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ABOUT

NE WIN'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

*Some facts*

CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BURMA.

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(For Information Abroad)



## FOREWORD

We are publishing here a document of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma. It is a Statement to the people issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma explaining the real nature of the Ne Win's Military Government. At the same time the Communist Party of Burma once again urges the Military Government to stop the civil war and restore internal peace through negotiation on a democratic basis.

The military coup-d'etat in Burma staged on the 2nd March of 1962 topples down the bourgeois democratic Parliamentary system and replaces it with the military dictatorship. It is, therefore, in no way progressive or "revolutionary" as revisionists in Burma assert. The successive bourgeois governments in the past, had declared to build socialism in the Burmese pattern. This Military Government is no exception. The Burmese Way to Socialism proclaimed by the Government has nothing to do with Socialism as the revisionists in Burma advocate.

On the contrary, the events of the last 4 months of the Military Government fully confirms the analysis of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Burma that the present Military Government is fundamentally an anti-communist military dictatorship.

This document, we hope, will be able to clear some points regarding the new development of the political situation in Burma.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF BURMA.

Dated, Rangoon 1st August 1962.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF  
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BURMA  
TO STOP THE CIVIL WAR AND TO RESTORE  
INTERNAL PEACE AND DEMOCRACY.

Countrymen,

1. On the 2nd of March 1962, under the pretext of safeguarding the country from its impending disintegration, high ranking military officers headed by General Ne Win seized the political power.

With the sole participation of the said high ranking military officers, a "revolutionary council and government" was established; the state constitution was annulled and the Parliament was dissolved; and the country was governed by the sole authority of the President of the "Revolutionary Council."

2. The government proclaimed that it would be anti-imperialist and anti-feudal and that it would strictly observe the neutralist foreign policy. It further claimed that it would establish socialist economic system and socialist democracy and in that sense declared its Burmese Way to Socialism.

These policies in no way differ from those of the previous governments.

The Communist Party of Burma regards the military government in the same spirit as it does towards the other national governments; and it is as follows:-

(a) In general it will support the progressive neutralist foreign policy and oppose and criticise any leaning towards the camp of Anglo-American imperialists.

(b) It will render its support and assistance to

all the progressive undertakings of anti-imperialist and anti-feudal character that are in the interests of the people.

It will firmly oppose and fight against all the compromises with and protection of the interests of the imperialists and feudal lords and all forms of oppressions on the people including all nationalities.

Countrymen,

Let us analyse the work done by the military Government within 4 months of its power.

(a) Soon after the seizure of power the government closed down the imperialist institutions such as Asian Foundation, Ford Foundation and British Council; and ~~and~~ upheld the friendship and economic relations with China.

The Communist Party of Burma supports these measures as they are in accord with the interests of the people.

But the government has not even touched the Nu-Attlee Agreement which imposed restrictions infringing upon the sovereignty of Burma. In addition, no real efforts have been made by the government to completely drive out the KMT aggressive forces, in collusion with the people. No measure, whatsoever, is being taken to expose the American and Thai warmongers of SEATO, who are directing the KMT forces.

In the past, the Military Government in 1958 promised not to nationalise the capital investments of the imperialists for 10 years. Now it has extended this period to 30 years in case of rubber plantation and to 20 years in the case of other enterprises.

American private capital, Japanese and Israeli capital are being welcomed and encouraged, while joint-ventures with them are being promoted. Not long ago, 42 million (Kyat) aid was taken from west Germany and the joint investment of Burmese capital with the Loan of 120 million (Kyat) from the same source was also allowed. The government is having closer relations with the capital of the imperialists belonging to the American group.

(b) Burmese Way to Socialism pointed out that all the vital means of production in the national economy of the country would be nationalised.

But no further nationalisation was carried out by the government. No measure whatsoever is being taken to nationalise even the BOC (Burma Oil Co Ltd) which carries on open fraudulent dealings and the BEDC (Burma Economic Development Corporation) which is being run by the state capital and managed by the Army.

Furthermore, no measures are being taken by the government to manage the state enterprises democratically.

(c) Despite its declaration of giving priority to agriculture, the government opposed the distribution of land without condition to the agricultural labourers and to the landless and land-poor peasants who constitute the great majority of the entire peasantry. In addition, it cancelled the previous arrangements to annul the debts incurred by the peasants.

(d) It declared to encourage the workers with its 7 point labour policy. But, in practice, labour is intensified without any wage increase.

(e) Following its bourgeois big nation chauvinism and

inciting mutual hatred among nations<sup>alities</sup>, the government oppresses the national minorities. While denying equal rights to the national minorities, the high military officials occupy commanding positions in the state councils of Autonomous regions.

On the pretext that some chieftains are having relations with the imperialists for their selfish ends, the government is inflicting armed oppressions on the masses of nationalities who are righteously engaged in the struggle for equality.

(f) It also declared that the bureaucratic state machinery will be abolished and a socialist state machinery will be set up. Let us see how it stands.

The basic constitutional rights of the people to elect and to be elected are abolished. Recently a political party under the complete control of the high military officials was organised in the name of Burma Socialist Programme Party and thus threatened the existence of other political parties.

Country's administration and economic management are completely in the hands of the Army and the high ranking military personnels become the pillars of the local security and administrative councils. Today, all the armed forces including police in Burma has increased by ten fold as compared to pre-independent days.

At present, let alone the socialist democracy in Burma, even the guarantee of basic democratic rights of the people has been trampled upon and a system of despotic rule prevails. Oppressive laws with the addition of summary power are being reinforced and the Treason Act with the power of imposing death sentence is also extended.

On the 7th of July, the government shot down the innocent mass of university students, blew up the University Student Union Building and arbitrarily closed down the universities and colleges. All these demonstrate the ruthless assault on democracy, and they also form a vivid manifestation of crushing the peoples' rights of freedom of demonstration and organisation.

(Note: Altogether 107 university students were killed and over 300 wounded as a result of this massacre. But the government hides the real facts and declared the total casualties only as 17 dead and 42 injured. Never in the history of the world student movements has so many students been killed or wounded in a single incident.)

(g) Still worse is that the government continues the 14 year old civil war which has been created by the imperialists and the native reactionaries and which causes all crises in the country. It is still following the policy of annihilation of the revolutionary forces, which has led to the biggest waste of the nation's finance and economy.

The Communist Party of Burma resolutely opposes the internal reactionary policies generally practised by the government.

Countrymen,

The Military Government, like the previous governments, is following the very path of the civil war which can lead to the nation's disintegration and the path of compromise of bourgeoisie with the imperialists and feudal lords. Burmese way to Socialism signifies a camouflage of this bourgeois path and of the government's monstrous atrocities. The practical events clearly shows

that it is only a smoke screen to deceive the people.

There is only one path to socialism. i. e.,

To stand for full freedom completely independent of economic dependence on the imperialists; to oppose compromises and concessions with the imperialists; to abolish the feudal system and to carry out the land reform in the interests of the peasants; to oppose despotic and dictatorial systems and to set up a national democratic government, based on the extension of democracy and the establishment of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal United Front—led by the working class and participated by the workers, peasants, petty bourgeois, intelligentsia, national bourgeoisie and by the national minorities as well.

Hence, it is sheer hypocrisy to talk of building socialism without complete national independence.

The Communist Party of Burma is consistently striving for complete independence and the establishment of a national democratic state. In doing so, the Communist Party of Burma repeatedly called on the government to meet and negotiate for peace, considering the fact that the re-installation of internal peace is in conformity with the interests of the people.

Now also, the Communist Party of Burma urges the government to stop the civil war and to restore internal peace, and to meet together for negotiation with the Communist Party of Burma and other revolutionary forces on the following basic points.

(1) To safeguard independence without joining the imperialist aggressive military blocs and to strictly follow the policy of peaceful

- co-existence and neutrality;
- (2) To ensure that the state administrative system be democratic, to guarantee the democratic rights of the people, and to release all political prisoners including the Communists and other progressives;
  - (3) To guarantee the legal rights and rights of activities to the Communist party of Burma, other parties and mass organisations;
  - (4) To stop the armed suppression on the national minorities and to solve democratically the problems of their legitimate rights.

Countrymen,

If the civil war could be stopped based on the above mentioned points, it would be consistent with the interests of the people. Hence, the Communist Party of Burma is prepared to meet and negotiate, with the participation of both parties.

If the government continues to carry on its activities of annihilation without changing its policy, the Military Government should be held responsible for all the consequences. Under such circumstances, the Communist Party of Burma hand-in-hand with the people, while unavoidably continuing the just war of resistance, will carry on the struggle for the cessation of civil war, and for the restoration of internal peace and democracy.

The Communist Party of Burma will also continue to arouse and organise the people for the building up of a national democracy.

Central Committee

Dated. 10th July 1962. Communist Party of Burma