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Calypso by Phillip Garcia

Performed by Lord Executor, accompanied by Cyril Monroe Orchestra

Call them, put them to the test

Those gallant heroes who did their best

Call them, put them to the test

Those gallant heroes who did their best

Who gave to the nation victory

Whether on land or sea

Their names shall stand for eternity

Doing the best for humanity

The king declare " I answer the call

Because of my spectre I govern all"

The parson says, "I fight a good fight

And give the world celestial light"

The soldier says, "With my sword in hand

I defend me native land"

So their names shall stand for eternity

Doing the good for humanity

The doctor says, "I make my claim
By my medical skill, I establish my fame
I reconstruct the human frame
No matter their affliction or pain"
So their names shall stand for eternity
Doing the good for humanity

Listen to what says the scientist
What wonderful things in this world exist
Instruments to diagnose disease
And aircraft to sail the starry breeze
Those wonderful blessings that we enjoy
Due to the moments a man employ
So their names shall stand for eternity
Doing the good for humanity

The educator is on my list
The astronomer and the moralist
But the philanthropist I admire more
For building institutions and home for the poor
For restoration of the human mind
Whether you be dumb or blind
So their names shall stand for eternity
Doing the good for humanity

Tobago:

Tubal Uriah Butler has been immortalised as the founder of the trade union movement of Trinidad and Tobago. He was 24 years old when he migrated from Grenada to Trinidad in 1921 to find work as a pipefitter in the burgeoning oil industry. By then, his World War I experience in the British West India Regiment under the leadership of Captain Arthur Cipriani, had already transformed him into an advocate for social justice. In the increasingly turbulent labour environment, Butler joined forces with Capt Cipriani's Trinidad Workingmen's Association. Disabled by an industrial accident in 1929, Butler turned his passion for justice into relentless agitation for workers' rights. In 1935, he rose to dramatic prominence when he led a 60-mile hunger march from the oil fields of south Trinidad to Port of Spain. Soon, however, Butler's more militant approach would lead him to form his own party, the British Empire Workers and Citizens Home Rule Party (BEW&CHRP).

Catapulted into labour politics, the charismatic leader organized oil workers in a massive sit-down strike that paralyzed the colony's oil industry. In the ensuing confrontation between workers and management, a warrant was issued for Butler's arrest on suspicion of sedition, prompting the labour riots of June 19, 1937. Butler fled into hiding, emerging three months later under an agreement to testify before a visiting British commission, only to be arrested and jailed for two years. With his reputation rising to heroic proportions, Butler made a triumphant re-entry into politics after his release in 1939. It was to be short-lived. With the outbreak of World War II, British authorities deemed him a danger to the security of its oil supply and jailed him for the duration of the war (1939-45).

On his release from jail, Butler intensified his party's campaign for home rule and social justice. In the election of 1950, the BEW&CHRP won the largest number of seats of all the parties but went into opposition when none of its elected representatives were chosen for ministerial office by the Governor. Butler served on the Legislative Council from 1950-1961. He died in 1977. Since 1973, Tubal Uriah Butler's contribution to the progress of workers and the development of the trade union movement has been observed with the national holiday of Labour Day on June 19th. In 1969, he was honoured with the nation's highest award, the Trinity Cross.

[http://www.tnt50.gov.tt/sites/default/files/documents/National Icons of Trinidad and Tobago 2013 web.pdf](http://www.tnt50.gov.tt/sites/default/files/documents/National%20Icons%20of%20Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%202013%20web.pdf)



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Specials

Free Nelson Mandela

21 years in captivity
Shoes too small to fit his feet
His body abused, but his mind is still free
You're so blind that you cannot see

Free Nelson Mandela

Visited the causes at the ANC
Only one man in a large army
You're so blind that you cannot see
You're so deaf that you cannot hear him

Free Nelson Mandela

21 tears in captivity
You're so blind that you cannot see
You're so deaf that you cannot hear him
You're so dumb that you cannot speak

Free Nelson Mandela

Free Nelson Mandela You Tube video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AgcTvoWjZJU>

Mandela and song:

Nelson Mandela: How a UK pop song helped free icon

By Peter Wilkinson, CNN

updated 9:59 PM EST, Thu December 5, 2013

London (CNN) -- The anti-apartheid message was serious and heartfelt, but the song that alerted many around the world to the injustices of the South African regime could not have been more upbeat.

"Free Nelson Mandela" by The Special AKA was a Top 10 hit in the United Kingdom in 1984, and it instantly became the unofficial anthem and slogan for the international anti-apartheid movement.

The song's eponymous subject rose to prominence in the 1950s as a radical young member of the African National Congress, the main opposition movement to the segregationist South African government.

As an advocate of guerrilla attacks, Mandela was frequently arrested and eventually convicted in 1964, along with other ANC leaders, for sabotage. He received a life prison sentence, and spent 27 years in a cell, mostly on Robben Island, off the South African coast.

While Mandela languished in jail, an anti-apartheid movement slowly developed in the West, starting with sporting sanctions against South Africa and later an artists' boycott of performances in the country.

The writer of "Free Nelson Mandela," Jerry Dammers -- the founder of the multiracial English ska-punk band The Specials, later renamed The Special AKA -- admits he knew little about Mandela before he attended an anti-apartheid concert in London in 1983. That concert gave him the idea for the song.

"I'd never actually heard of Nelson Mandela, although I knew a lot about the anti-apartheid movement and he was becoming a figurehead for the whole movement," Dammers told CNN.

The keyboardist, who also wrote "Ghost Town," the seminal Specials song against the policies of Great Britain's prime minister at the time, Margaret Thatcher, may not have known much about the imprisoned anti-apartheid figurehead, but his lyrics brought Mandela's struggle to the attention of a wider audience.

The song's relentlessly upbeat feel certainly helped push it up the charts. "It ends with the thing of 'I'm begging you' and then 'I'm telling you,'" Dammers said. "It is a demand but in a positive way, it brought some sort of hope that the situation could be sorted out."



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Free Nelson Mandela

21 years in captivity

Shoes too small to fit his feet

His body abused but his mind is still free

Are you so blind that you cannot see? I said...

Free Nelson Mandela, I'm begging you

Free Nelson Mandela

Veteran DJ and broadcaster Paul Gambaccini said the song was effective in educating people about Mandela, whose reputation was low in the West at the time. "Now we have this sainted vision of Mandela, but at the time Thatcher treated him as a terrorist. So to release a record about someone whom your PM considers a terrorist is quite brave."

The song helped to change perceptions about Mandela, according to Gambaccini, a presenter on leading UK station BBC Radio 2. "It did educate people about apartheid an incredible amount, because they certainly weren't going to learn about Mandela from conventional sources. The word on him from on high was very bad, so it was up to musicians to take a leading role in rehabilitating his reputation."

"Free Nelson Mandela" was also an extremely effective protest song, he added, a view echoed in 2010 by left-leaning current affairs magazine New Statesman, which included it in a list of the top 20 political anthems of all time.

"Free Nelson Mandela' was effective for two reasons," Gambaccini said. "It's a good pop record in that it's catchy and sounds good. And you immediately know what it's about, because the first three words are 'Free Nelson Mandela.' And secondly, it had a clear message that the audience agreed with."

And the fact that The Specials were at the time a "Top 10 band" meant the audience took note. "If the Specials say it, there must be something to it," as Gambaccini noted.

Four years later, in 1988, Dammers and the band Simple Minds helped organize the Nelson Mandela 70th birthday concert at London's Wembley Stadium, featuring acts such as Dire Straits, George Michael and Sting. Peter Gabriel played "Biko" about another anti-apartheid activist, while Steven Van Zandt performed his influential song "Sun City."

television audience of 600 million and is credited internationally to the apartheid regime. Gambaccini is proud of his contribution to the event, for which he was one of the TV presenters.

"The concert was an incredible success," he said. "It had the biggest TV audience to date, and put Mandela in Topic A position around the world. But it might never have happened without the song 'Free Nelson Mandela,' because this inspired some of the artists who appeared at Wembley to be there."

As the impact of the concert rippled around the world, the South African government was secretly holding talks with Mandela. These meetings culminated in his release on February 11, 1990. Four years later, he succeeded F.W. de Klerk to become the republic's first black president.

Mandela never forgot the debt he owed to supporters in the United Kingdom. In 1996 he used a speech to both Houses of Parliament in London to give his thanks: "We take this opportunity once more to pay tribute to the millions of Britons who, through the years, stood up to say: No to apartheid!"

In 2008, singer Amy Winehouse joined Dammers for the finale to a concert in London's Hyde Park marking Mandela's 90th birthday. The song's message had long since been realized -- and indeed the by-then-frail elder statesman appeared onstage -- but it was received as warmly as ever.

CNN's Nima Elbagir contributed to this report.

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<http://www.cnn.com/2013/12/05/world/africa/nelson-mandela-protest-song/>

<http://www.nelsonmandela.org/content/page/biography>

Nelson Mandela - Biographical



Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa on July 18, 1918. His father was Hendry Mphakanyiswa of the Tembu Tribe. Mandela himself was educated at University College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand where he studied law. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies after 1948. He went on trial for treason in 1956-1961 and was acquitted in 1961.

After the banning of the ANC in 1960, Nelson Mandela argued for the setting up of a military wing within the ANC. In June 1961, the ANC executive considered his proposal on the use of violent tactics and agreed that those members who wished to involve themselves in Mandela's campaign would not be stopped from doing so by the ANC. This led to the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe. Mandela was arrested in 1962 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. In 1963, when many fellow leaders of the ANC and the Umkhonto we Sizwe were arrested, Mandela was brought to stand trial with them for plotting to overthrow the government by violence. His statement from the dock received considerable international publicity. On June 12, 1964, eight of the accused, including Mandela, were sentenced to life imprisonment. From 1964 to 1982, he was incarcerated at Robben Island Prison, off Cape Town; thereafter, he was at Pollsmoor Prison, nearby on the mainland.

During his years in prison, Nelson Mandela's reputation grew steadily. He was widely accepted as the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent symbol of resistance as the anti-apartheid movement gathered strength. He consistently refused to compromise his political position to obtain his freedom.

Nelson Mandela was released on February 11, 1990. After his release, he plunged himself wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after the organization had been banned in 1960, Mandela was elected President of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organisation's National Chairperson.

From [Les Prix Nobel](#). *The Nobel Prizes 1993*, Editor Tore Frängsmyr, [Nobel Foundation], Stockholm, 1994

This autobiography/biography was written at the time of the award and later published in the book series [Les Prix Nobel/Nobel Lectures](#). The information is sometimes updated with an addendum submitted by the Laureate.

Short Clip



Watch a video clip of Nelson Mandela and Frederik Willem de Klerk receiving their Nobel Peace Prize medals and diplomas during the Nobel Peace Prize Award Ceremony at the Oslo City Hall in Norway, 10 December 1993.

Watch the Documentary

Norwegian 1 min.

[Play](#)

In order to see the video you need [Adobe Flash Player](#)

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From [Nobel Lectures, Peace 1991-1995](#), Editor Irwin Abrams, World Scientific Publishing Co., Singapore, 1999

This autobiography/biography was written at the time of the award and first published in the book series [Les Prix Nobel](#). It was later edited and republished in [Nobel Lectures](#). To cite this document, always state the source as shown above.

For more updated biographical information, see:

Mandela, Nelson. *Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela*. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1994.

Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013.





AP

Adolf Hitler was named TIME's Man of the Year in 1938

TIME explained what was perhaps the most controversial of its choices thus: "Hitler became in 1938 the greatest threatening force that the democratic, freedom-loving world faces today" (1/2/39).

Hitler's rise began in 1919, when he joined the German Workers Party, which was renamed the Nazi party. Within two years he was the party's leader. In 1933, Hitler became chancellor of Germany and soon consolidated his power, banning other parties and establishing totalitarian rule. He put the unemployed to work in public programs, rebuilt the army and sent Jews, communists and others to concentration camps. On September 1, 1939, Hitler began World War II by invading Poland. By 1941, German troops had become bogged down in Russia, and in 1944 the Allies began their advance on Germany. Hitler lived his final months in a Berlin bunker, committing suicide on April 29, 1945.

Researched by Joan Levinstein, the Time Inc. Research Center

Read more: [Adolf Hilter: 1938 - Person of the Year: A Photo History - TIME](#)



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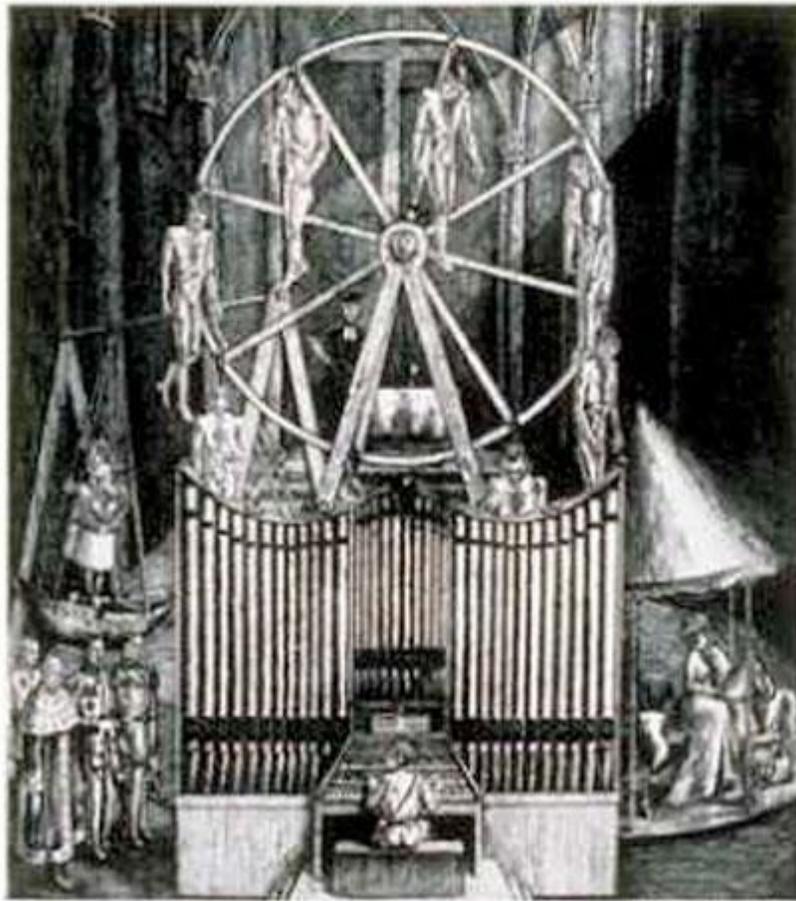
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Time Magazine, January 2, 1939: Hitler as Man of the Year

This cover featured an elaborate illustration of Hitler playing his hymn of hate in a desecrated cathedral while victims dangle on a **St. Catherine's wheel** while the Nazi hierarchy looks on. Baron Rudolph Charles von Ripper was a Catholic that fled Hitler's Germany, and the artist of this disturbing piece. By 1938, Hitler had firmly seized power in Germany, taken over Austria and Czechoslovakia, and had been given a free hand in Eastern Europe by the English prime minister of the time, Neville Chamberlain. Time has had to defend this choice throughout history, and at the time defended it by stating that the "Man of the Year" was a title bestowed on the person who had most influenced events of the previous year.

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



MAN OF THE

From the widely reported, a figure of fate.
(Foreign News)