

MYANMAR ROHINGYAR

This situation has nothing to do with religion. It is all about two pipelines transporting oil from Burma directly to China, to be financed by something other than US dollars. The conflict has been manufactured by Israel (which has provoked the initial attack allegedly by the Rohingyas against the Burmese Security Forces who retaliated. Israel provides all the weapons and ammunition, and its lackeys, the US MSM, rages about genocide. This is a pretext we need for "humanitarian intervention" - but not because the US cares about the Rohingyas, but to stop the oil pipeline. Many of the fotos the MSM provided have been proven to be fake, taken in other places, other countries, at other times, reminiscent of the fake videos of the White Helmets. Why does the MSM suddenly get all worked up about this minority in Burma, when they have never given a rat's ass about the Palestinian genocide in Gaza and the West bank, nor the Yemen genocide financed by the Saudis with our assistance? Not a peep out of them.

Examining Myanmar's address to the United Nations

Myanmar has delivered its most throughout statement to-date on the Rohingya crisis. Myanmar still needs to explain the situation further, before respected international bodies.

by [Adam Garrie](#) September 22, 2017, 14:44 549 Views [32](#)
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While many speakers that the UN General Assembly, particularly those from Muslim nations as diverse as Pakistan, Turkey and Iran, have called on the body to do more for the Muslims of the state of Rakhine in Myanmar, the people known as the Rohingyas.

[Yesterday, Bangladesh's Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina](#) went further calling for 'safe zones' inside Myanmar. However, the majority of her comments on foreign policy were a condemnation of Pakistan with references with the war of 1971 which saw East Pakistan breaking away and becoming the independent nation of Bangladesh. However, few have examined what Myanmar has had to say. In general, Myanmar has been quiet on the subject, although not totally silent. One of the problems Myanmar has created for itself from the onset of the world turning its attention to the long-running Rohingya crisis, is that in an age of 24 hour news media, Myanmar has not been very adept at explaining its position.

By contrast, outside of Wahhabi and crypto-Wahhabi circles, most people have come to understand Syria's noble position of fighting terrorism in order to preserve a multi-culture, tolerant, modern, secular, pluralistic society which lives up to the modern revolutionary ideals of Ba'athism.

This is partly because many individuals in Syria's government are astute at speaking before international audiences and international reports. President Bashar al-Assad is eloquent and gentlemen even when discussing very difficult issues and Dr. Bashar al-Jaafari, Syria's envoy to the UN, is scholarly and extremely well spoken in several languages, including English and his native Arabic.

In Myanmar by contrast, the public voice of leadership, Aung San Suu Kyi is largely a figurehead who has been expected to do things she has never prepared herself for. Without meaning the following as an insult, she attained her position more because of her lineage than because of any real achievements. Her period of "house arrest" was a generally placid affair compared for example to the jailing and torturing of Nelson Mandela by the racist former regime of South Africa.

So while not a classic freedom fighter like Mandela or Arafat, but also not a processional political speaker like Vladimir Putin or Bashar al-Assad, her position has largely been one of sticking to the more mundane issues she has felt comfortable speaking about ever since she emerged as the Sate Counsellor of Myanmar.

Myanmar's real power base, the Tatmadaw (military), has likewise not been adept at PR, just as for example the Greek military regime of Colonels (1967-1974) had equally bad PR problems.

This is deeply unfortunate however, because while Myanmar is miles away from the simple fight of good versus evil that one sees in Syria, it is also not a matter of a text-boook genocide such as the one currently taking place in Yemen where expensively armed Saudi armed forces are killing and starving civilians in Yemen while adding fuel to

the flames of a civil crisis which prior to the Saudi invasion was political with sectarian overtones. Saudi has made the Yemen conflict into one that is sectarian with political overtones.

Another reason that explaining the Myanmar crisis isn't easy is because few political leaders are telling the full complex truth, though many are telling bits of truth. It must be said that while the multifaceted and long running Civil War(s) in Myanmar are not a matter of non-Muslims killing Muslims in an ethnic cleansing, civilians are dying, including Muslims. Non-Muslim civilians, including Christians are dying as well. All of this should be condemned and it in fact was condemned by Myanmar.

In this sense, the sympathy felt by Iran, Turkey, Pakistan, parts of the Arab world and particularly by the head of Chechnya Ramzan Kadyrov, should not be dismissed as "propaganda". But neither is it true that the government is intentionally targeting civilians. One has to ask why would the government do such a thing? There is no logical answer in this context. It is also not true that jihadist style terrorists are not emended among the Rohingya. With these realities in mind, here are the remarks on the subject, offered by Myanmar's Vice President Henry Van Thio, before the UN General Assembly:

Yesterday, the State Counsellor briefed the Diplomatic Corps on the government's efforts regarding national reconciliation and peace. She highlighted the achievements in the past 18 months and challenges that remain. In touching upon the situation in Rakhine, she said that Myanmar shares the concern of the international community regarding displacement and suffering of all communities affected by the latest round of terrorist attacks. She also stressed that "We condemn all human rights violations and unlawful violence. We are committed to the restoration of peace, stability and rule of law throughout the State. The security forces have been instructed to adhere strictly to the Code of Conduct in carrying out security operations, to exercise all due restraint, and to take full measures to avoid collateral damage and the harming of innocent civilians. Human rights violations and all other acts that impair stability and harmony and undermine the rule of law will be addressed in accordance with strict norms of justice. We feel deeply for suffering of all the people who have been caught up in the conflict.

Mr. President,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The situation in Rakhine has been one of the top priorities of the government since it assumed office. The government has been endeavoring to restore peace and stability and to promote harmony among all communities. The Central Committee on Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development of Rakhine State, chaired by the State Counsellor herself, was established on 30 May 2016 to address the specific needs of the State. Additionally in August 2016, she set up a commission headed by Dr. Kofi Annan to advise the government on sustainable solutions to the complex situation in Rakhine.

We have been striving to ensure that the Rakhine State is duly developed while ensuring peace, stability and societal cohesion. This is no easy task. Deep mistrust developed over decades has to be slowly chiseled away.

On 24 August 2017, the Kofi Annan Commission released its final report. Our government immediately welcomed it. We had hoped that today's occasion would be an opportunity for us to communicate to the world the progress that we have made towards implementing the Commission's recommendations.

It is therefore with deep regret that instead, I must primarily address you on the current state of affairs in Rakhine State, following the recent attacks by the terrorist group known as ARSA (the terrorist group Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army) last month.

Mr. President,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As you are aware, within hours of the release of the Advisory Commission's report, a series of coordinated attacks were carried out on 30 police outposts in Northern Rakhine. The ARSA claimed responsibility for the attacks. These attacks ignited fresh violence in the region, resulting insignificant loss of life, widespread suffering and mass displacement of all communities.

Those who have had to abandon their hearth and home are many – not just Muslim and Rakhine, but also small minority groups such as Daingnet, Mro, Thet, Mramagyi

and Hindus. Most of the world has been oblivious of their existence and plight. Let me be clear. The government of Myanmar is deeply concerned about the present situation in Rakhine. Our deepest sympathy goes to the families of all innocent civilians and members of the police and security forces who have lost their lives. There is no denying that this is a problem of significant magnitude.

I am happy to inform you that the situation has improved. No armed clashes have been reported since 5 September. Accordingly, we are concerned by reports that the numbers of Muslims crossing into Bangladesh remain unabated. We would need to find out the reason for this exodus. What is little known is that the great majority of the Muslim population decided to remain in their villages.

We share the need to ensure that vital humanitarian assistance is provided to all those in need.

Moreover, we acknowledge that the duty to respond to the challenges in Rakhine State is first and foremost the duty of our national government. The situation in Rakhine is complex. The challenges we face are significant. We have accordingly adopted an integrated national strategy to address this problem.

I am pleased to announce the launch of a committee chaired by the Union Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Commission. To ensure transparency and accountability, the Committee is mandated to publicly issue a progress report every four months. In addition to the Committee, we intend to establish an Advisory Board comprised of eminent persons from both Myanmar and abroad.

At present, humanitarian assistance is our first priority. We are committed to ensuring that aid is received by all those in need, without discrimination. We have already dedicated significant national funds and resources to humanitarian relief operations.

I am also pleased to inform you that a new government-led mechanism, established in cooperation with the Red Cross Movement, has also started its humanitarian assistance activities.

On behalf of the government of Myanmar, I would like to express my gratitude to all those countries who have offered to contribute towards this assistance programme. In particular, we are grateful for the generous offers of support that we have recently received from many of our friends across the world.

At the same time, we are working hard to enhance relations with Bangladesh. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the National Security Advisor visited Bangladesh in January and July of this year. We were hoping for a visit from the Home Minister of Bangladesh but it had to be postponed as the Minister could not come in August. We will welcome him at any time that he is able to come and hope to take forward our cooperation on border security matters.

There has been a call for the repatriation of displaced people who have recently fled from northern Rakhine to Bangladesh. The State Counsellor in her speech yesterday stated that Myanmar was prepared to start the verification process at anytime. Our two neighbors have had the experience of such a process in 1993 through the establishment of a joint working group for implementation of repatriation process. We can develop a process based on the experience of 1993.

Mr. President

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Myanmar stands together with the rest of the world in condemning terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. Terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Our position is clear. We cannot condone terrorism. At the same time, the government is working to ensure that acts of terrorism will not distract us from pursuing the long term strategy that is necessary to address the

complex challenges in Rakhine State today.

The recommendations of the Rakhine Advisory Commission provide us with a clear roadmap. Our implementation Committee began its work last week and in due course we will be inviting observers to witness some of our programmes.

Mr. President,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The recent events in Rakhine State are a painful reminder that we face difficult challenges ahead on the long journey towards peace, prosperity and democracy.

However, please allow me to reiterate this: our commitment to peace remains as strong and as unwavering today as it was one year ago when our State Counsellor, DawAung San SuuKyí, first addressed you from this podium.

As part of this commitment, we have made the national reconciliation and peace process our top priority. Our vision here is clear: to achieve a democratic, federal Union, based on the principles of freedom, justice, equal rights and self-determination.

With regard to the peace process in the country, I am pleased to inform you that in May this year, we successfully held the second session of our Union Peace Conference. For the first time, we were able to discuss and define key principles that will form the basis of a federal, democratic Union. The Union Accord, consisting of thirty-seven principles covering the political, economic, social and environmental sectors was signed by representatives of the government, the parliament, the military, ethnic armed organizations and political parties.

Although we have made real progress, we know that the road ahead is long and convoluted. Our democratic transition is fragile. At this important juncture in our nation's history, we only ask that the international community continues to support our efforts to achieve peace, prosperity and democracy.

The remarks by Myanmar's Vice President constitute the most thorough explanation of the government's position to-date.

The danger however, is that the statement might be drowned out by both the well-meaning and devious voices who have taken on board, a more simplistic explanation of the crisis. India, which seeks to use its support of Myanmar towards its own economic gain, is employing an exploitative tactic which is ultimately unhelpful, especially when one accounts for the deeply discriminatory policies against minorities which has become a feature of the current Indian government.

What will therefore become necessary is for Myanmar to borrow a page from Syria's book and internationalise the conflict on a limited basis and more importantly, on Myanmar's own terms. The fact that Syria invited Iran, Russia and Hezbollah into the conflict to help fight terrorism, has meant that there is increasingly little room for others to get in the way. This has helped Syria preserve her sovereignty and end the crisis on terms set by Syria, not foreign actors.

Myanmar could and should work on putting together a regional peace keeping initiative (certainly not a military contingent) made up various nations. China and Russia come to mind and as a Muslim nation of South East Asia, Indonesia could also help assist, if the terms agreed to met various preconditions on all sides.

The danger for Myanmar is that if the issue is internationalised by Myanmar's enemies, it could put Myanmar's territorial integrity into danger. It could also lead to terrorist groups in Rakhine receiving additional arms both through a misunderstanding of their role and due to the fact that some international players, want to purposefully inflame the situation for their own perceived gains.

The statement Myanmar's Vice President delivered before the UN is actually a very good start, but unless Myanmar continues to positively engage with her allies and the United Nations, there could be a slippery slope for a country that many seek to destabilise, not because of real sympathies with any one faction in the Civil War, but because of Myanmar's strategic importance for

China. <http://theduran.com/examining-myanmars-address-united-nations/#comment-3532511017>

Myanmar and India unite to fight jihadism

On 25 August 2017, the Rohingya Liberation Organization launched 25 simultaneous attacks against police stations and barracks located in the coastal State of Rakhine. The result: 71 deaths.

The partners in this operation were a group of Bengalis, which had broken away in 2016 from the Jamat-ul-Mujahideen over the slogan "Jihad from Bengal to Bagdad". This group swore allegiance to Caliph Abou Bakr al-Baghdadi and brings together under one coalition the Indian Mudjahideens, Al-Jihad, Al-Ouma, the Students of Islam Movement in India (SIMI), Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) and the Pakistani entity, Harkat-ul Jihad-al Islam (HuJI). This association was funded by the foundation, The Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (RIHS) based in Kuwait.

In 2016, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Turkey and Nato armed this coalition.

The Rohingyas are descendants of Bengali workers, of different ethnic groups. They had been uprooted by the British to exploit Burma. The Rohingyas are not so much an ethnic minority, rather, a sociological minority.

Upon Burma's independence, the Rohingyas were assimilated into the Burmese population. However they are Muslim, and were never truly integrated into the Buddhist population of Rakhine. It is clearly the case that they have lost their nationality.

Following the construction of a gas pipeline linking the Burmese port of Kyaukphyu to the Chinese city of Kunming, the CIA has backed the Rohingyas against Myanmar.

Following the 25 August attacks, the Burmese government of the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Aung San Suu Kyi has launched an operation to repress the Liberation Rohingya Organization. Some think that the army probably had then committed abuses on villages inhabited by the Rohingyas. Others think quite to the contrary, that they are agent provocateurs who would have come to burn the villages. That said, it is the case that almost 125, 000 people have fled Myanmar and have sought asylum in Bangladesh. Extremely concerned that jihadists may be co-mingling with these refugees, Dacca has detained them at the border.

When Aung San Suu Kyi received the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the Presidential Palace of Naypyitaw, on 6 September, she denounced international terrorism. The two parties have published a joint statement denouncing the "extremist violence in the state of Rakhine and specifically the violence against the security forces and the way civilian lives have been impacted."

Propaganda emanating from the West and the Gulf present the events in the state of Rakhine as Buddhist aggression against a Muslim minority. <http://www.voltairenet.org/article197786.html>

Oil, Gas, Geopolitics Guide US Hand In Playing The Rohingya Crisis
Internal conflict, appropriately located, spells geopolitical opportunity. With U.S. ally Saudi Arabia funding and stoking Rohingya insurgencies, the U.S. creates a chance to blockade China's oil supply and provide Aung San Suu Kyi the military cooperation needed to wrest Myanmar back from Chinese influence.

September 20th, 2017

YANGON, MYANMAR – (Analysis) In recent years, Myanmar (formerly Burma) has only rarely been in the news. The quiet treatment owed much to the assumption that the country's fledgling democracy was in "good hands" once the U.S-backed 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi gained renewed political prominence after the 2015 elections and assumed the office of state counselor a year later. However, the tide of international public opinion has been turning sharply against Suu Kyi as human rights activists, [the United Nations](#) and several [other Nobel laureates](#) have strongly criticized her handling of what has now become known as the "[Rohingya crisis](#)."

The crisis centers on the plight of the Rohingya, a historically persecuted Muslim minority living in Myanmar's coastal Rakhine state (formerly Arakan state). The Rohingyas are also stateless, as Myanmar's government has long refused to recognize their centuries-long claim to the region and has asserted on several occasions that the Rohingyas are not

native to Myanmar but instead “illegal immigrants” from neighboring Bangladesh. Deprived of citizenship and thus of basic rights, their suffering has been compounded by Myanmar’s government, which has used the military to [violently intimidate](#) the Rohingya and force them from their lands.

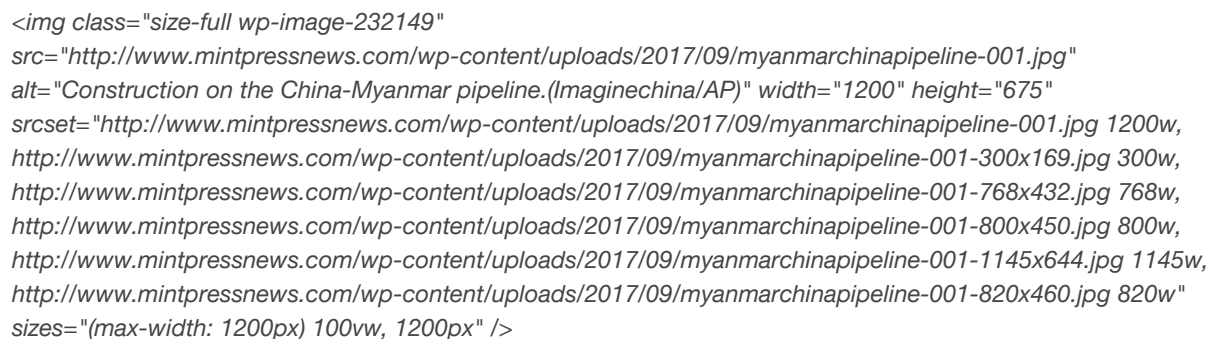
This month, in particular, the corporate media — as well as [several prominent](#) human rights organizations and international bodies, such as the UN — have given unprecedented attention to the conflict. Last Monday, for example, Zeid Ra’ad al-Husseini, the United Nations high commissioner for human rights, [accused Myanmar](#) of undertaking “a textbook example of ethnic cleansing” and stated that Myanmar’s campaign against the Rohingya violated international law. In the first two weeks of September, [corporate media outlets have reported](#) extensively on the crisis. Just last week, CNN [published 13 different articles](#) about the Rohingya’s plight. Calls [have mounted](#) for Suu Kyi, as Myanmar’s leader, to intervene.



Given the recent flurry of press coverage and the spike in concern among international bodies such as the United Nations, one might assume that the ethnic cleansing of the Rohingya by Myanmar’s government is a recent phenomenon. However, in reality, the conflict itself is nearly a century old and its current escalation did not begin this year, but rather in 2011, and has [continued to worsen](#) ever since. Furthermore, numerous other instances of genocide, such as the Saudis’ [destruction of Yemen](#) and Israel’s [ethnic cleansing](#) of Palestine, are hardly touched by the corporate media or mentioned in mainstream political discourse.

So why the sudden interest in Myanmar?

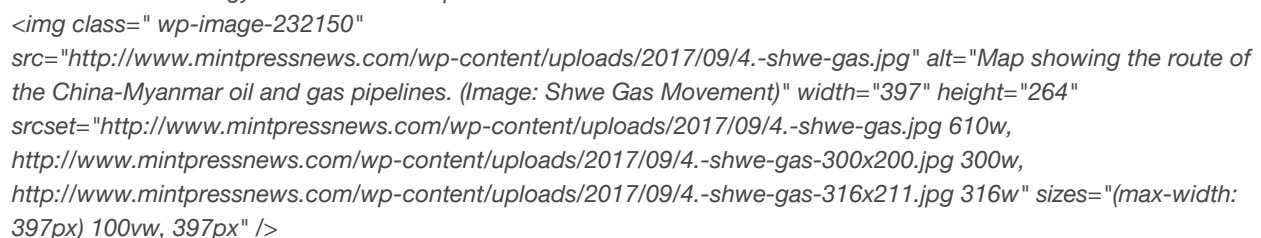
Oil and Gas Pipelines



Construction on the China-Myanmar pipeline. (Imaginechina/AP)

Like so many [other cases](#) of ethnic cleansing, the Rohingya conflict is essentially a conflict over resources, namely oil and gas. In 2004, a massive natural gas field, named Shwe in honor of the long-time leader of Myanmar’s military junta, was discovered off the coast of Myanmar in the Bay of Bengal. In 2008, the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) [secured the rights](#) to the natural gas and bestowed upon the field its honorific name.

Construction began a year later on two 1,200 km overland pipelines that would cross from Myanmar’s Rakhine state – home of the Rohingya – to the Yunnan province of China.



Map showing the route of the China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines.

(Image: Shwe Gas Movement)

The pipelines — one carrying gas and the other carrying oil from the Middle East and Africa, brought to Myanmar by ship — missed their targeted dates for completion. The gas pipeline [became operational](#) in 2014 and carries more

than 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year to China. The oil pipeline has proven more difficult to construct and is set to be completed later this year. Once completed, it will allow China easier access to oil from the Middle East and Africa and [will reduce](#) the transport time of such oil by as much as 30 percent.

Beyond the obvious boon of having increased and easier access to oil, the Shwe oil pipeline is of critical strategic importance to Chinese geopolitical interests. Currently, 80 percent of China's imported oil passes through the straits of Malacca and disputed parts of the South China Sea. This current route [would leave China vulnerable](#) to a potential energy blockade imposed by the 6th Fleet of the U.S. Navy, were hostilities to arise between the two rival nations. Once the Shwe oil pipeline became operational, the Chinese would no longer have to worry about the possibility of the U.S. imposing a blockade on the vast majority of Chinese oil imports, a critical advantage for China during a period of rapidly decaying Sino-U.S. relations.

Since construction began, protests against the pipelines in Rakhine state and other areas of Myanmar [have been constant](#). Residents of Rakhine state, in particular, have complained to the government and to CNPC on numerous occasions that the project had polluted rivers, destroyed private property and decimated the livelihood of local fishermen. In addition, many of the owners of properties expropriated for the project were not compensated by CNPC as promised, further stoking anti-pipeline demonstrations and unrest. Protesters have also repeatedly called for CNPC to supply the surrounding area with electricity, a basic utility still lacking there, and to offer more job opportunities for local workers.

The Myanmar government is a major stakeholder in the pipeline, as it owns a major stake in the Shwe field's production of natural gas and is set to earn \$7 million per year in annual right-of-way fees for the pipelines once both are completed. Given that public opposition [forced Myanmar to suspend](#) China's Myitsone Dam project in Kachin state in 2011, the government is acutely aware that unchecked local resistance to the pipelines could potentially deprive it of millions of dollars in annual revenue. Thus, Myanmar's military has been [ardently pursuing](#) the Rohingya, citing vengeance for [periodic attacks](#) launched by regional insurgents as a pretext for the violence that has forced hundreds of thousands from their homes.

A manufactured insurgency financed by Saudi Arabia

Ataullah abu Ammar Junjuni, a Pakistani national with deep ties to Saudi Arabia, center, and leader of the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army. (Photo: screenshot)

The "Rohingya insurgency" in Rakhine state is hardly the organic, local response to long-standing state suppression [it claims to be](#). The group, now known as the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and formerly known as Harakah al-Yakin, is led by Ataullah abu Ammar Junjuni, a Pakistani national who worked as a Wahhabi imam in Saudi Arabia prior to arriving in Myanmar. According to [a Reuters report](#) from last year, the group is financed by both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia — and "a committee of 20 senior Rohingya emigres," headquartered in Mecca, "oversees" the group.

ARSA is directly responsible for both last year's and the current crackdown on Rohingya civilians and communities, as its attacks on Myanmar military installations and bases [have precipitated](#) the military's violent response. ARSA [has also targeted](#) Buddhist civilians in Rakhine state, fomenting support among extremist Buddhists elsewhere in the country for the continued persecution of the Rohingya.

ARSA is also likely to have no shortage of recruits, as Saudi Arabia is spending [over a billion dollars to construct](#) 560 Wahhabi mosques in nearby Bangladesh, the nation where most Rohingya have fled to escape the violence.

Related | [British Ambassador: Saudi Arabia Breeds 'Fodder For Terrorism'](#)

Despite this, international corporate media outlets such as [CNN](#) and [Al Jazeera](#) have published sympathetic portrayals of the Wahhabist insurgency, asserting that the group “is not a terrorist group aimed at striking at the heart of Myanmar society as the government claims it is” but rather “a group of hopeless men” working to protect their people. However, Myanmar’s Muslim organizations [have overwhelmingly condemned](#) ARSA for its tactics and extremist views. The parallels to the corporate media coverage of Saudi-funded Syrian “rebels” are obvious. What does Saudi Arabia stand to gain from funding and driving the Rohingya conflict? A large crisis in Rakhine state, particularly one that has gained the attention of the UN, has the potential to derail the completion of the Shwe oil pipeline to China, which is set to begin functioning later this year. Preventing this pipeline from being built might directly benefit Saudi Arabia to some extent, but would be far more profoundly beneficial to a major ally of the Saudis, the United States. Another U.S./Saudi ally, Israel, also stands to profit as a significant supplier of weapons to the Myanmar regime, a role that [has continued](#) unimpeded despite the conflict.

U.S.’ noncommittal response a product of its long-game cynicism

U.S. President Barack Obama, right, watches as Myanmar democracy activist Aung San Suu Kyi, center, greets U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Rodham Clinton at her residence in Yangon, Myanmar, Monday, Nov. 19, 2012. Obama is the first sitting U.S. president to visit the Asian nation. (AP/Pablo Martinez Monsivais)

While China’s [tacit support](#) of Myanmar’s response to the Rohingya crisis was expected given its clear economic and strategic interests in the nation, some reports expressed surprise that the U.S. — the reputed, if selective, global “defender” of human rights — was “wary of involvement” in the conflict despite the outrage expressed by the UN and the corporate media. According to [the Associated Press](#), the U.S. is concerned its involvement could “undermine the Asian country’s democratic leader,” Aung San Suu Kyi, whose rule is largely [a product of Western funding](#).

U.S. interest in Myanmar is hardly new, as the U.S. government, along with various U.S. nongovernmental organizations, have spent millions on “democracy promotion” — specifically on funding the National League for Democracy (NLD) led by Suu Kyi. In 2003, a document titled “[Burma: Time for Change](#)” by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) noted that the NLD, and its leader, “cannot survive in Burma [Myanmar] without the help of the United States and the international community.”

Related | [Mad Monks: The Greatest Threat To Myanmar’s Fledgling Democracy](#)

In the years since, the U.S. government has spent hundreds of millions of dollars in order to cultivate “democratic institutions” and spur “economic development” [in order to push for](#) a new form of government in Myanmar. Between 2012 and 2014, [the Obama administration gave](#) \$375 million to Myanmar for such efforts.

Furthermore, in 2015, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) was [the “leading donor”](#) in Myanmar’s 2015 election, which saw Suu Kyi and her party claim decisive victories. It also funded the creation of Myanmar’s entire voter database that year and the use of all technology used in the election and subsequent elections.

Ultimately, over \$18 million was spent on the election by USAID.

In addition, several nongovernmental organizations, [often funded](#) by controversial U.S.-Hungarian billionaire George Soros, have been involved in Myanmar “democracy promotion.” Two such examples are the London-based [Prospect](#)

[Burma](#) and the CFR umbrella group known as [the Burma Task Force](#), which has taken up the Rohingya's plight as its flagship issue [since 2013](#). Soros' Open Society Foundations have also been involved in Myanmar for some time, specifically in attempting [to pressure Indian shareholders](#) of the Shwe natural gas pipeline into abandoning the project.

Suu Kyi's election marked a reversal for Myanmar in several ways, particularly economically. While Suu Kyi's predecessors had favored investment from China and South Korea, Suu Kyi's rise to power has seen increased U.S. investment in Myanmar, partly because the U.S. [waited to remove sanctions](#) against the country until she became the nation's leader. Soon after her election, U.S. investment increased precipitously and is [expected to double](#) its current level by 2020. As of last month, U.S. companies had invested \$250 million in Myanmar following Suu Kyi's assumption of power.

However, this new surge in investment is not as new for U.S. oil and gas companies, who have been allowed to invest in Myanmar, despite U.S. sanctions, [since 2012](#). The Obama administration made the exception due to the fear that the U.S. "would lose out to foreign competitors" before sanctions were fully lifted, a clear allusion to the Chinese and South Korean companies which had claimed large swaths of the Shwe gas field a year prior. However, Suu Kyi's rise to prominence led to more lucrative contracts for U.S. and Western companies, particularly [Shell Oil](#) and [ConocoPhillips](#).

"Puppets" with ideas of their own

Myanmar's State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, left, talks with Chinese President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan during a welcome ceremony for leaders attending the Belt and Road Forum, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Sunday, May 14, 2017. (Wang Zhao/Pool Photo via AP)

While the uptick in U.S. corporate investment and U.S. ties is unsurprising given the U.S.' own massive investment in Suu Kyi and her political party, the U.S. is less than pleased with Suu Kyi's tenure thus far. As [The New York Times](#) recently noted, Suu Kyi has maintained and even strengthened her nation's ties with China, failing to favor the U.S. interests responsible for her rise to power.

For instance, Suu Kyi has visited Beijing twice since becoming Myanmar's leader yet has rejected an invitation to a conference organized by U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson. She has expressed her feelings that China "will do everything possible to promote our peace process," referring to China's eagerness to end sectarian fighting in Rakhine State and other area of Burma. There are also suggestions that the Chinese are seeking to develop a naval base in the port city of Kyaukpyu, something the U.S. desperately wants to avoid.

Min Zin, executive director of the Institute for Strategy and Policy in Myanmar, [told the Times](#) that "As the United States recedes, Aung San Suu Kyi is relying more and more on China in Myanmar and on the international stage."

Related | [The Myanmar Conflict – Explained](#)

Suu Kyi's decision to keep China close is similar to the stance taken by Filipino President Rodrigo Duterte, who has fought to diminish the U.S.' historically strong influence in his country and forge closer ties to both China and Russia. Interestingly, following the strengthening of ties between these two nations and China, Myanmar and the Philippines became the only Southeast Asian nations forced to battle against Saudi-funded Wahhabist insurgencies — ARSA in

Myanmar and Daesh (ISIS) in the Philippines. Duterte [has implicitly blamed](#) the U.S. for the rise of Daesh in his country.

The rise of both Wahhabist groups has offered a convenient excuse for the U.S. to boost its military presence [in both nations](#). In Myanmar, the U.S. State Department in late June [removed Myanmar](#) from its list of nations using child soldiers, despite having no valid reason for doing so, as Myanmar continues that odious practice. The move — which conveniently ended the U.S.’ prohibition on providing U.S. military aid, training and U.S.-made weapons to Myanmar — was carried out over the objections of experts in the State Department’s Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, which typically shapes U.S. policy on the issue.

The U.S. is [set to further expand](#) its direct military ties with the nation by way of an amendment hidden within the 2017 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). If passed, the NDAA would allow for the full normalization of ties between the militaries of the U.S. and Myanmar, and [would enable](#) the U.S. to provide the same level of technical and logistical assistance as well as training it currently provides in the Philippines. It would also open the path for the U.S. to establish a military base, which would definitively end Chinese hopes for its own naval base in Myanmar. Meanwhile, Israel, a strong ally of the United States, [has continuously been selling arms](#) to Myanmar’s military.

Playing both sides: a high-stakes geopolitical protection racket

In the context of the Rohingya crisis, the U.S. is playing both sides of the conflict. On one hand, its close ally Saudi Arabia is funding and fomenting the insurgency responsible for the worst recent escalation of the crisis, while the U.S. corporate media paints this insurgency as “freedom fighters” and focuses public attention on the issue at a critical time. On the other hand, the U.S. is offering Myanmar deeper military cooperation to help combat the very insurgency problem it is helping to create, while also offering increased U.S. corporate investment in Myanmar’s economy.

With calls for Suu Kyi to take drastic action to address the issue growing by the day, the U.S. has the ability to force her hand, both covertly and overtly. If the crisis continues to worsen, the possibility that Suu Kyi will request U.S. military assistance to combat an outbreak of “terrorism” will grow. Such an outcome would greatly benefit the U.S., which would gain a new military foothold in another Chinese border nation and also secure Myanmar’s oil and gas riches for itself.

U.S. strategic interest in Myanmar is hardly limited to dominating the exploitation of the nation’s lucrative oil and gas resources. A large part of the U.S. motivation to wrest influence from the Chinese is crucial to its larger regional “China containment” strategy — one that seeks to create a united front of U.S. influence surrounding China in order to reassert U.S. dominance in the region.

This goal [was notably expressed](#) by former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton who, in a private speech in 2013, stated “we’re going to ring China with missile defense. We’re going to put more of our fleet in the area.” This policy has been put into practice with Obama’s 2011 [“pivot to Asia”](#) — resulting in [a massive increase in U.S. arms sales](#) to countries neighboring China, as well as the proliferation of [Saudi-backed insurgents](#) in nations that seek to [foster closer ties](#) with Beijing, namely the Philippines and Myanmar.

With so much to be gained in geopolitical goal-realization from a favorable veer in the current “crisis,” the U.S. is also acutely aware of what it stands to lose if the chips fall the other way. An opening of the Shwe oil pipeline to China would remove permanently the U.S.’ capacity to impose a blockade on 80 percent of China’s oil supply. Losing this massive strategic advantage would be disastrous for the U.S. were a major geopolitical conflict between the two rival powers to develop. With the U.S. [threatening](#) to remove China from the SWIFT banking system, [tensions](#) on the Korean peninsula flaring, and China [touting](#) a oil/gold/yuan alternative to the petrodollar, such a conflict is far from a remote possibility.

Thus, the U.S. interest in Myanmar is multi-faceted — a sinister union of the U.S.’ ever-growing demand for fossil fuels and its ruthless push to reassert political dominance in Asia at China’s expense. As with other recent U.S.-led [efforts to control](#) globally strategic hydrocarbon flows, the cloak is a Saudi-funded insurgency that has sparked and continues to foment a brutal crackdown against a disadvantaged minority group. The goal is simple: to force Myanmar to choose between either the United States or China as a “strategic partner.”

Ultimately, the Rohingya are the latest pawns of the United States’ desperate attempts to cling to global dominance

under the guise of “humanitarianism.” If U.S. interests are successful and oust the Chinese, the Rohingya will continue to suffer all the same. The only difference will be that their tormentors will answer to different masters.

<http://tinyurl.com/ybylkhub>

Top photo | A woman wears a mask of Myanmar's Foreign Minister Aung San Suu Kyi during a rally against the persecution of Rohingya Muslims, outside the Embassy of Myanmar in Jakarta, Indonesia, Nov. 25, 2016. (AP/Dita Alangkara)

The Rohingya Psyops: Waging Covert War on Myanmar

The United Nations has accused the Government of Myanmar of committing ‘genocide’ against the Rohingya Muslim minority in the country’s troubled Rakhine State. In recent weeks the crisis in Myanmar has escalated, with human rights groups and NGOs publishing copious denunciations of the alleged human rights abuses and mass murder committed by the Myanmar Armed Forces, (Tatmadaw). The Myanmar government claims that they are fighting a war on terrorism against forces which seek to destabilise the state, Islamist forces in particular. They also claim that the so-called ethnic minority commonly referred to as ‘Rohingya’ are really illegal East Bengali immigrants.

Despite thousands of serious allegations of rape, pillage and mass murder committed by these Bengali immigrants in Myanmar, human rights groups and the ‘international community’ have blamed all the violence on the Burmese authorities. Who are the Rohingya and why have they now become the focus of international attention? Why has the position of the Burmese authorities been ignored or dismissed? What geopolitical objectives could be behind an attempt to destabilise the country, as Burmese authorities have alleged?

Who are the ‘Rohingya’?

There is no ethnic group called ‘Rohingya’. The term ‘Rohingya’ is a word of Bengali etymology which means Arakan. A ‘Rohinga’ is simply an Arakan Muslim, a Muslim of Rakhine State, the Western province of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. Dr. Jacques P. Leider, director of the French School for Asian Studies in Thailand, and an expert on Rakhine State history, puts the oft-quoted name into context:

“Rohingya is a name, not an ethnic category, that has been revived in modern days to identify Muslims in Rakhine as a separate social group. One may eventually compare it with the name of the Chinese Muslims in Myanmar who are called ‘Panthay’.”

In the 19th century, the British Raj brought in Bengalis to work for the predominantly Buddhist Rakhine State colony in Western Burma. The Muslim settlers were used in a similar way to the Presbyterian settlers in Ireland in the 17th century; Protestant and Presbyterian settlers were settled in Ireland by the British imperial state in order to create a local loyalist force against the native Irish. The consequences of that plantation are still being felt today in the British-occupied section of the ancient Irish province of Ulster.

The British used Bengali settlers in Burma to administer the Rakhine State on behalf of British interests. Since that time, they have been periodically committing massacres against the indigenous Buddhist population of Burma’s Rakhine State region. The Muslims causing all the trouble are backed by the Saudis, Pakistanis, Turks, Bangladeshis and by the British and Americans who want to ‘Kossovise’ mineral-rich Myanmar. I should like to stress ‘Muslims who are causing all the trouble’; for it is a minority of the Rakhine State’s Muslims who are attempting to wage Jihad on behalf of Western geopolitical interests and the ongoing Zionist global war on terrorism, euphemistically and erroneously referred to as the ‘clash of civilisations’.

Since independence, Myanmar’s Rakhine State’s Muslim population has become the majority and Buddhists have suffered persecution; temples are often attacked and burned. Rapes of local Buddhist women by Muslim men are regularly reported. Arakanese Buddhists live in fear. The Islamist violence against Buddhists in Rakhine State is often followed by brutal attacks on Muslims in areas of the country where they are a minority. An independent Rakhine State which, like Serbia’s Kosovo, would depend entirely on the United States for its security, would be an enormous geopolitical prize for the US and a major tool of incremental destabilisation against China, where the US is currently waging covert jihad through Uigur terrorists – many of whom are training in Syria and Iraq. The World Uighur Congress is backed by Washington.

The Myanmar authorities are currently fighting a war of national liberation against two terrorist organisations called

the Rohingya Liberation Organisation (RLO), and the Rohingya Solidarity Organisation (RSO). The RLO is supported by Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Turkey and ipso facto, NATO. Recent reports from Indian intelligence agencies have indicated that the Daesh are now recruiting Rohingya in India and sending them to Saudi Arabia for [training](#). The Rohingya terrorists are most likely receiving arms and training from Bangladeshi military intelligence under the supervision of Turkey and the US, while the Saudis are providing the radicalisation and the [cash](#). The Rohingya refugee story is a gigantic psyops which is intended to manipulate the emotions of ignorant mass media consumers, who do not understand the history and complex geopolitical context of Myanmar and the Bay of Bengal. With a population of 160 million, Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The Bengali state is one of the world's great sweatshops – providing slave labour for powerful Western corporations. But the state cannot provide enough employment for the country's burgeoning youth. As a consequence, hundreds of thousands of Bengali youths take to the waters, heading mostly for Thailand and Malaysia. Exploited by a brutal mafia of traffickers who coordinate with Western intelligence agencies and NGOs, these economic migrants often end up on the shores of Rakhine State, where refugee camps are erected. They are then recruited by Al-Qaeda-linked terrorist groups for purposes of destabilising Rakhine State on behalf of Western interests. The Rohingya crisis is the most brutal and blatant example of what Kelly Greenhill calls 'Weapons of mass migration', whereby human beings are used by one state as geopolitical weapons against a target state. In spite of extensive research carried out on the ground in Myanmar by independent researchers such as Rick Heizman – which extensively and exhaustively document ethnic cleansing by Rohingya Muslims against poor Buddhist peasants – the human rights organisations which are shaping the international media narrative have simply relayed accusations of genocide made by the very organisations committing atrocities, namely the organised terrorist gangs of the Rohingya insurgency.

Although the public is led to believe that organisations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch are independent, they are in fact closely linked to the British and American governments and function as para-statal agencies of imperial war propaganda. Human rights organisations infiltrated by Western intelligence agents play a key role in creating the public consensus for US, NATO or UN military interventions in countries where a pretext is needed for a war of conquest, cynically disguised as a 'humanitarian intervention'.

Bangladesh/Myanmar border tension

The alleged training being provided by the Bangladeshi military to Rohingya terrorists is one of the factors fueling conflict between Myanmar and Bangladesh, where border tensions have escalated recently. In his book 'The Politics of Refugees in South Asia- Identity, Resistance and Manipulation', Narvine Murshid writes:

Does Bangladesh have any incentive to prevent an armed struggle in Myanmar? Recently, Myanmar-Bangladeshi relations have been contentious over gas exploration in the Bay of Bengal. According to Bangladesh, Myanmar infringed upon Bangladesh's territorial waters around St. Martin's Island, but following an investigation, the maritime tribunal declared that the area lay within Myanmar's maritime boundary."

The Politics of Refugees in South Asia

In 2012, a Muslim mob attacked Buddhist labourers in Ramu, Bangladesh, destroying temples and many homes. Local politicians participated in the sectarian violence. Some tried to justify the hate crimes by claiming that the violence was due to the frustration felt by Rohingya who were unable to enter Rakhine State to 'protect' fellow Muslims from 'Buddhist repression' after the border was closed by the Bangladeshi [military](#). There is sufficient reason to believe that the Rohingya terrorist groups are being armed and trained in Bangladesh. The above-mentioned author was told in Bangladesh "It is an open secret that the Rohingya have access to small arms". The Western powers are supporting Bangladesh in this endeavour, through the human rights war industry which consists of completely ignoring the ethnic cleansing by Muslims of Buddhists in Rakhine State and ignoring the fact that many of these so-called victims of Burmese state repression are Al-Qaeda-linked terrorists.

It is possible that the CIA and MI6 are also backing some Buddhist terrorist organisations in order to discredit the Myanmar state. Violence has escalated in Rakhine State since the assassination of Muslim human rights lawyer U Ko Ni on the 29th of January by Buddhist terrorists. U Ko Ni was an advisor to Myanmar's leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The Burmese government said it was an attempt to 'destabilise the state'. Amnesty International told the New York Times that a proper independent investigation must be carried out into U Ko Ni's assassination. The clear implication is that government forces may have been involved. It is much more likely, however, that forces attempting

to undermine the government were behind the [killing](#).

By deception they wage war

Many of the organisations and media outlets who are reporting truthfully on the Syrian war have been completely deceived by the sophisticated and well-funded 'Rohingya' crisis in Myanmar. Iran's excellent news service Press TV have heretofore relayed disinformation and lies from Zionist organisations such as Human Rights Watch which blame the Myanmar state for the violence in the country. They have made no effort to objectively explain the geopolitical nature of the Rohingya crisis nor have the victims of Rohingya terrorism been given a voice. The Islamic Republic of Iran has made major foreign policy errors in the past. In the 1990s Iran supported the Bosnian Mujahedeen, collaborating with the USA in the funneling of arms to terrorists who were massacring Serbian civilians on behalf of NATO interests. Iran hoped to gain influence in Europe and had fallen for Western propaganda which demonised the Serbian government.

The Israelis played a key role in that deception by expressing support for the Serbs. Relations between the Serbs and Israel had been good. But disinformation agents such as journalist Robert Fisk made much of the Israeli support for Serbia in order to conjure up in the liberal leftist's do-gooder imagination comparisons between the Israeli regime's oppression of Palestinians and Serbian repression of Bosnian and Kosovan terrorists. In a 6th of January 2006, Independent newspaper column on former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, Fisk wrote:

Largely forgotten amid Sharon's hatred for "terrorism" was his outspoken criticism of NATO's war against Serbia in 1999, when he was Israeli foreign minister. Eleven years earlier he had sympathised with the political objective of Slobodan Milosevic: to prevent the establishment of an Albanian state in Kosovo. This, he said, would lead to "Greater Albania" and provide a haven for – readers must here hold their breath – "Islamic terror". In a Belgrade newspaper interview, Sharon said that "we stand together with you against the Islamic [terror](#)".

Although a war criminal and butcher, Sharon sometimes expressed views that were out of sink with mainstream Zionism. As I pointed out in my series on Zionism's war on Europe, Sharon may have been murdered due to his astonishing admission that Israel would have to end the illegal occupation of Palestinian lands. Robert Fisk is and always has been an agent of NATO disinformation and war propaganda.

In the above-cited article he wants the reader to believe that Sharon's objection to the NATO bombing of Serbia was a bad thing, simply because Sharon thought the West's support for Islamic Jihad would, in this case, threaten Israel's security. The reality is that the war on Serbia was the beginning of a series of brutal wars of aggression against independent nation states as part of an attempt to create an Israeli-dominated world order. But you will not read that in the frantic, liberal leftist imperialism of Fisk's dishonest columns. In demonizing one side of a complex war, and providing justification for a bombing campaign that led to massive loss of innocent lives, in Bosnia, Libya, Syria, and beyond, Robert Fisk should be tried for complicity in war crimes and crimes against humanity. Fisk is a deft writer and most people therefore fail to see how he constantly distorts the truth.

NATO has never backed the Palestinians or offered to intervene when they were being carpet bombed by the Zionist regime. But it did back the terrorists and drug dealers of the Kosovo Liberation Army. Iran made virtually no gains from its geopolitical adventure in Bosnia. The pro-US 'independent' Bosnian regime subsequently voted to maintain sanctions against them in the United Nations! Much of the demonisation of Serbs was carried out by Bernard Henri Levi, a fanatical Zionist and 'New World Order' agent of chaos. French Zionist Bernard Kouchner was another key player in the destruction of [Yugoslavia](#).

Biased media reporting on Myanmar

Now, the same lies and distortions are being published on Press TV comparing the Burmese government's repression of the Rohingya terrorist insurgency to Israel's genocide of the Palestinians. The writers in Press TV who are publishing this nonsense ought to reflect on the fact that Iran is facing a major war with the United States. The same groups massacring Buddhist civilians in Myanmar have been bombing Mosques throughout Iran in recent years and will have no hesitation in cutting Iran's Shia Muslims to pieces when Zionist 'Babylon' marches into Persia! Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has been unequivocal in his condemnation of Takfiri terrorism. But there is an important fifth column operating at the highest levels of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of Zionism. If Ayatollah Ali Khamenei does not take steps to remove these people from positions of power and influence, the Islamic Republic of Iran could become the next Syria.

Buddhist militia are now emerging throughout Myanmar; they are warning citizens to arm and defend their race,

religion and fatherland against the Bengali invasion. Religious and social tensions have been manipulated by the West in the past. In 2007, the CIA organised the 'Safron Revolution' – a colour revolution which used Buddhist monks as a battering ram against the state in order to advance Western geostrategic interests in the country. As stated earlier, there may be terrorists among the Buddhist population on the CIA payroll. The Buddhist monk Ashin Wirathu has been accused of inciting racial hatred and mass murder against the Muslim population. Time magazine published a picture of him on their front page with the caption: 'The face of Buddhist terror'. I have seen many documentaries and media reports which simply dismiss his argument that he is defending his people from Islamist terrorism. Crimes alleged to have been committed by Buddhists against Muslims are reported as incontrovertibly confirmed, while crimes allegedly carried out by Muslims against Buddhists are simply dismissed, without any investigation. The allegations against Wirathu may be true but I have yet to see anything one could consider an objective and impartial [investigation](#).

A 'violent criminal' Wirathu does seem to be 'by all accounts' writes a well-known alternative media commentator without independent corroboration of the accusations. The BBC published a report entitled 'Our World: Myanmar's Extremist Monk' where one was left in no doubt about who the good and bad guys are in Myanmar's escalating [civil war](#). In this BBC documentary, horrific murders committed by Buddhists against Muslims are extensively investigated. Family members are interviewed etc but no such respect is shown to the families of Buddhist victims. We are told that the authorities stopped the filming of the documentary and took the BBC team away for questioning in order to verify their accreditation. The implication is that the Myanmar government is trying to hide something. But it is clear that it is the BBC which is attempting to hide information. The BBC did not interview one single government official; their point of view is completely excluded.

We have no information on any Buddhist victims of Islamist aggression, in spite of the BBC's admission that the photos Monk Wirathu showed them were gruesome and too horrific to show. We are simply told that Wirathu is not concerned about Muslim victims. Wirathu could say the same thing about the BBC's lack of concern for Buddhists. We do see extensive evidence of Buddhist destruction of Mosques in Meiktila but nothing about the Islamist destruction of Buddhist temples throughout Rakhine State. We are told that the government does nothing to stop Buddhist violence a few minutes after we are told that Wirathu was imprisoned for 9 years by the government precisely for his alleged political crimes.

BBC reporter Jonah Fisher shows the 'evil monk' footage of a Muslim man being beaten to death by Buddhist terrorists. The reporter asks him if his preaching is not contributing to this violence. After condemning the violence towards the Muslim, Wirathu replies:

"If the conflict had started because of my teachings in areas where I preach, then our side could have started it, but that is not what happened. They attacked us and we responded, that's how I see it". One faction of the Buddhist monks instrumentalised in the CIA's 'Safron Revolution' of 2007 want Wirathu's nationalist 969 Movement to be crushed as it is an obstacle to 'democratic reform'. Translated into geopolitical language, Wirathu's nationalism is an obstacle to the West's plan to balkanise the country. The country's former President Thein Sein was less supportive of regional autonomy for the Rakhine State than Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Thein Sein is a supporter of Wirathu. Wirathu has proposed legislation that would make it illegal for Muslim men to marry Buddhist women. He managed to find two million signatures for the petition to be presented to parliament. The legislation is ethno-religious and Western critics call it racist but it is a perfectly rational proposal from a Buddhist nationalist point of view. Many Buddhist women are being converted to Islam and the Islamic population is rising rapidly. In fact, leaflets are circulating in the country offering money to anyone who can convert the daughters of powerful officials. The indigenous population feels under threat and are taking steps to preserve their culture and identity. Similar rules exist in many Islamic countries but no one talks about that. For example, in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Muslim men are permitted to marry non-Muslim women but the women must convert to Islam, thus ensuring the continuity of Islam as the state-religion.

We are told that Wirathu has a 'hateful' and 'intolerant' message. Wirathu does seem to hate the Islamisation of Myanmar and he is intolerant of the many crimes against humanity committed by Takfiri terrorists. He wants the Muslims to remain a minority and condemns acts of violence against them. He is hateful and intolerant indeed! A Press TV documentary entitled: 'The Racist Monk of Myanmar' could have been produced by the BBC, CNN or Israel's Channel 1! Wirathu is referred to as a 'fascist' and demonised from start to finish.

In recent years the United States has been redeploying forces to the South Pacific in what is increasingly looking like an emerging military confrontation with the People's Republic of China. Support Islamist and Lamaist terrorism are two important poles of Washington's military strategy against China. One actor who has been on the CIA payroll for many years, namely, the Dalai Lama, has publicly condemned the Myanmar government for its 'repression' of the Rohingya [Muslims](#).

The CIA have funded terrorist insurgencies in Tibet since the Chinese communists liberated the country in 1950, ending centuries of brutal slavery and serfdom. The Dalai Lama, who is hated by many genuine Buddhists, will no doubt rely on a strong supply of Takriri terrorists to keep the People's Liberation Army busy in Xinyang while Lamaist terrorism is fomented in [Tibet](#). The conditions are ripe for civil war. The 'international community', that is to say the United States clearly supports Bangladesh's covert war on Myanmar as they want to block Chinese influence in the Bay of Bengal and use Rakhine State as a base of operations for the coming US-backed jihad in China's Western province of Xinyang, as well as the destabilisation of Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. Although the election of President Donald Trump portends the possibility of a US change of course, with the CIA in clear conflict with the US president on foreign policy, the likelihood is that it will be business as usual for the US military-industrial war machine.

In 1942, more than 50,000 Buddhists were massacred by 'Rohingya' Muslims in Maungdaw, Rakhine State. Massacres against Buddhist civilians have been occurring on a massive scale in recent years. The Rohingya modus operandi is to blame the victim. Rick Heizman is one of the few researchers who has documented the ongoing genocide of poor Buddhist peasants by Western-backed Rohingya terrorists. His work has been ignored by the two biggest global crime syndicates of human rights terrorism Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch. Heizman's work for the Arakan Human Rights and Development Organisation is thoroughly [researched](#). The above-cited [Dr Leider](#) is one of the few experts who has approached the Rohingya problem scientifically. He has denounced the emotional and biased analysis of the international media and human rights groups. He told Burmese media that, "Journalists have to focus more on diversifying their sources of documentation."

<http://www.gearoidocolmain.org/rohingya-psyops-us-covert-war-myanmar/>

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Israel Arming Myanmar Amid Ongoing Massacre Of The Rohingya

Israeli arms companies such as TAR Ideal Concepts have also been involved in training Burmese special forces who are currently in the Rakhine state where most of the violence has taken place

September 05th, 2017

Israel has continued to sell weapons to Myanmar as thousands of Rohingya refugees flee the military's violent crackdown in the Rakhine state.

The weapons sold to Myanmar include over 100 tanks, weapons and boats used to police the country's border, according to human rights groups and Burmese officials.

Israeli arms companies such as TAR Ideal Concepts have also been involved in training Burmese special forces who are currently in the Rakhine state where most of the violence has taken place. [Images previously posted on the arms company's website](#) showed its staff instructing members of the Burmese special forces on combat tactics and how to use specific weapons.


<http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/themes/core/images/ads/ad-mp-squigl.jpg>
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Petition to ban arms exports to Myanmar


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src="http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/AP_17086162516085.jpg" alt="Myanmar military"/>

soldiers salute from vehicles carrying rockets as they leave the venue during a parade to commemorate the Myanmar's 72nd Armed Forces Day in Naypyitaw, Myanmar, Monday, March 27, 2017. Myanmar marks 72nd Armed Forces Day, which commemorates the start of the revolt by the Burma National Army under the country's hero General Aung San against its former ally, the Japanese Imperial Army, in 1945. The country's military ruled the country with iron fist for more than half a century. (AP Photo/Aung Shine Oo)" width="1200" height="832" srcset="http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/AP_17086162516085.jpg 1200w, http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/AP_17086162516085-300x208.jpg 300w, http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/AP_17086162516085-768x532.jpg 768w, http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/AP_17086162516085-800x555.jpg 800w, http://www.mintpressnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/AP_17086162516085-1145x794.jpg 1145w" sizes="(max-width: 1200px) 100vw, 1200px" />

Myanmar military soldiers salute from vehicles carrying rockets as they leave the venue during a parade to commemorate the Myanmar's 72nd Armed Forces Day in Naypyitaw, Myanmar, March 27, 2017. (AP/Aung Shine Oo) In September, the Israeli High Court of Justice is expected to hear a petition, launched by activists, urging the Israeli government to stop arms exports to Myanmar.

The US and EU have an arms embargo against Myanmar.

Eitay Mack, the lawyer presenting the petition, told Middle East Eye that Israel has "no control" over its arms exports once they are sent overseas.

"Israel has no control of what's happening with its weapons once it sends its weapons to Burma," said Mack, an Israeli human rights lawyer based in Tel Aviv.

"But from TAR Ideal's website, we know that they are arming and training Burmese special forces who are operating in the Rakhine state right now."

The petition was submitted in January, following visits by Israeli officials to Myanmar to discuss arms deals, and vice versa.

Related | [Myanmar Armed Forces Burn Villages, Fire On Fleeing Civilians](#)

After the petition was submitted, the Israeli defence ministry in March said the court had no jurisdiction over the issue and claimed that arms sales to Myanmar were "clearly diplomatic".

Israel has shared a strong relationship with Myanmar and maintained trade relations over the years. These relations existed before the military junta stepped down.

Weapons used against the Palestinians are being sold as 'field-tested' to some of the worst regimes on the planet – Ofer Neiman, human rights activist

Ofer Neiman, an Israeli human rights activist, said Israel's relationship with Myanmar is linked to its ongoing occupation of Palestinian territory in the West Bank.

"Successive Israeli governments have been selling arms to the military dictatorship in Burma for years," Neiman told MEE.

"This policy is strongly related to Israel's oppression and dispossession of the Palestinian people. Weapons used against the Palestinians are being sold as 'field-tested' to some of the worst regimes on the planet."

Myanmar's military chief on Friday defended the clearing of villages, [attempting to justify it as "unfinished business" dating back to World War Two.](#)

'Supporting genocide'

Myanmar's Rohingya ethnic minority members flee their homes through rice fields after crossing over to the Bangladesh side of the border near Cox's Bazar's Teknaf area, Sept. 1, 2017. (AP/Bernat Armangué)

Penny Green, an academic who has documented alleged war crimes perpetrated against the Rohingya people, told MEE that many governments "have lent their support to the current genocide".

"It's not at all surprising that the latest escalation in Myanmar's genocide of the Rohingya has not moved the Israeli state to cease its supply of weapons to Myanmar's military," said Green, director of the International State Crime Initiative at Queen Mary University.

"Its own record of violence and terror against the Palestinian people of Gaza is clear enough evidence that the Israeli

government is unmoved by ethical concerns and human rights.

"Last year the British government spent over £300,000 of taxpayers' money in training the Myanmar military and commander in chief General Min Aung Hlaing was welcomed by EU heads of military eager to engage in arms sales and training," she added, [citing figures from the Burma Campaign organisation](#).

More than 60,000 Rohingya refugees have fled their homes to seek refuge in Bangladesh as violence escalates in the Rakhine state.

Satellite images show dozens of Rohingya villages burned to the ground by the Myanmar army.

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan [on Friday accused Myanmar of perpetrating a genocide against the Rohingya](#).

<http://www.mintpressnews.com/israel-arming-myanmar-amid-ongoing-massacre-rohingya/231588/#.Wa7ht4hNRes.facebook>

Neither the Israeli defence ministry or the Israeli embassy in the UK have replied to a request for comment.

Additional reporting by Lubna Masarwa.

Top photo | Myanmar military armed-tanks are driven during a parade to commemorate the Myanmar's 72nd Armed Forces Day in Naypyitaw, Myanmar, March 27, 2017. (AP/Aung Shine)

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