



FIGHTING SUS ARCHIVE

(FS)

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Fighting SUS Archive

2018-2019

Name of Creator: Various

Extent: 13 wav files, 16 pdf files, 83 jpg files, 22 mov files, 13 doc files, 1 mp4 file.

Administrative/Biographical History: On the Record are a not-for-profit co-operative (registered as a Community Interest Company), co-founded by Laura Mitchison and Rosa Schling. The organisation specialises in oral history and community archiving projects. Funding is secured for each new project from external funders, for instance the Heritage Lottery Fund. The organisation works as a co-operative, with each project relying on volunteers and participants to shape the outcome and aims. This collaborative approach means that everyone involved with a project plays an active role in recording the histories and making decisions about how the outputs are shared with others.

The Fighting SUS Project was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and managed by On The Record and Journey to Justice. It was developed in conversation with today's young east Londoners, who are galvanised by their own experiences of exclusion from public spaces and awareness of racism. The project offered twenty 16-25 year-olds a chance to learn interviewing, audio recording, research, drama production and writing/publishing skills from professionals. Young researchers scoured the archives to find their first clues about the 'sus' era. Armed with intensive research and oral history training, the young people recorded interviews with campaigners, cultural commentators, police, and victims of police harassment. The Project culminated in a touring performance and teaching resources that travelled around schools and cultural centres in late 2018.

Custodial History: Deposited with Bishopsgate Institute by On The Record, September 2019.

Scope and Content: Archive of the Fighting SUS Project, including: oral histories conducted as part of the Fighting SUS project, including interviews with Hugh Boatswain, Richard Stone, Mike Franklin, Pauline Brown, Helen McDonald, Parvaz 'Goga' Khan, Cilius Victor and Martha Osamor, discussing their experiences of the SUS laws, stop and search, policing practice and racial prejudice in London, along with an interview with project participants on their experience of the project, 2018 ; Project archive for the Fighting SUS Project, including: evaluation interview with project participants, recordings of the Fighting SUS performance at the Brady Arts Centre, recordings made at events at Kings College, the Ringcross Community Centre and at the project finale at Raven Row; animated timeline, film and learning resources produced by the Fighting SUS Project, 2018-2019.

System of Arrangement:

The Fighting SUS Archive is divided into the following two series:

FS/1: Oral History Interviews

FS/2: Project Archive

Language/scripts of material:

English

Access conditions:

OPEN

Copying conditions:

Photocopying, scanning and digital photography (without flash) is permitted for research purposes on completion of the Library's Copyright Declaration form and with respect to current UK copyright law.

Finding Aids:

Copy of handlist available in Researcher's Area.

Rules and Conventions:

Compiled in compliance with General International Standard Archival Description, ISAD(G), second edition, 2000; National Council on Archives Rules for the Construction of Personal, Place and Corporate Names, 1997.

FS/1 Fighting SUS: Oral History Interviews 2018

Oral histories conducted as part of the Fighting SUS project, including interviews with Hugh Boatswain, Richard Stone, Mike Franklin, Pauline Brown, Helen McDonald, Parvaz 'Goga' Khan, Cilius Victor and Martha Osamor, discussing their experiences of the SUS laws, stop and search, policing practice and racial prejudice in London, along with an interview with project participants on their experience of the project, 2018.

OPEN

FS/1/1 Fighting SUS: Interview with Hugh Boatswain 2018

Interviewee: Hugh Boatswain

DoB: Unknown

Date of Recording: 10 May 2018

Length of Recording: 01:00:41

Interviewers: Mariam Bangura, Sophie Banguralee

Synopsis: Hugh Boatswain was born in Antigua, the largest of the Leeward Islands in the Caribbean and was brought up there and in Monserrat until he moved to England aged 8.

He finished primary school in Hackney where he found it quite difficult to fit in coming from a rural area where he had not met any white people.

When he finished primary school the headteacher did not think it would be possible for him as a Caribbean child to pass the 11-plus exam to get into a grammar school, so he went to the local school in Hackney. He got involved in community activities and became interested in the arts, spending a lot of time in the library as one of the only places he felt safe.

He describes being stopped under the sus law and how easy it was to be stopped and how careful he and his friends learnt to be with the police, since 'if you're speaking too fast, you're guilty. If you're not saying anything, then what are you hiding'. There were so many ways a person could be seen as being suspicious because the police descriptions were so vague. Hugh felt angry about the way the sus law was used, predominantly against young black youths. Soon he learnt to quickly find safe places to go in case of police trouble.

Being frequently picked up by the police also affected his parents who had to come to the station to pick him up and caused friction as they, as Caribbean parents, would trust the word of the police. In general he says he and his friends didn't talk to their parents about what was happening as searches became commonplace. Hugh was never convicted but he recalls how being convicted under the sus law caused long term problems for his friends in terms of employment and travel. He describes the unrest at the 1976 Notting Hill Carnival as a reaction to the use of the sus law and the frustration of young people experiencing frequent searches combining with the strikes and heatwave as a 'recipe for an explosion to happen amongst young people' As people came to know the legislation being used was over 100 years old and had been rarely used before this they started to campaign to have it repealed. Hugh discusses the way in which despite repeal, sus remained as a way of looking at and profiling young black men as 'muggers.' He sees the legacy of this in current profiling of knife crime as black or young Asians as radicalised.

Hugh remembers being deeply affected by the murder of another teenager he knew, Michael, in Dalston. The attackers who had used racist language only got a short sentence – a sentence that was shorter than his friends who were picked up under the sus law received. The atmosphere of violence and needing to be 'aware of aware of every sound around you' while out; staying clear of areas such as Shoreditch at night where there were active skinhead and NF (National Front) groups affected him deeply. He talks of feeling bitter and angry and writing poetry during this time as an escape. Speaking further about the violence he experienced growing up he describes the architecture of the Holly Street Estate, known as the 'snake-pit', as mirroring a prison, the lack of spaces to play as a child and the how the school's system's classification of black children as educationally sub-normal combined to create an atmosphere that he wanted to get away from quickly, otherwise 'keeps you there and it destroys you' and draws parallels with the experiences of young people in London today.

OPEN

FS/1/2

Fighting SUS: Interview with Richard Stone 2018

Interviewee: Dr Richard Stone (with Toby Stone and Ruth Stone)

DoB: 9 March 1937

Date of Recording: 10 May 2018

Length of Recording: 1:15:21

Interviewers: Tania Aubeelack, Rosa Kurowska

Synopsis: Dr Richard Stone was by profession a GP working in Notting Hill and Paddington. It was to be his work around the prevention of illnesses that turned him into a social activist. He organised little demonstrations outside St Mary's Hospital and appeared on television to raise awareness of people's bad health and the need for resources. He was the chair of the Notting Hill Council, worked with the Socialist Health Association on the 'Prevention of illness and Promotion of Health' document, involved in the Islamophobia Commission by the Runnymede Trust and was an adviser to Sir William Macpherson, the judge in the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry.

In 1972-3, Dr Richard Stone turned a small building into a GP practice of five doctors in Notting Hill, where inequality was striking. Through years of carrying out home visits to patients, he realised that 80% of what he has learned at medical school was not valid. The home visits allowed him to see 'the social history of how people were living' in terrible housing conditions and hotel rooms. Richard was able to diagnose and treat poor families because the nature of the NHS enabled his focus to be on the needs of someone and not on whether he/she could pay. His surgery's registered patients were often annoyed with their doctor's appointments being delayed due to the homeless and poor families turning up for help without any notice.

Dr Richard Stone would very often be the only doctor on the rota to treat young black kids beaten by the police in their van in some cases for 'just fun'. He was fully aware of the behaviour of the police officers against young black kids and noticed a change in attitudes depending on who he was visiting. When he was called to confirm the death of someone, the police officers

were welcoming and amicable but as soon as he visited the police station cells he got 'a block of ice' reception. He called it 'racism by proxy'. A call from a Caribbean man, Frank Crichlow, meant that Richard was on the go to reassure families that their child was safe. Many doctors did not want to visit black kids in cells and found excuses for not doing so but some became 'Police Surgeons' collecting medical evidence for the police and hence making 'good money'. During his time on the advisory panel in the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, consulting people from the African-Caribbean community, Richard noticed that the sus law was very much on everyone's lips even though it had been repealed in 1981. He praised Mr and Mrs Lawrence for exposing the black experience of policing. Many years after the Inquiry, there is a strong feeling that the police force may have gone backwards. Richard has been a staunch advocate of replacing the failing Community and Race Relations training with yearly volunteering work for police officers and commissioners in communities different from their own. The retention and promotion of black police officers are key challenges that the police force still faces today. The fact that you are more likely to be arrested by the police today if you are black and living in inner cities means 'in other words, the police still seem to be learning nothing'.

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FS/1/3

Fighting SUS: Interview with Mike Franklin

2018

Interviewee: Mike Franklin

DoB: c1961

Date of Recording: 24 May 2018

Length of Recording: 01:43:41

Interviewers: Jolina Bradley, Mariam Bangura, Sophie Banguralee

Synopsis: Mike Franklin grew up in South London where he experienced policing in Brixton. He describes his role as Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector of Constabulary, where his role was to inspect all the police forces in England and Wales and look at the way in which they were responding to the Stephen Lawrence Enquiry recommendations and deal with racism and diversity issues there. He went on to work for the Independent Police Complaints

Commission (IPCC) where he was commissioner for the north-west of England, for five years, and then in his second term the commissioner for London and the south-east, and finally, commissioner responsible for stop and search powers for the IPCC. When he started Mike was the only black man to work in his role. He describes the background and formation of the IPCC and his motivations for joining having experienced being policed in South London and seeing 'most of the worst things that happen in policing, both as a member of the public, as a victim of crime and as somebody supporting victims of crime.'

Mike fought hard to make sure stop and search was prioritised at the IPCC. Mike was against police violence and racism and understood that stop and search was key to improving confidence in the police because of the 'antipathy and anger and hostility' created by its use by the police. He outlines the history of the sus law and the 1824 Vagrancy Act and describes how it was used in the 1970s when it had a 90% conviction rate and didn't require witnesses or evidence or forensics or CCTV. Since the sus law only required the 'corroboration of two officers that they had a reasonable belief that you were about to commit an arrestable offence' and as the police were not very accountable for their actions the law was open to abuse. He describes the issues with stop and search and how, despite what the government has said recently about 'bringing back 'the power, in his lifetime there has always been stop and search in some form, from the Vagrancy Act to Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), reasonable grounds for suspicion. Mike describes the problematic nature of the phrasing 'reasonable grounds' and how this is defined as well as boarder search powers such as Section 60, the Road Traffic Act and Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act.

In 1981, Brixton exploded and Mike sees the actions of the Special Patrol Group (SPG) and Operation Swamp as the roots of unrest. The experience of being stopped and searched, which many of his friends were going through at the time made people feel 'absolutely incandescent with rage,' while the failures of the

complaints system left people affected with no route to get justice. The events of 1981 and the Scarman report finally made people 'wake up and see that things should be different.' Since then initiative such as tape recording interviews, Section 106 Committees and the Independent Custody Visiting scheme have gone some way to regulating police powers. He feels that it wasn't that the black community didn't want policing at all, they did want crime to be controlled, but it was the way that stop and search was done that was the issue; in fact, in Brixton 'the community was over-policed and under-protected.' Mike talks about the 2011 unrest and how important stop and search was as well as his recommendations for solutions including, making the public more aware of their rights, improve the complaints procedure and retrain officers so they are clear on the powers they are using. He discusses various cases at the IPCC and the frustration of not having the powers to compel police officers to talk. Mike feels that getting stop and search on the agenda was his most important achievement at the IPCC.

The impact of the sus laws has been to erode trust in the police and complaints system creating an 'attitude of non-cooperation' and antipathy which is passed down through generations. Mike doesn't believe that stop and search is effective for stopping gun crime and that its use must be intelligence based, the current situation where the police are wrong 80% of the time is not good enough. Statistics like this are a 'microcosm of the criminal justice system insofar as it affects people of colour'. The system must be reformed to reflect the learning from '81, Stephen Lawrence Enquiry and current issues around PACE and 'young people should add their voice to that debate.

OPEN

FS/1/4

Fighting SUS: Interview with Pauline Brown

2018

Interviewee: Pauline Brown

DoB: c1956

Date of Recording: 7 June 2018

Length of Recording: 0:45:25

Interviewers: Jolina Bradley, Mariam Bangura

Synopsis: Pauline Brown is originally from

Jamaica where she attended an international school. She came to the UK with her mum when she was nine years old. Throughout her teenage years, she lived in Highgate, Scotland and Crystal Palace. Her arrival to the UK did not cause any culture shock because she knew people of different nationalities and background from her time at school in Jamaica.

Pauline has worked for over 42 years in the UK and did a lot of volunteering work. Whilst growing up, she was not very confident, 'I was growing up, I was thinking in my own head, but why don't people like me, what have I done?' However, through her resilience, she got on with life and believes that young people can learn a lot from her personal experience. In 1970, she was 14 years old and would know if one of her friends had been caught in police cells at school. As a mum, at the time, raising her boys, she acknowledged that a knock on her door from the police was just a matter of time. This is why she stood up firmly and objected to the police raiding her house for drugs, 'you are not going to touch nothing in this home'. This was her way of showing resistance. On the streets, 'it hurts my heart' when the police would make the white young men go away and target the black young men only, 'so why not bring the whole lot of them together and sort them out together?'. When she and others took courage to challenge police behaviour, 'well, they said go away' and police vans would be called up 'so we can't see what's going on'.

Throughout her interview, even if not explicitly mentioned by Pauline, the experience of black women can be seen, 'we'd talk about it {...} you get confused in the head, your brain's falling apart...' In Pauline's words, racism is something that is passed on through families, 'from the way they've been bought up' and believes that police officers are 'now better trained but not fully'.

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FS/1/5

Fighting SUS: Interview with Helen McDonald 2018

Interviewee: Helen McDonald

DoB: Unknown

Date of Recording: 21 June 2018

Length of Recording: 00:38:18

Interviewers: Esmeralda Atikpoe, Shanaz

Conteh, Jolina Bradley

Synopsis: Helen McDonald grew up in Derby in the Midlands before moving to London. She was a musician by profession and as a teenager; she wrote and performed theatre pieces for the Strange Fruit Theatre Company and the Sisters From Another Planet. The performances would tour the country and focused on issues facing society in the 1970-80s such as the sus law & racism. This was her way of challenging the status quo and trying to bring about change in a very hostile environment for Black and Asian families. In 1981, the Brixton riots led Derby to follow suit and, 'it was scary and relief as well, because it was almost like now this can't carry on'.

When Helen was 9 years old, her uncle was wrongly targeted by non-uniformed police officers who busted in her house. She has been traumatised by the picture of her uncle on the floor with the police officer's 'foot on the back of his neck' but acknowledged that this incident has made her a stronger human being. Her home has been raided by police for drugs and her brother had been subjected to police violence on his way to a football match. Down the road from her house, there was a Sikh Temple and she remembered that London football fans would 'be chasing like Asian guys down the road' which they called 'Paki bashing'. At school, Helen recalled the time she saw her mum crying after sharing that a child called her 'Nigger' & 'Wog'. One day, whilst walking on the street, a boy aged about 12 years old started to shout racist names at her mum and 'I wanted to go up and beat him up, but there wasn't, it felt like there wasn't anything you could do, wanted to fight the boy'. Her dad was really angry, 'he wasn't able to take that kind of bravado or racism to his face' but, even in this climate, there were a lot of conversations generated around racism and police behaviour among her friends and family.

Helen is a strong believer of using the arts to portray the achievements of black people throughout history and showcase black heroes on TV and in movies. In the 80s, the sus laws were used by the police to pull her friends out of 'a nice car' and searched them. When asked about the police behaviour today, she says, 'I do

still talk about sus because it's, it feels like it hasn't changed in 35 years of my adult life'.

OPEN

FS/1/6 Fighting SUS: Interview with Parvaz 'Goga' Khan 2018

Interviewee: Parvaz 'Goga' Khan

DoB: 12 March 1967

Date of Recording: 28 June 2018

Length of Recording: 00:54:03

Interviewers: Esmeralda Atikpoe, Saqif

Chowdhury, Jolina Bradley

Synopsis: Goga Khan grew up Newham, London in the 1980s until his early 20s when he moved to Essex in Seven Kings. His parents were from Pakistan. In the 1980s in Newham police frequently stopped young people, despite the repeal of the sus law in 1981 the practice still continued as Goga describes, 'the police can just stop you without any reason, search you, take you into the back of the police van, take you into the police station and hold you for no reason whatsoever.' The racist attacks on the Asian community in the area was common, in the context of a growing National Front movement. Goga describes how at the age of 15 in school, a group of racists who were targeting the Asian young people of the school attacked their playground, 'beating people up who was not the colour that they felt that they should be.' That day he and others fought back but ended up being arrested by the police. A few days later they were arrested again by plain clothes police officers and charged with affray and their case became known as the 'Newham 8.' During the trial at the Old Bailey some local school students went on strike to support them and they were eventually acquitted and their case exposed racism in the police force. The support of the other students was crucial.

OPEN

FS/1/7 Fighting SUS: Interview with Cilius Victor 2018

Interviewee: Cilius Victor

DoB: c1961

Date of Recording: 5 July 2018

Length of Recording: 1:01:24

Interviewers: Esmeralda Atikpoe, Shanaz

Conteh

Synopsis: Cilius Victor was born in Hackney but grew up in Forest Gate in Newham. His family was from Dominica, a small island in the Caribbean, and he describes growing up in an international community in Newham alongside lots of people from the Caribbean; lots of people from Jamaica, St Lucia, Grenada and lots of people from India and Pakistan. However he also described a clear divide in the borough between where he lived in the northern part compared to the southern part which was predominantly white. The black community would avoid the south of the borough and there were frequent racist attacks. Cilius describes the nature of the sus law and how young black men become profiled not only on the street by officers but also in the courts and youth detention centres as well as the media: sus operates as a 'mosaic of control.' He outlines his views on political blackness and how this reflects coming together with others through experience and 'that you respond in a collective manner.' As a teenager he started to 'look at the world in a slightly different way' and got involved in a number of community projects around issues of discrimination of various kinds, in London and later in Newcastle. He describes how he became involved in the Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) through attending a talk at a student conference in Colchester, in Essex University where he first heard about the Newham 8 and Newham 7 cases and came to know Goga Khan. Speaking about self-defence and describing the cases, Cilius describes the potential responses to a racist attack as a situation of 'choicelessness' - either to escape the situation or to fight back and then potentially have the police arrive and find that 'your act of self-defence is considered an act of aggression. You are the guilty party, not the people who are attacking you, you are the guilty party.' Today Cilius feels that the situation has actually become worse because the notion of suspicion, of criminalising black people has got worse and crept into other institutions beyond the police, such as libraries and schools through the Prevent agenda and the media 'sus has mutated and evolved and expanded.

OPEN

Interviewee: Martha Osamor

DoB: c1946

Date of Recording: 12 July 2018

Length of Recording: 01:15:53

Interviewers: Jolina Bradley, Esmeralda Atikpoe

Synopsis: Martha Osamor is originally from Nigeria and came to the UK in 1963 to join her husband who came before her arrival to study at University. During her time in the 'motherland', she gave birth to four children and was planning to head back to Nigeria after her husband's degree. However, the loss of Mr. Osamor in a car accident and the civil unrest back home meant that Martha decided to settle permanently in the UK. She worked as a Community Outreach for the Tottenham Law Centre and is a life-long activist, a path she says happened by 'accident.' She campaigned for better housing conditions and was part of the national Scrap Sus campaign to repeal Section 4 of the Vagrancy act – the sus law, or as she refers to it the 'Suspected Peoples Act'.

It was only in the UK that Martha realised her husband's hardship in trying to find a room to rent and the extent of racism in the UK. After having kids, her family needed a bigger place to live and she recalls an incident where the door was 'smashed' at her because she did not understand the words 'No Negro'. The difficulty in finding a house, the issues of unemployment and seeing the terrible working conditions of black workers initiated her activism. Through campaigning and joining forces with other tenants on the Campsbourne Estate, residents were given a piece of land to build a tenants' room because there were 'no football and no games' available for young people in the area. Martha describes how discussions between residents shifted to the police targeting of young black men in the neighbouring Broadwater Farm Estate – 'being picked up for nothing, just for being around' – the similar experiences on both estates generated conversations. Martha, who was part of the United Black Women Action Group, was told by Jeremy Corbyn, a Haringey councillor, and, Norman Atkinson, Haringey MP, that figures were needed to prove the similar

bad experiences that young blacks were facing by police in the area so they collected the evidence and held an enquiry on the estates. Martha stresses how important it is to 'document these things for history, you know, so that people are able to refer back, to see, you know, who is right and who is wrong.' During her time at the law centre, she would often call up families to let them know where the police have taken their children and made sure they were provided with lawyers. Martha felt 'vindicated' when the Scarman report was published. The 'true picture' – known forever by the black community – was finally acknowledged by Lord Scarman a respected figure. The community wanted to 'make sure that policing is not like a police force... it is a service.' She says that more needs to be done to tackle the social issues affecting young people and even with the repeal of SUS, the new law, 'Stop & Search' seem to be 'not too different from what you had before' and it is our duty 'to make sure that things are fair for everybody.'

OPEN

FS/1/9

Fighting SUS: Interview with Project Participants

2018

Interviewees: Jolina Bradley, Esmeralda Atikpoe, Mariam Bangura, Shanaz Conteh, Saqif Chowdhury

DoB: c2003

Date of Recording: 26 July 2018

Length of Recording: 01:10:10

Interviewers: Patrice Etienne, Rosa Schling

Synopsis: Project participants discuss how they became involved in the project, their experiences of interviewing individuals and the impact that recording this history has had on them. They describe what they have learnt from the oral histories, 'how people express themselves quite differently and that expressing oneself through oral history shows a lot of emotion, rather than just reading from their story, you can tell a lot more about their experience and their individual feelings from listening to oral history' and how they were interested to hear how people responded differently to the sus laws. Participants gained a

range of skills from taking part in the project including 'people skills,' sound recording, listening / concentration skills and understanding different types of question to ask. Participants discuss their school history curriculum and what it was like to learn about 'significant moments of history but that are local to us in London.'

OPEN

Project archive for the Fighting SUS Project, including: evaluation interview with project participants, recordings of the Fighting SUS performance at the Brady Arts Centre, recordings made at events at Kings College, the Ringcross Community Centre and at the project finale at Raven Row; animated timeline, film and learning resources produced by the Fighting SUS Project, 2018-2019.

OPEN

FS/2/1 Fighting SUS: Evaluation Interview 2018

Recording of Members of Fighting SUS discuss how Fighting SUS changed their lives. Reflection discussion held at the end of the project. Not transcribed. 29 minutes long (2018)

OPEN

FS/2/2 Fighting SUS: Fighting SUS Performance at Brady Arts Centre 2018

Members of Fighting SUS performed their poetry and verbatim pieces at the Brady Arts Centre. Recording includes performances and post show discussion with audience (Photo credit: Farzana Khan) (1 September 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/3 Fighting SUS: Fighting SUS Animated Timeline 2018

Animated timeline produced for Fighting SUS project (October 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/4 Fighting SUS: Fighting SUS Film 2018

Fighting SUS film including timeline and poetry and verbatim pieces (October 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/5 Fighting SUS: Recording made at Fighting SUS event at Kings College, University of London 2018

Event included a film screening and performance by Fighting SUS. Recording is of

the discussion held with a panel of speakers including Altheia Jones-Lecointe (ex- British Black Panther), Amal Ali from Y-Stop, Mike Franklin (first chair of the IPCC) and Cecil Gutzmore in conversation with the young people involved in Fighting Sus (24 October 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/6 Fighting SUS: Recording made at Fighting SUS event at Ringcross Community Centre 2018

Recording made at a discussion held at a Journey to Justice event at Ringcross Community Centre, part of the Fighting Sus tour (23 October 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/7 Fighting SUS: Recording made at Fighting Sus finale at Raven Row 2018

Recording made at Fighting Sus finale at Raven Row (8 November 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/8 Fighting SUS: Photographs of Fighting Sus Summer activities, Performance, Participant portraits 2018

Photographs of Fighting Sus Summer activities, Performance, Participant portraits (Photos by Rotimi Skyers) (August - September 2018)

OPEN

FS/2/9 Fighting SUS: Fighting SUS Project Learning Resources 2019

Set of six learning resources for educators based on Fighting SUS oral history recordings - four interviewees and two archive documents chosen by participants. Resourced with activity ideas, background and further links (January 2019)

OPEN