

NATIONAL ELECTIONS, 1973

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF ELECTION

OFFICER

Prepared as required by regulation 74 of the
Election Regulations, 1964.



GUYANA

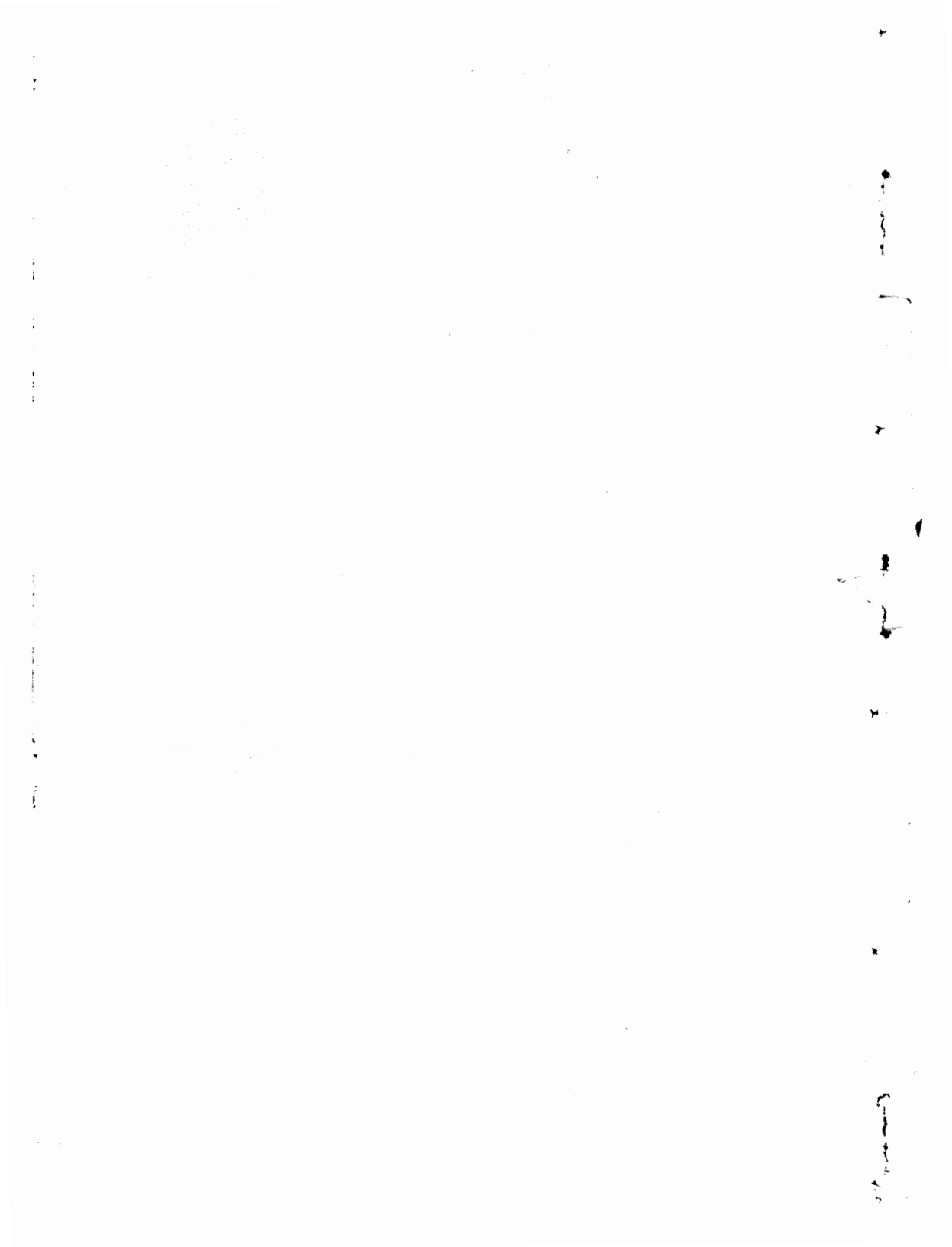
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REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS

Administration

1. It was the responsibility of Mr. R. C. Butler as Commissioner of Registration and Chief Election Officer to make all the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the first national election for members of the National Assembly since Guyana attained Republican status. He was assisted by Mr. R. Maitland Singh, acting Deputy Commissioner of Registration. The office was located at the National Registration/Elections Office, High and Cowan Streets, Kingston, Georgetown.

2. When revising the List of Electors, the Commissioner was assisted in the field by District Supervisors who were subsequently appointed Assistant Election Officers to assist the Chief Election Officer in a similar capacity. Registration and Election Officers, including overseas Registration Officers and Agents as well as Ballot Officers and Attendants were appointed in accordance with the provisions of the National Registration Act, 1967 and the Election Regulations, 1964, respectively.

3. On 5th June, 1973, in pursuance of article 67 of the Constitution, His Excellency the President gave notice by way of a Proclamation, dissolving Parliament on 7th June, 1973, and acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister appointed 16th July, 1973, as the day on which the election of members of the National Assembly shall be held.

4. The time schedule provided for the revision of the List of Electors (residents and non-residents) to run concurrently with the provisions of the Election Regulations, 1964, within a period of 52 days from 2nd June to 22nd July.

Registration Districts

5. Lists of Electors were prepared for the registration districts as defined by the National Registration (Districts) Order, 1968 (No.4 of 1968), but to give effect to the provisions of the Municipal and District Councils Act, 1969 which had established new boundaries for the town of New Amsterdam, and for the creation of new housing

areas since 1968, this Order was amended by the National Registration (Districts) Order, 1973 (No. 27 of 1973) to provide for:

- (a) inclusion in No. 7: New Amsterdam – that portion of No. 8: Berbice River which is now incorporated in the town of New Amsterdam by section 28 of the Municipal and District Councils Act, 1969;
- (b) No. 8: Berbice River – exclusion of that portion now included in No. 7: New Amsterdam;
- (c) Prashad Nagar and Lamaha Gardens, Greater Georgetown, were extracted from No. 17: Kitty and included in No. 18: Campbellville;
- (d) Meadow Brook in Greater Georgetown, was removed from No. 22: Georgetown – South and added to No. 23: La Penitence-Lodge.

6. The thirty-eight polling districts for this election remained the same as those into which Guyana was divided as defined in the Election (Constitution of Polling Districts) Order, 1968 (No. 47 of 1968).

Registration of Electors

7. The General Register of Guyanese nationals, resident and non-resident, as well as of other persons residing in Guyana, compiled in accordance with the provisions of the National Registration Act, 1967, was revised and brought up to date as at 30th September, 1973, during the period 15th March to 30th April, 1973, as directed by the Minister of Home Affairs by way of the National Registration (Non-resident) Order, 1973 (No. 22 of 1973) and National Registration (Resident) Order, 1973 (No. 23 of 1973) made under section 6 of the National Registration Act, 1967.

8. The National Registration (Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (No. 2 of 1973) made on 6th March, 1973, cancelled all registrations of non-residents effected in 1968, but empowered Registration Officers to entertain the registrations of those who still qualified to be so registered as at 30th September, 1973. The Mission Registers maintained in the offices of the Guyana Missions overseas since 1970 formed the basis for these new Registers, and persons were registered in 58 countries: Antigua, Anguilla, Arabia, Aruba, Bahamas,

Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Egypt, Canada, Curacao, Denmark, Dominica, Ethiopia, France, French Guiana, Switzerland, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Holland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Johannesburg (South Africa), Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Montserrat, Nevis, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Scotland, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Spain, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Maarten, St. Vincent, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Virgin Islands (British), Virgin Islands (United States), Zambia.

9. On 2nd June, 1973, the Minister of Home Affairs

directed the Commissioner to prepare a preliminary list extracted from the Central Register of every person registered for the purpose of Orders No. 22 and No. 23 of 1973, and who at 31st May, 1973, qualified as an elector for National Assembly elections.

10. For the first time in Guyana, Lists of Electors were printed in the elections office and not by an established printery, using a method of cyclostyling continuous stencils containing information reproduced from IBM cards by an Accounting Reproducing Machine. 7,500 continuous stencils and 1,523 reams of duplicating paper were used to print the Lists containing 18-year-olds in anticipation of a decision to lower the voting age. The Motion for this however, was defeated in Parliament on 30th May, 1973, and this was largely responsible for the ensuing difficulties experienced in producing Lists (excluding the 18-year-olds) required for the revision which commenced on 4th June, since the 7,500 pages printed by IBM machines in twenty-one days had to be reprinted manually in five days because the required quantity of continuous stencils could not be obtained from the manufacturers in the United Kingdom and the United States of America under one month.

11. In a massive exercise that relieved all Ministries and Government departments of their efficient typists with their machines, 80 spare typists and 24 machines as well as 22 operators to manage 11 duplicating machines, worked continually at the National Registration/Information Office from 6.00p.m. on Thursday, 31st May to 9.00 a.m. on Friday, 23rd June, having first produced sufficient quantities of the Lists to meet the statutory prescribed dates.

12. During the revision exercise many problems were encountered, some of which could be attributed to the attitude of the

to see that their names were included and that there were no typographical errors in the spelling of their particulars. Many persons waited until the last day of revision and even until election day to become involved, thus, in an effort to avoid disenfranchising persons not registered, the following subsidiary legislation was made:

- (a) to provide for registration of persons qualified as electors who were not registered before to be done during the revision of the Lists of Electors;
- (b) empowering deputy registrars to perform the same functions as the registrars in receiving and determining claims and objections in extensive districts where the offices of the registrars could not serve the entire districts;
- (c) providing for a Supplementary List prepared by registrars "in such form as determined by the Commissioner" containing all such changes as were necessary from time to time by virtue of the final determination of claims and objections. The Supplementary List together with the Preliminary List of the related district constituted the revised List at the date of the latest of such Supplementary Lists;
- (d) permitting the Commissioner, upon being satisfied that entries were omitted from the Preliminary List, to prepare a Supplementary List that included these omissions. This Supplementary List could have been issued up to the time of polling on election day.

13. There were the usual complaints through the Press and by way of public demonstrations by political parties that the period of time was too short for registration and that there was the lack of publicity and explanation of the implications in the revision of the Lists of Electors. No real effort was made to grasp the reality of the situation, especially with a limited time schedule, and the main causes for the discrepancies in the Lists, but instead, some politicians used this as a means to project the impression that every error, however small, was a deliberate attempt to produce incorrect Lists for various reasons. There is no denying that there were inaccuracies in the Lists, but every effort was made to effect corrections when they were brought to attention.

14. The fact that many persons, especially political agents, were not *au fait* with the provisions of the registration legislation was very evident from the accusations that appeared daily in the press which suggested also that the Lists were deliberately padded with the names of persons who were said to be dead. Registrars were instructed not to delete the names of any person said to be dead or believed to be registered more than once, unless they were satisfied beyond all doubt with the particulars supplied and the source providing same. There were many instances when during the revision exercise and on election day, persons bearing the same names as those reported dead, suffered the humiliating experience on being told that they "are believed to be dead", or that their names were struck off for one reason or another.

15. Up to the day before election day there were 418,780 names on the List of Electors, and 421,575 on the final List.

System of Elections

16. This election was conducted under the system of proportional representation in conformity with the Election Regulations, 1964, with a number of innovations brought about by subsidiary legislation that provided for:

- (a) a revised List of Electors to contain a Supplementary List in addition to the Preliminary List, of the related division and district;
- (b) the List of Candidates to be submitted by the prescribed number of persons whose names appear in the Preliminary List at the time of submission whether modified or not at that date to give effect to claims and objections finally determined;
- (c) a reduction of the prescribed number of days by seven for giving notice to submit Lists of Candidates and all other steps in connection therewith;
- (d) the notice of appointment of election agents to be given not later than the thirty-second day before election day;
- (e) persons who ceased to reside in the districts where registered and were unlikely to go in person to the polling place because of impracticability or serious inconvenience by

- nature of occupation or for other good cause to be given the opportunity to vote by postal ballot instead of by proxy;
- (f) voting by proxy for not more than two electors (it was formerly three);
 - (g) substitution of the definition of ballot officers to mean an Ambassador or High Commissioner resident in any country and representing Guyana therein; any Guyanese national resident in a country where there is no Ambassador or High Commissioner; an Ambassador or High Commissioner so accredited but is not resident therein;
 - (h) the non-resident elector not in receipt of ballot material to make a request after the 10th day before election instead of the twenty-fifth day;
 - (i) the instituting of penalties for obstruction of an election officer or any other person from entering or leaving a polling place in order to convey documents and supplies, including ballot boxes and ballot papers to the place of the count;
 - (j) the issuing of tendered ballot papers to persons who satisfied the Presiding Officer that although listed as having voted by postal ballot, they did not make application to be treated as such.

Lists of Candidates

17. On Thursday, 14th June, 1973, between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. the Chief Election Officer, in the presence of a large gathering in the Council Chamber of the City Council at the City Hall received Lists of Candidates from the representatives of the following political parties:

Liberator Party
Peoples Democratic Movement
People's National Congress
People's Progressive Party

18. The notice by the Minister of Home Affairs appointing the day on which Lists of Candidates shall be received by the Chief Election Officer was published in an extraordinary issue of the Official Gazette on 11th June, and in two newspapers of 12th June, 1973.

19. Leaders of the other political organisations who indicated their intention to contest the election, but did not submit Lists of Candidates, were:

Mr. Brindley Benn – Secretary General
(Working People's Vanguard Party) (ML)

Mr. M. Nazir – Leader
(Guyanese Liberation Association)

Mr. Aloysius F. Seymour – Leader
(The Guyana Tenant Rate & Tax Payers
Association of Wakenaam under the name
of the Poor Peoples Congress)

20. The "Liberator Party" formed to contest the National Elections" had merged with the United Force, while the Poor Peoples Congress was absorbed in the Peoples Democratic Movement.

21. The Lists of Candidates and applications for allocation of symbols were approved by the Elections Commission at a meeting on Saturday, 16th June, 1973.

Withdrawals

22. The undermentioned candidates withdrew their names from the List of Candidates of the Peoples Democratic Movement:

Robert Halley (July 6)
Basil Lespoir (July 9)
Alexander Wilson (July 15)

Mr. Wilson who gave notice to the Chief Election Officer of his resignation in a letter dated 11th July, swore to an affidavit of 13th July that the letter of 11th July was signed under duress, pressure and coercion. He finally withdrew his name as a candidate by way of another letter dated 15th July.

23. The following persons were appointed Representative, Deputy Representative and Election Agent for the Lists of Candidates:

List	Representative	Deputy Representative	Election Agent
L. P.	M. Feilden Singh 264 New Garden Street	Dr. J. K. M. Richmond 267 New Market Street	M. Feilden Singh 264 New Garden St.,

List	Representative	Deputy Representative	Election Agent
P.D.M.	Llewellyn John 44 High Street Kingston, Georgetown	Joseph Bacchus 22 Trotman Alley Wismar, Linden	Evelyn John 44 High Street Kingston, Georgetown
P.N.C.	L. F. S. Burnham The Residence Vlissengen Road Georgetown	Dr. P. A. Reid Supply East Bank, Demerara	C. A. Merriman 18 John Street Werk-en-Rust Georgetown
P.P.P.	Dr. Cheddi Jagan 65 Bel Air Greater Georgetown	Ranji Chandisingh 8 St. Ann Street New Amsterdam	Balchand Persaud 116 Cowan Street Georgetown

24. Notice of appointment of the Election Agents was published in the Official Gazette of 23rd June and an erratum notice in that of 30th June.

Postal Voting

25. The system introduced by Regulations made by the Minister of Home Affairs was intended to accommodate the elector who found it impracticable or who was seriously inconvenienced by reason of the general nature of his occupation, service or employment or for other good cause to go in person to the polling place where entitled to vote.

26. Immediately after the date of the Proclamation appointing election day, the prescribed application forms were made available at the offices of the Chief Election Officer and Returning Officers of the 38 electoral districts. When completed, these forms were returned to the Chief Election Officer or to any Returning Officer for transmission to the Chief Election Officer not later than the eighteenth day before election day.

27. A record was made of all applications approved by the Chief Election Officer and lists of postal voters were extracted for use and publication at polling places concerned.

28. Not later than the prescribed time and in the presence of the members of the Elections Commission, the Minister of Home Affairs, election agents and one candidate named on each List of Candidates, the Chief Election Officer issued ballot papers through the post in special envelopes enclosed in two other envelopes containing instructions and declarations.

29. The marked ballot paper and the declaration of identity were returned in an envelope already addressed to the Chief Election Officer.

30. Postal voters were prohibited from voting by proxy or in person.

31. The system was opposed by three of the four political parties contesting the election because of fears of the possibility of wide-spread misuse, and therefore advised their supporters against its use.

32. A Mobile Postal Unit was stationed in the compound of the National Registration/Elections Office to meet the requirements of the Regulations by facilitating immediate attention to postal ballot materials.

33. Since this was the first time a system of this nature was used in this country, executing it was not without its problems. Further, the limited time schedule did not provide for the volume of work this system entailed in the absence of previous experience. Some of the requirements to be met were:

- (a) verifying applications to ensure that the applicants were registered as electors. Many applications were disallowed because of insufficient information;
- (b) it was not possible, because of the time available, for many registrants who applied to be treated as postal voters and had since left the territory on vacation or otherwise, to receive ballot material sent to their addresses in Guyana and return the ballot envelopes to reach the Chief Election Officer two days before election day. The last day for issuing ballot material was the seventh day before election day;
- (c) the prescribed time for making the lists of postal voters available for inspection which was not later than the eighth day before election day, could not have been met, and as such the Minister of Home Affairs had to issue a directive, on the approval of the Elections Commission extending the time to that not later than the third day before election day.

Note: This was the subject of a Writ brought against the Chief Election Officer by a P.P.P. supporter seeking a High Court order commanding the production of the lists. Since they were available

for inspection the third day before election day, however, the Writ was accordingly withdrawn. (See Appendix VIII).

- (d) the issuing of postal ballot papers which commenced on the 12th day before election day at 1.30 p.m. with 24 election officers was completed before the sixth day only by involving as many as 156 persons at one time working non-stop during the latter part of this period;
- (e) the exercise of casting did not end until 17½ hours after it commenced at 8.30 a.m. on election day. This contributed to the delay in counting the votes since all ballots were to be counted at the same time.

34. The law prescribed that a different colour of ballot paper each be issued for use by non-resident voters, those voting in person, postal voters and those using tendered ballots. The ballot materials for postal voters were despatched in envelopes of two sizes that fitted larger sizes addressed to the voters. Franked, self-addressed envelopes to the Chief Election Officer were used for the return of the signed declarations of identity and the envelopes containing the marked ballot papers.

Non-resident balloting

35. Other than an amendment to the time schedule, the provisions for non-resident balloting remained the same as those for the 1968 General Election.

The Poll

36. Notice was given by Returning Officers that polling will take place in each district on Monday, 16th July, 1973, between the hours of 6.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. While using the guidelines of the Election Regulations, 1964, polling day was not without reports of irregularities, most of which came to light long after polling had ended, as well as incidents designed to create confusion and confrontation between the opposition parties and the Government.

37. Many electors complained that on their arrival at polling places they were told that the records revealed that they had already opted to vote by proxy or postal ballot, as the case may be,

when in fact they exercised no such option. While most of these complaints were genuine, others were not, because the electors who made them did so for fear of intimidation by political activists.

38. Were it not for continued vigilance by Returning Officers and Election Clerks there would have been serious incidents at many polling places. There was a marked degree of impersonation, a few of which were detected and the persons concerned denied the opportunity to vote. In many polling places Police action was not requested for fear of trouble erupting and of involving many persons who were innocently being used. Despite the high degree of tension, polling place officers displayed much calm.

39. At a polling place in Georgetown the Presiding Officer and the Assistant Presiding Officer were relieved of their duties when a candidate had reason to believe that they were indulging in certain acts that needed intervention by the Police. At the Count twenty-six ballot papers could not be accounted for.

40. There was heavy polling at many polling places from the start of the poll at 6.00 a.m. and this continued at many polling places until far into mid-afternoon. Thereafter, most of the polling places were quiet and a few inactive. Towards the close of the poll, as if by design, disruptive elements invaded many polling places and created confusion.

41. At one polling place in No. 3 district a crowd of persons destroyed the ballot box while polling was in progress. A new one was secured and polling continued until 11.45 p.m.

At two polling places some officers were forced to flee with ballot boxes to a place of safety while others had to barricade themselves from hostile crowds until they were rescued by the security forces. Missiles were hurled at others in the dark building injuring some persons.

Three persons in Berbice were fatally wounded as a series of incidents plagued the election machinery in the coastal areas.

42. On the Lower East Coast area tension prevailed at polling places almost the entire day due to continuous acts of incitement among voters by the activists (a candidate and an agent) of a certain political party. Despite warnings by the Police and the Presiding Officer concerned, as well as by the Returning Officer on numerous occasions, these activists held disorderly and boisterous meetings with

voters within the precincts of the various polling places thereby disrupting the smooth and orderly conduct of the poll. Some electors who had already voted remained in groups and hurled insulting remarks at polling place officers.

43. After a visit by one of the political party leaders to two polling places between 2.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. that day, hundreds of electors swarmed the polling places. The tension rose to such an extent that the business of the polling places had to be rushed through at 6.00 p.m. when polling ended. The homes of some polling place officers who reside in the district were damaged by missiles and their relatives and families subjected to assaults. The Police made several arrests.

44. At Mibikuri, Black Bush Polder, six men were arrested by the Police after it was alleged that they attempted to smash a ballot box while polling was in progress at the polling place.

Four ballot boxes were stolen in the Corriverton area of the Corentyne; squatting exercises to impede movement of boxes took place in several areas and some 20 persons were detained for alleged election offences.

On the East Coast, Demerara security forces were preparing to escort the ballot boxes to the places of the Count when villagers surrounded the polling places and squatted on the roadway in an attempt to hinder the operation.

45. In the light of information given in a broadcast by the Prime Minister on 12th July, and a statement by the Minister of Home Affairs to the effect that there were reports of organised efforts to disrupt the arrangements made for the counting of ballots in the various electoral districts, and after consultation with the Chairman of the Elections Commission, the Chief Election Officer was forced to make arrangements to have the votes counted at central places in Georgetown. This entailed the despatch of ballot boxes and materials under strict security from the 38 electoral districts to the following places of the Count:

District	Place
Nos. 17 – 26	Queen's College, Thomas Lands
11 – 16	Government Technical Institute
29 – 35	Woolford Avenue, Thomas Lands
” 1 – 10,	North Georgetown Government

District	Place
27, 28 , 36 – 38 Overseas Ballots	School, Woolford Avenue, Thomas Lands Police Sports Club Pavilion, Military Road, Eve Leary

46. Events of the day immediately after the close of the poll justified the wisdom in having the votes counted in Georgetown. In support of their campaign to have a preliminary count taken of the votes cast at each polling place, opposition parties' activists did everything possible to prevent the ballot boxes from leaving the polling places at the end of polling. The lives and safety of many election officers were threatened.

The Regulations provide for the Returning Officer to count all votes cast at the polling places in his district after the receipt of all the ballot boxes in the presence of authorised person. Each box was opened, ballot papers taken out and verified with ballot paper account, then mixed together and counted.

47. Hereunder are some of the reports concerning the day's activities from Returning Officers and other sources, including the Press:—

“Incidents flared up in Berbice and Essequibo. The most serious one was at Wakenaam where Police used tear gas to disperse a crowd of some 4,000 persons who tried to get at the ballot boxes awaiting transportation from the stelling to Georgetown.”

“A Police Corporal was badly injured when he was beaten by a crowd of persons who stole two ballot boxes, his rifle and 10 rounds of ammunition, while he and a Police Constable were guarding a polling place at No. 70 Village, Corentyne.”

“Two other ballot boxes and documents were forcibly removed from a polling place at Skeldon, Corentyne, shortly before the G.D.F. soldiers arrived to protect the boxes until they were transported to Georgetown.”

48. A request by the three political “opposition parties” — P.P.P., P.D.M. and L.P. — as they called themselves, was made to the Elections Commission after the Minister of Home Affairs had rejected a

similar request "that each party should have a representative accompany the ballot boxes in the vehicles taking them from the place of poll to the counting place".

The "three opposition parties" further requested that one representative from either of the three parties could be delegated to represent the other two parties.

49. The members of the Elections Commission considered "that security of the ballot boxes is of paramount importance from the time they are closed and sealed and they should not be in a position where anyone can tamper with them". To ensure this the Chief Election Officer was directed to make arrangements to have them entrusted to and guarded by the Police.

50. Contrary to Radio news flashes and Press releases, because of the security arrangements to ensure the safety of the ballot boxes when they were being transported from the polling places to the places of the Count, the Chief Election Officer did not permit persons other than the polling place officers and a Constable to escort the boxes within the city limits.

51. For the electoral districts outside Greater Georgetown heavy security forces escorts were mounted for the conveyance of the boxes to the places of the Count.

52. The boxes were conveyed from the areas by air, road and water, under heavy guard and to the centres by transport trucks belonging to the Police, G.D.F., Ministries and Government departments. In this exercise where all the boxes were brought together with related documents for the Count, it was necessary to have them assembled at the G.D.F. compound before transporting them to the places of the Count. This resulted in many documents being misplaced and the locks of several boxes had to be broken at the places of the Count in order to remove the contents. Failure to locate all the boxes and the documents contributed to the delay in counting which commenced at various times from 11.30 p.m. on 16th July to 3.30 p.m. on 19th July.

53. The use of a seal to ensure that the ballot boxes were not tampered with was the subject of correspondence and discussions between political parties, and the Elections Commission and the Chief Election Officer. In the absence of a specific directive, Returning Officers had the option of accepting whatever form of seals some

political parties cared to use. In addition to the official seal of about six square inches placed over the slot of the ballot boxes at the close of the poll, and similar paper seals over the holes of the padlocks, political agents also affixed brown gummed paper tapes around the boxes and the signatures of the respective agents were put on these. In many districts Returning Officers refused to permit any seal other than that placed over the slot and the padlock to be used.

54. The first results were received for District No. 21 – Werk-en-Rust – on 17th July and the last results on 19th July for District No. 38 – Rupununi.

55. The public was kept informed of the results through the Press Centre established at the Training Division, Office of the Public Service Ministry on High Street, Kingston with direct connection to the Guyana Broadcasting Station and Radio Demerara. This centre was opened from the Friday preceding election day to Wednesday, 18th July.

56. There was throughout the Count, evidence of a complete lack of knowledge of the responsibilities of counting agents appointed by political parties. It was the personal experience of the Chief Election Officer, during the counting of votes for the Corentyne District (No.5) to witness a challenge made by an agent of the Liberator Party concerning the presence of a bundle of half-folded ballot papers that were taken from a ballot box. He was advised to bring this to the attention of the Returning Officer, but refused to do so upon discovering that they were marked in favour of one of the other opposition political parties. There were many such bundles in several boxes for this district that went unchallenged.

Results

57. The Chief Election Officer informed the Chairman of the Elections Commission of the allocation of seats as a result of the number of votes cast for each List of Candidates, and a public declaration was made by the Chairman which was published in an extraordinary issue of the Official Gazette of 23rd July, 1973.

58. The official results are as follows:

L.P.	9,580 votes	2 seats	(2.74%)
P.D.M.	2,053 "	0 "	(0.59%)
P.N.C.	243,803 "	37 "	(70.09%)
P.P.P.	92,374 "	14 "	(26.58%)

59. Only the Representatives of the Lists of Candidates of the Liberator Party and the People's National Congress submitted the names of Candidates extracted from their Lists to be members of the National Assembly.

Election Expenses

60. Notice of the receipt of expenses was given in the Official Gazette of 8th September, 1973, in accordance with the provisions of regulations 81 and 82 of the Election Regulations, 1964, and the summary given of that for each group of Candidates showed the following totals:

Liberator Party	—	\$ 17,729.31
Peoples Democratic Movement	—	14,125.97
People's National Congress	—	128,665.95
People's Progressive Party	—	35,976.46

Acknowledgements

61. Appreciation and thanks must be placed on record for invaluable assistance rendered by personnel from several Ministries and departments, as well as the many persons, especially those in the various territories who voluntarily gave their services as Registration and Election Officers.

R. C. Butler
Chief Election Officer

January 5, 1974

THE NATIONAL ELECTION, 1973 REPORT

APPENDICIES

Appendix

- I Subsidiary Legislation of:
 - (a) National Registration Act, 1967
 - (b) The Election Regulations, 1964published in the Legal Supplement of the Official Gazette

- II Registration and Election Officers
 - (a) District Supervisors/Assistant Election Officers
 - (b) Registration Officers/Agents and Ballot Officers
 - (c) District Registrars/Returning Officers
 - (d) Deputy Returning Officers
 - (e) Election Clerks

- III Approved Lists of Candidates

- IV Polling Places

- V Declaration of Results

- VI Summary of Returning Officers' Election Returns

- VII Comparative Table of Results

- VIII Writs on Election
 - (a) S. Singh and D. Ramlakhan vs. R. C. Butler, Defendant
 - (b) Application by S. Singh for Writ of Mandamus against Chief Election Officer
 - (c) Erlene Toney vs. the Chief Election Officer and the Attorney General of Guyana
 - (d) Annette Haley et al vs. Chief Election Officer et al.

APPENDIX I

Legislation

LIST OF ELECTORS

(National Registration Act, 1967)

	Regulations	Date made	Gazette Publication
(1)	National Registration (Residents) (Amendment) Regulations, No. 7 of 1973	1. 6. 73	1. 6. 73
(2)	National Registration (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations, No. 8 of 1973	1. 6. 73	1. 6. 73
(3)	National Registration (Residents) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, No. 15 of 1973	16. 7. 73	21. 7. 73
Orders			
(1)	National Registration (Districts) Order, No. 27 of 1973	13. 3. 73	13. 3. 73
Notices			
(1)	Direction to prepare Preliminary List with reference to 31st May, 1973	2. 6. 73	4. 6. 73
(2)	Address of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Registration	4. 6. 73	4. 6. 73
(3)	Preliminary Lists – building for publication of List with reference to 31st May, 1973	4. 6. 73	4. 6. 73
(4)	Revised List of Electors (non-residents) – places where Lists may be inspected	30. 6. 73	30. 6. 73
(5)	Revised List of Electors (residents) places where Lists may be inspected	30. 6. 73	30. 6. 73

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)
(Election Regulations, 1964)

	Proclamation	Date made	Gazette Publication
(1)	Date of Election	5. 6. 73	5. 6. 73
(2)	Dissolution of Parliament	5. 6. 73	5. 6. 73
	Act		
(1)	Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, No. 7 of 1973	30. 5. 73	31. 5. 73
	Regulations		
(1)	Election (Amendment) Regulations, No. 6 of 1973	1. 6. 73	1. 6. 73
(2)	Election Regulations (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, No. 9 of 1973	7. 6. 73	11. 6. 73
(3)	Election (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, No. 13 of 1973	12. 7. 73	12. 7. 73
(4)	Election (Amendment) (No. 4) Regulations, No. 14 of 1973	14. 7. 73	14. 7. 73
	Rules		
(1)	Election (Forms for Postal Voters) Rules, No. 1 of 1973	4. 6. 73	4. 6. 73
	Notices		
(1)	Day on which Lists of Candidates shall be submitted to the Chief Election Officer	11. 6. 73	11. 6. 73
(2)	Appointment of Election Agents	23. 6. 73	23. 6. 73
(3)	Approved Lists of Candidates	23. 6. 73	23. 6. 73
(4)	Specified Groups of Polling Divisions	30. 6. 73	30. 6. 73
(5)	Display of Non-residents' Roll	30. 6. 73	30. 6. 73
(6)	Appointment of Election Agents – Erratum	30. 6. 73	30. 6. 73
(7)	Appointment of Ballot Officers and Ballot Attendants	2. 7. 73	2. 7. 73
(8)	Time and place for issue of Postal Ballot Papers	2. 7. 73	2. 7. 73
(9)	Extension of time for preparation of list of postal voters	11. 7. 73	12. 7. 73
(10)	Casting of Postal Votes	14. 7. 73	14. 7. 73
(11)	Casting of Non-residents' Votes	14. 7. 73	14. 7. 73
(12)	Places of the Count	14. 7. 73	14. 7. 73

APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

	Proclamation	Date made	Gazette Publication
(13)	Declaration of Results	23. 7. 73	23. 7. 73
(15)	Election Expenses	8. 9. 73	8. 9. 73
(16)	Election Expenses – Errata	(Extraordinary Gazette of 8. 9. 73)	

APPENDIX II
Registration and Election Officers

(a) District Supervisors/Assistant Election Officers

- Districts Nos. 1 – 4 – L. Neilson Dundas, Superintendent Guyana Rice Marketing Board
- Districts Nos. 5 – 8 – Charles E. Cumberbatch, National Insurance Scheme Inspector
- Districts Nos. 9 – 11 – Thomas R. Joseph, Probation Welfare Officer
- Districts Nos. 12 – 16 – Anthony P. Crawford, Management Services Officer, Guystac
- Districts Nos. 27 & 28 – Willet R. Floris, Management Administration Officer, Guybau
- Districts Nos. 29 – 32 – Carl A. Persaud, National Insurance Scheme Inspector
- Districts Nos. 33 – 35 – Herman M. Granville, National Insurance Scheme Inspector
- Districts Nos. 36 – 38 – Cecil McA. Ashley, Chief Interior Development Officer

District Supervisor

- Districts Nos. 17 – 25 – Francis M. Cumberbatch, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Forests, Lands & Mines

Assistant Election Officers

- Districts Nos. 17 – 25 – Ludovicus Forbes, Retired Public Servant
- Caribbean – Francis M. Cumberbatch, Principal Assistant Secretary
- North America – Sydney Saul, Consul General, New York
- United Kingdom – Roy A. Hammond, Assistant Commissioner of Registration (acting)

(b) Registration Officers and Ballot Officers (Non-residents)

Registration Officers

- Caribbean – Winston W. Frank, National Registration/Elections Office, Georgetown
- United Kingdom – Sylvester A. Williams, Guyana High Commission, London
- North America – Walter L. Carto, Office of the Consul General, New York

Ballot Officers (and Registration Agents)

- North America – His Excellency, Mr. F. H. Talbot
- United Kingdom – His Excellency, Mr. John Carter, S.C.
- Canada – Mr. Neville S. Selman
- Jamaica – Her Excellency, Mrs. W. Gaskin

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

Ballot Officers (and Registration Agents)

Trinidad & Tobago	— Mr. Augustus M. Querino
Grenada	— Mr. Leonard Williams
Barbados	— Mrs. Gertrude Bynoe
St. Vincent	— Mrs. Thelma Lewis
St. Lucia, Martinique	— Mr. Kenneth A. Daniels
Curacao	— Mr. Edmund I. Haynes
Aruba	— Mr. Ulric E. Gilhuys
Bahamas	— Mr. Oscar R. Phillips
Puerto Rico	— Mrs. Elaine Lucius
Antigua, St.) Maarten, St.) Eustatius, St. Kitts)	— Mr. Alexander Grant
Nevis, Montserrat)	
Dominica	— Mr. Devrill P. Lawrence
Panama	— Mr. Oscar H. Rollox
British Virgin Islands	— Miss Ivy Branco
Bermuda	— Mr. Ovid Pindar
India	— His Excellency, Mr. R. B. Gajraj
Surinam	— Mr. Edward Van Genderen
Zambia	— His Excellency, Mr. F. Wills

(c) District Registrars/Returning Officers

Dist. Ref.	Name	Designation
1	Winston E. Thom	N.I.S. Inspector
2	Stanley B. Hamilton	Ast. District Commissioner
3	Gershom O. Henry	Headmaster
4	Samuel O. Archer	Headmaster
5	Clifford L. Waldron	Education Officer (ag.)
6	Hector I. Leal	Town Clerk, New Amsterdam
7	Neville R. Johnson	Senior Clerk, M. & T. C., New Amsterdam
8	Cecil O. Baird	Senior Forest Inspector
9	Edward S. Johnson	Community Development Officer
10	Donald F. P. Mona	Headmaster
11	Eric R. A. Jackman	Retired Public Servant
12	Abdul S. Rahim	Senior Labour Officer
13	Neville B. Hohenkirk	Assistant District Commissioner
14	Ulric H. Phillips	District Council Chief Finance Officer
15	Edward A. L. Hardy	Chief Accountant (ag.), Ministry of Home Affairs
16	Stanley H. Barnwell	Schools Welfare Officer
17	Roy A. Charles	Deputy General Manager, N.I.S.
18	Mohamed H. Osman	Manager, Employment Exchange
19	Claude O. Muller	Labour Officer (Factories)
20	Mohamed H. Bacchus	Barrister-at-Law
	(Returning Officer — District No. 21)	

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

District Registrars/Returning Officers

Dist. Ref.	Name	Designation
21	Alfred D. Allen (Returning Officer – District No. 20)	Principal Executive Officer, N.I.S.
22	Edward Noble (Returning Officer – District No. 25)	Inspector of Post Offices
23	Rudolph O. Cummings	Trust Officer, Official Receiver's
24	Hector J. Bunyan	Senior Court Reporter
25	John E. C. Owen Returning Officer – (District No. 22)	Senior Personnel Officer
26	Gregory C Scantlebury	Personnel Officer, N.I.S.
27	G. Claude Bone	Project Office Manager
28	Irving L. Mayers	Town Clerk, Linden
29	Ronald A. Jacobs	Teacher
30	Allan O. Benn	Accounts Clerk, Interior Development Department
31	Henry A. J. Roberts	Retired Deputy Headmaster
32)	Eric E. Bart	Headmaster
32 –)	(District Registrar)	
)	George I Alleyne	N.I.S. Inspector
)	(Returning Officer)	
)	Claudius H. Watts	Headmaster
33 –)	(District Registrar)	
)	Angus Smith	Teacher
)	(Returning Officer)	
)	Bassanio Thompson	Headmaster
)	(District Registrar)	
34 –)	Neville M. Rutherford	Branch Manager, Guyana Rice Corporation
)	(Returning Officer)	
35	John K. Codrington	Senior Co-operative Officer
36	Christopher W. Chichester	District Education Officer
)	David U. Bernard	Postmaster
)	(District Registrar)	
37 –)	Carl Harewood	District Commissioner
)	(Returning Officer)	
38	Arthur M. Owen	District Commissioner

(d) Deputy Returning Officers

Dist. Ref.	Name	Designation
1	Oscar A. King	Teacher
6	Eric Moore	Headmaster
8	Winslow Philadelphia	Public Servant
11 (1)	Lochiel B. Chester	Headmaster
(2)	George Hughes	Manager, Guyana Rice Corp.

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

Dist. Ref.	Name	Designation
25	Ronald Bishop	Customs Clerk
30	Mohamed Hussain	Customs Guard
32 (1)	Eric E. Bart	Headmaster
(2)	Edward Whyte	Works Superintendent
36 (1)	Nolan Richards	Assistant District Commissioner
(2)	Sherlock Yaw	Agricultural Officer
37 (1)	George Boyce	Forest Inspector
(2)	Leyland Phillips	Assistant District Commissioner
(3)	Yusuf Amiruddin	Assistant District Commissioner
(4)	Joshua N. Persaud	Assistant District Commissioner
38 (1)	Malcolm Nassy	Public Servant
(2)	Tom D. Gordon	District Field Officer
(3)	John Mc Intosh	District Field Officer
(4)	W. E. Daniels	District Field Officer
(5)	Kenneth Cheong	Assistant District Commissioner

(e) Election Clerks

Dist. Ref.	Name	Designation
1	Garland S. Thomas	Postmaster
2	Joy Henry	Teacher
3	Uranie Johnson	Teacher
4	Sydney O. Stewart	Probation Officer
5	Derrick S. Waldron	Regional Controller of Posts
6	Ancel W. Hazel	Teacher
7	Milton R. Watson	Clerk
8	Clement A. Johnson	Public Servant
9	Aubrey Alexander	Public Servant
10	Arnim R. Wade	Retired Headmaster
11	Charles E. Sykes	Teacher
12	Percival Johnson	Headmaster
13	Claudia Clarke	Secretary
14	Henry Lustal	Clerk
15	Samuel Semple	Checker, C. A. S.
16	Artemus Wilson	Postmaster
17	Dereck Hamilton	N.I.S. Inspector
18	Wilfred Hinds	Public Servant
19	Lester V. Green	Senior Master
20	Eric N. Dublin	Clerk
21	Winston W. Frank	Public Servant
22	Michael Calder	Clerk
23	Holford G. Simon	Economist
24	Patrick N. Killikelly	Public Servant
25	Lennox Brotherson	Clerk
26 (1)	Ulric Sandy	Chief Accountant
(2)	Clement Derrell	Senior Master
(3)	Rudolph Morgan	Inspector of Taxes
27	Martin Porter	Teacher
28	Walter E. French	Finance Officer

APPENDIX II (Cont'd)

Dist. Ref.	Name	Designation
29	Gershom O. Browne	Retired Overseer
30	Megan Davis	Typist Clerk
31	Maxwell Cox	Headmaster
32	Wilmar Bagot	Teacher
33	Francis Jack	Superintendent of Works
34	Bassanio Thompson	Headmaster
35	Selma Razack	Typist
36	Norma Younge	Headmistress
37	David U. Bernard	Postmaster
38	Nazeer A. Bacchus	Assistant District Commissioner

APPENDIX III

National Elections, 1973

APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES

LIBERATOR PARTY (Symbol – The Sun)

Name	Occupation
1. ABRAHAM, Michael Anthony	Teacher
2. ARMOGAN, Permaul A/K ARMOGAN Harry	Business Executive
3. BALRAJ, Rekhai	Cattle Farmer
4. BARKER, Joseph Nathaniel	Farmer
5. BECKLES, Edgar Nelson	Tributor
6. BELLAMY, Rupert Fedrick	Landed Proprietor
7. BELLE, Maurice	Carpenter Contractor
8. BOYAN, David	Farmer
9. CORREIA, Clara	Housewife
10. DA SILVA, Elinor	Housewife
11. DOOBAY, Kishur Persaud	Farmer
12. DOODLALL	Tailor
13. EDWARDS, Weinic Sydney	Printer
14. ELEAZAR, Randolph Joseph S.	Barrister-at-Law
15. ELIAS, Sinclair Harbin	Accountant
16. ERSKINE, Hugh Emery	Contractor
17. FERNANDES, Jane Ursula	Housewife
18. FERREIRA, John Peralta	Businessman
19. FRANCE, Kinsell Ethelbert	Businessman
20. GIBBS, Sarah E.	Seamstress
21. GOPAUL, Walter Esselstyn	Landed Proprietor
22. GUDGE, Izola Augusta	Housewife
23. GUNRAJ, Edward Alexander	Barrister-at-Law
24. HANIFF, Mohamed	Porter
25. HOPE, Joseph	Farmer
26. HUGH, Hulbert Chandor	Medical Practitioner
27. HUMPHREY, Dolys	Secretary
28. JARDIM, Jorge	Rtd. Business Executive
29. KING, Carla Elna T.	Housewife
30. KUMAR, Ganraj	Medical Practitioner
31. LOPES, Camilla Vera	Housewife
32. MANGAL, Keshav	Medical Practitioner
33. MILLER, Rupert Isaac	Insurance Agent
34. MOORE, Edward Reginald	Farmer
35. PAWAROO, Mohanlall	Rice Farmer
36. PERSAUD, Lochan	Farmer
37. PERSAUD, Tani	Businessman
38. PETRIE, Gladys	Domestic
39. PILE, Edward Cecil	Rtd. Village Overseer
40. RAMGOPAUL, Lallta	Barrister-at-Law
41. RAYMAN, Mohamed Adill	Rice Farmer
42. RICHMOND, Julius K. Makepeace	Dentist
43. ROHEE, Charles	Pensioner
44. ROSE, Oswald Randolph	Farmer
45. SINGH, Chitraj A/K SINGH, James C.	Pharmacist
46. SINGH, Ganpat	Commission Agent

APPENDIX III (Cont'd)

National Elections, 1973

APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES

LIBERATOR PARTY (Cont'd)

(Symbol – The Sun)

Name	Occupation
47. SINGH, Marcellus Feilden	Barrister-at-Law
48. SOMMAR	Businessman
49. SURJDEO	Hindu Priest
50. SUTTON, John Archibald	Businessman
51. SWAMY, Norman	Administrative Asst.
52. TOO-CHUNG, Cyril Victor	Auditor
53. TORRES, Francis Alphonso	Farmer

National Elections, 1973

APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES
PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

(Symbol – The Fork)

Name	Occupation
1. AHMAD A/K ETON	Farmer
2. ANAND, Omash	Tractor Operator
3. ARTHY, Cecily	Housewife
4. AUSTIN, Ivan	Accountant
5. AZEEZ, Shiek	Commission Agent
6. BACCHUS, Joseph	Life Ins. Underwriter
7. BAKSH, Imram	Farmer
8. BISHOP, Arnold Fitzroy	Salesman
9. BISHUNDEO	Farmer
10. CALDEIRA, Patrick	Mechanic
11. CHARRAN, Harry	Farmer
12. COOPER, Norma	Housewife
13. CORBIN, Edgar	Huckster
14. DOOKWAH, Robindranauth Courtney	Chauffeur
15. DOUGAL A/K Doodnauth	Farmer
16. DREPAUL, Alfred	Clerk
17. GOMES, Neilson	Commission Agent
18. HALL, Clarence Winfield.	Clerk
19. *HALLEY, Robert	Mechanic
20. HALY, Annette	Typist
21. HAREWOOD, Leon	Businessman
22. HARRIS, Madeline	Housewife
23. HINDS, Patrick L.	None
24. JOHN, Llewellyn	Legal Practitioner
25. JONES, Leon	Watchman
26. LAYNE, Ismay	Housewife
27. *LESPOIR, Basil	Salesman
28. LILOUTI	Housewife
29. LIVERPOOL, Orlene	Housewife
30. LIVERPOOL, Rudolph	Carpenter
31. LONDON, Johannah	Housewife
32. MACKANLAL, Basmattie	Clerk
33. MARQUES, Scholastica	Housewife
34. MULCHAND, Sanchari	Typist
35. NARAIN, E.	Farmer
36. NEDD, Avril	Office Asst.
37. PARRIS, Joy	Typist
38. PAUL, Peter O.V.	Tailor
39. RAHAMAN, Abdool	Businessman
40. RAHAMAN, Khadija	Housewife
41. RAMPHAL, Bhikam	Businessman
42. ROSS, Monica	Office Asst.
43. ROWE, Lisle Egerton	Labourer
44. RUDDER, Beryl	Housewife
45. RUDDER, Trenton	Cane Farmer
46. SEYAD, Mahammad	Farmer
47. SEYMOUR, Aloysius Francis	Dispenser

National Elections, 1973

**APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES
PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT (Cont'd)**

(Symbol – The Fork)

Name	Occupation
48. SINGH, Ramnarine P.R.	Businessman
49. SUBRYAN, Antolina	Housewife
50. SUBRYAN, Eric Osmond	Clerk
51. TALJIT	Farmer
52. TONEY, Erlene	Receptionist
53. *WILSON, Alexander	Clerk

*Withdrew after approval of List of Candidates.

National Elections, 1973
APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Symbol – The Palm Tree)

Name	Occupation
1. AARON, Joseph Nathaniel	Bauxite Worker
2. ACKMAN, Margaret Mathilda	Politician
3. AMBROSE, Lealand Edgar	Rice Farmer
4. BANCROFT, Kenneth Berkeley	Factory Worker
5. BRANCO, Lilian Maud	Housewife
6. BURNHAM, Linden Forbes S.	Barrister -at-Law
7. BYNOE, Edith Myrtle	Social Worker
8. CAESAR, Montgomery	Farmer
9. CARMICHAEL, Fitz Uriel A.	Teacher
10. CARRINGTON, Winslow George	Trade Unionist
11. CHAN-A-SUE, Leonard I.	Radio Operator
12. CHOWRITMOOTOO, Joshua P.	Teacher
13. CLARKE, Oscar Eleazer	Technician
14. CORBIN, Robert Herman O.	Social Worker
15. CORRICA, Malcolm	Calysonian
16. DUNCAN, Philip	Mechanic
17. DURANT, Leonard	Building Contractor
18. FIELD-RIDLEY, Shirley Merle	Barrister-at-Law
19. FOWLER, Eugene Hugh Allan	Stevedore
20. GILL, Joyce	Market Vendor
21. HAYNES, William	Clerk
22. HOYTE, Hugh Desmond	Barrister-at-Law
23. HUSSAIN, Wahid	Businessman
24. JAISERRISINGH, Satti A/K SINGH, Brenda N.	Farmer
25. JONAS, Keith Maurice Egerton	Telecommunications Technician
26. KASIM, Mohamed	Farmer
27. LONDON, Howard Ivan	Teacher
28. MINGO, Claude Vibert	Teacher
29. NARAIN, Siw Sahai	Engineer
30. NASCIMENTO, Christopher A.	Communications Specialist
31. NISSAR, Mohamed	Clerk
32. PERSAUD, Arnold	Teacher
33. PERSAUD, Sewh	Trade Unionist
34. PRASHAD, Seeram	Transport Economist
35. RAMSAHOYE, Lyttleton Estil	University Professor
36. RAMSAROOP, Bishwaiswar	Barrister-at-Law
37. RAMSON, Joseph Ganga	Businessman
38. RAYMAN, Philomena	Housewife
39. REID, Ptolemy Alexander	Veterinary Surgeon
40. SALIM, Abdul	Mechanic
41. SINGH, David Arthur	Barrister-at-Law
42. STEWART, Alister Stanley	Youth Worker
43. STOBY, Eugene Martin	Farmer
44. SUKHU, Sydney Hansel	Social Worker
45. SUKUL, Chandricka	Community Worker

National Elections, 1973
APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Symbol – The Palm Tree)

Name ,	Occupation
46. TAYLOR, Hugh Anthony	Logger
47. THOMAS, Jeffrey Ronald	Clerk
48. VAN SLUYTMAN, Ralph C.	Farmer
49. WALCOTT, Huldah Benomi	Social Worker
50. WILLEMS, Lola Eileen	Company Director
51. WILLIS, Orville Stafford	Technician
52. WRIGHTS, Conrad Egerton	Co-operator
53. ZAHEERUDEEN, Mohamed	Goldsmith

National Elections, 1973

APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY
(Symbol – The Cup)

Name	Occupation
1. ALLEYNE, Patrick Edwin	Trade Unionist
2. ALLI, Husman	Clerk
3. ALLY, Mohamed Yacoob	Butcher
4. ALLY, Roshan	Farmer
5. BASIR, Isahak	Farmer
6. BELGRAVE, Cyril Calvin	Stevedore
7. BISHAMBER, Sewsankar	Clerk
8. CHANDISINGH, Ranji	Journalist
9. CHARLIE, Ignatius	Farmer
10. COLLYMORE, Clinton	Journalist
11. DALCHAND	Farmer
12. DINDAYAL	Farmer
13. DOOBAY, Ovid A/K SNAGG, Harold	Secretary
14. DOUGLAS, George Mc Garrel	Farmer
15. DRUSES, Reginald David	Farmer
16. FRASER, Theophilus Isaac	Farmer
17. GOBERDHAN, Harry Lall	Trade Unionist
18. HAMID, Abdul Maccie	Electrician
19. JAGAN, Cheddi	Dental Surgeon
20. JAGAN, Derek Chunilall	Barrister-at-Law
21. JAGAN, Janet	Journalist
22. JAMES, Basil	Farmer
23. JAMES, Edwin	Radio Technician
24. KARRAN, Ram	Farmer
25. KHAN, Mansoor Ally	Businessman
26. LALLBAHADUR, Lallbachan	Teacher
27. LINDE, Lloyd	Cattle Rancher
28. MAHADEO, Budhram	Farmer
29. MAJEED, Abdool Halim	Secretary
30. MOHAMED, Sheik Feroze	Secretary
31. MURDOCK, Wilfred J. N.	Clerk
32. NEBLETT, Winston Andrew	Farmer
33. NOKTA, Harry Persaud	Secretary
34. PERSAUD, Balchand	Secretary
35. PERSAUD, Bhola	Secretary
36. PERSAUD, Kenneth M.	Teacher
37. PERSAUD, Narbada	Secretary
38. PERSAUD, Reepu Daman	Secretary
39. PERSAUD, Rohit	Secretary
40. POONAI, Mohendernauth	Barrister-at-Law
41. RAMDASS, Hooblall	Businessman
42. RAMESSAR, Kawal P.	Cabinet Maker
43. RAMJOHN, Subhan Ali	Medical Practitioner
44. RAMLAKHAN	Farmer
45. REMINGTON, Ivan Ronald	Technician
46. SANKAT, Ramsundar	Farmer
47. SCARCE, Peter Emanuel	Farmer

National Elections, 1973

**APPROVED LIST OF CANDIDATES
PEOPLE'S PROGRESSIVE PARTY (Cont'd)
(Symbol – The Cup)**

Name	Occupation
48. SINGH, Inderjeet	Salesman
49. SUKHAI, Pariag	Secretary
50. TEEKAH, Vincent Rambeer	Journalist
51. THANTONY, Arai	Clerk
52. WILSON, Earle M.	Retired Headteacher
53. WOOLFORD, George Esrick	Bauxite Worker

APPENDIX IV

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 1 – Corentyne River

Returning Officer: Winston E. Thom

Office: District Administration Office, Springlands

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
1	1	1	No. 68 Government School (Lower floor)
2	2	2	No. 70 Village Office
3	3	3	No. 71 Government School (Lower floor)
4	4	4	Alfred Tickalall's residence, No. 72
5	5	5	Mrs. Rebecca Vaughn's residence, No. 73
6	6	6	Mrs. Florizel Coupain's Bottom Flat, Dukestown
7	7	7	District Administration Office, Springlands
8	8	8	Skeldon Anglican School (Upper floor)
9	9	9A	Magistrate's Courtroom, Springlands
10	10	9B	Skeldon Anglican School (Lower floor)
11	11	10	Mrs. Ellex Thom's Kindergarten, No. 79
12	12	11	Mr. Compton Johnson's Society Hall, No. 79
13	13	12	Corriverton Town Hal' (Upper floor)
14	14	13	Community Centre, Skeldon Estate (Upper floor)
15	15	14	Skeldon Scots School
16	16	15(i)	Lutheran High School, Skeldon (A – L)
17	17	15(ii)	Lutheran High School, Skeldon (M – Z)
18	18	16	Skeldon Line Path Government Secondary School
19	19	17	New Government School, Crabwood Creek (Lower floor)
20	20	18	Old Government School, Crabwood Creek
21	21	19	Moleson Creek Government School
22	22	20	Orealla Government School, Orealla Mission
23	23	21	Roman Catholic School, Siparuta

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 2 – Corentyne – East

Returning Officer: Stanley Hamilton

Office: Leeds Government School

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
24	1	1	Mr. Thompson's residence, Good Hope
25	2	2	No. 47 Government School
26	3	3	Leeds Government School
27	4	4	Union Lodge, Union
28	5	5	No. 56 Government School
29	6	6	No. 58 Community Centre
30	7	7(i)	No. 59 Government School (Lower floor) (A – M)
31	8	7(ii)	No. 59 Government School (Upper floor) (N – Z)
32	9	8	New Market Anglican School (Old building-Lower floor), No. 64
33	10	9(i)	New Market Anglican School (New building-Upper floor), No. 64
33	10		(A – L)
34	11	9(ii)	New Market Anglican School (New building-Upper floor), No. 64
34	11		(M – Z)
35	12	10	No. 64 Health Centre

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 3 – Corentyne – East Central

Returning Officer: Gershom O. Henry

Office: Whim Police Recreation Hall

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
36	1	1 (i)	Community Centre, Whim (A – M)
37	2	1 (ii)	Community Centre, Whim (N – Z)
38	3	2	Government School, Manchester
39	4	3	Community Centre, Liverpool
40	5	4	St. Mark's Anglican School, Alness
41	6	5	Mrs. Austin's house, Ulverston
42	7	6	P.C. Wilson's residence, Limlair
43	8	7	Nurney Lodge Hall
44	9	8	Government Health Centre, Bush Lot
45	10	9	Mr. Pestano's Residence, Philippi
46	11	10	Christian Catholic School, No. 36
47	12	11(i)	Eversham Church of Scotland School (Upper floor) (A – K)
48	13	11(ii)	Eversham Church of Scotland School (Lower floor) (L – Z)
49	14	12(i)	Les Beholden Government School (A – M)
50	15	12(ii)	Les Beholden Government School (N – Z)
51	16	13A(i)	Mibikuri Government School, Black Bush Polder (A – L)
52	17	13A(ii)	Mibikuri Government School, Black Bush Polder (M – Z)
53	18	13B(i)	Johanna Government School, Black Bush Polder (A – K)
54	19	13B(ii)	Johanna Government School, Black Bush Polder (L – Z)
55	20	13C(i)	Yakusari Government School, Black Bush Polder (A – M)
56	21	13C(ii)	Yakusari Government School, Black Bush Polder (N – Z)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 4 – Corentyne – West Central

Returning Officer: Samuel O. Archer

Office: Tain Government School

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
57	1	1	Port Mourant R. C. School (Back building – Lower floor)
58	2	2	Port Mourant R. C. School (Front building) – Portuguese Quarters
59	3	3	Anglican School (Lower floor) Port Mourant
60	4	4	Anglican School (Upper floor) Port Mourant
61	5	5	Nurses' Hostel Building, Hospital Compound, Port Mourant
62	6	6(i)	Tain Government School (East section -Lower floor) (A – M)
63	7	6(ii)	Tain Government School (Lower floor) (N–Z)
64	8	7	Tain Government School (Upper floor)
65	9	8	Domestic Science Centre, Tain
66	10	9(i)	Martin Peters' residence, Clifton, Tain (A – L)
67	11	9(ii)	Martin Peters' residence, Clifton, Tain (M – Z)
68	12	10	Mr. Hamid Rahaman's residence, Bloomfield
69	13	11	Mr. Veerasammy's residence, Letter Kenny
70	14	12	Mr. Parsram's residence, Letter Kenny

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 5 – Corentyne – West

Returning Officer: Clifton L. Waldron

Office: Magistrate's Courtroom, Albion

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist No.		
71	1	1	Corpus Christi Anglican School, Gibraltar
72	2	2(i)	Gibraltar/Courtland Government School (Lower floor) (A – J)
73	3	2(ii)	Gibraltar/Courtland Government School (Upper floor) (K – Z)
74	4	3	New Congregational School, Fyriah
75	5	4	Old Congregational School, Fyriah
76	6	5	Rose Hall Church of Scotland School (Front building)
77	7	6(i)	Rose Hall Scots School (Back building North Section) (A – K)
78	8	6(ii)	Rose Hall Scots School (South section) (L – Z)
79	9	7	Farley's High School, Rose Hall Town
80	10	8	The "Lodge", Rose Hall Town
81	11	9	Magistrate's Courtroom (New building) Albion
82	12	10	Cropper's C.Z.M. School (New building) Albion
83	13	11	Cropper's C.Z.M. School (Old building) Albion
84	14	12	Williamsburg/Kilcoy/Chesney Local Authority Office, Albion
85	15	13(i)	Community Centre, Albion (Top floor) (A – L)
86	16	13(ii)	Community Centre, (Ground floor) (M – Z)
87	17	14	Belvedere Government School (Lower floor)
88	18	15	Albion Government School (Lower floor)
89	19	16	Belvedere Government School (Upper floor), North
90	20	17	Health Centre, Williamsburg

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 6 – Berbice – East

Returning Officer: H. Ian Leal

Office: Sheet Anchor/Cumberland District Council Office, Cumberland

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
91	1	1	Zorg Government School, New Forest
92	2	2(i)	Transfiguration Lutheran School, Betsy Ground (Upper floor) (A-M)
93	3	2(ii)	Transfiguration Lutheran School, Betsy Ground (Lower floor) (N-Z)
94	4	3	Mr. George Sinclair's residence, Goed Bananen Land
95	5	4	Methodist School (Old building), Cumberland
96	6	5	Methodist School (Old building), Cumberland
97	7	6	Methodist School (New building), Cumberland
98	8	7	Magistrate's Courtroom, Reliance
99	9	8	African Association Hall, Adelphi
100	10	9	St. Patrick's Anglican School (Government building) Rose Hall
101	11	10(i)	Junior Staff Club (East wing) Rose Hall (A - M)
102	12	10(ii)	Junior Staff Club (West wing) Rose Hall (N - Z)
103	13	11(i)	Welfare Centre (Upper floor) Rose Hall (A - K)
104	14	11(ii)	Welfare Centre (Lower floor) Rose Hall (L - Z)
105	15	13(i)	Anglican School (Upper floor) Sheet Anchor (A - M)
106	16	13(ii)	Anglican School (Lower floor) Sheet Anchor (N - Z)
107	17	14(i)	Fort Ordnance Government School (Upper floor) East Canje (A - L)
108	18	14(ii)	Fort Ordnance Government School (Lower floor) East Canje (M-Z)
109	19	15	Bohemia Government School (Upper floor)
110	20	16	Bohemia Government School (Lower floor)
111	21	17	Health Centre, Bohemia
112	22	18	Mr. Eustace Joseph's residence, Black Bush Polder
113	23	19	Seventh Day Adventist School Building, Windsor Forest, Mibikuri
114	24	20	Balata Depot Building, Ikuwuwa, Canje River

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 7 – New Amsterdam

Returning Officer: Neville R. Johnson

Office: Town Hall, New Amsterdam

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
115	1	1	Public Health Building, Fort Ordinance, Canje
116	2	2	Prison Officers' Club, Penitentiary Walk
117	3	3	All Saints Scots School Building, Princess Elizabeth Road
118	4	4,17	Vryman's Erven Government School, Vryman's Erven
119	5	5	Salvation Army Headquarters, 7 Charlotte Street
120	6	6	Scarder's Preparatory School, St. Clement's Hall, Trinity Street
121	7	7	Mission Chapel Congregational School, Chapel Street
122	8	8	R.C. Preparatory Boys' School, Pope Street (Top floor)
123	9	9	R.C. Preparatory Boys' School, Pope Street (Lower floor)
124	10	10	St. Theresa's R.C. Girls' School, St. John Street
125	11	11	Foresters' Court, Asylum Street
126	12	12	Nurses' Hostel Building, Charles Place
127	13	13	Domestic Science Centre, Co-op Department, Philadelphia Street
128	14	14	Congregational Burial Club, 38 Stanleytown
129	15	15AB	Rice Marketing Board Building, Mud-lot 49 Stanleytown
130	16	15CD	Pittsville Academy, 51 Providence Road
131	17	16	Overwinning Primary School
132	18	18	Glasgow Community Hall (La Rose Property), Glasgow
133	19	19	Overwinning Government Secondary School, Overwinning
134	20	20(i)	Mr. S. Jones' residence, Smythfield
135	21	20(ii)	Berbice Educational Institute, Mount Sinai

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. — 8 Berbice River

Returning Officer: Cecil O. Baird

Office: Magistrate's Courtroom, Sisters

Total No.	Polling Place		Location
	Dist. No.	Poll. Div.	
136	1	1	Lutheran School, Fearn
137	2	*2(i)	Mara Church of Scotland School
138	3	*2(ii)	Methodist School, Plegt Anker
139	4	*3A(i)	Lutheran School, Headmaster's residence, Kimbia
140	5	*3A(ii)	Lutheran School, St. Lust
141	6	*3A(iii)	Lutheran School, De Velde
142	7	*3B(i)	Anglican School, Sandhills
143	8	*3B(ii)	Lutheran School, Ebini
144	9	*4A(i)	Lutheran School, Maria Henrietta
145	10	*4A(ii)	Dispenser's Quarters, Ida Sabina
146	11	*4B(i)	Congregational School, Calcuni
147	12	*4B(ii)	Lutheran School, Ituni
148	13	*5A	Lutheran School, Kwakwani
149	14	*5B(i)	Francis James' Dance Hall, Kwakwani Waterfront
150	15	*5B(ii)	Lutheran School, Hururu
151	16	6	Church of Scotland School, Mara
152	17	7	Lutheran School, Schepmoed
153	18	8	Methodist School, Plegt Anker
154	19	9	Government School, Lighttown
155	20	10	Magistrate's Courtroom, Sisters
156	21	11	Church of Scotland School, Edinburgh
157	22	13	Estate of C.C. Bristol's House, Caracas, West Canje
158	23	14	Anglican School, Sandvoort

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. – 8 Berbice Cont'd

Returning Officer: Cecil O. Baird

Office: Magistrate's Courtroom, Sisters

Polling	Place	Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist No.		
159	24	15	Seventh Day Adventist School, Tacooba, Canje River
160	25	16	Church of Scotland School, Baracara, Canje River
161	26	17	Dance Hall, Ikuruwa, Canje River

Electors may vote at any polling place in accordance with regulation 32 of Election Regulations, 1964.

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 9 – Berbice – West

Returning Officer: Edward S. Johnson

Office: Magistrate's Courtroom, Blairmont

Polling Place		Poll.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.	Div.	
162			Bath Government School (East section -Upper floor)
163	2	2	Bath Government School (East section-Lower floor)
164	3	3	Bath Government School (South section-Lower floor)
165	4	4	Woodley Park Government School
166	5	5	Congregational School, No. 8
167	6	6	Government School, No. 5
168	7	7	Thrift & Credit Society Building, No. 4
169	8	8	Hindu School, Zee Zight
170	9	9(i)	Cotton Tree Government School (A – L)
171	10	9(ii)	Cotton Tree Government School (M – Z)
172	11	10	Rosignol Government Secondary School (East section)
173	12	11	Rosignol Government Secondary School (West section-Lower floor)
174	13	12(i)	Rosignol Government School (North Section-Upper floor) A – L)
175	14	12(ii)	Rosignol Government School (South section-Upper floor) (M – Z)
176	15	13	Rosignol Government School (North section-Lower floor)
177	16	14(i)	Blairmont Government School (Upper floor) (A – M)
178	17	14(ii)	Blairmont Government School (Lower floor) (N – Z)
179	18	15	Ithaca Government School
180	19	16	Rampoor Government School

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 10 – Abary

Returning Officer: Donald P. Mona

Office: No. 29 Government School, West Coast, Berbice

Polling Place		Poll Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
181	1	1	Burial Society Hall, Eldorado
182	2	2	Belladrum Government School
183	3	3	Mr. Richard A. Semple's residence, Paradise
184	4	4	Mr. Jonathan Mitchell's house, Golden Fleece
185	5	5	Magistrate's Courtroom, Weldaad
186	6	6(i)	Christ Church Lutheran School, Seafield (A – M)
187	7	6(ii)	Christ Church Lutheran School, Seafield (N–Z)
188	8	7	St. Jude's Anglican School, Lichfield
189	9	8	Mr. Hill Crawford's building, Pln. Ross
190	10	9	Mrs. A. Wade's residence, Tempe
191	11	10	No. 29 Government School
192	12	11	New Guyana High School, No. 8
193	13	12	Lovely Lass Village Office
194	14	13	Bush Lot Government Secondary School (West section-Lower floor)
195	15	14	Bush Lot Government Secondary School (Main building-Upper floor)
196	16	15(i)	Bush Lot Government Secondary School (Main building-Lower floor)
197	17	15(ii)	Village Office, Hopetown
198	18	16(i)	St. Michael's Anglican School (North section) Onderneeming
199	19	16(ii)	St. Michael's Anglican School (South section) Onderneeming
200	20	17	Congregational School, Hopetown
201	21	18	Community Hall, No. 28

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 11 – Mahaicony

Returning Officer: Eric R. A. Jackman

Office: Mahaicony Village Office

Polling Place		Poll Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
202	1	1	No. 10 Government School, Mahaica River
203	2	2	Biaboo Government School, Mahaica River
204	3	3(i)	Grass Hook Government School, Mahaica River
205	4	3(ii)	Anglican School, St. Cuthbert's Mission, Mahaica River
206	5	4	De Hoop Government School, De Hoop, East Coast, Demerara
207	6	5	Martin Jardine's residence, Content
208	7	6	Martin Jardine's residence, Content
209	8	7	Methodist School, Stanleyville
210	9	8	Government School, Zealand
211	10	9	Mrs. Graham's residence (opposite Half-way tree) Perseverance
212	11	10	Mrs. Graham's residence (opposite Half-way tree) Perseverance
213	12	11	Mahaicony Methodist School
214	13	12	The late Benjamin Hope's residence, Zes Kinderen, Mahaicony
215	14	13	Perth Dance Hall, Perth Village, Mahaicony
216	15	14	Strath Campbell Government School, Mahaicony
217	16	15	Mortice Government School, Mahaicony
218	17	16	Champagne Government School, Mahaicony River
219	18	17	Mrs. Bruce's residence, West Huntley, Mahaicony
220	19	18	Norbert Mc Kenzie's residence, Airy Hall, Mahaicony
221	20	19	Eastern Mahaicony Village Office, Dundee, Mahaicony
222	21	20	Government School, Calcutta, Mahaicony
223	22	21	Pollydore's residence, Catherine, Mahaicony
224	23	22A	Burma Dispensary, M.A.R.D.S., Mahaicony
225	24	22B	Government School, Esau & Jacob, Mahaicony River
226	25	23	Karamat Government School, Mora Point, Mahaicony River
227	26	24	Government School, Gordon Table, Mahaicony River
228	27	25	Anglican School, St. Francis Mission

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 12 – Mahaica

Returning Officer: Abdul S. Rahim

Office: Ann's Grove Methodist School, East Coast, Demerara

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
229	1	1(i)	St. Andrew's Anglican School (Lower floor) (A – M) Cove & John
230	2	1(ii)	St. Andrew's Anglican School (Upper floor) (N – Z) Cove & John
231	3	2	Victoria Community Centre
232	4	3	Victoria Roman Catholic School
233	5	4	C. Frank's residence, Victoria Back
234	6	5	B. Rogers' residence, Nooten Zuil
235	7	6	R. Mc Pherson's residence, Dochfour
236	8	7	A. S. Dolphin's residence, Two Friends
237	9	8	Ann's Grove Methodist School (Lower floor)
238	10	9	Clonbrook Railway Station building
239	11	10	Clonbrook Old Village Office
240	12	11	Clonbrook Government School
241	13	12	Gibson Government School (Upper floor), Unity
242	14	13	Lancaster Government School (Upper floor)
243	15	14	Cinema Hall, Mahaica Hospital
244	16	15(i)	Mahaica Government School (Upper floor)) (A – K)
245	17	15(ii)	Mahaica Government School (Lower floor) (L – Z)
246	18	16	Helena Government School (Upper floor)
247	19	17	Mahaica Magistrate's Courtroom
248	20	18	Branch Office, Ministry of Works and Communications, Belmonte
249	21	19	Supply Methodist School
250	22	20	Charles Moses' residence, Vereeniging
251	23	21	Strath Avon Government School
252	24	22	Cane Grove Anglican School
253	25	23(i)	Branch Office, Ministry of National Development and Agriculture, Cane Grove (A – L)
254	26	23(ii)	Old Manager's House (presently used as part of Cane Grove Anglican School) (M – Z)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 13 — Demerara Coast — East

Returning Officer: Neville B. Hohenkirk

Office: Community Centre, Nabaclis

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
255	1	1	Enterprise Government School (East wing-Upper floor)
256	2	2	Enterprise Government School (West wing-Upper floor)
257	3	3(i)	Enterprise Government School (East wing-Lower floor) (A — M)
258	4	3(ii)	Enterprise Government School (West wing-Lower floor)(N — Z)
259	5	4	Magistrate's Courtroom, Vigilance Police Station
260	6	5	Recreation Club Room, Vigilance Police Station
261	7	6	Walter Scott's residence, Bachelor's Adventure
262	8	7	Society Hall, Bachelor's Adventure
263	9	8	Paradise Government School
264	10	9A(i)	Community Centre, Haslington North (A — L)
265	11	9A(ii)	Community Centre, Haslington North (M — Z)
266	12	9B	Government School, Enmore (Upper floor)
267	13	10	Government School, Enmore/Hope (Upper floor -West)
268	14	11	Government School, Enmore (Lower floor)
269	15	12	Domestic Science Centre, Enmore
270	16	13	Methodist School, Golden Grove (Upper floor)
271	17	14	Methodist School, Golden Grove (Lower floor)
272	18	15	J. H. Wrong's residence, Golden Grove
273	19	16	Walter Kendall's residence, Public Road, Nabaclis
274	20	17	Mr. Melville's residence, Nabaclis Back

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 14 – Demerara Coast – East Central

Returning Officer: Ulric M. Phillips

Office: Buxton Village Hall

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
275	1	1A	Lusignan Government School (Top floor)
276	2	1B(i)	Lusignan Government School (Bottom floor) (A – O)
277	3	1B(ii)	Lusignan Government School (Bottom floor) (P – Z)
278	4	2	Annandale Government School (Upper floor)
279	5	3	Annandale Government School (Lower floor)
280	6	4	Congregational School, Buxton (Upper floor)
281	7	5	Congregational School, Buxton (Lower floor)
282	8	6	Tipperary Hall, Buxton
283	9	7	Mrs. Ridley's residence, 48 Buxton Middle Walk
284	10	8	Friendship Government School (Lower floor)
285	11	9	Friendship Kindergarten School
286	12	10	Village Hall, Friendship
287	13	11	Buxton/Friendship Handicraft Centre, Friendship

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 15 – Demerara Coast – West Central

Returning Officer: Edward A. L. Hardy

Office: Bethel Manse, Beterverwagting

Polling Place		Poll Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
288	1		St. Andrew's Lutheran School, Chateau Margot (Upper floor)
289	2	2(i)	St. Andrew's Lutheran School, Chateau Margot (Lower floor) (A –M)
290	3	2(ii)	St. Andrew's Lutheran School, Chateau Margot (Lower floor) (N –Z)
291	4	3	LBI Government School (Lower floor)
292	5	4	LBI Government School (Upper floor)
293	6	5	R.C. School, Beterverwagting (Upper floor)
294	7	6	R.C. School, Beterverwagting (Lower floor)
295	8	7	Bethel Manse, Beterverwagting
296	9	8	Lutheran Parish Hall, Triumph
297	10	9	Community Centre, Beterverwagting (Top floor)
298	11	10	Community Centre, Beterverwagting (Bottom floor)
299	12	11(i)	Government School, Beterverwagting (Lower floor) (A – L)
300	13	11(ii)	Government School, Beterverwagting (Upper floor) (M – Z)
301	14	12(i)	Mon Repos Government School (Bottom floor) (A – K)
302	15	12(ii)	Mon Repos Government School (Bottom floor) (L – Z)
303	16	13	Rice Station Shed, No.2 C.A.S., Mon Repos
304	17	14(i)	Dwelling Home – 6 Good Hope Front, (formerly Good Hope High School)
305	18	14(ii)	Dwelling Home – 6 Good Hope Front, (formerly Good Hope High School)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 16 – Demerara Coast – West

Returning Officer: Stanley M. C. Barnwell

Office: Plaisance Village Office

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
306	1	1(i)	Ogle Community Centre (Top floor) (A – M)
307	2	1(ii)	Ogle Community Centre (Bottom floor) (N – Z)
308	3	2(i)	Ogle Community Centre (Bottom floor) (A – L)
309	4	2(ii)	Welfare Officer's Quarter, Community Centre Compound (M – Z)
310	5	3(i)	Carmen Sealey's residence, New Road Ogle (A – L)
311	6	3(ii)	Carmen Sealey's residence, New Road Ogle (M – Z)
312	7	4	St. Paul's Anglican School (Upper floor), Sparendam
313	8	5	Plaisance Government School (Upper floor), Sparendam
314	9	6	Magistrate's Courtroom, Sparendam
315	10	7	St. Paul's Anglican School, (Lower floor) Sparendam
316	11	8	Profit's Dance Hall, 33 Prince William Street, Plaisance
317	12	9	Plaisance/Sparendam Friendly Society Hall, Prince William St.
318	13	10(i)	Community Centre, Better Hope (Top floor) (A – M)
319	14	10(ii)	Better Hope Village Office (N – Z)
320	15	11A	St. Columbia Presbyterian Training Centre, Vryheid's Lust
321	16	11B(i)	Government School Vryheid's Lust (A – L)
322	17	11B(ii)	Government School Vryheid's Lust (M – Z)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 17 – Kitty

Returning Officer: Roy A. Charles

Office: Kitty Community Centre, Market Square

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
323	1	1	Victoria Commerical School, 64 Upper Station Street
324	2	2(i)	London Edward's residence, 22 Station Street (A – L)
325	3	2(ii)	Wickham's residence, 42 Station Street (M – Z)
326	4	3	J. F. Archer's residence, 57, Dowding Street
327	5	4(i)	Kitty Community Centre, (South section) (A – L)
328	6	4(ii)	Kitty Community Centre, (East section) (M – Z)
329	7	5	Kitty Village Hall (above Kitty Market)
330	8	6(i)	Kitty Welfare Society Hall (Top floor) Barr Street (A – L)
331	9	6(ii)	Kitty Welfare Society Hall (Bottom floor) Barr Street (M – Z)
332	10	7	Mr. C. A. Walker's Private School, 182 Barr Street
333	11	8	Men's Hostel (Bottom floor) 216 Lamaha Street
334	12	9	St. James-the-Less Anglican School (Lower floor)
335	13	10	R.C. Parish Hall, 18 Gordon Street
336	14	11	Kitty Methodist School, William Street
337	15	12	St. James-the-Less Anglican School (Upper floor)
338	16	13	Kitty Methodist School, William Street
339	17	14	Diocesan Youth Centre, Third Avenue, Subryanville
340	18	15	St. Mary's Lutheran School, Bel Air
341	19	16	Doris Sullivan's residence, Public Road, Liliendaal.
342	20	17	Graham's Hall Moravian School, Cummings Lodge

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 18 – Campbellville

Returning Officer: Mohamed H. Osman

Office: Campbellville Government School, Sheriff St. Campbellville

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
343	1	1	Mr. Colin Cholmondeley's residence (Bottom floor) 5/5 Duncan St.
344	2	2	Mr. Thompson's residence (Bottom floor) 10 Vlissengen Rd. Newtown
345	3	3	Britton Foundation School, 57 Lamaha Street, Newtown
346	4	4	St. Winefride's R.C. School (South section-Upper floor)
347	5	5	St. Winefride's R.C. School (North section-Upper floor)
348	6	6	St. Winefride's R.C. School (North section-Lower floor)
349	7	7	St. Winefride's R.C. School (South section-Lower floor)
350	8	8(a)	Mrs. Doris Williams' residence, 7 Oleander Avenue (Bottom flat)
351	9	8B(i)+18	Mr. Oscar Agard's residence, 22 Dadanawa St. (Bottom flat) (A-H)
352	10	8B(ii)	Mrs. Ann Greenidge's residence, 91 Bonasika Street (Bottom flat)
353	11	9A	Campbellville Government School (East building-Bottom floor)
354	12	9B	Campbellville Government School (East building- Upper floor)
355	13	10	Campbellville Government School (South building) (Home Econ. Sec.)
356	14	11(i)	Mr. C. A. Daniel's residence, 52 H. Sheriff & William Sts. (A -H)
357	15	11(ii)	Mrs. Margaret Harry's residence, 15 John Street (I-Z)
358	16	12	Redeemer Lutheran School (East section-Lower floor)
359	17	13	Campbellville Health Centre, Stone Avenue
360	18	14(i)	Redeemer Lutheran School (East section-Upper floor) (A-L)
361	19	14(ii)	Redeemer Lutheran School, (West section-Upper floor) (M-Z)
362	20	15(a)	Campbellville Government School (West section-Upper floor)
363	21	15(b)	Redeemer Lutheran School (West section-Lower floor)
364	22	16(a)	Mrs. Yvonne Pyle's residence, 8 Seaforth St. , (Lower floor)
365	23	16(b)	Campbellville Government School (North section – Prep. Div.)
366	24	17	Mrs. Jean Carrington – Vis's residence (Bottom flat) 307 Rohintilal Street, Prashad Nagar

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 19 – Georgetown – North

Returning Officer: Claude O. Muller

Office: Christ Church Secondary School, Middle Street, Georgetown

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
367	1	1	Kingston Government School (Lower floor) Barrack Street
368	2	2	Handicraft Centre (Ground floor) Cowan & Water Streets
369	3	3	Police Sports Club Pavilion, Military Road Eve Leary
370	4	4	Transport House, Urquhart Street.
371	5	5	Guyana Medical Employees' Union, Cowan Street
372	6	6	Christ Church Secondary School, Middle Street
373	7	7	Guyana Oriental College (North section-bottom floor) Thomas St.
374	8	8	Guyana Oriental College (South section-bottom floor) Thomas St.
375	9	9	Homer's Private School, 353 Cummings Street
376	10	10(i)	St. Ambrose School (North building-Upper floor) Third St. (A-K)
377	11	10(ii)	St. Ambrose School (North building-Lower floor) Third St. (L-Z)
378	12	11(i)	Queenstown R.C. School (Ground floor) Albert Street (A-K)
379	13	11(ii)	Queenstown R.C. School (Ground floor) Albert Street (L-Z)
380	14	12	St. Gabriel's School (Ground floor room) Crown & Oronoque Sts.
381	15	13(a)	Guyana Industrial Training Centre, Albert Street & Woolford Avenue
382	16	13(b)	Moravian Comenius School (Lower floor) Anira Street
383	17	14(i)	St. Ambrose School, (Lower floor) (A-J) Light Street
384	18	14(ii)	St. Ambrose School, (Lower floor) (K-Z)
385	19	15	Queenstown R.C. School (Upper floor) Crown Street
386	20	16	St. Gabriel's School (Lower floor room) Crown Street
387	21	17(i)	Tutorial High School, 52 Fifth Street (A-K)
388	22	17(ii)	Tutorial High School, 52 Fifth Street (L-Z)
389	23	18(i)	Fountain AME School, New Garden Street (Lower floor) (A-J)
390	24	18(ii)	Fountain AME School, New Garden Street (Lower floor) (K-Z)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 20 – Georgetown – Central

Returning Officer: Alfred D. Allen

**Office: National Registration Distribution Centre,
City Hall Compound; Charlotte Street, Georgetown**

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
391	1	1	West End Youth Centre, Hope & Queen Streets
392	2	2	Bishops' High School, Carmichael Street
393	3	3	Ministry of Labour, Camp Street
394	4	4	St. Angela's R.C. School, (Top floor) Thomas Street
395	5	5	St. Angela's R.C. School, (Lower floor) Thomas Street
396	6	6	City Hall, Avenue of the Republic
397	7	7	The Masonic Hall, 12 Wellington Street
398	8	8	The Clubland, 49 Robb Street
399	9	9	St. Mary's R.C. School, Brickdam
400	10	10	Catholic Youth Organisation Hall, 53 Robb Street
401	11	11	Bedford Methodist School, Robb Street
402	12	12	St. Barnabas Anglican School, Regent Street
403	13	13	Infant Welfare Centre, South Road & Orange Walk
404	14	14	Public Service Association Hall, New Garden Street
405	15	15	Our Lady of Fatima R.C. School, Regent Street.
406	16	16	Cambridge Academy, 246 South Road
407	17	17A	Adyomen Educational Centre, 62 Chalmers Place
408	18	17B	The Palms, Brickdam

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 21 – Werk-en-Rust

Returning Officer: Haroon M. Bacchus
Office: Carnegie School of Home Economics,
D'Urban and High Streets

Polling Place		Location	
Total No.	Dist. No.		
409	1	Poll. Div. 1	Carnegie School of Home Economics, D'Urban & High Streets
410	2	2	Trinity Methodist School, D'Urban Street
411	3	3	Central High School, Smyth Street
412	4	4	Prison Officers' Recreation Club, Camp & Bent Streets
413	5	5	Corinthians Lodge, Henry & Princes Streets
414	6	6	"Monksdale" 13 D'Urban Street, Werk-en-Rust (Upper floor)
415	7	7	Smith Church Congregational School, Hadfield Street
416	8	8	St. Cyril's Anglican School, Palm & Norton Streets
417	9	9	Tutorial High School, Bent Street, (Upper floor)
418	10	10	Tutorial High School, Bent Street, (Lower floor)
419	11	11	South Georgetown Government Secondary School, Princes Street
420	12	12	Salvation Army Hall, Hayley Street
421	13	13	St. Thomas More R.C. School, D'Urban Street (Lower floor)
422	14	14	St. Thomas More R.C. School, D'Urban Street (Upper floor)
423	15	15	South Georgetown Government Secondary School, Princes Street
424	16	16	Vedic Mandir High School, D'Urban Street

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 22 – Georgetown – South

Returning Officer: John E. C. Owen

Office: Dolphin Government School, Broad Street, Georgetown

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
425	1	1	Salvation Army Hall, 17 Broad Street
426	2	2(i)	Dolphin Government School (West section) Broad Street (A – K)
427	3	2(ii)	Dolphin Government School (West section) Broad Street (L – Z)
428	4	3	Charlestown Government School, (Bottom floor) Howes Street
429	5	4(i)	Charlestown Government School, (Bottom floor) Howes Street (A – K)
430	6	4(ii)	Charlestown Government School, (Handicraft Centre) Howes Street
431	7	5(i)	Dolphin Government School (East section-Lower floor) Broad St. (A – J)
432	8	5(ii)	Dolphin Government School (East section-Lower floor) Broad St. (K – Z)
433	9	6	St. Stephen's Scots School (West section-Lower floor) St. Stephen St.
434	10	7	St. Stephen's Scots School (East section-Lower floor) St. Stephen St.
435	11	8	Miss Chanpatia's Rice Mill, "C" Hogg Street
436	12	9	Carmel R.C. School, (South building-Lower floor) Charles & Sussex Sts.
437	13	10	Carmel R.C. School, (North building-Lower floor) Charles & Sussex Sts.
438	14	11(i)	Y.M.C.A. (Upper floor) 60 Sussex Street (A – J)
439	15	11(ii)	Y.M.C.A. (Lower floor) 60 Sussex Street (K – Z)
440	16	12	Municipal Nursery School, Bel Air Street (South building)
441	17	13	Fitzel Nursery School, 114 James Street
442	18	14	Municipal Nursery School, Bel Air Street (North building)
443	19	15	Da Silva's Factory, 72 Curtis Street
444	20	16	Mrs. Doreen Cannings' Kindergarten, 177 James Street

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 23 – La Penitence – Lodge

Returning Officer: Rudolph O. Cummings

Office: East La Penitence Government School

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
445	1	1	Phillipa Fraser's house, 441 Middle Road, La Penitence
446	2	2(i)	Mr. George Murray's residence, 319 Middle Road, La Penitence
447	3	2(ii)	Mrs. Eileen Griffith's residence, 244 Middle Road, La Penitence
448	4	3	Ruby Sandy's residence, 203 Middle Road, La Penitence
449	5	4	J. Forde's residence, 29 Cabbage Walk, La Penitence
450	6	5	Government Maternity Welfare Centre, 7 Middle Road, La Penitence
451	7	6A(i)	St. Pius X R.C. School, La Penitence (Top floor) (A – J)
452	8	6A(ii)	St. Pius X R.C. School, La Penitence (Bottom floor) (K – Z)
453	9	6B(i)	Solidarity House, East La Penitence (Top floor) (A – I)
454	10	6B(ii)	Solidarity House, East La Penitence (Bottom floor) (J – Z)
455	11	7A	Mr. Theophilus Holford's building (The Fire Creek Restaurant), HH Freeman Street, La Penitence
456	12	7B	East La Penitence Government School (Bottom floor)
457	13	7C	E. Sandiford's residence, A105 East La Penitence
458	14	8(i)	St. Sidwell's Anglican School, Vlissengen Road, Lodge (A – I)
459	15	8(ii)	St. Sidwell's Anglican School, Vlissengen Road, Lodge (J – Z)
460	16	9	Stella Elliot's residence, 26 D'Urban Street, Lodge
461	17	10	Lodge Community Centre, (Bottom floor) D'Urban Street, Lodge
462	18	11	Mrs. N. James Kindergarten, 35 D'Urban Street, Lodge
463	19	12	Mr. E. A. Siebs' residence, 54 D'Urban Street, Lodge
464	20	13	V. Hazel's residence, 71 D'Urban Street, Lodge
465	21	14	Mrs. Mildred Wood's residence, 18 D'Urban Street, Lodge (Top flat)
466	22	15	Mr. G. Piggot's Premises, 36 Hadfield & John Streets, Lodge (Bottom flat)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 23 – La Penitence – Lodge (Cont'd)

Returning Officer: Rudolph O. Cummings

Office: East La Penitence Government School

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
467	23	16	Miss Eulah Chester's residence, 61 D'Urban Street, Lodge
468	24	17	Lodge Government School (Lower floor)
469	25	18	Mrs. Dublin's residence, 35 Meadow Brook Housing Scheme

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 24 – Ruimveldt

Returning Officer: Hector J. Bunyan

Office: 596/597 Cane View Avenue, South Ruimveldt Gardens

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
470	1	1	Ruimveldt Police Station, East Bank Public Road
471	2	2	Mavis Jeffrey's residence, 43 First Street, Alexander Village
472	3	3	Cecil Morrison's residence, 99 Second Street, Alexander Village
473	4	4	West Ruimveldt Government School (Upper floor)
474	5	5A	West Ruimveldt Government School (Lower floor)
475	6	5B	Joseph Morris' residence, 617 Ruimveldt
476	7	6	Ismay Paul's Kindergarten, 33 Laing Avenue
477	8	7	Inez Peter's residence, 126 Laing Avenue
478	9	8	Ascension Lutheran School, West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme
479	10	9	Cleveland Braz's residence, 304 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme
480	11	10	Aubrey Anthony's residence, 30 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme
481	12	11	Wright's A.M.E. Manse, 401 Pine-Apple Street, East Ruimveldt
482	13	12	Rupert Duncan's residence, 308 East Ruimveldt Housing Scheme
483	14	13(i)	Leon Elcock's residence, 622 East Ruimveldt Housing Scheme (A – L)
484	15	13(ii)	Amelia Hart's residence, 479 East Ruimveldt Housing Scheme (M – Z)
485	16	14	East Ruimveldt Secondary School (East Section)
486	17	15	TUCville Government School
487	18	16	Administration Building, Festival City
488	19	17(i)	Ulric Callender's residence, 117 (867) South R/Veldt Park (Lots 1 – 269)
489	20	17(ii)	Guyana Timbers Site Office, Aubrey Barker Street (from Lot 1026)
490	21	18(i)	Roy Henry's residence, 4 David Rose Street (Lots 1 – 447)
491	22	18(ii)	Samuel Coppin's residence, 709 Penny Lane Street (from Lot 448)
492	23	19	Oscar Beresford's residence, 5 Roxanne Burnham Gardens

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 25 – Houston

Returning Officer: Edward A. Noble

Office: Eccles/Ramsburg Village Office, Peter's Hall

Polling	Place	Poll.	Location
Total	Dist.	Div.	
No.	No.		
493			Houston Government School (Upper floor)
494	2	2	Houston Government School (Lower floor)
495	3	3(i)	Community Centre, Houston Estate (A – J)
496	4	3(ii)	Community Centre, Houston Estate (K – Z)
497	5	4	St. Ann's Anglican School (Upper floor) Agricola
498	6	5	St. Ann's Anglican School (Lower floor) Agricola
499	7	6	Methodist School (Upper floor) Agricola
500	8	7	Methodist School (Lower floor) Agricola
501	9	8(i)	Campbell's Academy (Lower floor) Eccles (A–M)
502	10	8(ii)	Campbell's Academy (Upper floor) Eccles (N – Z)
503	11	9	Peter's Hall Government School (East section-Upper floor)
504	12	10A	Peter's Hall Government School (Upper floor – West)
505	13	10B	G.H.D.C. Site Office, Nandy Park
506	14	11A	Peter's Hall Government School (East section- Lower floor)
507	15	11B	Peter's Hall Government School (West section-Lower floor)
508	16	12	Arcadia Community Centre, Mocha
509	17	13	Community Centre (Lower floor) Providence
510	18	14	Community Centre (Upper floor) Providence
511	19	15	Providence Government School (Upper floor)
512	20	16	Covent Garden Government School (Upper floor)
513	21	17(i)	Providence Government School (Lower floor) (A – M)
514	22	17(ii)	Providence Government School (Lower floor) (N – Z)
515	23	18	Covent Garden Government Secondary School (Lower floor)
516	24	19	Republic Hall, Providence

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 26 – Lower Demerara River

Returning Officer: Gregory C. Scantlebury

Office: St. Mary's Anglican School, Soesdyke

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
517	1	1(a)	Patterson's residence, Kuru Kuru
518	2	1(b)	Ascension School, Soesdyke
519	3	2	St. Mary's Anglican School, Soesdyke
520	4	3	Joyce Seymour's Hall, 18 Plantation Pearl
521	5	4	Supply Government School
522	6	5	Safari Inn Pavilion, Friendship
523	7	6	Community Centre, Craig
524	8	7(i)	Craig Government School (Lower floor) (A – J)
525	9	7(ii)	Craig Government School (Upper floor) (K – Z)
526	10	8	Grove Government School (East section-Lower floor)
527	11	9	Grove Government School (West section-Lower floor)
528	12	10	Grove Government School (West section-Upper floor)
529	13	11	Diamond Government School, (Home Economics building)
530	14	12	Diamond Government School (Upper floor)
531	15	13(i)	Diamond Government School (Lower floor) (A – M)
532	16	13(ii)	Diamond Government School (Lower floor) (N – Z)
533	17	14	Diamond Community Centre Pavilion
534	18	15	Diamond Welfare Centre (Upper floor)
535	19	16	Diamond Welfare Centre (Lower floor)
536	20	17	Timehri Government School
537	21	18	Santa Mission School, Kamuni Creek, Demerara River
538	22	19	Princess Carolina Government School
539	23	20(i)	Christian Brethren School, Endeavour
540	24	20(ii)	Anglican School, Susannah's Rust
541	25	21	Lutheran School, Sand Hills
542	26	22	Congregational School, Low Wood

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 26 – Lower Demerara River (Cont'd)

Returning Officer: Gregory C. Scantlebury

Office: St. Mary's Anglican School, Soesdyke

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
543	27	23(i)(ii)	Anglican School, Dalgin
544	28	23(iii)	Government School, Clemwood
545	29	24	Roman Catholic School, Dora

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 27 – Upper Demerara River – West

Returning Officer: G. Claude Bone

Office: St. Aidan's Anglican School, Wismar

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
546	1	1	Frederick Mc Lennan's residence, 13 Section "C" Christianburg
547	2	2A	Christianburg Government School, Christianburg
548	3	2B	Herbert Josiah's residence, 4 Blueberry Hill
549	4	3(i)	Seventh Day Adventist School, 29 Burnham Drive & Maxwell Alley (A-I)
550	5	3(ii)	The Rev. B. Wilson's residence (Lower floor) 32 Burnham Drive & Maxwell Alley (J - Z)
551	6	4A(i)	West Indian League Hall, 21 Burnham Drive, Christianburg (A - I)
552	7	4A(ii)	Sybil Damon's Cosy Corner Club, 10 Lee Ting Alley, Wismar (J - Z)
553	8	4B	Fruit of Calvary Church School (Lower floor) 4 Burnham Drive, Wismar
554	9	4C	Roy Tappin's Hall (Upper floor) 212 Blueberry Hill
555	10	5A&B	Rodwell Downer's residence (Lower floor) 61 Huntley Street, Wismar
556	11	5C	Lancelot Phillips' residence, 29 Blueberry Hill (opposite Lot 212)
557	12	6A	Handicraft and Home Economics Centre, St. Aidan's School C'pound, Burnham Drive, Wismar
558	13	6B(i)	Mechanic's Pride Lodge (Middle floor) 63 Victory Lane, Wismar (A - H)
559	14	6B(ii)	Mechanic's Pride Lodge (Ground floor) 63 Victory Lane, Wismar (I - Z)
560	15	7A	St. Aidan's Anglican School, Burnham Drive, Wismar
561	16	7B(i)	M. Inniss' Photo Studio, 8 Burnham Drive, Wismar (A - I)
562	17	7B(ii)	St. John Ambulance Brigade Area Headquarters, 124 Fraser Street Silvertown, Wismar (J - Z)
563	18	7C(i)	Wismar All-age School (North Section-Lower floor) Plot 1 Wismar Hill Housing Scheme (A - J)
564	19	7C(ii)	Wismar All-Age School (North Section-Lower floor) Plot 1 Wismar Hill Housing Scheme (K - Z)
565	20	8A	N.A. Staton's residence, 26 Burnham Drive, Silvertown, Wismar
566	21	8B	Eric Rover's residence (Upper floor) 185 Silvertown, Wismar
567	22	9A	Walter Alexander's residence, 91 Silvertown Hill, Wismar
568	23	9B(i)	Claude Massiah's residence, 168 Half Mile, Wismar (A - G)
569	24	9B(ii)	McDonald Augustine's residence, 117 Half Mile, Wismar (H - Z)

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 27 – Upper Demerara River – West

Returning Officer: G. Claude Bone

Office: St. Aidan's Anglican School, Wismar

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
570	25	9C	Walford Lawrence's Kindergarten School, 484 Canvas City, Wismar
571	26	10A	Mark Sampson's residence, 757 One Mile, Wismar
572	27	10B	Mr. Livan's residence, 416 One Mile, Wismar
573	28	10C	Michael Antigua's residence, 300 One Mile, Wismar
574	29	11	E. Dinalli's residence, Old England, Demerara River
575	30	12	Anglican School, Mallali, Demerara River
576	31	13	Mr. Charier's residence, Kashine Grant, Great Falls

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 28 – Demerara River – East

Returning Officer: Irving L. Mayers

Office: Town Hall, Linden

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
577	*1	1 (i)	Chapman's Saw Mills, Caria Caria Creek
578	2	1 (ii)	Building – 58 Amelia's Ward
579	3	2A(I)	Kara Kara Secondary School
580	4	2A(ii)	Mc Marburg Nursery School, Retrieve
581	5	2B	Salvation Army Headquarters, Rainbow City
582	6	3A	Supervisor's Club, Mackenzie
583	7	3B	Mackenzie Sports Club (Upper floor)
584	8	4A	Mackenzie Sports Club (Lower floor)
585	9	4B	Recreation Hall, Mackenzie
586	10	5A	Forresters' Lodge Hall Mackenzie
587	11	5B	Mechanics' Lodge Hall, Mackenzie
588	*12	6A	Mackenzie Primary School, Crabwood St.
589	*13	6B(i)	Mackenzie All-age School, (Upper floor) (A – H)
590	14	6B (ii)	Mackenzie All-age School, (Lower floor) (I – Z)
591	*15	7	Constabulary Sports Club, Mackenzie
592	16	8	Watooka Day School (Main Building)
593	17	9&10	Richmond Hill Hut
594	18	11(i)	Co-operative Building, Coomacka (A – I)
595	19	11(ii)	Co-operative Building, Coomacka (J – Z)
596	20	12	Primary School, Butuba
597	21	13&15	Anglican School, Mallali
598	22	14	Udenominational School, Ituni

*Specified groups of polling divisions – Election Regulation, 1964

Division 1 – regulation 30 (3)

Divisions 12, 13 & 15 – regulation 30 (2)

National Elections, 1973
POLLING PLACES
Polling District No. 29 – Canals Polder

Returning Officer: Ronald A. Jacobs
Office: Bagotville Community Centre

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
599	1	1	Community Centre, Bagotville
600	2	2	Johnson's residence, Bagotville, Canal No. 1
601	3	3	L'Aventure Government School, Canal No. 1
602	4	4	Mc Gillivray Government School, Canal No. 1
603	5	5	Government Dispensary, Canal No. 1
604	6	6	La Retraite Scots School (Upper floor)
605	7	7	La Retraite Scots School (Lower floor)
606	8	8	Community Centre, Canal No. 2
607	9	9	Kawall Government School (Upper floor) Canal No. 2
608	10	10	Kawall Government School (Lower floor) Canal No. 2
609	11	11	Community Centre, Good Intent
610	12	12	Wales Government School, (Old building-Bottom floor)
611	13	13	Village Office, Good Intent
612	14	14	Wales Government School, (New building-Upper floor)
613	15	15	Wales Government School, (New building – Lower floor)
614	16	16A	Patentia Government School (Upper floor)
615	17	16B	Patentia Government School (Lower floor)
616	18	17	Vive-La-Force Government School
617	19	18(i)	La Harmonie Government School
618	20	18(ii)	Anglican School, Hermanstyne

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 30 – Vreed-en-Hoop

Returning Officer: Allan O. Benn

Office: District Administration Office, Vreed-en-Hoop

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
619	1	1	Muslim School, La Jalousie
620	2	2	St. Anthony's Anglican School, Windsor Forest (New building Upper floor)
621	3	3	St. Anthony's Anglican School, Windsor Forest (New building - Lower floor)
622	4	4	St. Anthony's Anglican School, Windsor Forest (Old building - Lower floor)
623	5	5	St. Anthony's Anglican School, Windsor Forest (Old building Upper floor)
624	6	6	Congregational School, Crane
625	7	7	Congregational School, Crane
626	8	8	St. Swithin's Anglican School, (Old building) Vreed-en- Hoop
627	9	9	St. Swithin's Anglican School, ((Old building) Vreed-en-Hoop
628	10	10	St. Swithin's Anglican School, (New building) Vreed-en-Hoop
629	11	11	St. Swithin's Anglican School, (New building) Vreed-en-Hoop
630	12	12	Government School (Upper floor) N. Klien, Pouderoyen
631	13	13	Malgre Tout Government School (Secondary Dpt. Middle floor)
632	14	14	Government Secondary School, (Lower floor) Pouderoyen
633	15	15	Malgre Tout Government School (Secondary Dpt. Lower floor)
634	16	16	Malgre Tout Government School (Primary Department) Versailles
635	17	17	Goed Fortuin Government School (Lower floor)
636	18	18	Goed Fortuin Government School (Upper floor)
637	19	19	Guyana Credit Corporation Office, La Grange
638	20	20	Health Centre, La Grange
639	21	21	La Grange Government School, (Upper floor)
640	22	22	La Grange Police Station

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 31 – Leonora

Returning Officer: Henry A. J. Roberts

Office: Magistrate's Courtroom, Leonora

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
641	1	1	Uitvlugt Scots School (New building-Upper floor)
642	2	2	Uitvlugt Scots School (New building-Lower floor)
643	3	3	Uitvlugt Scots School (Old building-Upper floor)
644	4	4	Uitvlugt Scots School (Old building-Lower floor)
645	5	5	Congregational School, Stewartville (Lower floor)
646	6	6	Congregational School, Stewartville (Upper floor)
647	7	7	Magistrate's Courtroom, Leonora
648	8	8	Government School, Leonora (West section-Lower floor)
649	9	9	Government School, Leonora (North section-Lower floor)
650	10	10	Government School, Leonora (South section-Lower floor)
651	11	11	St. John's Anglican School, Edinburgh
652	12	12	Rusurgram United F.B. Society building, Anna Catherina
653	13	13	Christian Catholic Community Centre, Anna Catherina
654	14	14	Government School, Cornelia Ida (Upper floor)
655	15	15	Government School, Cornelia Ida (Lower floor)
656	16	16	Community Centre, Hague
657	17	17	Mc Farlene's residence, Hague
658	18	18	Industrial Arts Centre, Fellowship
659	19	19	Congregational School, Den Amstel
660	20	20	St. Jude's Anglican School, Blankenburg

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 32 – Boerasirie

Returning Officer: George I. Alleyne

Office: Magistrate's Courtroom, Vergenoegen

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
661	1	1	Blake Scots School
662	2	2	Community Centre, Hyde Park
663	3	3	New Parika – Salem Government School
664	4	4	Greenwich Park Government School
665	5	5	Philadelphia Scots School
666	6	6	Vergenoegen Government School
667	7	7	Perseverance Hall, Vergenoegen
668	8	8(i)	Zee Lust Government School
669	9	8(ii)	Magistrate's Courtroom, Vergenoegen
670	10	9	Sear's residence, De Kenderen (Lower flat)
671	11	10	St. Simon's Parish Hall, Meten-Meer-Zorg
672	12	11	Community Centre, Meten-Meer-Zorg
673	13	12A	Meten-Meer-Zorg Government School (Lower floor)
674	14	12B	Meten-Meer-Zorg Government School (Upper floor)
675	15	13	Saraswat All-age School, De Willem (Lower floor)
676	16	14	Zeeburg Government Secondary School
677	17	15	Community Centre, Uitvlugt (Northern section)
678	18	16	Community Centre, Uitvlugt (Southern section)
679	19	17	Aliki Government School, Essequibo River
680	20	18	Aliki Government School, Essequibo River
681	21	19	Ministry of Works and Communications Office, Makouria
682	22	20	Lower Bonasika Government School

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 33 – Essequibo Islands

Returning Officer: Angus Smith

Office: District Council Office, Wakenaam

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
683	1	1	Tiger Island Government School
684	2	2	St. Paul's Anglican School (New building) Zeelandia, Wakenaam
685	3	3	St. Paul's Anglican School (Old building) Zeelandia, Wakenaam
686	4	4	Maria's Pleasure Government School, (Bottom floor) Wakenaam
687	5	5	Arthurville Government School, Wakenaam
688	6	6	Maria Johanna Community Centre, Wakenaam
689	7	7	Magistrate's Courtroom, Sans Souci, Wakenaam
690	8	8	Sans Souci Government School (Old building) Wakenaam
691	9	9	District Council's Office, Sans Souci, Wakenaam
692	10	10	Sans Souci Government School (Old building – Top floor) Wakenaam
693	11	11	Mohini Cinema, Belle Plaine, Wakenaam
694	12	12	Essequibo Islands Government School, Fredericksburg, Wakenaam
695	13	13	District Administration Office, Enterprise, Leguan
696	14	14	Eastern Leguan Government School, Endeavour, Leguan
697	15	15	St. Stephen's Anglican School (Lower floor) Richmond Hill, Leguan
698	16	16	St. Stephen's Anglican School (Upper floor) Richmond Hill, Leguan
699	17	17	Magistrate's Courtroom, La Bagatelle, Leguan
700	18	18	Maryville Government School, Leguan
701	19	19	Success Government School, Leguan
702	20	20	Domestic Science Centre, Louisiana, Leguan
703	21	21	Forestry Department's Office, Supenaam
704	22	22A	Congregational School, Caria Caria
705	23	22B	Scots School, Great Troolie Island
706	24	23	Edward Gibson's residence, King William
707	25	24	Church of Scotland School, Saxacalli
708	26	25	Congregational School, Fort Island
709	27	26	Northern Hogg Island Government School
710	28	27	Western Hogg Island Government School

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 34 – Suddie

Returning Officer: Neville Rutherford
Office: St. John's Anglican School, Onderneeming

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
711	1	1(i)	Mr. R. Mc Leod's residence, Richmond (A – L)
712	2	1(ii)	Mrs. L. Toussant's residence, Richmond (M – Z)
713	3	2	Controller of Post Offices' building, Henrietta
714	4	3	Anna Regina Government Primary School
715	5	4	Mr. Rudolph Davidson's residence, Bush Lot
716	6	5	Mr. Henry Amsterdam's residence, Reliance
717	7	6	Stanley Reid's residence, Aberdeen
718	8	7	Taymouth Manor Methodist School, Affiance
719	9	8	St. Bartholomew's Anglican Primary School, Queenstown
720	10	9	Queenstown Community Centre
721	11	10(i)	Mission School, Mainstay Lake
722	12	10(ii)	St. Denys Anglican School, Tapakuma
723	13	11	Abram Zuil Government School
724	14	12	Golden Fleece Government School
725	15	13	Johanna Cecilia Government Primary School
726	16	14	St. John's Anglican School, Onderneeming
727	17	15	Myr's Shop, Adventure
728	18	16	Riverstown Government School
729	19	17	Huis t'Dieren Village Office
730	20	18	Aurora Church of Scotland School
731	21	19	Good Hope Government School

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 35 – Pomeroun

Returning Officer: John K. Codrington

Office: Charity Magistrate's Courtroom

Polling Place		Poll. Div.	Location
Total No.	Dist. No.		
732	1	1	Liberty Government School, Pomeroun
733	2	2	Hackney Government School, Pomeroun
734	3	3	Marlborough R. C. School, Pomeroun River
735	4	4	Magistrate's Courtroom, Charity, Pomeroun
736	5	5	Charity Government School
737	6	6	Jacklow Government School, Pomeroun River
738	7	7	St. Louis R.C. School, Siriki, Pomeroun
739	8	8	Snowbell Harrop's residence, Pickersgill,
740	9	9	St. Monica Anglican School, Pomeroun
741	10	10	Forestry Station, Aripicaco, Pomeroun
742	11	11	Better Hope Government School, Essequibo
743	12	12	Dartmouth Government School, Essequibo
744	13	13	St. Laurence Anglican School, Hampton Court, Essequibo
745	14	14	Windsor Castle Health Centre, Essequibo
746	15	15	St. Agnes Anglican School, Danielstown, Essequibo

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 36 – North West

Returning Officer: Christopher Chichester

Office: District Administration Office, Mabaruma

Electors in this district may vote at any Polling Place in accordance with the provision of regulation 30 (2) of the Election Regulations, 1964

Polling Total No.	Place	Location
	Dist. No.	
747	1	Police Outpost, Imbotero
748	2	S. S. Peter and Paul Anglican School, Morawhanna
749	3	Unity Square Government School, Barima River
750	4	St. Ninian's Anglican School, Barima River
751	5	St. Margaret's Anglican School, Barima River
752	6	St. Anselm's Anglican School, Kaituma River
753	7	Lower Barima Government School, Kaituma River
754	8	Sebai Anglican School, Sebai Creek
755	9	Port Kaituma Government School
756	10	A building, Port Kaituma
757	11	A building, Koriabo to Eclipse Falls
758	12	Annie Creek Government School, Barima River
759	13	A building, Eclipse Falls to Five Stars
760	14	Matthew's Ridge Government School
761	15	St. Columba's Anglican School, Kokerite
762	16	Kariakou R.C. School, Barama
763	17	Baramita Government School
764	18	Kumaka Stelling
765	19	Our Lady of Lourdes R.C. School, Hosororo
766	20	Barabina Anglican School
767	21	St. Mary's R.C. School, Koriabo, Aruka
768	22	Barabina Anglican School
769	23	St. Joseph's R.C. School, Mabaruma
770	24	North West Government Secondary School
771	25	Hosororo Community Centre
772	26	St. Theresa-Gonzaga R.C. School, Wauna
773	27	Hobedia R.C. School, Aruka River
774	28	Sacred Heart R.C. School, Aruau
775	29	Hauling-Over Government School, Yarakita
776	30	Baramanni Rest House
777	31	St. Hilda's Anglican School, Warapoka
778	32	Kwebana Government School, Waini
779	33	Forest Station, Barama Mouth

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 36 – North West (Cont'd)

Returning Officer: Christopher Chichester

Office: District Administration Office, Mabaruma

Electors in this district may vote at any Polling Place in accordance with the provision of regulation 30 (2) of the Election Regulations, 1964

Polling Place		Location
Total No.	Dist. No.	
780	34	St. Bede's Anglican School, Waicarabi, Barama
781	35	Mission School, Chinese Landing
782	36	Anglican School, Wakapau Creek, Pomeroun
783	37	A building, Korla Itabo
784	38	Waramuri Anglican School
785	39	St. Nicholas Anglican School, Manawarin
786	40	Tekawitha R.C. School
787	41	Rest House, Acquero
788	42	Kamwatta R.C. School

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 37 – Mazaruni/Potaro

Returning Officer: Carl Harewood

Office: District Administration Office, Bartica

Electors outside of Polling Divisions 1 – 5 may vote at any other Polling Place in the District, in accordance with regulation 30(2) of the Election Regulations, 1964

Polling Total No.	Place Dist. No.	Poll. Div.	Location
789	1	1	Bartica Community Centre
790	2	2	St. Anthony's R.C. School
791	3	3	Muslim School, Bartica
792	4	4	Government Secondary School, Bartica
793	5	5	Government School – 2½ Miles, Bartica/Potaro Road
794	6		Ministry of Works & Communications C'pound – 72 Miles, Bartica Potaro Road
795	7		Mahdia Community Centre
796	8		John Waithe's Shop, Kaieteur Top
797	9		Chen-a-Pow's School, Upper Potaro
798	10		Merril's Shop, Base Camp, Makwietuk, Upper Potaro
799	11		Tony Urquhart's Shop, Ayanganna Foot
800	12		Lecture Hall, Tumatumari
801	13		Club House, Kaow Island
802	14		Karau Creek Government School
803	15		Holy Name Anglican School, River View, Essequibo
804	16		Winiperu Government School, Essequibo River
805	17		The Cinema, Mazaruni West
806	18		Office Building, Butukari
807	19		Prison Officers Club, Mazaruni Prison
808	20		Police Outpost, Tipuru Quarry
809	21		Manager's House, Bara Bara, Mazaruni
810	22		Government Rest House, Issano
811	23		Police Outpost, Oranapai

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 37 – Mazaruni/Potaro (Cont'd)

Returning Officer: Carl Harewood

Office: District Administration Office, Bartica

Electors outside of Polling Divisions 1 – 5 may vote at any other Polling Place in the District, in accordance with regulation 30(2) of the Election Regulations, 1964-

Polling Place		Location
Total No.	Dist. No.	
812	24	Magistrate's Courtroom, Enachu
813	25	Police Outpost Building, Eping Landing
814	26	Mr. Hamlin's Shop, Arawai
815	27	Police Outpost, Apaiqua
816	28	Magistrate's Courtroom, Kurupung Landing
817	29	Government Rest House, Kurupung Landing
818	30	Levi Rose's Shop, (Northern section) Two Mouth, Kurupung
819	31	Levi Rose's Shop, (Southern section) Two Mouth, Kurupung
820	32	E. J. Levan's Shop, Akaiwong, Cuyuni
821	33	St. Silas School, Kurutuku, Cuyuni
822	34	Kamarang Government School
823	35	Jawalla Anglican School
824	36	Eluid Peters' Guest House, Imbaimadai
825	37	Pilgrim Holiness School, Philippai
826	38	Seventh Day Adventist School, Waramadong
827	39	Seventh Day Adventist School, Paruima
828	40	Seventh Day Adventist School, Kaikan
829	41	J. E. Moore's Shop, Ekereku

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 38 – Rupununi

Returning Officer: Arthur Owen

Office: District Administration Office, Lethem

Electors may vote at any Polling Place in this district in accordance with regulation, 30 (2) of the Election Regulations, 1964.

Polling Place		Location
Total No.	Dist. No.	
830	1	Monkey Mountain Government School
831	2	Paramakatoi Pilgrim Holiness School
832	3	Taruka Pilgrim Holiness School
833	4	Kurukabaru Roman Catholic School
834	5	Kato Roman Catholic School
835	6	Orinduik Police Station
836	7	Itabac Roman Catholic School
837	8	F. Hunte's House, Waipree
838	9	Kopinang Roman Catholic School
839	10	Waipa Roman Catholic School
840	11	Kaibarupai Roman Catholic Rest House
841	12	Yarong Paru Roman Catholic School
842	13	Tipuru Roman Catholic School
843	14	Karasabai Roman Catholic School
844	15	Good Hope Police Station, Sarama
845	16	Massara Anglican School
846	17	Toka Anglican School
847	18	Yupukari Anglican School
848	19	Yakarinta Anglican School
849	20	Nappi Roman Catholic School
850	21	Parishara Government School
851	22	St. Ignatius Government School
852	23	Moco Moco Roman Catholic School
853	24	Lethem Police Station
854	25	Shulinab Roman Catholic School
855	26	Potarinau Roman Catholic School
856	27	Sawariwau Roman Catholic School
857	28	Sand Creek Roman Catholic School
858	29	Shea Roman Catholic School
859	30	Awarewanawau Roman Catholic School
860	31	Maruranawau Roman Catholic School
861	32	Karadanawau Roman Catholic School
862	33	Achewib Roman Catholic School

National Elections, 1973

POLLING PLACES

Polling District No. 38 – Rupununi (Cont'd)

Returning Officer: Arthur Owen

Office: District Administration Office, Lethem

Electors may vote at any Polling Place in this district in accordance with regulation 30 (2) of the Election Regulations, 1964.

Polling Place		Location
Total No.	Dist. No.	
863	34	Aishalton Roman Catholic School
864	35	U.F.M. School
865	36	Balata Company Office, Apoteri
866	37	Annai Courtroom
867	38	Aranaputa Government School
868	39	Works & Communications building, Sarama
869	40	Kamana Government School

APPENDIX VI
DECLARATION OF RESULTS

In accordance with regulation 71 of the Election Regulations, 1964, in the name of the Commission, I hereby declare the results of the General Election, 1973:

- (a) Number of votes cast for each List of Candidates is as follows:—

Liberator Party	9,580
Peoples Democratic Movement	2,053
People's National Congress	243,803
People's Progressive Party	92,374
	<hr/>
Total No. of valid votes	<u>347,810</u>

- (b) the number of rejected ballot papers is 1,780
- (c) the number of seats allocated to each List of Candidates is as follows:—

Liberator Party	2
Peoples Democratic Movement	0
People's National Congress	37
People's Progressive Party	<u>14</u>
	<u>53</u>

- (d) as a result of the allocation of seats to each List of Candidates mentioned in (c) above, the following persons selected by the Representatives of the respective Lists of Candidates have become members of the National Assembly:—

(i) LIBERATOR PARTY

Ganraj Kumar
Marcellus Feilden Singh

(ii) **PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS**

Joseph Nathaniel Aaron
Margaret Mathilda Ackman
Lealand Edgar Ambrose
Kenneth Berkeley Bancroft
Lilian Maud Branco
Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham
Winslow George Carrington
Joshua P. Chowritmootoo
Oscar Eleazer Clarke
Robert Herman O. Corbin
Malcolm Corrica
Philip Duncan
Shirley Merle Field-Ridley
Eugene Hugh Allan Fowler
Joyce Gill
Hugh Desmond Hoyte
Wahid Hussain
Satti Jaiserrisingh (A/K Brenda N. Singh)
Keith Maurice Egerton Jonas
Mohamed Kasim
Christopher A. Nascimento
Mohamed Nissar
Seeram Prashad
Lyttleton Estil Ramsahoye
Bishwaishwar Ramsaroop
Joseph Ganga Ramson
Philomena Rayman
Ptolemy Alexander Reid
Eugene Martin Stoby
Sydney Hansel Sukhu
Chandricka Sukul
Hugh Anthony Taylor
Jeffrey Ronald Thomas
Ralph C. VanSluytman
Lola Eileen Willems
Conrad Egerton Wrights
Mohamed Zaheeruddeen

Donald Jackson
Chairman

Elections Commission

23rd July, 1973.

APPENDIX VI

National Elections, 1973

SUMMARY OF RETURNING OFFICERS' ELECTION RETURNS

(a) Electoral District	(b) No. of Electors	(c) Total Votes Cast	(d) Valid Votes for List of Candidates					(e) %age (d) to (b)	(f) Spoilt Votes	
			L.P.	P.D.M.	P.N.C.	P.P.P.	Total		No.	%age
1	10,697	* 6,217	67	10	2,787	3,309	6,173	57.71	44	.71
2	5,799	5,072	27	3	2,016	3,010	5,056	87.19	16	.32
3	10,597	* 8,460	38	15	4,307	4,067	8,427	79.52	33	.39
4	7,180	5,768	28	8	1,021	4,684	5,741	79.96	27	.47
5	10,783	9,420	46	20	5,549	3,774	9,389	87.07	31	.33
6	9,966	8,583	100	6	3,646	4,813	8,565	85.94	18	.21
7	9,538	7,034	307	79	5,465	1,158	7,009	73.49	25	.36
8	4,764	4,045	75	19	2,672	1,271	4,037	84.74	8	.20
9	8,883	7,989	35	7	4,649	3,265	7,956	89.56	33	.41
10	8,767	8,532	49	21	6,995	1,438	8,503	96.99	29	.34
11	7,915	6,787	132	25	3,215	3,082	6,454	81.54	333	4.91
12	10,606	10,457	165	54	6,400	3,800	10,419	98.24	38	.36
13	8,603	8,335	35	26	4,351	3,902	8,314	96.64	21	.25
14	6,893	6,736	18	45	5,025	1,640	6,728	97.61	8	.12
15	9,098	7,941	76	26	4,317	3,504	7,923	87.09	18	.23
16	9,009	7,552	112	62	5,503	1,851	7,528	83.56	24	.32
17	12,190	8,894	528	77	5,151	3,030	8,786	72.08	108	1.21
18	13,052	9,447	571	75	6,300	2,475	9,421	72.18	26	.28
19	11,959	8,262	982	105	6,065	1,089	8,241	68.91	21	.25
20	10,204	7,414	1,095	113	4,964	1,211	7,383	72.35	31	.42
21	10,727	7,316	613	110	5,713	854	7,290	67.96	26	.36
22	11,281	7,260	430	110	4,852	1,841	7,233	64.12	27	.37
23	13,679	11,410	231	161	9,422	1,576	11,390	83.27	20	.18
24	12,585	10,814	239	126	8,812	1,601	10,778	85.64	36	.33
25	13,497	11,197	170	62	6,281	4,632	11,145	82.57	52	.46
26	11,112	9,017	114	33	5,832	2,980	8,959	80.62	58	.64
27	14,648	13,712	15	29	13,643	13	13,700	93.53	12	.09
28	10,320	10,003	32	17	9,915	11	9,975	96.66	28	.28
29	9,103	7,538	32	53	5,477	1,885	7,447	81.81	91	1.21
30	9,896	8,212	190	30	5,206	2,754	8,180	82.66	32	.39
31	9,286	7,793	74	23	5,111	2,568	7,776	83.74	17	.22
32	8,677	7,160	44	26	3,481	3,609	7,160	82.52	—	—
33	8,234	6,780	118	55	2,798	3,793	6,764	82.15	16	.24
34	11,358	9,322	75	27	5,597	3,607	9,306	81.93	16	.17
35	9,949	6,281	230	30	4,745	1,262	6,267	62.99	14	.22

*Not including ballot boxes stolen on polling day and not recovered.

APPENDIX VI (Cont'd)

National Elections, 1973

SUMMARY OF RETURNING OFFICERS' ELECTION RETURNS

(a) Electoral District	(b) No. of Electors	(c) Total Votes Cast	(d) Valid Votes for List of Candidates				(e) %age (d) to (b)	(f) Spoilt Votes		
			L.P.	P.D.M.	P.N.C.	P.P.P.		Total	No.	%age
36	13,090	12,227	822	40	10,266	1,057	12,185	93.09	42	.34
37	15,973	14,516	368	135	13,236	697	14,436	90.38	80	.55
38	6,856	6,444	1,192	67	3,987	999	6,245	91.09	199	3.09
TOTAL	386,774	319,947	9,475	1,930	214,772	92,112	318,289	82.29	1,658	.43
Overseas	34,801	29,643	105	123	29,031	262	29,521	84.83	122	.35
GRAND TOTAL	421,575	349,590	9,580	2,053	243,803	92,374	347,810	82.50	1,780	.51
%			2.75	.59	70.09	26.58	100.00			

Summary of Spoilt Votes

(a)	Want of Official Mark	—	158
(b)	Unmarked/Void for uncertainty	—	844
(c)	Marked for more than one List	—	652
(d)	Marked so that Voter can be identified	—	126
			<u>1,780</u>

**APPENDIX VII
SUMMARY OF BALLOTS CAST**

Comparative Table

YEAR	No. of Electors on Register	No. of Votes Cast	%	No. of Votes Accepted	%	No. of Votes Rejected	%
1964	247,604	240,120	96.9	238,530	99.3	1,590	0.7
1968	369,088	314,246	85.1	312,391	99.4	1,855	0.6
1973	421,575	349,590	82.5	347,810	99.5	1,780	0.5

IN THE HIGH COURT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
CIVIL JURISDICTION

BETWEEN:—

- (1) SEECOMAR SINGH
(2) DONALD RAMLAKHAN,

Plaintiffs

— and —

R. C. BUTLER

Defendant

BEFORE: BOLLERS, C. J.

1973: June 26, 29, 30

July 2, 3

B.O. Adams, S.C., associated with D. Jagan, M. McDoom and
C. M. L. John for plaintiffs

Dr. S. Shahabuddeen, S.C., Solicitor General, associated with
R. C. Marques, for defendant.

JUDGMENT

On the 23rd day of June, 1973, the plaintiffs who describe themselves as citizens of Guyana and qualified as electors for election of members of the National Assembly of Guyana and desire to be represented therein, filed a writ of summons against the defendant, R. C. Butler, in which it was made clear that the defendant was being sued in his capacity as Chief Election Officer, and in which they claim in the endorsement of the writ, *inter alia*, the following declarations:

- (a) That the Election (Amendment) Regulations, 1973, No. 6 of 1973, made or purporting to be made by the President of Guyana are unconstitutional, illegal, *ultra vires*, void and of no effect.

- (b) That the said regulations may not be properly used or relied upon to permit postal voting in pursuance of its provisions at the General Elections to be held in Guyana on the 16th July, 1973, or at all.
- (c) That the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) (No. 3) Regulations, 1968, No. 30 of 1968, are unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect, and that votes may not properly be counted in the General Elections to be held on the 16th July, in the pursuance of the said Regulations No. 30 of 1968, or at all.
- (d) That the Elections Regulations, 1964, should apply without amendment to the counting of votes at the General Elections on the 16th July, 1973.
- (e) That the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) (No. 2) Regulations, 1968, No. 25 of 1968, are unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect and should not be used or relied upon to permit voting by electors resident outside of Guyana at the General Elections on the 16th July, 1973.
- (f) That a General Election conducted in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations No. 6 of 1973, No. 30 of 1968, and No. 25 of 1968 would be unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires and void.
- (g) That the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, No. 16 of 1968, as amended by the Act No. 7 of 1973, is unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect.
- (h) That the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Regulations, 1968, No. 21 of 1968, are unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect.
- (i) That No. 32 of 1968 of the said Regulations are unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect.
- (j) That the Elections Regulations (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations No. 9 of 1973, are unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect.
- (k) That any notice published in the Official Gazette by the defendant under the provision of Regulation 61 of the

Elections Regulations, 1964, as amended by the aforesaid Regulations, No. 30 of 1968, would be unconstitutional, illegal, ultra vires, void and of no effect.

They further seek an injunction restraining the defendant from inviting, accepting, or recording in any manner of using or taking into account postal votes by electors resident in Guyana, cast, thrown, delivered or received by or from postal voters resident in Guyana, in the conduct of the said General Elections and from counting votes cast at the said General Elections other than in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Regulations, 1964, as made on the 25th September, 1964, and an injunction restraining the defendant from inviting, accepting, recording or in any manner whatsoever using or taking into account votes by electors, resident outside of Guyana cast, thrown, delivered, or received by or from voters resident outside of Guyana in the conduct of the said General Elections.

I pause here to state that Regulations No. 6 of 1973 deal with postal voting by electors resident in Guyana, whereas the 1968 Regulations deal with postal voting for electors resident outside of Guyana.

In an extraordinary publication of the Official Gazette dated 5th June, 1973, there was a proclamation by the President of the Republic of Guyana, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister and in pursuance of Art. 67 of the Constitution of Guyana, in which it was stated that by proclamation of the President dated the 5th June 1973, Parliament shall be dissolved on the 7th June, 1973, and that the President, in pursuance of the said Art. 67, did proceed to appoint the 16th July, 1973, as the day on which an election of members of the National Assembly shall be held.

It will be seen that the aim and purpose of the plaintiffs' action is to obtain declarations that the Acts of Parliament and certain regulations made thereunder by virtue of and in pursuance of which the elections to the National Assembly are to be held on the appointed day should be declared unconstitutional, illegal, null and void and so result in the said election being declared null and void, and indeed, to obtain an injunction restraining the Chief Election Officer from holding any election to the National Assembly on the appointed day on the basis of postal voting by electors resident in Guyana and resident outside of

Guyana, pursuant to the legislation enacted by Parliament by virtue of which the elections to the National Assembly are conducted, administered and held and that such postal voting by voters both resident in Guyana and outside of Guyana should not be accepted, recorded or counted in the conduct of the said General Elections and indeed, that the votes cast at the said General Elections should not be received and counted otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Elections Regulations, 1964, as made on the 25th September, 1964.

On the 23rd June, 1973, the plaintiffs filed a summons returnable for the 26th day of June, 1973, in which an application was made for the following interlocutory orders:

- (a) An interlocutory injunction restraining the defendant from inviting, accepting, recording or in any manner whatsoever using or taking into account postal votes, by electors resident in Guyana, cast, thrown, delivered or received by or from postal voters resident in Guyana in the conduct of the General Elections to be held in Guyana on the 16th July, 1973, or at all and from counting votes cast at the said General Elections other than in accordance with the provisions of the Election Regulations, 1964, as made on the 25th September, 1964.
- (b) An interlocutory injunction restraining the defendant from inviting, accepting, recording or in any manner whatsoever using or taking into account votes by electors, resident outside of Guyana cast, thrown, delivered or received by or from voters resident outside of Guyana in the conduct of the said General Elections.
- (c) Such further or other reliefs as the nature of the case may require:

all pending further order of the Court or until the hearing of the action.

In their affidavit in support of the summons, the plaintiffs state that on the 14th day of June, 1973 the defendant, who was appointed the Chief Election Officer, received nominations of candidates and lists of candidates for the General Elections to be held for the election of members to the National Assembly of Guyana on the 16th July, 1973, and they allege that Regulations Nos. 21, 25, 30 and 32 of 1968 were never laid in the National Assembly although the

National Assembly met on numerous occasions since these said Regulations were made. They further allege that Regulations No. 6 of 1973 were laid in the National Assembly on the 1st June, 1973 and that on the 6th June, 1973, a member of the National Assembly gave notice of a motion to annul the said Regulations, but that the said motion was never debated by the National Assembly before its dissolution on the 7th June, 1973. They were therefore, advised by counsel that both the 1968 Regulations and the 1973 Regulations were ultra vires, illegal, and unconstitutional, void and of no effect as the National Assembly was deprived of an opportunity of annulling them. That unless, therefore, the defendant was restrained by order of the Court, he intended to conduct the General Elections on the 16th day of July, 1973, on the basis of inviting, accepting, recording and counting postal votes cast, thrown or delivered by electors both inside and outside of Guyana, and to take into account these votes in calculating the number of seats to be awarded to each or any list of candidates at the said elections for the National Assembly, and the return by him as elected members of the National Assembly on the 16th of July, 1973, or as soon as practicable thereafter, persons who have been selected from the list of candidates. That the taking into account of these votes will be in violation of Art. 66 of the Constitution of Guyana for the reason or reasons that the casting of votes overseas in favour of lists of candidates as well as voting by postal voting in Guyana are ultra vires, unconstitutional, illegal, void and of no effect. They were advised, therefore, that the issues raised in the action are vital to the proper constitution of a National Assembly, as provided for under the Constitution of Guyana, and that the determination of the questions whether postal voting in Guyana is legal, and whether votes may properly be cast outside of Guyana for the purpose of elections to the National Assembly will substantially affect the outcome of the said elections. They were further advised that the unconstitutionality of the 1968 and 1973 Regulations, with the casting of votes outside of Guyana, the counting of votes and postal voting in Guyana are patent, and permitting the use of the casting of votes overseas and postal voting in Guyana will defeat the democratic process. Finally, the plaintiffs aver that they were advised that the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, 1968, and the Act of 1973 were passed by less than two-thirds of all the elected members of the National Assembly.

I digress here for a moment to state that although the plaintiffs in their affidavit appeared to be alleging that voting by

overseas voters not resident in Guyana was illegal, unconstitutional, ultra vires and of no effect, the position taken by their counsel at the hearing of the summons was, that under the Constitution overseas voters could properly vote; but the true objection was directed to the mode in which their votes were cast, and that what the plaintiffs were alleging was that postal voting by residents in Guyana and non-residents outside of Guyana was not permitted by the Constitution and was therefore illegal, ultra vires and of no effect. In other words, an overseas voter if his name appeared on the register, could travel to Guyana and quite properly cast his vote in Guyana.

The defendant in his affidavit in reply stated that, save as to the allegation that Regulations No. 9 of 1973 were never laid in the National Assembly, he admitted that the President had made those Regulations on the 7th of June, 1973, and they were published in the Official Gazette on the 11th June, 1973. Parliament was, however, dissolved with effect from the date on which the Regulations were made, viz, 7th June, 1973, and still stands dissolved. Notwithstanding during the dissolution the laying requirement is legally inoperable, but, nevertheless, the regulations are valid. Even if Regulations Nos. 21, 25, 30 and 32 of 1968 were never laid in the National Assembly, and even if the Regulations of 1973 were laid and the motion moved thereupon was never debated, and the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, 1973, were passed by less than two-thirds of all the elected members of the National Assembly, the legislation is, nevertheless, valid. In respect of the allegation that Regulations No. 6 of 1973 were laid but the motion never debated, he was advised that the laying requirement stands suspended during the dissolution of Parliament but will be resumed when the National Assembly next meets, and that any motion for the annulment of Regulations No. 6 of 1973 can then be moved, but that the Regulations are meanwhile valid. He intended, therefore, to conduct the election on a basis which would take into account postal votes and votes of electors resident outside of Guyana, which he believed he is empowered and required by law so to do. He was advised that all votes including those of overseas electors would be cast in Guyana.

At the hearing of the summons, the Solicitor General, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, took a preliminary objection which he considered to be of a fundamental nature affecting the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the proceedings, in which points

arising therefrom had been set out in the defendant's affidavit in reply. In his preliminary objection, the Solicitor General raised four points which are set out hereunder and which will be dealt with separately, and some of which were already raised by the Honourable Attorney General five years ago in the case of **Gladys Petrie & Others v. The Attorney General & Others**. (1971) 14 W.I.R. (Pt. 2) 292, a decision of the High Court of Guyana upon which the Solicitor General heavily relied.

The submissions are, that the Court has no jurisdiction in this matter because –

- (i) The questions raised by the action and by the summons are exclusively assigned to the special jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by Article 71 of the Constitution.
- (ii) The grant of the interlocutory injunctions prayed for will result in substantial disobedience to the constitutional command given by Article 67 for a national election to be held on 16th July, 1973, this being the date duly appointed for the purpose by His Excellency the President's Proclamation of 5th June, 1973.
- (iii) An injunction cannot issue to restrain the defendant from discharging the functions vested by law in him in his capacity as Chief Election Officer.
- (iv) The grant of the interlocutory injunctions prayed for will amount to the impermissible grant of an interlocutory declaration that the legislation under challenge is indeed invalid.

In support of the first point, the Solicitor General repeated and relied on the submissions made by the Honourable Attorney General in the **Petrie** case in which an appeal from the decision had been abandoned, and submitted that Art. 71 of the Constitution created a special tribunal, having a special exclusive restrictive jurisdiction in the determination of questions as to elections. It was an exclusionary and limited jurisdiction, and a jurisdiction which must be exercised within the observance and confines of the limitation. The submission continued that under Art. 71 the Constitution creates the High Court as a special tribunal, and gives it an exclusive jurisdiction to determine questions as to elections, and in that same article power is given by the Constitution to make provision with respect to the circumstances and manner in

which the conditions upon which the proceedings for the determination of these questions under the Article may be instituted in the High Court, and on appeal; and Parliament under s. 4 of the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, 1968 (G), had brought into effect, as if enacted under para. 5 of Art. 71 of the Constitution, the House of Assembly (Validity of Elections) Regulations, 1964 (No. 40), which, by Reg. 3, made provision for a reference for the determination of any question whether any person has been validly elected as a member of the House of Assembly, to be by way of an election petition presented to the Court. It was pointed out that Parliament had also under s. 3 (1) of the 1968 Act enacted that the Elections Regulations, 1964 (G.) shall have effect as if enacted under para. 4 of Art. 66 of the Constitution under which Parliament may make provision for (a) the registration of electors (b) the manner in which lists of candidates shall be prepared and entered for an election etc., and (c) generally for the conduct of elections, and this had been done by the Elections Regulations, No. 24 of 1964. In other words, there had been an adaptation and modification of the House of Assembly (Validity of Elections) Regulations 1964 (No. 40) and the Elections Regulations, No. 24 of 1964.

The submission of the Solicitor General is, therefore, that the proper procedure to be adopted for the determination of any question which arises under (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Art. 71 – and we are here concerned with (b) (1) – should be by way of election petition under and by virtue of Reg. 3 of the House of Assembly (Validity of Elections) Regulations, 1964, as enacted under the 1968 Act, in this special jurisdiction of the High Court as conferred upon it by Art. 71 of the Constitution, and by virtue of the language used in Art. 71 this procedure should be adopted after the holding of the elections. In view, therefore, of the historical development of the determination of controverted elections and the special nature of the jurisdiction which Parliament had by statute entrusted to the Courts, the Courts will always construe legislation of this kind vesting jurisdiction to deal with disputes as to elections with special circumspection, and in particular will only exercise its jurisdiction in accordance with the law which creates it. In particular, it will not seek to eke out a jurisdiction on which the Constitution dealing with the matter may be silent. The contention is that the matters raised in the summons raised the question which is entrusted to the Court under Art. 71 whether an election has been lawfully conducted, i.e., whether there is some

general illegality either affecting the whole election or the election held in some particular place, or, in the absence of a general illegality, whether there has been some specific illegality, either an act or omission which has affected the result of the elections. The observation is that in both cases the provision looks to a conclusion of an election and the enquiry is made at the end of the day. The enquiry therefore, resolves itself into two questions:

- (a) Has the election been lawfully conducted?
- (b) Has there been an unlawful act or omission which has affected the result?

On these questions as to elections, it is submitted that the jurisdiction conferred by Art. 71 on the High Court is the only jurisdiction, and no other jurisdiction can be provided by statute since this would be inconsistent with the Constitution and, in fact, no other jurisdiction arises under the Constitution itself as the only other jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by the Constitution is the jurisdiction to enforce fundamental rights [See Art. 19].

Counsel for the plaintiffs in reply to these submissions stated quite erroneously, in my view, (which will be shown later in this judgement) that in the present summons unlike the **Petrie** case the plaintiffs were not seeking for the elections not to be held nor were they asking the court to restrain the defendant from holding or conducting the General Elections on the appointed day, nor were they asking the court to disenfranchise any category of voters. The plaintiffs were merely asking the court to prevent a mode of voting by persons qualified to vote which had been specified by regulations which were made without jurisdiction, and which were ultra vires the Constitution and were made without the jurisdiction of the Constitution which stands above the legislature and executive of Guyana. They were impugning the constitutionality of the provisions of certain regulations and they conceived it as the court's duty to interpret the Constitution and not to permit laws passed without jurisdiction to be carried out so as to create a fraud upon the Constitution. He did not subscribe to the view that in Guyana it was the State which was sovereign, but that it was the Constitution that was sovereign and the supremacy lay in the Constitution. His strong point was that if a citizen who was an elector was of the view that any legislation dealing with elections to the House of Assembly or at all was ultra vires the Constitution, illegal, void and

of no effect, he had every right to approach the court to have the legislation so declared, and it was the court's duty to interpret the Constitution at any stage, which it had jurisdiction to do under the general law or under Art. 92 of the Constitution. He made it clear that the plaintiffs were not proceeding under Art. 71 of the Constitution but were asking for an interpretation of the Constitution, and if the court were to decide on the question of the interpretation in favour of the plaintiffs, it would be a waste of time and money for an election to be held which would result in being declared null and void by the court.

In order to answer these submissions, I consider it necessary to reproduce in full Art. 71 of the Constitution of Guyana and to refer to its historical background. Art. 71 reads as follows:

“71. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, the High Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine any question—

- (a) regarding the qualification of any person to be elected as a member of the National Assembly:
 - (b) whether—
 - (i) either generally or in any particular place, an election has been lawfully conducted or the result thereof has been, or may have been, affected by any unlawful act or omission.
 - (ii) the seats in the Assembly have been lawfully allocated.
 - (iii) a seat in the Assembly has become vacant or
 - (iv) any member of the Assembly is required under the provisions of Article 61 (3) of this Constitution, to cease to exercise any of his functions as a member thereof.
 - (c) regarding the filling of a vacant seat in the Assembly; or
 - (d) whether any person has been validly elected as Speaker of the Assembly from among persons who are not members thereof or, having been so elected, has vacated the office of Speaker.
- (2) Proceedings for the determination of any question referred to in the preceding paragraph may be instituted by any person (including the Attorney General) and, where such proceedings are instituted by a person other than the Attorney General, the Attorney General if he is not a party

thereto may intervene and (if he intervenes) may appear or be represented therein.

- (3) An appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal—
 - (a) from the decision of a Judge of the High Court granting or refusing leave to institute proceedings for the determination of any question referred to in paragraph (1) of this article.
 - (b) from the determination by the High Court of any such question, or against any order of the High Court made in consequence of such determination.
- (4) No appeal shall lie from any decision of the Court of Appeal given in an appeal brought in accordance with the preceding paragraph.
- (5) Parliament may make provision with respect to —
 - (a) the circumstances and manner in which and the conditions upon which proceedings for the determination of any question under this article may be instituted in the High Court and an appeal may be brought to the Court of Appeal under this section;
 - (b) the consequences of the determination of any question under this article and the powers of the High Court in relation to the determination of any such question, including (without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power) provision empowering the High Court to order the holding of a fresh election throughout Guyana or a fresh ballot in any part thereof or the reallocation of seats in whole or in part; and
 - (c) the practice and procedure of the High Court in relation to the jurisdiction and powers conferred upon it by or under this article and of that Court and the Court of Appeal in relation to appeals to the Court of Appeal under this article;

and subject to any provision so made, provision may be made with respect to the matters aforesaid by rules of court.”

As was stated in the judgement in the **Petrie** case, an analysis of the article in relation to the matters which concern us here, reveals that Parliament is here conferring an exclusive jurisdiction on the High Court to determine certain questions. These questions centre around the qualification of any person to be elected as a member of the National Assembly, whether generally or in any particular place, an election has been lawfully conducted or the result of an election affected, whether the seats in the Assembly have been lawfully allocated or a seat has become vacant or any member of the Assembly is required to cease to exercise any of his functions as a member, regarding the filling of a vacancy or whether any person has been validly elected as Speaker.

In para. 3, provision is made for an appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decision of a judge of the High Court granting or refusing leave to institute proceedings for the determination of any of those questions as referred to, and also from the actual determination by the High Court of any such question or against any order of the High Court made in consequence of such determination. Para. 4 ensures that there is no further appeal from the decision of the Court of Appeal on any question relating to the determination of those matters already referred to.

Under para. 5(a), the article gives power to Parliament to make provision with respect to the circumstances and manner in which and the conditions upon which proceedings for the determination of any of those questions referred to may be instituted in the High Court and an appeal may be brought to the Court of Appeal under this section.

At this stage it may be pointed out that Parliament, by virtue of the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, 1968, (G.) which enacted and incorporated by reference the House of Assembly (Validity of Election) Regulations, 1964 (G.), by Reg. 3, prescribed that the manner in which proceedings for the determination of these questions under Art. 71 should be referred by petition (hereinafter referred to as an Election Petition), and under Reg. 4(1) an election petition may be presented by an elector or a candidate.

Under para. 5(b) of the article, Parliament is empowered to make, firstly, provisions as to the powers of the High Court in relation to the determination of the class of questions referred to in Art. 71(1)

and sought to be determined in the proceedings instituted under para 5(a); in other words, what orders the Court could make including an order to hold fresh elections throughout Guyana, or a fresh ballot in any part thereof, or the re-allocation of seats, secondly, provisions as to the consequences of such determination or order of the court.

Under Art. 83, there shall be for Guyana a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a Court of Appeal and a High Court with such jurisdiction and powers as are conferred upon those courts, respectively, by this Constitution or any other law. It follows, therefore, that jurisdiction in relation to matters involving elections or more specifically the conduct of elections, can only be exercised by the court under a conferment by the Constitution itself or by any other law, and it is clear to me that from the history of the matter the court had no jurisdiction at common law to hear any matter relating thereto. In Erskine May's **Parliamentary Practice**, (17th Ed.) p. 184, the learned author points out that before the year 1770, controverted elections were tried and determined by the whole House of Commons as mere Party questions upon which the strength by contending factions might be tested. In order to prevent, however, a perversion of justice, the House consented to submit the exercise of its privilege to a tribunal constituted by law which, though composed of its own members, should be appointed to secure impartiality and the administration of justice according to the laws of the land and under the sanction of oath. Subsequently, there was a system of selection by lot, of committees for the trial of election petitions. Partiality and incompetence, however, continued in the constitution of these committees, and in 1839 an Act was passed establishing a new system whereby the responsibility of individual members was increased. Eventually, in 1866 the jurisdiction of the House in the trial of controverted elections was transferred by Statute to the courts of Law. Blackstone in his commentaries speaking of the unwritten or common law, distinguished that law into three kinds, the third category of which was "certain particular laws which by custom are adopted and used by some particular courts of pretty general and extensive jurisdiction". The history of the laws relating to controverted elections, however, reveals that these were administered by the House of Commons in the exercise of its privilege and were not considered by the courts, far less adopted, until this jurisdiction was transferred by statute to them. It will thus be seen that from ancient times the courts exercised no common law jurisdiction in relation to

election petitions, these being dealt with by committees selected from the members of the House of Commons, and when the courts did commence to exercise jurisdiction in these matters, it was conferred on the courts by statute passed in the legislature. **Rogers on Elections** 20th Ed., (1928), Vol. 1, p. 161, states authoritatively that the House of Commons from the earliest times claimed and exercised the exclusive right of deciding upon the validity of all elections to its own body.

This position was recognised by the Privy Council in their judgement in **Theberge v. Laudry**, (1876) 2 App. Cas. 102, where the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, in delivering the judgement of the court referred to two Acts of Parliament passed by the Quebec Legislature, that is to say, the Quebec Controverted Elections Acts of 1872 and 1875, and stated that these Acts were peculiar in their character, and were not Acts constituting or providing for the decision of mere ordinary civil rights; these were Acts creating an entirely new, and up to that time unknown, jurisdiction in a particular court of the colony for the purpose of taking out with its own consent of the Legislative Assembly and vesting in that court that very peculiar jurisdiction, which, up to that time, had existed in the Legislative Assembly, of deciding election petition and determining the status of those who claimed to be members of the Legislative Assembly. The learned Lord Chancellor continued [(1876) 2 App. Cas. at p. 106]:

“A jurisdiction of that kind is extremely special and one of the obvious incidents or consequences of such a jurisdiction must be that the jurisdiction, by whomsoever it is to be exercised, should be exercised in a way that should as soon as possible become conclusive, and enable the Constitution of the Legislative Assembly to be distinctly and speedily known.”

In **Re Addington Election**, (1927) 1 D.L.R. p. 188, where a returning officer had declared a candidate elected by acclamation, and it was alleged that another proper nomination was received, it was held that the Court had no jurisdiction to order the returning officer to grant a poll as that would be in effect declaring the election void and an election can only be declared void upon proper proceedings by petition to avoid the election. In that case, the jurisdiction of the Court was questioned upon two grounds, firstly, that there was no power in the Court to order election officers to perform their duties or to perform

them in a particular manner – and I pause here to say that the plaintiffs in this summons are asking that the Chief Election Officer be restrained from performing his duties in a particular manner by not accepting and counting postal votes. Rose J. in **Addington's** case did not even consider the first point raised but rested his judgement on the second point, and that was, that the matter was taken out of the jurisdiction of the Court by the Controverted Elections Act, 1914, which by s. 7 enacted that the proper procedure for matters of this kind was an election petition.

In **Temple v. Bulmer**, (1943) 3 D.L.R. 649, where it was held that the issue of a writ is part of the privileges of a provincial legislative assembly upon which the courts will not intrude by way of mandamus, Duff, C.J.C. in the judgement of the Supreme Court of Canada, stated that the Court was satisfied in its view that the issue of a mandamus would constitute an intrusion upon the privileges of the Legislative Assembly. This was also the view taken by the Ontario High Court in **Re Toronto Beaches Election, Ferguson v. Murphy**, (1944) 1 D.L.R. p. 204, where it was held that mandamus will not lie to compel a County Court Judge to proceed with a recount of votes cast at a provincial election when there has been non-compliance with the Election Act, 1937, and it will not lie because the matter concerns the privileges of the Legislature and is not within the jurisdiction of the Court. Again, in **Redman v. Buchanan**, (1913) 1 D.L.R. 389 it was held by the Alberta Supreme Court that the Court has no jurisdiction to enjoin the Returning Officer from holding a nomination and election on the dates appointed in an election writ issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, under s. 105 of the Alberta Election Act. Alberta Statutes, (1909) Ch. 3 notwithstanding that the provisions of that section had not been complied with since the Court has no jurisdiction over matters pertaining to elections unless specially authorised by statute. These Canadian cases where there exists a written Constitution cited by the Solicitor General, demonstrate that in matters pertaining to elections and the conduct thereof, the Court has no jurisdiction at common law, that jurisdiction being vested in the Legislature and the Courts could only entertain these matters within their jurisdiction if so authorised by Parliament or, as in the case of Guyana, by the Constitution itself. **R.v. Hutchins Ex p. Chapman**, (1959) S.A.S.R. 189, an Australian case, is an illustration of this principle, where the allegation was that women were not qualified to be elected to the Legislative Council, and it was urged that the Constitution imposed that disqualification (just as the Solicitor

General has so graphically put it, it is said here that a class of voters is disqualified from voting either because of lack of inherent constitutional right or because they are not entitled to vote by a particular procedure), and it was held that under the election code there was a strict schedule of events which had to be strictly followed if an election were to be held at all and which would stand in danger of being imperilled if the courts were to interfere with the electoral process beforehand. For the result would be to interfere with the strict schedule which must be adhered to. When, therefore, application was made to the Supreme Court for an order in the nature of a mandamus directing the returning officer to reject the nomination paper of a woman as a candidate for election, the Supreme Court held that it had no jurisdiction to make the orders sought and the law was, that once the writ for an election has been issued to the returning officer for the State, the question whether or not the election has been properly conducted and the return of the writ has resulted in a person properly qualified being duly elected to fill the vacancy for which the election is being held, is a matter to be determined by the Court of Disputed Returns on a reference by the House in pursuance of a petition properly instituted under the Electoral Acts and by that Court alone. A scrutiny of this case discloses that a mandamus was sought on the ground that under the Constitution Act, 1934 – 55, and by law, female persons could not be elected as members of the Legislative Council, and it was submitted that the Court had jurisdiction to determine the question and that under s. 46 of the Act the Court would have to decide for itself whether or not the disqualification existed, independent of any resolution of the House. The argument ran, as in the present case, that the right of the House to determine its Constitution had nothing to do with anything that might arise in the *inter regnum* between the dissolution of a Parliament and the election of a new one, and that the validity of proceedings before the Returning Officer was not exclusively the concern of Parliament. Pipar J., who dealt exclusively with the question whether the Court had power to make the order asked for by the applicant, stated that it had to be remembered that the jurisdiction to determine the validity of an election to a legislative body was a matter not originally pertaining to the Judiciary, but the Legislature always asserted the right to determine of whom its members should consist, and whenever they had thought fit to delegate a part of that duty to another tribunal, as they had done from time to time, they had, nevertheless, retained control to a certain

extent. By the Constitution Act, each House had delegated to another tribunal, the Court of Disputed Returns, the power to determine whether or not the Returning Officer's return was correct, including the question whether the vacancy had been filled by the election of a person duly qualified. S. 46(2) of the Constitution Act gave to the Supreme Court jurisdiction to decide in an action to recover the penalties therein provided for, that a person who sat or voted in the House when he was elected and returned "by this Act disabled from or declared to be incapable of voting or sitting in Parliament" without the Court of Disputed Returns first ruling on the question but this did not result in Parliament having abandoned to or conferred upon this Court the right to interfere by mandamus with the course of an election. Whatever jurisdiction was conferred by s. 46 (2) is a jurisdiction to be exercised after an election is completed, not a jurisdiction to decide a matter during the election. In the view of the learned judge then, the reservation by Parliament to determine of whom its members should consist involved the reservation of the right to determine the validity so far as it concerned the result of the election, of every step taken by the Returning Officer between the time of the issue of the writ and the return of the writ by him endorsed with the names of the candidates elected, including therein the correctness of that return. The learned judge concluded on this note:

"To grant a mandamus in the case would, it seems to me, result in this Court determining in advance a question which it is peculiarly the province of Parliament to determine, viz., who is and who is not to sit and vote therein. Parliament may, by s. 46, have committed to this Court or in a proper case the Local Court, jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim for penalties for sitting or voting contrary to the Act, but it has not committed to this Court jurisdiction to pronounce in advance upon the qualifications of a nominated person to sit."

Thus it will be seen that a mandamus was being sought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that on an interpretation of the Constitution Act, 1934, which had been made by the Legislative Council under and by virtue of the Imperial Act of Parliament, 1848, women were not eligible to sit in the Legislative Council of the Parliament of the State of South Australia, and the Court declined jurisdiction on the ground that such matters were to be

determined by the Court of Disputed Returns on reference by the House in pursuance of the petition properly instituted under the Electoral Act and by that Court alone, as the legislative branch had always retained the right to determine of whom its members should consist and had delegated that power to the aforesaid Court.

I agree then with the submission that the question which the Court has to consider under para. 1 (b) of Art. 71 is whether there is some general illegality either affecting the whole election or the election held in some particular place, or in the absence of a general illegality whether there has been some specific illegality being either an act or omission which affects the result of the election. The word "election" in the paragraph must be used in its wider sense to include the whole process of an election. See Vol. 12, Halsbury's Laws of England (2nd Ed.) p. 237 – 238, wherein it is stated that although the first formal step in every election is the issue of the writ, the election is considered for some purpose to begin at an earlier date. It is a question of fact in each case when election begins in such a way as to make the parties concerned responsible for breaches of election law, the test being whether the contest is "reasonably imminent", neither the issue of the writ nor the publication of the notice of election can be looked to as fixing the date when an election begins from this point of view. The election will usually begin earlier than the issue of the writ. It is clear then, that for our purposes the election will at least commence, and indeed in this case has commenced, with the issue of the proclamation by the President under Art. 67 on the 5th June, 1973, and if any irregularities or illegalities are committed from this period of time in relation to various matters involved in the election, then these illegalities may form the basis of an election petition after the result of the election has been made known. I therefore, turn my attention to Art. 66 para. 4 of the Constitution under the heading "Elections". Part II of Cap. 6, para. 4, speaks of "subject to the provisions of this Constitution", Parliament may make provision for (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) generally for the conduct of elections and for giving effect to the provisions of this Article. It is clear, therefore that Parliament, in making provision for the conduct of elections under this Article, must do so subject to the provisions of the Constitution, and if any law passed by Parliament pertaining to the elections collides with other provisions of the Constitution, then this law must be ultra vires the Constitution, illegal and of no effect. Here, however, there is no allegation of a collision with the other provisions of the Constitution; the allegation is

that the regulations which are the impugned legislation were not properly laid before the Legislature, that is to say, the National Assembly – and I pause here to state that this can come as no surprise as the Constitution under Art. 65 makes provision for the qualification of an elector who is a non-resident citizen of Guyana, but who is domiciled in Guyana and for whom it must be reasonably presumed that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that provision should be made by Parliament for those persons to exercise the franchise. The matter, however, does not end there. Under para. 5 of Art. 71 of the Constitution, it is enacted that Parliament may make provision with respect to the circumstances and manner in which and the conditions under which proceedings for the determination of any question under this Article may be instituted in the High Court, and an appeal may be brought to the Court of Appeal under this section. The words “subject to the provisions of the Constitution” are conspicuous by their absence. It is clear, therefore, that Parliament has been given **carte blanche** in relation to passing laws in respect of the circumstances and manner in which and the conditions upon which proceedings for the determination of any question arising under Art. 71 (1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) may be instituted in the High Court from which an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal. Provided, therefore, Parliament in passing its laws in relation to elections keeps within the perimeter of circumference of those matters mentioned in the article, there can be no question of any collision with any other provision of the Constitution, nor can it be said that the doctrine of ultra vires can be raised to render any law illegal, null and void and ultra vires the Constitution. Under the Constitution, therefore, Parliament has been granted the wide power by the Constitution to speak in relation to election laws and Parliament has so spoken by the legislation which is sought to be impugned, and, more particularly, the House of Assembly (Validity of Election) Regulations, 1964, No. 40, which by Reg. 3 made provision for a reference for the determination of any question whether any person has been validly elected as a member of the House of Assembly to be by way of an election petition presented to the Court.

The Indian case of **N.P. Ponnuswami v. Returning Officer, Namahbal Constituency**, (1952) S.C.R. (India) strongly supports this view. In that case, the appellant, whose nomination papers had been rejected by the Returning Officer, applied under Art. 266 for a writ of certiorari to quash the order of the Returning Officer and to direct him

to include the appellant's name in the list of valid nominations. The Supreme Court considered the whole of Part XV of the Constitution of India, which is similar to that of Part II of Cap. 6 of the Constitution of Guyana, and held that – (a) in Part XV the word “election” is used in the wide sense of the entire process culminating in the candidate being elected, and it was used in that sense in Art. 329 (b). (b) the scheme of Part XV was that whatever matter was a ground for calling an election in question, and the rejection of a nomination paper furnished such ground, should not be urged at an intermediate stage before the Court, but should be urged in the manner in which and at the stage at which Art. 329(b) prescribed. This was the necessary implication of Art. 329(b), for if the grounds for questioning an election could be urged at an earlier stage, Art. 329(b) would be deprived of its meaning and content. Any other construction would lead to a conflict of jurisdictions, for the High Court may express one view at an interlocutory stage and the election tribunal may express an opposite view after hearing of the election petition. The Court in its judgement stated that Art. 329(b) of the Indian Constitution provided that “notwithstanding anything in this Constitution no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature or of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate legislature, and Art. 327 empowered Parliament [as Art. 66(4) (f) of the Guyana Constitution] to pass laws making provision with respect to all matters relating to or in connection with election to the Legislature “subject to the provisions of the Constitution”, and this was contrasted with the words used in the case of Art. 329 “notwithstanding anything in the Constitution”, and it was conceded at the Bar that the effect of the difference in language was that whereas any law made by Parliament under Art. 327 could not exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution (Art. 19(2) (b) of the Constitution of Guyana) which deals with the enforcement of fundamental rights under the Constitution, and the power of the High Court to issue to any person or authority the appropriate writs or orders and directions for the purpose of enforcing or securing the enforcement of fundamental rights, that jurisdiction was excluded in regard to matters provided for in Art. 329.

The decision in the **Ponnuswami's** case was followed by the Supreme Court of India in *Dr. N. B. Khare v. Election Commission of*

India in 57 A.S.C. 694, 697 where the wider meaning of the word “election” was adopted as being applicable to the expression “relating to or in connection with the election to a President or Vice-President,”

Accordingly, it was held that s. 18 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election Act 1952, enacted under Art. 71 (3) must be construed to mean that the time for the exercise of jurisdiction by the Supreme Court to inquire into and decide doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the Presidential election was after the entire election process was completed.

In the present summons, there is no question here, as indeed in the **Ponnuswami** case, of excluding the jurisdiction of the High Court under the article of the Constitution dealing with the enforcement of protected provisions in relation to fundamental rights, but whereas under Art. 329 (b) of the Indian Constitution it is provided that “notwithstanding anything in the Constitution no election shall be called in question except by an election petition, under the Guyana Constitution the Constitution itself has conferred upon Parliament the power to pass legislation in relation to the question whether generally or in any particular place an election has been lawfully conducted or the result thereof has been or may have been affected by an unlawful act or omission. It is therefore, the Constitution itself speaking through Parliament and making provision with respect to the circumstances and manner in which and the conditions upon which proceedings for the determination of those matters may be instituted, all of which would be grounds for calling an election in question. As I see it then, there is no difference in essence in relation to this matter between the Constitution of India and the Constitution of Guyana, and the distinction, if any, is one without a difference.

I wish to make it clear that though I have premised my decision on the point – that the election in its wide sense has already commenced – I would say by way of obiter that even if the plaintiffs had brought proceedings for a declaration immediately after the legislation which they seek to impugn was passed, and the date of the election had not been proclaimed, they would have had no **locus standi** as the issue under review would have been merely academic and hypothetical as they would have had no special interest in having the question decided. [See *Burnham v. Attorney General of Canada*, (1971) 15 D.L.R. (3d)

Pt. 1 6.] The interest, as I see it, would only have arisen after the publication of the proclamation of an election. The Courts have always refused to adjudicate upon theoretical issues and to make declarations thereon.

Junior counsel maintained his submission as made by him in the **Petrie** case, which was overruled then, and from which ruling I can see no reason to depart. This submission is, that Art. 71 (1) (b) did not contemplate a situation where a party was urging that an Act of Parliament or regulation made thereunder was illegal, null and void and ultra vires the Constitution, but was intended to cover cases where as a result of an unlawful act or an omission done in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or regulations presumed to be valid, it made an election not lawfully conducted or affected the result thereof. The contention is that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was to exclude any legislation that might be invalid, as ultra vires the Constitution or the Act of Parliament by virtue of which it was made, and to presume that the legislation was valid and that any unlawful act or omission done in pursuance of the valid legislation would cause an election not to be lawfully conducted or affected, or may have affected the results of the election. His argument was that the words "whether an election has been lawfully conducted" must be interpreted to mean only unlawful acts or omissions which spring from valid legislation intra vires the Constitution or an Act of Parliament, as the case may be. The question, he urged, of the conduct of the election can only be considered in respect of valid laws. If the law is unconstitutional, a citizen must have the right to approach the Court before the election in order to determine whether the law is unconstitutional or not. In support of his submission, Counsel cited **Re Kensington North Parliamentary Election**, (1960) 1 W.L.R. p. 762. I cannot accept this submission as there is nothing in the language used to suggest that the words "lawfully conducted" must be confined to unlawful acts or omissions done in pursuance of a valid Act of Parliament or Regulations intra vires the Constitution. Surely if an Act of Parliament or regulations on which and by virtue of which an election is conducted is ultra vires the Constitution, or such regulations made under a valid Act of Parliament are ultra vires the Act then it cannot be said that the election has been lawfully conducted, for anything done under the invalid legislation must be unlawful, null and void. As I see it, an unlawful act is an act done under valid or lawful authority, but done in an improper or unlawful manner or is an act done without lawful authority. If,

therefore, the defendant in this case receives and accepts postal votes by virtue of legislation which is ultra vires the Constitution, illegal, null and void, it must result in the election not being lawfully conducted, and/or in an unlawful act or omission affecting the result of the election. Once, therefore, it is conceded that the matter of postal voting comes within the ambit of the conduct of the elections or is an act unauthorised by legislation or authorised by invalid legislation in relation to elections, the procedure prescribed by the 1964 Regulations must be adhered to. The case of **In Re Kensington North Parliamentary Election**, (1960) 1 W.L.R. 762, cited by counsel, is of no assistance in the determination of this matter as that decision was based on the application of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament in England, where there is no written Constitution and Parliament is omnipotent and supreme and no question of the doctrine of ultra vires can arise, in relation to an Act of Parliament. It might however be of assistance in cases where irregularities in pursuance of valid legislation are committed.

The argument was advanced by counsel for the plaintiffs that Art. 92 of the Constitution had conferred jurisdiction on the High Court to entertain this application which required an interpretation of the Constitution, but after hearing the reply by the Solicitor General on this point, the argument was shifted to one that the Constitution, by para. 1 (a) of that Art., recognised that the High Court had jurisdiction in any matter which involved an interpretation of the Constitution, so it followed that a citizen could contest the validity of any law passed by Parliament at any stage which concerned an interpretation of the Constitution. To answer the submission, the relevant portion of Art. 92 is set out hereunder:

PART 3

Appeals

“92. (1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal shall lie as of right from decisions of the High Court in the following cases, that is to say—

- (a) final decisions in any civil or criminal proceedings on questions as to the interpretation of this Constitution.
- (b) final decisions given in exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on the High Court by Art. 19 of this Constitution (which relates to the enforcement of fundamental rights and freedom);

and

- (c) final decisions in the determination of any of the questions for the determination of which a right of access to the High Court is guaranteed by article 8 of this Constitution (which relates to the rights of persons whose property is compulsorily acquired)

and an appeal shall lie as of right to the Judicial Committee from any decision of the Court of Appeal in any such case.

(2) Parliament may provide for an appeal to lie from decisions of the Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee either as of right or with the leave of the Court of Appeal, in such other cases as may be prescribed by Parliament.

(3) Nothing in the two preceding paragraphs shall apply to the matters for which provision is made by article 71 of this Constitution.

(4) Save as otherwise provided by Parliament, an appeal shall lie to the Judicial Committee with the special leave of the Judicial Committee from decisions of the Court of Appeal in any civil or criminal matter in any case in which, immediately before the date on which Guyana became a republic, an appeal could have been brought with the special leave of her Majesty in Council from such decisions.”

A perusal of this article reveals that it deals with the question of appeals, and jurisdiction is conferred by the article not on the High Court but on the Court of Appeal in relation to certain matters, paragraph 1(a) being the one in which we are here concerned. It is made plainly clear in the article that whereas there is a right of appeal from a decision of the High Court to the Court of Appeal in respect of certain matters, and a further right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council from any decision of the Court of Appeal in any such case, at para. (3) nothing in the two preceding paragraphs shall apply to the matters for which provision is made by Art. 71 of the Constitution; therefore, in relation to the question raised under Art. 71 of the Constitution, the right of appeal stops at the Court of Appeal. If, therefore, constitutional issues in relation to the interpretation of the Constitution were raised in the High Court under para. (1) (a) of Art. 92, which could also be raised under Art. 71, then it would follow that in relation to the matters under Art. 71 an appeal would stop at the Court of Appeal, and in the case of Art. 92 an appeal could reach the

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which would operate in absolute negation of Art. 71. In my view, all that Art. 92(1) (a) does is to recognise that the High Court has jurisdiction in any civil or criminal proceedings on final decisions (and an application by way of summons does not give rise to a final decision) as to the interpretation of the Constitution, and that is precisely why para. 3 was enacted – because it recognised that constitutional issues could arise in relation to matters included in Art. 71, and therefore it excluded matters ‘ for which provision was already made under that article.

I concur in the exposition of Art. 71 by the learned Solicitor General, where he declares that under the article all election issues ‘ are determinable only by the High Court, and Parliament is forbidden to entrust that jurisdiction to itself or to any other body. The High Court must exercise the jurisdiction at the stage and in the manner prescribed by Parliament under Art. 71(5). Election disputes can involve issues relating to the constitutionality of the election laws. The issues must then be decided by the High Court in a manner prescribed by Parliament under para. 5 of Art. 71, and election appeals, even when involving constitutional issues, stop at the Court of Appeal and do not go on to the Privy Council. It is for the High Court itself in its ordinary jurisdiction which is to determine the area of exclusiveness of the jurisdiction conferred by Art. 71 on the High Court. The area of jurisdiction must of necessity embrace questions of constitutionality of election legislation. The moment such an issue is raised, the High Court must be in the exercise of the special jurisdiction conferred upon it by Art. 71, determine that question at the stage and in the manner prescribed by Parliament under Art. 71(5), which is by way of an election petition. As Gledhill on **Fundamental Rights in India** explains it, when a tribunal is created by statute, the statute may say that a tribunal may take cognisance of a matter if certain facts exist or certain prescribed conditions are satisfied. Alternatively, as in the present case, it may give the tribunal jurisdiction to determine whether the necessary facts exist or conditions are satisfied, and thus even if the tribunal has given itself jurisdiction by a wrong decision, that is not, in itself, sufficient to call for remedy by certiorari. **Ebrahim v. Custodian General**, (1952) A.I.R. S.C. 319. I understand this to mean that the Constitution, in conferring this special jurisdiction on the High Court under Art. 71, gives the High Court, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, the necessary power to examine the question whether it has jurisdiction under the said article to inquire into the matters

complained of in the proceedings. If it so decides then it proceeds to hear and determine the matter in the exercise of its special jurisdiction.

Counsel for the plaintiffs recited statements made by Jain on Indian Constitutional Law, to the effect that the Constitution contains provisions to safeguard the independence of the Judiciary in the discharge of their functions and constitutes the fundamental law of the land and no legislature could enact a law contrary to the Constitution, and that Parliament was the creature of the Constitution and its powers, rights, privileges and obligations have to be spelt out from its provisions. Therefore, he urged, a parliamentary law to be valid must conform in all respects with the Constitution, and it is for the Courts to decide whether an enactment is constitutional or not. With these statements no one can disagree, but the question here is one of procedure and not of substantive law, and there is no doubt that these principles can and should all be adhered to in an election petition.

I conclude my ruling on this point with the approval of the Solicitor General's observation, though it may appear to impinge on the principle of balance of convenience in relation to the merits of the application, that it must be that the High Court in its ordinary jurisdiction has no jurisdiction to entertain the matters raised in the summons because of the dreadful results that would flow from them. If an injunction were granted but discharged shortly before the election, the practical effect would be to preclude voters from exercising a valid right to vote by post, since voting by post is a process of time. That situation in itself would ground an election petition after an election has been held. No one knows how many electors resident in Guyana and out of Guyana would vote by post, so that only the skeleton of an election might be held which would not be the same thing as an election being held, the obvious consequence of which may be a postponement of the election. If in these circumstances, an injunction were granted and an appeal therefrom lodged, the hearing might take a long time when Parliament at the moment has been dissolved, in which case the State would be left without a Parliament to manage its affairs. It is true that under Art. 82(5) there is power to recall Parliament after dissolution, but the power is exercisable only for limited purposes, and under Art. 69(2) there is power in the Elections Commission to postpone the holding of an election in certain circumstances but this is not such a circumstance. All of this must lead to the conclusion that the framers of the Constitution did not intend that the Court in the

exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, should have jurisdiction in these matters.

On the second point, I can only repeat what was said in **Petrie's** case (at p. 307 of the Report), and that is, that under Art. 67 of the Constitution there is a distinct unequivocal command by the Constitution itself, that an election be held and on a particular date which by proclamation of the President has been duly appointed, and if an injunction were granted, it would be in negation of this article of the Constitution, the function of the President exercised under this article not having been challenged. The submission by counsel for the plaintiffs that the summons does not seek to stop the election but merely seeks to stop postal voting by electors, I find to be specious, as no one knows the percentage of electors who would vote by post. If it is a large percentage, and the Court would have to be so satisfied otherwise there would be no effect on the conduct of the elections nor would it affect its result, it may very well result as I have already said in only a shell of an election being held, in which case it could not be said that an election in the true sense of the word has been held. There is no difference in this case, then, from the **Petrie** case in which the plaintiffs were seeking an injunction to restrain the Chief Election Officer from holding an election on the basis of registers of electors compiled pursuant to the legislation by Parliament which they sought to impugn. The equitable remedy of an injunction which must always follow the law cannot override Art. 67 of the Constitution which, by Art. 2, is the supreme law of Guyana. See also **Redman v. Buchanan**, (1913) 11 D.L.R. p. 389, already referred to in this judgement.

I pass now to a consideration of the third point, and I am of the view that the proceedings were erroneously brought against the defendant in his official capacity and cannot be sustained. It is admitted that the defendant was appointed Chief Election Officer, which office was created by virtue of Reg. 6, Part 1 of the 1964 Regulations made under the British Guiana Constitution Orders, 1961 and 1964, which, under s. 3(1) of the Representation of the People (Adaptation and Modification of Laws) Act, 1968, had been brought into effect as if enacted under para. 4 of Art. 66 of the Constitution and he is therefore a public officer. 'Public Officer', under Art. 125 of the Constitution, means the holder of any public office and includes any person appointed to act in any such office. 'Public office' means an office of emolument in the Public Service. The 'Public Service' means the service of the Crown

(now the State) in a civil capacity in respect of the Government of Guyana. The defendant is therefore, in the service of the Government of Guyana and an Officer of the State. An injunction is claimed against him in his official capacity and legislation similar to the Crown proceedings Act, 1947 (U.K.) being unknown in this country, the authorities are clear that an injunction cannot be obtained against an officer of the Crown in his official capacity if the effect of granting the injunction would be to give any relief against the Crown which could not have been obtained in proceedings against the Crown, as the Queen cannot be coerced in her own Courts – see 11 **Halsbury's Laws of England** (3rd Ed.) p. 16 para. 25 and 21 *ibid*, p. 351 para. 737. The Republic Act, No. 9 of 1970, which declared Guyana to be a Republic, creates no difficulty as the Crown is now replaced by the State, and that is why Lord Diplock was able to say in **Jaundoo v. The Attorney General of Guyana**, 1972 16 W.I.R. 141 at p. 148 in the judgement of the Privy Council, that an objection to an injunction sought against the Government of Guyana was not removed by the subsequent amendment of the Constitution under which the executive authority of the Crown and the executive functions of the Governor General were merged and transferred to the President, and the Public Officers of Guyana are now no longer referred to as being in the service of the Crown, but as being in the service of the Government of Guyana itself. The position now of a public officer in the service of the Government of Guyana is then the same as a servant of the Crown in England at common law before the introduction of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947 (U.K.). That position is well settled that the Crown servant is not sueable in his official capacity and no action in that capacity would lie against him. He could, however, be sued in his individual or personal capacity and not as a servant or agent of the Crown. See **Raleigh v. Goschen**, (1898) 1 Ch. 73, **Bainbridge v. Postmaster General**, (1906) 1 K.B. 178, where in the former case which was a case of trespass, Romer J. laid down the principle that has stood the test of time, that if any person commits a trespass he cannot prevent himself being sued merely because he acted in obedience to the order of the executive government or any officer of State, but he could merely be sued in his individual capacity as a wrong doer. So that in **Abrams v. The Anglican School**, (1960) L.R.B.G. at p. 78, where a claim was brought against the Director of Education in his official capacity for a declaration that the dismissal of the plaintiff, who was a teacher at a Government School, by the Governing Body of the school

with the approval of the Director, was unlawful, null and void, Luckhoo, C.J. accepted the submission based on the case of **Raleigh v. Goschen** that actions will not lie against Crown servants in their official capacity. Reference was made to **Hosier Bros. v. Derby** (Earl), (1918) 2 K.B. 671, in which the Court of Appeal laid down the principle that an action can no more be brought against the servant of the Crown for a declaration as to what a contract means than it can be brought for a substantive remedy under the contract itself. In **Merrick v. Heathcote Amory and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food**, (1955) 1 Ch. 567, where the plaintiff moved for a mandatory injunction against the Minister that he should withdraw the draft of a scheme under the Agricultural Marketing Acts, 1931 to 1949, regulating the marketing of potatoes, it was held that the Minister in carrying out or proposing to carry out his functions under s. 1 of the Act of 1931 and in dealing with the scheme was acting as a representative or officer of the Crown, so that an injunction would not lie. Upjohn J., in the course of his judgement said, "In the case where the relevant or appropriate Minister is directed to carry out some function or policy of some Act, he is either acting in his capacity as a Minister of the Crown representing the Crown, or is acting in his personal capacity, usually the former. I find it very difficult to conceive of a middle classification." In **Harper v. Secretary of State for the Home Department**, (1955) 1 Ch. 238, Evershed, M.R., who in delivering the judgement of the Court of Appeal in the particular case and refusing to uphold an interim injunction against the Minister, stated: "I am not satisfied, though I express no final view, that in any event an injunction could be obtained against the Secretary of State for the Home Department, having regard to the terms of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947." S. 21 of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, subsec. (2), under which these two cases were decided, enacted that "the Court shall not in any civil proceedings grant any injunction or make any order against an officer of the Crown if the effect of granting the injunction or making the order would be to give any relief against the Crown"; but, as the learned Solicitor General has pointed out, they cannot be distinguished for that they turn on the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, for the reason that the immunity of Crown servants from injunction was part of the pre-existing immunity, and what the Act did was not to confer any fresh or additional immunity but to retain a part of the former immunity while for the first time exposing the Crown servant to general liability to suit. de Smith at page 462 gives as his opinion that the effect of section 21(2)

of the Act of 1947 appears to be to preclude the award of an injunction against any government department or other body that is a Crown servant or against a Minister or any other officer of the Crown for any act done in his official capacity. The case upon which counsel for the plaintiffs depends for his submission that an interlocutory injunction can be properly granted against the defendant in his official capacity is **Attorney General for the State of New South Wales & Others v. Trethowan & Others**, (1930-31) 44 C.L.R. 394, an Australian case where de Smith in his **Judicial Review of Administrative Action**, 2nd Ed., p. 463, footnote 99, expresses the opinion that in that country and in Canada, the Courts are more liberal than the English Courts in entertaining applications for injunctions against Crown Servants. In the **Trethowan** case, the question arose whether there could be a repeal of s. 7 (a) of the Constitution Act, 1902 - 29 (N.S.W.) by an enactment of a Bill which, under s. 2 of the Act, could not be enacted unless it was submitted to and approved by a majority of the electors. The High Court of Australia held that it could not be done because it required a manner and form in which a law shall be passed respecting powers of the legislature within the meaning of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, which was an Imperial Act from which the Legislative Council of New South Wales received its powers to pass laws. In other words, as Dickson J. (as he then was) put it, the case depended upon the question whether the Bill for the repeal of s. 7 (a) could be presented for the Royal assent and become a valid law without compliance with the condition which that section itself prescribed, and the answer to that question depended upon the true meaning and effect of the written instruments from which the Parliament of New South Wales derived its power. The Court, then, after going fully into the question of the validity of s. 7(a), held that it was valid and effective and concluded that the Full Court was correct in its view that it was a fit case for an interlocutory injunction. That case, however, differs from the circumstances of the present case in that the question of the validity of the law that was being contested was fully ventilated and found to be sound, and the decision on that point reached finality, whereas the position in the present case is otherwise.

In **Hughes and Vale Proprietary Limited v. Gair & Others** (1953-54) 90 C.L.R. 203, the same High Court of Australia qualified the ruling in the **Trethowan** case when it held that it was only by reason of exceptional statutory provisions, if ever, that a Court will grant an injunction to restrain the presentation of a Bill for the Royal assent;

and Dickson, C.J., who was a member of the Court in the **Trethowan** case pointed out that in that case the question before the Court was restricted to the validity of s.7(a) of the Act, and in his view the case was of doubtful authority. It is true that Lord Diplock in **Jaundoo v. Attorney General of Guyana** appeared to give approval to the Canadian case of **Carlic v. The Queen and Minister of Manpower and Immigration**, 65 D.L.R. 633, for the proposition that an interim injunction could be properly obtained against the Minister to the exclusion of the Queen, but as the learned Solicitor General has pointed out, that case turned on the interpretation of a particular statute wherein the necessary implication was that the Court had jurisdiction to issue an injunction to restrain the Minister. Lord Diplock did say in the **Jaundoo** case that “if the matter were urgent, it would have been open to the landowner (plaintiff) to add as an additional party to the motion, the Director of Works or the Minister in whom the powers of the Director of Works under the Roads Ordinance are now vested and to claim an injunction against him”. If Lord Diplock meant to say that the equitable remedy of an injunction could properly be claimed against the Director of Works or the Minister in their official capacity, then, in my view, he would be cutting across a long line of authority which at common law the authorities are clear could not be done. It must be that this learned judge was saying that an injunction could be obtained against those persons individually or in their personal capacity because the act of taking possession of the land in question under the Roads Ordinance, Cap. 277 (which did not require payment of compensation) involved a trespass. It should be observed however, that the Order of the Court could be stultified by the appointment of another person to those posts. It may very well be that Lord Diplock was assuming that the Crown Proceedings Act 1947 obtained in Guyana, as his statement at page 150 of the report appears to confirm i.e. following the precedent of the Act the High Court could make an order for payment of compensation or damages against the Government of Guyana, accompanied by a further order that execution shall not be issued for enforcing the payment thereon. I distinctly refrain from raising a constitutional issue by saying, as was said in **Cassell & Co., Ltd. v. Broome** (1972) A.C. 1027 that the statement of the law was made **per incuriam**. I agree, therefore, with the observation of the learned Solicitor General that if the Crown servant (now under the amendment of the Guyana Constitution a servant of the Government) is trespassing, the Courts can restrain him in his individual capacity, but not when he

is acting under a statute, as in the present case, carrying out statutory functions.

The case of **Ghani et al v. Jones**, (1969) 3 A.E.R. 1700, cited by counsel for the plaintiff, does not assist him in any way as Jones was not sued in his capacity as Superintendent of Police, but he was merely described as such, and his act in depriving the plaintiff of his passport amounted to a trespass, and there was no question there of restraining a servant of the Crown from exercising statutory powers. I hold then that the defendant, a high representative of the State and Government of Guyana, cannot be restrained by injunction from carrying out his statutory duties.

In answering point four, what springs to my mind at once is the strong implication that if an injunction were granted in this case it would mean that the Court would be making an interim declaration that the legislation dealing with elections is indeed invalid, and as one judge puts it, there is no such animal. Lord Diplock in the **Jaundoo** case stated that a declaration of rights is not a suitable form of interim relief pending final determination of the landowner's (plaintiff's) application, and de Smith's **Judicial Review of Administrative Action** cites **Underhill v. Ministry of Food**, (1950) 66 T.L.R. (P.t. 1) 730, as authority for the proposition that it has been held that the Courts have no general jurisdiction to award an interim declaration of rights. Inability to issue an interim declaration in lieu of interlocutory injunction against the Crown is a significant gap in the law of judicial remedies. In the **Underhill case**, where s. 21 of the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which had made inroads into the immunity of the Crown servant, was considered, Romer J. laid down the law which was followed by the Court of Appeal in **International General Electric Company of New York Ltd., and another v. Commissioner of Customs and Excise** (1962) 1 Ch. 784, when he stated (at p. 593 of the report).

“At the outset, counsel for the Ministry of Food says that this court has no jurisdiction to do what it is invited to do, i.e., to make a kind of interim declaration in substitution for the

interlocutory injunction which clearly it has no power to grant. He says that when the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, s. 21, refers to the court making a declaration, it refers to a final declaration, and it is an unheard of suggestion that an interlocutory declaration should be made which might be in precisely the opposite sense of

the final declaration made at the trial. He says, and I think rightly 17

says, that what is usually done on the hearing of an interlocutory application is to grant some form of temporary remedy which will keep matters in **statu quo** until the rights of the parties are ultimately found and declared, and that, accordingly, the reference to making a declaration of rights means a declaration at the trial as distinct from a declaration on some interlocutory application. Accordingly, he says that, just as I cannot grant an interlocutory injunction against the defendants, even if in all respects a **prima facie** case has been made out, I cannot as an alternative make an interim declaration either. In my judgement, that submission is right. I do not think that this court has jurisdiction under s. 21 of the Act to make something in the nature of an interim declaration of right which would have no legal effect, and which, as I say, might be the very opposite of the final declaration of right made at the trial after hearing all the evidence and after all the matters in issue had been gone into at length. Therefore, just as I am of opinion – and this, of course, was conceded – that I cannot grant by way of injunction the relief which is asked for in the first part of the notice of motion, equally I cannot grant the declaration ‘until trial or further order’, as the notice of motion says, in accordance with the second part of that notice.”

In the latter case, it was held that an order declaring the rights of parties must in its nature be a final order and (subject to appeal) be **res judicata** between the parties; and that in proceedings against the Crown it was not possible to obtain an order which corresponded to an interim injunction or an interim declaration which did not determine the rights of the parties but which was only intended to preserve the status quo. The authorities then lead me to the conclusion that a final declaratory order can be made on interlocutory proceedings, but an interim declaration cannot be made on interlocutory proceedings as there is no such order.

Finally, I move to the last point made by the Solicitor General on the authority of **Dodd v. Amalgamated Marine Workers’ Union** (1924) 93 Ch. 65, that it is not the practice of the Court (except by consent) to grant on an interlocutory application an injunction which will have the practical effect of granting the sole relief claimed. Counsel for the plaintiffs has been able to show from the case of **Woodford v. Smith**, (1970) 1 W.L.R. 806, a decision by Megarry, J. that this is not

the law and in a proper case the remedy can be granted which will have the effect of granting the sole relief claimed in the substantive proceedings. In this case, Megarry J. said, "I do not think that there is anything to prevent the Court in a proper case from granting on motion substantially all the relief claimed in the act," and then later, "In my judgement looking at the case as a whole there are no grounds upon which the Court should refuse to grant an injunction." It is clear from this case and the authorities of **Manchester Corporation v. Connolly and Others**, (1971) A.E.R. 961, and **Heywood v. B.D.C. Properties Ltd.**, (1963) 1 W.L.R. 975, that a proper case is one in which there is no possible defence; this cannot be said of the present case as, on the one hand, the complaint is that the Elections Regulations were not properly laid in the House of Assembly and a motion in relation thereto not debated, whereas in **Springer v. Doorly**, (1950) L.R.B.G. 10, it is established that non-compliance with a laying requirement does not invalidate subordinate legislation, and the Courts will treat the subordinate legislation as in force before it is laid in Parliament, and will regard the laying requirement as being only directory, and the further complaint being that Parliament cannot delegate its power to make regulations to the President, **Hodge v. The Queen** (1883) L.R. 9 A.C. 117 is authority for the proposition that a Legislature committing important regulations to agents or delegates does not efface itself as it retains its power intact and can whenever it pleases destroy the agency it has created, and set up another or take the matter directly in its own hands. And, on the other hand, it being plainly admitted that

non-resident citizens under the Constitution have the right to vote, it must be expected that Parliament, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, would make provision for the registration and voting process of such electors. There can be no question, therefore, of the present case being one where there is no defence:

I would conclude this judgement, therefore, by reference to the judgement of the **Ponnuswami** case, and endorse the view therein expressed that, having regard to the important functions which the legislatures have to perform in democratic countries, it has always been cognised to be a matter of first importance that elections should be concluded as early as possible according to time schedule and all controversial matters and all disputes arising out of elections should be postponed till after the elections are over, so that the election proceedings may not be unduly retarded or protracted. Where a right is

created by a statute which gives a special remedy for enforcing it, the remedy provided by that statute only must be availed of. The plaintiffs have their remedy in an election petition. I hold that the preliminary objection taken by the Solicitor General is sound, as I would decline jurisdiction.

The application is therefore refused; costs, in any event, to be certified fit for counsel.

H. B. S. Bollers
Chief Justice

Dated this 17th day of August, 1973.

1. In the matter of an application by Seecomar Singh for an order or rule nisi to show cause why a Writ of Mandamus should not be issued to command Reginald C. Butler, the Chief Election Officer to discharge his duties under regulations 34D (5) and (6) of the Election Regulations, 1964, as amended by the Election (Amendment) Regulations, 1973, No. 6 of 1973.
2. Under regulation 34D (1) of the Election Regulations, 1964, as amended by Regulations No. 6 of 1973, the Chief Election Officer is required to keep a record and list of postal voters. The record, which is more comprehensive than the list, was completed on 4th July, 1973, but because of the administrative problems involved, the list itself could not be completed within the prescribed time. It was therefore, necessary to extend the time allowed for the purpose of regulations 34D(5) which required that the list be completed "not later than the 8th day before election day".
3. With the approval of the Elections Commission, the Minister of Home Affairs in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by regulation 4A of the Election Regulations, 1964 issued a direction that the time prescribed by regulation 34D(5) of the Election Regulations, 1964 for the completion of the preparation of the list of postal voters be extended by substituting the word "third" for the word "eighth" appearing in that regulation and that all other related periods prescribed by the said Regulations be read and construed with any consequential adaptations, qualifications and modifications, that may be necessary for the purpose.
4. The effect of this direction issued on 11th July, 1973 is that the Chief Election Officer had to prepare the list of postal voters not later than 13th July, 1973.
5. The application by Seecomar Singh for the Writ of Mandamus was withdrawn.

Writ No. 3 Erlene Toney vs. R. C. Butler and Attorney
General of Guyana

The Plaintiff's claim against the Defendants is for:

- (a) A declaration that the Regulations made by the President on 12th of July, 1972 providing for the Conduct of elections and imposing penalties involving disqualifications from being elected members of Parliament and announced by the Prime Minister on the said date are well void and of no effect.
- (b) An order of Court decreeing that for the purposes of the General Election, 1973 the said Regulations should not take effect, unless provisions are made for the ballot boxes to be within sight of at least one representative of all the parties not in Government between the time when the poll is concluded at the Polling Station, and the time that the ballot papers are being taken out to be counted.

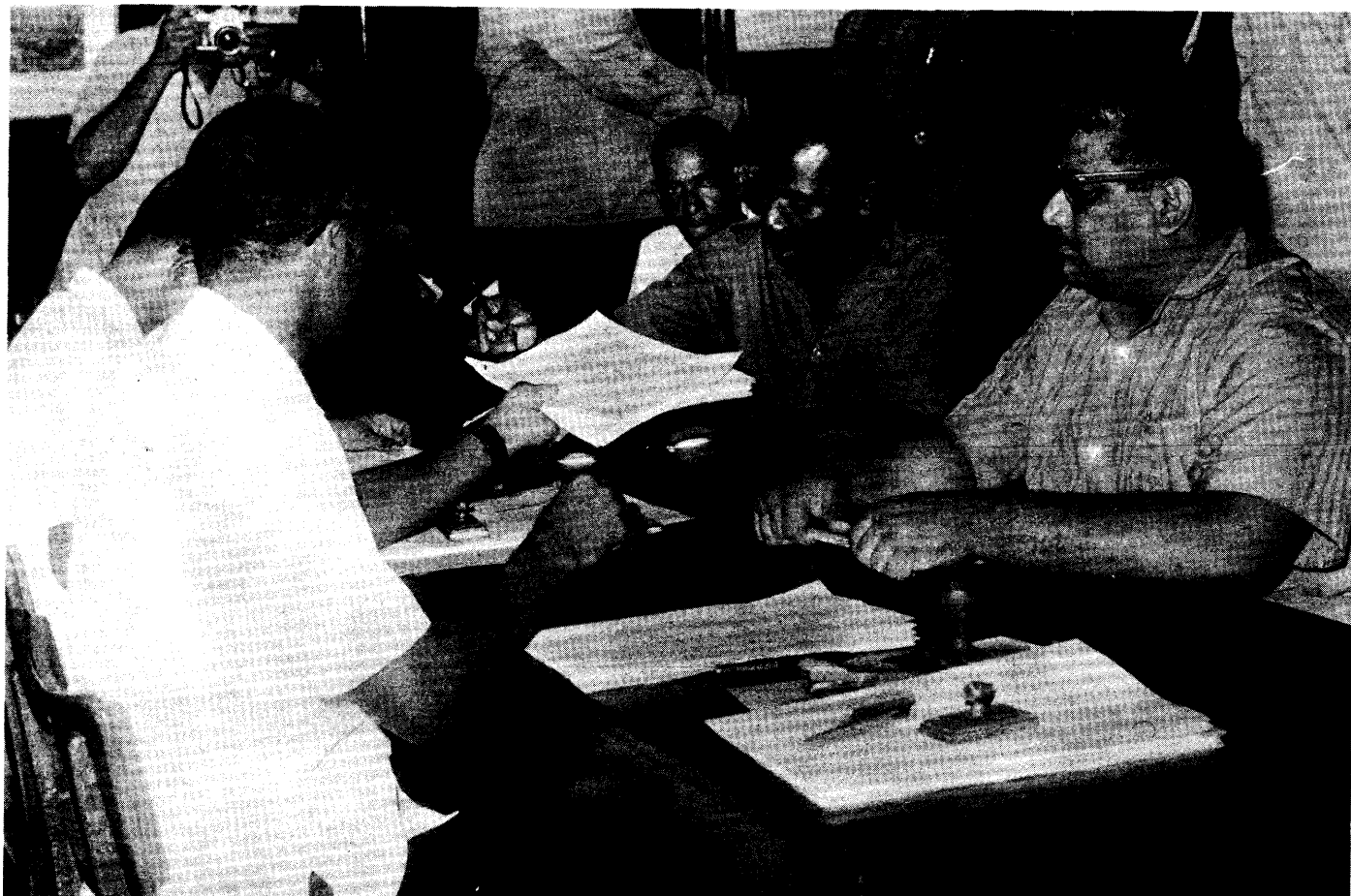
This Writ dated 13th day of July, 1973, was issued by ERLENE TONEY whose address of service and place of business are at her office at 10 Croal Street, Stabroek, Georgetown, and who resides at 28 Craig Street, Campbellville, Georgetown.

Writ No. 4 Annette Haley **et al** vs Chief Election Officer **et al**
not available for publication.

The Chief Election Officer receiving lists of candidates from the representatives of the political parties contesting the elections.



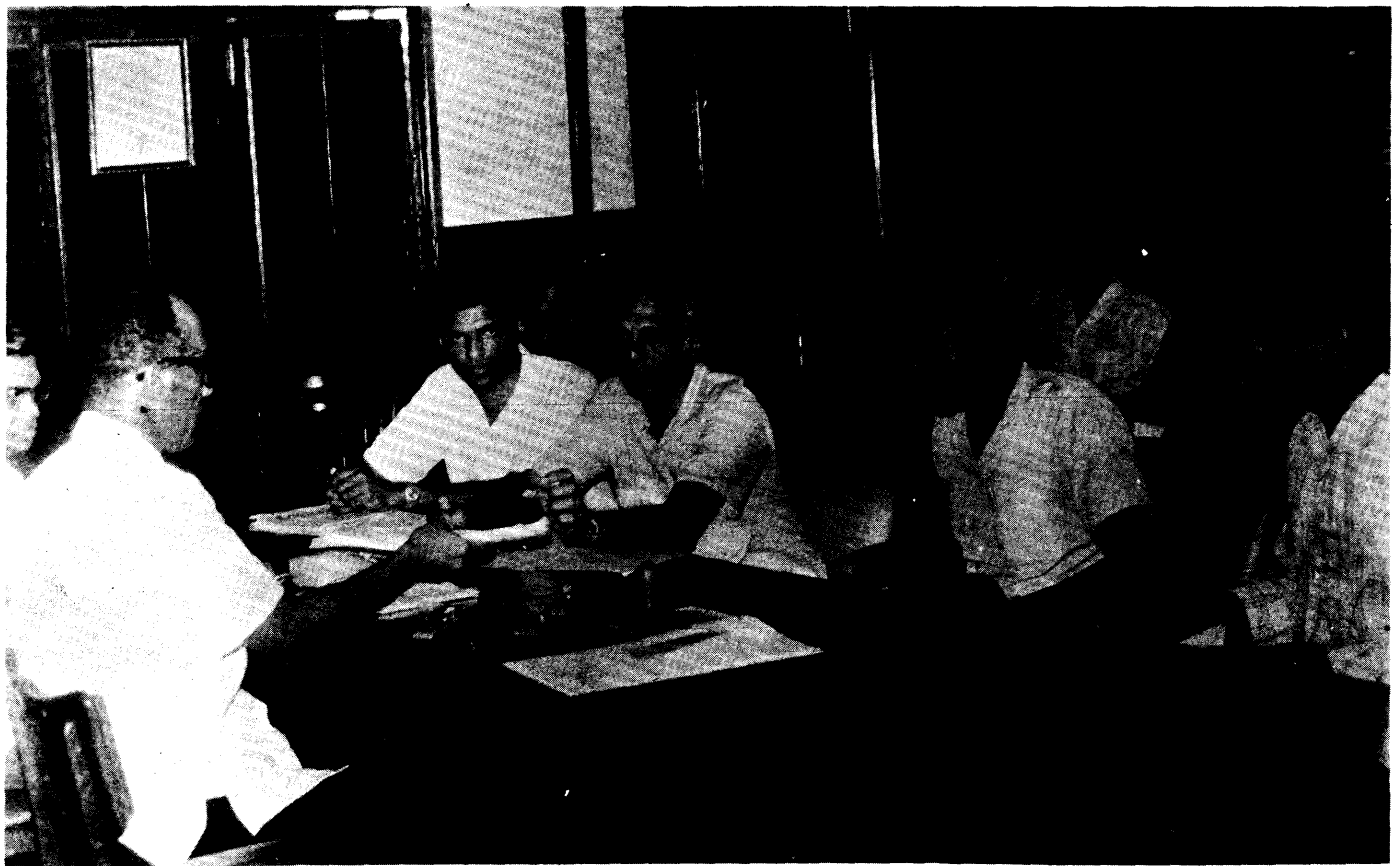
The Liberator Party



The Peoples Democratic Movement



People's National Congress



The People's Progressive Party