Table of Contents

Dedications page 6
Acknowledgements page 7
Foreword page 8-10
Prologue page 11-15

Section One: History and Politics

Chapter One: Burma or Myanmar? Rangoon or Yangon? page 17-47
Chapter Two Rakhaing or Rakhine or Arakanese? page 48-57
Chapter Three A Brief History of the Arakanese Kingdom page 58-104
Chapter Four Arakan under British Rule page 105-117
Chapter Five Evolution of the word 'Rohingya' page 118-127
Chapter Six Rohingya Myth and the Real History page 128-146
Chapter Seven Francis Buchanan's'Rooingas' and 'Rossawns' page 147-155
Chapter Eight The Panlong Agreement and the Birth of the Union States page 156-176
Chapter Nine "Make Hay While the Sun Shines" Policy of the Bengalis page 177-195
Chapter Ten The Role of Bangladesh page 196-206
Chapter Eleven Mistakes committed by "Rohingya ists": page 207-210
Chapter Twelve 'Rohingyas' for Burmese Citizenship: page 211-213
Chapter Thirteen Another Tactic of "Rohingyarists" page 214-216
Chapter Fourteen Rohingya Campaign after the Change of Government in 2016 page 217-225
Chapter Fifteen The 'R' word analysed by International Scholars page 226-233
Chapter Sixteen The Future of 'R' Word page 234-239
Epilogue page 240-241
Bibliography page 242-249

Foreword

U Khin Maung Saw (Berlin) is not a stranger to fellow compatriots. I have been reading his articles eagerly. People living abroad can read his articles easily. He is even well-known in the so-called 'Rohingyas' side, who often offended him with personal attacks. However, inside Myanmar because of shortages and restrictions, only a few people like his compatriots, scholars, government authorities and some writers could read his articles. For that reason, I got an idea to collect some of his articles and to publish a book in English and circulate inside Myanmar. Since the book is in English, the publisher intends to circulate it to foreign governments, especially to the governments of ASEAN and the neighbouring nations, the UN and some INGOs.

U Khin Maung Saw wrote many articles on Burmese Language, Literature and Culture as well as Arakan History and Culture particularly on the Evolution of the so-called Rohingya Problems, not

only in English but also in Burmese. His writings on the so-called Rohingya issue are wonderfully vivid and accurate.

In every country on the earth there are natives of that land and immigrants who came and settle down there. In Arakan (the Rakhine State of Myanmar) the Rakhines or the Arakanese were and are the majority natives or *Bhummi Puttras* of that land. The minority natives were and are Mro, Khamwee, Dainet, Sak, Chins and so forth. The Bengali Hindus and the Bengali Muslims are immigrants who came to settle in Arakan when it became a British Colony and in the later periods.

Since the population explosion of the Bengali Muslms are so high day after day, their population came closer to the population of the Rakhines, the majority natives or *Bhummi Puttras* of that land. The real natives of the land are facing a big danger that they would become minorities on their own soil. However, since the Chittagonian Bengalis used the emotional terms like 'genocide', 'ethnic cleansing' and so forth by Buddhists against them and used faked photos for their propaganda, many people were misled by them. Their propaganda was so effective that even the UN described the "Rohingyas" as "the world's most persecuted minority", which is not correct. Nowadays, their mask has fallen to a certain extent, the State Department of the US Government realized their mistakes in the past, and admitted that news such as "genocide" or "ethnic cleansing" on "Rohingays" were wrong.

In any case, one cannot forget that the so-called 'Rohingya' issue was backed by the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) and oil-rich Arab Nations who have voice and influence in the United Nations. In the past, they usually pressured the Myanmar Government to grant the Chittagong Bengalis Myanmar citizenship as the so-called

'Rohingyas' ethnic group. For that purpose, they supplied a faked history. If they were accepted as citizens, their first aim would be the Islamization of Arakan and slowly by slowly the Islamization of the whole of Myanmar.

Past history has proven that the Buddhists nations such as Afghanistan, Indonesia, Bengal were engulfed by Islam. It is the duty of historians to protect the rights of the natives by pointing out these true historical facts.

The works of U Khin Maung Saw (Berlin) are rare papers on Arakanese Historical Research. In his papers, he pointed out the faked history of the so-called 'Rohingyas' clearly, wonderfully vivid and accurate. Hence, I now publish his essay collection as a book.

If one agrees that in every country on earth there are natives of that land and immigrants should read this book. If one doubts on the statements in this book, I would like to suggest that person to go to our native land, Arakan and check the situations personally.

Khaing Aung Kyaw (New York)
Author and Poet

Prologue

Many people do not know the history of Burma1 properly. These people most probably might have misinterpreted the majority populace of Burma, the Buddhists, are xenophobic and so cruel to a minority group of Muslim faith called 'Rohingyas'.

I don't want to blame these people because they were and are misled by the one sided propaganda of the so-called 'Rohingyas'.

In fact, these so-called Rohingyas are not the natives of Burma. They are Chittagonian Bengalis who entered into Burmese territory illegally for various reasons as well as after each and every natural catastrophe in Bangladesh. However, these Chittagonian Bengalis under the 'Mask of Rohingyas' used the emotional terms like 'genocide', 'ethnic cleansing' and so forth for their propaganda and they spread out wrong information such as:

1. The photo of Thai police arresting Muslim rioters in the Kra peninsula was reported as Burmese armed forces killing the "poor Rohingyas"!
2. A picture of Tibetan monks helping Chinese earthquake victims was labelled as Burmese Buddhist monks killing the "poor Rohingyas".

3. The photo of Indonesian Muslims rioters in the Ambon was faked as Burmese armed forces killing the "poor Rohingyas"!
3. The photo of a Tibetan burning himself as a protest against the Chinese rule was given as a 'Rohingya' was burned alive and all Burmese are watching. However, these liars totally forgot that there was a Tibetan flag wrapped around that man's body and the face of a Tibetan is totally different from that of a Bengali (a so-called Rohingya)!

The false information was enlarged like wildfire and misled many people. Even the UN described the "Rohingyas" as "the world's most persecuted minority", which is not correct. Finally, the State Department of the US Government realized their mistakes in the past and admitted that the news such as "genocide" or "ethnic cleansing" on "Rohingyas" were wrong.

Some Journalists from the Western Nations unwittingly support "the claims of the Rohingyas" without knowing the facts and history properly. This is the most dangerous point. Now we, the Rakhaings, the real sons and daughters of Arakan have to make a campaign to prove and struggle for our right to defend our motherland.

Most people did not notice that the real sufferers are the Arakanese (Rakhaings/Rakhines). They have no big donors behind to fund for propaganda like the so-called Rohingyas.

1 The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) reintroduced back the indigenous name "Myanmar" for Burma only in May 1989. In this book there are many historical facts before May 1989. Hence, the present author took the liberty to use the word "Burma" instead of "Myanmar" for the country and also other "anglicized" words like Rangoon instead of the correct word Yangon because these words are internationally known and established. There is no political reason behind those usages.

Jacques Leider, an Arakan Expert from Luxembourg once mentioned that the Arakanese (Rakhaings/Rakhines) became the "voiceless people" on earth for more than two hundred years.

He was correct. The Rakhaings do not have their own nation anymore since 1784. Who would talk for them?

Since 1826 Arakan became a British Colony and the British authorities imported hundreds of thousands of Chittagonian Bengalis into Arakan for various reasons without consideration of the future of Arakan and her natives. Because of those immigrations a famous archaeologist in Burma Prof. Dr. E. Forchhammer had predicted that Arakan would become the Palestine of the Far East. (Forchhammer: 1892)

Nowadays, the majority of Rakhaings live in the Rakhine State of Burma (Arakan). Some Rakhaings are in Chittagong District in Bangladesh and some live in Tripura (India), who are named Maghs by the Bengalis and Indians. Hence, they are minorities in all three countries and nobody cares for them properly.

In Burma, the majority Bamas or Burmese usually want to play 'the Role of the Big Brother' and sniffling their nose everywhere in the places of the minorities. Without knowing the background, they interfere too much in minorities' affairs. One specific example: In the 1950's, the Burmese prime minister U Nu and his government, granted Burmese citizenship to many Bengalis just to win the election as well as to punish the Rakhaings who supported the oppositions. The Rakhaings could do nothing! Later, the various military governments of Burma restricted the movement of these so-called Rohingyas, but it was only on paper. Because of corruption in all levels, the Bengalis could go everywhere in Burma. Sometimes, army

convoys or police cars were their carriers to the Chinese, Laotian and Thai borders. Again, the Arakanese could say nothing!

In that way Arakan became a neglected land and the Arakanese became voiceless people.

Taking advantage of the economic situation of the Burmese and other ethnic minorities, many of these 'Rohingya Muslim' men, with the financial support of the oil-rich Muslim countries, took poor women from Burmese and other ethnic minorities as their wives.

According to Islamic tradition those women and their offsprings must become Muslims. A Muslim man can marry up to four wives officially. Muslim Sharia Law prohibits contraceptives and other birth control methods. The Islamists have a plan to Islamize Burma by engulfing the poorer community (people of Burma) by the richer group (immigrant Muslims supported by rich Muslim countries) taking advantage on the living conditions in Burma. For that reason, Islamists received financial support from rich Muslim countries. This method is the fastest and safest means the Islamists use to Islamize a non-Muslim country.

These kinds of forced immigration wave of the Bengali Muslims naming themselves 'Rohingyas' had endangered the Rakhaings to become minorities in their own native land, and a danger that the Rakhaing race as well as the Buddhist religion can be abolished.

There is an Arakanese/Burmese proverb ဟာspäter ဝန်ထမ်းမောင်းနင်း which can be translated as "the owner of the farm was chased out by the monkeys". The background story is as follows:

Background story:

Once upon a time there was a kind-hearted man. He had a big farm just at the foot of a mountain. He was so helpful and found it impossible to say "no" to anyone. Once, he found a starving mother monkey and small monkeys on a rocky mountain. There were no trees. Full of pity for the starving monkeys, he decided to take the monkey family home. He let them stay in his farm as if they were his own relatives. The monkeys were happy to stay there because they could find enough food and water in the farm. Later, the monkeys went to the mountain and brought back some monkeys. The farmer noticed it, but he did not say anything because his farm was big enough and he was a kind hearted man. These newcomer monkeys again brought other monkeys and this process went on. Finally, his farm became "the village of monkeys" and he could not do any farming. So he tried to chase out the monkeys from his farm. However, the situation had been changed. Now, the monkeys are the majority and he is alone. All ungrateful monkeys attacked him from all directions and he had to run away for his life. But he lost his farm.

This proverb maybe the predicted warning for the Arakanese (Rakhines/Rakhaings) against the Chittagonian Bengalis, "the Guests who want to kick out the Host from his own House"!

The above-mentioned facts forced me to write "The Plight of the Voiceless People" or "The Struggle of a Minority People for their Race, Religion and Culture". As an Arakanese I am obliged to let the world know how much we have been suffering.