. But money is not why they stay.

LANGUAGE is one reason; fluency in English is a great gift for one's children. Then there are the many refugees, who arrive expecting to return home, but find, over time, that home has come with them. "People don't treat you as a foreigner, but you feel it yourself," said one Somali man of his first trip home after 15 years in London. "You see things like spiders and snakes that used to be normal, but when you go back you are scared. You become westernised, although you don't realise it."

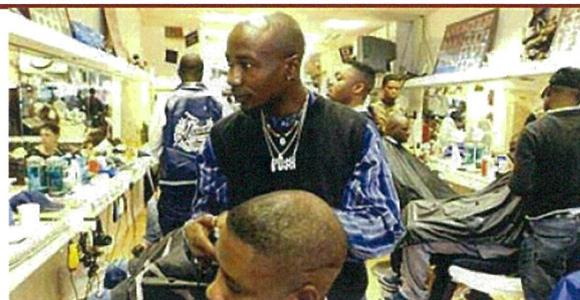


LONDONERS are another reason why people make their homes in London. Bilsen, a 40-year-old Turkish woman, couldn't understand the frosty atmosphere when she first arrived. "When you're on the underground, people don't talk," she explained. "They don't even make eye contact." However, she can also appreciate the benefits of being left alone. "Like the English say, 'Mind your own business'," Bilsen remarked with approval.

FOOD is the first thing new immigrants miss from back home. Thus a parade of good restaurants - usually on high streets, usually with patriotic signage - is the focus around which most new communities begin to express themselves. This is true all over the world, but the British seem to have a unique affinity for foreign food of every kind. The ersatz exoticism of a chicken tikka masala is unmistakably English, and the ubiquitous doner column, a respectable dinner in Istanbul, has been reduced to little more than binge fuel in London. Londoners' appetites create thousands of jobs for immigrants.

READING 5: 100 GROUPS: 100 LONDON COMMUNITIES

1. Algerian Finsbury Park
2. Australian/New Zealander Earl's Court
3. Australian/New Zealander Shepherd's Bush
4. Australian/New Zealander Willesden Green/Brondesbury
5. Baltic/Eastern European Chichele Road
6. Bangladeshi Brick Lane/Spitalfields
7. Bangladeshi Church Street estates
8. Bangladeshi King's Cross
9. Bangladeshi Ponder's End
10. Bangladeshi South Uxbridge
11. Bangladeshi & Filipino World's End estate
12. Caribbean Catford
13. Caribbean Lea Bridge
14. Caribbean & West African Clapton
15. Caribbean (esp Guyanese), West African & Turkish Tottenham
16. Caribbean (esp St Lucian) Bow
17. Chinese Lisle Street/Gerrard Street
18. Chinese & Indonesian/Malaysian Colindale
19. Chinese/Vietnamese Poplar
20. Chinese/Vietnamese Thamesmead
21. Colombian/Ecuadorian Elephant and Castle
22. Congolese West Green Road
23. Ethiopian/Sudanese/Eritrean/Djiboutian North Kensington
24. Filipino/Thai Kenway Road/Hogarth Road
25. French & American South Kensington
26. Ghanaian Broadwater Farm estate
27. Greek Moscow Road
28. Greek Cypriot Camberwell
29. Greek Cypriot Green Lanes



51. Jamaican Brixton
52. Jamaican & Somali Stonebridge
53. Jamaican & West African New Cross (south)
54. Jamaican & West African Old Kent Road & North Peckham estates
55. Jamaican/Barbadian/St Lucian Harlesden
56. Jamaican/Barbadian/St Lucian Willesden
57. Japanese Totteridge
58. Japanese & Iranian Hanger Hill/Ealing
59. Korean New Malden
60. Lebanese/Arab Edgware Road
61. Nigerian Northumberland Park
62. Pakistani Ilford/Loxford
63. Pakistani Queen's Road
64. Pakistani & Caribbean Leyton
65. Pakistani/Indian Barking
66. Polish Acton
67. Polish Balham High Street
68. Polish King Street
69. Polish Lillie Road/Dawes Road
70. Portuguese South Lambeth Road/Stockwell Road
71. Roma St Paul's Cray/St Mary Cray
72. Russian Mayfair
73. Somali Crystal Palace
74. Somali Dormer's Wells
75. Somali Kentish Town Road
76. Somali Stratford
77. Somali Wapping

(north)/Palmers Park/Southgate/Winchmore Hill	Green/Brunswick	78. Somali Wembley Central Square
30. Indian Drummond Street		79. South African Jewish Swiss Cottage
31. Indian Neasden		80. South African/Australian/Zimbabwean Putney/Southfields
32. Indian Seven Kings		81. Spanish/Portuguese Portobello Road
33. Indian West Hendon		82. Spanish/Portuguese & Moroccan Ladbroke Grove/Goldborne Road
34. Indian (esp east-African Gujarati) Harrow & Kenton		83. Sri Lankan Alperton
35. Indian (esp east-African Gujarati) Wembley		84. Sri Lankan Broad Green
36. Indian (esp Hindu) & Jamaican Thornton Heath		85. Sri Lankan/Indian/Pakistani Tooting
37. Indian (esp Hindu)/Pakistani Green Street		86. Sri Lankan/Tamil East Ham High Street
38. Indian (esp Punjabi Sikh)/Pakistani/Sri Lankan Southall		87. St Lucian Paddington
39. Indian (esp Sikh) South Hayes		88. Tamil Chessington
40. Indian (esp Sikh)/Pakistani Heston		89. Trinidadian/Barbadian Notting Hill
41. Indian Sikh Mitchell Close		90. Turkish Walthamstow High Street
42. Indian/Pakistani Hounslow		91. Turkish Edmonton
43. Iranian High Street Kensington		92. Turkish/Kurdish Green Lanes (south)
44. Iranian Queensway		93. Turkish/Kurdish Stoke Newington
45. Irish Dollis Hill/Dudden Hill		94. Vietnamese Mare Street & Kingsland Road
46. Irish & Eastern European Kilburn High Road		95. West African Canning Town/Beckton/Royal Docks
47. Italian Old Compton Street		96. West African Rye Lane & Peckham
48. Italian Clerkenwell		97. West African & Caribbean Stroud Green Road
49. Italian & Somali Streatham High Road		98. West African & Turkish Dalston
50. Jamaican Battersea		99. West African (esp Nigerian) New Cross (north)
		100. West African (esp Nigerian) Woolwich/Plumstead/Abbey Wood

QUESTIONNAIRE	CLASS NAME	WEEK No.
NAME	STUDENT No.	DATE
1. WHAT WAS THIS CLASS/FILM ABOUT?		
2. WHAT ARE THE MAIN QUESTIONS IT RAISES?		
3. WHAT IS IMPORTANT ABOUT THIS SUBJECT?		
4. ANY OTHER COMMENTS?		