



**Great Black Briton:**  
**A CELEBRATION**  
**OF BLACK HISTORY IN THE UK**



**ANTI-TRIBALISM MOVEMENT**  
ACT TODAY FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

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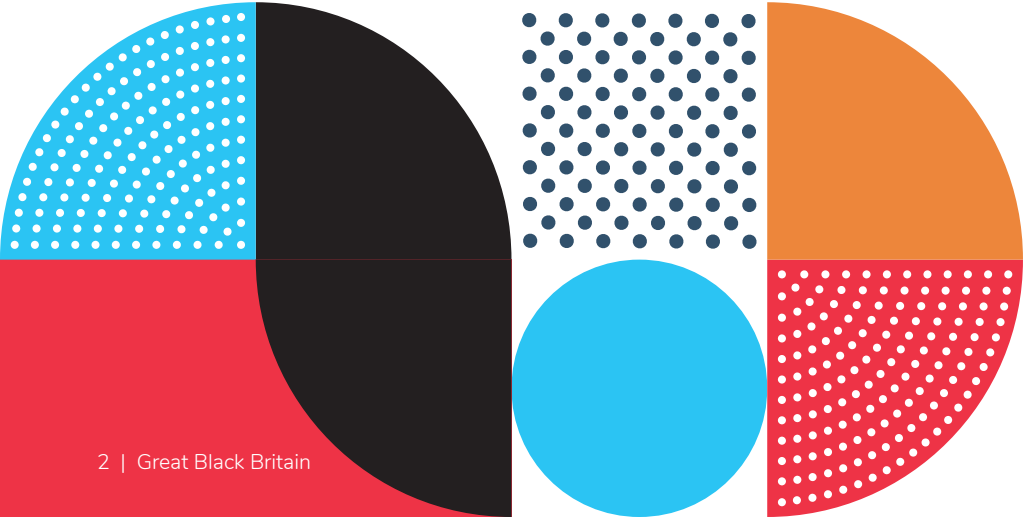
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# FOREWORD

**As young Black people in the UK, we believe that it is essential to have a means of support and continuous celebration of our efforts to society.** Growing up in the UK with a curriculum that places importance on educating British culture without including the significant contributions of Black Britons is disheartening.

A vast majority of schools educate their pupils on Black British history that has either been taught over previous years which can be diluted version of history or focused on Black suffering. Raising awareness about the importance of celebrating Black History in Britain in will allow students and staff to have a better understanding of the history that goes on within the country that has shaped many people's lives. We imagine that young Black children and students should be given the chance to be inspired in the same way their white British counterparts are.

There are many limitations placed on an individual due to circumstances they had no choice in deciding. These create barriers that restrict our abilities, dreams and hopes. This resource aims to show that with a vision, nothing is capable of preventing you from accomplishing and fulfilling your ambitions. The people discussed on the coming pages overcame every challenge and created opportunities which carved the path for a fair and just society.

Media portrayal of Black people in various contexts, may it be beauty standards, class, wealth, education and career, has been unreliable for decades. Black communities are often generalised as working class and coming from a place of struggle. When creating a place for themselves in society by fighting for it, its labelled as "violent and aggressive", which has been proved by the reception to the Black Lives Matter

movement. By Black people entering spaces of politics, journalism, art, entertainment, sport we are changing the narrative and deciding how we want to be perceived. We want to celebrate those who have worked endlessly to transform and create new narratives and histories for Black Brits and inspire many locally and globally.

We hope this booklet of Black excellence will inspire you to fight against the oppressive, racist and classist system that regularly ignores, undermines and harms communities of colour. We have only named a few amazing figures and movements that have attempted to break racist structures, but we urge you to find out more about these powerful moments in history and learn about others figures who may have not been as successful, recognised, or put in the spotlight as some of the people in this booklet have been. Look into your own communities, and we are certain that you will find countless amazing and inspirational people.

This brochure is an example of how much hard work, passion and dedication our have in social justice and celebrating the achievements of Black Britons in the UK. Please enjoy the booklet and we hope you are all inspired!

*This booklet would not have been made possible without Cohort 6 of The Anti-Tribalism Movement's youth leadership programme who worked hard to research the contents inside.*

A special thanks to:

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# INFLUENTIAL FIGURES

Professor Laura Serrant

**Professor Laura Serrant OBE, PhD, MA, BA, PCGE, RGN comes from a working class and immigrant background**, she was one of the first people in her family to go to university where she studied for a Bachelor of Arts degree, later qualifying as a nurse. Serrant specialises in sexual and reproductive health, working in outreach supporting sex workers, people with drug and alcohol dependence, the homeless community and tackling negative social attitudes to HIV and AIDS, her work in these fields especially her work for the homeless community has not only raised far more awareness for them but she has also improved many of their lives and she continues to do so.

She has gone on to hold positions nationally and internationally, leading work at NHS England as head of evidence and strategy and working on the Prime Minister's commission for the review of nursing and midwifery by the Department of Health. Serrant claims that time and time again she has found herself to be the sole voice to represent the minority community within medicine as Manchester Metropolitan's Head of Nursing, a position which has led her to empower others to join her. Her work has also brought her into the educational field where she currently works part time as a lecturer in Nottingham University.

In 2014, the Health Service Journal compiled a list of the 50 people from Black & Minority ethnicities working within the NHS that are inspiring and

making a difference and included Serrant for her work in community and public health nursing at the University of Wolverhampton.

In 2017 it was announced that Serrant was recognised in the 2018 Powerlist as the eighth most influential black person in the United Kingdom, and in the same year she was awarded an honorary doctorate by Abertay University.

In the 2018 Queen's Birthday Honours, she was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) for services to health policy. Serrant has also been included on the 2019 and 2020 Powerlist of the 100 most influential Britons of African/African Caribbean descent.



**Gold medalist in both the 5000m and 10,000m.**



## Mo Farah

Sir Mohamed Muktar Jama Farah, CBE OLY, commonly known as Mo Farah, is a British distance runner.

The most successful British track athlete in modern Olympic Games history, he is the 2012 and 2016 Olympic gold medallist in both the 5000m and 10,000m. Farah is the second athlete in modern Olympic Games history to win both the 5000m and 10,000m titles at successive Olympic Games. He also completed the 'distance double' at the 2013 and 2015 World Championships in Athletics. He was the second man in history to win long-distance doubles at successive Olympics and World Championships,

and the first in history to defend both distance titles in both major global competitions. Since finishing 2nd in the 10,000 metres at the 2011 World Championships in Athletics, Farah had an unbroken streak of ten global final.

The streak ended in Farah's final championship track race, when he finished second to Ethiopia's Muktar Edris in the 2017 5000 metres final. In his final track race, the 2017 Diamond League Final in Zurich in August 2017, Farah gained his revenge, edging out world champion Edris to win his only IAAF Diamond League title at 5000 metres.



## Abdulrahman 'Abby' Farah

**Abdulrahman Abby Farah (October 22, 1919 – May 14, 2018) was a Welsh born Somali diplomat and politician. He was Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations 1979-1990.**

He served as the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations, and as the Ambassador of Somalia to Ethiopia. He was the Chairperson of the PaSAGO non-governmental organization.

Farah was born on 22 October 1919, in Barry, Wales and his father Abby Farah, was a Somali entrepreneur and sailor, who was awarded an MBE for his community service to sailors in war time in need of accommodation and communal support upon arrival in the United Kingdom. His mother, Hilda Anderson, ran a boarding house. Racial tensions in South East Wales were high at the time, following on from the Cardiff Race Riots in June 1919.

Farah began his diplomatic career with the Trust Territory of Somaliland administration, sent there age 17 by his father. He served in various capacities from 1951 to 1961, including as Director of the Somali Information Service.

Between 1961 and 1965, Farah was Somalia's Ambassador to Ethiopia. He acted as Somalia's representative to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in 1962. Ambassador Farah also represented the nation at Council of Ministers meetings of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1964 and 1965. From 1965 to 1972, Farah was the Permanent Representative of Somalia to the United Nations in New York City. He concurrently served as the Acting Director General of Somalia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1966. From 1969 to 1972, Farah was the Chairperson of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, presiding over a special session of the United Nations Security Council in 1972. He acted as the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions between 1973 and 1978. Additionally, Farah served as Somalia's representative within the League of Arab States.

From 1973 to 1978, he was the Undersecretary-General for Special Political Questions, later becoming the Undersecretary General from 1979 to 1990. In 1990, Farah headed the UN Mission on 'Progress made on the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences on South Africa'.

In 1998, Farah helped found the Partnership to Strengthen African Grassroots Organizations (PaSAGO). He later served as the non-governmental organization's Chairperson. Farah died in May 2018 at the age of 98. His biggest achievement was being an instrumental proponent of dismantling the South-African apartheid system through his work at the United Nations.

## Dr Benjamin Obadiah Iqbal Zephaniah

**At 22 he published  
his first poetry  
book in 1980**

Born and raised in Birmingham, Zephaniah is a poet/ professor/ actor/ martial arts teacher/ novelist/ musician. Zephaniah was expelled from school at the age of 13, unable to read or write, and having dyslexia. At 22 he published his first poetry book in 1980. In 2008, he was declared one of Time's 50 greatest Post-War writers. He strongly believed that poetry should be accessible for everyone, performing at political rallies and nurseries.

Zephaniah is an anti-racist activist and contributes to social



movements concerning Black British' to organising community-based efforts with regards to police abuse and self-defence campaigns against racial violence to Handsworth Arts Movement based in Birmingham. He was offered an OBE for his work, however rejected this. He has dedicated his life to promoting equality and fighting against slavery and colonialism. His aims are to connect with people through his work, not impress the government or monarchy. He therefore refused to place the word empire on top of all his work.



**Campbell is a member of the anti-racism movement in Scotland. He was the first African-Caribbean councillor in Glasgow.**

He advocates for the rights of Looked After Children, having looked after his schizophrenic mother at a young age, this is a personal issue.

He is also passionate about resolving poverty, race equality and the housing crisis. In 2009, Campbell founded the first African Caribbean Centre in Glasgow.

## Graham Campbell





Dr Tunde Okewale grew up in Hackney, being the eldest of four children and was the first person in his family to attend university and obtained a 2.2 in undergraduate studies.

Despite this setback, he continued to engage in community work and was invited to become a director of the charity. He was then awarded a meritorious scholarship to attend bar school, where he was proven to be a success with his undergraduate grades. His journey and remarkable accomplishments have inspired young people from similar backgrounds to persevere against the odds. He is also a patron for Hackney Community Law Centre and Bristol Bar Society. In 2010, Tunde founded a charity organisation called Urban Lawyers, providing resources, information and opportunities for young people to secure work and/or experience in the legal profession, amidst a range of other services. The charity has won the support of firms such as Skadden Berwin Leighton Paisner and Hogan Lovell's pro bono unit.

**Dr Tunde Okewale**

**John Archer (8 June 1863 – 14 July 1932) was at the forefront of the Labour Party and was elected the mayor of Battersea in 1913. Many people mistake Archer for being the first black mayor in the UK, but he was actually the first black mayor in London.**

Upon his election he proclaimed “You have made history tonight ... In the future, people will look to Battersea and say Battersea has done many things in the past, but the greatest thing it has done has been to show that it has no racial prejudice and that it recognises a man for the work he has done.” Almost nothing is known of his early life. He successfully defended his seat in 1919 and returned to council in 1932 and died suddenly the following year. His role and influence in emancipatory left-wing politics- not just in the sun but in the US by way of the Civil Rights Movement- was unmissable.



**John Archer**





Linton Kwesi Johnson, also known as LKJ, is a Jamaican dub poet and activist who has been based in the United Kingdom since 1963. In 2002 he became the second living poet and the only black poet, to be published in the Penguin Modern Classics series. His performance poetry involves the recitation of his own verse in Jamaican patois over dub-reggae.

Most of Johnson's poetry is political, focussing mainly on the experiences of being an African-Caribbean in Britain: "Writing was a political act and poetry was a cultural weapon". Johnson wrote "Reggae fi Dada" on the death of his father in 1982, blaming social conditions. He also wrote "Inglan Is A Bitch" on the injustices faced by refugees and immigrants who come to England.

Linton Kwesi Johnson

Lemn was awarded the 2019 PEN Pinter Prize.

English author and broadcaster. Sissay was the official poet of the 2012 London Olympics, has been chancellor of the University of Manchester since 2015, and joined the Foundling Museum's board of trustees two years later, having previously been appointed one of the museum's fellows.

He was awarded the 2019 PEN Pinter Prize.

Lemn Sissay





**Member of the east and central Africa's inter city basketball committee**

A basketball enthusiast (11 January 1966 - 28 April 2020) and a well-known player in Mogadishu before Somalia's civil war began. He migrated to Europe in the late 1980s before the outbreak of Somalia's civil war, where he secured an engineering degree from Middlesex University and worked for Transport for London. At various points over the years, he served as both the secretary general and head of marketing for Somalia's national basketball team, and was also a member of the East and Central Africa's Inter City Basketball Committee. From 2010-2014, he was an International Federation of Basketball board member, covering up to 10 countries in East and Eastern Africa including Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Bana Ali died in April 2020 and has been celebrated as a strong leading influence in boosting Somali Basketball in the UK and in Africa.

**Bana Ali**

**Dianne Abbot**

Diane Abbot was the first Black British woman to be elected to be an MP in the House of Commons. Since then the careers she went on to do include: a parliamentarian, broadcaster and a commentator. She was born in Paddington and studied a degree in history at Newnham College, Cambridge. She began her career in politics in 1986. She made a speech on civil liberties during the debate Counter – Terrorism Bill 2008. Diane became the winner of the Spectator's magazine's "Parliamentary speech of the year awards" and gained plenty of recognition at the 2008 humans' rights awards. Diane Abbott became the founder of the London Schools and Black Child Initiative which worked particularly to raise achievement towards black children. Diane Abbott served multiple parliamentary committees on social and international issues and she held shadow ministerial positions.





**Malorie Blackman was the first Black British author to write plenty of novels.** She was born in Clapham London. Malorie initially wanted to become an English teacher but later went on to become a programmer. Malorie Blackman has written over sixty books for children and young adults. Many of her books have also been adapted for stage and television, including a BAFTA-award-winning BBC production of Pig-Heart Boy and a Pilot Theatre stage adaptation by Sabrina Mahfouz of Noughts & Crosses. There is also a major BBC production of Noughts & Crosses

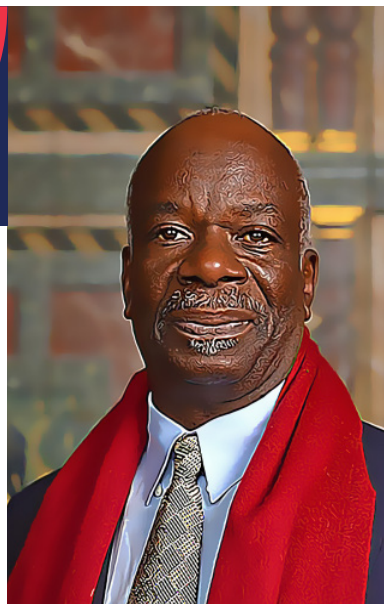
In 2008 Malorie received an OBE for her services to children's literature, and between 2013 and 2015 she was the Children's Laureate. Most recently, Malorie wrote for the Doctor Who series on BBC One, and the fifth novel in her Noughts & Crosses series, Crossfire, is published by Penguin Random House Children's.

**Malorie Blackman**

**Joseph studied theatre and science at the University of Sheffield**

**Joseph Marcell**

Joseph Marcell (born 14 August 1948) was born in St Lucia but moved to Peckham at the age of 9. He studied theatre and science at the University of Sheffield then took courses in speech and dance at central school of speech and drama. He is most known for his role of Geoffrey in the Fresh Prince of Bel Air. In the beginning of his career he played roles in multiple Shakespeare plays: such as a Midsummer night dream and Othello. He also played many little roles in many British TV shows and movies in the 80s.



## Mary Prince

Mary Prince (1 October 1788 – 1833) was born in Bermuda and was born into an enslaved family. As she grew older, she developed rheumatism in her joints and therefore couldn't be a slave anymore. She married Daniel James, a man who was also able to escape slavery. She was an auto biographer and was the first black woman to have her autobiography published in the UK. Her book was widely known around the UK and was reprinted twice in the first year of its release. After moving to England, she worked for Thomas Pringle, an abolitionist and secretary to the anti-slave society. When Prince's book was published, slavery was still legal, and she wrote about her and her family's unfortunate experience with slavery. Prince wrote of slavery with the authority of personal experience and also the reality of many other slaves.



**Founder of Britain's  
first major black  
newspaper**

Claudia Jones (21 February 1915 – 24 December 1964), was a Trinidad and Tobago-born journalist and activist. As a child she migrated with her family to the US, where she became a political activist and black nationalist through Communism, using

the false name Jones as "self-protective disinformation". Due to the political persecution of Communists in the USA, she was deported in 1955 and subsequently resided in the United Kingdom. She founded Britain's first major black newspaper, West Indian Gazette (WIG), in 1958 & Notting Hill Carnival. Claudia Jones' lasting legacy is undoubtedly the Notting Hill carnival, which she helped launch in 1959 as an annual showcase for Caribbean talent. These early celebrations were held in halls and were epitomised by the slogan, 'A people's art is the genesis of their freedom'.

**Claudia Jones**



Olive Elaine Morris (26 June 1952 – 12 July 1979) was a Jamaican-born British-based community leader and activist in the feminist, Black nationalist, and squatters' rights campaigns of the 1970s. Morris was a key organiser in the Black Women's Movement in the United Kingdom, co-founding the Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent in London and support groups in Manchester. She joined the British Black Panthers and squatted 121 Railton Road in Brixton.



Lambeth Council named one of its key buildings after her in Brixton The Olive Morris House. The Olive Morris Fund was also established to offer bursaries to young Black women.

**Morris was a key  
organiser in the Black  
Women's Movement**

**Olive Elaine Morris**

**Jawahir Roble**

Jawahir Roble is the UK's first female Muslim referee and has the English Football Association's Level Six Referee qualification. She was 10 when she fled the ongoing civil war in Somalia and has never considered her Muslim identity as a barrier to her success. She hopes to encourage girls like her to pursue their dreams regardless of what others may think of them. Jawahir was nominated for the Sports Person of the Year Awards at the International Somali Awards.





**Margaret Busby is a Ghanaian-born writer, editor, broadcaster and literary critic.** She is also Britain's first and youngest Black female book publisher, when she co-founded the publishing company Allison & Busby in 1967. She has judged prestigious literary prizes including the Booker Prize and served on the boards of organisations such as the Royal Literary Fund, *Wasafiri* magazine, *Tomorrow's Warriors*, and the Africa Centre in London. Margaret Busby has received various accolades for her contribution to publishing such as the Royal Society of Literature's Benson Medal, the Bovas Henry Swanzy Award and the Royal African Society's inaugural Africa Writes Lifetime Achievement Award.

**Margaret Busby**

**Margaret co-founded the publishing company Allison & Busby in 1967**

**Leila Hassan Howe**

Born on the June 1948. Hassan was a founding member of the Race Today Collective, and in 1986 becoming its editor. As a frequent writer for the journal, she explored and discussed a variation of topics from black women living in the UK to the Black Power movement in North America. From 1977 to 1988, *Race Today* published 16 books. Additionally, it released monthly magazine centred around black radical thoughts.

In 1981, she co-organised the Black People's Day of Action march due to the New Cross Fire.

In the late 1960s, Hassan joined the Black Power movement. From 1970, she worked as an Information Officer for the Institute of race Relations.





## Beverley Bryan

**Bryan was an active member of the Black British Panthers from the 1970s.** She worked alongside Liz Obi and Olive Morris to set up the Black Women's Group, taking on social issues e.g. housing, education and police brutality.

She was published by Virago for; *The Heart of the Race: Black Women's Lives in Britain*, which she co-authored. This book documented and discussed the Black British feminism and its history in the 1970s. In 1986, it won the Martin Luther King award.



**A Tobago and Trinidad native, Altheia was heavily involved with Black British Panthers.** In the early 1970s, she was considered the leader of the movement of around 3000 members.

Altheia was one of the Mangrove Nine, their arrests and acquittal resulted in the first judicial acknowledgement in Britain that the Metropolitan police had "evidence of racial hatred". At a protest against the racialised attack on the



**As well as political activism, Altheia completed her PhD in biochemistry at UCL**

restaurant and community hub the Mangrove, they were arrested. In the span of 18 months, the Mangrove became the target of 12 raids, although there was no evidence of criminal activity.

The phenomenal legal success of the Mangrove Nine was largely due to Altheia and Darcus Howe's choices to defend themselves in the trial and to dismiss 63 jurors who were seen as unfit to produce a fair trial. In her closing speech, Altheia referred to the police persecution in Notting Hill of the black community.

As well as her political activism, she completed her PhD in biochemistry at UCL and worked as a physician and research scientist.

## Altheia Jones Lecointe

# INFLUENTIAL MOVEMENTS

## ALCARAF Movement

The All Lewisham Campaign Against Racism and Fascism (ALCARAF) movement are notably mentioned in the Battle of Lewisham (1977) against Neo-Nazis and the National Front who led a march in Lewisham - an area predominantly populated by minorities - which made for a great target to display their hatred for minorities.

The ALCARAF gathered on 13/08/1977 to fight back against the National Front and the police who were protecting the National Front marchers from being attacked. The ALCARAF (now joined with many of the young people disgusted by the march) blocked the path of the National Front, the ALCARAF clashed severely with the police using every ounce of force that they had to show their anger and disdain.

Due to this unexpected demonstration the police lost control and for the first time in history the police had to bring out riot shields, they also mounted police horses in order to regain control. Not only did this act of bravery show the National Front that they were not as powerful as they had once believed it demonstrated the passion minorities had, they weren't going to stop fighting back until there was nothing to fight against.

To this day their bravery is celebrated in Lewisham and all across the city, in and out of the parliament. This movement resulted in 200 deaths from police brutality and general violence.



**They weren't going to stop fighting back until there was nothing to fight against**



## Bristol Bus Boycott



**1963 sparked The Bristol Bus Boycott. Led by youth worker Paul Stephenson and the West Indian Development Council**

The Bristol Omnibus Company refusing to employ black or asian crews in 1963 sparked The Bristol Bus Boycott. Led by youth worker Paul Stephenson and the West Indian Development Council, the boycott of the company's buses lasted for four months until the company backed down and overturned the colour bar. Stephenson recalled the year-long bus boycott in Alabama after Rosa Parks famously refused to give up her seat.

The boycott shined a national light to racial discrimination in Britain, where the campaign was supported by national politicians, with interventions being made by church groups and the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago. The Bristol Bus Boycott was considered to have been influential in the passing of the Race Relations Act 1965

which made “racial discrimination unlawful in public places” and the Race Relations Act 1968, which extended the provisions to employment and housing.

To begin with, no-one admitted the fact black people were banned from working there. Ian Patey, the general manager of the Bristol Omnibus Company, told the paper that they did employ a few non-whites but this was labouring work; he would not tolerate them working as drivers or conductors. For as long as most of the younger staff could remember, the absence of any black colleagues had been an unmistakable, if rarely acknowledged, fact. Nethercott, now aged 90, insists the bus workers were not motivated by colour prejudice but by a fear that their income would be eroded.

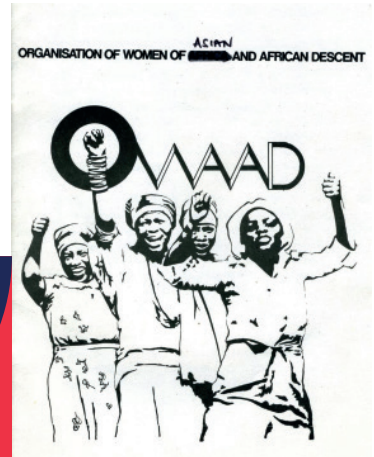
# Organisation of Women of African and Asian Descent

In 1978 Stella Dadzie, Olive Morris, Gail Lewis founded OWAAD, which over the next four years campaigned on issues including immigration and deportation; domestic violence; exclusion of children from school; industrial action by black women; policing and defence policies; and health and reproductive rights.

Attracting over 300 women to its first national conference, OWAAD successfully prompted the establishment of Black women's groups across London. The 'Brixton's Black Women's Group' opened in London as the first Black Women's Centre and Asian and African – Caribbean women founded the 'Southall Black Sisters' in North West London. As well as its undeniable influence, OWAAD contributed to several campaigns for the progression of the black experience in the United Kingdom. OWAAD joined the campaign to scrap the SUS laws,

which gave the police the powers of stop and search without any cause and was disproportionately used against young Black men. The impact of OWAAD and its initiatives are undeniably powerful and revolutionary. As Stella Dadzie (co-founder of OWAAD) emphasised, OWAAD worked to 'show people sisterhood in operation'. Not only did OWAAD take on the responsibility of upholding the Black-british community, they also established a legacy of justice and perseverance that remains a fundamental pillar of Black British History. Despite existing for 4 years, OWAAD effectively provided a safe space for many Black women in London.

**Successfully prompting the establishment of Black women's groups across London**





In Britain, protests have been taking place around the country in over 150 locations. Solidarity marches and rallies have been held in even small towns and cities that have seen little political mobilisation in the past decade, from Torquay to Tunbridge Wells.

In the major cities, the backdrop of Covid-19 has meant smaller protests have sprung up in local neighbourhoods and communities, rather than the usual choreography of centralised city centre demonstrations. In Bristol, the statue of slave trader Edward Colston was pulled down and thrown into the river in a glorious moment of mass, collective, reclaiming of the public space.

At Oxford University, the campaign to remove the statue of Cecil Rhodes has almost secured victory.

Then five years after it began and elsewhere conversations about the need to confront colonial and imperial histories are finally being given attention. The numbers of people going to protests taking place across the country have been huge, with protests in London still attracting as many as 10,000 people each week. The slow-motion execution of George Floyd has ignited an incandescent social movement.

In every state and around the world, people of all colours, genders, and ages have come together to march in fury and in hope, to renounce the past and redeem the future.

**In every state and around the world, people of all colours, genders, and ages have come together**

**Black Lives Matter UK**





## British Black Panthers

**By 1970, the British Black Panthers gained around 3000 members**



Inspired by the US Black Panther Party, The British Black Panthers (BBP) or the British Black Panther movement (BPM) was a Black Power organization in the United Kingdom that fought for the rights of Black people and peoples of colour in the country. They sought to educate Black communities and campaign against racial discrimination. Like the US Black Panther party, they were established to fight against racism, segregation and police brutality.

The formation of the BBP was inspired by Malcom X's visit to the UK in 1964-65 and Stokely Carmichael's address at the Dialectics of Liberation Congress in London 1967. It was founded in Brixton – which was notorious for police violence against black people and anti-racist uprisings. Founders include Obi Egbuna, Linton Kwesi-Johnson, Olive Morris and Darcus

Howe. The BPP was initially named the British Black Power Movement but underwent a name-change. By 1970, the British Black Panthers gained around 3000 members and reached its peak in a trial known as the Mangrove Nine Trial where black activists and other members of the party did demonstrations against police raids on the Mangrove, a Black-owned restaurant. They also fought against the repatriation bill – a bill which would send Commonwealth citizens to their 'home' Countries – and succeeded.

Despite being a strong example of Black-unity, liberation and exposing the injustices of the British Police, the BPP were eventually dissolved in 1973 due to various reasons such as British police creating specific branches to infiltrate and harass them.

# FURTHER RESOURCES

**Most of the information we found was available to us online.**

If you enjoyed this booklet then please check out some of these organisations that are dedicated to educating the community on Black British history and sharing stories from the unheard.

Get in contact with your schools and local youth councils to see how you can push for a fairer curriculum and representation in your community.

**Migration Museum**

**The Black Curriculum**

**A is for Activism**

**Black Cultural Archives**

**[BlackBritishHistory.co.uk](http://BlackBritishHistory.co.uk)**



# LEAD AND BE LED INFORMATION

Lead and Be Led is a youth leadership programme designed to produce young leaders within the UK. Our programme aims to bring out the very best in each young person to ensure that they access the opportunities to improve their lives. The Anti-Tribalism Movement's mission of creating fairer communities free of tribalism is rooted in improving life-chances for young people to steer them away from divisive ideals.

The key goal for our programme is to ensure that young people in our community are given the courage to develop their leadership skills and be a support system for those seeking any opportunity presented to them. Lead and Be Led trains youth aged 16-24 on important leadership skills that can be used in various aspects of daily life such as confidence building, time management, decision making, critical thinking and much more.

By the end of the programme, our young people work together to create a social action campaign and put their skills to practice as they create a project advocating for change from a youth

perspective. Social action projects can be just like the brochure you're reading now, or a podcast, film, play, event – anything our young people want to put their minds to.

If you're interested in our leadership programme and want to work with us in creating further social action projects as a young person OR would like to collaborate with the Anti-Tribalism Movement then please follow us on instagram and twitter [@movementatm](#).



Connect with us on  
instagram and twitter:  
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us and our work:  
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