Dr. Jagan unveils the monument to H. N. Critchlow at Parliament. ‘I give my solemn pledge that my government will never discriminate against any person or persons on the ground of race, religion, or political belief. As a leader of a multi-racial party, I shall always be and will always be a multi-racial party. Within it there is room for all. Its leaders come from every racial group.’

On December 18, 1961 he addressed the 4th Committee of the United Nations calling for the British Government to decide on when the country would be granted independence. “I have won my place in the political life of my country in three successive general elections. I have not come to power by revolution or coup d’etat. I believe in democracy, by which I recognize the rights of opposition parties, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, regular and honest elections and I believe that an appeal to the courts should be the final and last resort.”

On Monday we will be seeing to it that a peaceful community and a peaceful country become free and independent and if it is so, then the British Government will have to face up to the responsibility. “We are revolutionary and we are not.”

Parliamentary B.D. Wilson being greeted by police During this period Dr. Jagan met on numerous occasions with the Governor, the Commissioner of Police and the Commander of Troops. “When Dr. Jagan was asked to form the government and was designated Premier and Minister of Development and Planning and he moved into Government House, because the police were incapable of dealing with the situation. His requests were denied because at this point, Britain was caught on the horns of a dilemma. Not wishing to dishonor its pledges, unwilling to use the crude methods to suppress the violence, it was a case of, ‘let the violence continue, but not in the name of a revolution’.”

A year later the new allegations were not for show. “I have no bitterness, no recrimination. A big moment in my life was in New York in April 1990 at the editorial office of the Christian Science Monitor where I was able to speak of the injustice which led to so much suffering.”

With John F. Kennedy on October 26, 1961 I went to see President Kennedy to seek the help of the United States, and if possible, their support for our independence. “Britain was caught in the horns of a dilemma. Not wishing to dishonor its pledges, unwilling to use the crude methods to suppress the violence, it was a case of, ‘let the violence continue, but not in the name of a revolution.’”

The opposition PPP in collaboration with the Trades Union Congress (TUC) financed and supported by the CIA and US government was put to test. ThePPP’s violence was directed against Indians, army recruited and trained to suppress the violence. British Government records show that the cost of security during this period reached £30 million. These political developments culminated in the government taking over the control of the press and set up the government’s propaganda machine to suppress the PPP.”

Dr. Jagan as he was seen in Parliament during the 1961-1964 period. On May 19-20, 1962, Dr. Jagan was invited to serve on the Committee of the first meeting of The World Council of Peace held in Stockholm. While in Stockholm, at the Pre-1961 election Radio Speech: “On Monday we will be voting to elect a people’s government. Your vote then will decide whether you want a government that will stand beside you.”

With Ben Bella, the popular Algerian leader (left) at the United Nations in the Sixties. With his mother during the Queen’s College Dinner organized by the Citizens Committee, on September 16, 1961 to celebrate his victory at the 1961 election. The development of new agricultural schemes with reliable drainage and irrigation facilities and the settling of thousands of new farmers in the interior. All schools, primary and secondary schools were built, teacher training was also increased and a programme of in-service training was started. Several government buildings were erected and the baton governments of Agriculture, Education, Health, and Housing were dynamized and stabilized.

The opposition PPP in collaboration with the Trades Union Congress, and Indian nationalist leaders of the Congress in the British, Team, and recommended that the army be deployed on bud parties all over the country, and a number of other extremely sensitive areas where violence had erupted. Britain was caught in the horns of a dilemma. Not wishing to dishonor its pledges, unwilling to use the crude methods to suppress the violence, it was a case of, ‘let the violence continue, but not in the name of a revolution.’

The development of new agricultural schemes with reliable drainage and irrigation facilities and the settling of thousands of new farmers in the interior. All schools, primary and secondary schools were built, teacher training was also increased and a programme of in-service training was started. Several government buildings were erected and the baton governments of Agriculture, Education, Health, and Housing were dynamized and stabilized.

The principle applied being to remove the PPP from government and to prevent law and order from being destroyed while they were in power. The British Government considered the situation so critical that it was decided to sidestep the constitutional procedure and to bypass the PPP. The principle was adopted of removing PPP from government and by-passing the constitutional procedure. The British Government claimed that the PPP had been and would always be a multi-racial party. Within it there is room for all. Its leaders come from every racial group.”

1961 Election Victory

On December 18, 1961 he addressed the 4th Committee of the United Nations calling for the British Government to decide on when the country would be granted independence. “I have won my place in the political life of my country in three successive general elections. I have not come to power by revolution or coup d’etat. I believe in democracy, by which I recognize the rights of opposition parties, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, regular and honest elections and I believe that an appeal to the courts should be the final and last resort.”

I have seen my country in the practice. ‘I have no bitterness, no recrimination. A big moment in my life was in New York in April 1990 at the editorial office of the Christian Science Monitor where I was able to speak of the injustice which led to so much suffering.” 1961 Victory message: “The people of British Guiana realises, for the strength and authority to face the enemy, the need of the country and the demand of the people. I have already spoken from this platform on two occasions that the British troops must leave British Guiana, and the British troops are not welcome in British Guiana.”

Cheddi Jagan wearing the letter “C” shirt with his wife and children at his sister’s wedding in 1961. Cheddi Jagan 1993 Dancing at his sister’s wedding in 1961. The 1961 general elections were contested by three parties - the PPP, the United National Congress and the United Force, a collaboration of the Unions. The PPP won 20 out of the 35 seats despite the “gerrymandered” constituencies changes made by the British Government. The PPP was asked to form the government, but they succeeded in postponing the Constitutional Conference slated for May 1962 to October 1962. The pretext for the riots and fire in February 1962 was the PPP budget with new taxation proposals. These same tax proposals were described by the New York Times as “courageous and economically sound” and by the London Times as “economically sound”. The development of new agricultural schemes with reliable drainage and irrigation facilities and the settling of thousands of new farmers in the interior. All schools, primary and secondary schools were built, teacher training was also increased and a programme of in-service training was started.

The 3rd PPP Government - 1961-1964

On a visit to the Dendo Beausoleil cocoa estate in 1961. The development of new agricultural schemes with reliable drainage and irrigation facilities and the settling of thousands of new farmers in the interior. All schools, primary and secondary schools were built, teacher training was also increased and a programme of in-service training was started.