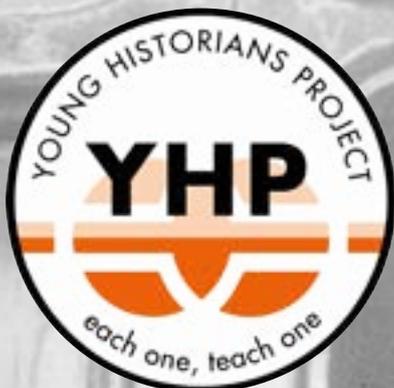


THE

NATIONAL

ARCHIVES

Lesson Pack



African nurses

What part did they play in
British health services?

Key Stages 3-5

Postwar 1945-present

Lesson at a Glance

Suitable for:

KS 3-5

Time Period:

Postwar 1945-present

Connections to the Curriculum:

- Medicine through time
- Diverse histories

This lesson has been developed in collaboration with the [Young Historians Project](#) and their project 'A Hidden History: African women and the British health service'. Other educational resources can be accessed via their website. For an essential activity for students using this lesson consult their [blog post on Princess Ademola](#) listed in external links below.

"The recruitment of African women into the National Health Service from British colonies began in the period after the Second World War. However, nurses, doctors and other medical professionals had trained in Britain before this, as the colonial power did not provide the full facilities for medical training in the colonies.

Despite their long history of work within health services in Britain, the role of African women is rarely highlighted in discussions of the history of the NHS or of health work more generally. Current narratives on Black women in the British health service tend to focus on the 'Windrush generation' and Caribbean contributions" Young Historians Project.

Use this lesson to find original documents which explore the role of African nurses in the health services of Britain.

Please note that some sources contain offensive language that was used at the time and is unacceptable today.

This is a printable resource pack of our lesson, which is available online here: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/african-nurses>

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Teacher's Notes

At the start of the lesson, students study a passenger list showing Princess Ademola's return to Britain in 1937. She was the daughter of an important African Chief in Northern Nigeria and trained as a nurse in London at Guy's Hospital. After this, there is an opportunity to examine the 1939 register, which lists Princess Ademola. The 1939 register was an emergency step taken at the start of the Second World War to help the government set up the rationing system and identity cards. Thus, both documents indicate her presence in Britain and her employment details.

An extract from Nigerian Government Gazette, which features both Nigerian and British medical practitioners, recaps on the learning provided by the earlier sources of evidence of African medical professionals training in Britain.

Next, students look at a recruitment leaflet from after the Second World War when many hospitals needed more nurses. This is followed by a short summary sent to the Commonwealth Relations Office about a Home Office Committee, which discussed 'Employment of Coloured People in U.K' in 1954 and reveals lack of appetite for controls in immigration at that time. The next source is an extract from a document concerning the recruitment of students and staff from Commonwealth countries at the time of the Common Immigrants Bill 1962, which infers a change in policy and a move towards tighter controls. The final source is a short newspaper clipping from the Daily Telegraph newspaper in 1964, which touches on the racial discrimination experienced by those who migrated to Britain in this period and raises the issue of a 'colour bar'.

- The lesson could be used as an introduction to the role played by African women in the National Health Service, how nurses from Commonwealth countries were recruited and the early implementation of the Commonwealth Immigration Bill 1962.
- Students could work in pairs or small groups to discuss the questions and report back to the class, or they could work individually. Teachers should bear in mind the vocabulary used in some documents at the time, and care should be taken to make this point to students and to stress the appropriate language to use.
- Students could discuss present-day issues of racism faced by immigrants - the news story from 1964 (Source 7) could prompt discussion. Are there similar issues in society today? What needs to be done to overcome these

Teacher's Notes

- The lesson could be used in a study of time on the theme of migration or multi-cultural Britain.

Sources

1. Cover image: 'Nigerian Princess Adenrele Ademola returns home from London after her training as a nurse'. © IWM D 16165
2. Passenger list showing Princess Ademola's return to Britain in 1937, Catalogue ref: BT 26/1118/32
3. Princess Ademola on the 1939 Register, Catalogue ref: RG 101/1268G
4. Extract from Nigerian Government Gazette which features both Nigerian and British medical practitioners, women and men, 1940, Catalogue ref: CO 658/44
5. Leaflet aimed at recruiting more nurses at Saint Catherine's Hospital in Birkenhead, 1952, Catalogue ref: MH 55/944
6. Note sent to the Commonwealth Relations Office from W. Clark representing the C.R.O. on a Home Office Committee, 1 February, 1954, Catalogue ref: DO 35/5216
7. Extract from a document concerning the recruitment of students & staff from Commonwealth countries at the time of the Common Immigrants Bill, 1962, Catalogue ref: MH 55/2789
8. Extract from Daily Telegraph, 29 June, 1964, Catalogue ref: HGL 39/32/9

Background

Before the Second World War, African men and women came to train in Britain to work in British healthcare services. These individuals usually came from affluent backgrounds - or, less commonly, were the children of one African parent and one British parent - and chose to pursue careers in healthcare.

During the Second World War, the Colonial Film Unit made a film titled 'Nurse Ademola' about the life and career of Princess Ademola. The film was created as propaganda for West Africa in order to showcase the role of the British colonies and gain their support for the war effort. However, the film also signifies the importance of Princess Ademola herself as a nursing role model, not only for Africans but also for the British Empire. The film has been lost; however, there are some stills from the film in the Imperial War Museum photographic archive.

After the Second World War, increased numbers of Africans from Nigeria and the Gold Coast (Ghana), and West Indian citizens as part of the Windrush Caribbean migration, came to Britain to assist with the growing staffing crisis across the healthcare professions. Many experienced discrimination and racism, not only from British people but also within the services they worked. It was often difficult for these immigrants to find decent housing and many women, especially those training as nurses, were pushed to apply for courses for which they were overqualified.

Indeed, there were a growing number of government reports and research into the experience of those who migrated to Britain in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s that reflect racist attitudes towards those who chose to settle and show the difficulties of finding decent accommodation, employment and treatment as British citizens. There were serious race riots in 1958 in London and Nottingham attacking Black communities.

In 1962, the Immigration Act created stricter guidelines for migration into Britain for all Commonwealth citizens, including citizens of the UK and its colonies. Migration was only possible if a person was a Commonwealth citizen born in the UK, a Commonwealth citizen with a passport issued by the UK government in UK or Ireland, or a Citizen of the UK and Colonies with a passport from the UK Government.

Further legislation followed with the Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1968 and 1971, which put greater restrictions on who could be granted British citizenship and added to a climate of hostility.

Many of the underlying issues of racism, poor housing and education facing immigrant communities remain today.

Tasks

Source 1

Passenger list showing Princess Ademola's return to Britain in 1937. Catalogue ref: BT 26/1118/32

Omo-Oba Adenrele Ademola was the daughter of an important African Chief in Northern Nigeria. Princess Ademola trained as a nurse in London at Guy's hospital where she finished her training in 1941.

- What is the date of this document?
- Can you find Miss A. Ademola?
- How old is she?
- What is her profession?
- Where in Britain are these passengers travelling to?
- How are they getting there?
- Can you find their countries of origin on the list?
- What are the professions of the individuals shown?
- What can we infer about the social class of the passengers from this list?

Source 2

This shows Princess Ademola on the 1939 Register, Catalogue ref: RG 101/1268G

The 1939 register was an emergency step taken at the start of the Second World War to help the government set up the rationing system and identity cards. Later on it was used to track the movement of the civilian population and to help create the National Health Service Register in 1948.

The 1939 register thus provides the most complete survey of the population of England and Wales between 1921 and 1951 as the 1931 census was destroyed during the Second World War and no census was carried out in 1941 during wartime.

- How does her occupation differ from Source 1?
- Can suggest reasons why her occupation differs from Source 1?
- Why is the 1939 Register useful for historians and researchers on this topic?

Tasks

Source 3

Extract from Nigerian Government Gazette which features both Nigerian and British medical practitioners, women and men, 1940, Catalogue ref: CO 658/44

- Can you find 5 different cities where the individuals on this list trained?
- Can you suggest why Nigerian citizens trained overseas?
- Why were British citizens practicing medicine in Nigeria?
- For what reasons do you think there are more men than women on this list?

Source 4

This leaflet was produced at a time when many hospitals needed more nurses in Britain after the Second World War. This is an example of a leaflet aimed at recruiting nurses at Saint Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, 1952, Catalogue ref: MH 55/944

- Who is this leaflet aimed at?
- How does it try to get attention?
- Why was there a shortage of nurses at this time do you think?

Source 5

Note sent to Mr Morley at the Commonwealth Relations Office from W. Clark representing the C.R.O. on a Home Office Committee, 1st February, 1954, DO 35/5216

[Please note that this source contains offensive language used at the time, which is unacceptable today].

- Why, according to this source, does the Home Secretary consider that legislation to control immigration is not justified?
- Why do you think the Home Office drew that conclusion?
- Can you explain why it was important that the Commonwealth Relations

Tasks

Source 6

Extract from a document concerning the recruitment of students and staff from Commonwealth countries at the time of the Common Immigrants Bill, 1962, Catalogue ref: MH 55/2789

Recruitment from the Commonwealth and colonies in the 1950s and 1960s was important to deal with the shortage of nurses and hospital domestics to work in the new National Health Service. Each colony or member of the Commonwealth assessed candidates from the educational and health perspectives and then reported to a panel which included the Colonial Office (Commonwealth Office in 1966) and the Ministry of Health.

- What evidence is there in this document that British hospitals are depending on the employment of Commonwealth workers?
- What type of jobs are these workers performing in British hospitals?
- How could the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Bill affect hospitals?
- Can you explain any links between this source and source 5?
- Can you list other jobs/industries that might have shortages at this time?

Source 7

Extract from Daily Telegraph, 29 June, 1964, Catalogue ref: HGL 39/32/9

This newspaper clipping was included in a file concerning discussion of housing issues affecting Commonwealth immigrants, including the 'colour bar' as practised by landlords, overcrowding in tenement blocks and the resultant fire hazard and effect on public health.

[Please note that this source contains offensive language used at the time, which is unacceptable today].

- What is this news story about?
- What does the story reveal about the discrimination experienced by immigrants living in the London Borough of Middlesex?
- What do you think Albert Cooney meant by saying some immigrants in his housing association were 'handpicked'?
- Can you explain the term 'colour bar'?

Source 1

Transcript

Ship: W.S. "ABA" Port of Arrival: Liverpool Date of Arrival: 1937
 Ship: Line Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. Whence Arrived: W. C. Africa

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALIEN PASSENGERS

Embarkation	Port landed	Names	Class 1st, 2nd Tourist or 3rd	Ages Male Female	Address in U.K.	Profession Occupation	Country of last permanent residence	Country of intended permanent future residence: [Other parts of the British Empire]	Country of which Citizen or Subject
Lagos 101	Liver- pool	ADEMOLA II. Alake of Abeokuta	1st	64 male	Grosvenor Hotel London	African Ruler	Nigeria	1	Nigeria
Lagos 102	Liver- pool	ADEMOLA Miss A.	1st	23 female	Grosvenor Hotel London	Midwife	Nigeria	1	Nigeria
Lagos 103	Liver- pool	ALAKIJA A.	1st	52 male	Grosvenor Hotel London	Barrister	Nigeria	1	Nigeria

Source 2

E.D. Letter Code **CKEP** Bureau, U.D. or R.M. *Depository* Registration District and Sub-district *42/4*

ADDRESS	SCHEDULE		SURNAMES AND OTHER NAMES		O, S, P, or L	M, W, or F	Birth		PERSONAL OCCUPATION
	No.	Sub No.	1	2			Day	Year	
57 <i>Biscuit Works</i>	11	2	<i>Ausley, Susan</i>			F		<i>1911</i>	<i>Impaired Braille Writer</i>
		3	<i>Ausley, John</i>			F		<i>1911</i>	<i>Painter - Blacker</i>
		4	<i>Ausley, George</i>			M		<i>1911</i>	<i>Electrician - Westminster</i>
		5	<i>Ausley, Edward</i>			M		<i>1911</i>	<i>Electrician - Westminster</i>
59 <i>St. Peter's</i>	112	1	<i>Morgan, Thomas</i>			F		<i>1911</i>	<i>Manager - Calcutta</i>
		2	<i>Morgan, John</i>			F		<i>1911</i>	<i>Impaired Braille Writer</i>
		3	<i>Robinson, Peter</i>			M		<i>1911</i>	<i>School</i>
		4	<i>Robinson, John</i>			F		<i>1911</i>	<i>Impaired Braille Writer</i>
61 <i>St. Peter's</i>	113	1	<i>Martin, William</i>			M		<i>1911</i>	<i>Street Sweeper</i>
		2	<i>Martin, John</i>			F		<i>1911</i>	<i>Impaired Braille Writer</i>

See INSTRUCTIONS. 11

Source 2

Transcript

This shows Ademola Adenrele on the 1939 Register, Catalogue ref: RG 101/1268G

'OVSPI' meant Officer; Visitor; Servant; Patient; Inmate. It applied to those people who were listed by institutions and was often left blank.

E.D. Letter Code: CKEP U.D. or Orpington [Kent] Registration District and Sub-district 42/4								
Address	Schedule No.	Sub No.	Surname & other names	OVSPI.	Male Female	Birth, day, year	Single, married widow or dependent	Personal Occupation
57 Bassetts Way	111	2	Anstey, Susan C.		F	12 May [1892]	Married	Unpaid domestic duties
		3	Anstey, Iris V.		F	22 Nov. [1917]	Single	Laundry checker
		4	Anstey, George (Junior)		M	24 Jan [1919]	Single	Electrical wireman (Government)
59 ditto	112	5	Anstey, Lenard C.		M	13 May [1925]	Single	'Seeking work' not previously employed
		1	Morgan Francis E		M	14 Nov. [1907]	Married	Wharf Manager Coal & building
		2	Morgan, Laura		F	25 Sept [1905]	Married	Unpaid domestic duties
61 ditto	113	3	Jenkinson, Peter D.		M	22 Jan. [1929]	Single	At school
		4	Ademola, Adenrele		F	2 Jan. [1916]	Single	Probationer nurse
		1	Martin Williams H		M	17 July. [1906]	Married	Steel fixer & bender
		2	Martin Hilda E		F	23 Feb. [1909]	Married	Unpaid domestic duties

Source 3

32		NIGERIA GAZETTE.		18th January, 1940.	
GOVT. NOTICE No. 64.					
LIST OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.					
NAME AND QUALIFICATIONS.					
Abayomi, Kofoworola Adekunle, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1928, M.D. (Edin.), 1936.	Braithwaite, Eldred Curwen, M.B., B.S., 1909, M.S., 1913 (Durham), B.Hy., D.P.H. (Durham), 1910, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1909, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1922.	Adcock, Ernest William, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1913.	Branch, Arthur Gordon Waterman, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1934.	Adefolu, Akinlawon, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1924, L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 1924.	Brander, George Gordon, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1925.
Adeniyi-Jones, Curtis Crispin, M.B., B.S. (Durham), 1901.	Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Manch.), 1910, M.D. (Manch.), 1936, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1935, D.P.H., 1912.	Adesigbin, Latunde Olufemi, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasg.), 1936.	Brockway, Eric Norman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1932.	Agbaje, Anthony Saka, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1930.	Brown, James Arthur Kinnear, M.B., Ch.B. (Manch.), 1929, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1929.
Ajibade, Okunade, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 1929.	Bullen, Mrs. Ella Mabel Oswald, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1928.	Ajose, Oladele Adebayo, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1932, D.P.H. (Glasg.), 1935, M.D. (Glasg.), 1939.	Bournie, Robert McCall, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1919, M.R.C.P. (Edin.), 1923.	Akerele, Elizabeth Abimbola, L., L.M.R.C.P. (Irel.), 1936, L., L.M.R.C.S. (Irel.), 1936.	Bury, Edward John, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1934.
Akerele, Flavius Abiola, M.B., B.Ch., N.U. (Irel.), 1935.	Caffrey, Patric Joseph, M.B., B.Ch., N.U. (Irel.), 1921.	Akerele, John Oni Ladipo, M.B., B.Ch., N.U. (Irel.), 1935.	Campion, Charles Philip, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1927.	Alakija, Mobolaji Olushola, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1937.	Carey, Margaret Mary Barter, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1934.
Alakija, Omodele Babafunso, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1937.	Cauchi, Joseph, M.D. (Malta), 1919, D.P.H. (Lond.), 1925.	Anders, James Clarence, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), 1928.	Caulerick, John Akilade, M.B. (Durham), 1910.	Anderson, Norman Eric Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., 1931 (St. Andrews), D.P.H., 1933.	Chandler, Lawrence Harold, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), 1937.
Austin, Gwendolen Ellen, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1931, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1931, M.D. (Lond.), 1933.	Clark, Edward James, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1915, D.P.H. (Aberd.), 1920.	Ayalogu, Edmond Onyisi, Licentiate of the School of Medicine of Nigeria, 1939.	Clark, George, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), 1922.	Awoliyi, Simeon Olatunji, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1934, L.M. (Dublin), 1934.	Coker, Adeniga Olabode, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1934.
Banks, Leslie Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1929.	Cole, Richard Olatunde Taylor, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1929.	Barber, Thaddeus Barleycorn, M.D., M.S. (Edin.), 1892.	Cook, Albert Bickersteth, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Eng.), 1931, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1931.	Barnden, Percy William, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1915.	Cran, David Leslie, M.B., Ch.B. (Manch.), 1929.
Barnes, Joseph, M.B., Ch.B., N.U. (Irel.), 1938.	Crawford, Robert Philips, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1917, L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 1917.	Batley, Sybil Kathleen, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1925.	Crawford, William, M.B., B.Ch., 1928.	Bean, Alexander Herbert, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1921.	Crosby, Leslie Howard, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1936.
Beangie, Donald McNicoll, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), 1932, L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 1932.	Cullen, Thomas, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1923.	Beaveridge, Jessie Hawkesworth, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1897.	Dale, William Chalmers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1910, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1912.	Beaveridge, Jessie Hawkesworth, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1897.	Dalrymple, Thomas Hardie, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1925.
Bell, Arthur Lincoln Way, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1935, F.R.C.S. (U. Edin.), 1938.	Davey, Thomas Frank, M.B., Ch.B. (Manch.), 1935.	Bell, Derek Copsland, M.B., B.S. (Durham), 1923.	Davidson, William George, M.B., Ch.B., Univ. St. Andrews, 1936.	Bell, Derek Copsland, M.B., B.S. (Durham), 1923.	De Marra Ajose, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1912.
Beveridge, Jessie Hawkesworth, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1897.	Dippenaar, Michael Christoffe, M.B., B.Ch. (Dublin), 1917.	Black, Stanley Alfred Briscoe, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), 1931, D.P.H. (Aberd.), 1933.	Dodds, George Edward, M.B., B.Ch., 1926.	Boardman, Humphrey Malomo Samuel, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1937, L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 1937.	Doherty, Henry Aderonmu Aremu, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), 1926.
Boardman, Humphrey Malomo Samuel, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1937, L.R.F.P.S. (Glasg.), 1937.	Doherty, Joseph Akanni, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1930, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1931.	Boucher, Hugh Benjamin, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), 1934, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1935.	Dunlevy, Patrick Alphonsus, M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., 1920.	Bradbury, Eric, B.Ch. (Cantab.), 1933.	Ebden, Beatrice Emily, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1922.
Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Eddy, Trewavas Pearce, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1936, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1936.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.
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Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), 1930.	Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A		

Source 3

Transcript

[Note: MBBCh - Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery. MBBS: Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery or Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery. MBChB: Bachelors of Medicine and Surgery or Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery; M.D: Doctor of Medicine. M.S: Master of Science; M.R.C.S. Membership exam of the Royal College of Surgeons; L.M.R.C.P: Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians (Ireland) D.P.H Doctor of Public Health; L.R.C.S: Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Edin: Edinburgh; Glas: Glasgow; Lond: London; Aberd: Aberdeen; Cantab: Cambridge; Manch: Manchester; Irel: Ireland.]

LIST OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

NAME AND QUALIFICATIONS

Abayomi, Kofoworola Adekunle, M.B., ch.B (Edin), 1928, M.D (Edin), 1936
 Adcock, Ernest William, M.B., ch.B (Edin.), 1913.
 Adefolu, Akinlawon, L.R.C.P, L.R.C.S (Edin.), 1924 L.R.F.P.S, 1924.
 Adeniyi-Jones, Curtis Crispin, M.B., B.S (Durham), 1901.
 Adesigbin, Latunde Olufemi, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S (Edin.), L.R.F.P & S (Glasg.), 1929.
 Ajose, Oladele Adebayo, M.B, ch.B (Glasg.), 1932 D.P.H (Glasg.), 1935, M.D, 1939.
 Akerele, Elizabeth Abimbola, L., L.M.R.C.P (Ireland), 1936.
 Akerele, Flavius Abiola, M.B, ch.B, N.U (Ireland.) 1935.
 Alakija, Mobolaji Olushola, M.B, ch.B (Glasg), 1937.
 Alakija, Omodele Babafunso, M.R.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond.), 1937.
 Anders, James Clarence, L.R.C.P & s, (Edin.), 1928.
 Anderson, Norman Eric Wilson, M.B., ch.B, 1931 (St. Andrews) D.P.H., 1933.
 Anstin Gwendolen Ellen, L.R.C.P., 1931. M.B., B.S (Lond.), 1931 M.D (Lond.), 1933
 Ayalogu, Edmond Onyisi, Licentiate of the School of Medicine of Nigeria 1939.
 Banks, Leslie Wilson, M.B., ch.B (Edin.) . 1929.
 Barber, Thaddeus Barleycorn, M.D., M.S (Edin.) 1892.
 Barnden, Percy William, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Eng) (Lond.), 1915.
 Barnes, Joseph, M.B., ch.B., N.U (Irel.), 1938.
 Batley, Sybil Kathleen, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1925.

Source 3

Bean, Alexander Herbert, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond.) 1921.
 Beaugie, Donald Mcnicoll, L.R.C.S, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), 1932, L.R.F.P.S (Edin), 1932.
 Bell, Arthur Lincoln Way, M.R.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond.), 1935, F.R.C. S (Edin.), 1938.
 Bell, Derek Copsland, M.B, B.S (Durham), 1923.
 Beveridge, Jessie Hawkesworth, M.B., ch.B (Durham) 1923.
 Black, Stanley Alfred Briscoe M.B., ch.B. (Aberd.), 1931, D.P.H. (Aberd), 1933.
 Boardman, Humphrey Malomo Samuel, L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1937, L.R.F.P.S (Glasg.), 1937.
 Boucher, Hugh Benjamin, M.B., B.S, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1937, L.R.F.P.S (Glasg.), 1937.
 Bradbury, Eric, B.ch. (Cantab.) 1933.
 Braithwaite, Eldred Curwen, M.B., B.S., 1909, M.S., 1913 (Durham), B.H.Y. D.P.H. (Durham), 1910, M.R.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond.) 1909, F.R.C.S (Edin), 1922.
 Branch, Arthur Gordon Waterman, M.R.C.S, (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1934.
 Brander, George Gordon, M.B, ch.B (Edin.) 1925 .
 Briercliffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B (Manch), 1910, M.D. (Manch.), 1936, M.R.C.P (Lond), 1935, D.P.H. 1912.
 Brockway, Eric Norman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P, (Lond), 1932.
 Brown, James Arthur Kinnear, M.B. ch.B (Manch.), 1929, MR.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1929.
 Bullen, Mrs. Ella Mabel Oswald, M.B.C.A (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond.), 1928.
 Bournie, Robert McCall, M.B., ch.B (Edin) 1919, M.R.C.P (Edin.), 1923.
 Bury, Edward John, M.R.C.S (Eng.) L.B.C.2 (Lond), 1934.
 Caffery, Patric Joseph, M. B, B.ch, N.U (Irel) 1921.
 Champion, Charles Philip, M.R.C.S (Eng.), L.R.C.P (Lond), 1927.
 Carey, Margaret Mary Barter, M.R.C.S. (Eng) L.R.C.P (Lond), 1934.
 Cauchi, Joseph M.D (Malta), 1919, D.F.H (Lond), 1925.
 Caulerick, John Akilade, M.B (Durham), 1919.
 Chandler, Lawrence Harold, M.B., (Ch.B) (Liverpool) 1937.
 Clark, Edward James, M.B, ch.B., (Edin), 1915, D.P.H (Liverpool), 1922.
 Clark, George M.B., ch. B (Liverpool), 1922.
 Coker, Adeniga Olabode, M.B, ch.B, (Glasg.) (Edina) 1934.
 Cole, Richard Olatude Taylor, M.B ch.B (Glasg.), 1929.
 Cook, Albert Bickersteth, M.B.C.S, L.B.C.P (Eng), 1931, M.B., B.S, ch.B (Manch.), 1925.
 Crawford, William, M.B., ch. B (Lond) (1928)
 Crosby, Leslie Howard, M.B, ch.B.(Edin), 1923.
 Cullen, Thomas M.B., ch. B. (Glasg), (1917)

Source 3

Dale, William Chalmers, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 19. M.B., B.S. (Lond.) 1912.
 Dalrymple, Thomas Hardie, M.B., ch.B. (Ging), 1925.
 Davey, Thomas Frank, M.B., ch.B. (Manch) 1935.
 Davidson, William George, M.B., ch.R (...) St. Andrew, 1936.
 De Marra Ajjose, M.B., ch.B. (Edin), 1912.
 Dippenaar, Michael Christoffe, M.B., R.D (Dublin), 1917.
 Dodds, George Edward, M.B., B.ch., 1926.
 Doherty, Joseph Akanni, M.B.C.S (...) L.R.C.P (Lond.), 1930, M.B., B.S. (Lond) 1931.
 Dunlevy, Patrick Alphonsus, M.B., B.ch, N.U, 1920.
 Ebden, Beatrice Emily, M.R.C.S (Eng.), (Lond.), 1922.
 Eddy, Trewavas Pearce, M.R.C.S (Eng.) 19.. L.R.C.P (Lond.) ,1936.
 Edmunds, Herbert Glyn, L.M.S.S.A.(Lond.) ,1930.
 Ellis, Maurice, M.R.C.S (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.) ,1930.

Source 4

A. Opportunity
 to Citizens of Birkenhead !

SAINT CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL
 your largest General Hospital

NEEDS
NEW
NURSES

A complete training school for both male and female nurses
 —fulfilling the requirements of the General Nursing Council

The Hospital is ready
. Nurses are needed

Come and see the work being done

Source 4

Transcript

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Your largest General Hospital

NEEDS NEW NURSES

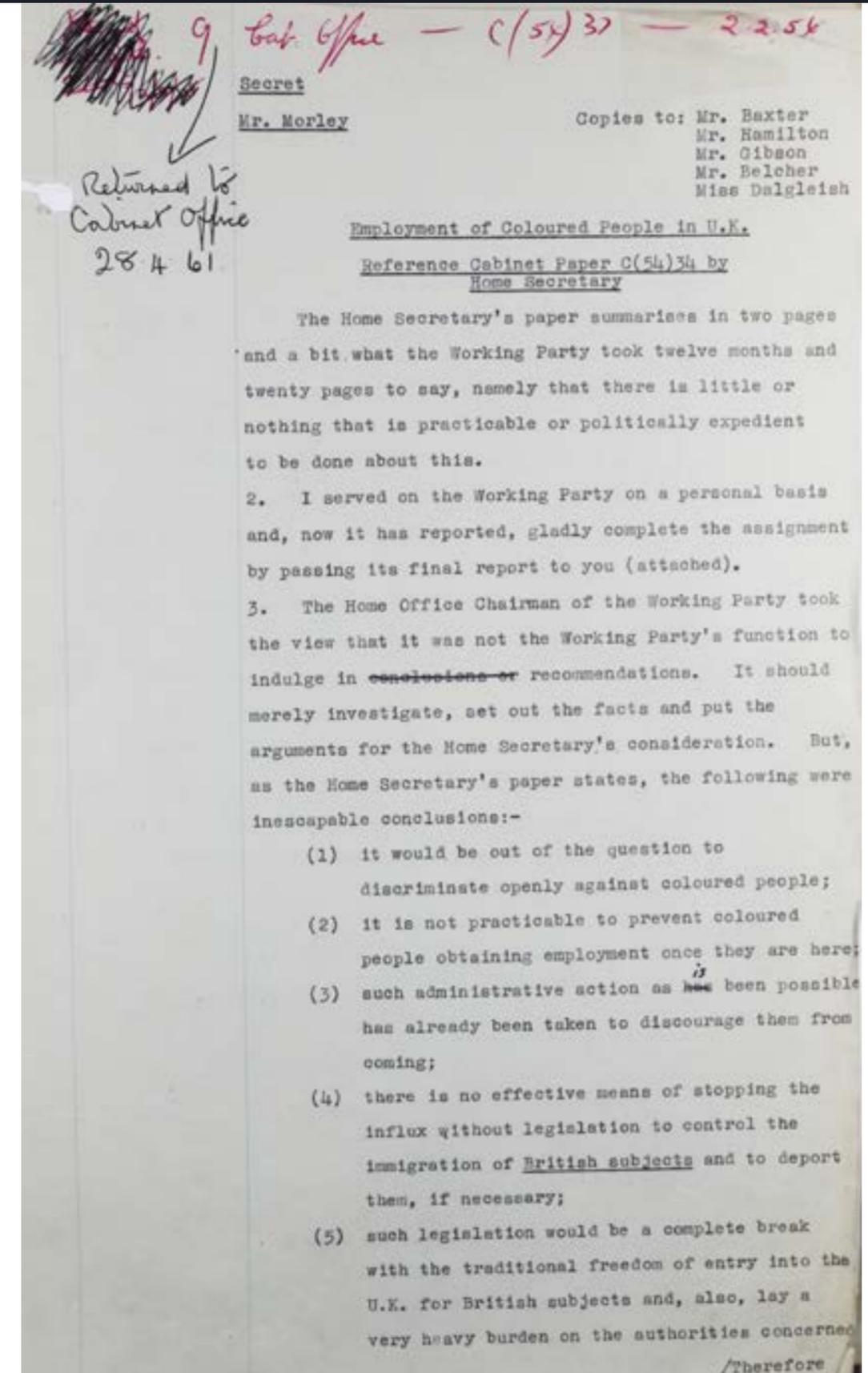
A complete training school for both male and female nurses-
fulfilling the requirements of the General Nursing Council

The Hospital is ready...

...Nurses are needed

Come and see the work being done

Source 5



Source 5

Therefore, and since (a) there are only about 40,000 coloured people in the U.K., (b) the rate of entry currently is only 3,000 a year, and (c) no sufficiently evil consequences have yet appeared, the Home Secretary does not consider legislation, directed against the immigration of British subjects, justified.

With this view I trust the Secretary of State will concur.

4. The Working Party did, however, draw attention to one aspect of the matter which, in its opinion, justified action. It suggested that powers should be taken enabling the deportation of the "bad hats" e.g. Maltese and Cypriots convicted of living on immoral earnings and West Indians and West Africans who have been on National Assistance for, say, 10 consecutive years. But the Home Secretary is averse even from this.

Wansc
(1st February, 1954.)

Source 5

Transcript

Secret
Mr. Morley

Employment of Coloured People in U.K.
Reference Cabinet Paper C (54) 34 by
Home Secretary

The Home Secretary's paper summarises in two pages and a bit what the Working Party took twelve months and twenty pages to say, namely that there is little or nothing that is practicable or politically expedient to be done about this.

2. I served on the working Party on a personal basis and, now it has reported, gladly complete the assignment by passing its final report to you (attached).

3. The Home Office Chairman of the Working Party took the view that it was not the Working Party's function to indulge in recommendations. It should merely investigate, set out the facts and put the arguments for the Home Secretary's consideration. But, as the Home Secretary's paper states, the following were inescapable conclusions:-

- (1) It would be out of the question to discriminate openly against coloured people
- (2) It is not practicable to prevent coloured people obtaining employment once they are here
- (3) Such administrative action as is been possible has already been taken to discourage them from coming;
- (4) There is no effective means of stopping the influx without legislation to control the immigration of British subjects and to deport them if necessary;
- (5) Such legislation would be a complete break with the traditional freedom of entry into the U.K. for British subjects and, also, lay a very heavy burden on the authorities concerned.

Therefore, and since (a) there are only about 40,000 coloured people in the U.K., (b) the rate of entry currently is only 3,000 a year, and (c) no sufficiently evil consequences have yet appeared, the Home Secretary does not consider legislation, directed against immigration of British subjects, justified.

Source 5

Transcript

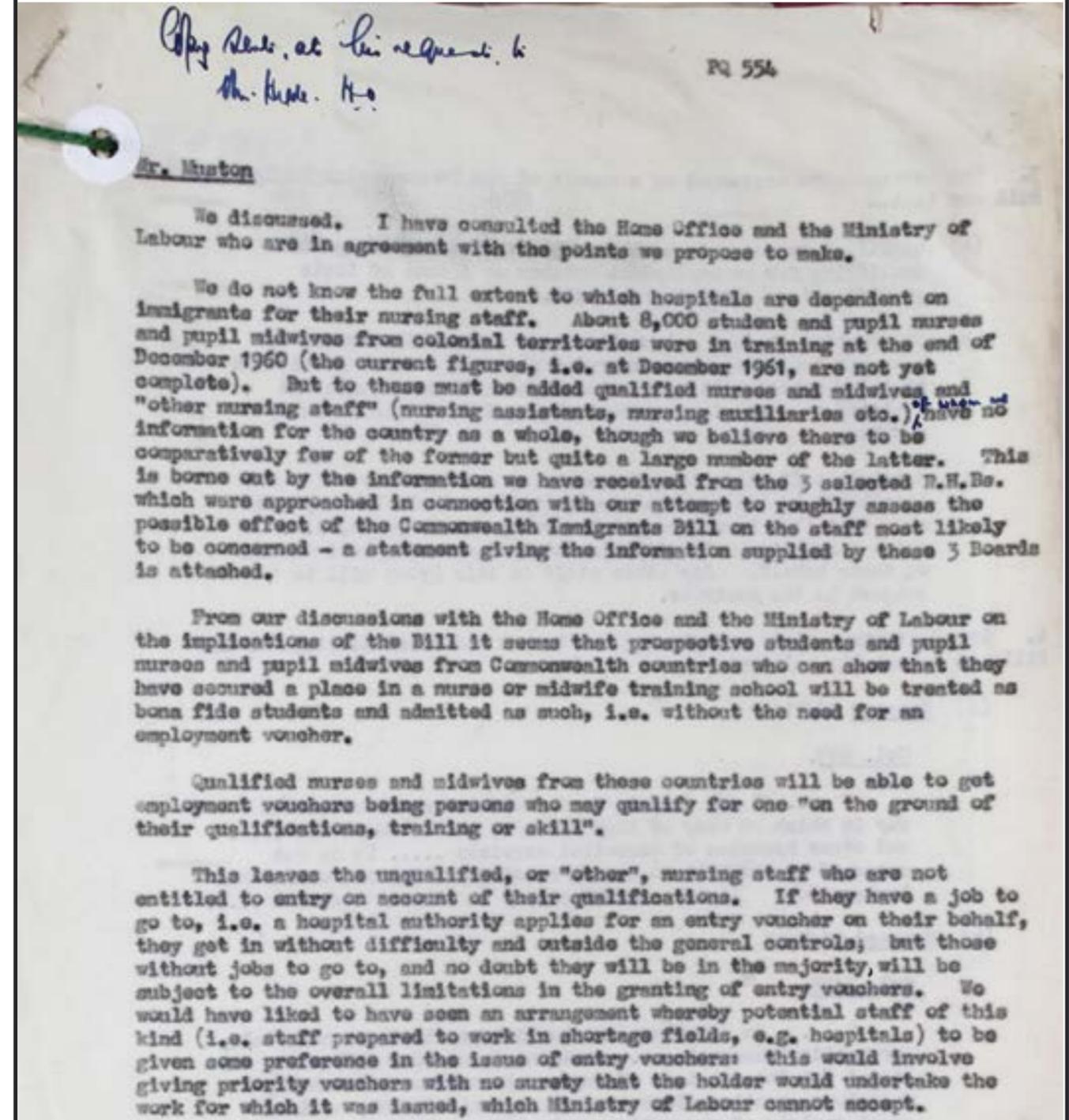
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The Working Party did, however, draw attention to one aspect of the matter which, in its opinion, justified action. It suggested that powers should be taken enabling the deportation of the "bad hats" e.g. Maltese and Cypriots convicted of living on immoral earnings and West Indians and West Africans who have been on National Assistance for, say, 10 consecutive years. But the Home Secretary is averse even from this.

W.A.W.C. [W.A.W. Clark]

(1st February, 1954)

Source 6



Source 6

Transcript

Mr Muston

We discussed. I have consulted the Home Office and the Ministry of Labour who are in agreement with the points we propose to make.

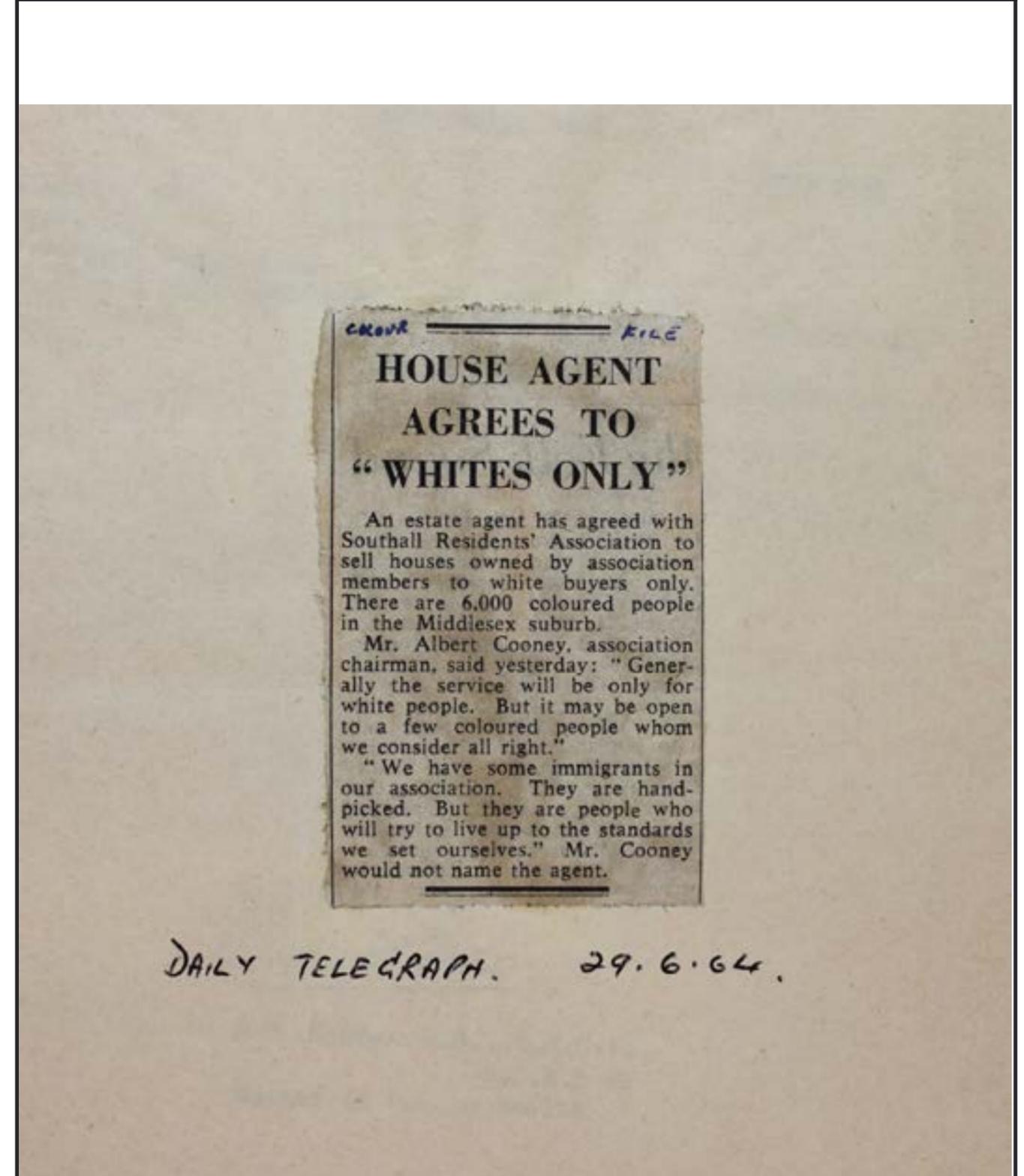
We do not know the full extent to which hospitals are dependent on immigrants for their nursing staff. About 8,000 students and pupil nurses and pupil midwives from colonial territories were in training at the end of December 1960 (the current figures, i.e. at December 1961, are not yet complete). But to these must be added qualified nurses and midwives and "other nursing staff" (nursing assistants, nursing auxiliaries etc.) of whom we have no information for the country as a whole, although we believe there to be comparatively few of the former but quite a large number of the latter. This is borne out by the information we have received from the 3 selected R.H.B.s [Regional Hospital Boards] which were approached in connection with our attempt to roughly assess the possible effect of the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill on the staff most likely to be concerned-as a statement giving the information supplied by these 3 boards is attached.

From our discussions with the Home Office and the Ministry of Labour on the implications of the Bill it seems that prospective students and pupils nurses and pupil midwives from Commonwealth countries who can show that they have secured a place in a nurse or midwife training school will be treated as bone fide [genuine] students and admitted as such, i.e. without the need for an employment voucher.

Qualified nurses and midwives from these countries will be able to get employment vouchers being persons who may qualify for one "on the ground of their qualifications, training or skill".

This leaves the unqualified, or "other", nursing staff who are not entitled to entry on account of their qualifications. If they have a job to go to, i.e. a hospital authority applies for an entry number on their behalf, they get in without difficulty and outside the general controls; but those without jobs to go to, and no doubt they will be in the majority, will be subject to the overall limitations in the granting of entry vouchers. We would have liked to have seen an arrangement whereby potential staff of this kind (i.e. staff prepared to work in shortage fields, e.g. hospitals) to be given some preference in the issue of entry vouchers: this would involve giving priority vouchers with no surety [guarantee] that the holder would undertake the work for which it was issued, which the Ministry of Labour cannot accept.

Source 7



Source 7

Transcript

Colour file [hand written note on clipping]

HOUSE AGENT AGREES TO "WHITES ONLY"

An estate agent has agreed with Southall Residents' Association to sell houses owned by association members to white buyers only. There are 6,000 coloured people in the Middlesex suburb.

Mr Albert Cooney, association chairman, said yesterday: "Generally the service will only be for white people. But it may be open to a few coloured people whom we consider all right".

"We have some immigrants in our association. They are handpicked. But they are people who will try to live up to the standards we set ourselves." Mr. Cooney would not name the agent.

External links

Heart of the Nation

<https://heartofthenation.migrationmuseum.org>

Research guide for records relating to doctors and nurses at The National Archives

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/doctors-and-nurses/>

Young Historians Project

<https://www.younghistoriansproject.org/>

Dzagbele Matilda Asante: nursing In the UK pre Windrush and the NHS

<https://www.blackhistorymonth.org.uk/article/section/bhm-firsts/dzagbele-matilda-asante-i-was-nursing-in-the-uk-before-windrush-and-the-nhs/>

Adenrele Ademola's nursing story

<https://blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/african-princess-in-guys-the-story-of-princess-adenrele-ademola/>

Kofoworola Abeni Pratt worked in the NHS and a pioneer of nursing in post-independence Nigeria.

<https://www.kcl.ac.uk/people/kofoworola-abeni-pratt>

Medics, migration and the NHS, with two videos on nursing training

<https://wellcomecollection.org/articles/WyjPPScAALyZnoX7>

Connections to Curriculum

Key stage 3

Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day: The Welfare State; Social, cultural and technological change in post-war British society

Key stage 4

Courses on the history of medicine through time exploring the development of the National Health Service; costs, choices and the issues of healthcare in the 21st century.

AQA GCSE History

Britain: Power and the people: c1170 to the present day

Part 4: Race & Equality: Minority rights: the development of multi-racial society since the Second World War; discrimination, protest and reform; the Brixton Riots including Scarman Report 1981.

Edexcel GCSE History: Migrants in Britain, c800-present

OCR GCE History: Migration to Britain c.1000 to c.2010

Key stage 5

Edexcel GCE A level History:

Britain transformed, 1918–97: Race and immigration: Racial controversy and the impact of government policy on race relations and immigration 1958–79.

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We carry out our online taught sessions using Zoom or Blackboard Collaborate. This technology enables students to chat and exchange ideas with the Education Officer using the mic or chat-box; to work in groups using break-out rooms; and to annotate and share their ideas using the whiteboard area.

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