

CORRIGENDUM TO THE MASTER'S THESIS - MYO WIN NYUNT

Thesis Title: "Analyzing the Effects of Ethnicity on Internal Armed Conflicts in Burma: Identity Crisis and the Struggle for Recognition"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Error—Firstly, I thank God for His protecting and giving me strength and wisdom to pursue a post-graduate studies at Charles University in Prague, the place that has taught me how to think

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Page 14:

Error—For instance, one could replace 'Burma' with another case to study a similar phenomenon: i.e. 'the impacts of racial bias on the internal militant ranking structure of the U.S Army.'

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Page 15:

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Page 16:

Error—Likewise, British colonialism affected all ethnic groups in various ways, not just majority or minority groups.

Correction—Likewise, British colonialism affected all ethnic groups in various ways, regardless of majority or minority status.

Page 30:

Error—The Bamar—especially those who are the direct descendants of the Bamar kings and queens—still remember the day the British took away their latest King Thipaw and Queen Supayalat from the Royal Palace in Mandalay and exiled them to Ratagir, India, a port city of the Arabian Sea.

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Page 47:

Error: Hypothesis1A

Correction—The negotiation process discussed under Hypothesis 1A should be understood as 'independence negotiation,' a term which is meant to refer to the process that the British Government facilitated to give Burma independence. This process should be not mistaken with 'independent (adj) negotiation,' which may mean 'a process in which political actors engage independently without being forced by anyone.'

Page 55:

Error—The main reason they decided to turn themselves into ethnic armed groups was, this study argues, that their ethnic demands—the demands concerning protecting their ethnic characteristics.

Correction—The main reason they decided to turn themselves into ethnic armed groups was, this study argues, that their ethnic demands—the demands concerning protecting their ethnic characteristics—were rejected and excluded from the independence negotiation process and from the political setting of the post-colonial Burma.

Page 58:

Error: It was a time when China was also involved in the Korea War, which made the Bamar leaders to concern even more about the potential invasion of Burma.

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Page 65:

Error: Though he believed that Burma's minority ethnic groups—Kachin, Karenni, Karen, Chin, Mon, Arakan, Shan—are entitled to call Bamar home, he eliminated their political roles by abolishing the 1947 Constitution, used socialism to neutralize ethnic voices, and imposed a dominant military role all across Burma, especially in Shan State.

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Page 67:

Error: The End of Community Party

Correction: The End of Communist Party

Page 70:

Clarification: 'Non-inclusive ceasefires do not bring peace: findings from Myanmar' is written not only by Min Zaw Oo but also by other two authors, namely Stein Tonnesson and Ne Lynn Aung. Therefore, any sentences in the thesis that cite this work should credit to all three authors. This also includes page 82.

Page 76:

Error: Through this inclusive process, the Tatmadaw finalized the convention in 2007, followed by a constitution referendum conducted between 10 and 24 May of 2008.

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Error: As the table indicates, except an incident in 1997, there were no armed conflicts between the three splinters groups of the CPB.

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Error: Though the conflict with KNU (Karen) reduced significantly and there were literally no conflicts, at least the conflicts did not exceed 25+ battle deaths, in 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1999, and 2004.

Correction: Though the conflict with KNU (Karen) reduced significantly and there were literally no conflicts—at least the conflicts did not exceed 25+ battle deaths—in 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1999, and 2004, the conflicts were never ceased entirely, showing continuity of armed conflict between the KNU and the Tatmadaw throughout the conflict period (1988-2008).

Page 84:

Clarification: It should be 1982 Citizenship Law, not 1981 Citizenship Law.

Page 87:

Error: In addition, this study also showed how certain ethnic groups were treated as martial races where Bamar ethnic group was regarded as a non-martial race. This kind of recruitment policy—part of the British's Divide and Rule Policy—fueled ethnic tensions among different ethnic groups.

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Page 89:

Error: While the fall of U Nu in 1958 was caused by the general situations of the country, his view toward ethnicity and ethnic groups—and his desire to promote Buddhism—fueled ethnic tension.

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Page 92:

Clarification: It should be noted that Appendix (A) Racial Map of Burma shows 'Bamar' in the area where Arakan State is situated. It should be 'Arakan' instead of 'Bamar.'