

TEACHERS' NOTES

CURRICULUM LINKS:

KS3: 1.2a, 1.3d, 2.1a, 2.1c, 2.2a, 2.2b, 2.2c, 2.3a, 3d, 4a, 4c, 4g, 4i, 4j.

KS4: 1.2a, 1.3d, 2.1a, 2.1c, 2.1d, 2.2a, 2.2.b, 2.3a, 3f, 4a, 4c, 4g, 4i, 4j.

DESCRIPTIONS:

Document 1

The Campaign Against Racism in the Media (CARM) was founded in July 1976 in London. It was set up by a group of 60 journalists, printworkers and representatives from BME organisations, who were unhappy with the way non-white people were being portrayed in the media. CARM believed that what it deemed 'racist incitement in the media' encouraged extreme-right groups like the National Front to attack black people on the streets. As an organisation, it brought together the workers and trade unionists from the media industry with people from the communities that were the victims of racism.

GLOSSARY:

LUANDA TRIAL: Held in Angola in the summer of 1976, this was a trial of 13 mercenaries who had fought with the National Liberation Front of Angola (FNLA) in the Angolan civil war. Ten of the mercenaries were British, so the story attracted a lot of media interest in Britain, especially when all received heavy sentences – of between 16–30 years in prison or execution by firing squad.

NATIONAL FRONT: This organisation was founded in 1967 and is an extreme right-wing political group that believes that the preservation of the 'white race' and that all immigration should cease and all non-white people should be deported.

FURTHER READING:

Working With The Media: a guide for anti-racist campaigners and refugee rights activists, download at http://www.irr.org.uk/pdf/media_guidance.pdf

National Union of Journalists website (www.nuj.org.uk)

Homebeats: struggles for racial justice CDROM (Institute of Race Relations, 1997)

A. Sivanandan, *From Resistance to Rebellion: Asian and Afro-Caribbean struggles in Britain* (Institute of Race Relations, 1986)