

**Nottingham
Contemporary**

Donald Rodney

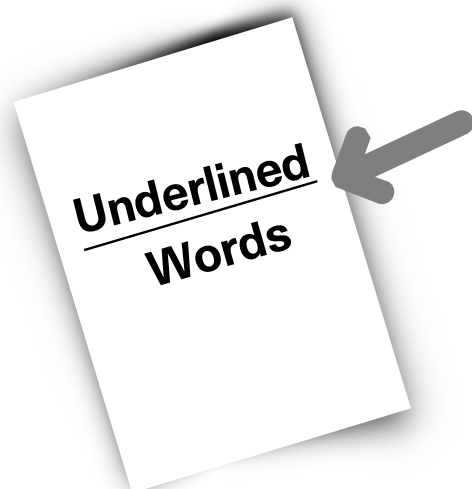
Visceral Canker

**Easy
Read**



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In this Easy Read document, difficult words are underlined. We explain what these words mean in the sentence after they have been used.

Introduction



This exhibition is a display of artworks by an artist called Donald Rodney.



Donald was born in 1961 in West Bromwich which is a town near Birmingham in the UK.



Donald moved to Nottingham in 1981 to study art at a university called Trent Polytechnic. This is now called Nottingham Trent University. A university is a place where people go to learn.



Donald lived in an area of Nottingham called Hyson Green while he was a student.



Donald died when he was only 36 years old in 1998 due to illness. We will learn more about this later in this guide.



Donald made artworks in lots of different ways. He made paintings, sculptures and digital artworks. A digital artwork is an artwork you can see on the internet or a TV or computer screen.



A lot of Donald's artworks were lost or destroyed during his life.



This exhibition shows nearly all of Donald's artworks that have survived.



Also in the exhibition are lots of photos, sketches and documents that show different moments in Donald's life and his career as an artist.

**Nottingham
Contemporary**



We are showing works by Donald at Nottingham Contemporary from 28 September 2024 to 5 January 2025.

Sickle Cell Anaemia



Donald was very ill throughout his life because he had an illness called sickle cell anaemia. This is an illness which affects a person's blood so that they don't get enough of the oxygen they need. Oxygen helps our bodies to survive.



People with sickle cell anaemia often experience lots of pain and may be very tired a lot of the time.



People with sickle cell anaemia are more likely to become ill with other things as well.



Sickle cell anaemia is more common in people with an African or Caribbean family background like Donald.



Some of Donald's artworks were made while he was in hospital.



Donald found ways to make big works by sticking together smaller pieces made in his hospital bed. Sometimes Donald's friends and family helped him to make his artworks when he was ill.

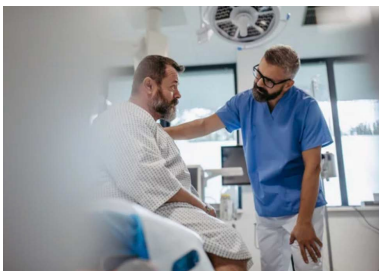


Donald sometimes made artworks with materials found in the hospital like x-rays. X-rays are special images made in hospitals that show what people's bones look like under their skin. Someone might have an x-ray if a doctor thinks they have broken a bone. Some of the artworks you can see in this exhibition have been painted onto x-rays.

Visceral Canker



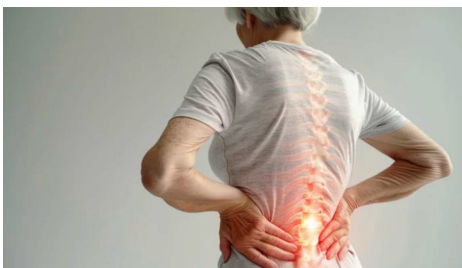
This exhibition is called *Visceral Canker*. Visceral Canker is also the name of one of the artworks in the show.



A canker is another word for disease. A disease is when part of your body or mind doesn't work the way it should. This can make you feel sick or unwell.



Visceral means feeling something deeply in your body or your feelings. You might say you feel something in your gut. This is a visceral feeling.



So a visceral canker is an illness that is felt very deeply in the body.



Donald thought about disease in two ways:

- **Sickle cell anaemia was a disease affecting his body**
- **Donald also thought the bad bits of how people behave in the UK are like diseases. Donald thought about things like racism as a disease. Racism is when people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour or background.**



BLK Art Group



Donald was one of the artists who set up an art group called the BLK art group.



All the group's members grew up in the West Midlands.



All the members of the BLK art group were children of people who had moved to England from the Caribbean.



They made artworks which thought about racism and the experiences of Black British people.

Donald's Parents and the Windrush Generation



Donald's parents moved to England from Jamaica in the 1950s.



They were part of a group of Caribbean people known as the Windrush Generation. These were people who moved from the Caribbean to Britain between 1948 and 1971.



The group is named after a ship called the HMT Empire Windrush which brought the first Caribbean migrants to the UK in 1948. Migrants are people who move country to live in a new place.



Countries in the Caribbean like Jamaica were still part of the British Empire in 1948. The British Empire is a term used to describe all the places around the world that were once ruled by Britain.



The people in charge in the UK invited people from the Caribbean to move here after World War Two ended because Britain needed rebuilding and there were lots of jobs that needed workers.



Caribbean migrants came to work in lots of places doing jobs like nurses, drivers and cleaners.



Sadly, lots of people from the Windrush Generation and their children experienced racism from people in the UK.

The Artworks in Gallery One

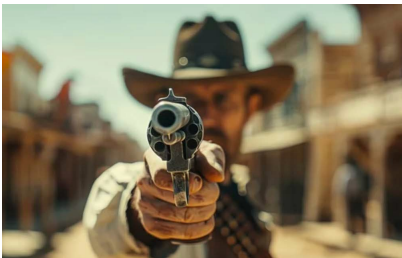
How the West was Won



This is a painting made in 1982.



The artwork is named after a cowboy film from 1962.



The painting shows a white man pointing a gun at a Native American.



Hollywood films about "cowboys and Indians" often showed cowboys as good guys and Native Americans as bad guys.



Donald Rodney wanted to show that this is wrong and that cowboys were violent to Native Americans. Cowboys were a type of people called colonisers. Colonisers are people who move to another place and try to take control from the people who already live there.

Untitled Drawing (Cowboy and Indian, after David Hockney's We Two Boys Together Clinging, 1961)



This artwork was made in 1989.



The artwork is a big pencil drawing that shows a cowboy and a Native American.



The artwork is based on a painting by an artist called David Hockney that was made in 1961.



David Hockney's painting shows two boys hugging each other.

In David Hockney's painting, the boys are connected by love.



In Donald Rodney's drawing, the cowboy and the Native American are connected by danger and anger. This is like how the cowboy and Native American in the painting How The West Was Won are in a violent situation.

Britannia Hospital 3



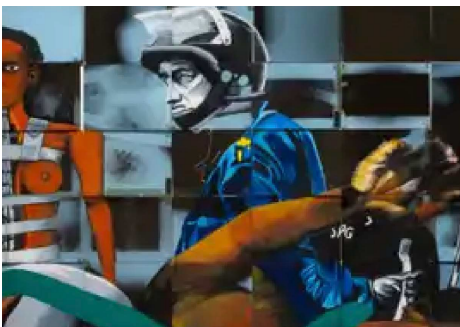
This is a painting made in 1988.



The painting was made using oil pastels on x-rays.



The painting shows Donald in a hospital bed with a nurse next to him.



The painting also shows a police officer from a part of the police called the Special Patrol Group who were known for being very violent.



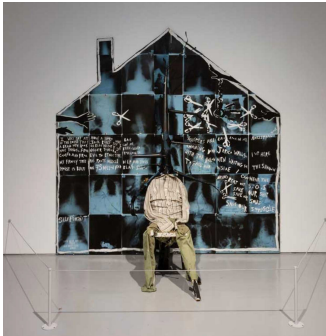
The fourth person is Frida Kahlo. Frida was a Mexican painter who lived from 1907 to 1954.

The image of Frida in Donald's painting is based on a painting Frida painted of herself in 1944 called The Broken Column.

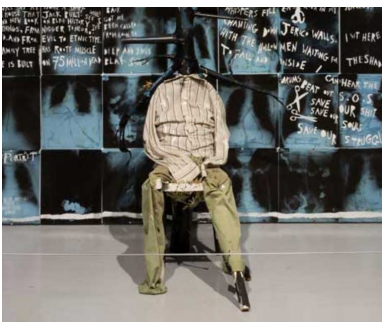


Donald was inspired by Frida's artwork because she was an artist who made work from her bed when she was ill, like Donald did.

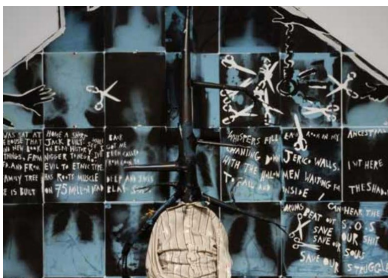
The House that Jack Built



This artwork was made in 1987.



This piece is like a self-portrait. It has a simple figure sitting in front of a house made from x-rays of Donald's own chest.



The x-rays in this piece are painted, cut out, and have writing and images of hands and scissors.



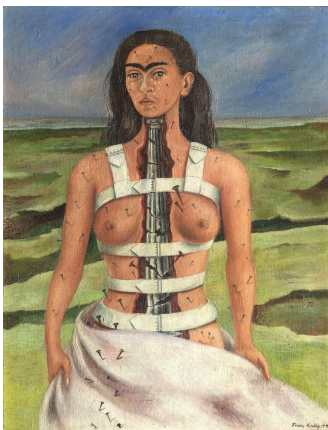
The writing on the x-rays talks about the lasting effects of colonialism and slavery. The words in the artwork relate to Pan-Africanism, which aims to unite people whose ancestors were African. Ancestors are the people in our family who lived before us.



The figure in the middle looks like a scarecrow and has a tree coming out of the top of it's neck. A scarecrow is something that looks like a human which farmers put into fields to scare birds away so they don't eat the vegetables they are growing.



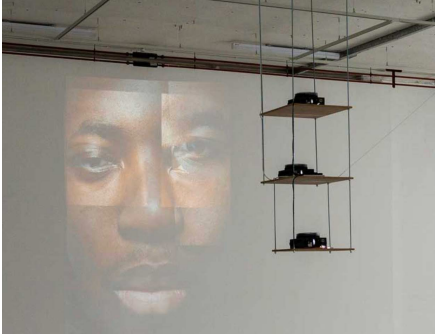
The scarecrow figure represents the history of lynching. Lynching is when a group of people violently kill someone, usually by hanging them, as a punishment or to scare others. It's a form of violence that was often used to target Black people in the past.



This artwork was also inspired by an artwork called The Broken Column by an artist called Frida Kahlo. This is the same artwork which inspired one of the paintings we've already seen in gallery one.

The Artworks in Gallery Two

Cataract



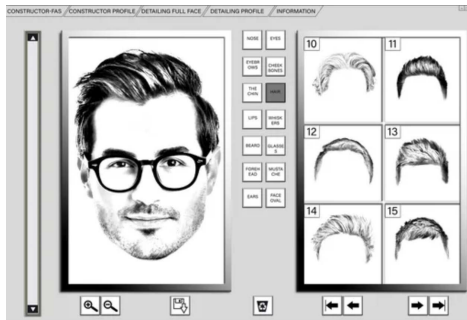
This artwork was made in 1991.



The artwork is a slide installation, which means it uses a projector to show pictures on a wall. A projector is a device that shines light through a small picture printed on glass, called a slide, to make a big image appear on a surface like a wall.



The artwork uses three different projectors to show pictures of four different Black men's faces, including Donald's own face.



The pictures don't line up perfectly, so they overlap and create a mixed-up image that looks like the sketches police use to identify people.



Donald was interested in how Black people are often shown in the same way. This is a stereotype. A stereotype is a way of making some people seem like they are all the same just because they have the same skin colour or come from the same place.



Donald was trying to make a self-portrait, but he wanted to show how hard it is to create your own image when society has already decided how you should look or be seen.

Mandingo and Black Sapphire



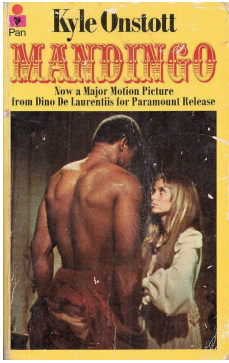
These artworks were made in 1990.



The artworks are prints based on collages that Donald made while he was in the hospital. Collages are artworks made by sticking different materials together on a surface. These materials can include paper, fabric, photographs, or other items.

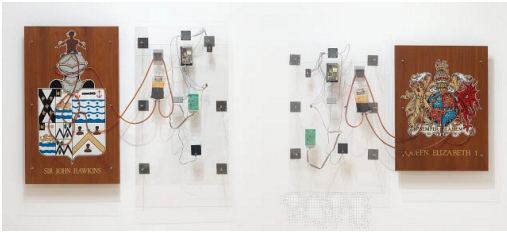


Donald cut up and rearranged book covers from stories set during plantation slavery. Plantation slavery was a system where people, mostly from Africa, were forced to work on large farms called plantations. These plantations grew plants like sugar, cotton, or tobacco. The people who were enslaved had no freedom, were treated very badly, and worked long hours in difficult conditions.



The titles of these two artworks come from the titles of books which mix real history with made up stories about slavery. The books were written for readers who are white and they use stereotypes of Black people. The books are racist to Black people.

Visceral Canker



This artwork was made in 1990.



The artwork has two pieces of wood with paintings of coats of arms on them. Coats of arms are special images that represent important people or families.



One coat of arms in the artwork belongs to a man named John Hawkins, who was involved in the slave trade in the 1500s.



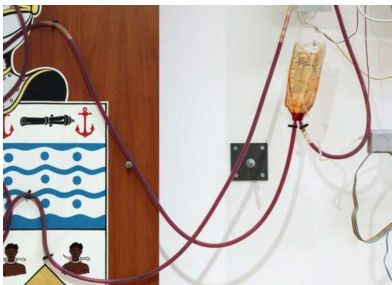
The slave trade was a terrible practice where people, mostly from Africa, were trapped, sold, and forced to work as slaves. They were taken far from their homes, treated very badly, and had no freedom.



The other coat of arms in the artwork belongs to Queen Elizabeth I, who was the queen of England a long time ago.



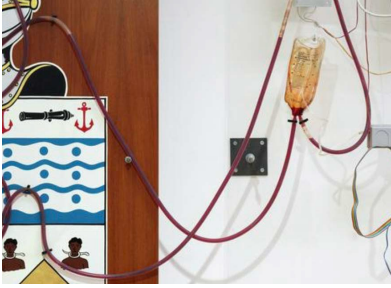
Queen Elizabeth let John Hawkins use one of her ships to take people as slaves.



In the artwork, the two coats of arms are joined together by tubes filled with fake blood.



This blood shows the connection between John Hawkins and Queen Elizabeth I. The blood also shows the harm caused by the slave trade.



Donald wanted to use his own real blood to show how he feels connected to the people who suffered in the slave trade, but he had to use fake blood instead.



This artwork is important because it shows how the terrible things from history, like the slave trade, still affect our world today. Donald wants us to think about how the past is still a part of our lives.

Self-Portrait: Black Men Public Enemy



This artwork was made in 1990.



It is made up of five lightboxes. A lightbox is like a picture in a frame that has a light behind it, so when you look at the pictures inside, they are brightly lit and easy to see.



The lightboxes in this artwork show pictures of Black men. These pictures were found in newspapers and a book about blood diseases.



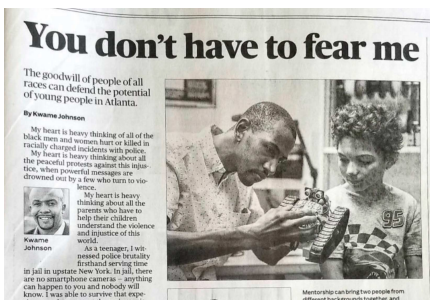
In four of the pictures, there are black strips covering the men's eyes so you can't tell who they are.



The fifth picture looks like a police sketch.



Even though the artwork is called Self Portrait, none of the pictures are of Donald Rodney himself. A self-portrait usually means an artwork or a photograph that shows the person who made it.



Donald, who was a Black man, used the pictures in the artwork to explore how Black men are shown in the news and are often seen as threatening.

John Barnes and Mexico Olympics



These two artworks were made in 1991.



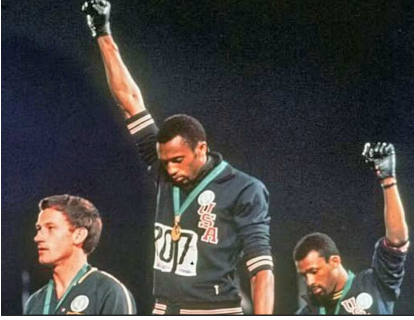
The artworks are lightboxes. A lightbox is like a picture in a frame that has a light behind it, so when you look at the pictures inside, they are brightly lit and easy to see.



Both of the lightboxes show photos from newspapers.



The photos show moments where racism was seen in sport.



One of the photos is of two American athletes called Tommie Smith and John Carlos. In the photo they are raising their fists in a Black Power salute at the 1968 Mexico Olympics. This salute was made by people making a fist with their hand and raising it in the air. This became a symbol of protest against racism.



A symbol is a picture or sign that stands for something else, like the raised fist representing a fight against racism.

A protest is when people show they are against something, often to try and make change happen.



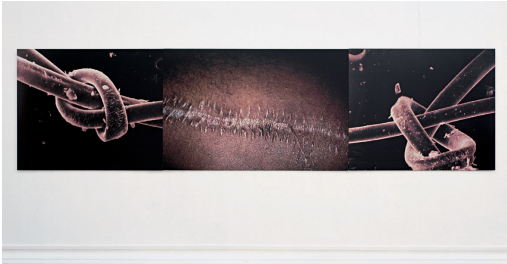
The other photo shows a British footballer called John Barnes kicking away a banana that racist fans threw at him during a match.



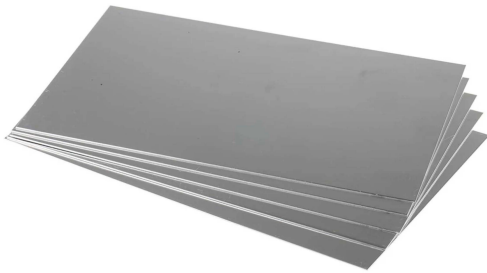
In both the artworks, parts of the photos are hidden by the lightbox frames. This shows the gaps in how Black sportsmen are shown in the news. News reports often don't show how bad racism is, and don't tell the whole story.

The Artworks in Gallery Three

Flesh of My Flesh



This artwork was made in 1996.



The artwork is a large photograph printed on metal.



During the mid-1990s, Donald was often sick in bed. During this time, he worked on art projects that looked at things in science.



Donald talked with doctors and used medical imaging to explore issues related to sickle cell anaemia and racial differences. Medical imaging is when doctors take pictures of the inside of your body to see what's happening. These pictures help doctors find out if something is wrong, like a broken bone or an illness. X-rays are a type of medical imaging.



Part of the artwork shows a picture of a big scar on Donald's leg from when he had surgery on his hip. Surgery is when doctors use special tools to fix something inside your body. This is done to help you feel better. A scar is a mark on your skin that happens after you get hurt or have surgery. It's the way your skin heals after an injury. Scars are often a different colour or texture compared to the rest of your skin.



Donald's scar is evidence of the racism he experienced in hospital and poor medical care. Evidence is proof that something happened, this could be a photo or a document. The surgeon who did the operation thought Black skin was tougher than white skin and needed more stitching, which was not true.



On each side of the image, there are photos of pieces of hair. One of the hair pieces is from Donald Rodney and one from a white artist called Rose Finn-Kelcey.

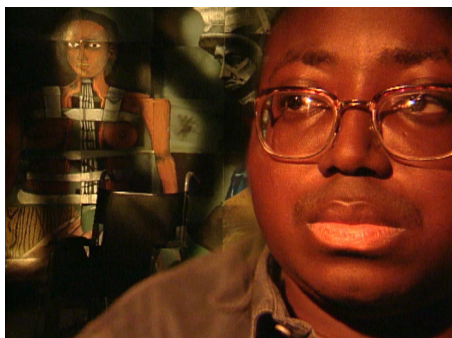


The photos were taken with a powerful microscope. A microscope is a tool that helps you see very small things that you can't see with just your eyes. It makes tiny objects, like tiny parts of plants and animals, look much bigger so you can see more details.



The microscope images in this artwork show that the hair from a Black man and a White woman looks almost the same. Donald wanted to show that white people and Black people aren't really different when you look at science.

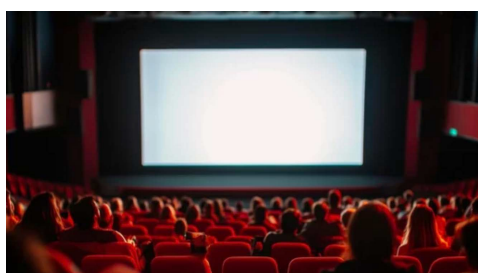
Black Audio Film Collective - *Three Songs on Pain, Time and Light*



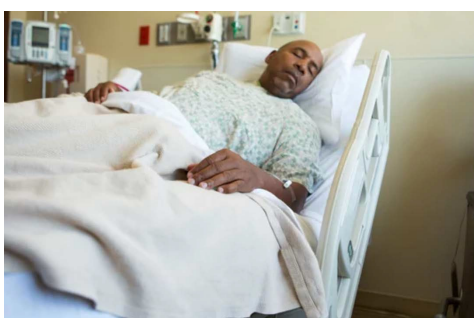
This artwork was made in 1995 by a group of artists called the Black Audio Film Collective.



The Black Audio Film Collective was a group of seven artists and filmmakers who made films together between 1982 and 1998. They created films and videos about Black culture, race, and life in Britain.

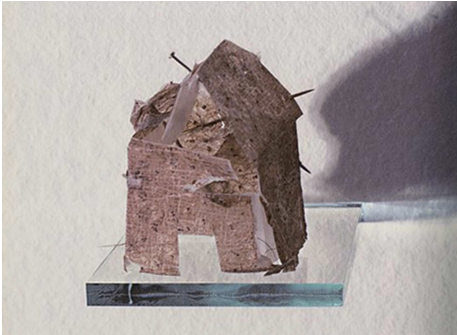


This artwork is a 25 minute long video.



The video shows how Donald dealt with life as an artist while living with the illness sickle cell anaemia. It also looks at how having medical treatments influenced his art.

My Mother, My Father, My Sister, My Brother



This artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is a small house made from the artist's own skin and is held together with pins.



The skin was taken from Donald's body during surgery. Surgery is when doctors use special tools to fix something inside your body. This is done to help you feel better.



The small house represents home and how families protect each other, like how skin protects our bodies.

In the House of My Father



This artwork was made in 1997.

It is a photograph of the sculpture *My Mother, My Father, My Sister, My Brother*, in Donald's hand.



Donald had planned to create another similar photo showing the sculpture balanced on his tongue.



This would have connected to the Christian ritual of communion, where Christians eat small circles of bread which represent the body of Jesus Christ. Christians are a group of religious people.



Instead of the communion bread, this photograph shows a tiny house made from Donald's own skin, representing family and other connections.



The title of the artwork suggests ideas about family protection and Christianity. Christianity is a religion which often calls God our father.

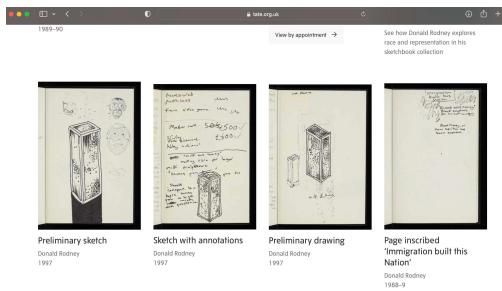
Sketchbooks



On display in Gallery 3 are a collection of 10 of Donald's sketchbooks that he drew in.



These sketchbooks show how important drawing and writing were for Donald's art and ideas. They include sketches for new artworks, notes about past exhibitions, and ideas for new artworks.

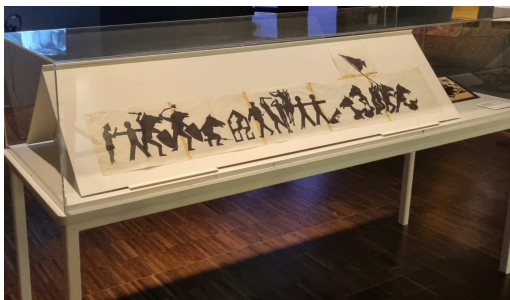


We can only show a few pages in the exhibition, but you can see the full collection of sketchbooks on the Tate website at www.tate.org.uk.

Preparatory drawings for Soweto/Guernica and The Watchtower, Citizens Stand in British Standard Time, An X-ray History, Monitor and X- ray Analysis



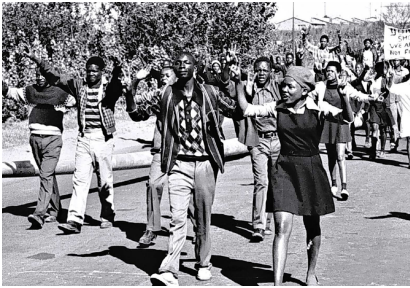
These drawings were made in 1988.



The drawings were made by Donald to plan two big artworks. One of the big artworks was called Soweto/Guernica.



In Soweto/Guernica, Donald recreated a famous painting by the artist Picasso, which shows a violent event from the Spanish Civil War. Donald's version shows the Soweto Uprising, a violent event that happened in South Africa in 1976.

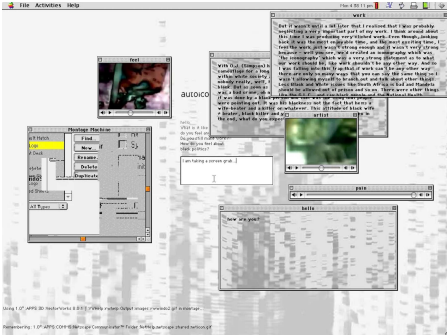


In the Soweto Uprising, Black South Africans protested against apartheid. A protest is when people get together to say they disagree with something or to ask to be treated equally. Apartheid was a system in South Africa where people were treated differently based on their skin colour. White people had more rights and better living conditions, while Black people and others had fewer rights and were forced to live in poorer conditions.



Donald's artwork combines Picasso's painting with a well-known photo of Hector Pieterse, a young boy killed during the protests.

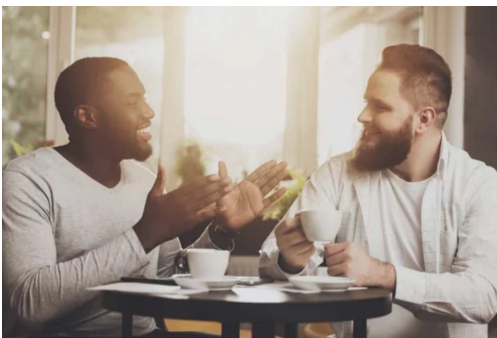
Autoicon



This artwork was made in 2000.



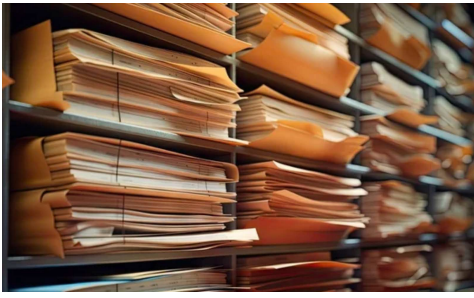
The artwork was made after Donald died by an artist friend called Mike Philips along with other important people in Donald's life called Gary Stewart, Keith Piper, and Diane Symons.



The artwork was made based on ideas Mike and Donald had talked about together before Donald died.



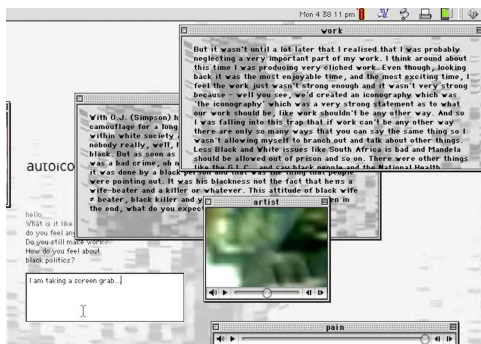
Donald wanted to make a virtual version of himself that could continue to exist after he was dead. Virtual means something that is not real but can be seen or experienced through a computer or the internet.



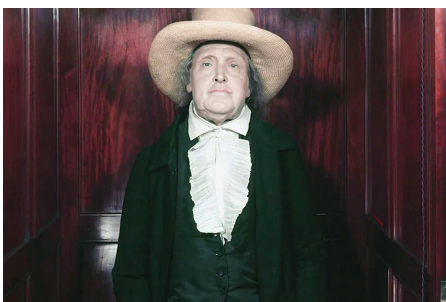
The artwork recreates a virtual version of Donald's thoughts and personality through information, which includes medical information and personal memories.



The artwork exists as a website and on a CD.



You can ask it questions, and see a mix of images and writing from the internet. The work will also play sound recordings of Donald speaking. This is like talking to a version of Donald.

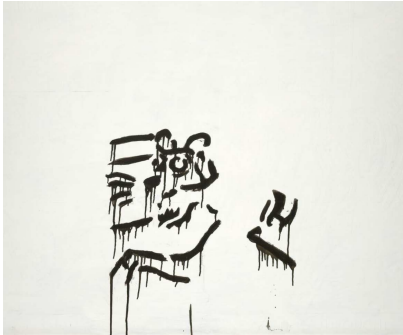


This artwork was inspired by a piece called Auto-Icon by a man called Jeremy Bentham who died in 1832. This piece features Jeremy Bentham's skeleton dressed in his clothes.



Both Donald's and Jeremy Bentham's works look at themes of identity, memory, and what it means to be a person.

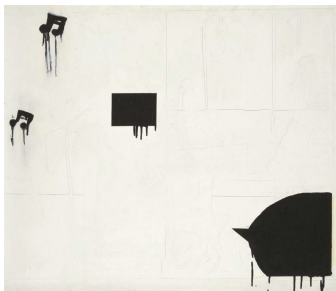
Black Comedy 1 and Black Comedy 2



These artworks were made in 1997.



Donald made these artworks as a response to the art world, which often ignores artworks made by artists who live in countries outside of Europe and the USA.



These artworks are made by painting over two old artworks Donald made in 1991 called Cartoon 1 and Cartoon 2.



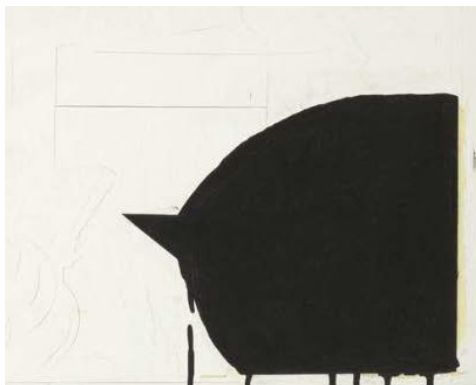
In these old artworks, Donald used cartoon images from a newspaper which made fun of people who experience racism.



Cartoon 1 shows a man in a turban with his family riding a tiger through an airport in the UK. A turban is a special piece of fabric some men from the Sikh or Islamic religions wear on their head. The cartoon shows the man joking about having no trouble with getting through the UK border. This joke is meant to show that it's easy for anyone to come to the UK, but it's actually very hard for lots of people to move here.



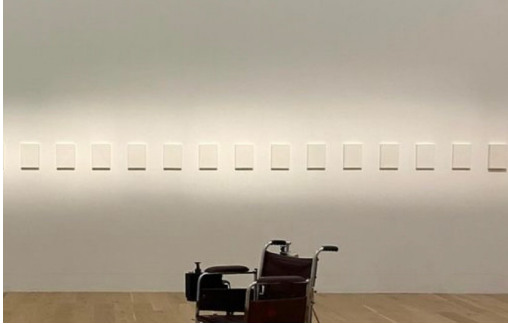
Cartoon 2 shows a choir singing the song "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas". Next to the choir is a lawyer saying this song is racist. This is making fun of people who point out when things are racist. The cartoon makes fun of them by suggesting some people will say anything is racist, even a song like White Christmas which is not about race but has the word white in it.



In the newer artworks on display in our galleries, Donald updated these cartoons by painting some areas black, so you can't see the whole image.

The Artworks in Gallery Four

My Catechism



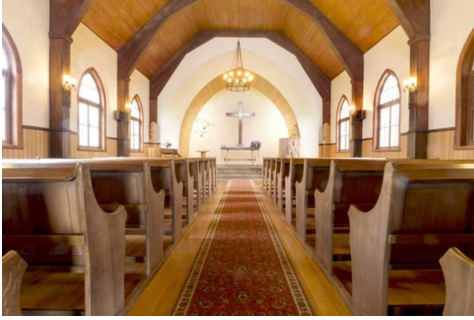
This artwork was made in 1997.



The artwork is copies of a set of books called the Children's Encyclopaedia Britannica. The copies have been made in a material called plaster. Plaster is a soft material that hardens when it dries. To make a plaster copy, an object is covered with wet plaster. Once the plaster dries and hardens, it can be removed to reveal a solid copy of the original shape.



These books were very important in Donald's home when he was a child. They were bought by his dad and were meant to help Donald learn and grow up to be successful.

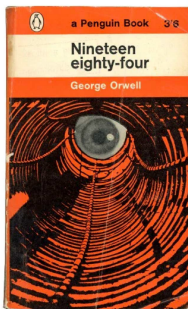


The title, My Catechism, refers to books used in the Catholic Church to teach people about religion. Donald's parents were part of a church called the Jamaican Pentecostal Church, and Donald often used church themes in his art.

Doublethink



This artwork was made in 1992.



The title comes from a book called 1984 by George Orwell. The term Doublethink means believing two opposite things at the same time.



Donald was interested in how British people believed two things at once about Black sportsmen.



Black sportsmen would often be celebrated with cheers and clapping when they played sports.



But Black sportsmen also faced racism including horrible things being said to them.



The artwork is made up of 70 sports trophies in display cases.



Each trophy has a label with phrase that shows unfair or confusing views about Black athletes.



Donald heard these phrases all the time in everyday life, like in books, magazines, or on public transport. He wanted to show how Black people are treated with both respect and disrespect.

Psalms



This artwork was made in 1997. The artwork includes a wheelchair, a laptop, and sensors.



In this artwork, the motorised wheelchair moves around the gallery on its own, using sensors to avoid bumping into things. When something is motorised it can move by itself.



The wheelchair seems to wander sadly, like a repeating memory of a journey. This reflects Donald's feelings about his father, who died 2 years before Donald made this artwork.



The wheelchair also represents Donald himself, who couldn't attend the exhibition this artwork was made for because of his illness.

Pygmalion



This artwork was made between 1996 and 1997. The artwork is a sculpture which moves.



The artwork is based on the “laughing policeman” which is an old amusement arcade machine found in arcades and funfairs. It’s a figure of a policeman who laughs loudly and sometimes moves. It’s meant to be funny and entertaining.



The figure in this artwork is a puppet that looks like the pop singer Michael Jackson. The puppet has a curly wig, a gold jacket, and a silver glove like Michael Jackson.



Donald painted the puppet's face black, which is different from Michael Jackson's own skin which got whiter throughout his life.

For more information



You can find out more about what we do by looking at our website here: nottinghamcontemporary.org



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Artwork Credits

Artwork credits tell us who made an artwork and when they made it. The artwork credits for the artworks you have seen in this easy read guide are shown below.



This is a photograph of an exhibition called **In Retrospect** by **Donald Rodney**. The exhibition was at a gallery called **iniva** in **London**. The exhibition was in **2008**. The photograph was taken by **Thierry Bal**. The photograph shows two artworks by **Donald Rodney**. One artwork is a painting. The painting is called **Britannia Hospital 3**. The painting was made in **1988**. The second artwork is a wheelchair which moves. This artwork is called **Psalms**. The artwork was made in **1997**.



This is a photograph taken by **Rob Ryan**. The photograph shows **Donald Rodney** working on an artwork. The photograph belongs to **Nottingham Trent University**.



This is a photograph of an exhibition called Visceral Canker. This exhibition was at a gallery called Spike Island in Bristol. The exhibition was in 2024. The photograph was taken by Lisa Whiting. The photograph shows two artworks by Donald Rodney. One artwork is a painting. The painting is called Britannia Hospital 3. The painting was made in 1988. The second artwork is a sculpture and painting. The artwork is called The House that Jack Built. The artwork was made in 1987.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called How the West Was Won. The artwork was made in 1982. The painting is owned by a gallery called Tate.



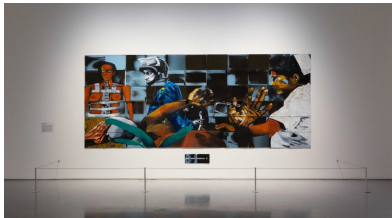
This is an artwork by Charles Schreyvogel. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called Attack on the Herd (Close Call). The artwork was made in 1907.



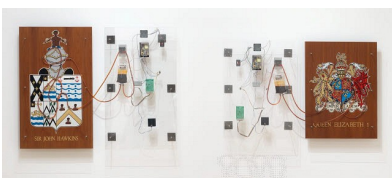
This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a drawing. The artwork is called *Untitled Drawing (Cowboy and Indian)*, after David Hockney's *We Two Boys Together Clinging*, 1961). The artwork was made in 1989. The drawing is owned by Wolverhampton Art Gallery.



This is an artwork by David Hockney. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called *We Two Boys Together Clinging*. The artwork was made in 1961. The painting is owned by the Arts Council.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a painting. The painting is called *Britannia Hospital*. The artwork was made in 1988. The painting is owned by Sheffield Museums.



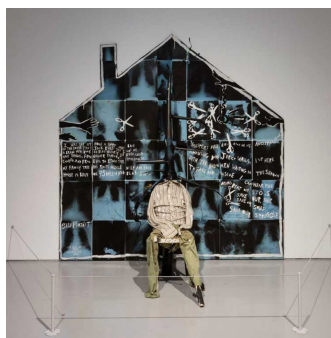
This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a sculpture made of wood and tubes of fake blood. The artwork is called *Visceral Canker*. The artwork was made in 1990. The artwork is owned by a gallery called Tate.



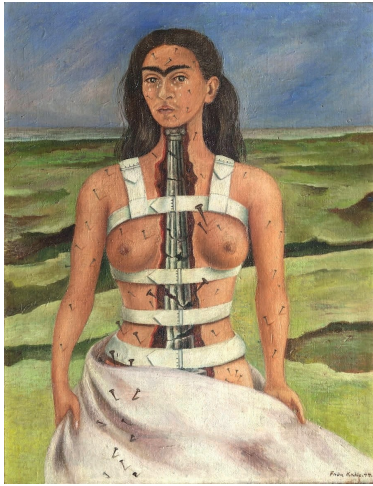
This is an artwork by George Gower. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is of Queen Elizabeth I. The artwork was made in 1588.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a slide installation, which means it uses a projector to show pictures on a wall. A projector is a device that shines light through a small picture printed on glass, called a slide, to make a big image appear on a surface like a wall. The artwork is called Cataract. The artwork was made in 1991. The artwork is owned by The Donald Rodney Estate. The photograph of the artwork was taken by Lisa Whiting at a gallery called Spike Island in Bristol.



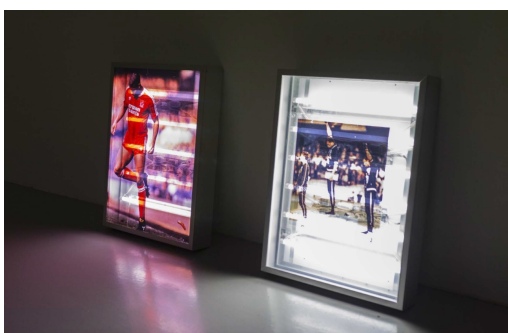
This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a painting and sculpture. The artwork is called The House that Jack Built. The artwork was made in 1987. The artwork is owned by Sheffield Museums. The photograph of the artwork was taken by Lisa Whiting at a gallery called Spike Island in Bristol.



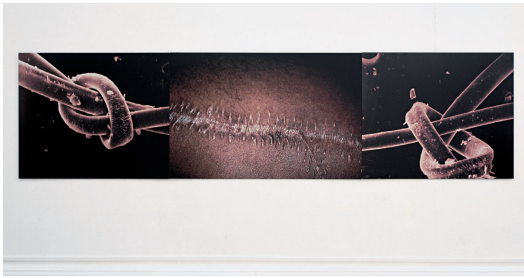
This is an artwork by Frida Kahlo. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called The Broken Column. The artwork was made in 1944.



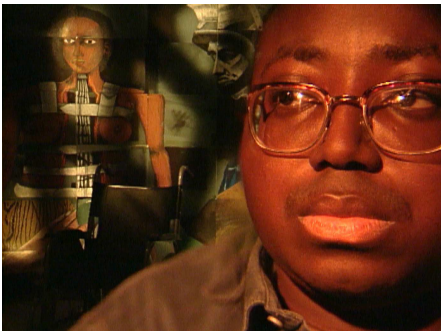
This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is 5 photographs shown on lightboxes. A lightbox is like a picture in a frame that has a light behind it, so when you look at the pictures inside, they are brightly lit and easy to see. The artwork is called Self Portrait: Black Men Public Enemy. The artwork was made in 1990. The artwork is owned by the Arts Council.



This is a photograph of two artworks by Donald. The artworks are photographs shown on lightboxes. A lightbox is like a picture in a frame that has a light behind it, so when you look at the pictures inside, they are brightly lit and easy to see. The artworks are called John Barnes and Mexico Olympics. The artworks were made in 1991. The artworks are owned by the British Council.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is 3 photographs. The artwork is called Flesh of My Flesh. The artwork was made in 1996. The artwork is owned by the South London Gallery.



This is an artwork by the Black Audio Film Collective. The artwork is a film. The film is 25 minutes long. The artwork is called Three Songs on Pain, Time and Light. The artwork was made in 1995. The artwork is owned by Lisson Gallery.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a sculpture made of skin. The artwork is called My Mother, My Father, My Sister, My Brother. The artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is owned by the Donald Rodney Estate.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a photograph of a sculpture made of skin. The artwork is called In the House of My Father. The artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is owned by the Arts Council.



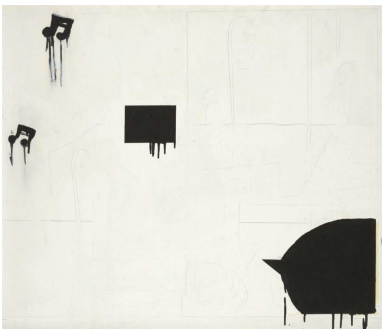
This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a drawing. The artwork is called Preparatory Drawings for Soweto/Guernica. The artwork was made in 1988. The artwork is owned by Wolverhampton Art Gallery.



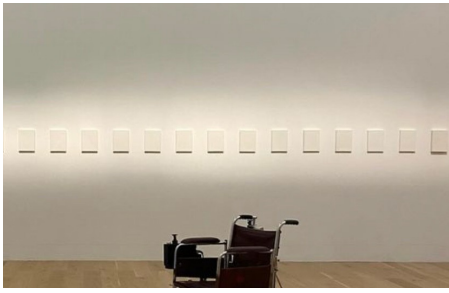
This is an artwork by Pablo Picasso. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called Guernica. The artwork was made in 1937.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called Black Comedy 1. The artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is owned by a gallery called Tate.



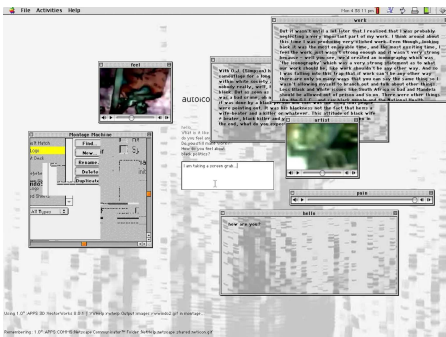
This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a painting. The artwork is called Black Comedy 2. The artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is owned by a gallery called Tate.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a sculpture. The artwork is called My Catechism. The artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is owned by Tate.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is 4 cabinets filled with trophies. The artwork is called Doublethink. The artwork was made in 1992. The artwork is owned by the Donald Rodney Estate.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a website. The artwork is called Autoicon. The artwork was made in 2000. The artwork is owned by the Donald Rodney Estate.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a wheelchair. The artwork is called Psalms. The artwork was made in 1997. The artwork is owned by a gallery called Tate.



This is an artwork by Donald Rodney. The artwork is a sculpture. The artwork is called Pygmalion. The artwork was made in 1996 and 1997. The artwork is owned by Birmingham City Council.