

NATIONAL UNITY.

The PPP always had as its principal objective the attainment of national, racial/ethnic and working unity. Such unity was attained, when the PPP, with the support of the TUC and four of the most powerful unions, won 18 out of 24 seats in the elections in April 1953: a victory which destroyed the racialist/conservative political influences of the League of Coloured People (LCD) and the British Guiana East Indian Association (BGEIA).

Intervention by British troops in October 1953 and divide-and-rule methods led to the split of our national movement in 1955. Thereafter, the PPP consistently and persistently sought to attain national unity. But all its attempts failed, especially in the critical 1961 - 64 period, because of imperialist machinations and manoeuvres and PNC opportunism.

Again in 1975-76, when the PNC government came in conflict with foreign vested interests on account of its nationalisation, compensation and taxation policies, PPP/PNC talks began but collapsed because the Burnham regime wanted to maintain

