



Premier Manley flanked by representatives of Jamaican Government and Opposition, address Jamaica Constitutional Conference, Lancaster House, London 1962.

- 1952 the National Workers' Union was formed.
- The PNP won the 1955 General Elections and Manley became Chief Minister. He continued to press for further constitution change.
- Under his leadership Jamaica achieved full internal self-government in 1959. The PNP won the General Electionns.
- He was instrumental in framing Jamaica's independence Constitution .
- He was a strong advocate of the Federation of the West Indies, established in 1958.
- Illness forced him to quit the House of

- Norman Manley died on September 2, 1969 and later the same year he was declared a National Hero.

IN HIS OWN WORDS

• "I grew up as a bush-man. I earned my pocket money cleaning pastures and chipping logwood at standard rates. I would go out in the morning and share lunch with the 'Workers or if we 'were out looking for tray came, walk the day and get home late at night after twelve to fourteen hours on the constant move. The result was that was tough as hell...And when I was not out in the bush, I was at home reading for as long as events, time and light allowed."

• "I am not a professional politician, I have never myself taken active part in politics .. I am speaking as a Jamaican to Jamaicans ... two months ago all Over this island the feet of the people were marching...let us see that these steps lead somewhere..."(1938)

• "It will unswervingly aim at all those measures which will serve the masses of the country." (At the launch of the PNP 1938)

• "All my life I have carried responsibilities on my shoulders. my life on case and now I turn my back for good and all that life and take into my hands the case of the people of Jamaica, before the Bar of History, against poverty and need-the cage of my country for a National Hero.

IN HIS OWN WORDS

• "I grew up as a bush-man. I earned my

SOURCE

Brown, Wayne. *Edna Manley: The Private Years 1900 - 1938*. London: And Deutsche Ltd., 1975

Ranston, Jackie. *From We Were Boys: The Story of the magnificent "Cousins Manley and Bustamante*. Kingston:

Ranston, Jackie *Lawyer Manley: First Time Up*. Kingston: UWI Press, 1999.

Tucker, Jimmy. *Remembering Norman Manley*. Norman Manley. Jamaica Information Service



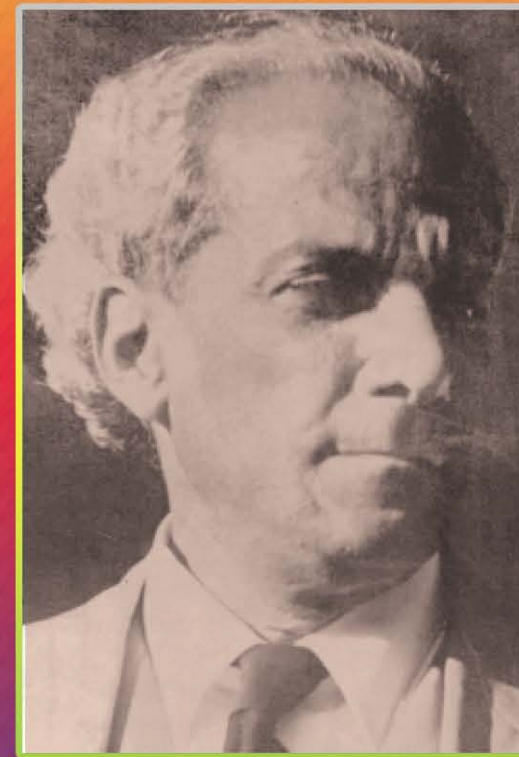
INFORMATION UNIT

3-5 Phoenix Avenue, Kingston 10.
Telephone: 926-5726-9 Fax: 926-2362

Brown, Wayne. *Edna Manley: The Private Years 1900 - 1938*. London: And Deutsche Ltd., 1975

Ranston, Jackie. *From We Were Boys: The*

NORMAN WASHINGTON MANLEY



1893 - 1969

NORMAN WASHINGTON MANLEY

FACTS ABOUT NORMAN MANLEY



Manley as a teenager

- Norman Manley was born on July 4, 1893 at a property called Roxborough about 4 miles from Porus in Manchester.

- He was the third child of Thomas Albert Samuel Manley, a produce dealer, and his wife, Margaret Anne Manley nee Shearer.

- After the death of his father in 1899, the family

moved to Belmont in Guanaboa Vale, St. Catherine, a property well endowed with logwood trees, which was then an important export.

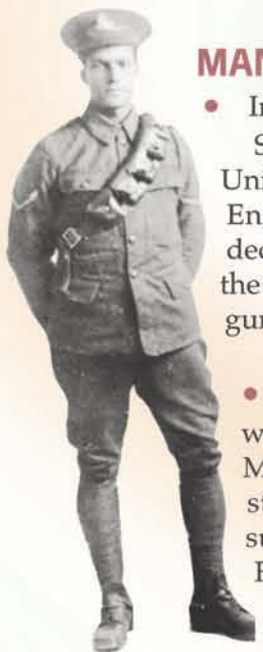
- He spent his teen years at Belmont and attended Beckford and Smith High School (now St. Jago High School) in Spanish Town. He went on to Jamaica College where he distinguished himself as one of the best in academics and athletics.

- In 1911 he picked up five records at the National Schools Championship, winning six out of seven events. His most outstanding performance was the 100 yard dash which he did in 10 seconds.



Athlete: Young Manley sits beside trophy won by 1912 Jamaica College track team which he captained.

This record was equaled by his son Douglas 30 years later but remained unbroken for 41 years. He also topped the school's bowling average and was captain of the rifle team.



Manley - the soldier

MANLEY THE SOLDIER

- In 1914 he won the Rhode Scholarship to Oxford University. On his arrival in England, war had been declared and he enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery as a gunner.

- He fought gallantly and was awarded the Military Medal. He resumed his studies in 1919 and was successful in obtaining a First Class Honours in the Bar Finals. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in

1921.

LAWYER MANLEY

- 1922 Manley opened chambers on Duke Street and by September had landed his first case. His success with this case began his brilliant career as a defence lawyer. In 1930 he was admitted to the Jamaican Bar.

- In 1932 he was made a King's Council and between 1932 and 1955 he became the undisputed leader of the Jamaican Bar.



- He was the first Jamaican barrister to appear before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England when he represented the U.S. based Vicks Chemical Company in its celebrated Trade Mark case.

- The Jamaica Banana Producers' Association was formed with the help of his advocacy.

- His skillful negotiation with the United

Fruit Company and the Standard Fruit Company, then the two largest multinationals in the world, led to the founding of the Jamaica Welfare Limited now the Social Development Commission.

- In 1946 Howard University conferred on him the Doctor of Law Degree.

MANLEY & POLITICS

1938 was an explosive year with labour unrest in Jamaica.

- Manley emerged into political life during 1938. His contribution this time was in the area of negotiation.

- His negotiations led to the formation of the Conciliation Board and the release of Alexander Bustamante and St. William Grant from detention.

- In September 1938, Manley founded the People's National Party (PNP) and was elected its President annually until his retirement 31 years later.

- One of the first task that Manley assigned to himself and the PNP was to arrange the constitutional reform leading to self-government.

- He insisted that Universal Adult Suffrage was the first step in achieving this goal. This came into being in 1944.