



**THE CONSTITUTION
OF
THE SHAN STATE UNITED PATRIOTIC COUNCIL
(S.S.U.P.C.)
AND
THE THAILAND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL
(T.R.C.)**



THE CONSTITUTION
OF
THE SHAN STATE UNITED PATRIOTIC COUNCIL
(S.S.U.P.C.)
&
THE TAILAND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL
(T.R.C.)

CONTENTS

Preamble	1
CHAPTER I. BASIC POLITICAL LINE	2
1. Aim	2
2. Guiding Principles	2
3. National Independence	2
4. National Unity	3
5. Enhancement of Democratic Foundation	4
6. Progress of people's well-being	6
7. Peace	6
8. Program	7
CHAPTER II. THE SHAN STATE UNITED PATRIOTIC COUNCIL (S.S.U.P.C.)	8
1. Form	8
2. Flag	8
3. Powers	8
4. Congress	8
5. The standing Committee	9
6. Chairman of the S.S.U.P.C.	9
7. Secretary General of the S.S.U.P.C.	9

CHAPTER III. THE TAILAND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (T.R.C.)	10
1. Form	10
2. Duties	10
3. President	11
4. Vice President	11
5. Secretary General	12
6. Assistant Secretary General	12
7. Departments	12
CHAPTER IV. THE SHAN STATE ARMY	13
1. Form	13
2. The Supreme Commander	13
CHAPTER V. OPERATING POLICIES OF THE TAILAND REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL (T.R.C.)	14
1. Political Affairs	14
2. Military Affairs	14
3. Economic Affairs	15
4. Foreign Affairs	15
5. Narcotics Affairs	15
CHAPTER VI. AMENIMENT OF THE CONSTITION	16

PREAMBLE

Since 1958, the Shan people have been waging National Resistance War for the recovery of their lost independence.

The prolonged struggle which has lasted for more than 27 years have been due to various Shortcomings which in turn had sown disunification among the resistance Forces. And efforts of many leaders to achieve lasting unity only ended in failure.

To overcome these past failures and attain a lasting unity under single direction, Sao Korn Jerng, the President of the Shan United Revolutionary Army (SURA) had made an appeal to the nation on June 16, 1983.

In response to this call, negotiations had been undertaken between the SURA and the Shan State Army (SSA) of Sao Jarm Mai. The result was the founding of the Tailand Revolutionary Council (TRC) and its law making body, the Tailand Legislative Assembly (TLA) on April 1, 1984 on the basis of :

1. National Independence ;
2. Anti-Aggression i.e. Anti-Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP),
Anti-Communist Party of Burma (CPB)
3. Unity under single unified direction.

On March 3, 1985, the fledgeling TRC was officially joined by the Shanland United Army (SUA) of Sao Khun Sa on an additional basis : Anti-Narcotics. The TRC was reorganised on the basis of their agreements.

Between March 24-27 1985, the unified armed organizations, and the outstanding patriotic individuals of the Shan State people have met to convene a National Conference, which elected and re-organised the TLA, later re-named the Shan State United Patriotic Council (SSUPC).

CHAPTER I.

BASIC POLITICAL LINE

1. Aim and Objective

The aim and objective of the SSUPC is the recovery of the National Sovereignty and the establishment of a free, peaceful and developed nation.

2. Guiding Principles

- (1) National Independence ;
- (2) National Unity ;
- (3) Enhancement of Democracy ;
- (4) Progress of the people's well-being ;
- (5) Peace.

3. National Independence

- (1) National Independence means the total independence of the Shan State. The people of the Shan State possess a concrete historical background, well-defined territory and the culture in progress, the requirements necessary for people who are entitled to the Right of Self Determination as defined by the world body.
- (2) The Shan State, in joint co-operation with Burma, had achieved independence from Britain in 1948. However, due to the armed aggression of the Burmese expansionists, the Shan State had lost its independence to Burma.
- (3) The struggle for National Independence is the struggle for the independence of all the national groups and social classes in the Shan State. Accordingly, all the national groups and social classes have equal responsibility in the struggle to achieve this end.