This calendar is dedicated to the memory and legacy of the late Dr. Cheddi Jagan, on the occasion of his 100th birth anniversary. Dr. Jagan was the first democratically elected President of Guyana, General Secretary and founder member of the PPP and the architect of an independent, democratic and prosperous Guyana.
FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE PAC

On November 6, 1946 Jocelyn Hubbard, Ashton Chase, Cheddi and Janet Jagan founded the Political Affairs Committee (PAC), which was the forerunner of the People's Progressive Party (PPP). In its three years of existence, November 1946 to December 1949, it worked with the trade union movement, spreading new and progressive ideas, giving solidarity, both local and foreign (sugar and bauxite worker's strikes and the Canadian Seaman's strike in Georgetown), teaching and holding classes in Marxism-Leninism, preaching and practicing internationalism, guiding working people into struggle and laying the foundations for a political party to lead the country to independence.
In June 1948 five sugar workers were killed by the Police during a four and a half month strike against a field system that would result in loss of wages. The five dead workers became immortalized as the Enmore Martyrs.

"The Enmore tragedy affected me greatly. I was personally acquainted with all the young men killed and injured. The funeral procession, which was led by my wife, other leaders and myself to the city 16 miles away became a tremendous mass protest demonstration. At the graveside the emotional outbursts of the widows and relatives of the deceased had been intensely distressing, and I could with difficulty restrain my tears. There was to be no turning back. There and then I made a silent pledge - I would dedicate my entire life to the cause of the struggle of the Guyanese people against bondage and exploitation." (Speech by Cheddi Jagan at the graveside of the Enmore Martyrs)
Photo of Janet Jagan with the 1953 cabinet members: Dr. Latchmansingh, Sydney King, Forbes Burnham, Janet Jagan, Cheddi Jagan, Jai Narine Singh and Ashton Chase. Mrs. Jagan was not a member of the cabinet. Her name had been dropped because of Burnham’s opportunistic machinations.

The PPP in office fought for and won some significant changes for the people. The subversive literature law was repealed; the first steps for the removal of church control of the schools were made; and a battle was waged over the right of workers to be represented by the union of their choice by way of a poll. (Those were the days when MPCA was foisted on the sugar workers who were denied the right to join a trade union of their choice). It was on this issue, as well as others considered by the British to be controversial, that the British Government made the decision to remove the PPP from office and suspend the Constitution. The PPP contested the 1957 elections and again won a landslide victory where a number of important initiatives were taken

The 1961 general elections were contested by three parties - the People's Progressive Party, the People's National Congress led by Forbes Burnham and the United Force led by Peter D'Aguier. The PPP won 20 out of the 35 seats despite the "gerrymandered" constituencies changes made by the British Government in 1960. The PNC won 11 and the UF 4. Cheddi Jagan was asked to form the government and was designated Premier and Minister of Development and Planning. During this period several new initiatives were taken including the establishment of the University of Guyana and the Bank of Guyana.
Photo of Dr. Jagan, his wife Janet and their two children Joey and Nadira. The 1961-1964 period was a very turbulent one for the Jagan family and for the country as a whole. The PPP went into the 1964 elections under protest, gaining more votes than it did in 1961 - 45.8%, the largest number for any single party. The PNC received 41 percent and the UF 12 percent.

This coalition was manipulated to ensure that Dr. Jagan and the PPP were not allowed to govern, even though the two parties vowed at election time that they would never team up with each other.
Dr. Jagan, Ashton Chase and C.R Jacob along with other PPP parliamentarians are seen leaving the Parliament after tearing up a proposed Bill aimed at taking away the power of the Election Commission in 1968.

The December 16, 1968 elections, were, as predicted, rigged. The PNC which by that time had dumped its coalition partner the United Force, claimed 55% of the votes, gave the PPP 30% and the UF 7%. Extensive fraud, including fabricated padded voters’ lists, extensive proxy voting, fake votes and ballot box tampering characterized the fraudulent elections.
In July 1973 another rigged election was held. The PNC gave itself a two-thirds majority. Dr. Jagan wrote two articles about this election. He wrote: "What was witnessed on July 16 was not an election but a virtual army coup. The police and army seized, impounded and tampered with the ballot boxes." The PPP boycotted the National Assembly for over a year in protest. Two Party comrades (Bholanauth Parmanand and Jagan Ramessar) were shot and killed at No. 63 Village Corentyne by the security forces.
Dr. Jagan making a point during a heated debate in Parliament following yet another rigged elections in 1980. Dr. Jagan was not allowed to address parliament from April 1988 to September 1992. However, he continued to make representation on behalf of the Guyanese people who continued to suffer under the yoke of PNC dictatorial rule. In 1980 the PNC again rigged the elections, this time on a more massive scale. Foreign observers were harassed and beaten by PNC thugs.
Dr. Jagan along with other PPP members protesting the rigging of the 1985 General Elections by the PNC. The elections were massively and blatantly rigged this time under the leadership of Hugh Desmond Hoyte. Hoyte replaced Forbes Burnham who died in August 5, 1985. He had promised that the elections would be "above board" but as it turned out it was even more massively rigged than all previous elections with the PNC securing for itself nearly 80% of the votes.

Dr. Jagan was physically man-handled by PNC thugs at a polling station in Haslington, East Coast Demerara.
In the first free and fair elections since 1964, Dr. Jagan was elected President of Guyana on October 5, 1992 after the PPP/Civic emerged victorious with 54% of the votes. Exactly 39 years after he had first been removed from office, Cheddi Jagan was sworn in as President of Guyana on October 9, 1992. He returned to office in a country demoralised by years of mismanagement, its population depleted by massive emigration, a huge international debt, high poverty levels and an education system, once among the best in the Commonwealth Caribbean, in ruins.
Dr. Jagan addressing the United Nations General Assembly in 1993. He was a passionate advocate for debt relief for Guyana and other highly indebted countries. He advocated a New Global Human Order which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. He was also a strong advocate for world peace and greater South-South cooperation. Throughout his entire life he championed the cause of the poor and the oppressed peoples of the world.
Dr. Jagan was greatly loved by the people of Guyana. After a very moving and heart-wrenching ceremony, the casket was escorted out of the Public Buildings by Members of Parliament for first a short stopover at Freedom House, the place he had spent a great part of his life working out of, and then for the long trek to Berbice, where he was cremated on March 11, 1997. Janet Jagan, her children and their spouses, along with other leading members of the PPP followed the truck bearing the casket on foot to PPP headquarters, Freedom House. People lined the streets along the way, and joined in the march. By the time it stopped in front of Freedom House the entire street was filled with people. Party banners were handed out to be worn, the Party song was sung and the Party flag was draped over one half of the casket, the Guyana flag remaining on the other half. People were crying and weeping as they continued to sing freedom songs that Dr. Jagan had loved so much.
Biographical Summary of Dr. Cheddi Jagan

1. Name: Cheddi Berret Jagan
2. Date of Birth: March 22, 1918. Port Mourant, Corentyne, Berbice, Guyana
3. Died March 6, 1997
4. Parents: Son of indentured plantation workers; mother (Bachaoni) and father (Jagan) along with two grand mothers and an uncle came to the then British Guiana from Uttar Pradesh, India.
5. Personal: Married August 5, 1943, to Janet Rosenberg of Chicago, Illinois USA; has two children: Cheddi (Joey) and Nadira
6. EDUCATION:
   • 1933-1935: Queen's College, Georgetown
   • 1936-1938: Howard University, Washington, D.C. USA
   • 1938-1942: Northwestern University, Dental School, Chicago,
   • USA, Doctor Dental Surgery (DDS)
   • 1938-1942: Central YMCA College, USA. Bachelor of Science (B.Sc)
7. TRADE UNION AND POLITICAL CAREER:
   • 1946: Organised and spearheaded the formation of the Political Affairs Committee and the PAC Bulletin.
   • 1947-1953: Elected Member of the Legislative Council
   • 1950: Founded the People's Progressive Party.
   • 1952-1953: President of the Rice Producers' Association.
   • 1953: From April to October, headed PPP elected Government and was Minister of Agriculture
   • 1954: spent 6 months in jail for breaking movement restrictions order.
   • 1957-1961: Headed second elected PPP Government and was Minister of Trade and Industry.
   • 1961-1964: Headed the third elected PPP Government as Premier and Minister of Development and Planning.
   • 1970-1997: Honorary President, Guyana Agricultural General Worker's Union; General Secretary of the People's Progressive Party.
Tributes to Cheddi Jagan

- United States President, Bill Clinton wrote: “President Jagan was a champion of the poor who devoted himself to alleviating poverty in his country and throughout the Caribbean.”

- Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada, wrote: “Dr. Jagan was a true pioneer in the cause of independence, democracy and social justice for the developing world. He was an inspiration for those who dared to dream that a new human order could be created in the world, based on mutual respect and partnership. More than that, he was a born leader, a tireless fighter for his people, as well as a gentle, courteous man who combined charisma with compassion. I count it a privilege to have known him, to have worked with him and to have been his friend.”

- India’s Prime Minister, H.D. Gowda wrote: “We in India have always had the highest regard for Dr. Jagan. Few have done as much as he did to nurture the age-old ties of family and friendship between Guyana and India.

- Secretary-General of Caricom, Edwin Carrington wrote: “... He was not afraid to employ his considerable talents to forge innovative ideas and approaches in coming to grips with the problems of the region, particularly those imposed by debt and poverty. Indeed Dr. Jagan, may well have left for us a blueprint for enhancing the human condition, in his several viable proposals, the wisdom of which will certainly help to guide the region in the immediate future and beyond... In all his endeavours, Dr. Jagan’s unparalleled humility and humanity saw no issue as being too large or too small when advancing the cause of the common folk... As a people, we are all the richer for the wisdom and contribution of Dr. Jagan.”

Books Written by Cheddi Jagan

- Cheddi Jagan
- The USA in South America and Other Essays
- Forbidden Freedom
- The Story of British Guiana
- Cheddi Jagan
- The West on Trial
- A New Global Human Order
- My Fight for Guyana’s Freedom
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