



Police raided Dr. Jagan's home in September 1974 and took away parts of a revolver, eventually charging him with illegal possession. He was arrested. In these photos he is seen raised high on the shoulders of his supporters and being taken out of the courts after he had been fined \$25.00 and was released.



Speaking in the United States.



In Moscow.



With Parig Sukhai at the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin in 1976. Soviet delegates at the congress gather around Dr. Jagan for him to sign his book "The West on Trial" which had been published in the Soviet Union in the Russian language.



Cheddi Jagan travelled extensively, attending conferences, meetings, lecturing at universities around the world and talking with people - Guyanese and others living abroad. He lectured at several universities and colleges across the United States - Harvard, Princeton and Cornell being some of the more well known.



Throughout his life Cheddi Jagan displayed a tremendous capacity for reading, research, writing and public speaking at forums ranging from the street corners to official forums such as the United Nations. He was effective in convincing others not only by his charisma and smooth delivery of his speeches but also through his simple logical style and deep informed content of his message. His message was always based on conviction. While he was indeed a superb academic, he spoke from the heart. And his greatest weapons were his honesty, consistency and persistence.

Dancing with a comrade at an Old Year's Night Dance at Freedom House



"Cheddi was a man who believed completely in women's rights, and at many times in my life, when I preferred a back seat, he would urge me to the front, as he did when I became a candidate in the 1947 elections and those thereafter. Even though he spent all his time writing, speaking and organizing, he would help in the kitchen, wash dishes, carry out the garbage, etc. Unlike most Guyanese men, he accepted whatever meals and household arrangements were made without a grumble or a demand."
Janet Jagan



The photo above with Dr. Jagan at the podium was taken during the 20th PPP Congress held in 1977. As you can see the call was for "A Peoples Revolutionary Government" where "winner does not take all." In the photo below Dr. Jagan is shaking hands with Walter Rodney in 1977, at the PPP Congress, as Dr. James Millette and Rupert Roopnarine look on.



In 1977 the PPP issued its proposals for a National Patriotic Front Government. The PNC rejected the proposals outright. The newly formed Working People's Alliance (WPA) expressed limited support saying that it was not supportive of the PNC being included.



Visiting the Lenin Mausoleum in 1977 with Clement Rohee, to lay a wreath on behalf of the PPP, during a visit to Moscow. They were attending the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.



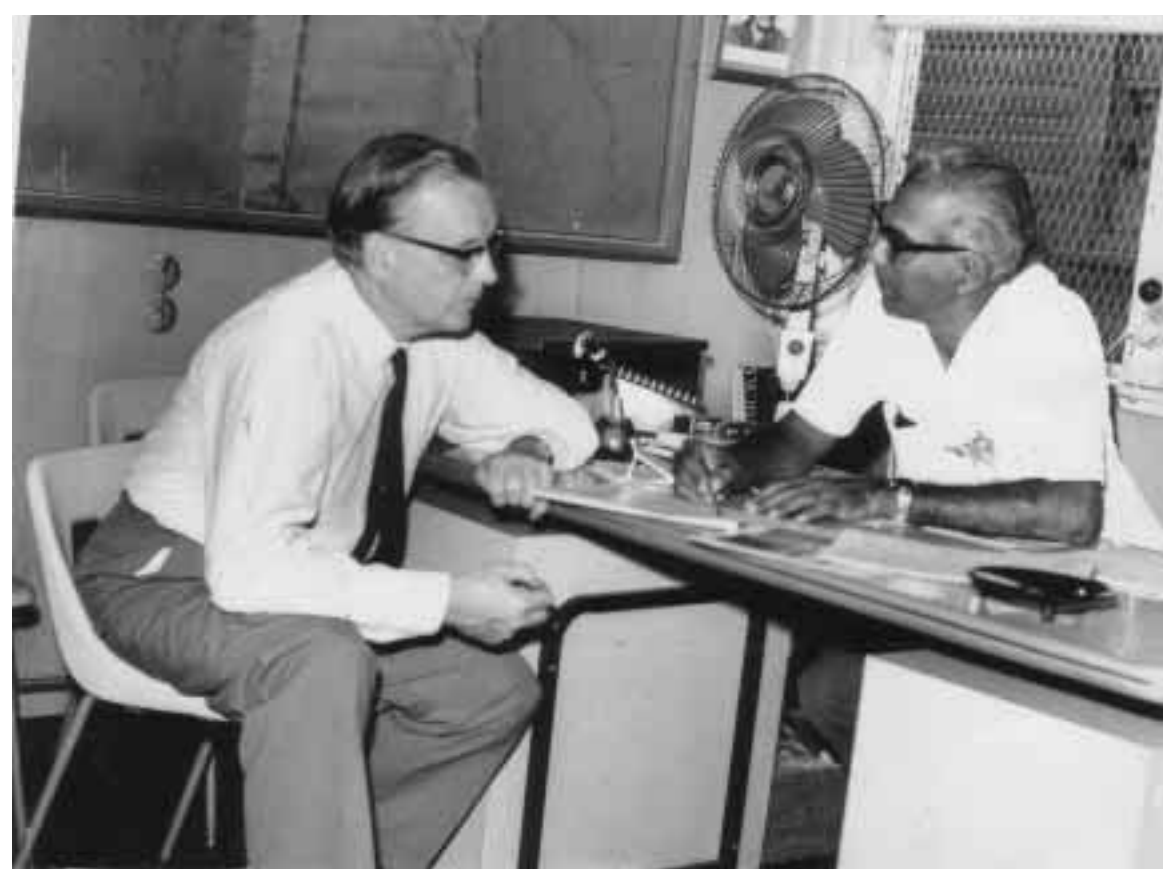
Celebrating his 60th birthday at Freedom House. Every year PPP members would celebrate his birthday at Freedom House. There would be a cake, speeches and a cultural show.



With his son at Freedom House.



The struggle to end PNC rule continues during the 1970's



He wrote incessantly in local and foreign journals on politics, ideology and economics. During the period from the late 60's to the late 80's he established himself as one of the leading spokespersons from the Third World on the causes and elimination of poverty.

He was a fervent supporter of the Non-Aligned Movement and of all national liberation movements. He launched an international crusade against imperialism, and for peace, national liberation and social development. His election as a Vice President of the World Peace Council enabled him to make a direct contribution to world peace.

His writings from the 70's on these topics include "Poverty Cause and Cure in Developing Countries", "The Trade Unions and National Liberation", "A West Indian State: Pro-Imperialist or Anti-Imperialist", and "Non-Alignment as a Viable Alternative for Regional Cooperation" to name a few.



He also spoke in church basements in the United States and Canada.



One of the founders of the PPP, Mr. B. Ramkarran debating in Parliament



Dr. Jagan always saw the need for a political solution in Guyana which would eliminate the problem of ethnic insecurity and lead to a restoration of democracy. While fighting rigged elections and authoritarian rule, he never lost the opportunity to undertake discussions with the People's National Congress (PNC) or its leader Prime Minister and later President Forbes Burnham, in which he saw no contradiction since he relied on the principle of unity and struggle.

In August 1975 in light of the border threat from Venezuela and certain pro-socialist political and economic moves by the PNC regime, the PPP offered "critical support" to the PNC regime. During this period Dr. Jagan led the PPP in talks with Burnham at the latter's invitation. However, these talks failed after Burnham demanded the retraction of a critical editorial in the "Mirror".



The PPP was criticized by some for giving this support while some others condemned it for not giving total support. A few leading members from the latter group, including leading PPP members Ranji Chandisingh and Vincent Teekah, defected to the PNC. These defectors claimed that the PPP was too diverse and liberal in its philosophy, while the PNC was grounded solidly in Marxism-Leninism.



With Clinton Collymore and Ranji Chandisingh attending a conference in Moscow (above).

His international work carried him to most parts of the world and established him as an authoritative spokesperson on issues affecting the Third World.

At the same time his creative political work in Guyana continued. His restless pursuit of unity resulted in several years of collaboration with opposition political parties generally and on specific issues.

Major events were the struggle for the freedom of Arnold Rampersaud - a PPP activist on a fraudulent charge of murder between 1975 and 1977, who was acquitted after an unprecedented three trials; and the struggle against the Referendum Bill in 1978 which was designed to postpone the General Elections due in 1978.



"In multi-ethnic societies like Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, it is necessary to fight against racist ideology and racial stereotypes which were created and fostered by the capitalist-colonialist ruling class, and later exploited by self-serving politicians. It must be recognized that whatever our racial origin, we have a common heritage. Our forefathers, regardless of ethnic, religious and cultural differences, watered the sugar cane with their blood, sweat and tears." Cheddi Jagan

With Patriache of Moscow.



Visiting an ancient mosque in Uzbekistan, USSR.



Speaking to bauxite workers at a roadside meeting in Linden, March 1978.



In July 1978 the PNC postponed the general elections and called a referendum to vote for a constitutional change to allow the National Assembly to make future changes to the constitution. The PPP led a boycott, and over 70 percent of the voters stayed away. However, the PNC rigged this referendum in July 1978 to give itself over 97 of the votes agreeing to its proposal. It also declared that over 75 percent of the people turned out to vote!

Dr. Jagan received the Order of Friendship at the Kremlin on December 20, 1978. He said: "I wish on behalf of the PPP and myself to express our deep gratitude for the award of friendship which has been conferred on me by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. And we gladly accept it as recognition of the role we have played in developing friendship with the land of Lenin and the heroic Soviet people, and also with the peoples of the whole world." In the photo below and the one above he is seen wearing that medal.



At the National Park on May Day 1979.



The infamous Jonestown massacre, which took place in 1978, was a result of the deliberate policy of the PNC regime to turn its face away from the sinister developments in Jonestown.