

The 1970 Black Power Revolution

This exhibition is a commemorative collection of some of the articles written on the 1970 Black Power Revolution in Trinidad and Tobago.

It explores the pre-1970 era, civil unrest during 1970, its aftermath and some of the critical players.

It also features a piece that honours Kwame Ture (Stokely Carmichael). You are invited to delve into the world of that era and witness the unfolding of these events through the eyes of the reporters of the day.

The issues, trials and triumphs have been recreated to give you a first-hand introduction to the world of Black Power in Trinidad and Tobago.



ORIGINS

TAPIA XMAS & NEW YEAR SPECIAL Page 9.

DIARY

- 26 Feb.— Demonstration in support of students in Canada. Royal Bank and the Cathedral.
- 27 Feb.— 9 demonstrators arrested in the early hours of the morning. Magistrate refuses bail.
- 3 Mar.— NJAC meeting at San Fernando, St. James, Courepe.
- 4 Mar.— Shanty Town March. 10,000 march in support of the arrested 9.
- 5 Mar.— Crowd gathers outside Magistrate's court; dispersed by police; windows of stores smashed; crowd reforms; gathers in Woodford Square — 4000 strong. UMROBI demonstration in San Fernando.
- 6 Mar.— 14,000 march to San Juan; join 6000 more in San Juan for meeting.
- 7 Mar.— 4 hour demonstration in Tobago. Woodford Square becomes The People's Parliament.
- 11 Mar.— AG on radio television hookup for 4 minutes.
- 12 Mar.— March to Caroni. 6000 leave POS for Caroni. At Chaguana crowd swells to about 10,000.
- 16 Mar.— successful NJAC meetings in South Trinidad.
- 19 Mar.— First Tapia public meeting at Auzonville Park. Best presents "Black Power and National Reconstruction: proposals following The February Revolution."
- 21 Mar.— NJAC march to Arima.
- 23 Mar.— Williams addresses the nation — crash programmes etc. to come. NJAC meeting in People's Parliament at same time attracts huge crowd.
- 24 Mar.— Police break up demonstration by use of tear gas on Charlotte Street.
- 24 Mar.— NJAC leaders in court. Large demonstration to Diego Martin.
- 28 Mar.— NJAC march to Arima.
- 29 Mar.— NJAC at Mayaro.
- 1 Apr.— NJAC and National Association of Steelbandsmen meet.
- 4 Apr.— March to Maraval and Belmont. Mahalia Jackson agrees to give free show. Massive demonstration in Tobago. OWTU officially supports Black Power.
- 6 Apr.— Basil Davis of NJAC shot dead by policeman.
- 7 Apr.— Policeman who shot Davis is tried in absentia in People's Parliament.
- 8 Apr.— March in High Street, many show-windows smashed; estimated at \$30,000. 17 demonstrators arrested. Weekes leads T & TEC workers in POS march.
- 9 Apr.— Funeral of Basil Davis. 30,000 take part in funeral procession from POS to San Juan.
- 10 Apr.— UMROBI — NJAC meeting in San Fernando; police brutality attacked.
- 11 Apr.— NJAC marches — Santa Cruz and Tobago. Market Vendors agree to march on 10th. Police Commissioner calls up all Special Reserve.
- 12 Apr.— UNIP meeting in People's Parliament. Small, un-receptive crowd.
- 13 Apr.— Robinson Resigns from the Cabinet. Rumours of a state of emergency. NJAC urges people to resist state of emergency. March in Diego Martin.
- 14 Apr.— Shooting incident at Teteron.
- 15 Apr.— Market vendors march averted. Airlines ordered by Gov't not to allow Stokely Carmichael to land in T&T.
- 16 Apr.— Nunez banned from entering Barbados.
- 17 Apr.— Work stoppage at WASA. TIWU calls for work stoppage on 21 April. Big UMROBI meeting in San Fernando. PNM parliamentarians support Gov't.
- 18 Apr.— NJAC marches in several parts of south Trinidad and Tobago. PNM constituency groups pledge loyalty to Williams.
- 19 Apr.— PNM General Council supports Williams. Work stoppage at Brechin Castle.
- 20 Apr.— NJAC march from Couva to Caroni. Sugar workers plan to march in POS next day. Tapia's 2nd public meeting at Diamond Vale — Lowhar speaks on "Black Power in Human Song."
- 21 Apr.— NJAC leaders arrested in early hours of the morning. Smashing of windows in POS as police try to clear the People's Parliament.

Tapia, December 20th 1970

FEBRUARY REVOLUTION: Origins

I don't know what kind of society each of you has wanted to build in the Caribbean, but I know that all of us here this evening have dreamt of something different from the order which has existed there since the days that Columbus launched the Enterprise of the Indies.

We have in the Caribbean a kind of social order in which many of our highly trained people don't feel able to live. They don't feel they can express their creativity and humanity in that situation; and they have dreamt of a new order. And I think the significance of the last three months in Trinidad and Tobago is that, for the first time in the last 30 years or so, large numbers of people came into the streets of the country to try and mash up that old order and put something new in its place. And that is what the crisis is about.

We could start the story on another ordinary afternoon of February, February the 26th, when I think the crisis began or the conflict assumed crisis proportions, culminating, of course, in the confrontation of April 21st 1970, when the Government imposed a state of emergency and called the troops out with consequences we know. Or we could begin, and we have to begin as well — the story — on a day in October 1968 when Walter Rodney was debarred from Jamaica — and that is a critical date as we shall see. Or, we could take the story further back yet, to a fateful December evening in 1960, when Williams — not Sir George, Sir Eric — had had the nerve to announce to the people of Trinidad and Tobago that he had clinched a deal with the Americans over Chaguaramas for \$51 million. Or we could take the story still further back yet, to the year 1629 or thereabouts when the political system of the West Indies was established. And each of these dates is significant for the story which we have to tell and for an interpretation of what we are now calling 'The February Revolution' in Trinidad and Tobago, 1970.

FEBRUARY 26th

Let us begin at the end as it were, and take the story from February the 26th, when 200 students and friends from the University of the West Indies — mainly students — embarked on what had become a routine political activity. They went into Port of Spain to hold a solidarity march with the students involved in the crisis at the University of Sir George Williams in Montreal. And they paraded around the town. They assembled on South Quay (I think it was), went to the Canadian Embassy in the Furness Worthy building or somewhere about (I was out of the country at that time, I didn't actually see it); and they went up town, up Henry Street, across Park Street to the Royal Bank of Canada, back down in town to the main branch. They milled around denouncing the regime, denouncing Canadian imperialism and so on, and some of them decided to take a rest in the Cathedral on Independence Square. And that was like a match in a tinder box. The entire thing exploded. But not immediately; it took a few days.

BLACK POWER

What does it mean? What does it mean? You see the movement of history from 1960 through the Williams attack on opposition up to 1968. You see the counter attack, the students joining, Weekes and Young and The Transport Union. The thing building up. Trial runs. Those last 18 months provided a banner, because it was in that period that the movement got the banner of Black Power which had its limitations, but had the important advantage that it had media appeal; and the fellows — the political fellows — saw the significance of that and took it as their banner very early in the game. Sir George Williams helped in that sense; it was not important, it was not really material to the developments in Trinidad; but by internationalizing the issue and by bringing the foreign press in and so on, it gave the fellows a banner to mobilize. So they took 'Black Power'! First thing, Banner!

Second thing, organization of a certain kind. Organization of the kind that brings people into the public square. N.J.A.C. was founded at the juncture of Michener. Thirdly, regional solidarity is built, because the thing took place at the University which is a regional institution, difficult to handle. Automatic repercussions all the time. It was like playing that pin-ball thing, just bouncing off; Guyana, Cave Hill, Mona and so on; every little incident helping along in mobilising this new force.

Next, the articulate organisations and papers — Tapia, Moko, Pivot, East Dry River Speaks — all of them coming on the streets. We started selling, 14,000 Tapis in Trinidad. Everybody in the country people buying it. Old women, young women, everybody buying political papers.

So this critical 18 months really developed the conditions necessary for the confrontation of the two months or the two and a half months. Because in addition to that, people learnt a lot of political tricks. Every incident that produced a march taught people something about the police, about the kinds of issues to which the population responded and so on, and it taught the population something about the political climate, in Trinidad and Tobago and in the rest of the region. Everybody learnt. Trial runs, Camacho, Transport strike and so on; and everything boiled up and it was ready in February and the whole blasted thing goes up as they touched it off in February.

And we came through that two and a half months up to the 21st of April. The confrontation came, and the movement did not succeed. And the question is Why?

Tapia, December 1970



It took, first of all, the scuffle that ensued with the police and then the arrest on the next day of 12 chaps for assembling in a place of worship and for other charges for which purpose the Attorney General reactivated a piece of legislation which, significantly, had been passed in the days just after emancipation to control the Queen's ex-slaves. And the country took note of that. The issue of the church and the intervention in the Cathedral, of course, ripped aside a lot of the veils with which the society had been hiding its past and disguising the old order; it introduced an element of anxiety into the situation.

SHANTY TOWN

The next week — that February 26th was a Thursday afternoon — the men who had been arrested were due to be tried. And on the Tuesday afternoon, I think it was, the leaders of those 200 students determined to have a solidarity march for the men who had been arrested. And lo and behold 200 students were suddenly transformed into 10,000 and the country immediately stood up and took notice. And Geddes Granger, the leader of those 200 students and of the National Joint Action Committee which had organised the thing, a man of a certain platform flair, decided to take the movement into Shanty Town. And that is exactly what he did. They began, of course, with only a few hundred and the thing that astounded the country is that those 200 became 10,000 in a matter of minutes, as they marched to the outskirts of the city. And that, Sisters and Brothers, introduced an altogether new chapter into the history of Trinidad and Tobago and the West Indies, though some of us did not know that for another week and a half or so.

In the course of that week and a half we had for the first time the emergence of popular cocktail parties, with a difference — Molotov cocktails. We also had later in that second week early in March a demonstration which went from Port of Spain to San Juan in the east and which, according to the conservative press, drew 14,000 people and which, according to the Express, the national paper, drew 20,000. And if the country had had any doubt about the significance of what had gone before many of its doubts were now dispelled. These marches revealed a number of important things. One, they revealed the existence in the country of a whole series of organizations of which few people had known before. Organizations appeared from San Juan in the east, from St. James in the west, from San Fernando, from Penal, from Mount Lambert, from behind the bridge, from Belmont, from every conceivable part of the country, a whole series of organizations suddenly appeared on the political stage. Then UMROBI in San Fernando, Pine Toppers from behind the bridge, etc.

KIRPALANI

It revealed that the country had been thinking about a whole range of issues: Inequality, unemployment, metropolitan domination, Afro-Indian relations and so on. In the very first week it had become clear that we had reached this new political stage. However, a whole series of incidents raised a certain scepticism in the minds of some people and opened an opportunity for some people to drive the movement back. The molotov cocktails and the arson, which appeared quite early in the game, resulted in the burning down in the first week of the Kirpalani store in San Juan. And the reactionary elements in the country, led by 'The Nation', the P.N.M.'s paper, immediately took the opportunity to interpret this as an anti-Indian act on the part of the movement which had as its banner — for reasons I shall come to later — 'Black Power'. And here again, the particular flair which the leadership of the National Joint Action Committee undoubtedly commands, led the movement to resolve this issue by a march. Granger proposed to his followers — by now many thousands — that they go back to the country and rally their districts and bring the people out to a march to the Indian area to establish the fact of Afro-Asian solidarity.

CARONI

Everyone knows that the basis of the old political order in the West Indies is racial division, and in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana in particular, racial division between Indians and the Africans, the major population groups. On the Caroni march with the aid of a number of fortuitous developments established the movement as a significant political force in the country beyond any doubt.

It took place exactly three weeks after the February 26th incident, on a Thursday afternoon. Some 10,000 people at least, were engaged on that march, 28 miles, ending in Chaguana, and culminating in a massive meeting in the half light downtown Couva, with a significant number of the local population participating. On the way, the Indian population had welcomed the marchers with iced water and orange juice and every manner of greeting, and no untoward incident had taken place. And the country realised that we were back in the 1930's in the sense that there was a scale of political protest in the country which opened the way to a new regime in the way that the demonstrations and riots of the 1930's in Trinidad, St. Kitts, Jamaica and all over the nation, had ushered in the age of decolonization, starting with adult suffrage in Jamaica in 1944, and ending in some cases with independence.

PHASE TWO

That Caroni march established the movement as a serious political force and concluded, in my interpretation, the first of four phases in the development of the February Revolution. The second phase which came after that involved a wait on the part of the country to see what the Establishment would do. How would the Big Doctor respond? How would the Little King take it? What would the pussional monarch do?

Everybody waited. They had noted, very early in the development of the crisis, his responses. He had said on the second or third day of the thing that he would have no truck with hooligans who had no respect for church and society. The day after that, I think, he had declined to go to a routine opening of a conference which he had to attend at the University of the West Indies and the country had noticed the sign of weakness. And later on, he had talked about 'upstarts'; and the country made its own judgment about the significance of these statements and waited to hear how he would move to cope with this new development which was obviously, at this point, serious. There is one more interesting thing that the country had to note: He began to build a wall ten feet high around his house.

Anyhow, for a long time he stood cowering behind these walls. And Parliament was no different! I think it met on two occasions during this period, and declined to note that thousands of people were walking up and down the streets of Port of Spain, that they had taken over the public square and were everywhere denouncing the old order. And then when he could wait no more, Williams ultimately spoke on March the 23rd. And when he spoke it was a major event in the development of the political situation in Trinidad and Tobago because for the first time large numbers of people in Trinidad and Tobago actually saw through the fraudulence of the regime which had governed them for 14 years.

Many people had suspected that the regime was bankrupt, larger numbers still knew that the regime was corrupt — they could see the evidence everywhere — they knew that it had not been delivering any goods for a long long time; but we had invested so much in it in the beginning and we trusted ourselves so little that many of us declined to draw the inferences. Many would say, "The men around him are empty, but the doctor is a boss." But when Williams spoke on that

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IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT
NATIONAL
ARCHIVES
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

VIP PETROL

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BROADWAY GARAGE
YSTALYFER

PHONE GLANTAVE
FIRESTONE REMOLD
DRIVING JACKETS

DRIVING JACKETS
DRIVING JACKETS
MANY OTHERS

THE REVOLUTION

MICHENER BLOCKED AT UWI

BY EARL MANMOHAN
 A HUMAN BLOCKADE of chanting university students kept Canada's Governor-General Mr. Roland Michener away from the St. Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies — his first official call shortly after his arrival yesterday afternoon.

Even personal pleas by Mr. Michener and Trinidad and Tobago's Governor-General, Sir Solomon Hochoy failed to move the placard-bearing students.

They were protesting the plight of West Indian students now facing trial in Canada following the recent disturbances at the Sir George Williams University, Montreal.

The demonstration was no surprise to the official

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Chanting undergrads form protest barrier



Sir Solomon (centre) with a fatherly hold on Canadian Governor-General, Mr. Roland Michener, leads him away from the blockade in the background to the waiting Austin Pri. Between them is Mr. Denis Ramdwar, Asst. Police Commissioner. At left is High Commissioner to Canada, Mr. Donald Granado while at right is Mr. John Harper, Permanent Secy Ministry of External Affairs. See picture and story on Back Page

Don't copy overseas students

BY JEROME TANG-LEE

—advises visiting Canadian GG

CANADIAN GOVERNOR-General Roland Michener yesterday intended advising students at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, against copying

the headline-grabbing demonstrations of overseas university students.

The advice was part of the speech the students missed because of the antics of a few chanting, placard-bearing students who prevented the visiting Governor-General

from going on to the university.

In the speech along lines to that delivered at Cave Hill, Barbados, on Tuesday, made available to the EXPRESS shortly after the demonstration, Mr. Michener was to have said of UWI:

"I hope it will grow and prosper and take lessons and advantage from the experi-

ence of our universities, to avoid the turmoil, the friction, the sit-ins, the lie-downs and the strikes and the what not which now seem to be part of the life of the larger universities."

He was also going to say this about computers: "They do much of the drudgery that students would otherwise have to do for themselves."

"They won't out wonderful problems all by themselves and they have the advantage

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Page 10 TAPIA XMAS & NEW YEAR SPECIAL.

Speech to the West Indies Federation in Toronto on May 26, 1970.

THE FEBRUARY REVOLUT

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evening of the 23rd of March, with the nation on the height of crisis, a bigger crisis than we had had for 30 years, they knew! For what did Williams say? Williams said that he had a feeling that people weren't aware of all the things that the Government had been doing for the country. He said many people were talking a lot of rubbish about petroleum and sugar, but could we cut our nose off to spoil our faces? he said. The country was saying: "If we cut our noses to spoil our faces, is that what we cut it off?" And that is what the issue was.

Williams said that what we needed to do was to find more oil and more gas. He argued that it took time in the Parliamentary process, the democratic system which we had established involved a great deal of delay in the implementation of projects, and we couldn't run before we could walk. All, therefore, he could propose, was a tax to yield 10 million dollars and to push the revenue up from \$386 million to \$396 million dollars, the 10 million dollars being put into a special fund to create work for the population in mending roads and sweeping streets. And the country drew the appropriate inference and resolved that this regime had to go. And that ushered in the third phase of the February Revolution which lasted for about a month.

PHASE THREE

In this third phase it was quite clear, or it became crystal clear as the days passed, that the new movement was looking for a confrontation to bring the regime down as quickly as possible. There is no question about that! The strategy did not appeal to me, not because I did not agree with the objectives of course, or because I did not support the movement; but it is important to know what resources one has.

You can't provoke a revolutionary situation if you don't have revolutionary resources to take the power — and we did not have them, as we shall see. Nevertheless, I think this is the moment when the movement became intoxicated by its own success. It began, first of all, to



radicalise the country — marches everywhere — in Penal, in Mayaro, a weekend in Tobago, a "holiday" weekend in Tobago of a kind that you would hardly imagine, four days. I think it was the biggest meeting in Scarborough ever, up and down the land terrorising the old regime, activating the population. Children were shouting "Power, Power to the People." Old women were involved, buying political papers. I myself was selling papers in Port of Spain, one hundred and twenty an hour. People were saying, "I don't know what Black Power is, but I am for it." Because people had reached a stage where it could not go on any longer. The regime had to go. Up and down the country, these young, five, ten, fifteen, twenty thousand people, up and down, "Power to the People," everywhere!

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

And the high point of this, of course, was the funeral on that afternoon of April 19th. And then the thing began to escalate almost to a point of hysteria. Let me see if I can identify the incidents that led up to the final thing. The funeral of Davis took place on the 9th April and shortly after that the impending visit of Stokely Carmichael was announced; and people began to think of that as perhaps the opening for the final grand confrontation — wrongly, I thought, and so did Tapia at the time. Nevertheless it is indicative of the mood of the age.

On that same Thursday afternoon, the market vendors in Port of Spain declared their intention to throw their lot in with the Black Power Movement. Then came the weekend — that was the Thursday — and the police began to call up their reserves, the army began to call up volunteers, and the steelband threw their lot in with the movement. In other words, the country was beginning to polarise for the confrontation. Declare where you stand! Goddard went to the People's Parliament — Goddard who for many years had been thought to be a retainer in the stable of the establishment — went into the public square and denounced Williams and the regime.

ANR RESIGNS

On the Monday morning, Robinson, for whatever reasons, I don't think I would like to explore them, resigned from the Cabinet and pushed the political temperature higher. That was the 13th of April. On the Wednesday, the Government exacerbated the situation by warning the airlines against even allowing Stokely to pass through Trinidad. On that same day, work stopped among the daily-paid workers at the Water and Sewerage Authority. All of this, of course, with a chorus of arson and violence in the background.

On the Thursday, the governments of the region further exacerbated the situation and forced the temperature still higher. Barbados banned the black power leaders.

At home, the government, for its part, began now to make some vague concessions. Specifically, it conceded

to the market vendors, hoping to bring some of the opposition back to the side of reaction. But on the Friday the W.A.S.A. stoppage extended itself to the monthly-paid workers, and the Transport Workers Association announced that on the Tuesday following, it would bring its workers out on the streets of Port of Spain in a solidarity march.

On the Saturday the N.I.A.C. organised a whole series of marches — quick marches throughout the country — Cedros, Mayaro, Tobago, all over, whipping up its political support. Obviously the movement and the country were moving toward some kind of political confrontation.

And the Sunday, the critical development took place, just as it had taken place in 1965 when Williams had declared — had introduced — the Industrial Stabilisation Act.

THE CONFRONTATION

Sugar cracked — sugar on which so much of the Caribbean history is built and which engenders so many passions on the part of all the constituent groups in the region. Sugar cracked on that Sunday 600 people stopped work — remember that strikes are illegal in Trinidad — 600 people stopped work at Brechin Castle. The D.L.P. responded to that — seeing the crisis toward which we were heading — by calling for a national government. And everybody knew that we were in for trouble. Either the regime would fall, or they would impose its will on the population.

On the Monday morning, a development in sugar! Ganger marches with a thousand workers from Couva to the factory in Brechin Castle and Williams, historian and politician that he is, and understanding the significance of this development which is building up to a crescendo, and understanding the significance of bringing sugar workers into Port of Spain in this political climate, determined to go for the confrontation himself. And that's exactly what he did, with a kind of historical irony that is brutal, when one considers it. Because on the morning of April the 21st 1970, ten years almost to the hour after he had organised his own march to put the Americans out of Chaguanas, he had to pick the telephone up and call the American Ambassador and ask for troops.

And the confrontation had come, ladies and gentlemen!

The country had been talking for many weeks about the army. Anybody who knows about the social structure of Trinidad would know that the people who are in the army are no different from those who come from behind the bridge or from the townships around San Juan or Tunapuna or Marabella or what have you, or who are in the University of the West Indies; and that we could not afford to make the same assumptions, fortunately or unfortunately, that are made in Europe.

There is no ruling class in the army, there is no ruling officer class and the country had been considering that.

EXPRESS
 WEDNESDAY
 FEBRUARY 26,
 1969
 8 CENTS

UWI guild calls for students backing

THE student body of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, has called for joint action by all interested organisations and institutions in support of the "fight" of the West Indian students at the riot-torn Sir George Williams University in Montreal, Canada.

A resolution passed by the students yesterday at the end of a two-day meeting on the university issue, calls on the organisations and institutions to consult the student body with a view to having this "joint action."

Outgoing president of the UWI Students' Guild, Mr. Geddes Granger, said the students have also sent letters to the Canadian High Commissioner in Trinidad, the Pro-Chancellor of UWI and the Minister of External Affairs protesting the "unjustified" treatment of the West Indian students at the controversial university.

Another letter went out from the UWI students to the West Indian students at the Sir George Williams University yesterday.

Said the letter: "We, the students of UWI, St. Augustine, fully support you, our fellow students of the Sir George Williams University, in your struggle."



THE REVOLUTION

Human blockade against Michener at St Augustine

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visitors - but the blockade across the entrance to UWI was.
Mr. Michener alighted from his car to be met by Education and Culture Minister, Senator Donald Pierre, who introduced him to Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Dudley Huggins and Mrs. Huggins.
About 200 yards away, the students numbering about 75, had taken up positions with a loudspeaker mounted on a motorcar, at the entrance to the campus.
"Where do we go from here?" Mr. Michener asked Senator Pierre.

ENTRANCE

"We have a demonstration here for you," he answered.

Dr. Huggins broke in to say the students had planned a peaceful demonstration, but noted they were now blocking the entrance for him not to enter.

While Mr. Michener and Sir Solomon led the party on foot, Police Commissioner James Reid, Assistant Commissioner Denis Ramdwar and other police officers pleaded with the demonstrators to allow Their Excellencies to enter the campus.

BROTHERS

But the students, led by outgoing Guild Council President Geddes Granger and Secretary Augustus Ramrekersingh kept chanting: "Michener, go home. Treat our brothers good. No, no, no..."

Holding Ramrekersingh by his shoulders, Mr. Michener asked: "What is wrong? What is the matter?"

But the students kept shouting: "No! No! no!" In the meantime, Sir Solomon kept pulling at Mr. Michener's arm saying: "Come let's go. Let's continue."

'Don't ape students'

From Page One

too and being completely devoid of any sentiment or human feeling, including racial prejudice."

About the recent riots at Sir Williams University in Canada in which 11 Trinidad students were arrested, Mr. Michener said: "I am not responsible for it in any way."

"It is just coincidental that it happened while I was here, and it is just coincidental that it happened in any other university - and it is just coincidental that it happened over an issue which all of us regret, which apparently has overtones of racial discrimination."

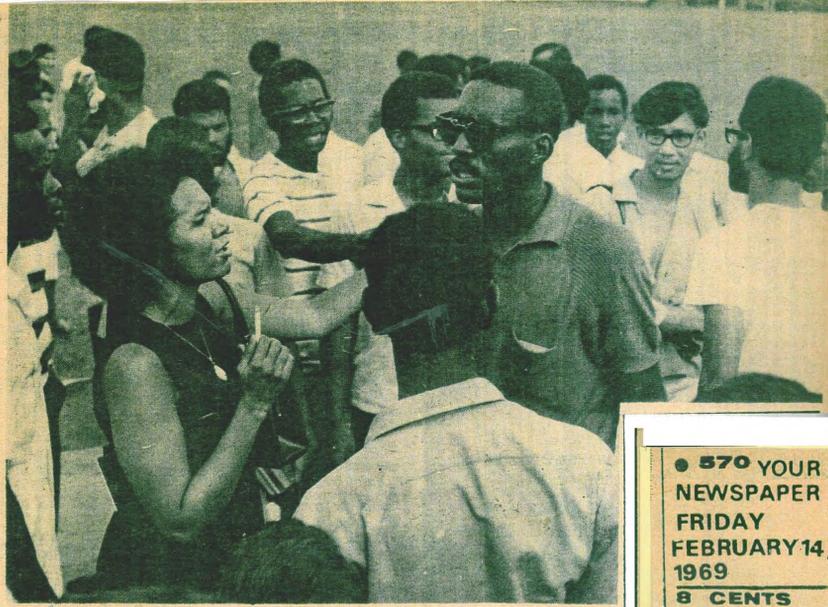
Assurance was also to have been given by Mr. Michener that the arrested students were being given a fair trial.

"Just a minute," said Mr. Michener.

Back in his car, Mr. Michener pushed his hand out the window and shook Dr. Huggins' hand saying: "Everything is all right." Answered Dr. Huggins: "I am sorry."

Meanwhile, in Montreal students who occupied the Sir George Williams University computer centre on January 29 threatened to burn the building down if university officials failed to give in to their demands, a security guard testified on Tuesday.

Security chief Henry G. Worrell identified Kennedy J. Frederick, co-charged in connection with the February 11 occupation during which the computer centre was destroyed by fire, as one of the occupying students.



Outgoing president of the Guild of Undergraduates, Geddes Granger (wearing dark shades) in discussions with students following yesterday's demonstration.

EXPRESS

STUDENTS RIOT: GOVT THINKS OF LEGAL AID

GOVERNMENT is willing to give legal assistance to the 11 Trinidad and Tobago students arrested in Tuesday's riot at Sir George Williams University, Montreal, Canada.

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs John Harpe: "made this clear yesterday."

He said: "Government is prepared in collaboration with other Commonwealth Caribbean Governments whose students are involved in court proceedings to consider that assistance can be given having regard to the gravity of the charges laid against the students."

The 11 are: Headley and Valerie Belgrave (husband and wife), Glenda Edwards, Leo Ford, Kelvin Robinson, Edward Michael, Jose Amoroso of McGill University, Andrew Rennie, Allan Hood, Robert Ramjantansingh and Kenneth Williams.

Altogether 47 West Indian students were among the 90 young men and women, including the son of Guyana Opposition leader, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, charged with conspiracy to commit arson and by malicious damage in connection with Tuesday's \$4 million riot and rampage at the university.

REACTION
Yesterday they appeared in court in Montreal and pleaded innocent to the charges.

Meanwhile, on the university itself the big clean up has started.

University Information Officer Malcolm Stone was reported in the Toronto Daily Star as saying: "We are pleased by other student reaction. At least 500 of them have already volunteered to assist with cleaning."

ATTACKS
And the University's Student Council has already pledged \$2,000 for a disaster fund.

It was reported too, that Professor Percy Anderson, whom the rioting students had accused of racial discrimination, had been suspended from the university since Friday for fear that he would be the target of militant student attacks.

BAIL
They will be put to trial Tuesday. Mr. Charles said he will be flying to Montreal on Monday to get an on-the-spot report of the offence. He will personally deliver any messages from persons connected to the students charged, he said.

He was informed that the students were not granted bail, he said.



VERRON ATHERLEY yesterday... "coloured students are getting a raw deal."

What caused the trouble - as told by a Trinidadian

A FORMER Trinidad student at riot-torn Sir George Williams University spoke yesterday of the hardships Trinidad and West Indian students undergo at the university - because of their colour.

She spoke too, of the events which led to Tuesday's 'battle at the university.'

The girl, Verron Pamela Atherley, said she was on the students committee which made representations to the university's administration charging racial discrimination against Percy Anderson, an assistant biology professor.

She said: "The situation is such that quite a few students, including many Trinidadians are dropping out of the biology course

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STUDENTS FREED ON 1ST CHARGE

to be the hijacker, there was confusion over the whereabouts of a Colombian jet piloted by four common law men from Barranquilla in 78 persons aboard.



Robert Ranjitsingh



MR & MRS BELGRAVE



GLEND A EDWARDS



Edmund Michael



KENNETH WILLIAMS



JOSE AMAROSO



KELVIN ROBINSON

MONTREAL, Thurs. AN ALL-WHITE jury today found 10 Trinidadians not guilty of conspiring to destroy computers at Sir George Williams University last year.

The 11-man court of Queen's Bench jury brought in its verdict at 10.30 a.m. after two full days of deliberation.

The jury retired immediately to consider the second of five charges against the 10 Trinidadians, two of them women - conspiracy to interfere with the lawful use of the computer centre at Sir George Williams during a student strike that ended on February 11, 1969.

40 spectators There was little reaction from the estimated 40 spectators in the courtroom. The three defence lawyers stepped to the prisoners' box and shook hands with their smiling defendants.

Earlier, Mr. Justice Kenneth Mackay had warned he would clear the court if there were any disorderly demonstrations when the jury presented its verdict.

Six provincial policemen were in the courtroom. The Trinidad and Tobago Government had given more than \$11,000 in financial assistance to the students.

CONTROVERSY AS MARK LOSES ON POINTS

NEW YORK, Thurs. CARLOS MARK, the well-ranked Trinidad middleweight, was outboxed by Emilie Griffith, near world champion over 12 rounds last night at Madison Square Garden. Impartial observers felt that the Trinidad youngster had done enough to win the verdict but the two judges and referee gave the edge to the former champion. One judge scored it 84, the other 83 and the referee 65-1 all in favour of Griffith.

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Events that led to the trouble

From Page One

including herself went to the administration to complain about Professor Anderson.

"We asked," she said, "for an investigation in the matter. We wanted a check on our examinations to make sure that we were getting fair treatment."

She added: "Nothing happened."

Action came nine months later, she said, with the setting up of a committee of inquiry and then only after a sit-in at the biology department offices.

The committee consisted of two representatives each for the students and for Anderson and one for the administration.

PROBLEM

Three committee professors, however, quit before the investigation date - January 26 - saying the committee was not an effective means of dealing with the problem.

Said Miss Atherley: "We chose three more and wrote the administration several times without getting a reply. Then out of the blue the administration sent us a letter with the names of a new committee - chosen without our consultation."

She added: "We went to the hearing on January 26 but decided not to give evidence ..."

"Attempts to meet the administration failed and on January 29 we decided to occupy the computer centre on the ninth floor because we saw they no longer wanted to negotiate."

Freed on 1st charge

(From Page 1)

later agreed with Mr. Mergler's argument that it might be prejudicial if the jury consider the cases separately.

In his charge to the jury, the trial judge criticised the administration at the university stating "We can go so far to say their ineptness was inconceivable."

Here in Trinidad, the acquittal was announced, over the loudspeaker to demonstrators in the Caroni area.

"The black brothers have won the fight against white racists in Canada," an unidentified man shouted over the microphone.

The news came as demonstrators entered the Caroni County after marching for seven hours from Port-of-Spain and other districts in hot sun.

At noon the demonstration was still moving peacefully on to an undisclosed place where meetings are to be held. Up to that time no one had entered a cane field to cut and stack canes with their "Indian brothers and sisters."

The Trinidadians, all Negroes, are: Ian Belgrave and his wife, Valerie, Edmund Michael, 24, Kenneth Williams, 25, Hugo Ford, 25, Jose Amoroso, 25, Kelvin Robinson, 30, Glenda Edwards, 23, Robert Williams, 30, and Robert Ranjitsingh, 27.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

DEMONSTRATION

The Evening News 5¢
TRINIDAD'S NEW 5c. SIZE NEWSPAPER

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. FIVE CENTS
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY ★
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1970



EIGHT of the ten men arrested during the "Black Power" demonstration in Port-of-Spain last Thursday on their way to court this morning. From left: Keshall Boodie, Dave

D'Abreu (back to camera); Carl Blackwood, Winston Smart (toothbrush in mouth); Russell Andacio (forefront); Geddes Granger, Earl Lewis and Ellana De Coteau (back to camera).



ONE of the demonstrators is arrested



IN THE background; a bus with riot police, and the foreground: Geddes Granger, leader of the Black Power movement, centre, with colleagues, after court today.

VIOLENCE IN THE CITY



THE RIOT squad races into action.



A MOUNTED policeman charges into the crowd.

Glass panes smashed on Frederick Street

VIOLENCE erupted in the streets of Port-of-Spain today between Black Power demonstrators.

A clash between policemen on horseback and foot, on upper St. Vincent Street, sent the Red House staff scurrying for shelter, closing doors. The police riot squad and tenders from the Trinidad and Tobago Fire Services were called out.

Others charged are: Winston Smart, Errol Balfour, Russell Andacio, Geddes Granger, Keshall Boodie, Carl Blackwood and Ellana De Coteau.

to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Knox Street. Their rallying cry then was "O'Halloran must go."



Evening News, March 9th 1970

'PANTIN IN FOR A SURPRISE'

GRANGER TO REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP

By Azad Ali
MR. GEDDES GRANGER, one of the organisers of the "Black Power" movement said this morning that the Archbishop, the Most Rev. Anthony Pantin "is going to get a very big surprise; on which he does not expect."

Granger made the statement when asked whether they would reply to the statement made by the Archbishop yesterday.

In his statement the Archbishop pleaded to Black Power leaders for "sanity, reason and for a constructive approach to the problems of our society."

Granger said they would reply to the Archbishop "sometime today" following a march and meeting carded for later in the day.

He did not disclose how they would reply.

One of the leaders told the "News:" "This is a solidarity march." None would elaborate.

The leaders made no reference then to the trial of West Indian students in Canada in connection with the wrecking of the computer system at Sir George Williams University.

The trial Judge was due to start his summary to the Jury today.

Meanwhile, starting from tonight, the Government Broadcasting Unit, will carry a five-part series of talks by Dr. Stanley Smith, Professor and Chairman of Sociology and Anthropology, at Frisk University, Tennessee.

The series, according to the Unit's programme, will continue tomorrow, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.



Evening News, March 6th 1970

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



BLACKWOOD

GRANGER

By DAVE PRESCOD

POLICE arrested Jamaica-born Carl Blackwood, outgoing President of the Students' Guild, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, and six other persons on disorderly charges in connection with yesterday's demonstration in Port-of-Spain.

The men, who were arrested on warrants at their homes during late last night and early this morning, are accused of committing the offences in the Royal Bank of Canada and the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

Large number

The others arrested are: Geddes Granger, former President of the St. Augustine Students' Guild; Dave D'Breau, a student at the University; Errol Balfour and Kelsall Bodie, Winston Smart and Michael Johnson of Port-of-Spain.

The seven were kept in police custody until late this morning when they were taken to the First Magistrate's Court to appear before Chief Magistrate Winzey Bruno.

When news of the arrests reached the St. Augustine campus, a large number of students stayed away from classes to discuss the matter. Most of the classes were suspended this morning.

Later in the morning, a large number of students

were addressed on the Campus by President-elect of the Guild, Guyanese-born Colin Edwards.

He dealt mainly with the arrest of Mr. Blackwood and what action the Guild should pursue.

For about 10 hours yesterday, some 200 demonstrators, carrying placards and shouting 'Black Power' slogans paraded the streets.

The Magistrate's Court in which the seven accused made their appearance and its precincts, were packed with mixed crowds long before Mr. Bruno took his seat.

Mr. Desmond Allum and Mr. M. A. S. A. Khan, appearing for some of the accused, urged hearing of the matter in the pre-lunch session, but Mr. Bruno announced he would hear it during the afternoon.

A FIVE-CAR collision severely disrupted traffic on the Beetham Highway early this morning. No one was injured. Traffic piled up from the roundabout at the Fly-over to the other one at Tenth Avenue, Barataria.

Evening News Friday February 27, 1970

PARTICIPANTS in yesterday's march called by the National Joint Action Committee in support of the cause of West Indian students in Canada who are accused in connection with the Sir George Williams University affair, should be hanging their heads in shame today for their disgraceful behaviour at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

By marching disrespectfully into the seat of Roman Catholic community of Trinidad and Tobago, the demonstrators not only flagrantly abused the democratic principles of free speech and movement, but generated the place of worship held most sacred by hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

What justification have they for this outrageous behaviour? What reasonable argument can any of them put forward for this—one of the most shameful actions the people of Trinidad and Tobago of this era have had the misfortune to witness and to bear?

The demonstrators claimed that they were protesting against the trial and certain alleged injustices meted out to the students involved in the Canadian university matter.

Real cause

But what happened throughout the demonstration make us wonder whether that was the real cause.

We make the point because it is difficult to understand what the people involved in the demonstration hoped to achieve by barging into the Royal Bank of Canada and the Cathedral as they did yesterday.

How can the observance and acknowledgment of a "Black God" or a "White God" or a holy deity of any colour help to promote the cause of the students now facing serious charges in a foreign land?

The demonstrators and their supporters would have been doing the accused persons and their families—and indeed, all the people in Trinidad and Tobago—a greater service, if they had sought ways and means to collect funds to help the students to pay for the defence, and to help them get back on their feet after the trial.

No amount of marching, protesting or the defiling of holy places can change the situation as it now stands in Canada.

more harm

The plain fact is that a number of our students, along with others, are accused of serious offences against the laws of a sovereign state.

And neither Government, the people, nor the Judiciary of that land will be bulldozed into actions by demonstrations such as those which occurred in Port-of-Spain yesterday.

We feel very pained and grieved about the incident at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, especially, the shocking behaviour of those people yesterday cannot be condemned too strongly.

The Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago makes special reference to freedom of worship and respect for the religion a citizen has chosen to follow.

The Cathedral incident will do the cause which the demonstrators say they were espousing, more harm than good.

To the Roman Catholic community, we offer our heartfelt sorrow for the incident.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1970

NISTS HIT EAST

By NAD ALI

WINDY weather was the cause of the riotous march on the East Coast of the island yesterday. The demonstrators, who were led by the late Mr. Desmond Allum, were seen to be in a state of high spirits as they marched along the beach.

The demonstrators, who were seen to be in a state of high spirits as they marched along the beach, were led by the late Mr. Desmond Allum. The demonstrators were seen to be in a state of high spirits as they marched along the beach.

First bomb

The first bomb was thrown at the demonstrators as they marched along the beach. The bomb was seen to be in a state of high spirits as they marched along the beach.

First deaths

The first deaths were reported as a result of the riotous march on the East Coast of the island yesterday. The demonstrators were seen to be in a state of high spirits as they marched along the beach.

PHOTOS BY

KEVIN SOLOMON

MASS of metal, scorched masonry and broken windows — the aftermath of arsonists' rampage at the Citicorp. Left, Bank of Nova Scotia, above Modestine Garment Factory and below, Kiripatani store.

Help in

The walk was terribly long and the high bright sun overhead was unbearable. Sweat poured from tired limbs; throats were parched. Halfway through yesterday's Black Power march from Port-of-Spain to Couva, demonstrators showed signs of wear.

Guardian cameraman Max Lai Leung being a kind-hearted fellow was sympathetic to two girls who were among the thousands making the trek. That's Max of the controls, and in the back in dark jersey is fellow photographer Kenny Rudd looking back. (Photo by KELVIN SOLOMON).

DEMONSTRATION

Page 4 EVENING NEWS, Thursday, March 12, 1970

A MARCH IN POS TODAY?

By NEWS REPORTER

HUNDREDS of Black Power demonstrators who overnighted in Couva after yesterday's long trek to Caroni this morning abandoned plans to hold a mass meeting outside Brechin Castle sugar estate, and headed back to Port-of-Spain by cars and buses.

About 250 of the demonstrators, with whom was Mr. Geddes

Granger, their leader, slept under shops, taxi stands and in open places in Couva. Police said no incidents occurred.

Whether the mass demonstration which Mr. Granger said would come off in Port-of-Spain today would still go on, could not be ascertained at noon, as none of the Black Power leaders could be contacted.

And down South, at the same time, there was uncertainty of the intentions of the "Young Power" movement which had earlier

announced that a large motorcade would leave Point Fortin at 9 o'clock this morning to take part in Port-of-Spain's demonstration.

Police were geared for duty along the planned route, but at 11 o'clock the motorcade had not assembled in Point Fortin.

Meanwhile, however, the San Fernando and Couva police were kept busy this morning as some 250 employees of George Wimpey and Company Ltd., marched from Forest Park to the company's head office, just off Couva, to protest on matters relating to their employment.

The procession was orderly all along the route, police reported at noon.

Last night scores of trucks and private cars assisted hundreds of Black Power demonstrators to get back to Port-of-Spain from Couva.

When a crowd tried to

scramble onto a slowly moving truck, a young man fell off and injured one of his legs. It is believed that he sustained a fracture to it.

The incident caused Mr. Granger to assemble other Black Power leaders for the purpose of arranging orderly loading of vehicles which were offering free rides to the demonstrators.

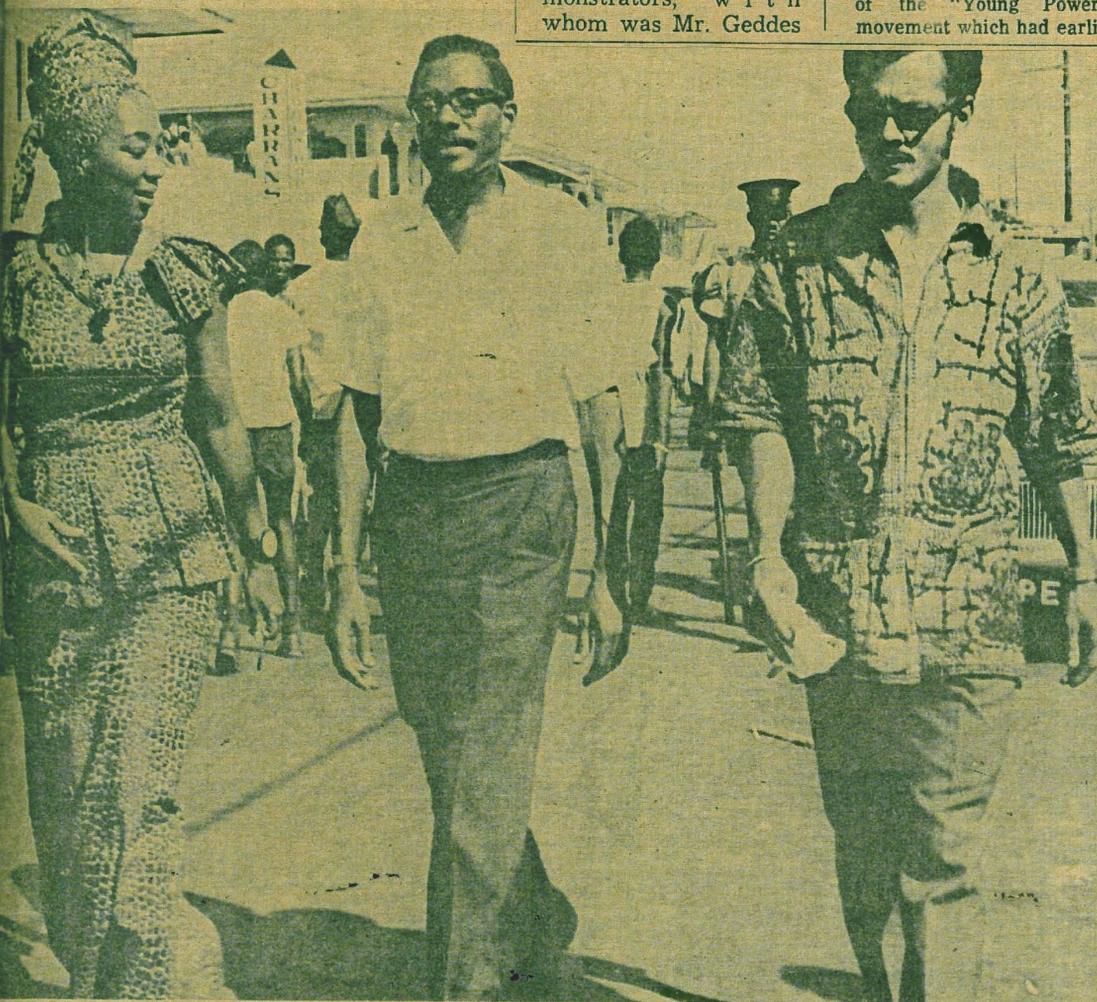
Those who were found scrambling for places were disciplined by the Black Power leaders.

Police said that was the only incident which occurred.

Evening News 5¢

TRINIDAD'S NEW 5c. SIZE NEWSPAPER

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. FIVE CENTS
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY ★
FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1970



IRMA SIMONETTE, wife of Senator Nicholas Simonette, Secretary of the People's National Movement, is seen here in this KELVIN SOLOMON picture, with two unidentified male companions, walking during the Black Power demonstration into the Caroni sugar belt yesterday. The picture was taken at Chaguana.

WHAT WE THINK

Let us be calm

THE picture of the march to the sugar area in Caroni by Black Power Advocates was so confused this morning that even those who had up-to-date information from key persons at all levels, could not forecast developments.

At one stage last night the country was discussing whether the then announced intention of His Grace, the Archbishop, to join up with the marchers would have a soothing effect and lead to the return of normalcy in the community.

But hopes of those who wished for Archbishop Pantin's presence were later dashed by his "reluctant" reversal of the decision, given with apologies.

In the first instance, the Archbishop was due to join the demonstrators with some other religious leaders. After his announced withdrawal, they were left to make their own decisions.

A calm way

During the past two weeks, the Roman Catholic Church, in particular, was exposed to verbal and physical attacks, and the Archbishop—the first national of Trinidad and Tobago to head the Church, has at all times spoken in a manner to cool inflamed passions and to encourage all aggrieved persons to discuss their problems in a calm and dignified way with those concerned.

From the outset, the Archbishop made it clear that he is always willing and ready to discuss with anyone, constructive suggestions to correct social and economic imbalances. And despite all that has been said about and done to the Church, the doors for such discussions remain open.

Forceful, mass demonstrations can certainly create an impact. But demonstrations alone cannot achieve desired goals. These can be reached by the way the Archbishop—a son of the soil who understands just as well as does the best informed person—the social and economic problems of the country.

And, as we discuss this national problem, we express our pleasure at the belated statement made last night by the Attorney-General, Mr. Karl Hudson-Phillips.

Without fear

Mr. Hudson-Phillips has warned that neither violence nor brutality by anybody would be tolerated by Government. And he stressed that disrespect of fundamental rights—freedom of speech and freedom of association and assembly, as enshrined in our Constitution—could result in either anarchy or repression.

The message should be clear to all. You may march, protest, assemble, but the fundamental rights of others must be respected.

And those rights include the knowledge that one can walk without fear of physical attack or of being molested; that homes and places of business or any property whatsoever is not damaged or destroyed.

During the past two weeks quite a lot of forceful and deep-meaning talking on many sides was done; properties were damaged and many people put in fear for their personal safety.

The urgent need for improvement of our social, economic and cultural life has been made clear—if it was ever clouded. Let us all now get down to a peaceful task of building, remembering at the same time that fundamental changes cannot be accomplished overnight.

NATIONAL
ARCHIVES
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

STATE OF EMERGENCY

The Evening News 5c
TRINIDAD'S NEW 5c. SIZE NEWSPAPER

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. FIVE CENTS
★ TODAY'S NEWS TODAY ★
TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1970



WEEKES . . . held



NUNEZ . . . held

STATE OF EMERGENCY

What it means

THE Commissioner of Police has been given powers to order the detention of anyone under the Emergency Regulations published this morning.

He also has the power to place anyone under house arrest or to order him to notify the police of his movements.

The Commissioner can also order any person not to visit certain places and areas.

All public marches, which means any march or procession in a public place, except military marches or funeral processions, must have the permission of the Commissioner. And so too must all public meetings.

Horse racing and sports meetings are exempted under written permission of the Commissioner.

The Regulations also provide for the Commissioner of Police to declare certain places 'protected places'. No

one should visit these places, unless authorised to do so.

The Regulations make wide rules governing the use and possession of firearms and ammunition. Any one found in the company of another possessing unlawfully such firearm and ammunition will also be guilty of an offence.

The penalty for the contravention of this section of the regulations "may be sentenced to whipping or flogging in lieu of or in addition to imprisonment."

However, it provides for persons in unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition to surrender them without prosecution.

Under "Statements prejudicial to public order," the Regulations ban the use of loud speakers and make it an offence for anyone to "endeavour whether orally or otherwise, to influence public opinion in a manner likely to

be prejudicial to public safety or order."

The Police are given the powers to search premises without warrants, and use force, if necessary, to enforce such a search. They can also arrest without warrants.

They also have the power to stop and search anyone or any vehicle.

Among the powers of the Governor-General under the Regulations is the right to censor and control all publications in the country. He can also order the search of any premises or person and appropriate and take possession of any property or undertaking provided compensation is made.

He can also require any service in the country making provision for their compensation.

Infringement of any of these orders carry a penalty of \$5,000 or two years'

The Evening News 5c
TRINIDAD'S NEW 5c. SIZE NEWSPAPER
27 APR 1970
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. FIVE CENTS
★ TODAY'S NEWS TODAY ★
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1970

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE CITY

POLICE fired in the Port-of-Spain this morning to disperse crowds in downtown Port-of-Spain.

The first report came from Prince Street, where a crowd of curious spectators gathered to look at the smouldering ruins of the semi-out Bata Shoe store, in the midst of a spate of looting.

On hearing the shots, a crowd quickly took flight.

Soon after, at about 11 a.m., police were called to disperse a larger crowd in a fire broke out in a building near the corner of Knox and Anbroke Streets.

Hundreds of spectators gathered to look at the fire which quickly destroyed the building.

At the same time, during the looting, vandals did this destruction in the vicinity of the Port-of-Spain. Police patrolled the area.

Police dispersed several groups of youths who had gathered on the pavement.

Members of the 5th Regiment who were on duty in the Port-of-Spain General Hospital this morning for a medical ward were taken to police quarters.

The wounded men were brought to the hospital by a Regiment vehicle. No official explanation of their injuries were given to the Press.

Shortly after scores of riot squad policemen were deployed around the hospital.

Seventeen-year-old John Chee Kee, of St. Paul's Street, East Dry River, is at present at the Port-of-Spain General Hospital with a bullet lodged in her chest.



Some of the fire this morning.

Miss Chee Kee, reported she was walking along Picaud Street, when she was struck by a falling bullet.

Hospital authorities disclosed that the bullet is lodged just under the skin and will have to be removed by surgery.

By 10 a.m., most of the stores in the main shopping areas were closed.

LATE FLASHES came from Fire Brigade Headquarters where firefighters were fighting two new fires in Port-of-Spain at 11 a.m.

The first call came from the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment Volunteers Headquarters at Camp Ogden, Lower Circular Road, when the other was a small blaze in the Port-of-Spain South Public Court, St. Vincent Street.

Meanwhile, the whereabouts of Golden Granger, leader of the National Joint Action Committee, is still unknown. Police yesterday arrested other top men of the movement.

ALS HELD AT MEETING

YOUNG Power leader Michael Als and two supporters Hamilton Greenidge and Joseph Wilshire have been arrested by South Western Division Police and placed in custody for contravention of the regulations under the State of Emergency.

They were held while holding a public meeting at Prisco Junction Point Fortin yesterday, the first day of the State of Emergency.

Meanwhile, last night's dusk to dawn curfew sent even pavement dwellers in San Fernando indoors.

A check early this morning found High Street, where several of them dwell, completely clean.

Where the dwellers went has not yet been determined.

Last night's exercise shows that they could be kept on the streets and there should be not let up in this direction (See Page 16 story)

Page 4. EVENING NEWS, Tuesday, April 21, 1970

WHAT WE THINK

What next?

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE for anyone to forecast what will be the immediate outcome of the action taken by Government to declare a State of Emergency in the country.

Whether the right course has been adopted at this stage will be the subject for public discussion for many years. But we doubt whether any thinking person could have been taken by surprise by this turn of events.

Since the end of February the country has been undergoing a stage of unrest never witnessed here since the historic 1937 era.

What started out as a seemingly pure and simple demonstration against the trial and certain alleged treatment of Trinidad and Tobago students in Canada, rapidly developed in a state of general social unrest.

Social structure

But even the establishments against whom the wrath of leaders of the demonstrations has been directed all the time, agreed that there was need for changes in the social structure; need for more dynamic efforts to provide jobs for the unemployed, more meaningful attempts to remove all traces of racial discrimination and narrow the gape between the rich and the poor.

However, law-abiding citizens at all levels who had the courage to speak out, have been expressing fears and disagreement about the increasing incidents of arson and threats of violence.

It was no secret that large sections of the community have been afraid to move about and speak as freely as they would wish in the prevailing circumstances.

It was clear that certain fundamental rights as guaranteed in the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago, to say the least, were being exposed to violation.

Public utterances

Apart from that, public utterances by certain speakers indicated that the present political system should be removed making room for one, quite new and strange in this part of the Caribbean.

Whether during the period from February to this day the economy of the country has been adversely affected, is not known. There has been no official statement on that aspect except a denial by the Governor of the Central Bank that there has been an outflow of capital.

One by one groups, various organisations and even some politicians, have been trying to enhance their positions by the situation.

It was obvious that if tensions continued to mount the Government would have had to take a firm stand at some time.

The Government has acted now by declaring a State of Emergency. We appeal to our citizens to remain as calm as possible.

No true citizen would want to witness repressive measures nor violence in this country. We should all help to avoid this.



GRANGER . . . missing



NUNEZ . . . held.



WEEKES . . . held.



MARK . . . held.

TOP BLACK POWER

MEN HELD: MORE HUNTED

ALMOST immediately after Government announced a State of Emergency existed in the country, police detained 14 top leaders of the Black Power Movement under the emergency regulations and were at noon searching for more.

Among those detained were George Weeks, President-General of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union; Clive Nunez, Public Relations Officer of the National Joint Action Committee and Dave Darbreau, an undergraduate of the University of the West Indies.

At noon there was no indication from the police as to where the detained persons would be kept.

From dawn today the police and all members of the protective services were on restrictive leave, and increased foot and vehicular patrols were deployed throughout the country.

Some two hours after the announcement a police detachment moved into Woodford Square, recently

renamed "The People's Parliament" by the Black Power Movement and held two of the detained 14.

A large crowd which was then in the square dispersed immediately. Meanwhile a police party destroyed a Black Power notice board which had been giving news of the Movement's activities for several weeks.

Where is he?

Just before noon a mystery still surrounded the whereabouts of Mr. Geddes Granger, the established leader of the Joint Action Committee.

The Regulations which were published along with the proclamation, declaring the emergency, has clamped down on all public meetings and marches, and have given the police wide powers of arrest and search without warrants.

The proclamation, issued by acting Governor-General, Sir Arthur McShine, came a few hours before a planned massive demonstration by sugar workers, bus workers and some workers from WASA with Black Power advocates, was due to take place in Port-of-Spain.

Early this morning Central policemen under Supt. Gordon Mark broke up a demonstration of 500 sugar workers at Phoenix Park, California.

The workers who are on a work stoppage in the sugar belt, set off from Brechin Castle roundabout and were demonstrating throughout the area on their way to the factory.

At Phoenix Park a party of about 50 armed policemen ordered the demonstrators to disperse. Up to noon many of them were converging in and near runshops discussing the situation.

Those detained this morning were: George Weeks,

Clive Nunez, Winston Smart, Errol Balfour, David Murray, Winston Lenard, Winston Suite, Wayne Davis, Turkey Williams, Dave Darbreau, Urban Mason, Carl Douglas, Patrick Knight and Lester Williams.

Mr. Weeks, Lenard, Suite and Wayne Davis, were held at San Fernando

shortly after eight o'clock this morning. As they were being taken to the San Fernando police station they shouted: "Power, Power to the people."

Police vehicles were moving through Port-of-Spain and other built-up areas this morning advising people not to assemble in public places.

Police clamp on free movement

From Page 1

force.

No warrants are needed for the arrest of any person suspected of acting, or having acted, or about to act "in a manner prejudicial to public safety."

Any person may be arrested for inquires relating to breaches of these regulations for 24 hours.

APPEAL

And any person maybe held for seven days if necessary with the authority of direction of a magistrate or police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent. The regulations specified that the University of the West Indies at St. Augustine was included with the rest of Trinidad and Tobago under its provisions.

A call was being made, meanwhile, for able men

to join the Special Reserve Police. In a statement to Press and radio, the General Secretary of the Police Association appealed to members to "act with dignity and precision, especially at this hour of national emergency."

The statement signed by Rupert Arneaud, said: "The General Secretary of the Police Association has appealed to members to maintain the high standard of duty and devotion to their responsibilities as peace officers. To act with dignity and precision, especially at this hour of national emergency.

"They are asked to show the nation and the world that they are truly a new Police Service prepared to protect and defend the human rights and fundamental freedoms of our citizens as set out in Chapter - One of our Constitution."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

STATE OF EMERGENCY

A special weekly feature.

LOOK THROUGH A LENS

CRISIS IN THE CITY

FIRE ON PRINCE ST.

FIREMEN in and out of uniform battle a blaze while curious onlookers stand by. The fire destroyed the Bata Store on Prince Street, Port-of-Spain.



PATROL SQUARE

OUT of the shadows of business places closing shop for the day, weary and grim-faced policemen in riot gear patrol Woodford Square which they took over.

And outside the fence stand the crowds.

A day the country will never forget

APRIL 21, 1970. A red letter day for Trinidad and Tobago. It started with the proclamation of a State of Emergency by the acting Governor General and throughout the day there were events which had been hitherto unknown to the country.

Mobs openly defied the efforts of policemen to enforce the proclamation and

there was an open confrontation. A youth was shot and fatally injured by Police fire, a Regiment private killed in unexplained circumstances at Teteron and a fireman blasted to death by an undisclosed explosive.

Crowds gathered at Woodford Square, renamed the People's Parliament by the Black Power Movement,

shortly after hearing that their leaders had been detained under the regulations.

Police riot squads moved in and cleared the Square, two persons were arrested, and except for a lone bottle thrown there was no action.

But the mob gathered again on Frederick Street and the Police were forced to use tear gas to disperse

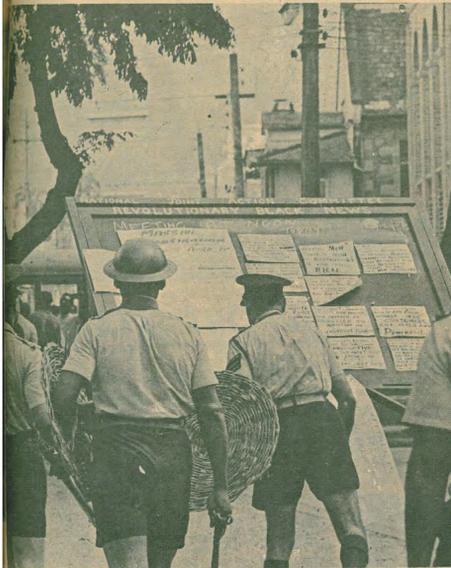
them. Later they re-assembled lower down Frederick Street and when the Riot Squad charged, they ran, breaking show windows all along the street.

A fire on Prince Street changed the scene of the action and with it came the first news of a fatality. Perched atop the tenement buildings on George Street residents barraged the lawmen with bottles and stones.

Police returned fire and a 16-year-old lad was killed. Business places by this time had given their employees the rest of the day off and the normally busy shopping centre became a ghost town.

Our photographers followed the events throughout the day and the scenes recreated on this page tell the story better than words.

DOWN WOODFORD SQUARE BOARD



DOWN goes the Black Power Notice Board in Woodford Square, the People's Parliament. And later on, out went the people.

TRYING TO GET OUT

MOTORISTS hurry to get out of the confused knot of policemen and spectators. Hot shirts and Afro hairstyles blend with riot gear and battle helmets at the corner of Knox and Frederick Streets.



POLICE BARRICADE



A VAN is caught in the midst of a Police barricade in the foreground, and people who were caught in the early morning's "cat and mouse" game. The scene is Prince Street.

ONE:

THE order was "Clear the Square" but this aged man resists the efforts of three armed policemen.



TWO:

THE efforts of this lone policeman results in the loss of his head-dress.



THREE:

BUT now, finally subdued, he is taken away by three constables out of the Square.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

STAMPS ON EVERY BALLYHOO

VIP PETROL

IDWAL LEWIS & BROADWAY GARAGE YSTALYER PHONE GLANTAVE

FIRESTONE REMOULD DRIVING JACKETS 180 MANS OTHER

STATE OF EMERGENCY

'A State of Emergency exists in Trinidad and Tobago'

THE Acting Governor-General, Sir Arthur Hugh McShine issued a proclamation yesterday declaring a state of public emergency in Trinidad and Tobago.

The proclamation is:

WHEREAS (a) it is enacted—
(i) by section 8 (1) of the Constitution that a "period of public emergency" means inter alia any period during which there is in force a Proclamation by the Governor-General declaring that a state of emergency exists; and
(ii) by subsection (2) (b) of section 8 of the Constitution of Trinidad and Tobago, that unless the Governor-General is satisfied that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any person or

body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger the public safety or to deprive the community or any substantial portion of the community of supplies or services essential to life a proclamation made under section 8(b) of the Constitution shall not be effective for the purposes of the said section 8(b); and
(b) it is enacted by subsection (1) of section 2 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, that if at any time it appears to the Governor-General that any action has been taken or is immediately threatened by any person or body of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger the public safety or to deprive the community or any substantial portion of the community of any of the essentials of life the Governor-General may by Proclamation declare that a state of emergency exists in Trinidad and Tobago or any portion thereof; and

(c) I am satisfied that such action has been taken and is immediately threatened.
Now, therefore, I, ARTHUR HUGH MCSHINE, Acting Governor-General as aforesaid, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by subsection (1) of section 8 of the Constitution, section 2 (1) of the Emergency Powers Ordinance and of all other powers thereto enabling me do hereby declare—
(a) that action has been taken and is immediately threatened by persons or bodies of persons of such a nature and on so extensive a scale as to be likely to endanger the public safety and to deprive the community or substantial portions of the community of supplies and services essential to life; and
(b) that a state of public emergency exists in Trinidad and Tobago.
Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of Trinidad and Tobago at the Governor-General's Office, St. Ann's this 20th day of April, 1970.

15 Black Power leaders held in police swoop

FIFTEEN leaders of the Black Power Movement were yesterday arrested by the police and sent to Nelson Island, shortly after a State of Emergency was declared at 6 a.m. Those arrested are George Weekes, presi-

dent general of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, Winston Leonard, education and research officer of the OWTU; Clive Nunez, public relations officer of the National Joint Action Committee; Winston Smart, Errol Buffour, David Murray, Winston Sade, Wayne Davis, Turley Williams, D.A.V. D'Abrera, Urban Mason, Carl Douglas, Patrick Knight, Lester Williams, and Keithall Bodie.

Weekes and Leonard were arrested at their homes in San Fernando shortly after 8 a.m. Ten of the arrested men, Nunez, Smart, Buffour, Murray, D'Abrera, Mason, Douglas, Knight and Turley and Lawrence Williams were taken down to Nelson Island before midday.

Around 9 p.m. Weekes, Leonard, Bodie and Davis were transported to the wharf in a Black Maria police van heavily guarded by policemen armed with rifles. Then they were carried to Nelson Island in a police launch. The arrests have come after two months of protest and calls for change



George Weekes



Clive Nunez



Winston Leonard

David Murray



Keithall Bodie

Errol Buffour

Sugar workers back on job today

THE WORK stoppage which crippled Caroni Ltd., Brechin Castle sugar factory for two days will end today.

An official of the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union said last night that the decision was taken at a meeting yesterday with workers' representatives.

He said the factory workers numbering about 500, will return to their jobs this morning at 7 o'clock. The workers, followed by those in six of Caroni's agricultural sections stopped work on Sunday protesting an Industrial Court judgment.

Pump shed fire - arson?

ARSON is suspected in a fire which destroyed the electrical pump shed of Premier Consolidated Oilfields Limited at Fyzabad, on Monday night. Damage is estimated at over \$1,600.

The pumping shed which was situated along Growers Wells Road was used for the pumping of oil from one field of operation to the other. As a result of the fire there was no pumping yesterday.

A company official said it will take a few days to have the electrical pump reinstalled and the shed repaired. Fyzabad Police are investigating.

At San Fernando, divisional fire-fighters were called out to the home of Naran Patel on

Granville Street where there was an electrical short circuit. When the brigade arrived on the scene there were scores of residents and unfurnished policemen outside the building. The brigade did not have to go into action.

The fire-fighters otherwise had what was described as a quiet day, tending a few bush fires.

Turkey Williams

Errol Buffour

200 ARRESTED OVER WEEKEND
FOR BREAKING DUSK-TO-DAWN CURFEW

By AZAD ALI
MORE than 200 persons were arrested throughout the country over the week-end for breaking the dusk to dawn curfew.

Most of them appeared before magistrates this morning. Fourteen appeared in the Port-of-Spain first police court while at the Tunapuna court, 59 will appear. At Arima 15 appeared, at the Chaguanas and Couva courts, 61, at San Fernando, 16, and at the La Brea and Siparia Courts, 49.

The curfew was imposed last Tuesday when a State of Emergency was declared. Since then scores of persons have been arrested and charged with

being out of doors during the curfew hours. Some of them were fined \$10 and others were reprimanded and discharged.

Meanwhile police reported that all was relatively quiet last night.

The Fire Services reported that there were two fires—one in Central Trinidad and the other in South.

At Longdeville three tobacco barns were destroyed by a fire of unknown origin.

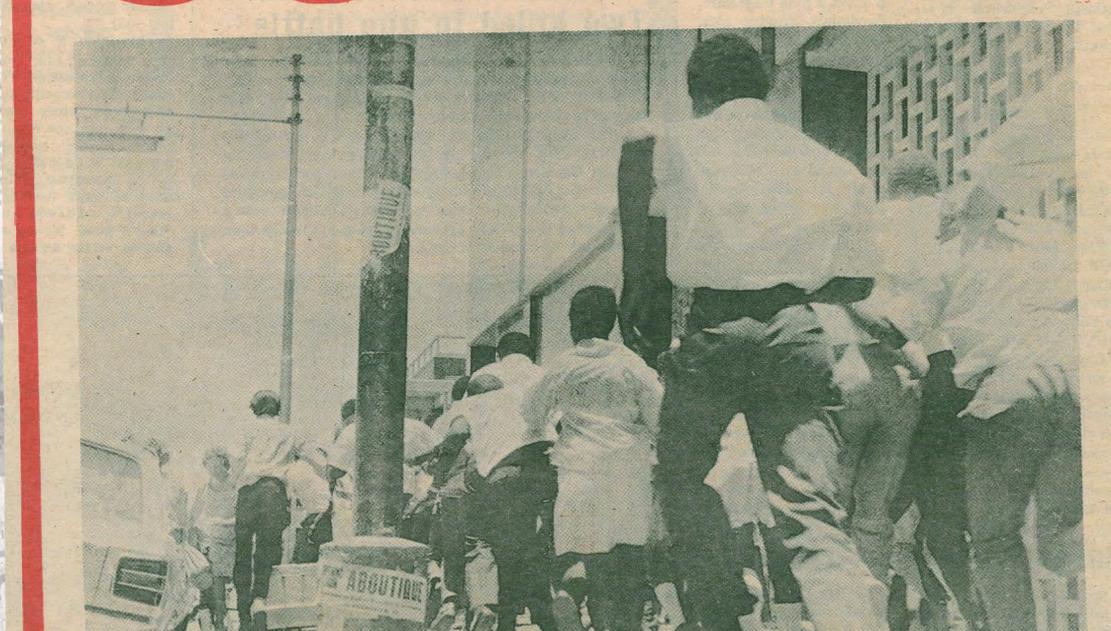
Up to late this morning the loss was not yet ascertained. Arson is suspected. The Couplia police are investigating.

And at Guapo, a three-bedroom unoccupied house owned by a drilling company was completely destroyed. When firemen arrived on the scene the building was already developed. It was used as quarters for workmen employed by the company.

Arson is also suspected. Meanwhile, the inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the breakdown of discipline in the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment on April 21 began this morning at the Convention Centre, Chaguaramas.

988 WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1970 3 cents

EXPRESS 6.30 pm - 6 am CURFEW



Pedestrians scramble for cover down Independence Square as a wave of fear grips the terror-stricken city.

Police clamp down on free movement as violence and death follow Emergency

A DUSK-TO-DAWN CURFEW was clamped on Trinidad and Tobago yesterday.

All persons have been prohibited by the Police Commissioner from being out-of-doors between 6.30 p.m. yesterday and 6 a.m. today.

Special written permits were being granted by the police. The curfew was imposed after violence, death and destruction,

erupted under a State of Emergency declared yesterday by Acting Governor-General, Sir Arthur McShine.

But after the wave of destruction swept through central Port-of-Spain a self-imposed curfew was being recognised by business concerns and by schools. Students and employees were sent home. By 2 p.m. Port-of-Spain had come to a standstill.

It was a dead town, except for in the tenement blocks in the East, where people cheered fires and rifles popped sporadically and police cars careened around corners with captive persons.

In ordering the curfew, the Police Commissioner acted with powers given him under the Emergency Powers Regulations, 1970.

He has the power now to restrict or prohibit the possession of firearms, ammunitions or explosives. Firearms' dealers were immediately placed under the restrictions.

The Commissioner of Police can also place restrictions on the movements of any person, cause any person to notify

specific authorities about his movements. He can order any person to quit any place or area or not to visit any place or area.

The police can stop and search people they "reasonably suspect" of having any firearms, ammunitions or explosives "without lawful authority." No warrants are necessary for searches; and places to be searched may be entered by

Continued on Back Page

EMERGENCY SEE PAGES 3, 6, 9, 14, 20 and 24

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRIAL OF THE MILITARY

Dossier on the 13 soldiers

LT. MICHAEL ADRIAN BAZIE
BORN June 27, 1941. Educated at Queen's Royal College and Southern College. He joined the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment in February 1960. He became a full Lieutenant in August, 1967. He was married in February 1968. His father was the late James Bazie. His mother is alive. Lt. Bazie is a graduate of the University of the West Indies.

LT. RAFFIQUE M. SHAH
BORN March 7, 1942. Educated at Presentation College, Chaguanas in 1962. He joined the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment in February 1960. He became a full Lieutenant in August, 1967. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Shah of St. Mary's Village, Chaguanas.

LT. REX ANDREW LASSALLE
BORN November 25, 1942. He was educated at St. Mary's College. He received his Bachelor's in January, 1963 and graduated in December 1967. He became a full Lieutenant in November 1967. Lassalle was court-martialed in September, 1969 - 3rd offence class 1 (murder) was proved. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Rex Lassalle of Gallop Street, Woodbrook.

CORPORAL CECIL ETTIENNE
BORN March 5, 1942. He was educated at St. Joseph's Boys' S.C. He joined the West India Regiment in February 1961 and entered in the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment in June, 1962. He was promoted to a full corporal in 1965. His father is Mr. S. J. Etienne of North Street, St. Joseph.

PRIVATE IVAN KING
He joined the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment in March, 1960. He was promoted to both the Regiment and Trinidad in 1967. Private King is married and the father of three children.

PRIVATE LENNOX CROWE
BORN February 11, 1949 and educated at the Transvaal Intermediate School. He joined the Regiment on March 12, 1965. Pte. Crowe's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Crowe, Greenhill, Diego Martin.



The lawyers for the defence

PTE MALCOLM PARKINSON
BORN June 27, 1941 and educated at the Belmont Intermediate School. He joined the West India Regiment on May 27, 1961 and the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment in the following year. He is with his wife, Mrs. Yolande Parkinson of House, Marabella, San Juan.

PRIVATE WINSTON BACCHUS
BORN September 21, 1941 and educated at the Commonwealth Day Technical School. He joined the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment on September 1, 1963. His mother is Mrs. Laila Baccus of Cumana Village, Port of Spain. Bacchus is married. His wife Mrs. Madina Bacchus.

PRIVATE GEORGE PRAN
BORN October 17, 1945 and educated at Hillside College, Tuppelo. He joined the Regiment on March 1, 1964. His wife is Mrs. Diane Fran of 47 Eastern Main Road, Tuppelo.

PRIVATE MAURICE NORAY
BORN July 13, 1939 and educated at Central High School. He joined the West India Regiment in February, 1962 and the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment on June 1, 1962. His wife is Mrs. Joan Noray.

PRIVATE CHARLES MARCANO
BORN July 5, 1939 and educated at the John Dombrowski Technical Institute. He joined the Regiment on September 1, 1965. His mother is Mrs. Verina Marcano, of Tuppelo.

L/Cpl CARL LAI LEUNG
BORN October 27, 1942 and educated at the San Juan Secondary School. He joined the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment on November 2, 1964. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. George Lai Leung of Curacao.

PRIVATE FERGUSSON GUY
BORN on October 1, 1945 and educated at Central High School. He joined the Regiment on November 2, 1964. His wife is Mrs. Merle Guy of 1364 Road, Woodbrook.



Brigadier Serrette: We did not have to tell Col. Danjuma about the second Court Martial

From Page 1
to study the prosecution's submissions and to give the defence time to prepare their addresses, it was felt that the short adjournment should be used by the second court to start its preliminary hearing. The brigadier was contacted by the EXPRESS at his Teteron Bay Office in the light

of Col. Danjuma's statement during the trial Tuesday that news reports of a second Court Martial convening at the Port-of-Spain Town Hall today, should be disregarded as "typical rumour." Brigadier Serrette pointed out that Col. Danjuma was not informed of the second Court Martial because it was not felt that it was necessary to inform

him officially. "Col. Danjuma is president of the first Court Martial," the brigadier said, "and technically he has nothing to do with any other Court Martial being convened." He made it clear, however, that shortly after Col. Danjuma made his statement immediate steps were taken to have him officially informed. Speaking later to the EXPRESS from his Trinidad Hilton suite, Col. Danjuma said that around 9.30 p.m. Tuesday he received official word from Brig. Serrette that a new Court Martial was being convened at the Town Hall.

of Emergency was declared throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Mr. Bruce Procope, Q.C. Mr. Theodore Guirra and Mr. Gerald Stewart will again appear for the prosecution. Up to late yesterday, the Chief Justice's office was looking after providing Barrister and a Solicitor for each of the 18 accused soldiers, following a request for legal assistance. Resuming his address yesterday, Mr. Procope told the court that they should find no difficulty in finding all the soldiers guilty of mutiny with violence.

OUR OPINION The acme of irony

IT is perhaps the acme of irony that the two men who boldly and brazenly proclaimed themselves to be the leaders of a mutiny in the regiment and whose plans and purposes were aimed at disruptive and dangerous courses should escape punishment for their actions. But the law must take its proper course. I can find nothing to commend either of them. Their behaviour on April 21, 1970, was reprehensible in the extreme. Mr. Justice Aubrey Fraser in his Court of Appeal judgment yesterday.

THE fact is, it was the unanimous judgment of the three Court of Appeal judges, including acting Chief Justice Clement Phillips, that Lts. Shah and Lassalle should be freed because of Mr. Justice Fraser. "The hearing of the plea of condonation was not a fair hearing". It is important, therefore, in rejoicing in the integrity of the judiciary, to guard against the dangers of sublimating in any way the Teteron mutiny. It is, of course, unfortunate that anybody should see the need to remark on the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and we do it with grave concern. But the highly political nature of the appeals, in fact, the political nature of the entire episode, has generated some very unkind things being said, or suggested, about the members of the High Court and the Magistracy in recent times.

Political pressure
We have no doubt, indeed, that had the decision gone the other way against Lassalle and Shah, as it has gone against Lai Leung, Noray and Guy, there would have been a tremendous amount of skepticism over the reality of justice in Trinidad and Tobago. If we are glad, therefore, that the appeals have turned out the way they did, it is only because they prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the judiciary is not the subject of political pressure and that it can be expected at all times to act on its own within the framework of law. This is something which we think must be understood by everyone. However, to return to Mr. Justice Fraser's remarks: the Court of Appeal because of the misreading of the Court Martial, has freed the two officers who unashamedly admitted that they had initiated and led the mutiny, in which a soldier was killed, while the appeals of junior ranks were dismissed.

Stringent quality
The lesson should be made very clear: power cannot come out of the barrel of a gun. The law is unambiguous about this. But the stringent quality of the law reminds us of a frequent quotation of the Judge Advocate, Mr. Mills-Odoi, during the Courts Martial: "Justice delayed," he used to say, "is justice denied."

We trust, therefore, that now that the appeals have been dealt with, the Attorney-General's office will proceed without any further delay with the treason charges which were also laid against Shah, Lassalle and the other soldiers.

Remarks

Col. Danjuma said his dismissal of the news reports of the new trial as rumour was made on the basis that neither he nor any other member of his Court Martial including Mr. Justice Mills-Odoi had been informed of the new trial. He said he felt he should have been informed particularly as the two Court Martial would be sitting in the same building. "I did not myself read the news report," he said, "but the impression was conveyed to me that it was not official. I made my remarks based on my lack of knowledge of the new Court Martial."

The members of Col. Bernasco's Court Martial are: Major Bassey Emmanuel Inyang of Nigeria; Major Ernest Andra Tiatre Obitre-Gama of Uganda; Major Teoh Jin Hong of Singapore; and Major Vernon Williams of Guyana.

Incident

The 18 soldiers for Court Martial today are: Cpl. Sonny Raymond, Cpl. Winston Caruth, Cpl. Herman Holder, L/Cpl. Charles Dangler, L/Cpl. Anthony Kallou; Ptes Richmond Bradshaw, Davidson Thompson, Abraham Mahamood, Ruthven Edwards, Oswald Elie, Ian Johnson, Albert Lewis, David Manmohan Winston Richens, Leroy Bates, Purnell Nelson, Robert Miller and Leon Romeo.

The 13 facing the first Court Martial are: Lt. Michael Bazie, Lt. Raffique Shah, Lt. Rex Lassalle, Cpl. Cecil Etienne, L/Cpl. Carl Lai Leung.

Ptes. Maurice Noray, Malcolm Parkinson, Winston Bacchus, Ivan King, Fergusson Guy, George Fran, Charles Marcano and Lennox Crowe. These soldiers in addition to another 18 who will face a third court martial were charged following incidents at Teteron Barracks on the morn-

Dilemma

Mr. Procope said he was very sympathetic towards the private soldiers, since they found themselves in a dilemma as to whether to obey or disobey an order from one's superior. However, he pointed out, that the law was very clear on this. When hearing resumes on Monday for the first Court Martial, Mr. Algernon Wharton, Q.C., will begin his address on behalf of Lt. Bazie.



EXPRESS

The National Newspaper of Trinidad & Tobago

9 GUILTY

(Including Lts. Lassalle, Shah, Bazie)

4 FREED

By KISHORE TIWARY

NINE OF the 13 soldiers charged with mutiny and other offences were yesterday found guilty by the Commonwealth Court Martial, while the other four were acquitted. Sentences will be passed next week.

Those convicted of mutiny with violence were Lieutenants Michael Adrian Bazie, Raffique Shah, Rex Lassalle, and Private Maurice Noray. Convicted of mutiny with the threat of violence were L/Cpl. Carl Lai Leung, Privates Winston Bacchus, Fergusson Guy, George Fran and Charles Marcano.

Those freed on all the charges against them are Cpl. Cecil Etienne, Private Malcolm Parkinson, Ivan King and Lennox Crowe.

The court will resume on Monday at 9 a.m. to hear pleas in mitigation before passing sentences.

Lt. Bazie was freed on two other counts of mutiny with the threat of violence and failing to suppress a mutiny.

He was, however, found guilty of disobeying a lawful command not proceeding to France as directed by Captain (Retired) on April 21, 1970, and of orders with violence, in that he robbed Sergeant Major Adolph Francois of ammunition at the bunker.

Lt. Shah was also freed on the three other charges against him of mutiny with the threat of violence, disobeying a lawful command, and of disobeying a lawful order. He was, however, found guilty of disobeying a lawful command in not proceeding to France as directed by Captain (Retired) on April 21, 1970, and of orders with violence, in that he robbed Sergeant Major Adolph Francois of ammunition at the bunker.

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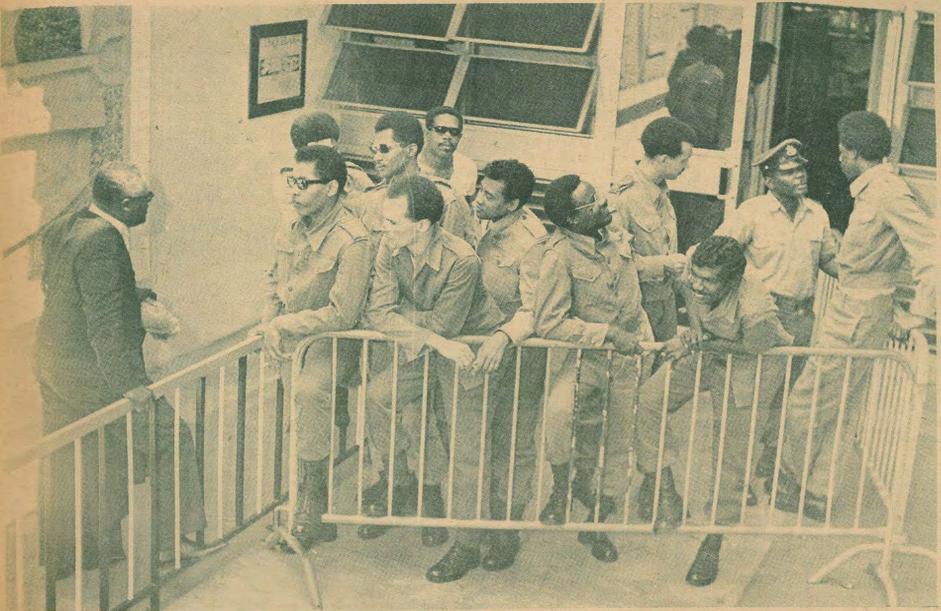
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TRIAL OF THE MILITARY

Page 10 EXPRESS Tuesday, February 2, 1971

Dr Wills tells Court Martial:



Chief Prosecutor Mr. Bruce Procope, Q.C., chatting with some of the accused soldiers yesterday. From left: Mr. Procope, Crowe, Baccus (partly hidden), Noray, Parkinson, Etienne, Lai Leung, Guy, Lassalle, Pran, a Sgt. Major and Marcano.

By KISHORE TIWARY

A DEFENCE lawyer yesterday told the Court Martial that in April last year there was a "Salvation Army" at Teteron and not a real regiment.

Dr. Aeneas Wills, who is representing Pte. Lennox Crowe, was the last of the defence lawyers to address the court.

Following Dr. Wills' address, the President, Col. Theophilus Danjuma adjourned hearing to Monday next at 11 a.m., when Judge Advocate, Mr. Justice George Commy Mills-Odoi will begin his summing up to the court.

Failure

In asking the court to find that there was no mutiny at Teteron, Dr. Wills submitted that the trial was an attempt to bring some sought of respectability to the mal-administration of the regiment.

The authorities, said Dr. Wills, have brought down a military court when they know that no military offence was committed.

Their attempt to bring some respectability to a complete failure of what was supposed to be the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, has also been defeated in the trial, said Dr. Wills.

He asked the court that if there was a mutiny, why did Col. Stanley Johnson resign or was made to resign and his commission revoked?

If there was a mutiny,

'IT WAS NO REAL REGIMENT BUT A SALVATION ARMY AT TETERON'

Why did the minister responsible for the regiment, Mr. Gerard Montano, resign or was made to resign? asked Dr. Wills.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force (The Governor-General) has not been excused either," said Dr. Wills.

He said that if there was a mutiny, when did the authorities know about it?

Following the incidents at Teteron, Dr. Wills said the soldiers were charged with treason.

After the preliminary inquiry, he said, the evi-

dence was so embarrassing to them that they ditched the treason case and sought to proceed with the mutiny.

To hide the inefficiency and mal-administration at Teteron, the accused soldiers are the goats who have been scapegoated,

Dr. Wills.

He told the court that they could not find that a mutiny was committed within the meaning of the law, and said that the law cannot operate in a vacuum but must be related to the facts.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1972

EXPRESS

The National Newspaper of Trinidad & Tobago

LASSALLE, SHAH WIN APPEAL



REX LASSALLE

Mr. Frank Solomon and Mr. Desmond Allum who defended Lt. Shah and Mr. Allan Alexander who defended Lassalle.

JUSTICE CLEMENT PHILLIPS

JUSTICE FRASER

JUSTICE GEORGES

Mr Justice Fraser: The principles of natural justice were cast aside for no apparent reason

The quashing of the mutiny convictions means that both Shah and Lassalle are still members of the Trinidad and Tobago Regiment.

In granting the appeals of Shah and Lassalle Mr. Justice Fraser said:

"The appellants Shah and Lassalle gave evidence of their mutinous conduct on April 21, and of their informing the Brigadier of all the relevant circumstances of their conduct. Their evidence was that the Brigadier thereafter appointed them as company commanders in the Regiment and had informed them that no military charges will be brought against them."

"Had the serious miscarriages not occurred, and had there been a summing up with adequate directions by the Regime."

Continued on Centre Pages

Mr Clement Phillips' judgment on Page 4

A total of 31 soldiers now at the Royal Gaol, 17, including Shah and Lassalle were originally charged with mutiny, faced Court

appeals dismissed, and convictions and sentences confirmed.

The two officers were sentenced to 20 and 15 years respectively by the Court Martial, headed by Nigerian Colonel Theophilus Danjuma. These sentences were later reduced to 15 and 12 years respectively by the committee set up to review the sentences.

The Appeal Court comprising the acting Chief Justice Mr. Justice Clement Phillips, Mr. Justice Aubrey Fraser and Mr. Justice P. T. Georges, held that the trials of the condonation pleas of Shah and Lassalle were unfair and con-

stituted several miscarriages of justice.

The three judges delivered separate judgments, but all were unanimous in their decisions to free Shah and Lassalle and to uphold the conviction against the other three.

SERIOUS

The judges held that five serious miscarriages of justice occurred when:

- The Court Martial adjudicated separately on the condonation pleas raised by the appellants before hearing all the evidence in respect of all the pleas of condonation;
- The Court Martial wrongfully exercised its discretion when it disallowed an application to call Flora Henry as a witness for Shah;
- The Court Martial and the Judge Advocate restricted the cross-examination of Brigadier Serrette;
- The Judge Advocate failed to sum up in open court on the evidence and the law respecting the plea of condonation; and
- The Court Martial misdirected itself in that it failed to direct its attention properly, or at all, on the standard of proof required of an accused on a plea of condonation.

The charges were laid following a breakdown in discipline at the Teteron Barracks on April 21, 1970, hours after a State of Emergency was declared throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

The two officers, although they were freed of mutiny were, however, kept at the Royal Gaol where they are awaiting trial, with 29 other soldiers, on charges of treason.

COMMITTED

These charges were laid on May 1, 1970, after Brigadier Joffre Serrette took over command of the Regiment.

A total of 31 soldiers were originally charged with treason, but at a preliminary inquiry before Senior Magistrate Roderick Roopchand, 31 of the 84 were committed for trial, in September 1970, but to date no trials have been held.

Of the 31 soldiers now at the Royal Gaol, 17, including Shah and Lassalle were originally charged with mutiny, faced Court

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OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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AFTERMATH OF THE BLACK POWER REVOLUTION

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No. 33

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE PARTY

PUBLIC ORDER ACT - Threat to Freedom

by George Dhanny

The Draft Public Order Act, the provisions of which have been published for public comment, is the latest legislative act in a series of repressive legislative measures which have been enacted for the oppression of the citizens of this country.

The projected piece of legislation proposes to put into permanent form several of the provisions of the Emergency Powers Act which was passed in April of this year. The effect of the Act, when passed, will put Trinidad and Tobago in a permanent State of Emergency where there will be a virtual wiping out of the citizens civil and political rights.

The citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are given the opportunity to comment on the draft bill. But the first question they have to decide before they reach this stage, is whether they want to live under such a law. This is critical as the Act is designed to deprive citizens of their civil and political rights in clear breach of Sections 1 and 2 of the Trinidad and Tobago Constitution, 1962.

Just to remind citizens of some of their human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in our Constitution:

- (a) The right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property
- (b) The right of the individual to respect for his private and family life;
- (c) The right to join political parties and to express political views;

- (d) Freedom of movement;
- (e) Freedom of thought and expression;
- (f) Freedom of association and assembly.

The provisions of the proposed Act are a deliberate assault on these rights guaranteed under our Constitution.

Let us be clear. A Government has a clear responsibility to act in the interest of protecting life and property if an Emergency breaks out. It can, if necessary, assume total powers to save the society from destruction be it internal or external. But no sooner the Emergency has passed or eased, the Government must restore full civil and political rights to its citizens. It cannot justify an unnecessary curb on civil and political rights when the situation no longer justifies such restrictions.

It is provided in our Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which Section 5 (1) applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect notwithstanding Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitutions (to which Sections 1 have already referred), and if any such Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly,



except in so far as its provisions may be shown not to be reasonably justifiable in a society that has a proper respect for the rights and freedoms of its individuals.

Citizens of this country must understand that as long as human rights are respected, democracy survives and the danger of dictatorship is remote; but that the first steps towards suppression of individual rights, infringement of the freedom of the Press, prohibition of public meetings, restrictions on political activities, trials behind closed doors, entry and search of private premises and of individuals without warrants, arbitrary detention of persons on suspicion and restrictions of free thought and expression, i.e. communication.

Let us look at some of the provisions of the proposed Act:

- (i) Government will be empowered to detain or restrict the movements of any suspected person and to prevent any citizen from leaving the country.
- (ii) A policeman may stop and search anyone in the street or in a public

place on suspicion that the person has a gun, ammunition or explosives in his possession or if it is suspected that such person will commit an offence against public safety.

Cont'd., on Page 2.

Beyond 1970

Lloyd Best. Interview, Bridgetown, Nov 22nd, 1970.

Do you think that the State of Emergency will be reimposed?

That is always possible but it is not pre-ordained. It depends on what we do. During the February Revolution we have come to realise that what counts is not the intention of the government but the will of the people. We have been liberated from the old colonial idea that the people are of no significance.

Do you envisage a repeat of the February Revolution now that the leaders are out of jail?

Not a repeat but a development. We have completed the very necessary phase of destroying the basis of the old regime. Now we are turning our attention to constructing the alternative and to arranging the succession.

Will this alternative come out of a merger between the opposition parties? Have you not been approaching people such as the NJAC and have there not been any overtures to Tapia from the Action Committee or from UNIP?

No. The reports are inaccurate. We have not approached the NJAC nor have we been approached by anybody at all. There has just been the usual exchange between interested individuals. I have certainly talked to certain old Tapia Associates who are on the NJAC. We have been canvassing their views about the Constituent Assembly.

What is this Constituent Assembly? It is a grand meeting of all interests to discuss constitutional reform in the widest sense of what society we want to live in.

But would not the government programme of national reconstruction avert the need for radical measures? Is the programme not bringing real improvements to the people?

I'm afraid that half measures would not do. The problems of the country cannot be resolved within the present system of government and politics. We face a severe constitutional crisis in the deepest

Cont'd on Page 13

'THIS IS OUR VICTORY!' NJAC HAILS PM BANK MOVE

By News Reporter

ADVOCATES of the Black Power Movement last night hailed Government's decision to take over the assets of the Bank of London and Montreal (BOLAM), but claimed that the proposed acquisition was a credit to their agitation and not Government's initiative.

"This is not Government's victory; it is a victory for our Movement—an ideal for which we of the Black Power Movement have been demonstrating for and preaching for all these weeks," Mr. Clive Nunez, told a large crowd in Woodford Square, Port-of-Spain, last night.

Mr. Nunez made the comment shortly after Prime Minister, Dr. Eric Williams, told the nation Government was currently negotiating the price to be paid to the assets of the bank.

In his talk to the nation last night, Dr. Williams

noted that one of the points which emerged from the demonstrations for Black Power over the past four weeks, is that the "pace of change has been and is too slow, and that Government must be more forceful in implementing its policies."

He added: "I am myself infuriated by the delays we encounter of one sort or another at various turns."

Three points

"But the population must understand there are certain basic difficulties. The most important is the parliamentary system which we are trying to promote and maintain."

The Prime Minister observed that there were three main points to be considered in examining the background to the pre-

sent unrest in Trinidad and Tobago.

1. In the last decade "we have witnessed a world wide revolt against authority and traditional institutions and values.

2. During the last decade the growing revolt in developing countries against foreign investment.

3. The revolt of black people, during the last decade, against "the growing indignities to which they have been subjected."

In this connection, he referred to the outrage felt by black people everywhere "by the British treatment of the white minority in Southern Rhodesia, by the sale of arms by white developed countries to maintain the system of apartheid in South Africa, by the support of white developed countries of the revolutionary treatment by Portugal of its African colonies.

"West Indians and Asians in particular have been angered by the insults of Enoch Powell and the Commonwealth Immigration Act in Britain. West Indians have levelled accusations against the growing tendency to racism in Canada," Dr. Williams said.

TAPIA XMAS & NEW YEAR SPECIAL Page 13. TAPIA December 1970

BEYOND THE 1970 REVOLUTION

From Page 12

meaning of that term. We have to recast our habits, our standards our values. And that is a long-term adjustment. The short-term requirement is to establish institutions and political alignments which will service the change rather than inhibit it.

The crisis and the conflicts surrounding this changeover cannot be avoided. An independent state rooted in the support of the community cannot be "awarded" to a population by a constitutional conference in the metropolitan capital. It has to be created by the passion of popular involvement, by the clash of real individual and group interest, and by certain compromises in the service of the entire nation. What the new movement in Trinidad & Tobago is trying to do is to found such an independent state. And those of us who understand that must remain clinical, cool and yet compassionate. We must not allow the absurdities of the transition to tempt us into action that is either rash or hostile or short-sighted.

And where does Tapia stand in all that?

We are remaining cool and collected and we are working hard. We are not engaging in conventional party politics because we are certain that the new state cannot be established by mere elections. We are fully persuaded that the new politics cannot be serviced by overnight coalition of convenience to win office from the PNM. We know that dedication by its nature cannot be won on whistle-stop tours. We have learnt time and again that political organisation is not created in the public square by doctors delivering exciting rhetoric.

The unconventional politics will doubtless consider elections in due course. In fact, this will be a logical development after the major issues in the crisis have been resolved. In the meantime, as we do our work, the country will move steadily into two camps.

The conventional politicians are already getting together. Their appeal is to the conservative element in the country which really believes that Williams and the PNM are the main problem and that the important thing is to change the government at all costs. This group is elitist. It "identifies" with the causes of the common people only by superficial declarations in the media and by the cultivation of all manner of progressive images. It is a group which ignores the fact that Williams has failed, not because he was incompetent or unserious, but because he was trapped by the conditions of his time into the most dangerous kind of now for now political organisation.

And what of the unconventional politics?

Our aim is to finish off the neo-colonial regime. Power must pass to the hands of the people. And that is

easier said than done. It requires long and genuinely dedicated work among the people. The task of the moment is to bring together the forces that are interested in this. At the moment, these radical forces are to be found in all the parties and all the groups including the PNM and the NJAC. Tapia's way of proceeding is aimed to provide a framework within which the organisation of these forces can take place. We are patiently establishing machinery for the next round. We do not have to pretend that we are young because we are. The country is not going to run and we are here to stay.

But aren't people asking how long will all this take?

On my estimate, the next round is closer than the pundits think. A new confrontation is sure to come because the causes of the 1970 crisis are still with us. What Tapia is trying to do is to make this next confrontation a peaceful and constructive one. That is why we are calling for a Constituent Assembly to bring the conflicts into the open and to pave the way for the kind of realistic alignments that all viable political systems need. Present alignments are being made only with a view to political office. That is why they will only put us more deeply into trouble.

Tapia's strategy is based on the assumption that the nation has within itself the insight and the wit to avoid such trouble. The analysis which we very carefully made in 1968 pointed to one thing: the road to a PNM victory in the next election has been almost blocked. This conclusion can only have been reinforced by the events of 1970. So Williams has therefore one choice, a choice which favours both himself and the country. He has to rise above his past and open the gate of history to the people. The future of Williams and the PNM now depends on a Constituent Assembly and other measures which will discredit the opportunists.

The Government's best bet is to act now by:

- Reducing the voting age
- Registering all who are eligible
- Placing the machines beyond suspicion
- Calling a Constituent Assembly before which there will be free discussion of economic reorganisation and constitutional reform.

What chance would UNIP, the Action Committee, and the DLP's have in such a situation? Do they have more than paper tiger leaders and cardboard organisation? What are the programmes and ideas that distinguish them? What are the views which are bringing them together on the same platform? Could any of them stand up if the youth and all the people were seriously participating in the business of politics and elections?

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

STAMPS ON EVERY GALLON

VIP PETROL

IDWAL LEWIS & SONS

BROADWAY GARAGE

YSTALYER

PHONE GLANTAVE

FIRESTONE REMOULD

DRIVING JACKETS

DRIVING JACKETS

MAN'S LITER

AFTERMATH OF THE BLACK POWER REVOLUTION

Unrest has caused a great loss to business

Curfew changes Piarco shifts

THE COMMITTEE of management of the restaurant and bar facilities at Piarco has rearranged the work schedule in view of the emergency regulations and curfew.

A release issued yesterday by Mr. Francis Beddoe, President-general of the Foods, Hotels and Industrial Workers Union,

the new concessionaire—says that employees of the ground floor restaurant and the bar in the transit lounge are now required to work from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

In the case of the top-floor restaurant in the main terminal building, services will be offered as usual on a 24-hour basis, using two shifts instead of the normal three.

The new schedule will cause employees to work longer hours, but they will be compensated and given days off.

SALES losses ranging between 25 per cent and 90 per cent have been reported by Port-of-Spain businessmen, who have been hardest hit, pocket-wise, since the State of Emergency was declared by the Acting Governor-General, Sir Arthur Mc Shine last Tuesday. Damage resulting from rioting by "Black Power" demonstrators have also contributed to substantial losses suffered by a large number of city firms.

Mr. Rupert Dolsingh, President of the Businessmen's Association in a telephone interview on Friday had this to say: "My association cannot at this moment quote exact figures of

losses, because our annual general meeting, which was carded for Thursday, had to be called off under the existing act.

"But unofficially, I think that no Port-of-Spain firm, was able to attain as much as 75 per cent of their normal sales."

A standstill

Mr. Dolsingh went on to state that judging from reports he had received from his business associates, some businesses had virtually gone to a standstill, and as such, this was seriously affecting the internal trade of the country. Contacted, also on Friday,

one official of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, said the entire economy of the island was affected, although he could give no actual figures of the loss of trade.

The official went on to say that should this act be continued for any considerable length of time, Trinidad would suffer an enormous setback commercially.

Mr. Issa Sabga, of Henry Street, said he had to close his premises for three days to ensure the safety of his employees. This "he said, "resulted in a vast drop in sales, and even when I opened my place, there were hardly any shoppers."

Page 2 MOKO Friday, August 14, 1970

From Page 1.

PUBLIC ORDER ACT



(iii) A police officer can enter any house and without warrant search for firearms, ammunition or explosives.

(iv) The Police Commissioner is required to be guided by the policy directions of the Minister of National Security. The A.G. will advise the Commissioner on matters of law.

(v) The Minister is given overriding power if he is satisfied at any time that it is necessary so to do by order to prohibit the holding of all public meetings for a period not exceeding one month.

It is clear that the provisions envisaged in the Act are far-ranging and will put the citizens of this country in a hopeless position in relation to the police and in relation to the ruling party which will control and direct the action of the police.

The already is already fear-ridden; fear of victimisation, fear of inviting the disfavour of the Government; now it will be fear of being harassed, detained and looked up without trial. Free speech will be a thing of the past; the recognised means of protests e.g. - by holding public meetings, marches and communication of views through writing etc. - will be reduced drastically. The

genuine grievances of the population will find no legitimate avenue for expression. People with grievances must shut up and bear their grind.

Political activities will almost disappear because political activists and supporters will be fearful and unwilling to expose themselves to positive risks.

Dr. Williams has realised that he cannot face the people in the normal way of political campaigning he will use the T.V., Radio and Press for political campaigning. Other political parties are not so privileged. They would be more disadvantaged in that they would not be able to put their views to the people.

Reconstruction? This is and will continue to be a one-sided affair, with Eric Williams telling the people what he has in store for them and the people will be in no position to join in deciding how their society should be managed or what direction it should take. The pity is that externally we will become the laughing stock of the world where voting machines and guns will keep the population in check and internally, in the absence of facilities for legitimate political activities, the more irresponsible elements will plan mischief underground.

The motivation for introducing a Public Order Act for Trinidad and Tobago is dictated more by considerations of survival for Eric Williams and the boys than any genuine attempts to meet the genuine and widespread demands of the population for jobs, security and happiness.

One can only warn the population of the dangers inherent in this piece of legislation; it is for them to take the steps necessary to ensure that it doesn't reach the Statute Book. Freedom has its price: are the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago prepared to pay it?

Achievements

- The Revolution has given many black people confidence in themselves; it has won many young people confidence in themselves. It has discarded Afro-Saxon self-contempt.
- The Revolution has broken up the old Negro alliance which the PNM first established after the Federal Election of 1959 and then consolidated during the General Election of 1961.
- The Revolution has also broken up the old Hindu alliance behind the DLP. Young solidarity and black solidarity have deliberately crossed the line between the two main races.
- The Revolution has destroyed the racial basis of conventional party politics.
- The Revolution has forced non-black people to reflect on where they stand in relation to the West Indian nation and to Trinidad and Tobago. It has forced all of us to take a serious position. It has prepared us for nationhood.

- The Revolution has discredited Messiahship, pragmatism and Doctor Politics all of which thrive on our impotence, on our ignorance and on the herding of people into simple racial or class or colour groupings.
- The Revolution has discredited the Pappyshow Plantation Economy; it has brought the metropolitan sector under fire. It has forced the government to adopt the new movement's programme for popular control of the the economy.
- The Revolution has shown that there are community groups and community leaders all over the country who are willing to win back our dignity with their lives if necessary.
- The Revolution has shown that all sections of the new movement need to gather themselves together, to get organized, to settle on our programmes, and to prepare ourselves for the fullest popular responsibility. It has broken the old regime.

Retail buyers

Wholesale and retail merchant, Mr. John Aboud, when contacted on Friday, explained that he lost an inestimable sum in trade with retail buyers from other Caribbean islands.

Mr. Aboud pointed out: "Many of my customers from other islands were forced to seek trade on the mainland or with the islands of Surinam and Curacao".

Some of the businessmen explained that losses in sales had dropped long before the act was declared, and that the percentage had only grown since that.

NATIONAL
ARCHIVES
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

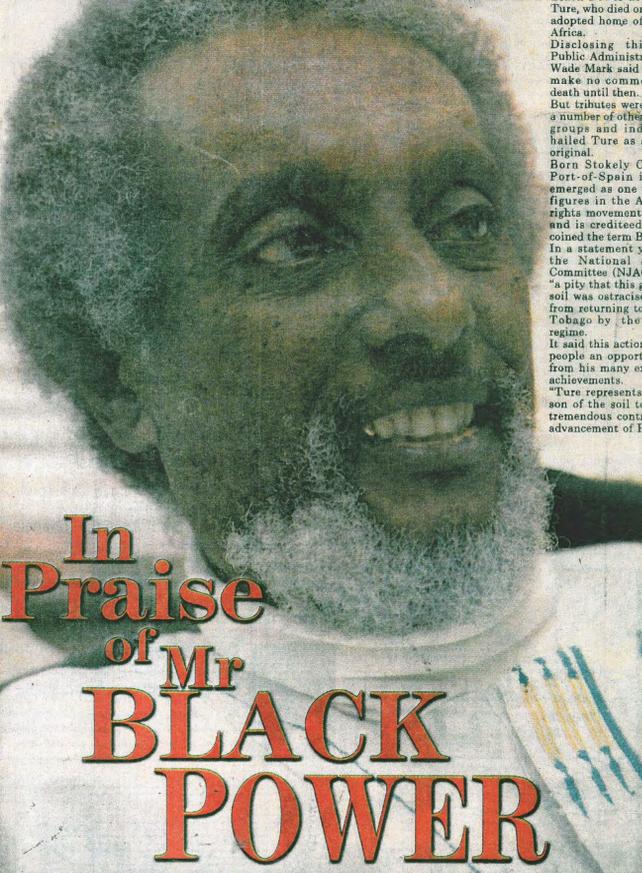
TRIBUTE TO KWAME TURE

Trinidad Guardian

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THE GUARDIAN OF DEMOCRACY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1998

TRIBUTES HAIL GREAT TRINIDAD LEADER



In Praise of Mr **BLACK POWER**

THE Government plans to pay tributes in the Senate today to Black Power activist, Kwame Ture, who died on Sunday in his adopted home of Guinea, West Africa.

Disclosing this yesterday, Public Administration Minister Wade Mark said he preferred to make no comment on Ture's death until then.

But tributes were being paid by a number of other organisations, groups and individuals who hailed Ture as a Trinidadian original.

Born Stokely Carmichael in Port-of-Spain in 1941, Ture emerged as one of the leading figures in the American civil rights movement in the 1960's and is credited with having coined the term Black Power.

In a statement yesterday, the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) said it was "a pity that this great son of our soil was ostracised and banned from returning to Trinidad and Tobago by the former PNM regime."

It said this action denied young people an opportunity to learn from his many experiences and achievements.

"Ture represents another great son of the soil to have made a tremendous contribution to the advancement of Pan-Africanism worldwide such as Henry Sylvester Williams, George Padmore and CLR James.

"The manner of his passing is a reflection of the very stressful and tension-filled life which he lived in his unshakable quest to bring justice to the oppressed," the statement said.

Opposition Leader Patrick Manning, political leader of the People's National Movement (PNM), said "History will record Mr Ture as committed and dedicated in a leadership role on behalf of blacks in the United States of America and other parts of the world."

"As a son of the soil, the PNM pays tribute to Mr Ture and considers his work worldwide important enough to be in the archives of Trinidad and Tobago," the PNM leader added.

Nisam Mohammed, leader of the National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), said there was consolation in the fact that "of our very own straddled the international stage fighting for the rights of black people all over the world."

Former NAR Minister Lincoln Myers said the leadership that he provided was very critical to the asserting of self and identity for young blacks in particular and for the world.

Kwame Ture's home now a place of learning

By MELISSA DASSRATH

THE EMANCIPATION Support Committee of Trinidad and Tobago in collaboration with the Belmont Educare Project, on Saturday unveiled a plaque in honour of civil rights leader and the founder of the Black Power movement Kwame Ture.

The legendary civil rights activist, formerly known as Stokely Carmichael, was born in Belmont. He lived at No 54 Oxford Street for the first 11 years of his life. His family migrated to Harlem, New York and he later attended the prestigious Howard University.

Growing up, Ture felt compelled to take a stance against the inequality and injustice that black people faced. He was a scholar, penned three books, walked alongside Dr Martin Luther King Jr, was arrested 35 times in the name of civil rights and coined the phrase "Black Power". In 1978, he changed his name to Kwame Ture because he was deeply influenced by the President of Ghana Kwame Nkrumah and the President of Guinea Sekou Toure.

Commemorating his place of birth, was the third in event in the "Kwame Ture Memorial Lecture Series". Director of Education Tracy Wilson explained, "By unveiling this plaque we formally recognised this house as a heritage



UNVEILING: Ministry of Tourism communications specialist Sherma Mitchell reveals the plaque at the Kwame Ture house in Belmont with ESC chairman Khafra Kambon. **INSET:** Kwame Ture

PHOTO BY MELISSA DASSRATH

site. The community long ago acknowledged that this was a historic place."

Felipe Noguera of the Belmont Educare Project explained that it was Ture's wish that his house be a place where young people could come and learn and develop values.

"Kwame Ture house stands for the values that Kwame himself stood for. So we have computer literacy classes for children on Mondays. On Tuesdays, we have a self defence class. Every Wednesday we have yoga classes.

On Thursday, we teach education and human values. On a monthly basis, we have a health clinic for the elderly."

Speaking at the ceremony, chairman of the Emancipation Support Committee Khafra Kambon said: "Kwame Ture, as he came to be known, somehow knew he was destined for greatness. This is the home of a truly great man. The very building is a reflection of the values and culture of Trinidad and Tobago at that time. This house sends a message of hope to young people in the area."

Stokely dead at 57

BLACK POWER activist, Kwame Ture, who was born Stokely Carmichael in Trinidad, died yesterday in the West African country of Guinea.

Ture, 57, one of this country's most famous sons, made the phrase "black power" a rallying cry of the US civil rights upheavals of the 1960s.

Sharon Sobukwe, a member of the organisation in Philadelphia, said Ture died of prostate cancer. She learned of his death from Amadou Ly, an AAPRP member and one of Ture's closest friends, who was with him when he died.

In the wake of the Black Power Revolution here in 1970, the Eric Williams-led People's National Movement declared Ture persona non grata — a ban which lasted for 18 years. The ban was lifted



in 1988, by the National Alliance for Reconstruction led by then Prime Minister ANR Robinson.

Ture, born on June 29, 1941, last visited this country in June 1996, when he received a hero's welcome during the four-day visit organised by the Emancipation Support Committee.

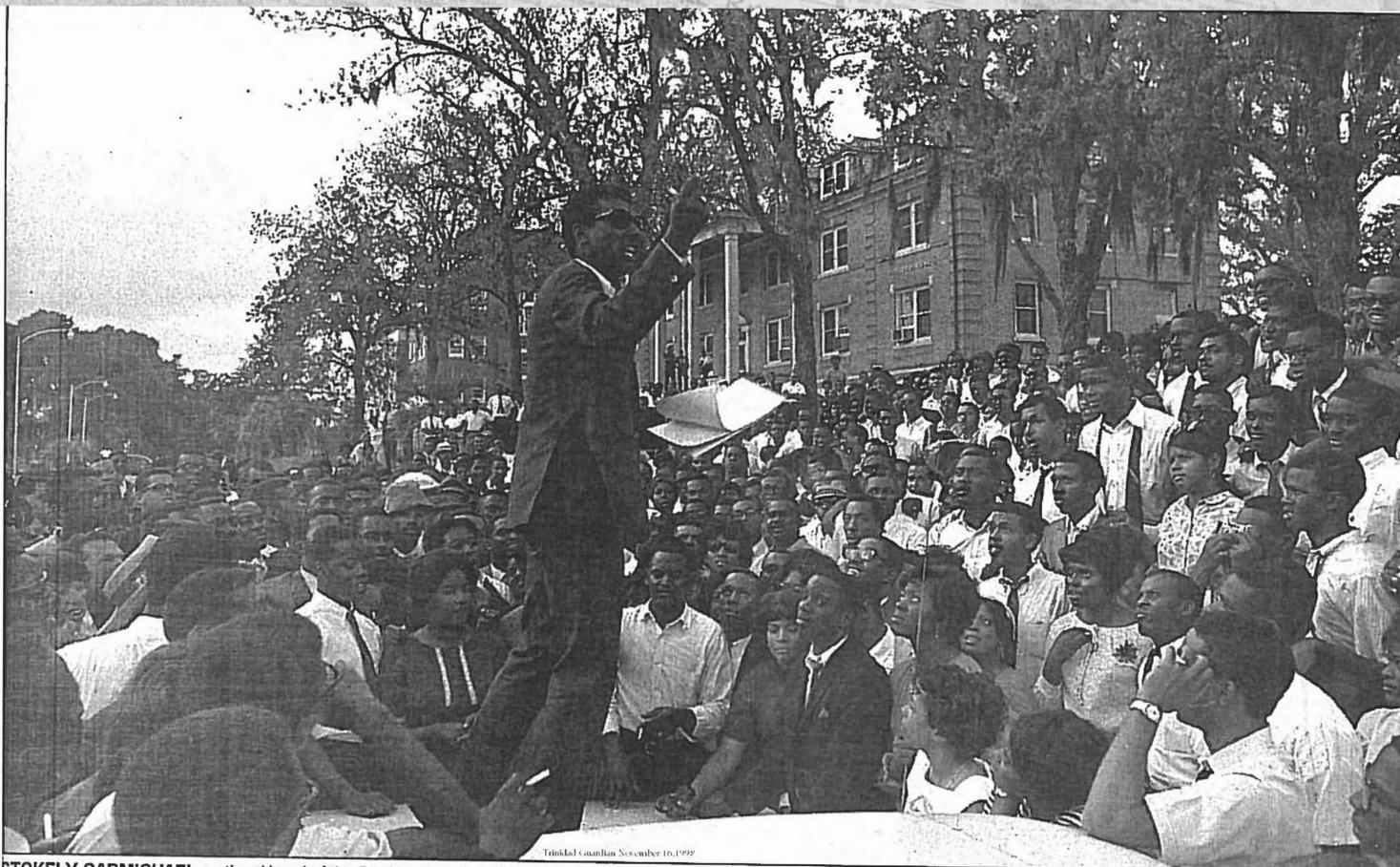
During the visit, chairman of the committee, Khafra Kambon, announced that an account

Please turn to TURE Page 28



NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRIBUTE TO KWAME TURE



STOKELY CARMICHAEL, national head of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, speaks from the bonnet of an automobile on the campus of Florida A&M University in this April 1967 file photo, in Tallahassee, Fla. Several hundred students listened as Carmichael spoke of "Black Power" and the Vietnam War. Kwame Ture, who as Stokely Carmichael made the phrase "black power" a rallying cry of the civil rights upheavals of the 1960s, died yesterday, in Guinea, a member of Ture's All-African People's Revolutionary Party said.

SUNDAY GUARDIAN • NOVEMBER 22, 1998 • 41

Global GUARDIAN

Kwame Ture leaves legacy of struggle

CONAKRY, Guinea — In better days, before he began wasting away from cancer, the man who once was Stokely Carmichael — firebrand 1960s American socialist, friend to revolutionaries and preacher of armed struggle — would stand on his balcony overlooking the ocean, smile his enormous smile, and wait for the neighbourhood children.

As with everything he did, taking kids to the beach was part of the movement that consumed his life.

"Going to the beach with the children, that's revolution itself," said his 17-year-old son, Bocar, as weeping women consoled one another in Carmichael's linoleum-floored living room. "It's unity and having fun and it's Africa."

On Tuesday, the balcony was crowded with people mourning Carmichael, who three decades ago changed his name to Kwame Ture and moved to this ramshackle West African city. On Sunday, at age 57, he died of prostate cancer.

By the time of his death, Ture was relegated to the political fringes, largely forgotten except as a living fossil of a turbulent time in American history. The causes he espoused — populist revolution, radical socialism and pan-Africanism — were largely left to history's dustbins.

But to his family, the neighbourhood kids and old friends from the movement, a revolutionary was dead, and they came to pay homage.

"He tried and worked to build united mass revolution parties in the United States and worldwide," said Bob Brown, who was first arrested with Ture more than 30 years ago and had stayed with him ever since, going to Cuba, Libya and thousands of college lectures.

In Ture's circle, the turbulent times are far from over. His living room is a time warp of leftist 1960s ideals, a place where bourgeois attitudes are scorned, where pictures of Fidel Castro and Moammar Gadhafi hang in honoured places near the doily-covered, beat-up television and nearly all talk revolves around "the movement."

But Ture's socialism was no empty gesture.

His house, while nice by West African standards, wouldn't qualify as middle-class in most American towns. The road to his front gate is treacherously rocky, and he had to look across the roofs of concrete shacks to see the ocean.

When he got cancer, he received much of his treatment in Cuba and Guinea, far from the world-class cancer centres he could have continued using in New York.

"The last words he said to me were,

"Revolution comes before medication," said Ture's mother, Mabel Carmichael, who came to Conakry to be with her son when he died.

As Carmichael, Ture was among the most fiery leaders of black militancy. Born in Trinidad but raised in New York City, he began his activism in the United States as a freedom rider, fighting to integrate public transportation.

He also headed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the United States and became prime minister of the Black Panther Party. He popularised the phrase "Black Power!" — a cry that changed the way the once nonviolent civil rights movement was viewed.

He cut his ties with black American leftists because of their alliances with white radicals and moved to Guinea in 1969, invited by one of his self-selected namesakes, President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

His life continued to revolve around the movement. He dipped into Guinean government — then a brutal semi-Stalinist regime, rife with purges and plots. When President Toure died in 1984, though, Ture stayed on.

His days were spent reading, writing and preparing the hundreds of lectures he gave each year, mainly in the United States to mostly black college audiences,

preaching socialism and pan-Africanism.

Divorced from two wives — the South African singer Miriam Makeba and a Guinean doctor — he raised Bocar for years.

The idea that he became a relic infuriates his inner circle.

"When I read about him in the United States, they make it seem like he went into a big sleep" after the '60s, said Bocar, a student at the University of Virginia. "What I saw growing up here, that was wrong."

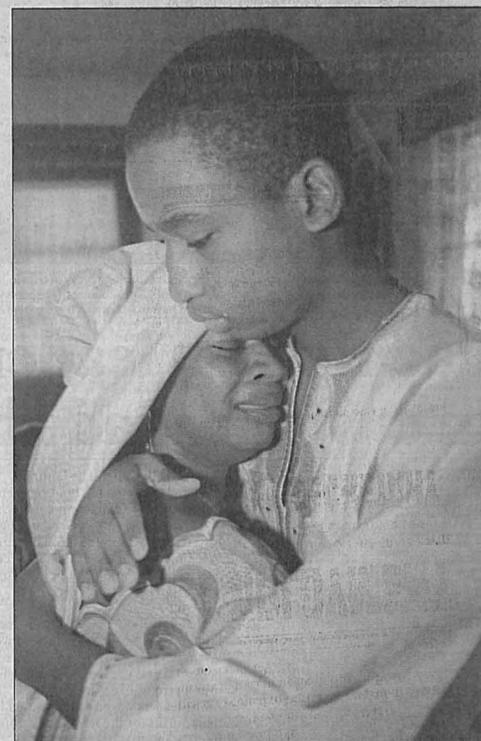
"He'd get up early, start reading, start writing, and just keep going," Bocar said.

Michael Thelwell, a professor of Afro-American studies at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst who is now compiling Ture's memoirs, said the activist was misunderstood by the American media.

"There's nothing wrong with being a militant," said Thelwell, a onetime friend and colleague of Ture.

But even in Guinea, Ture eventually became a forgotten figure.

"Everyone in my generation knew about Kwame Ture," said Daniel Sara, a Guinean official from Conakry's American Cultural Centre, where the radical activist would stop in to use the library. "The young now, though, they don't know him." (AP)



BOCAR TURE, right, the son of Kwame Ture, consoles a relative on Tuesday in Conakry, Guinea. Ture, who remained a revolutionary until the end, died of prostate cancer. His funeral is today. AP wirephotos exclusive to the Sunday Guardian.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRIBUTE TO KWAME TURE

He started cry of 'black power'

TURE from Page 1

had been opened at First Citizens Bank where donations were deposited to assist with Ture's medical expenses.

In the wake of his visit, the Basdeo Panday administration pledged financial support to the tune of US\$1,000 a month for a year to help Ture battle the prostate cancer.

In May this year, the Government issued the cheque for \$75,000 (US\$12,000).

Ture described himself as a pliant acceptor of white dominion while growing up.

At age 11, his parents took him to New York, where the bright youngster attended the academically elite Bronx High School of Science and moved in a liberal, middle-class white circle that he later reviled as phony.

In 1960, he enrolled at Howard, the predominantly black university in Washington, DC, where he received a degree in philosophy and plunged into the civil rights revolution.

In a time when black college students were being beaten and arrested for daring to sit at whites-only Southern lunch counters, Carmichael joined the first freedom rides — bus trips aimed at desegregating public transportation — and suffered the first of what was to be about three dozen jailings when he reached Mississippi.

In June 1966, three weeks before his 25th birthday, he was elected national chairman of the SNCC and shortly afterwards raised the cry of "black power" as he led a freedom march in Mississippi.

Responding to those

who called the slogan racist and inflammatory, he wrote that by black power he meant political and economic empowerment. "We want control of the institutions of the communities where we live and we want to stop the exploitation of non-white people around the world," he said in the New York Review of Books.

In 1968, he left the SNCC for the Black Panthers, but broke with that urban-guerilla movement the following year because it favoured working with radical whites. He said history showed such alliances had "led to complete subversion of the blacks by the whites."

From Guinea, where he had moved with his then-wife, South African-born singer and political activist Miriam Makeba, he declared himself a Pan Africanist, hoping to see a single, socialist state for all of Africa.

Although he denied being anti-Semitic, his condemnations of Israel and Zionism, particularly before US campus audiences in the early 1990s, led the Anti-Defamation League to say, "He remains a disturbing, polarising figure."

Ture is survived by his wife, his mother, three sisters and two sons.

Services in the United States, Africa, Britain and the Caribbean will be organised by the AAPRP, the group said.

Ture was diagnosed with prostate cancer in 1996. A self-described socialist, he was treated in Cuba and received finan-



STOKELY...in younger days special help for his treatment from Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan.

As the young Carmichael, he was among the most fiery and visible leaders of black militancy in the United States in the 1960s, first as head of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and then as prime minister of the Black Panther Party.

He cut his ties with the American groups over the issue of allying with white radicals and moved to Guinea in West Africa in 1969. There, with a new name taken from the African leaders Kwame Nkrumah and Ahmed Sekou Toure, he organised the All-African People's Revolutionary Party.

For the rest of his life, overseas and in appearances before largely black audiences at US colleges, he continued preaching black power and championing socialism while condemning America, capitalism and Zionism.

Born in Trinidad on June 29, 1941, and raised there and in New York,

Ture described himself as a pliant acceptor of white dominion while growing up.

He recalled in a 1967 interview in the *London Observer* that as a boy in the Trinidad capital of Port-of-Spain, he and his black schoolmates "went to the movies and yelled for Tarzan to beat the hell out of Africa."

"I'm angry because I didn't rebel," he said.

As an SNCC field organiser in the US, he led a perilous voter registration effort that raised black enrolment from 70 to 2,600 in Lowndes County, 300 more than the white registration.

In June 1966, three weeks before his 25th birthday, he was elected

national chairman of the SNCC and shortly afterwards raised the cry of "black power" as he led a freedom march in Mississippi.

Responding to those who called the slogan racist and inflammatory, he wrote that by black power he meant political and economic empowerment. "We want control of the institutions of the communities where we live and we want to stop the exploitation of non-white people around the world," he said in the New York Review of Books.

Asked at one campus lecture to comment about black-on-black violence, he said: "All we got to do is show (blacks) who the enemy is. At least they're

ready to shoot."

The Rev Jesse Jackson, a top civil rights leader, said he visited Ture three times at his home in Guinea during a trip to Africa last week.

"In many ways he was at peace with himself," Jackson said in a telephone interview from Washington. "He wanted for his last days to be in Guinea and in West Africa. ... He wanted to be amongst the people of Africa."

"He was one of our generation who was determined to give his life to transforming America and Africa," Jackson added.

"He was committed to ending racial apartheid in our country. He helped to bring those walls down."

Kambon mourns 'great man'

LEADER of the Emancipation Support Committee, Khafra Kambon, said last night that the world has lost "a great man" in the death of Stokely Carmichael and that an emergency meeting will be held today to decide a fitting tribute for him.

Kambon said, however, he was "not so shocked" at the news of Carmichael's passing away. He said he was informed by a friend who had seen Carmichael about three days ago that he was very weak and unable to speak, and the presence of family members who had been called to his bedside was not a good sign.

However, he said he still held hope of Carmichael "bouncing back" from illness since he has done so previously.

He said Carmichael will be remembered for his tremendous contribution not only through his words but by the example he set, having died with his beliefs fully intact.

He described Carmichael as a firm believer in Pan-Africanism, recalling that he was an inspirational figure in the Black Power

movement of the 1960's and was responsible for launching that political slogan worldwide.

"His was one of the names constantly called in reference to heroes and those who motivate others," Kambon said.

He added that despite the ban placed on him, Trinidad and Tobago remained a special place in Carmichael's heart, and his visit here in 1996 was a high point of his life.

He views the tribute paid by the Emancipation Support Committee to Carmichael on that visit as a correction of the historical wrong that was done to him.

"He was a son of the soil who achieved international fame and recognition and who has done so much to raise the consciousness of Africans especially, but he also worked tirelessly for all humanity," Kambon stated.

He said while he would have liked to attend Carmichael's funeral, he cannot afford to do so, nor can any other member of his association, but they will do "whatever they can" at home to honour the man.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
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