

bHMM

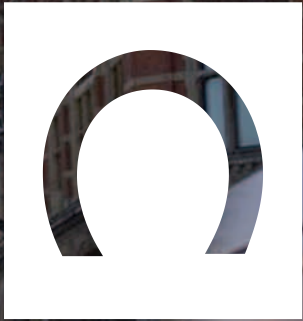
OCTOBER 2006

THE OFFICIAL GUIDE TO BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Welcome
to Black History Month
Scotland Edition
2006!

Sugar Media





The BBC: touching people's lives



Media Organisation of the Year, Race in Media Awards in 2005 and 2006



Welcome to BHM Scotland
Malcolm Chisholm Communities Minister

"I am delighted to welcome you to BHM Scotland, the first Scottish guide to Black History Month.

For more than 30 years, Black History Month has been an annual October event highlighting the huge contribution people from minority ethnic communities have had in the moulding of modern Britain.

We neglect history at our peril. We cannot make sense of the present nor plan for the future if we do not understand our past.

That is particularly true for minority ethnic communities in Scotland. Diversity is now a feature of Scottish football teams but recent research has unearthed the fascinating and little known career of Andrew Watson, of Queens Park, the first footballer of African descent in Britain way back in the 1870s.

One of the most talented players of his era, he even made an appearance in the English Cup final for London Swifts and back at Queen's Park as club secretary he was the first person of African descent in a British football club boardroom.

Black History Month is a time to open up such windows into the past – for everyone to gain insight. And our newly-forged links with Malawi are also building on a strong historical connections.

Modern Scotland is rightly proud of the diversity in cultures, faiths and traditions which now enriches our society.

That diversity has been built on the contributions of previous generations. Enjoy finding out more in the various events this month!"



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Welcome

to the official guide to
Black History Month 2006

Dear Readers

Welcome to BHM Scotland 2006, the First Official Guide to Black History Month in Scotland.

Black History Month has been celebrated throughout the UK every October for over 30 years, each year growing from strength to strength.

Malcolm Chisholm Communities Minister is right when he says: "We neglect history at our peril. We cannot make sense of the present nor plan for the future if we do not understand our past."

This year, we have found many organisations and groups throughout Scotland who are keen to embrace Black History Month, uncover hidden history, celebrate achievement and recognise the contribution that African Caribbean, Asian and other ethnic communities have made to Scottish life.

We had hoped to have the support of the Scottish Arts - the Scottish Arts Council who "is the lead body for the funding, development and advocacy of the arts in Scotland." Unfortunately Scottish Arts pulled out at the last minute due to the fact they didn't know what message to say to the Scottish BME community, which is a great pity.

BHM is an opportunity to send a message of support in the BME community; give advice to BHM arts groups about how to obtain funding, or at the very least thank all those at a local level for helping to promote arts and cultural events in Scotland.

See our website www.blackhistorymonthuk.co.uk and subscribe to our free online BHM newsletter, which will keep you informed of all the latest news. As always, we would like to thank all organisers of Black History Month events, our supporters, our sponsors and advertisers - without which this project would not be possible.

Enjoy BHM 2006!

Isabel Appio, Ian Thomas - Founders
www.blackhistorymonthuk.co.uk



ScottishPower is committed to the communities it serves.
We are involved through sponsorship and support of
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We don't just serve the community – we are a part of it.



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SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

CONTINUING DRIVE TO TACKLE RACISM AND PROMOTE DIVERSITY IN SCOTLAND



“Race equality and tackling racism are not only critical to achieving the kind of society we want to live in; they are also fundamental to the delivery of and access to quality public services; services that are responsive and capable of meeting the diverse needs of the population.”

Scotland has been shaped by the ebb and flow of migrants over centuries - people coming to our shores from many parts of the world to live and work and Scots leaving to set up home abroad - sometimes voluntarily, sometimes forced by circumstances. The richness of our culture and tradition, our architecture and music, our art and education is testimony to these influences.

Scotland in the 21st century is continuing to change. It is growing in confidence and it is dynamic, forward thinking and energetic. Contemporary Scotland has a varied complexion, is rich in the diversity of its culture and communities and has all the ingredients to be innovative, smart and successful.

But while Scotland has a reputation for being open, friendly and internationalist in outlook this is not the reality for some. Racism, harassment and discrimination are still too often experienced and this

denies opportunities to individuals and curtails Scotland's potential as a whole.

Race equality and tackling racism are not only critical to achieving the kind of society we want to live in; they are also fundamental to the delivery of and access to quality public services; services that are responsive and capable of meeting the diverse needs of the population.

But the way institutions and organisations conduct their business can often lead to racial bias and inequality. Better known as institutional racism, this still accounts for the significant proportion of racial inequality in Britain today. Getting organisations to change and address equality issues in all that they do is at the heart of the race relation changes across the UK.

In Scotland, efforts to strengthen race equality are matched by a high profile commitment to raise awareness and challenge racist attitudes and behaviour. The Scottish Executive's One Scotland campaign, launched four years ago, is clear that there is no place for racism in Scotland. It highlights the damaging effects of discrimination. The original strapline 'One Scotland Many Cultures' has now become synonymous with challenging racism and celebrating the diversity of our nation.

Recent campaign research revealed changes in attitudes towards racism. More people are likely to recognise racist attitudes and behaviour. There is also increasing recognition of the positive contribution people from all ethnic backgrounds make to society in Scotland.

The campaign is only one part of the Executive's strategy to tackle racism and encourage greater understanding, respect and integration within communities.

- The Scottish Executive's £2 million Race Equality, Integration and Community Support Fund has been allocated to 36 local projects across Scotland, ranging from support services for migrant workers to integration services for children and young people from minority ethnic communities, to after-school clubs for young Gypsies/Travellers
- The Executive also supports national awareness raising projects run by One Workplace Equal Rights, Show Racism the Red Card, Young Scot and Heartstone
- The Executive will be publishing a National Strategy and Action Plan on Race Equality later this year which will set out actions it will take to address under representation of ethnic minorities in the labour market, among other things.

Governments have a role they can play in raising people's awareness and in Scotland the Executive has taken a lead in ensuring this is on the agenda. Everyone shares the responsibility for tackling prejudice and promoting equality. It is the acceptance of that shared responsibility which is vital to achieving crucial change.

For further information on the One Scotland campaign and the issues around racism in Scotland please visit

www.infoscotland.com/onescotland.

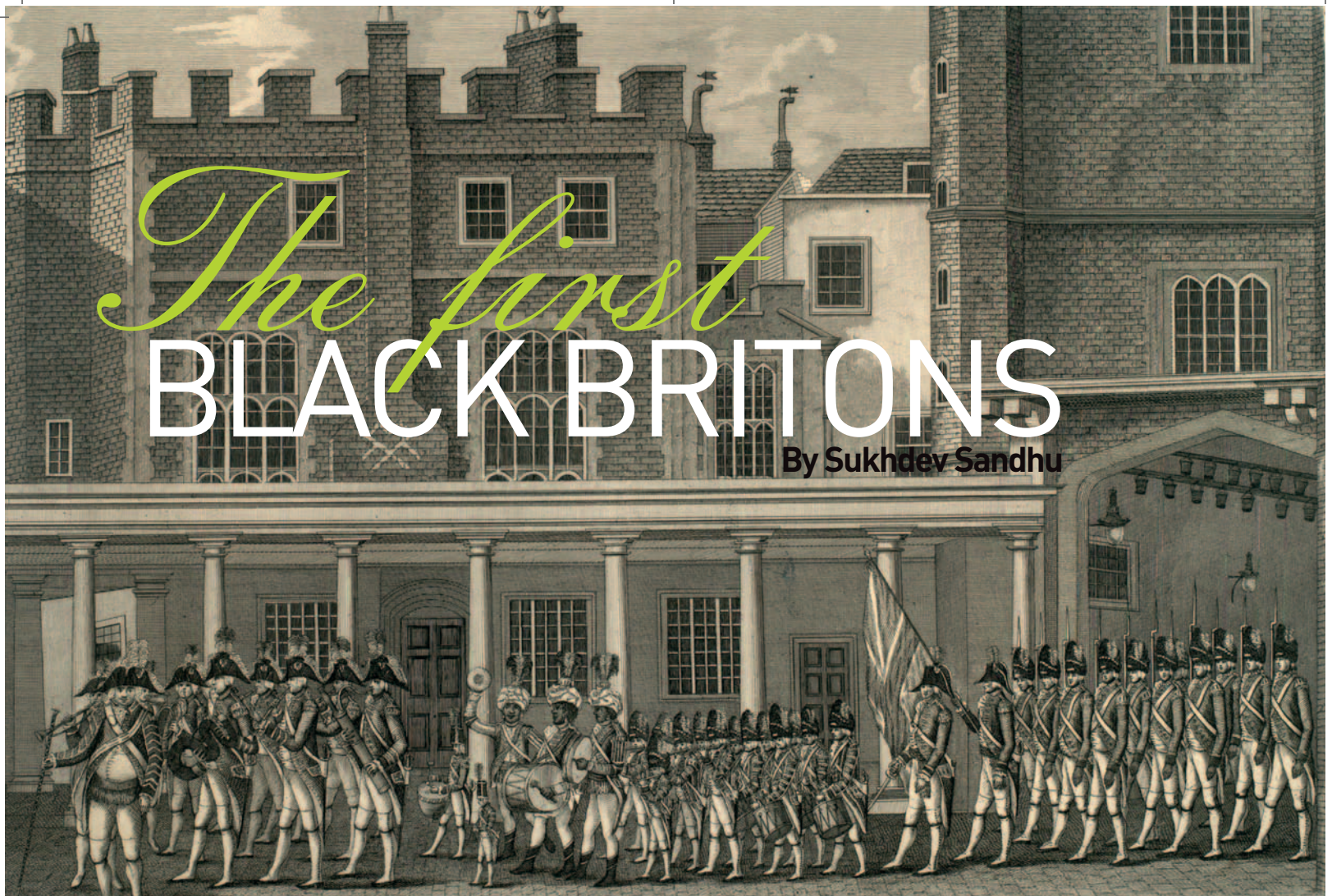


No place for Racism

www.infoscotland.com/noplace



one
scotland
SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE



Kings Guards, © pic courtesy of Movinghere.co.uk

Those who came to Britain were often brought in by planters, government officials, and military and naval officers returning to the United Kingdom - the slaves were seen as reassuring companions.

Black people have lived in Britain for centuries – from at least the 12th century.

Throughout history their circumstances have varied greatly, many were enslaved and exploited, while others enjoyed privilege and status.

Records show that black men and women have lived in Britain in small numbers since at least the twelfth century, but it was the Empire that caused their numbers to swell exponentially in the 17th and 18th centuries.

As the British Empire expanded, African and Afro-Caribbean slaves were transported across the seas to work on plantations in the Caribbean or the Americas, where their brutal and inhumane treatment has now been well documented. Not for nothing did a coin - the guinea - derive its etymology from the West African region of that name, the area from which hundreds of thousands of indigenous people were seized against their will. For traders of

17th- and 18th-century Britain, the African was literally a unit of currency.

Others, in much smaller numbers, were transported into the ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol - on the same ships that brought imperial products such as tea, sugar, cotton, coffee, rum, fruit, wine, tobacco and oil to enrich the national economy.

Those who came to Britain were often brought in by planters, government officials, and military and naval officers returning to the United Kingdom - the slaves were seen as reassuring companions, who might staunch some of the loneliness felt by the white expatriates on their long voyages back to an island they had not seen for decades. Other black people were offered to the commanders of slaving vessels as gifts, and were later sold into domestic service at quayside auctions or at coffee-houses in London, where they were given names such as John Limehouse or Tom Camden.

Slavery was legal in Britain until

The black and white poor of this period were friends, not rivals, and often protected each other's communities

1807, and many of these Africans found themselves working as butlers or other household attendants in aristocratic families. Their duties were not necessarily onerous; their chief function often seems to have been just to look decorative. They served as human equivalents of the porcelain, textiles, wallpapers and lacquered pieces that the English nobility was increasingly buying from the east.

These slaves were often used as a fashionable accessory. Oil paintings of aristocratic families from this period make the point clearly. Artists routinely positioned "Negroes" on the edges or the rear of their canvasses, from where they gaze wonderingly at their masters and mistresses. In order to reveal a 'hierarchy of power relationships', they were often placed next to dogs and other domestic animals, with whom they shared, according to the art critic and novelist David Dabydeen, 'more or less the same status'. Their humanity effaced, they exist in these pictures as solitary mutes, aesthetic foils to their owners' economic fortunes.

'Owners often took it upon themselves to educate their 'possessions', and gave them lessons in accomplishments such as prosody, drawing and musical composition.'

Until the Abolitionist movement of the 1770s and 1780s began to

challenge existing stereotypes about the moral and intellectual capacity of black people, it was not unusual for them to be portrayed as simians or as occupying the bottom rung of the great chain of being. Nonetheless, more humane relationships between black servants and the nobility were not unknown. Owners often took it upon themselves to educate their 'possessions', and gave them lessons in accomplishments such as prosody, drawing and musical composition.

In 1731, the Lord Mayor of London, responding to moral panics about the size of the non-white population in the city, banned them from holding company apprenticeships.

Servants who ran away from their masters' houses were the subjects of lost-and-found ads in the press, and rewards for their capture were offered. They tended to flee to the East End of London, where they lived in overcrowded lodging houses with stinking courtyards, surrounded by brothels and thieves' and sailors' dens.

Few of them had marketable skills. Nor did they have contacts in the provinces or in the countryside to whom they could turn. They were forced to eke out illicit, subterranean livings - a bit of tailoring, voyages at sea, pick-pocketing, begging. They were especially renowned for their skills at the latter; some played musical instruments or pretended to be blind. The black and white poor of this period were friends, not rivals, and often protected each other's communities.

A Parliamentary report in 1815 claimed that one slave had been able to return to the West Indies with a fortune of £1,500. The likes of Billy Waters and Joseph Johnson made an artistic spectacle out of their poverty, became underworld celebrities, and were so well rewarded that by the 1850s many white beggars had begun to black up.

Historians often talk about the 'black community' in pre-20th-century Britain, but to what extent did this exist? Slaves and ex-slaves certainly did meet up whenever possible to gossip, reminisce and exchange vital information. It is known that when two of them were imprisoned in Bridewell for begging, they were visited by more than 300 fellow blacks.

A newspaper report from 1764 also describes how 57 black men and women ate, drank and entertained themselves with dancing and music until four in the morning, at a public-house in Fleet Street. No whites were allowed to be present, and all the performers were black. Despite these signs of community, however, barely 20 per cent of the black population was



female, and intermarriage of blacks to members of the white population was common, much to the disgust of the white middle classes.

African and English people also shared the same cramped social spaces - from below-deck quarters at sea, to Newgate gaol cells. They drank gin at the same taverns, and danced together at mixed-race hops. This lack of segregation, combined with the relatively small number of blacks in Britain (even in London there were not many more than 10,000, around 1 per cent of the capital's population), created a fleeting and vernacular multiculturalism.

The word 'black' itself is a loose term; those men and women in Britain hailed from many different tribes and regions of Africa. And they spoke several different kinds of English: some, brought up by their aristocrat owners, used refined language; others, educated at sea, used Jack Tar lingo, a stew of Cockney, Creole, Irish, Spanish and low-grade American.

Poverty was the norm for most, but not all, black people. Cesar Picton was a former servant, who became a coal merchant in Kingston-upon-Thames,

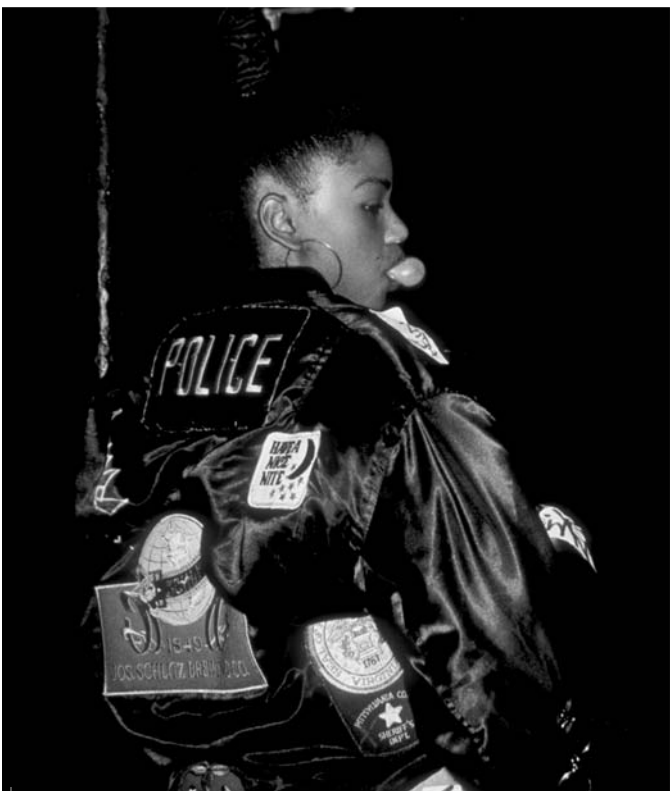
and was wealthy enough by the time he died to be able to bequeath two acres of land, and a house with wharf and shops attached.

More famous yet was Olaudah Equiano (c.1745-1797), a former slave who went on to become a radical reformer and best-selling author. In 1773 he became the first black person to explore the Arctic when he sailed, on the same ship as Horatio Nelson, on Lord Mulgrave's famous expedition to find a passage to India.

Most celebrated of all was Ignatius Sancho (1729-1780). This African of Falstaffian girth and bonhomie was born on a slave ship. By the time he was two, both his parents were dead (his father through suicide), yet he went on to become a major literary celebrity in Georgian London. He published four collections of musical compositions, and he sat for a Gainsborough oil portrait. His life demonstrates a rare triumph of talent and resourcefulness over the poverty and prejudice that snuffed out so many black men and women in 18th-century Britain.

For further information see www.bbc.co.uk

Jamaicans reading a newspaper while on board the ex-troopship SS Empire Windrush bound for Tilbury docks in Essex, 22 June 1948, © Photo by Douglas Miller/Keystone/Getty Images





BLACK BRITISH CULTURES



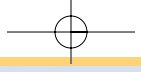
FIX UP LOOK SHARP

F From Sunday dressing to street wear, Black British Style looks at fashion and styling across all aspects of black life and culture over the past 50 years. The exhibition explores clothes and the bodies that wear them, looking at not only what is worn but how. This exhibition is the first of its kind in the UK and highlights the variety of lifestyles that co-exist in black culture, focusing on dress but also incorporating music, photography and film.

The exhibition is organised thematically. The main themes are: *Arrival and Settlement* which looks at the arrival of black people in the UK from the Caribbean and Africa, from 1950s to recent times; *Black Consciousness and Pride*; *Rastafarians*; *Religion*, focusing on

the importance of dressing appropriately for church and mosque; *Music and Style* which explores music and club based styles including Hip Hop, Dance Hall, Lovers Rock and Two Tone; *Fix Up Look Sharp* a section on dressing up for special occasions including weddings; *New Order* examining how individuals draw on varied cultural influences to create their own personal style.

Black British Style is a touring exhibition by the V&A museum.



Kenny
Garrett



Sisterhood



Ciara



Babyface



Rihanna



ST. LUCIA JAZZ FESTIVAL

St. Lucia JAZZ FESTIVAL



The First Call All Star Band



What could possibly beat relaxing on a tropical island, sipping cold rum punch and listening to some great live music? Well, nothing really. That's why the St Lucia Jazz Festival is among the foremost music events in the Caribbean. Pigeon Island, a nature park made up of a 40-foot islet with two secluded beaches, Pigeon Island Side Lawn and Gaiety on Rodney Bay, is the main venue.

St Lucia's exquisite natural beauty provides a great backdrop for the event. Highlights of this year's line-up included Al Green, Babyface, Poncho Sanchez, Seal, Kenny Garrett and Nancy Wilson.

St. Lucia Jazz has become one of

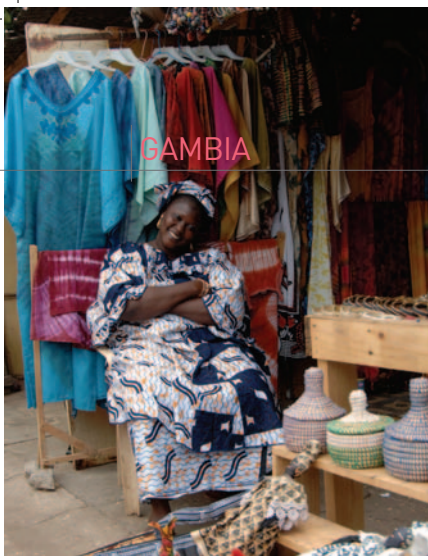
the major events on St. Lucia's calendar of events. During the month of May, the island moves to the beat of jazz when music fills the air and tourism takes on a whole new meaning to all.

St. Lucia Jazz encompasses multiple shows of acoustical/straight ahead jazz, new age jazz, fusion, rhythm and blues with acts emanating from the United States, Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America and Europe. The shows range from formal performances to intimate late night open air venues and late night club venues to open air picnic style events, which allow the St. Lucia Jazz to offer unparalleled variety and ambience.

Since its establishment in 1992,

St. Lucia Jazz has grown in magnitude and stature, making it the most important marketing activity of the St. Lucia Tourist Board. It is considered by patrons and the press as the "Premiere Jazz Festival" of the Caribbean region. Finally, the hope is St. Lucia Jazz will do for St. Lucia what the Montreaux Jazz Festival has done for Montreaux -- that is put it on a world map. People visit Montreaux all year round, as a result of experiencing the Montreaux Jazz Festival - this is the ultimate achievement.

For further information about the St Lucia Jazz Festival please visit www.stlucijazz.org or the St Lucia tourist board at www.stlucia.org



THE GAMBIAN EXPERIENCE

and attractions of great diversity, ranging from broad, sandy beaches on the Atlantic to lush tropical forests, swamps, marshes and large areas of wooded savannah. The River Gambia is one of Africa's great waterways and dominates the country. It provides opportunities for fishing, boating and sailing and there are many camps and lodges along its banks.



The Gambia remains proud of its reputation as one of Africa's most popular and best-loved tourist destinations

In recent years The Gambia has become one of Africa's most popular and best-loved tourist destinations. The River Gambia was known to the Carthaginians in the fifth century BC, and subsequently the area became part of several successive African empires. The Gambia was Britain's first and last colony, being officially colonised in 1765 (although until 1843 it was united with Sierra Leone) and gaining independence 200 years later in February 1965.

Since it became independent, the country has enjoyed long spells of stability and tourism is an important source of foreign exchange and is considered as a priority sector for investment.

Although The Gambia is Africa's smallest nation, it offers landscapes

The Gambia is a thin strip of land of mainly low-lying plateaus that runs inland and is packed with exotic sights and sounds for the visitor. Particularly well worth visiting is the Abuko Nature Reserve, which has crocodiles, monkeys, birds and antelopes, and Makasutu for its incredible wildlife. The Gambia is a birdwatcher's paradise, with over 540 different species of bird. In fact, the country has one of the largest concentrations of bird species per square mile in the world.

The Gambia Experience is the UK's leading tour operator to The Gambia offering more flight & accommodation options than any other travel company to this destination and leading the way with Responsible Tourism initiatives.

For more information please call the experienced Reservations team on 0845 330 2087 or visit www.gambia.co.uk/travel

BLACK HISTORY MONTH IN GAMBIA

"The powerful surge of emotion I experienced standing in the dungeon on James Island during last years maiden Gammission trip really took me by surprise and threatened to bring me to my knees in that confined space... On James Island, our Ancestors shared some of their pain with me. It was overwhelming & tangible. The experience has changed me & is moving me closer to my spiritual healing. Regardless of whether you choose to acknowledge our Ancestors & your connection to Africa, you will feel the call of our Ancestors when you stand where many of them stood for the last time on African soil before they were brutally transported." Ehwunah

Carayol, Gammission Soul Survivor.

If like Ehwunah you're a conscious individual seeking to reconnect with your roots; maybe you just need time to relax or you're inspired by overseas business prospects. If so Gammission is for you! The Gammission experience is a multi-faceted initiative to promote the cultural splendour of West Africa. It offers the potential for personal, collective and ancestral healing through a journey of self-discovery and a re-connection to the Motherland.

This October commemorate Black History Month by joining Gammission as we set off on our second annual excursion to the paradise haven of The Gambia. Gammission brings you the opportunity to

see the true beauty of Africa and the potential on offer. Come see for yourself the vibrant, rich culture that really exists as opposed to the negative media stereotypes of despondency and despair.

And we've enlisted the best including music by PC Mistri, Chris Sweeney and Mastermind Roadshow; comedy by Geoff Schumann, Glenda Jackson and Felicity Ethnic as well as African dancers, drummers & live bands and Kwame the UK's No1 Socarobics instructor will put you through your paces.

For further details about GAMMISSION call 020 8671 0800 or Basil 07958 515 233 www.ticket-linx.com or www.gammission.com Email: basil@ticket-linx.com



YOU ARE SO  BEAUTIFUL



St. Lucia is for travellers seeking pleasure and enrichment through the wonder of the undiscovered, the adventure of the unfamiliar, the freshness of the unspoiled and the stimulation of the exotic. This beloved island offers a diverse range of enchanting places to stay and things to do, something to satiate all tastes and paradise fantasies.

Begin your fantasy with a visit to www.stlucia.org



Simply call the St. Lucia Tourist Board on 020 7341 7000 or email sltbinfo@stluciauk.org



DFID Department for
International
Development

Eliminating world poverty

In 2005, people called on world leaders to make poverty history. Nelson Mandela addressed over 20,000 people in Trafalgar Square. Ten million people supported the UK's Make Poverty History campaign. And millions of people around the world watched the LIVE 8 concerts asking for justice for the world's poor.

The UK pushed for change at the G8 summit in Gleneagles in July 2005. World leaders promised to double aid, giving an extra 50 billion US dollars (US\$) each year, including US\$25 billion for Africa; and cancel up to US\$50 billion worth of debt for the poorest countries in the world.

But this is just the beginning. The challenges are still huge. The UK Government is setting out a new action plan (a White Paper) for the next five years. This paper explains how we will work with overseas governments and international partners to make sure these promises change the lives of poor people.

This plan sets out how future aid from the UK for developing countries will be spent on essential services to get children into school, people to health clinics, and water to those who need it most. And it sets out how we will help governments and their citizens to take charge of their own futures.

DID YOU KNOW?

Roughly a penny in each £1 of your taxes goes towards the UK's efforts to reduce world poverty.

THE GOOD NEWS...

- India lifts over five million people out of poverty every year.
- 75 million more children are in primary school today than in 1990.
- Over 8 times more people are receiving treatment for AIDS now than in 2003.

AND THE BAD...

- Every day 30,000 children die because of preventable diseases.
- 32% of people in Africa live in poverty.
- Two-thirds of the world's hungry people live in Asia.

By 2015, nine out of ten of the world's poorest people will live in Africa and South Asia. Around half of this number will live in countries without effective governments. So we will focus our aid on the poorest countries and those most in need.

In the UK our aid to poor countries is managed by the Department for International Development (DFID). We work towards a set of targets agreed by the UN to halve global poverty by 2015 – the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2005 the UK spent £5.9 billion on reducing poverty

overseas. This is set to increase significantly as the UK's aid budget rises to 0.7% of national income by 2013.

THE NEXT FIVE YEARS – MAKING IT HAPPEN

We have a tough challenge ahead to turn these promises into better lives for poor people in developing countries. The new White Paper, **eliminating world poverty: making governance work for the poor**, sets out five ways that we will do this.

Firstly, how we will deliver on the promises made in 2005 to help make poverty history. Secondly, giving more support to basic services like schools and hospitals, helping to create more jobs, and promoting peace and security. Thirdly, how we will use our aid to encourage better governance in poor countries – to reduce corruption, and let poor people have a say in how their country is managed.

Fourthly, the UK will push for a global agreement to tackle climate change – and help poorer countries adapt to cope with its effects. And finally, we need an effective system for reducing poverty and responding to disasters – like the Pakistan earthquake and the tsunami.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU? GET INVOLVED!

- Get informed – read our publications and check aid agency websites.
- Spread the word, get people talking, start discussions with your friends.
- Write to your MP or MEP with your ideas or if you feel strongly about an issue.
- If you're at school, look into our school linking project so that you swap ideas with children in developing countries.
- Buy fairly traded goods.
- Protect the environment.
- Give money to charities working to reduce poverty.
- Give your time – to an organisation here or overseas such as VSO.
- And, during a disaster, give money, volunteer if you have specialist skills, or help raise funds.

*This is an extract from our booklet **eliminating world poverty**. For your free copy, email tellmore@dfid.gov.uk (with BHM in the subject field), visit www.dfid.gov.uk, or call **0845 300 4100**. To read the White Paper in full, visit www.dfid.gov.uk/wp2006.*

THE UK GOVERNMENT'S NEW WHITE PAPER ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, SETTING OUT THE GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT FEW YEARS, WAS PUBLISHED IN JULY THIS YEAR.



Photographer © Dieter Telemans

TOP: MALI Nafadji, Bamako A young girl carrying water. Until recently people here have depended on water from traditional wells which were drying out.
BOTTOM: MALI Socoura district, nr Mopti Women dance to celebrate the opening of a new well in a village in the delta of the River Niger. Previously, the villagers collected increasingly polluted and unsafe water from the river itself.



one world a million stories

Goffa, Ethiopia
A father carries his daughter home from a clinic after her successful treatment for malaria, which killed 300,000 people in Ethiopia last year.
Petterik Wiggers,
Panos Pictures

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ONE WORLD A MILLION STORIES
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POLICE

SCOTTISH POLICE NEED TO IMPROVE

As the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland announces a range of plans to encourage more African Caribbean and Asian recruits, on the ground reports shows that when it comes to promoting diversity in their ranks, many Scottish police forces have a long way to go to.....



ALMOST one in eight black police officers in Scotland has raised complaints of racial discrimination against colleagues in the last two years.

Figures obtained by Scotland on Sunday show 14 out of 118 officers in the country's eight forces have made complaints ranging from unfair treatment to failure to proceed up the ranks.

They are understood to include two cases about to be brought before industrial tribunals, a development that could prove embarrassing to the Scottish Police Service.

Leroy Alexander, chair of Semper Scotland, the support organisation for ethnic minority police staff, said the force was "institutionally racist" and voiced concerns the problem might never be overcome.

The cases range from officers believing they were singled out for criticism after taking time off sick to others who complained they have not been offered the same level of training as their white colleagues. At least one officer has resigned after a three year career because of continual harassment.

One tribunal, understood to be against Northern Constabulary, involves a black officer who believes his probationary period was

extended for no reason other than racism.

Alexander, a constable with Strathclyde Police, said: "Ethnic minority officers still feel that they have to go to extra lengths to prove that they are normal. Sometimes people just walk away because it's not worth the hassle."

"The problem is not the force itself but individuals within the force. Some are more enlightened than others. But individuals are always going to be the biggest problem, especially those within a management role. Racism will always be with us because there will always be someone looking to have the advantage over others. That is unfortunately the nature of our society. In that sense institutional racism remains a problem in the police force in Scotland."

Semper Scotland's figures show that from a total force strength of around 16,000 officers in Scotland, only 118 are recorded as black or Asian. All but 11 are of constable rank.

The problem of racism within the police force south of the Border were put in the spotlight with the high-profile Stephen Lawrence inquiry and the BBC's Secret Policeman exposé about racism in the police.

Last year the Commission for Racial

"...Scotland's figures show that from a total force strength of around 16,000 officers in Scotland, only 118 are recorded as black or Asian. All but 11 are of constable rank."

Equality found that despite "considerable efforts" by Scots police forces, not enough ethnic minority officers have been recruited. It said Scotland's forces were ahead of counterparts south of the Border in dealing with race relations but needed to "pick up the pace".

Law at Work, the company that compiled the report, found that many young black and Asian people did not want to join the police because of fears about racism. Earlier this year Andrew Cameron, the lead police officer in Scotland for recruitment, admitted the force had too few black and ethnic minority members.

The Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland has a range of plans to encourage more black recruits.

Norrie Flowers, chairman of the Scottish Police Federation, said: "We totally abhor racist behaviour. Equality and fairness have to prevail. If any police officer had experienced anything else in their service we would willingly fight their cause."

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<http://news.scotsman.com/topics>

Poster: Ashley Walters (actor)
as Samuel L Jackson in Pulp
Fiction. (Dir: Quentin Tarantino)

100 Black Screen Icons

Every Generation Media and the bfi, supported by UK Film Council and BBC, are developing 100 Black Screen Icons, an interactive, high impact online voting project.

The world's first online poll of its kind, 100 Black Screen Icons will promote and celebrate black creative screen talent from the African Diaspora. Launching in October 2006 the final top 100 list will be announced in February 2007.

Spanning over one hundred years, the nominations list will be compiled with the help of the general public and an expert panel of film practitioners and critics. Comprising film directors, actors, composers, producers and writers and covering a variety of film and TV genres and eras, 100 Black Screen Icons will reveal the lasting contribution of black creative talent to film culture.

ICON CRITERIAS

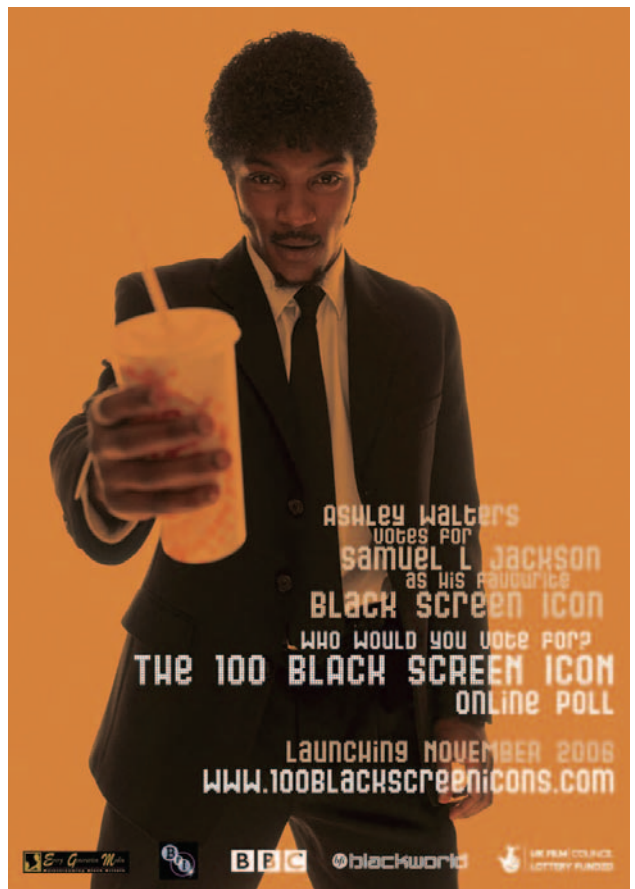
- An Innovator –transformed the aesthetic or business landscape of film and television
- A Craftsperson –perfected their craft
- A Groundbreaker – the first to master a technique or achieve a notable accolade
- A Style icon– renowned for their strong cinematic style or image
- Possesses a strong track-record –culminating in a significant contribution to the field.

They can have worked in any era and live and work anywhere in the world. However they need to either be African (Sub-Saharan) or be of African descent. We are especially looking for talent from:

- West, East and South Africa
- North and South America
- UK
- Europe
- Caribbean

CATEGORIES FOR 100 BSI

- 1 All Time BSI
- 2 Female BSI
- 3 Actor
- 4 Director
- 5 Technical (Writers, Composers, Cinematographer)
- 6 Producer (1 to 6 is based on the Advisory Panel of Judges selection)
- 7 All Time Film of all (public nominations)
- 8 Peoples Choice (the public can nominate other icons outside the main 100 list from the panel of judges)
- 9 Up and Coming Talent (all categories and open for public nominations)
- 10 Black British Talent of All Time (all categories and open for public nominations)



Whoopi Goldberg



James Earl Jones

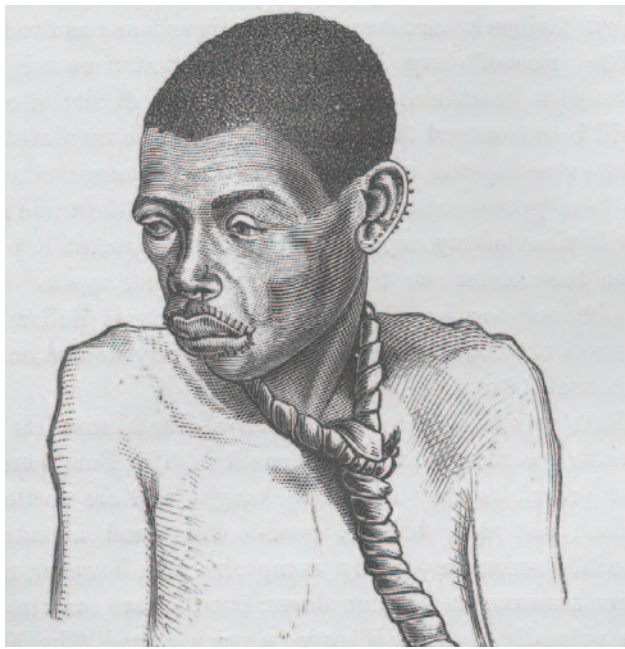


Denzil Washington



Morgan Freeman





SCOTLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE

After the Act of Union in 1707, Scottish merchants were allowed access to the England's trade routes and began to trade with the new colonies. Glasgow prospered and became known as 'the second city of the Empire'.

Scots travelled to the colonies from all parts of Scotland, some transported by force, others seeking opportunity and adventure. Merchants arrived followed by administrators, doctors, and missionaries. Some were employed to help manage the estates, others built new plantations themselves.

Many prospered. In 1796, Scots owned nearly 30% of the estates in Jamaica. In 1817 they owned 32% of the slaves.

The profits from the slave trade established Glasgow as a major port, and made the 'Tobacco Lords' of Glasgow wealthy. Many of those who had established estates in the colonies using slave labour returned to Scotland with their wealth, building large mansions.

Some of this wealth was invested in Scotland's developing industries. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Scotland became one of the most advanced industrial economies of the world.

The Triangular Trade

Ships were loaded in key English ports with guns, copper and brass goods and other manufactured articles.

These were then transported to the west coast of Africa and traded for young men and women who had been enslaved by African merchants.

After a long journey, crammed below decks, with little air, food or water, the survivors were sold in the southern USA, the Caribbean islands and South America, where they were used to work the plantations.

These were large farms growing crops wanted in Europe, principally tobacco, sugar and cotton. The merchant ships would load up with these products and take them back to Britain on the last leg of their journey.

It was a three-legged voyage, known as the triangular trade, designed to keep the ships fully laden at all times and maximise profits.

Ships from Glasgow took part in this trade on an occasional basis but more often engaged in direct trade with the plantations.

African and Caribbean

The first Africans recorded in Scotland were soldiers attached to

The profits from the slave trade established Glasgow as a major port, and made the 'Tobacco Lords' of Glasgow wealthy. Many of those who had established estates in the colonies using slave labour returned to Scotland with their wealth, building large mansions.

the Roman army. They left with the Romans and it was not until the early 16th century that African people are known to have lived here.

In 1505, a few African men and women lived in Edinburgh, attached to the court of King James IV of Scotland. They were musicians and performers who are thought to have been taken from Portuguese slave ships.

However, it was during the 18th century that more significant numbers of African people first arrived, the majority slaves or freed servants of Scottish Planters in America and the Caribbean.

People have continued to come to Scotland from Africa and the



Slave trade made the Tobacco Lords

Caribbean, arriving in times of labour shortages such as during the 1950s and 60s, or as students to study in the universities.

Asian

While the majority of Asians migrated to Scotland after 1945, migration began during the 18th century as a result of Scotland's colonial involvement with the Indian sub-continent.

Indian seamen, known as Lascars, were hired in Indian ports as cheap labour. Many became stranded in Scottish ports unable to find return voyages home. Small colonies developed in dock areas throughout Scotland.

They worked as peddlers, traders and itinerant salesmen, and developed the social structures that later assisted future migrants.

Indian servants also arrived, accompanying colonial administrators on their visits home. Indian noblemen travelled to Scotland on business. Students arrived to study in the schools and four universities of Scotland, some of them the mixed-parentage sons and daughters of Scots living in India

By 1920, people had begun to settle and small communities developed initially in Glasgow and Edinburgh as economic migrants arrived, seeking a better life.

In 1947, at the end of British rule, Muslims in India demanded a separate state and the north western and eastern provinces became Pakistan. The majority of those who had migrated to Scotland were from these areas.

The communities continued to develop during the 1950s and 60s as growing British industries encountered labour shortages and migrant workers arrived from the Commonwealth countries.

New Pakistani migrants came to work in the jute mills of Dundee. Glasgow Corporation employed both Pakistani and Indian workers on the buses and trains of Glasgow. Many more however encountered racism in the labour force and were unable to find paid employment.

Instead they engaged in small-scale retail trading, working long



Slave auction, New-Orleans

Indian seamen, known as Lascars, were hired in Indian ports as cheap labour. Many became stranded in Scottish ports unable to find return voyages home. Small colonies developed in dock areas throughout Scotland.

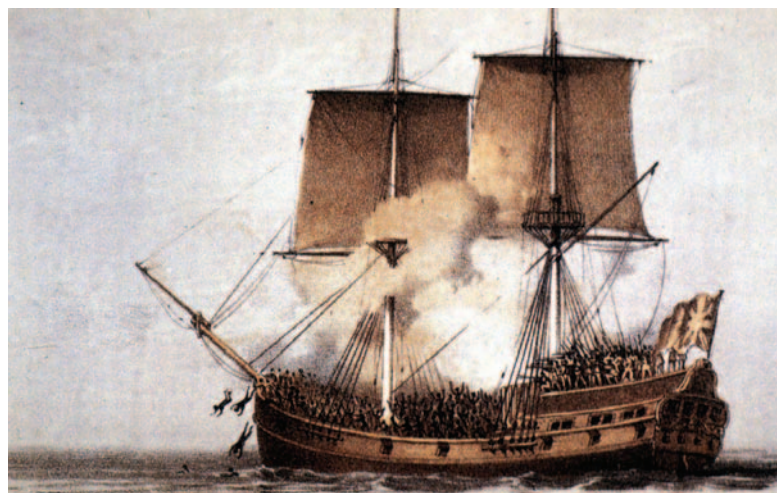
hours and gradually opening small shops and businesses.

East African Asians also arrived during this period from the newly independent countries of Kenya, Malawi and Uganda, and later in 1972 when many were expelled from Uganda.

Asians now work in many professions in Scotland, notably as doctors, nurses and teachers. Today, the performance of Indian

students in many areas of education is higher than that of other groups, including the majority population.

The Pakistani community is the largest Asian community in Scotland. They have contributed to many areas of Scottish life, creating employment and introducing new foods into the Scottish diet.



Transatlantic slave trade flourished in Glasgow



BEMIS - WORKING FOR A BETTER SCOTLAND

1. Are defined as being discriminated on grounds of race, culture, colour, language, and faith.
2. Have a history of being excluded.
3. Have difficulty in accessing mainstream services and the decision-making processes.

This support will be provided at various levels, both local and national, and will include the dissemination and access to information, representation, access to the decision making process, capacity building, networking, training opportunities etc.

In addition BEMIS has a national role in promoting and ensuring diverse representation and the

development of the black and ethnic minority voluntary sector throughout Scotland. (Paying particular attention to the support needs of black and ethnic minority communities in rural areas.)

NETWORKING & PROMOTING BEMIS

Since the December 2001, staff have been promoting and developing the identity of BEMIS as an umbrella organisation as well as networking with various organisations and groups throughout Scotland. Throughout this process we have highlighted the essence of equality, diversity and social inclusion in addition to the other objectives of BEMIS. In parallel to this, staff have been establishing national partnership initiatives with major voluntary and public bodies such as the Scottish Executive, Scottish Parliament, Scottish Council for Voluntary Organisations, Commission for Racial Equality, Home Office and various funders etc.

Working with local groups/organisations:

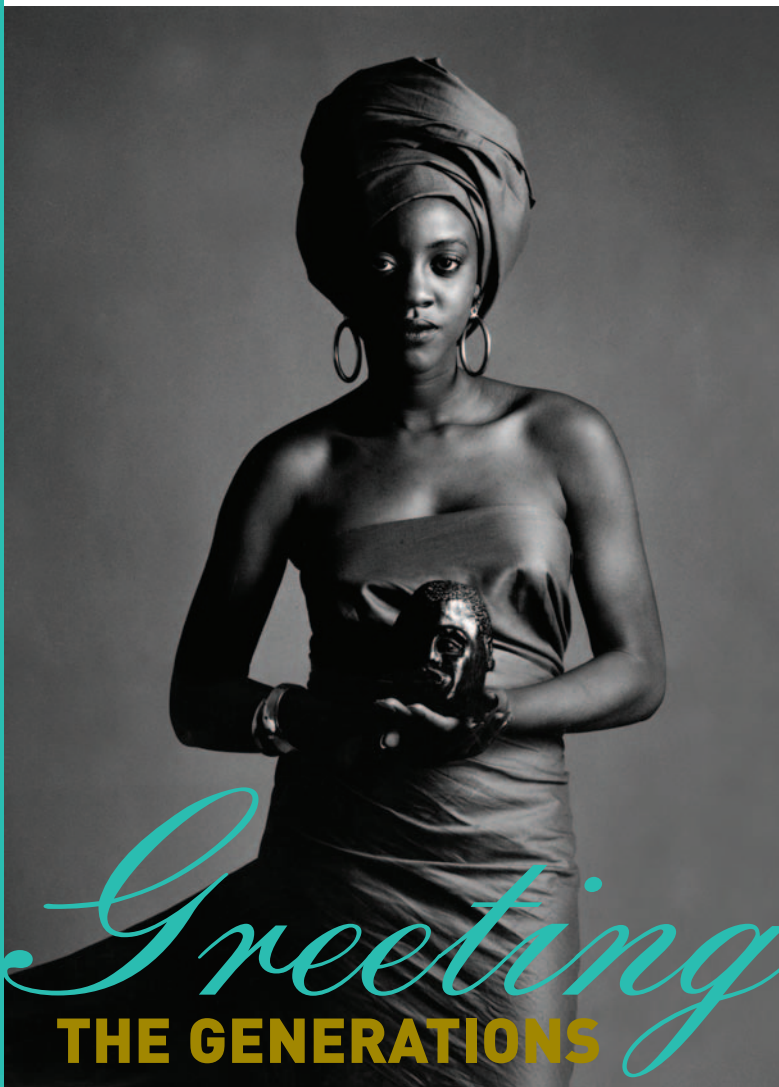
BEMIS has adopted an approach to reach out for local groups and communities across Scotland ensuring diverse representation and inclusion of all groups. For example initial contact has been made with the Philippines, Jewish, Japanese, Arab, Kurdish, Gypsy and Travelers, asylum seekers/refugee, and other communities. Special attention has been given to isolated ethnic minority communities in the rural areas (Inverness, Caithness, Dumfriesshire and Galloway etc)

A great deal of the work aimed at promoting and supporting issues of concern for black and ethnic minority communities at various level including local authorities and public bodies, funders, Scottish Executive, Scottish Parliament and training bodies etc.

*BEMIS The Centrum Building,
3rd Floor,
38 Queen Street,
Glasgow G1 3DX.*

*Tel: 0141 548 8047
Fax: 0141 548 8284*

mail@bemis.org.uk



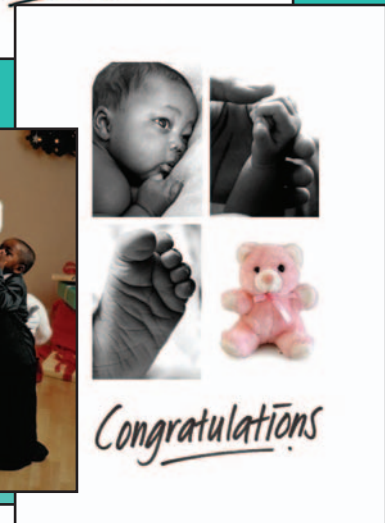
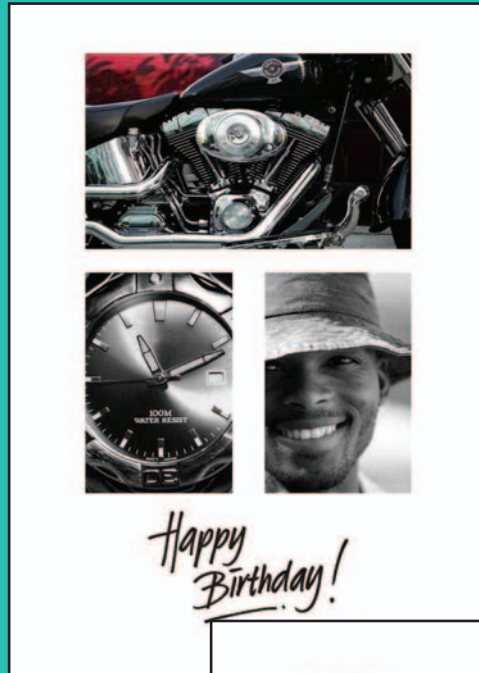
“Our future as a greeting card publisher is unlimited”, says Frederick Wisdom of The Afro Card Company. “I’ve been in the arts all my life but have never encountered anything like the greeting card industry – it’s an industry with so much profit and growth potential. Before The Afro Card Company I read an article about the American greeting card industry where a good percentage of the publishers are black. It stated that ‘afro greeting card sales in the mainstream US market stood at \$936m.’ In the UK this figure is £0.00. I rang up the Greeting Card Association (GCA) and asked if they had any black members and the answer was ‘no’.....this got me thinking. I am now the only black member of the GCA.”

“On my 40th birthday I was given a card that had been shaded brown – it was obviously a card depicting a white person which had been coloured to look like a black person - my friend showed concern, he didn’t know where to purchase a greeting card depicting black culture. In that second the concept of The Afro Card Company was born.”

“With any business you have to live it. At present my every breath is The Afro Card Company and we’ve had some great highlights as well as challenges.”

www.theafrocardcompany.com
 contact: 01902 560454
afrocards@blueyonder.co.uk

GREETING CARDS





DISCOVERING SCOTLAND'S BLACK HISTORY

In a major 6 part series for Radio Scotland in 2005 Billy Kay explored Scotland's Black History - Scotland's contacts with Africa and people of African origin from Roman times through to the present day.

A series of radio programmes for BBC Scotland. The programmes tell of the substantial Scottish involvement in the slave trade, and our ownership of sugar plantations in the West Indies, described by Professor Tom Devine as among the most brutal in the Empire. Professor David Hancock of the University of Michigan tells the story of Bance Island, one of the largest slave stations in West Africa and run by a Scottish conglomerate based in London, Grant Oswald and Company. The fortunes made there built the Oswald mansion of Auchincruive in Ayrshire...but we will hear how slave tainted money maintained many of the great houses we now visit...Paxton House in Berwickshire owned by the Hume Robertson family and Inveresk Lodge now owned by the National Trust for Scotland. Geoff Palmer, a Jamaican professor at Heriot Watt University, describes the uncanny

similarity in the lay out of Jamaican sugar plantations and the estate surrounding Inveresk, bought by the Wedderburns when they came back from Jamaica. Writer James Robertson tells the story of the hero of his novel Joseph Knight who took his Wedderburn master to court and won his freedom in a ground breaking case in the 1770's

The programme also recognises Scottish contribution to Africa, where in the wake of David Livingstone, Presbyterian missionaries established medical and educational institutions in Malawi. Kay visits Livingstonia, Blantyre and Ekweneni and takes part in religious ceremonies which are a fusion of African and Scottish culture e.g. we hear the 100th Psalm sung in the Tumbuka language. The Ayrshire lawyer Colin Cameron was a government minister in the first independant Malawi government ...he

tells the story of how he helped Nelson Mandela's right hand man Oliver Tambo avoid Robben Island and gain his freedom to lead the ANC in exile.

The cancer of racism in contemporary Scotland is also confronted and graphically described by writer Kukomo Rocks and Ghanain, Cecilia Boccoh. Children spitting, name calling, being shadowed by store security guards, violence...these are part and parcel of the black experience in today's Scotland. The historian Angus Calder questions whether the demonisation of asylum seekers is the expression of a racist ideology which goes back to the horrors of the slave trade and the superior attitude of Imperialists.

The depth of Scotland's Black History will surprise you...the first

"The depth of Scotland's Black History will surprise you...the first person to be arrested for wearing Highland dress after Culloden was a black man, the first black radicals in London were black Scots, a black teacher run a school in a remote Borders parish with the support of the community while the Kirk's own school failed, the court of James 1V had a coterie of black entertainers...Paisley had a popular black weaver who published an autobiography....all of these people have descendants who are now white. "



person to be arrested for wearing Highland dress after Culloden was a black man, the first black radicals in London were black Scots, a black teacher run a school in a remote Borders parish with the support of the community while the Kirk's own school failed, the court of James 1V had a coterie of black entertainers...Paisley had a popular black weaver who published an autobiography....all of these people have descendants who are now white. Many of us have black ancestors and we will speak to one white Scot whose great grandfather was a Xhosa presbyterian missionary.

Among those also taking part: Prof John Cairns, Dr Alex Murdoch, Iain Whyte, Rev Andrew Ross, Polly Rewt, Mark Duffill, Francis Udom - great great grandson of Mary Slessor, and Espeth Elder a missionary on the Gold Coast who was born in 1903.

For more information contact Billy Kay
~Tel 01382 542070 billykay@sol.co.uk

If you are interested in hearing these programmed please contact BBC Radio Scotland

Goeff Palmer, a Jamaican professor at Heriot Watt University, describes the uncanny similarity in the lay out of Jamaican sugar plantations and the estate surrounding Inveresk, bought by the Wedderburns when they came back from Jamaica.

SCOTLANDS BLACK HISTORY

Firsts in SCOTLAND

Andrew Watson First Black Footballer to play for Scotland

Guyana born Andrew Watson was capped three times for Scotland between 1881 and 1882, and is now believed to have been the first black football (soccer) player to represent his country. He began playing in 1874 and subsequently played for Queens Park. Until this discovery, it had always been maintained that the first black footballer was Arthur Wharton, who played for the English team of Preston North End. But Watson pre-dates him by 11 years.



James McCune Smith - Glasgow Graduate in 1837 - First university trained black physician

Glasgow graduate James McCune Smith was the first university-trained black physician. After attending the Free African School of New York where he distinguished himself as a pupil he was helped by a clergyman to matriculate in the University of Glasgow. There he worked with the Glasgow Emancipation Society and completed his MD degree, graduating in 1837.

He returned immediately to America where he established a successful medical practice and pharmacy as well as playing a prominent role in public life. He supported the development of the black press, was a regular contributor to abolitionist publications, and was active in organisations such as the National Council of the Coloured People.

When blacks were eventually allowed to enlist in the North's forces in the Civil War he served as a doctor in the Union Army. He died in 1865.

See also Dr James McCune Smith from 'Recollections of Seventy Years' by Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne

BLACK HISTORY MONTH EVENTS AT GLASGOW MUSEUMS

Start Date : Monday 02 October 2006 End Date : Sunday 22 October 2006

Glasgow Museums is running a series of events to mark this year's Black History Month.

Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum
Argyle Street, Glasgow G3 8AG
Phone: 0141 276 9599
www.glasgowmuseums.com

Social Justice and Museums

Monday 2 October, 12.00-12.45pm, free
Mark O'Neill, Head of Arts and Museums for Glasgow City Council, discusses the role museums can play in tackling social justice issues. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. Discussion will take place in the Conference Room.

African Highlights Tours

2, 3, 5 October, 1.00pm-1.45pm, free
Join Pat Allan, Curator of World Cultures, for a tour of the highlights of Kelvingrove's African objects. Pat will be looking at historical objects and contemporary artwork from Ancient Egypt, Benin, East

Africa, Southern Africa and Cuba. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall.

Bronzes from Benin

Friday 6 October, 12.30-1.00pm, free
Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, leads a discussion on art, religion and society in the historic kingdom of Benin, now Benin City in Nigeria. Alison will be looking at objects that came to the UK as a result of the British sacking and looting of Benin in 1897, as well as at a new piece of Benin bronze - The Pot of Life, commissioned by Glasgow City Council from artist Lucky Oboh in 2005. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall.

Kelvingrove - a Black Perspective

Tuesday 10 October, 12.00-1.00pm, free
Graham Campbell, community activist, leads a tour and critical



Pot of Life

discussion exploring black perspectives on the new Kelvingrove museum. How does Kelvingrove reflect African cultures or the African Scots living in Scotland today? Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. This event is supported by the African Media Group.

Ancient Egypt - Africa's Greatest Civilization

Thursday 19 October, 12:30-1.00pm, free

The land of Egypt is in Africa and its people undeniably African, yet this African identity has often been ignored by Egyptologists. Join Simon Eccles, Senior Curator, Ancient Civilizations, on a tour of the new Ancient Egypt Gallery at Kelvingrove, and discover some of the treasures of one of the world's most successful civilizations. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall.

Permanent exhibits at Kelvingrove. Take a journey through one of the great civilizations of Africa and the world in the Ancient Egypt gallery, and explore themes such as religion, childhood, death and the afterlife. In the Cultural Survival gallery you'll find a number of stories exploring the battle for survival by people throughout the world. And in the Souvenirs of War display in the Conflict and Consequence gallery, take a look at the objects Scottish soldiers brought back from the wars from a different viewpoint - souvenir or theft of objects of cultural significance?

St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art

2 Castle Street, Glasgow G4 0RH
Phone 0141 553 2557
www.glasgowmuseums.com

Understanding Voodoo

Friday 20 October, 12.30-1.00pm, free
Join Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, for this workshop/gallery tour. Discover more about the vibrant religion of voodoo, and the African history that has shaped and influenced this much misunderstood faith.

The Kalabari Ancestral Screen

Saturday 21 October, 2.00-2.30pm, free

Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, explores African and European trading links and slavery through the Kalabari ancestral screen on display in St Mungo Museum. Originally from Nigeria, the Kalabari screen commemorates the heads of trading houses.

Glasgow - the friendly city?

Saturday 14 October, 2.00-3.00pm, free

Kiran Singh, Education & Access Curator, leads a discussion on the Lascars plaque at St Mungo Museum. The Lascars were one of the largest group of black people to enter Britain at anyone time - how did they get on in Glasgow?

October Week Art Cart

16-20 October, 11.00am-2.00pm, free

St Mungo's Art Cart offers free, drop-in activities, where you can explore African arts and crafts as part of Black History Month, plus much more. Make an African flag, Kwanzaa and sand paper art, or a Moroccan hand amulet.

Provand's Lordship

3 Castle Street, Glasgow G4 0RB
Phone 0141 552 8819
www.glasgowmuseums.com

Arab Roots and Medieval Medicine

Friday 6 October, 12.30-1.00pm, free
Tony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History, takes a closer look at the herbs in the St Nicholas Garden and at their Arabic roots. Meet in the cloisters in the garden at Provand's Lordship.

The Tontine Heads

Saturday 7 October, 2.00-2.30pm, free

Discover the Tontine heads, the tobacco lords, and the Glasgow slave trade with Tony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History.

People's Palace and Winter Gardens

Glasgow Green, Glasgow G40 1AT
Phone 0141 271 2951

www.glasgowmuseums.com

Hidden Histories - the Glassford Family Portrait

Sunday 22 October, 2.00pm, free

Is it true that originally there was a black figure in the painting which was painted over? What might an X-ray of the painting reveal, and what could it tell us about Glasgow's history? A forum to discuss the mystery surrounding Archibald McLauchlin's portrait of wealthy tobacco lord John Glassford and his family, painted about 1767.

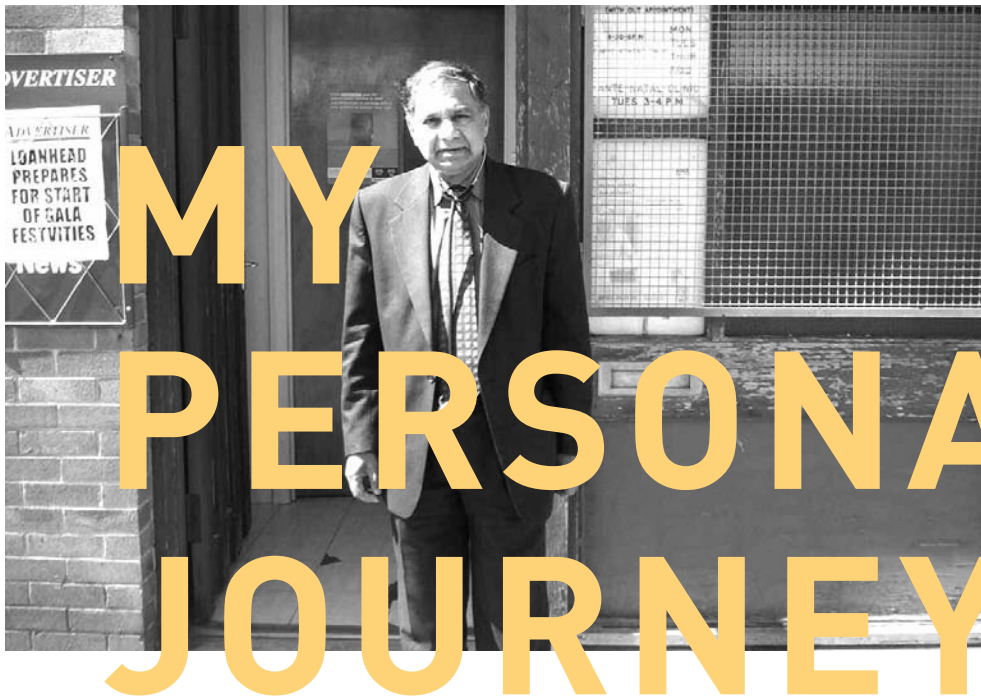
The Burrell Collection Lecture Theatre

Pollok Country Park, 2060 Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow G43 1AT
Phone 0141 287 2550
www.glasgowmuseums.com

Ancient Egypt in the New Kelvingrove

Saturday 14 October, 2.00 pm, £2.00 for members of Egyptology Scotland; £4.00 for non-members
Simon Eccles, Senior Curator, Ancient Civilizations, will give a virtual tour of Kelvingrove's new Ancient Egypt gallery, explaining its educational objectives and the themes that underlie its displays.





MY PERSONAL JOURNEY

In 1956, Dr Stanley Moonsawmy travelled to Scotland to study Medicine at Edinburgh University. He worked at the Royal Infirmary Edinburgh until the early 1970s, when he went into General Practice. He was often the only non-white doctor in his workplace, but has overcome racism and challenges in his career and describes his experiences as, 'interesting, rewarding and fascinating'.

I was born in Guyana and I went straight from secondary school up to Edinburgh University. I came to study medicine at Edinburgh University as most of my father's friends were Edinburgh graduates in medicine and therefore I was more or less influenced by him to come here to study medicine.

In those days in 1956 most of the transport from the Caribbean was by ship not plane I arrived at Plymouth and the British Council saw me through to Edinburgh where I was met by their local representatives and accommodated. I was then 19 years old.

My first few years in Edinburgh I noticed that the local people were very reserved especially so in Edinburgh compared to Glasgow. They would not speak to you openly, you had to be introduced. I

think there was a lot of shyness on both sides in those early days and there was nothing really meant behind it but it was just their culture that I had to adapt to. I noticed very early on was they spoke with a stiff upper lip and didn't use their eye contact and their hands or their facial features when they were speaking so they were very formal often.

I had to go through the Edinburgh University Accommodation Bureau they gave me lists of bedsits or flats. One of them was in the centre of Edinburgh but I didn't get up the stone steps or ring the doorbell because in the window was a notice which said 'No Irish, No Dogs and No Blacks'.

I graduated in 1965 in medicine from Edinburgh and worked almost immediately in a local hospital in

"My first few years in Edinburgh I noticed that the local people were very reserved especially so in Edinburgh compared to Glasgow. They would not speak to you openly, you had to be introduced."

Edinburgh as a locum and in those days sometimes it was difficult for foreign graduate students to get the top posts as young junior doctors in the teaching hospitals. So you often had to go peripherally to the country hospitals miles from Edinburgh. I therefore was a houseman in medicine in Galashiels, which was about 40 miles from Edinburgh and that was a six-month post followed by six months of a Surgical Houseman's post at Bangour Hospital in West Lothian.

I went into general practice in this area in 1973. My staff have been very loyal, very hardworking and very accommodating. They are local people from the village of Loanhead and I just have been very lucky to have such good staff."

Extract taken from Many Rivers to Cross, published by Sugar Media





bHM

SCOTLAND

LISTINGS

21ST OCTOBER BUENA VISTA SOCIAL CLUB PRESENTS

CACHAITO LOPEZ, GUAJIRO MIRABAL JESUS 'AGUAJE' RAMOS & MANUEL GALBAM

The Buena Vista Social Club album and film created unprecedented interest in Cuba's rich musical legacy and this extraordinary line-up of Buena Vista Social Club stalwarts, together with an 11 piece band direct from Havana, promises some of the finest, most exciting Cuban music ever made. Showcasing bassist Cachaito Lopez, the Buena Vista Social Club's heartbeat, trumpeter Guajiro Mirabal, guitarist, pianist and organist Manuel Galbán and trombonist Jesús Aguaje Ramos, the orchestra will feature the blistering brass ensembles, fiery soloing and irresistible dancing rhythms that have been acclaimed worldwide as Cuban music's hallmark. *8pm, Old Fruitmarket Candleriggs,*



Vijay Rajput

Glasgow £20.00/£18.00

21ST OCTOBER This unique event showcases different traditions of Indian Classical music over three raga sessions held throughout the day.

The opening, Morning Raga features the Shehnai, a wooden reed pipe which is the most sensitive and intricate of India's wind instruments, and through use of quarter tones it produces expressive, very emotional melodies. A-grade artists of All India Radio, Pramod Gaikwad is the grandson of Shehnai master Shankrao Gaikwad and is accompanied by Glasgow's own Vijay Kangukar (tabla) and Laurence Howells (tanpura). Vijay Kangukar, who trained at the prestigious Ganharva Mahavidhyalaya College also accompanies the wonderful singer Vijay Rajput, an

acclaimed exponent of the melodious, soothing and emotional Kirana style from North India. The final raga features the oldest tradition, dhrupad-dhamar, a singing style reflecting dignity, discipline and restraint and demonstrated by Prakruti Dutta with Vijay Kangukar accompanying on the barrel-shaped drum, the Pakhawaj. The music and traditions will be introduced and explained by Prabhakar Bhatt, a long term student of Indian classical music, with input from the visiting musicians. This talk will enlighten us before the musicians take us on their journey...not to be missed!

8pm, The Piping Centre McPhater Street, Glasgow comprises three concerts 11am – 1pm morning raga 2pm – 4pm afternoon raga, 7pm – 9pm evening raga 1 concert : £9/£7, 2 concerts : £16/£14, 3 concerts : £20/£18

22ND OCTOBER Omar Sosa & Dhafer Youssef Trio

Omar Sosa is a world music phenomenon, a piano sorcerer of breathtaking skill, dynamism and imagination. Originally a percussionist, he attended Cuba's prestigious Escuela Nacional de Musica where he discovered his aptitude for piano and immersed himself in European classical studies as well as Afro-Cuban musical history. In 1995 he moved to San Francisco, where he launched his recording career, releasing a series of albums encompassing jazz ballads, rap, funk and African folklore, and received a lifetime achievement award for his contribution to Latin American music from the Smithsonian Institution. Tunisian Dhafer Youssef trained in Sufi singing in the traditional Koran school as a youngster and risked the wrath of family and friends when he fell in love with the Oud, the Arabian lute.



Omar Sosa



Toumani Diabate Symmetric Orchestra (Christina Jaspars)

Revered for his achingly beautiful voice and masterful playing, he has worked with trumpeters Markus Stockhausen and Paolo Fresu and Norwegian guitarist Eivind Aarset. Their tour with percussion alchemist Marque Gilmore, is certain to be one of the musical events of 2006. *8pm Glasgow Royal Concert Hall (Strathclyde Suite), £15.00 (£ 13.00) T. 0141 353 8000*

23 OCTOBER Toumani Diabate & his Symmetric Orchestra

Orchestra are both legends in their home country. Mali Toumani became a hero when he made his first album, Kaira, the first-ever album of solo kora music that highlighted his dexterity and soulful lyricism on the African harp and found him a worldwide audience. Since then he has collaborated with flamenco group Ketama, blues giant Taj Mahal, Blur's Damon Albarn, and the late great African guitarist Ali Farka Toure. The Symmetric Orchestra was formed to reflect Mali's spirit of democracy since 1992, and the orchestra is a musical hothouse where musicians of different cultures combine to mix the authentic side of the Malian tradition with a modern outlook and instrumentation. *8pm, The Arches Argyle Street, Glasgow G2 8DL £15.00 (£13.00)*

BIG BIG WORLD 2006 25TH OCTOBER

Les Dangereuses featuring
Juliet Roberts (UK) Babani
Kone (Mali) Swati Natekar
(India)

Three traditions from three

continents converge in this fabulous celebration of the human voice. India's Thumri singing style, Mali's Manding tradition and Jazz share many common features, not least the singers' freedom to improvise and personalise the music. Each style can also convey deep expressions of love and storytelling.

Shubha Mudgal, Kandia Kouyate and Juliet Roberts are leading exponents of their respective styles. The classically trained Mudgal's strong, resonant voice and work in Bollywood and with pianist Nikki Yeoh have endeared her to younger Asian audiences especially. One of the UK's most charismatic singers, Juliet Roberts has shown great ability to imbue a song with her own character in both her solo work and in sessions and concerts with the Jazz Jamaica All Stars, Courtney Pine and Denys Baptiste. Kandia Kouyate's album Biriko has been hailed as one of the most important recordings of traditional African music in the new millennium. Her personality, power led to her byname "La Dangereuse" - hence this celebration's name..

8pm, The Glasgow Royal Concert Hall, (Strathclyde Suite) £12.50 (£10.50) T. 0141 353 8000

26TH OCTOBER Payvar Ensemble (Iran)

The Payvar Ensemble is named after the great Iranian composer and master of the santoor Ostad Payvar, who did much to further Iranian traditional music and promote its qualities of peacefulness and the power to enable the listener to escape

from everyday troubles. Formed forty years ago, the eight-strong ensemble has gone on to perform all over the world and it features Iran's leading masters of the Oudh and Tar (two lute variants), Ney (flute), Santoor (hammer dulcimer), the bowed Kamancheh and Gheichak, the Tombak drum, and Iran's beguiling vocal style. Traditional Iranian music draws from many sources, including regional styles, religious chant and popular songs. Calming, meditative and connected through poetry to Sufi mysticism, this is music of great depth, beauty and variety, played by a matchless group of musicians. *8pm, Glasgow Royal Concert Hall (Strathclyde Suite) £10.00 (£8.00) T. 0141 353 8000*

25TH OCTOBER

Twinkle Brothers

The Twinkle Brothers' soulful harmonies have been at the forefront of Jamaican music for five decades. Born on the island's north coast, in the ghettos of Falmouth, in the parish of Trelawny - as children Norman and Ralston Grant sang in the Sunday school choir of the Anglican Church that had been founded by Cornish settlers.

In the 1960s they sang with The Cardinals, the only ghetto boys in a band of teachers, bankers and accountants, and in the 1970s they formed their own Twinkle label, and have now recorded more than sixty albums and countless singles. They have toured the USA, Africa and Europe frequently, appearing at major events including Bob Marley Days and Reggae in the Park and cementing their reputation for creating the most emotional harmonies in reggae music on songs that range from reflective ballads to bouncy, rocking celebrations and funky hymns. *8pm, The Arches £11.50 T. 0870 240 7528 www.thearches.co.uk*

KELVINGROVE ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM

2ND OCTOBER

Social Justice and Museums

Mark O'Neill, Head of Arts and Museums museums can play in tackling social justice issues. take place in the Conference

Room. *12.00-12.45pm, free*

2ND, 3RD, 5TH OCTOBER

African Highlights Tours

Join Pat Allan, Curator of World Cultures, for a tour of the highlights of Kelvingrove's African objects. Pat will be looking at historical objects and contemporary artwork from Ancient Egypt, Benin, East Africa, Southern Africa and Cuba. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. *12.00-12.45pm, free*

6TH OCTOBER

Bronzes from Benin

Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, leads a discussion on art, religion and society in the historic kingdom of Benin, now Benin City in Nigeria. Alison will be looking at objects that came to the UK as a result of the British sacking and looting of Benin in 1897, as well as at a new piece of Benin bronze - The Pot of Life, commissioned by Glasgow City Council from artist Lucky Oboh in 2005. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. *12.30-1.00pm, free*

10TH OCTOBER

Kelvingrove - a Black Perspective

Graham Campbell, community activist, leads a tour and critical discussion exploring black perspectives on the new Kelvingrove museum. How does Kelvingrove reflect African cultures or the African Scots living in Scotland today? Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. This event is supported by the African Media Group. *12.00-1.00pm*

19TH OCTOBER

Ancient Egypt - Africa's Greatest Civilization

The land of Egypt is in Africa and its people undeniably African, yet this African identity has often been ignored by Egyptologists. Join Simon Eccles, Senior Curator, Ancient Civilizations, on a tour of the new Ancient Egypt Gallery at Kelvingrove, and discover some of the treasures of one of the world's most successful civilizations. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. *Group. 12.00-1.00pm*

19TH OCTOBER

Permanent exhibits at Kelvingrove

Take a journey through one of

LUNCHTIME TALKS AT THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW 'S HUNTERIAN MUSEUM PRESENTS BLACK HISTORY MONTH PROGRAMME OCT 2006

Come along to the Hunterian's lunchtime talk series inspired by Black History Month and the diverse collections from the Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery and the University Archives. Each informal talk will focus on a particular object or story that celebrates the role of black people in shaping Scotland's rich cultural and historical heritage. This programme has been developed in partnership with the Hunterian Museum, University Archives and the University Chapel.

10 MINUTE TALK PROGRAMME: MON 2 OCT

Dr Sally-Anne Coupar: Romans in Scotland, the African Connection

TUES 3 OCT

Peter Black: Sunday Afternoon by African American master printmaker Dox Thrash

WED 4 OCT

Lesley Richmond: Footballing and other heroes

THURS 5 OCT

Jenny Allan: Treasures of the Gold Coast and alternative currencies from Africa

FRID 6 OCT

Dr John Faithfull: Scotland and Slavery in the 18th Century: Glasgow and the story of Joseph Wright

At 12.30pm from Monday 2 October to Friday the 6 Oct.

the great civilizations of Africa and the world, in the Ancient Egypt gallery, and explore themes such as religion, childhood, death and the afterlife. In the Cultural Survival gallery you'll find a number of stories exploring the battle for survival by people throughout the world. And in the Souvenirs of War display in the Conflict and Consequence gallery, take a look at the objects Scottish soldiers brought back from the wars from a different viewpoint - souvenir or theft of objects of cultural significance? *12.00-12.45pm, free*

PEOPLE'S PALACE

22ND OCTOBER

Hidden Histories - the Glassford Family Portrait

Is it true that originally there was a black figure in the painting which was painted over? What might an X-ray of the painting reveal, and what could it tell us about Glasgow's history? A forum to discuss the mystery surrounding Archibald McLauchlin's portrait of wealthy tobacco lord John Glassford and his family, painted about 1767. *2.00pm, free*

ST MUNGO MUSEUM

20TH OCTOBER

Understanding Voodoo

Join Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, for this workshop/gallery tour. Discover more about the vibrant religion of voodoo, and the African history that has shaped and influenced this much misunderstood faith. *12.30-1.00pm, free*

21ST OCTOBER

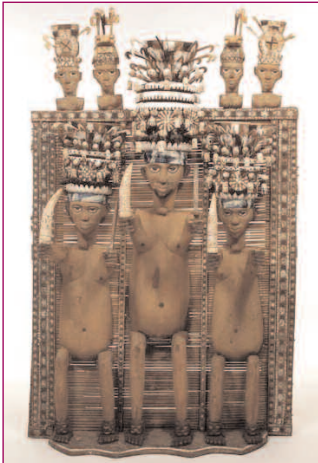
The Kalabari Ancestral Screen

Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, explores African and European trading links and slavery through the Kalabari ancestral screen on display in St Mungo Museum. Originally from Nigeria, the Kalabari screen commemorates the heads of trading houses. *2.00-2.30pm, free.*

14TH OCTOBER

Glasgow - the friendly city?

Museum. The Lascars were one of the largest group of black people to enter Britain at anyone time - how did they get on in Glasgow? *2.00-3.00pm, free.*



Vijay Rajput

16TH-20TH OCTOBER**October Week Art Cart**

St Mungo's Art Cart offers free, drop-in activities, where you can explore African arts and crafts as part of Black History Month, plus much more. Make an African flag, Kwanzaa and sand paper art, or a Moroccan hand amulet. *11.00am-2.00pm, free.*

PROVAND'S LORDSHIP**6TH OCTOBER****Arab Roots and Medieval Medicine**

Tony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History, takes a closer look at the herbs in the St Nicholas Garden and at their Arabic roots. Meet in the cloisters in the garden at Provand's Lordship. *12.30-1.00pm, free*

7TH OCTOBER**The Tontine Heads**

Discover the Tontine heads, the tobacco lords, and the Glasgow slave trade with Tony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History. *2.00-2.30pm, free*

THE BURRELL COLLECTION LECTURE THEATRE**14TH OCTOBER****Ancient Egypt in the New Kelvingrove**

Simon Eccles, Senior Curator, Ancient Civilizations, will give a virtual tour of Kelvingrove's new Ancient Egypt gallery, explaining its educational objectives and the themes that underlie its displays. *Saturday 14 October, 2.00 pm £2.00 for members of Egyptology Scotland; £4.00 for*

non-members

BLACK HISTORY MONTH AT THE GLASGOW FILM THEATRE**3 RD, 4TH OCTOBER****Lift to the Scaffold (Ascenseur pour l'échafaud)**

Director Louis Malle Starring Jeanne Moreau, Maurice Ronet, Georges Poujouly France 1958, 1h28m, PG - French with subtitles A tribute to Miles Davis, who would have been 80 this year, Lift to the Scaffold features his fabulous improvised jazz score making this intelligent thriller a treat for the ears and eyes. Ex-paratrooper Julien Tavernier and his mistress Florence come up with a plan to murder her industrialist husband, who is also Tavernier's boss. Having carried out the killing however, the former soldier finds himself trapped on his own in the office lift and fails to make the agreed rendezvous with Florence. All the evidence points to one man... Tickets £5 full price/£4 concessions.

22ND OCTOBER**JOSEPHINE BAKER DOUBLE BILL:****ZouZou**

Director Marc Allégret Starring Josephine Baker, Pierre Larquey, Yvette Lebon France 1934, 1h30m, U - French with subtitles ZouZou was Josephine's first talkie, in which she plays a laundress who dreams of a career on stage. She is secretly in love with a dashing sailor, played by Jean Gabin. When he is wrongly accused of a crime, she helps to clear his name. ZouZou achieves stardom, but doesn't get her man, and has to keep on singing. This has two of Baker's most famous songs, 'Haiti' and 'C'est lui'; for good measure Gabin also sings 'Viens, Fifine'.

Sunday 22 October at 1.00 - 4.15pm including interval

Princesse Tam Tam

Director Edmond T Gréville Starring Josephine Baker, Robert Arnoux, Germaine Aussey, Viviane Romance France 1935, 1h17m, PG - French with subtitles Princesse

Tam Tam was banned in the USA, as the onscreen romance between Josephine and her white leading man was considered too controversial for American audiences. The story is a variation on the Pygmalion theme. This is the film with Josephine's wild dance to the conga, as well as 'Sous le ciel d'Afrique' and 'Le chemin du bonheur'; good songs, with backing from the Comedian Harmonists. This screening will be introduced by David Melville, a writer and film critic who writes for Sight & Sound, The Guardian, The List and Gay Times and also teaches courses in Film and Literature for the University of Edinburgh.

Sunday 22 October at 1.00 - 4.15pm including

interval All tickets £6 to see both films. GFT CineCard holders and full time students £3

22ND - 24TH OCTOBER**The Empire in Africa**

Director Philippe Diaz Documentary USA/Sierra Leone 2005, 1h27m, 18 - Subtitles In 1991, in Sierra Leone, a group of rebels began a civil war, ostensibly as a means of regaining control of the country's rich diamond and titanium resources, then under the control of foreign corporations. But the war quickly escalated into a bloodbath - by the time the fighting ended, eleven years later, some 70,000 men, women and children had

been killed, tens of thousands maimed (amputation was practiced with horrifying regularity), and millions more displaced. Narrated by musician Richie Havens, Philippe Diaz's tough, award-winning film seeks to refocus the West's attention on one of the 20th century's most brutal conflicts, and one of the UN's most inglorious humanitarian failures. Provocative and partisan, this must be seen.

Tickets £5 full price/£4 concessions

Tickets are available GFT, 12 Rose Street, Glasgow 0141 332 8128 www.gft.org.uk

PAN AFRICAN ARTS**27TH OCTOBER****BOMOYI****A Performance by Banganga Theatter**

Having sold his medical practice in his native Congo in Central Africa, Dr Bongo, moved to Glasgow with his Scottish wife Fiona. In spite of his qualification and professional status in his homeland, he's unable to secure a job as a medical doctor in Scotland. He and three other African men, with various immigration status share their experiences.

Venue: Kennishead Community Centre Friday 27th October 2006 Time: 6:00 pm - Free

BY JARVIS TYNER A GARA TALK**20TH OCTOBER****How to involve young black people in the the political process**

To mark Black History month a veteran African American civil rights activist and Communist Party leader is visiting Britain. Jarvis Tyner vice-chair of Communist Party, USA, has been an active participant in the Civil Rights movement since the early sixties. He has written extensively on the subject of the struggle against racism, especially on its relationship to working class liberation. Jarvis Tyner ran for vice president of the US 1972 and 1976. In this talk Jarvis will draw on his long years of experience to outline



some of the barriers that face young black people to engage in meaningful political participation, and provide some solutions. There will also be a platform with two other contributors and a lively question and answer session, plus refreshments. *7pm Scottish Trades Union Congress HQ 333 Woodlands Road Glasgow G3 6NG*



21ST OCTOBER

An Exciting Variety Evening for the whole family Featuring: A FUSION OF AFRICAN DRUMS AND SCOTTISH PIPES

AKAYA - the new Pan African Arts Scotland Resident Drummers and the Nielston Piping Band in an interesting combination of rhythms that will fill your heart. The two groups have already performed at the Crookston Castle and Nielston.

LEVIS AND NIKITA - Levis and Nikita have been working together for a number of years and are among a group of young people who have worked with Pan African Arts Artiste and Residents.

HESU - the resident African-Celtic fusion band. HESU translates as 'spirit of the music'. The band's work is a fusion of traditional African, Scottish and Irish music and song with a flavour of jazz sounds. The five-six-piece band is the resident band of Pan African Arts Scotland, and is new on the scene. HESU brings a variety of cultural experiences to bear in creating uplifting rhythms, melodies and harmonies from the combined sounds of the Bazouki, Gyle (African xylophone), Guitar, Saxophone, Bass Guitar, Kora, (West African harp), Djembe, Sogo and other African percussion instruments. The group's 'Heartfelt' treatment of the traditional forms is both sensitive and insightful. It simply moves you to sing along or dance to the rhythms.

CYC Fusion - Castlemilk Youth Complex Band - a group of talented musicians who have worked with the Artist-in-Residence of Pan African Arts Scotland to create their own original music drawing inspiration from traditional Africa melodies, harmonies and rhythms for inspiration. The

Band will perform with Gameli on the Kora and Drums.

Venue: Maryhill Community Central Halls. 304 Maryhill Road Glasgow G20 7YE Time: 6:30pm - Ticket: £3 at the door

PROJECT ABILITY

29TH SEPTEMBER - 23RD NOVEMBER

Centre for Developmental Arts Patterns with Sadia Gul Ibrahim

An exhibition to celebrate Black History Month in October. Working with Sadia Gul Ibrahim, Project Ability artists have created a collection of woodcarvings, wall pieces, tables and chairs inspired by traditional Islamic designs and motifs.

*Mon - Fri 10am - 5pm
Venue: Project Ability Gallery
18 Albion Street
Glasgow G1 1LH*

25TH OCTOBER

St Roch's Secondary School SAINT ROCH'S SECONDARY CELEBRATES BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Pupils are researching and designing posters celebrating black people's achievement in the past. These posters will be displayed throughout the school outside the departments relevant to their work. Saint Roch's black pupils are producing a booklet of writings about themselves, their history, and distinguished people they admire from different parts of the world. There will be an event to mark the booklet's completion.

Kokumo Rocks - the black writer and poet will conduct writing workshops with St Roch's pupils and there will be a display of the work of black writers in the school. Eid al Fitr - Pupils will design Eid cards to send to the families celebrating this important event in Islam. There will be an Eid party in the school involving parents, pupils and teachers. A committee of pupils

will help to organise this. The Payvar Ensemble - this world famous ensemble will perform traditional Iranian music and also conduct a workshop in Saint Roch's on Wednesday 25th October

UNTIL 28 OCTOBER warm rain, woodblock prints by ralph kiggell

Ralph Kiggell, is a British artist trained in woodblock printing in Japan and is currently resident in Thailand. In 'Warm Rain', Ralph focuses on tropical fecundity through prints of brightly coloured fauna and lush flora in predominant shades of green. Images include sensuous fruits and flowers, from mangoes to hibiscus and lotuses. In other prints, green water-lizards and purple swamp-birds add to the Eden-like profusion of colour. All works are printed with water-based pigments by hand from wood onto handmade Japanese paper.

*Ricefield Chinese Arts and Culture Centre
41 West Graham Street
Glasgow G4 9LJ
Tel: 0141-331 1019*

29 SEP - 23 NOV

'Patterns' exhibition

An exhibition to celebrate Black History Month in October. Working with Sadia Gul Ibrahim, Project Ability artists have created a collection of woodcarvings, wall pieces, tables and chairs inspired by traditional Islamic designs and motifs. The preview of the exhibition takes place on 28 Sep, 5-6.30pm.

*Project Ability Gallery, Mon-Fri
10am-5pm, free.*

THROUGHOUT BHM

Glasgow's Black History Tour

This guided walking tour will open your eyes to Glasgow's Black History by revealing the impact that the city's mercantile past had on the exploitation of people in Britain's black colonies and the impact it has had on Glasgow's prosperity. The tour is free but bookings must be made through the Glasgow Anti Racist Alliance. To reserve places, and find out the starting location, please call 0141 572 1140 or email: frank@gara.org.uk.

Sun during October, 2-4pm.

THROUGHOUT BHM

Ancient Egypt Gallery

Take a journey through one of the great civilizations of Africa and the world in the Ancient Egypt gallery, and explore themes such as religion, childhood, death and the afterlife. In the Cultural Survival gallery you'll find a number of stories exploring the battle for survival by people throughout the world. And in the Souvenirs of War display in the Conflict and Consequence gallery, take a look at the objects Scottish soldiers brought back from the wars from a different viewpoint - souvenir or theft of objects of cultural significance? Please contact the Museum on Tel: 0141 276 9599 for further information.

Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, normal museum opening hours, free

THROUGHOUT BHM

The Hunterian develops unique partnerships for Black History Month

Black History Month is a month-long celebration of the contribution made by black men and women to our heritage. The Hunterian Museum and Art Gallery, University of Glasgow Archive Service and the University Chapel have been working together to create an exciting programme to celebrate the importance of black history in Scotland, in collaboration with Glasgow Anti Racist Alliance, a key organisation involved in this city-wide initiative. The launch event for Black History Month will take place in the Hunterian Museum on the 2 October.

As well as a lunchtime talk series focusing on particular objects or stories from the Hunterian's collections, we will also host a poster exhibition from the University's Archive collections exploring the historical connections between the University of Glasgow, Africa and Japan, and highlighting some of the many black students who came to study at the University over the last two hundred years. Daily lunchtime talks will take place in the Hunterian Museum at 12.30pm from 2 - 6 October.

2 OCT

Social Justice and Museums

Mark O'Neill, Head of Arts and Museums for Glasgow City

Council, discusses the role museums can play in tackling social justice issues. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. Discussion will take place in the Conference Room.
Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, 12-12.45pm, free.

2 - 6 OCT

Poster Exhibition from the University Archives Collection

No Barriers to Education: Glasgow University's International Students
This poster exhibition explores the historical connections between the University, Africa and Japan and highlights some of the many black students who have studied at the University over the last two hundred years. Featured students include Andrew Watson, the first Black British footballer and James McLune Smith, the first Afro-American to receive a university medical education anywhere in the world. Hunterian Museum.
Opening hours 9.30am - 5pm Monday - Saturday Tel: 0141 330 4221

2, 3 & 5 OCT

African Highlights Tours

Join Pat Allan, Curator of World Cultures, for a tour of the highlights of Kelvingrove's African objects. Pat will be looking at historical objects and contemporary artwork from Ancient Egypt, Benin, East Africa, Southern Africa and Cuba. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall.
Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum G3, 1pm-1.45pm, free

5 OCT

Treasures of the Gold Coast and other alternative currencies from Africa

Jenny Allan Hunterian Scholar within the university of Glasgow, university avenue.
Opening hours 9.30am - 5pm Monday - Saturday Tel: 0141 330 4221

6 OCT

Bronzes from Benin

Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, leads a discussion on art, religion and society in the historic kingdom of Benin, now Benin City in Nigeria. Alison will be looking at objects that came to the UK as a result of the British sacking and looting of Benin in 1897, as well as at a

new piece of Benin bronze - The Pot of Life, commissioned by Glasgow City Council from artist Lucky Oboh in 2005. Meet at the reception desk, centre hall.
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6 OCT

Arab Roots and Medieval Medicine

Tony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History, takes a closer look at the herbs in the St Nicholas Garden and at their Arabic roots. Meet in the cloisters in the garden at Provand's Lordship.
Provand's Lordship G3, 12.30-1pm, free.

6 OCT

Scotland and Slavery in the 18th Century: Glasgow and the Story of Joseph Wright

Dr John Faithfull at the Hunterian Museum.
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7 OCT

The Tontine Heads

Discover the Tontine heads, the tobacco lords, and the Glasgow slave trade with Tony Lewis, Curator of Scottish History.
Provand's Lordship G3, 2-2.30pm, free.

8 - 31 OCT

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living in Scotland today? Meet at the reception desk, centre hall. This event is supported by the African Media Group.
Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum G3, 12-1pm, free.

14 OCT

Ancient Egypt in the New Kelvingrove

Simon Eccles, Senior Curator, Ancient Civilizations, will give a virtual tour of Kelvingrove's new Ancient Egypt gallery, explaining its educational objectives and the themes that underlie its displays.
The Burrell Collection Lecture Theatre G43, 2 pm, £2 for members of Egyptology Scotland, £4 for non-members.

14 OCT

Glasgow - the friendly city?

Kiran Singh, Education & Access Curator, leads a discussion on the Lascars plaque at St Mungo Museum. The Lascars were one of the largest group of black people to enter Britain at anyone time - how did they get on in Glasgow?
St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art G4, 2-3pm, free.

16 - 20 OCT

October Week Art Cart

St Mungo's Art Cart offers free, drop-in activities, where you can explore African arts and crafts as part of Black History Month, plus much more. Make an African flag, Kwanzaa and sand paper art, or a Moroccan hand amulet. Please contact the museum on 0141 553 2557 for further details.
St Mungo Museum of Religious Life and Art G4, 11am-2pm, free

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Alison Kelly, Curator of World Religions, explores African and European trading links and slavery through the Kalabari ancestral screen on display in St Mungo Museum. Originally from Nigeria, the Kalabari screen commemorates the heads of trading houses.
St Mungo Museum G4, 2-2.30pm, free.

22 OCT

Hidden Histories - the Glassford Family Portrait

Is it true that originally there was a black figure in the painting which was painted over? What might an X-ray of the painting reveal, and what could it tell us about Glasgow's history? A forum to discuss the mystery surrounding Archibald McLauchlin's portrait of wealthy tobacco lord John Glassford and his family, painted about 1767.
People's Palace and Winter Gardens, Glasgow 2pm, free.

22 OCT

To Glasgow With Love

Dance House in partnership with Maryhill integration Network presents a dance theatre production, in celebration of Black History Month. Natasha Gilmore (Dance Artist in Residence with Dance House) works with local women's groups, refugees, asylum seekers and their children to present a celebration of music, dance and culture. For tickets and further information, please call: 0141 330 5522, or email boxoffice@gilmorehillg12.co.uk.
Gilmorehill G12 Theatre, 7.30pm.

Widening Access & Participation



BHM AND BLACKHISTORYMONTHUK.CO.UK
 Launched in 1999 in partnership with the CRE, each year the Official Guide to Black History Month grows from strength to strength. Sugar Media's BHM Guide is the central focus for the nationwide celebration of BME history, arts and culture throughout Britain



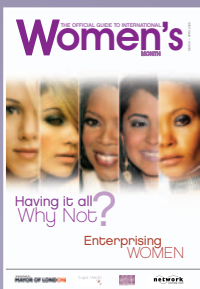
LEAVING SCHOOL MAGAZINE
 Upbeat, informative and educational - ensuring young people are aware of the wealth of career and educational opportunities available to all Britain's diverse communities



MARITIME
 Maritime magazine in partnership with SeavisionUK covers the whole sector, provides case studies for young people to aspire to and provides information on all sides of the sector



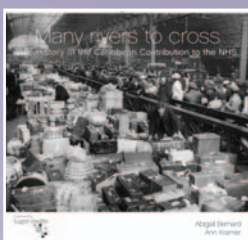
NETWORK NEWS
 The African-Caribbean and Asian newspaper, distributed directly to society members, graduates and students at all universities and colleges. Also targets BME professional networks



IWM - INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S MONTH MAGAZINE
 International Women's Month (IWM), celebrated every March across the world, also incorporates international Women's Day on March 8th. This is a month for global celebration of the economic, political and social achievements of women. To celebrate IWM, Sugar Media produces a publication which raises awareness of women's issues and achievements across all sectors and cultures



STUDENT TIMES AND STUDENTTIMES.ORG
 The free national student newspaper, written by students for students. Distributed to universities and colleges nationwide, Student Times covers regional and global news as well as entertainment and lifestyle issues aimed at the 16-25 year-old demographic. All its staff and writers are Sixth Form, Undergraduate and Postgraduate students



MANY RIVERS TO CROSS
 Major new book in partnership with the Department of Health which celebrates the contribution made by people from the Caribbean to the NHS



MELA UK
 Every summer thousands of people from across different Asian cultures come together to attend Melas throughout the UK. The Melas provide a unique opportunity to celebrate all aspects of Asian history and cultural heritage. Melas are a major showcase for everything from music - classical to bhangra - the best of Bollywood, fashion, food and culture. Mela UK is the definitive guide to all the events nationwide throughout the summer.

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Sugar Media





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