

Manley, too, had physical presence and energy, but he also won respect for his enormous intellectual powers and legal victories arising from same. Even before he had entered public life, he was a legend in Jamaica and outside. He and the Hon. J. A. G. Smith were the only two black men who could have been considered as leaders from the professional class, because, like Bustamante, people wanted to be like them.

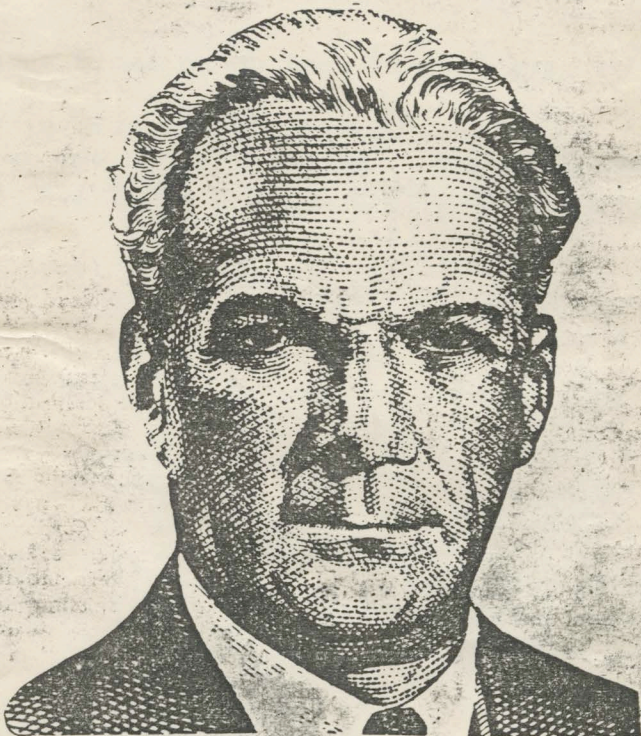
Manley had been a Rhodes Scholar just before the war, an achievement for a black man at the time that was totally astonishing; and he had been a superlative school boy athlete. He seemed born to lead, and he had not lost this appar-

ent gift. In 1938, he and his wife became actively involved in the mass movement as well, and the people sensed he was with them.

It was also due to the people that Manley was able to challenge himself and to realize that the commitment had to be total. His work in the development of Jamaica Welfare Ltd. and the early events of 1938 must have made him realize that there was no middle ground, so he made himself an outcast to

some of the circles in which he had moved.

By intellectual conviction he had, for some time, apparently been a Socialist. What the workers did in 1938, and the Citizens Associations and so many other groups, took him from intellectual conviction to activity. When he did act, he threw himself into the cause with even more fervour and energy like Bustamante than he had done with him private work, and he became a popular idol comparable to Bustamante.



NORMAN MANLEY
"The role of this generation is to proceed to the

social and economic reform of Jamaica."

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