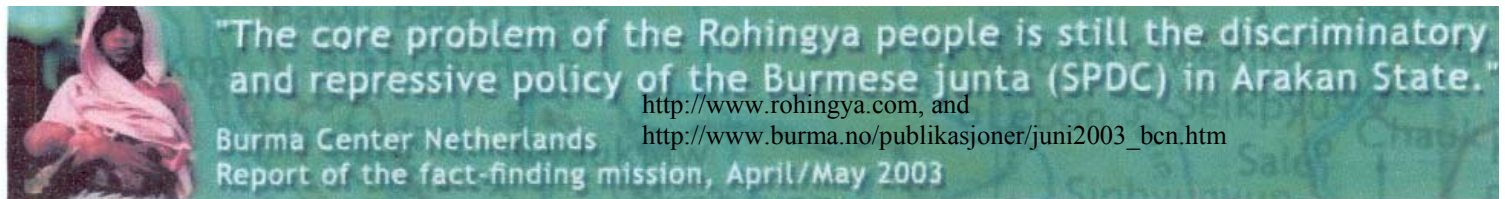


The book is planned to get published in September 2005. It will be printed **black and white**, with full color cover. For more information contact email: [dewdrop@shwelumaung.org](mailto:dewdrop@shwelumaung.org).

## Chapter-6. Muslim-Buddhist War and Neo-Nazism in Arakan

In my earlier book, *Burma: Nationalism and Ideology* (University Press Ltd., Dhaka, 1989), chapter 6.4. *Religions in War*, I wrote, “Each and every religion preaches peace, love and brotherhood among mankind, and each and every religion fights with every other. In Burma there is no exception.” Also in chapter 3.7, *Islam vs. Buddhism*, of the same book I mentioned, “The upheaval of a group of Arakanese Muslims under the banner of the Mujahidens brought about the religious ambitions of the Muslims in Burma.”

According to the Burma Centre Netherlands, “the core problem of the Rohingya people is still the discriminatory and repressive policy of the Burmese junta (SPDC) in Arakan State.” This is a symptomatic diagnosis. I will try to present to the world that *the core problem of the Rohingya people is a result of the Muslim-Buddhist war and Neo-Nazism in Burma*. Denial of citizenship accompanied with systematic oppression of the Rohingya Muslims is a preemptive action of the Myanmarese to prevent the anchorage of Pan-Islam inside Burma.



In fear of Pan-Islam, the Rakhaing people render full support to the discriminatory and repressive policy of the successive military governments, from the very beginning with General Ne Win to today's Sr. General Than Shwe. In political reality, they have become neo-Nazis in the core, with the belief that Pan-Islam can be stopped with the practice of ultranationalism. In good faith, the United States of America and European countries, including Netherlands, have given political asylum to a number of the Rakhaing activists in the name of democracy. Their pathetic promotion of Neo-Nazism is reflected in their words and actions of war against Muslims. In the previous chapters I have described the historical Muslim-Buddhist war across the world. Now, I shall present its scenario in Arakan of Burma.

**6.1. Burma Citizenship Law (1982).** Under the Citizenship Law of Myanmar 1982, two million Muslims of Arakan lost their citizenship and became stateless aliens. This is the most visible characteristic of the Muslim-Buddhist war in Arakan. The underlying cause is the Myanmarese failure to build a modern nation, in which sovereignty will emanate from the citizens. Today, sovereignty emanates from the Buddhist Bama national race, which is the majority of the 135 national races. The Bama ruling race is assisted by the seven deputy national races, which are the Kachin, Kayah, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan National Races. These eight national races rule the 127 sub-races and a number of nameless races. The Muslims of Burma is a nameless race. Please use Chapter 4.3 and page 159 as a reference in this context.

This racial hierarchy is the force that kicked out parliamentary Prime Minister, U Nu, in 1962. From the day he was forced out, imprisoned and then exiled, the colonialistic-feudal power structure, in which sovereignty originates from hierarchical religio-racial groups, has been gradually reinstalled. Today, the religio-racial ultranationalism has evolved into a form of Neo-Nazism in Myanmar. Political institution of citizenry is non-existent, only the religio-racial institutions play a role in the society under the military rule. As a result, the Muslim-Buddhist war that began to subside in U Nu's era, has been escalated in her western Rakhaing province. Amidst .....

Preview of *The Price of Silence: Muslim-Buddhist War of Bangladesh and Myanmar* by Shwe Lu Maung *alias* Shahnawaz Khan, published by DewDrop Arts & Technology, USA. ISBN 1-928840-03-5.  
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Chapter 6 contains 3 tables, 12 illustrations, 1 chart and 1 map incorporated under the following subheadings.

- 6.1. Burma Citizenship Law (1982).
- 6.2. Myanmar Ultrationalism.
- 6.3. Rakhaing's Neo-Nazism.
- 6.4. Historical Background of Rakhaing Neo-Nazism.
- 6.5. Lingua-Ethnic Division.
- 6.6. Religio-Ethnic Division: the Magh and the Kala.
- 6.7. The Rise of Rohingya Nationalism.
- 6.8. Oppression and Segregation.
- 6.9. Rebellion and Democracy.