

X-13: PNC TERRORISM

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APPENDIX 1

SECRET

RESEARCH PAPER ON THE ACTIVITIES of the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS TERRORIST ORGANISATION

On 1st April, 1963 the People's National Congress established a Security force with six xxxxx party members. Claude Graham, ex-Deputy Superintendent of Police, is the Head and Edward Van Genderen is the Deputy Head. The Force would be established all over the country with individual groups and members attached to each party group. The main functions are:-

- * To collect all types of information.
- * To screen Party Executives, employees and activists.
- * To organise gangs to commit sabotage in times of tension and to counter movement to the Progressive Youth Organisation.
- * To protect People's National Congress executives and other Party personalities.
- * To train their members in the use of arms, such as shot guns pistols and rifles which would be most needed in the event of a civil war.

This organisation is interested in agents in other political parties and the police force, especially the special branch, also the Civil Service and other Government Departments. Efforts are being made to obtain funds for the Force from the United States of America, and arms from Dutch Guyana and Venezuela.

One day during the month of May, 1963, a meeting was held at Congress Place between 11.00 a.m. and 2.00

p.m. by the L.F.S. Burnham, Claude Graham and Hamilton Green. At the meeting it was decided to use explosives on all Government buildings, the latter being the Government Ferry Stelling and the Government Produce Depot, Lombard Street. This decision was taken in order to:-

- * put all the Ministries out of compliance;
- * to prevent the sale of foreign goods at the Government Produce Depot which would bring revenue to the country;
- * to forestall the plans of the Hon. E.M.G. Wilson who caused the Ferry Boat to operate;
- * to destroy the premises of the Rice Marketing Board and the entire stock of rice equipment in order to stall the progress of the rice industry.

SECRET 2

One day during the week ending 4th May, 1963, between 4.40 p.m. and 5.00 p.m., Claude Graham held a meeting at LEGIONNAIRES' HALL, at FIFTH & LIGHT STREETS. Among those present were:-

IVELOW MIRANDA of SANDY BABB STREET, KITTY
BROOMER (fnu)
DE FREITAS the carpenter
DANIELS (fnu) and
GEORGE ARCHER of 344 MIDDLE STREET, NORTH CUMMINGSBURG.

Claude Graham informed the men of the formation for the Security Force of the P.N.C. and told them that he wanted good disciplined men who were ex-soldiers. He said that the duty of the men was to guard homes of party Officials. He intimated that the theft of arms and ammunition was essential. He wanted certain men to instruct in small arms training. The men he intended to recruit were not to visit Congress Place for fear that they might be known. He warned them that traitors were not required and they should give their names and army regimental numbers if they were interested. The men who were present did so.

At the time of the meeting of the party had five hundred sticks of dynamite, blasting gelatin and safety fuses which were kept in an engine case at CLARKE & MARTIN, BRICKDAM. The explosive were brought from Kwakwani early in May 1963 by William Blair, Member of the Legislative Assembly, and from Stampa Quarry on 8th May, 1963 by Eugene Correia and one Williams who works at Stampa. (Williams is a 'NEW NATION'

Vendor and once worked at WINIPERU).

Following an executive meeting of the party held in May 1963, L.F.S. Burnham asked Ivan Williams to get a good man employed at the Rice Marketing Board for him to blow up the Rice Marketing Board. Ivan Williams enquired and was directed to Norbert Hunte or Naboth Junte of 301 East Ruimveldt who was employee of the Rice Marketing Board.

Ivan Williams and Rupert Smith went to Hunte, told him what he wanted to do and he agreed. That evening they took him to the office of Clarke & Martin where he (HUNTE) met L.F.S. Burnham. Hunte was instructed by L.F.S. Burnham to go back to work regularly and he would give him (HUNTE) explosives to carry to the Rice Marketing Board to destroy the place. He agreed to do the job and was offered \$400 - by L.F.S. Burnham. He went back to work as instructed.

On 31st May, 1963, Edward Van Genderen left British Guiana for Paramariba. L.F.S. Burnham later told a trusted party member that Van Genderen had left for New York via Paramaribo for the purpose of learning to make bombs to be used by the party. His expenses were paid by the party. The amount of \$3,000 - was taken from Collection at Congress. A group of P.N.C. Supporters in New York will contribute towards his stay there. He left under the cover that he was fearful of his life or account of the leakage of Plan X13. (Plan X 13 was made to defend party members who are outnumbered by PPP members in any district. Trained men in Georgetown will go to those areas as defensive measures when the time comes. The officers in charge of the operations will be Claude Graham, Van Genderen, Thomas and Leacock. This plan was scrapped since the publication in the newspapers as each man blamed the other for the leakage of the information).

On 4th June, 1963, Joseph Aaron and Percy Carrol brought a parcel of dynamite from Mackenzie by launch and handed it over to Sydney Thompson of Lodge Housing Scheme, Sydney Thompson later handed over the parcel of dynamite to Claude Graham, his brother-in-law, who took it away.

On Saturday, 8th June, 1963, at about 8.50 a.m. L.F.S. Burnham had a discussion with Claude Graham and another militant party member on party matters and security measures L.F.S. Burnham had said that they must decide to be ruthless and whatever came they must be prepared to abide with the consequences because they have to use things against the PPP. They, the PNC must destroy them by means of sabotage and hand grenades must be collected as early as possible.

On 8th June, 1963, at about 11.00 a.m. King called Clement Thompson to the Union Hall at Urquhart Street. King told him he had a job to do at the Rice Marketing Board and he did not know how to get there to do it. He said that he knew that Thompson was acquainted with the area under the wharf and asked him if he would undertake the job to carry himself and BIG UNCLE, who was present then, under the wharf to do the

job, Thompson agreed. They arranged to meet at the Union Hall at night fall.

On 8th June, 1963, at about 6.15 p.m. Hunte received from L.F.S. Burnham \$46:- as an advance to do the job at the Rice Marketing Board. At 6.30 p.m. on the 8th June, 1963, Hamilton Green and Claude Graham gave Hunte explosives in a hand bag from the stock they had at Clarke & Martin to carry out the mission of destroying the Rice Marketing Board. After receiving the explosive, Hunte went to the house of Rev. Trotman's at Breda Street. He did not go back to report the results of the mission.

Between 7.00 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on June 1963 Clement Thompson, King and Big Uncle went at the Union Hall and removed two bags with explosives to Rahaman's Sawmill wharf. They boarded the boat Parakeet and went under the wharf with the explosives. There they charges were set by King who climbed on the shoulders of Big Uncle to reach the spots where they placed them. They lighted the fuses while Clement Thompson looked on. There was some trouble to get them lighted and the matches got wet. Thompson went to Rahaman's Sawmill, got matches and went back to them where they lighted the fuses. After that they left, leaving one of the hand bags behind. The following day Clement Thompson went back under the wharf to steal rice and saw the charges there.

On the 10th June, 1963 seventy nine sticks of dynamite were found at the Rice Marketing Board with safety fuses, also a handbag which Hunte had left with. Following this, L.F.S. Burnham said that Hunte had sold them out and it was a good thing that he was not paid the full amount. Following the failure of the operation, Claude Graham brought twelve men from Anns Grove, E.C.D., who were members of a chain gang which was operating in Georgetown. Prior to this they had been to Congress Place in March 1963, and had undergone training there. There were lectured to by Stanley Hugh on 'Party Activities' and by Claude Graham on 'Sabotage'.

The following members were traced to be members of the Security Forces:-

Claude Graham of Perseverance, E.C.D.
Edward Van Genderen (now out of the country).
Rupert Smith of 140 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.
Maurice Edinboro of 63 Hunter Street, Albouystown.
Sydney Thompson of Lodge Housing Scheme.
Hamilton Green of 58 Howes Street, Charlestown.
Ivan Williams of 312 East Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.
Clement Thompson of 8 Mundy Street, Georgetown.
Samuel Shepherd of Perseverance, E.C.D.
John Gomes of 6 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.

Ivan Thomas of 527 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.
Anthony Phillipe of 4 West Ruimveldt. He is suspected as being a double agent as he works for the United Force.
Rudolph Fritt of 18-18 Haly Street. He is employed at the Russian Bear Bar 8 Water Street.
Samuel Hamilton of Golden Grove, E.C.D.
Churchill Mc Bean of 30 First Street, Alexander Village.
James Burgess of Golden Grove, E.C.D.
William Bryan of Bagotstown, E.B.D.
Fredrick Dick of Nabaclis, E.C.D.
Ovid Wilson of Nabaclis, E.C.D.
David Sam of 145 Prospect Housing Scheme, E.C.D.
Herman Cobennna of Corbina of Congress Place.
Calvin Angoy of Golden Grove, E.C.D.
Dennis Yearwood of 9 East Bagotstown, E.B.D.
Courtney Edwards of Bagotstown, E.B.D.
Godgrey Egerton of 14 Norton Street, Werk-en-Rust.
Samuel Whyte of Golden Grove, E.B.D.
Norman Gonsalves of Congress Place.
Herman Prince of Bagotstown, E.B.D.
Randolph Eversley of 360 East Ruimveldt, E.B.D.
Reuben Lewis of Craig, E.B.D.
Isaac Henry of 246 Middle Street, Georgetown.
Geroge Benjamin of 101 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.
Eustace Hall of 2A Queen Street, Cummingsburg.
Emanuel Fairbain of Congress Place.
Arthur Headley of Congress Place.
Winston Woolford of 686 Far East La Penitence Housing Scheme.
Darrell Simon of Golden Grove, E.B.D.
Peter Anderson of 28 Queen Street, Kitty.
Gordon Parris - a clerk employed at Clarke & Martin, Brickdam, G'town.
Michael Dorne of 345 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.
Patrick Gill of Water Side, Bagotstown, E.B.D.
Leslie Lawson of Anns Grove, E.B.D.
Charles Nedd of 345 West Ruimveldt.
Ernest Robinson of 576 East Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.
Richard Ishmael of 211 Camp & New Market St., Georgetown.
Wendell Babb of Mc Kenzie, Demerara River.
Basil Blair.

Peter D'Aguiar (unconfirmed report was received from one source in relation to him).

John Henry Thijis of 75 Costello House, La Penitence.

Gerard D. O'Keefe an American Citizen.

Peter Anderson, a European of 28 Queen Street, Kitty, the son-in-law of Evan Wong, came to notice as a person who would supply hand grenades to the P.N.C. to be used for destructive purposes. This information came from one source, a person who is closely connected to L.F.S. Burnham in political activities and in this organization and is placed on record for what it is worth.

On 19th June, 1963, Clement Thompson was given the job to sink the ship Makouria by putting explosive charges at the stern and the bow. He was given money to go across the ferry and survey the ship and the stelling area. He did so, but to undertake the job successfully he would have to do some diving and he decided not to take the job. He was offered a bonus and \$25:- per week. He was offered the job by John Henry Thijis of Costello House, La Penitence, described as a tall brown skinned African man who is usually seen at D'Aguiar Bros. and drives a green car - PA 606.

On 21st June, 1963, the Doren Cinema at Vlissengen Road was set on fire by the son of Aleinder and two brothers from Alberttown. Their names and exact address were not obtained.

* On 22nd June, 1963, Claude Graham instructed two of the saboteurs of the party to use explosive on the ship Makouria or the gantry of the Georgetown stelling. Arrangements were made by Maurice Edinboro, a clerk at Transport & Harbors Dept., with a watchman at the Ferry Stelling to allow the saboteurs to enter the stelling to do the job. The two men were given \$2:- each to be used to buy tickets to cross the ferry boat in case there was any suspicion while they were at the stelling.

* At 4.30 p.m. on 23rd June, 1963, the two men left Congress Place with explosive to carry out the operation. They were to put six sticks of dynamite on the bow of the ship and six sticks on the stern, but if they felt that they could not manage that, they were to destroy the gantry. They traveled by bicycle to the stelling and gained entry. They set twelve sticks of dynamite on the stelling and exploded the charges which damaged the electrical mechanism of the gantry and a portion of the stelling. One man known as Uncle escaped before the explosion while the other man remained on the enclosure at the stelling and later made his escape without being arrested. The name of this man was given as Leslie Lawson.

* Later in the morning of the 23rd June, 1963, Clement Thompson and the other members of the organisation attend the celebration of the success of the job at Belvedere Hotel.

* On 23rd June, 1963 decision was taken to destroy the Ministry of Home Affairs at Brickdam and the Ministry of Labor, Health & Housing at Brickdam. According to the plan the timings were-

* Ministry of Health & Housing - 7.30 p.m.

* Ministry of Home Affairs between 7.30 and 9.00 p.m.

* On 23rd June, 1963, at 8.08 p.m. the Ministry of Home Affairs was attacked by two men, one being Uncle and the other Leslie Lawson. The attack was carried out from the back of the building as they had surveyed the place before and walked from Croal Street to the building. Explosives were successfully used and part of the building was destroyed. Leslie Lawson and Ernest Robinson were later arrested and charged. The case against Robinson was later withdrawn.

* At 8.40 a.m. 23rd June, 1963, four men with Claude Graham carried out the attack on the Ministry of Labor, Health & Housing. They had been driven by Herman Cobenna in the partner's Jeep, PK 308 to a point opposite the 'Palms' where the five men left with explosives to destroy the building. Four men attacked the watchman and tried to bound him. They later set two charges of dynamite on the southern side of the building which were detonated, causing damage to the building. Graham who was at the front gate, spoke to the watchman from the Geological Survey Dept., telling him that he had seen the men leave by the back gate. They had taken a box into the yard and had left it there. After the explosion the men drove away in the jeep to the home of Hyacinth Goddett where Graham was paid. Graham gave Cobenna \$25:- of the amount he received. Later Claude Graham and Leslie Lawson were arrested and charged in relation to this crime.

* On 24th June, 1963, L.F.S. Burnham enquired to find out where the records for the Housing and Planning Dept. were kept as he learnt that ejectment and levy warrants were being used against persons occupying houses in Ruimveldt Housing Scheme. He sought means of evading the actions to be taken against the people. At 3.45 p.m. the very day the Housing and Planning building at Waterloo & New m Market Streets was damaged by explosives. The Act was carried out by the son of Aleinder who lives at the back of Majeed's Store and the two brothers from Alberttown whose names and addresses were not obtained.

* On 25th June, 1963, L.F.S. Burnham tried to obtain hand grenades to be used for destruction purposes as the explosives were not causing enough damage. It was suggested by him that grenades should be obtained from the Volunteer Force and other weapons from the Police force. On the same day explosive was set at the Education Department building by the son of Aleinder and the two men from Alberttown.

* On 27th June, 1963 it was decided by Roy Field, A.F. Alleyne, Maurice Edinboro, Hamilton Green and Sydney Smith to suspend those operations until the situation was properly reviewed. It was learnt that Claude Graham was on the pay roll of the P.N.C. and was receiving \$200:- per month plus traveling allowance. This payment is being made without the sanction of the executive members of the Party.

* On 1st July, 1963, incendiary bomb set fire to the Housing and Planning building at Waterloo & New Market Streets. No information was received of the person who did this.

* On 2nd July, 1963, at 9.30 a.m. Llewellyn John Solicitor and Assistant General Secretary of the P.N.C., held a meeting at Stabroek House, Croal Street. The following persons were present - Maurice Edinboro, Roy Field and Rupert Smith. John disclosed that Mr. Williams the Trades Union Council representative from the United Kingdom had said that he had seen everything going normal, the Govt. had recently reported as increase in Finance from trade and only Civil Servants were showing resistance to the Govt. John then said that since that was the case the Party would show its strength. He instructed that people be organised in teams to carry out the campaign of closing business places and beating people. He emphasised that no sentiment must be taken in.

Following this meeting, campaigns of hooliganism were carried out in Georgetown and the East Bank Demerara. Several persons were beaten. The campaigns were to be carried out until L.F.S. Burnham informed the organisers to call them off. The campaign lasted until July 1963.

* On 3rd July, 1963, Rudolph Fritt received instructions from members of this organisation to dynamite the cake shop at the corner of Camp & D'Urban Streets. He went there to do so in company with two others, but was unable to carry out the mission.

* On 3rd July, 1963, L.F.S. Burnham sent an ultimatum to Dr. Jagan calling on him to resign within forty-eight hours. Following this he had told one of the members of the Security Force that it would be full scale Civil War. He had already made contact with Sydney King who had promised full support.

* On the same day, 3rd July, 1963, a home made grenade was thrown in the house of Seepaul of 80 Croal St., which exploded and caused some damage to the house and furniture. No one was injured. This act was done by a member of the P.N.C. Youth Organisation who had ridden to the house in company with another man and left after retrieving his bicycle some way off. In this case the attacker was given order by Ivan Williams to shoot his way out if possible.

* On the night of 3rd July, 1963, members of the organisation at Ruimveldt Housing Scheme would have attacked East Indians there, as they had planned, but for the vigil of the army and the Police the plan was foiled.

* On 5th July, 1963, at 8.55 p.m., one Parris, who is employed at Clarke & Martin, threw a home made bomb at the house of Kenneth Kowlessar of 614 East Ruimveldt. He obtained the bomb from Anthony Phillippe of 4 West Ruimveldt. Parris is an executive member of the PNC Youth Organisation. He carried out

the raid without the sanction of the executives of the organisation or the party. He bombed the house because Kowlessar had spoken in favor of Dr. Jagan on the strike situation.

Plans were also made by Parris, Charles Nedd and two others to destroy House 17 at East Ruimveldt, Apt. 639 of West Ruimveldt and the Shop owned by the occupier (James Lawson) of Apt. 639 West Ruimveldt. The reasons for these planned attacks were-

- * The owner of House 17 East Ruimveldt is supposed to be strong arms for the PPP and keeps P.Y.O. meetings in the house.

- * The wife of James Lawson, the Occupier of Apt. 639 gave statement to the Police in relation to a case of assault. The date fixed for the attack was the 7th or 8th July, 1963, but there should have been a discussion on the 7th July, 1963, to finalize the plan. They intended to cover the operation by setting fire to the canes in Ruimveldt before setting the explosive.

Attorney Phillipe would have supplied the explosive as it was claimed that he was getting the explosive through the United Force. He was suspected of being a paid United Force spy used to penetrate the P.N.C. to obtain information for the United Force and to organise small gangs of P.N.C. Youths to carry out acts of violence and destruction.

On 9th July, 1963 King was injured when he was preparing explosives to go on a mission. This occurred in a house occupied by the two brothers in Alberttown. After the incident, Babb, Richard Ishmael, Basil Blair and Carto went out in cars to search for King as he did not go to the Hospital. He was found but was unable to take part in any operations then.

- * On 10th July, 1963, at 1.35 a.m. the following persons carried out a raid on the house of Rahaman of Evans and Russell Sts., with a hand Grenade:-

Parris of West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.

Michael Dorne of West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme.

The man known as UNCLE of Congress Place.

The raid was successful. Damage was done to the building and furniture. One occupant of the house was severely injured.

- * On 10th or 11th July, 1963, Richard Ishmael offered Clement Thompson \$60:- to place four sticks of blasting gelatin with fuse on a power pole at Bel Air. Richard Ishmael and Hamilton Green took him to the spot at 7.30 p.m., showed him the pole and told him to do the job at 10.00 p.m., when the watchman went to clock in. They took him to Belvedere Hotel with the car they had traveled in. At the Hotel he ate two

chickens in the rough and he was given \$20:- in advance. He later threw away the explosives and told Richard Ishmael that he had gone to the place but found policemen there, he could not do the job so he got rid of the explosives.

* On the 11th July, 1963, at 7.55 p.m. Michael Dorne of 345 West Ruimveldt Housing Scheme told a trusty Party Member that the organization was acting too slowly; the boys were going to work on Apartment 639 after midnight the same night.. At the time Parris was there with a lady's cycle and a brown pullover. One Williams of East Ruimveldt and another member of the Youth Organisation who drives John Carter's car were present. Dorne had mentioned that he had collected some things from Llewelyn John. The wife of the occupier of Apt 639 had been working against the boys as she was working with the Police. **Anyone who was going against them must be destroyed, even if the person was a brother.**

Apartment 639 was bombed at 9.00 a.m. of the 11th July, 1963. Damage was done to glass windows and the interior of the house. No one was injured. Constable 6302 Lyte arrested a man who pulled himself away and fired a shot at the constable which missed him. A man escaped leaving a bicycle and a pullover on the cycle. It was later disclosed that a town constable John is the man who was armed with the revolver. Michael Dorne and Parris were armed with a bomb each. Charles Nedd and Williams were the look-out men. Williams had a long sleeved jersey over his shoulder before the attack was carried out and he was in possession of a bicycle.

* On 10th July, 1963, at 5.00 a.m. explosives were set on aqueducts at Mocha and Herstelling which caused some damage. Dorne had said that one Gill, of Bagotstown was responsible for the operation but the men who actually carried out the attack are unknown. The attack was carried out because Sandbach Parker did not support the strike movement.

L.F.S. Burnham had planned to hold a meeting with certain members of the Volunteer Force at the office of Clarke & Martin on 21st July, 1963, for the purpose of arranging to get arms as it was alleged that the PPP had arms and they were still getting arms.

On 21st July, 1963, at 10.07 a.m. L.F.S. Burnham met Arthur Forde, Warrant Officer of the B.G. Volunteer Force at his office at Clarke & Martin, Brickdam. At the meeting L.F.S. Burnham told Forde that the people were not xxxxx a good cause. Forde told him that he had no control over arms because he was demobilised. He promised to give the names of the men who had control over the vaults. A trusted party member was then told that he would be responsible to make contact with the men in order to get hand grenades, sten guns, rifles and ammunition.

At 10.45 a.m. that day Forde and the member went to the Volunteers' Mess at Eve Leary. At the Sergeants'

Mess, Forde pointed out Staff Sergeant Peters of Austin Street, Campbellville and one Pilgrim of Lying Street, Charlestown. The member was instructed to work on these two men in order to get them to meet L.F.S. Burnham. The men were also introduced to six other members of the Volunteer Force.

* On 21st July, 1963, at about 9.45 a.m. charges of dynamite were set at the Rice Marketing Board exploded. The explosion caused damage to the premises. No one was injured. Clement Thompson had later confessed to his sister, Margaret that he and Malcolm Williams, known as Joe Younge had done the act. He was offered \$300:- for the job but he was only being paid \$25:- per week by Richard Ishmael. The gang of saboteurs of which he was a member was organised by Richard Ishmael. Peter D'Aguiar and L.F.S. Burnham and included one King of 237 Alexander Street, Lacytown and about six Policemen. They help planned to use explosive on the Russian Ship MITSN URINSH, but it not in agreement with that as many lives would have been lost, including that of his brother-in-law, Roy Headley. He informed Joe Younge not to do the job. He had been offered \$200:- for this job.

By this time a gang of saboteurs was established at Mc Kenzie and Wismar, consisting of 10 members of the P.N.C. They had been instructed to use incendiary bombs to cause destruction. They are responsible for the recent attempts of arson in the area. The names of the leader of the men are not yet known. These men will travel to Georgetown during the month of August, 1963, to receive instructions in saboteurs method at Congress Place. They had been instructed not to give any statement to the Police if they were caught and not to sign any statement written by the Police.

On 23rd July, 1963, L.F.S. Burnham who had previously arranged to go to the Rendezvous Restaurant, did not go. He had mentioned in a telephone conversation that he was suffering from a cold and was instructed by Dr. Williams to keep away from crowds to prevent the infection from spreading. Five persons including Arthur Forde who had met at the Rendezvous Restaurant left after the conversation for El Globo, Regent Road, Bourda, where they drank and held discussions. The men who are members of the B.G. Volunteer Force mentioned that they would give the Party (PNC) full support in relation to the instructions in the handling of arms in defensive measures. Ninety-five per cent of the members of the Volunteer Force were already to defend themselves the PNC and United Force against Communism. A revolution must start at some point, with the British Army taking over strategic points and the Volunteer Force standing by in Georgetown and New Amsterdam. Within 36 hours, the Americans would be in the Country and within forty eight hours the Government would be ousted from office by force.

On 24th July, 1963, at 8.40 a.m. Peters, a Staff Sergeant of Austin Street, Campbellville, went to the office of L.F.S. Burnham at Clarke & Martin.

The Staff Sergeant who was questioned by L.F.S. Burnham said that he was permanently employed with the

Volunteer Force; he was a supporter of the PNC. He was in charge of arms. The Volunteer Force had 600 men, more than 600 rifles, 80 sten guns and 60 bren guns. He was not responsible for hand grenades and he did not know how many were in stock. It was difficult for him to obtain any arms from the stock as checks are made twice per month and no notice was given before checking. Two persons usually worked in the vault and collected the key from the police, who ever was on duty at Eve Leary and signed for it. Requisition Forms had to be signed before anything was removed from the vault. Persons losing ammunition would be court marshalled and might be defended by Counsel but if found guilty will be imprisoned. The magazine at Kelly Dam was watched by an ex serviceman who lived on the premises and had access to the key which was lodged with the police, but he was not permitted to go to the vault alone. L.F.S. Burnham instructed a member to check with the ex serviceman and the police to find out what was kept in the vault and who kept the key for the vault.

Edward Vangenderen returned to British Guiana on 30th July, 1963, and visited L.F.S. Burnham at his chambers at Clarke & Martin on 3rd August, 1963 where they had a discussion. (He left British Guiana on 9th August, 1963).

On August 3, 1963, at 2.30 p.m. Carto met Clement Thompson at Belvedere Hotel and told him that he wanted to blow up the Russian ship which was in port at the B.G. Rice Marketing Board. Carto has said that he wanted the job to be done on the Friday night before. Clement Thompson told him that it was a difficult operation. Carto told him that he had a diving suit and would give him to do the job. He offered Thompson \$400:- to do the job with \$100:- as bonus. Thompson received \$25:- and Joe Young (Malcolm Williams) received \$25:- as advance. On the night of August 3, 1963 Joe Young could not be found. Carto and King went to Thompson at Agricola, took him to Bagotstown, and showed him the house of Gill. Carto told him that he would get the explosive from Gill. He went to the house of Gill. Gill gave him a loaded pistol. Another man whose name he does not know was resent and Gill gave him a loaded pistol too. At the house there was large biscuit tins with 500 sticks of blasting gelatin in it. There was a watch to time the explosion and it was timed for 3 a.m. on August 4, 1963. The tin with the explosive was to be anchored by the engine room of the ship. An anchor and rope was provided. The charge would have to be set about two inches under the ship in the river. Thompson was shown how to connect the device.

A boat was stolen at Bagotstown to travel to Georgetown to attack the ship. Thompson went home to Agricola and did not go to take part in the operation as planned. He had told the other man to stay away too. This man had receive \$10:- from King. While he was home at 4.30 a.m. on August 4, 1963, King went to him and told him that he started to celebrate too early. He had been awake at 3.00 a.m. He did not hear the explosion so he had gone to find out what was the cause. Thompson then told him that the Police was on his trail so he could not go. He (King) carried him to the house of Gill in car PE 71 driven by a man who is unknown to him (Thompson). A lad was in the car with him. They had a quarrel because Joe Young had not turned up as arranged. King had told him that he did not want the owner of the car to know that he had

gone there. He returned the pistol to King who collected the other one from Gill. King left at 4.50 a.m. saying that another car would go for the explosive at Gill's house at daylight. After this incident, King told him that the owner of the car was questioned by the Police. He then said that the chauffeur got to know too much about the transaction so that they would have to bump him off to prevent the information from leaking out.

On August 4, 1963, at 5.00 a.m. when Clement Thompson was at home, he confessed to his sister Margaret that the men wanted him to blow up the Government Petrol Tanks at Kingston, but he refused to do the job although he had been assured that the flaming Petrol would be drifted out to the sea with the falling tide and it would not have caused damage to the Kingston area. The attack was planned to be carried out from the river and shears would be provided to cut the wire fence to gain entrance and exit.

* The following places are listed as targets to be dynamited:-

Metropole Cinema, Robb Street.

Rio Cinema, Albouystown.

A Laundry at D'Urban & Hardina Streets.

The Oil Tanks at Kingston.

The Russian or Cuban Ship, whichever arrives in port first.

The attacks are to be carried out on these places for the following reasons:-

The Cinemas are owned by East Indians.

The Laundry was operated during the strike period.

To destroy the tanks and Petrol stored by Government.

No reason was given for the planned attack on the ship.

The password for the terrorist organisation if the PNC is 'forty four'. That is used when a member is in doubt of any person when important transactions are taking place. The code name of Dynamite is 'Cigarette'.

This organization is managed by Claude Graham and financed by Gerald O'Keefe, an American Citizen whose foreign address is 3531 Valley Da Alex, United States of America. He was born in New York, U.S.A., on the 16th December, 1927 and travels on passport 2030102, issued on 18th March, 1960 in Washington. He gave his occupation as Attorney.

His movements in the colony are as follows:-

ARRIVAL DEPARTURE

20th February, 1962 30th March, 1962

13th April, 1963 14th April, 1963

3rd August, 1963 4th August, 1963

Monetary transactions are made through Richard Ishmael.

OBSERVATION

This organization which is backed by a trade Union representative and political leaders, has resorted to acts of sabotage and terrorism. It is paving the way for the overthrow of the democratically elected Government by force and it should be considered as a security target of great importance if the democratically elected Government should be given the protection and security of governing for the period it should be in office.

REMARKS

The information which was put in the paragraphs above were obtained from Special Branch Agents of some reliability who were placed in the People's National Congress on long term arrangements. They operate independently of each other and hold trusted office in the Party's organisation and as such they were able to obtain the information. In the case of the bombing of Seepaul's house on 3rd July, 1963, one agent took part in the operation. Some of the information was also obtained from a well known thief who took part in some of the operations and got knowledge of some of the incidents and persons connected with them through his activities in the organisation. Information also came from other sources.

Investigation is being carried out to find out full names and addresses of persons in the Organisation, more about their method of operation and place of storage of explosives.

P. Britton, Supt.

14/8/63

3 copies handed in to Mr. Martin on 14/8/63
for C.C.P.