

Alleh - O - Akber

Tract No. 1

OPEN LETTER

TO

THE LEADERS OF THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT AND THE DEMOCRATS

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S T O P   G E N O C I D E .

Of the Muslims Who Alone Stand In - Between

" COMMUNISM "                      and                      " DEMOCRACY "

I N   A R A K A N

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Chater of the Constitutional Demands

Of the Arakani Muslims

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Published By

ARAKAN MUSLIM CONFERENCE  
ETHANGYAW DISTRICT AKYAB ARAKAN BURMA.

June 1951.

Importance of keeping balance of power between the Muslims and the Maghs the two major races of Arakan.

#### PRINCIPLE OF PARTY OR FIFTY-FIFTY SHARES IN DEFENCE AND PORT ADMINISTRATION.

The Muslims and the Maghs are the two Major and Main Races of Arakan. The Maghs predominate in number but the Muslims are second in number but much superior in fighting qualities, political and economic strength, with great historical past and traditions. Arakan prosperity before the war was mainly the work of the Muslims who developed agriculture and commerce.

The Maghs and the Muslims should be given their own areas of Self-Government but at the same time united the under the sovereignty of the Union as the two High Contracting Parties and Races of Arakan for:-

- (1) The Common Defence of Arakan as One Defence Unit and
- (2) The Common Administration of Akyab Port, which concerns both Races Equally.

So far as these two common and collective subjects of (1) Common Defence and (2) Common Port are concerned, to which the parity should apply and each of the two Races should have fifty-fifty (50-50) share in the Administration of the Defence of Arakan and Akyab Port.

#### PRINCIPLE OF PARITY UNIVERSALLY RECONIZED IN ALL FEDERATIONS LIKE U.S.A. AND SWITZERLAND.

It is the Commonly accepted principle of International Law and International Relationship that various nations in matters of inter peoples relations irrepective of their numbers are regarded not as Majority and Minority but as Equals and have equal representation.

The principle of the Equality of peoples and Nations and of the different Federal Units, irrespective of number is universal-recog-nizes in all Federations. The different Units of Federations as in the U.S.A. are accordadg Equal Representation on the Upper Chamber of the Federal Parliament. The 48 States of U.S.A. for instance have equal representation the U.S.A. Senate (The Upper Federal Chamber) which has got equal power with the lower chamber-the House populations. But still each of the 48 States elects equal number of Senators to the Senate of the U.S.A. irrepective of the great disparities in the populations of the various states. The Lower Chamber the House of representatives-however represents the generality of the people and its quantum of representation is based on the ratio of populations of the various States. The Senate represents not the people but the Units.

## PARITY OF THEIR NATIONS IN SWISS FEDERATION

This principle of parity of people is universally recognized in all federations e.g. the U.S.A. and the Union of Switzerland. For instance in the Federation of Switzerland, the Italians, the Germans and the French peoples have equal Representation and Rights in the Federal Cabinet and Legislature although the Germans are the most numerous and form a majority. This should apply of the Various Race-Units on the Senate and the Union of Burma.

### MERE ARITHMETICAL POPULATION-RATIO ABSURD IN SUCH INTER-RACIAL MATTERS.

The thing in terms of majority of arithmetical population ratios in such vital and basis matters as the common concerns of the collective Security and Defence, the Administration of the Common Port and Representation on the Constituent Assembly and the Upper Chamber of the Union Federal Legislature shall be utterly absurd and untenable. The principle of parity and equality of Race-Units and States should be the rule in such vital matters.

The demands of the Arakan Muslims are based on the principle that the Muslims and the Maghs are the Major and Main Races of Arakan and while they should have their separate zones of autonomy and Self-rule they should be united under the sovereignty of Burma Union on the principle of parity for (1) The Common Defence of Arakan and (2) The Common Administration of the City and Port of Akyab.

### THE DEMANDS

The Demands in brief are:-

(1) That North Arakan should be immediately formed a free Muslim State as equal constituent Member of the Union of Burma like the the Shan State and the Kareni State, the Chin Hills, and the Kachin Zones with its own local Militia, Police and Security Forces under the General Command of the Union.

(2) That for the purposes of Defence of the Union, Arakan as a whole may be treated as a single Defence Unit, provided the following conditions Nos. 3 & 4 are fulfilled.

### PRINCIPLE OF MUSLIM PARITY FOR THE ARMED FORCES AND THE POLICE OF ARAKAN.

(3) That for creating a genuine sense of Collective Security Mutuality and Confidence and in view of the great importance of the strategic position the Muslim occupy, the principle of Muslim parity of 50 percent Muslim representation on the Armed Forces and the

whole should be recognized and implemented.

#### PRINCIPLE OF CONDOMINIUM FOR AKYAB PORT.

(4) That Akyab should be recognized as the Common Port and City of the North Arakan Free Muslim State and South Arakan with the principle of Condominium of the North Arakan Unit and South Arakan Unit in the City. The Muslims and the Non-Muslims should have joint administration of the City and the Port with 50 percent Muslim Representation of the City administration police and Security Force of Arakan. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Akyab should be Muslim and Non-Muslim by rotation, the first Mayor should be Muslim and the Deputy-Mayor a Non-Muslim and the Commissioner should be a Muslim and the Deputy-Commissioner a Non-Muslim for a period of two years. For the next term, the Racial Order should be reversed.

#### MINISTER FOR MUSLIM AFFAIRS ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(5) That the representative of the Muslims of North Arakan Zone should be appointed as Minister for Muslim Affairs on the Burma Union Central Government just as Minister for Chin Affairs, Minister for Kachins Affairs, Minister for Karen Affairs have already been appointed on the Central Government of Burma.

#### CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY AND THE ARAKAN MUSLIMS.

(6) That the North Arakan Muslims should get as a right equal representation on the Constituent Assembly of the Union with other Units which shall be formed for framing the Constitution of the Union and the Muslim Demands should be made integral parts of the Constitution.

#### UNION LEGISLATURE.

(7) That the North Arakan Muslims should get equal representation of the Upper ~~House~~ Chamber of the Federal Legislature of the Union of Burma with other Units and proportionate Representation on the Lower Chamber of the Union Legislature.

#### CONGRESS OF PEOPLE.

(8) That a Congress of People and Races should be instituted for the looking after the cultural and social welfare of the various Race-Units communities and peoples of the Union of Burma and specially to promote amity goodwill and co-operation among them.

All communities should get equal Representation on the Congress of Peoples on the Principle of parity.

#### REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES.

(9) That the Muslims should be guaranteed fair and adequate share in the Central Services of the Union including the Armed Forces, the Militia, the irregulars and the Police, the Educational Services and the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL,  
AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

(10) That complete Religious Freedom and Equality, Culture and Educational Autonomy as a distinct Community and equal Civil and Economic Rights and Liberties should be guaranteed by the constitution of the Union of Burma for the Muslims as a recognized Minority according to the principle of the Government of the U.N.O. Commission on Human Rights and the Protection of Minorities. These Rights and Safeguards should be made Justiceable in the Court Law.

(11) That Muslim properties and business shops destroyed or looted or unjustly confiscated should be restored, compensated for and the economic development and welfare of the Muslims should be guaranteed and secured

QAZI COURTS UNDER A GRAND MUFTY.

(12) That Qazi Courts under a Grand Mufti should be established in Burma with powers to administer Islamic personal Laws concerning the personal life, family matrimony inheritance, succession, wakfs etc. of the Muslims according to the principle of the Holy Shariat.

MAJLIS ISLAMIA

(13) That a Statutory Muslim Council (Majlis Islamia) for the proper management of the Religious Social, Educational and Cultural Affairs and the Administration of the Charitable Institutions, Wakfs, Endowments, Trusts, Mosques, Madrasahs, Graveyards, Tombs, Monuments and Cultural foundations of the Muslims representatives and the Ulema, to be selected according to the rules of the special Statute of the Majlis which the Muslim members of the Constituent Assembly and the Central Union Legislature and the Muslim Conference shall adopt.

(14) (A) The Islamia School and Colleges should be established with provision for the teaching in Arabic Institutions. Islamic History and Culture and the Muslims should get fair share of the State Aid and Grants to Educational, Cultural and charitable Institutions.

(B) That provision for the teaching of Urdu and Arabic and Diniyat (Islamic Religious Instruction) should be made in all public Government where the Muslim Students are considerable in number and Urdu Schools should not be abolished but further developed.

(C) That the Muslims shall have complete freedom to found and run their own educational, religious and Cultural Institutions.

(D) That Urdu should be retained as the medium of instruction for The Muslims in primary and the Secondary Schools and no language should be forced on the Muslims against their will or to the detriment of Muslim Culture and integrity.