

Myanmar Literature Project

မြန်မာစာပေစီမံကိန်း

Hans-Bernd Zöllner (ed.)

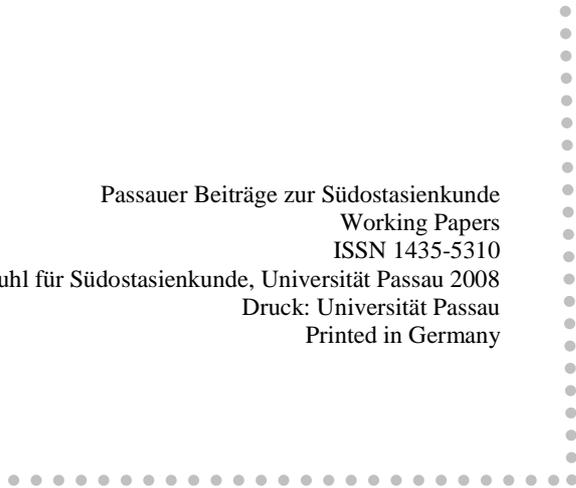
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Material on Two Political Dictionaries

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About the Contributors

Kyaw Hoe studied Library Science at Yangon University and received his M.A. degree with a work on the Nagani Book Club. He later retired from the library field and became a merchant.

Hninsi von Marschall studied Medical Science in Yangon and worked there as a lecturer and physician. She is now living in Freiburg / Germany.

Ye Nyunt was born on 10, Feb, 1960 in Yangon. He got his first science degree in 1982 while he worked as a clerk in New Light of Myanmar Daily. He got Diploma in Journalism from “International Institute for Journalism, Berlin, Germany” in 1990. In 2000, he got his master’s degree specializing in International Relations from “International University of Japan, Niigate”. He is married and has a daughter. Now he is working for the weekly “Popular Journal” as the chief translator in Yangon.

Moe Hein Zaw, born 22.5.1969 in Myaungmya, Ayawaddy Division. Education: B.A. (Hons.) 1994, M.A. (Credit) 1999, M.Tres. (Master of Research) 2003, Doctorate Candidate (Myanmar Literature), Yangon University. 2007: Ph.D. Dissertation – Job: Private teacher, Myanmar Literature.

Khin Maung Saw, born in 1946 in Yamethin, Central Burma and grown up in Rangoon, the third child among four of U Saw Maung (Superintendent of jail) and Daw Khin Khin. His parents were Arakanese (Rakhaings), of course Buddhists. He went to St. John’s Diocesan Boys’ School in Rangoon, passed the Matriculation Examination in March 1961. Studied in the University of Rangoon in June 1961 and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1965. After receiving the first degree he worked as a Part-time tutor at Chemistry Department, Workers College, Rangoon University and later as a Research Assistant, the Industrial Development Corporation, Rangoon. He obtained the Diploma in German Language (Ordinary Level) in 1966 and Diploma (Advanced Level) in 1967 from the Institute of Foreign Languages, Rangoon. He was selected as a Government State Scholar to the then German Democratic Republic in October, 1968, finished Master of Science degree (Diplom) in October 1972. After that he went back to Burma and was appointed as the Head of Department, Quality Control, first in the People’s Porcelain Factory in Tharawaddy and later in the People’s Glass factory in Thanlyin. In the mean time, he worked as part time lecturer at the Rangoon

Institute of Technology. Later, he resigned from the government post and worked as a senior teacher at the International High School in Rangoon. In 1981 he was offered a job from the then G.D.R to work as a lecturer in the Burmese Department, Southeast Asian Institute, Humboldt University, Berlin. He worked there until 1994. After that, he worked as a Scholar in Residence, Southeast Asian Studies, Ohio University, Ohio, U.S.A, from 1994 to 1996 to guide a paper “A Comparative Study between the Burmese and Indonesian Armies, from the National Liberation Army to the Ruling Class”. Later, he was sent by the German Development Service to Uganda (6 years) and after that to Papua New Guinea (3 years).

Tin Hlaing, born 1941, comes from a rural background, being born in Thakutpinle village, Monywa district. He studied physics in Mandalay University and from 1972 on did graduate work in London University where he got his Ph.D. degree and did his doctorate there. – Tin Hlaing taught in universities in Burma for 30 years and later became a Director-General in the Ministry of Science and Technology. Since retirement, Tin Hlaing writes books and articles on science, technology, culture, history and education. His translation of Abdul Kalam’s book ‘Ignited Minds’ won the National Literary Award for Translation

I. Introduction (Hans-Bernd Zöllner)

Two Encyclopaedias as parts of an All-Embracing Venture

The two books reported on in this volume introduce the world to Burmese readers in a comprehensive way. They thus encapsulate the common aim of the projects undertaken by Nagani, Tun Aye and others at a critical period of Burmese and world history after the outbreak of the Second World War in Europe. Hla Pe's "Political Map" was published in December 1939, his joint venture together with Nu; the "Dictionary of Political Terms" nine months later, in August 1940. The world situation called for joint efforts to educate the people and to put aside differences of opinion. This may partly explain why the second dictionary with Nu as a co-author came out under the banner of Tun Aye's publishing house despite the fact that the manager had left Nagani because of his uneasiness with Nu's handling of the enterprise. Another part of the explanation should take into account that in Burma as well as elsewhere personal relations and political, ideological and business differences can be treated separately. Even after Tun Aye had to separate himself from Nagani to escape Nu's air of seniority, he still co-operated with him and the "Nagani people" for the sake of the "common good".

It was, to sum up, concern for Burma's future in the face of the present world situation that brought about an all-inclusive approach to information. Even before the world war began, Nagani had proclaimed a comprehensive approach to revolutionise the minds and hearts of the people in order to make them fit for independence. The two dictionaries thus embody this need in view of a specific historical situation that demands particular knowledge. The same logic can be seen in the publications of both publishing houses which dealt with the issue of "World War and Burma"¹

Any encyclopaedia has its limits because of the limitations of any individual's and even any collective's restricted capacity as well as shifts in requirements due to changing times. As a consequence, division of labour becomes a necessity - with all its advantages and disadvantages. Both sides of this coin will be elaborated slightly in the following paragraphs to bring forward a suggestion regarding the aspects under which the manifold material contained in the two books could be analysed in detail.

¹ See WP 8 of this series.

Geo-Politics

The two books introduced here supplement one another. Hla Pe's book visualises the world through maps that are explained. A certain map represents a "geo-body"¹ of a special state, a part of it or a special era where the political interests of states collide and create tensions. The territories confined by boundaries, which may be shifted through various means, are a base for the development of different political ideas and ideologies which are explained by the author after a rendering of some basic facts characterising the respective territory. In this manner, the reader is taken on a journey around the world that starts and ends in Germany, the place where the war started that was expected to contribute to Burma's independence. The reader is taken along on a journey around the world and at the same time on a session of time travel through history.

The book written by Hla Pe together with Nu lists its topic not in a geographical but in alphabetical order - following the order of the western alphabet. Here; the "geo-bodies" of nations that can be mapped play a significant role. The dictionary lists a lot of geographical terms (from Abyssinia to Thailand) besides the names of politicians and political organisations, some historical events (like the Treaty of Locarno) and a few ideologies (Anti-Semitism, Bolshevism, Communism, Democracy, Fascism - with the exception of "Democracy" is denoted by the Burmese Term ဝါဒ - doctrine (as in "Theravada"). Three maps - all taken from the "Political Map" - are included (on Finland, the Maginot Line and Russia/Soviet Union). Another borrowing from the Nagani book is the article on Communism.

The most important link, however, is the term "political" (နိုင်ငံရေး) in the title of both books. Part of the Burmese word is the term "sovereign state" (နိုင်ငံ), a compound made up of "to conquer, domineer" (နိုင်) and "complete" (ငံ). The term thus is closely related to the territories of a state. "Politics" as the theory or business, or ideas about, or affairs concerning government"² are always "geo-politics" because of the rivalry between states due to the

¹ See Thongchai Winichakul 1994 *Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-Body of a Nation*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.

² Definition given by *The Student's English/Myanmar Dictionary*.

countries' self-interests and the competition of the ideologies practiced and propagated by the state governments.¹

By contrast, the English word "politics" is derived from the Greek term *polis* (city). The old city-states were organised by means of sets of rules regulating the relationship of the citizens and the governance of the *polis*. It could be extremely interesting to compare both understandings of "politics" and their hybrids in Burma.

From the brief linguistic background of the terms denoting the political sphere, one may deduce that the Burmese term is dominated by the aspect of the government's control of the state in internal affairs and its sovereignty vis à vis other "geo-bodies" endangering or supporting Burma's independence. On the other hand, the Western terms stresses the constitution of a given polity.

Finally, it should be mentioned that both books can be related to the discipline of Geopolitics which emerged at the beginning of the 20th century in Europe as a forerunner to the theories of globalisation of today. The term's definition in Wikipedia can be applied to the publications of Hla Pe and Nu: "Geopolitics is the study that analyzes geography, history and social science with reference to spatial politics and patterns at various scales (ranging from the level of the state to international). It examines the political, economic [...] and strategic significance of geography, where geography is defined in terms of the location, size, function, and relationships of places and resources."²

The Authors and the World

For any understanding of the two encyclopaedias, the life stories of the two authors and their relationship to one another as well as to "the world" may be helpful.

a) To begin with, the more prominent of the two, Nu, born 1906. His life is rather well documented, but perhaps, not as well understood. He was President of the Rangoon Students' University Union in 1935/36 and a leader of the 1936 strike, co-founded the Nagani Book Club in late 1937, joined the Dobama together with Aung San (and Hla Pe) in 1938, served as the Dobama's representative on the Burmese delegation that visited China in late 1939, was imprisoned by the British for anti-British propaganda, served as Foreign Minister (1943) and

¹ This argument is developed in Aung San's unfinished essay "Many Kind of Politics" (နိုင်ငံရေးမျိုးမျိုး) written in February 1940. For an English translation see *The Writings of Aung San*. Compiled by Mya Han. Original Myanmar Text Translated into English by Retired Ambassador Than Tun. Yangon, Universities Historical Research Centre, 2000: 50-61.

² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geopolitics>.

Minister for Information (1944) under the Ba Maw administration during the Japanese administration and became Burma's first Prime Minister after the assassination of Aung San.

In 1956, he retired for one year from the premiership to strengthen the unity of the Anti Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL). Ba Swe, who became his political rival, later took his place. In 1958, after the split of the AFPFL, he handed over power to General Ne Win, a transfer of power that may be dubbed semi-voluntary and semi-constitutional. He won the elections finally held by Ne Win's caretaker government in February 1960 after a promise to make Buddhism the country's state religion and was toppled by a military coup led by Ne Win on March 2, 1962. He was imprisoned, released in October 1966 and went abroad briefly in April 1969, allegedly on a pilgrimage to India. In 1969, he tried to topple the Ne Win government with the assistance of some other prominent Burmese who had left the country, among them Bo Let Ya, formerly known as Thakin Hla Pe, his co-writer of 1940. On August 29, 1969, the Parliamentary Democratic Party (PDP) was introduced at a press conference in London. Nu tried and travelled hard to many countries to get support for his plans to overthrow the Burmese government by force but utterly failed. He finally accepted the offer to return to Burma under an amnesty issued in 1980.

Until 1988, he led a rather quiet life. After the resignation of Ne Win in July 1988 and the power vacuum following it, he again - as in 1969 - presented himself as the legitimate political leader of the country and tried to set up a government. He formed the "League of Democracy and Peace" (LDP) which won no seat in the elections of 1990. Nu died on February 1995 in Yangon.

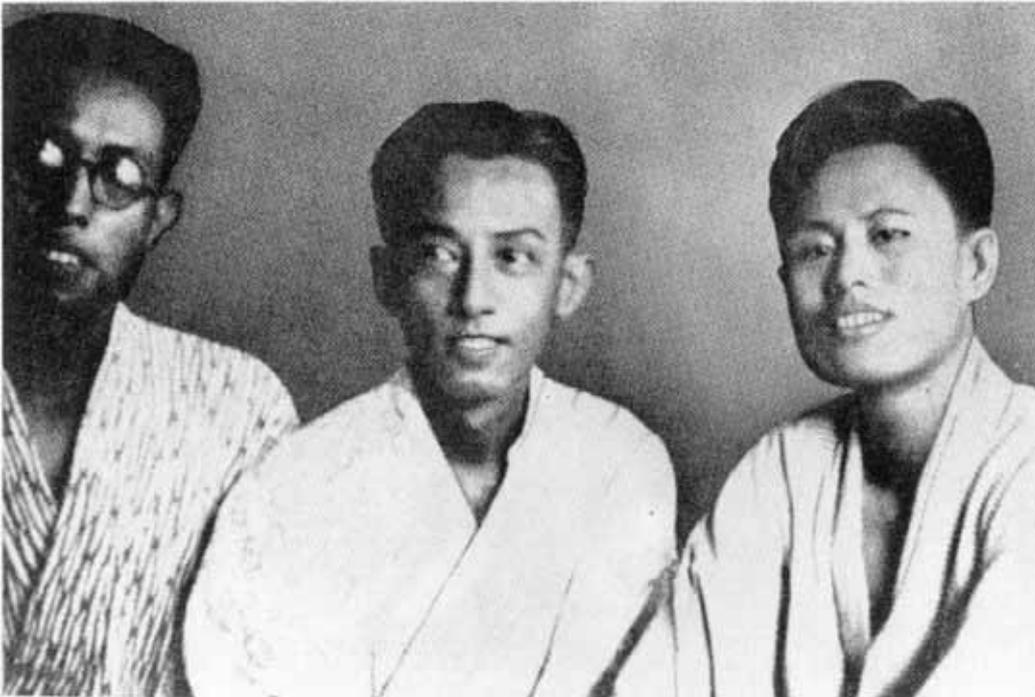
Many say that Nu's interest in the world is documented by his co-operation in the political dictionary and fully materialised in his political life. As a Prime Minister and as a challenger to Ne Win's regime he personally saw many of the countries he helped to portray or met representatives of the political systems explained in the book.

b) The same applies to Hla Pe, although in a different way. As a public person, he was never in the Number 1 position, but always a gifted and trusted deputy or adviser.

Hla Pe was born in 1911, five years after Nu, in Pinyinmana in central Burma. He studied in Rangoon and possibly in Calcutta as well. In some books he is referred to as "Hla Pe (Calcutta)" to distinguish him from another person with the same name. He was an activist in the students' strike of 1936 and - unlike than Aung San who became president of the students' unions - left University after the strike to enter politics. In August 1939, he was a member of

the group that founded the first communist cell in Burma. No special functions assigned to him are reported.

In 1940, he left Burma and became one of the “30 comrades”, the Japanese-trained nucleus of the Burma Independence Army (BIA). There, he adopted the *nom de guerre* Bo Let Ya (Right-Hand General) and became a commander of the column of the army that helped the Japanese to capture Dawei (Tavoy) in Southern Burma. He was made Aung San’s deputy (see picture). After the war, he took part in the meeting that resulted in the “Kandy Agreement” which aimed at merging the two Burmese armies (one British trained and commanded, the other Japanese trained and commanded by Burmans) and was appointed Aung San’s deputy -



From left to right: Bo Letya (Hla Pe) Bo Setkya (Aung Than) and Bo Teza (Aung San) in Japan, 1941¹

a rather ceremonial post after the Burmese army was put under British supervision and Aung San himself had left the army after the Kandy conference.

¹ For some other photos, see below , p. 13-14.

After Aung San's assassination in July 1947, he was appointed deputy Prime Minister and the man responsible for defence affairs in Nu's provisional government. In this capacity, he signed the Letya-Freeman-agreement on August 29, 1947 on future cooperation between Burma and Britain on military matters. In October, he was a member of the Nu-headed delegation which signed the Nu-Attlee agreement, the final step leading to independence. Shortly after independence, in July 1948, he resigned from the army and politics and became a businessman.¹ He became famous as the man who introduced the eating of ocean fish to Burmese people coining the slogan "Every modernized person eats ocean~~sea~~ fish". Allegedly, he earned a fortune.

After the coup of March 2, 1962, Bo Let Ya was imprisoned like many other people who were suspected to have endangered the Revolutionary Council's plans. After his release, no longer able to do large-scale business under the socialist program, he left the country almost at the same time as Nu. Both joined forces, met in London and later in Bangkok. Bo Let Ya became one of Nu's most trusted leaders in the fight against Ne Win's army together with Karen troops. After a split in the Karen leadership, he was killed in a battle with Karen troops on November 29, 1978.

c) As a rather simple first comment on the two life careers of our authors, one may say that their study of the world's maps, politicians and political systems did not help them to master the political crises they had to face after independence. In particular, their common attempt to topple Ne Win's government by mustering assistance from foreign powers was a complete failure. This observation leads to the question of what aims may have been intended by collecting and publishing geopolitical facts about the parts of the globe.

The Transfer Question or: Facts and their Meaning

Both books clearly concentrate on the presentation of facts and figures. This observation can be underlined and differentiated by some characteristic features. Neither of the books informs the reader about the sources. Thus objective information, not facts put into perspective, is intended to be presented. The only mentioned criterion guiding the selection of the entries is the curiosity of the reader as demonstrated by Tun Aye's short foreword to the "Political Dictionary":

We have tried to include in this political dictionary the terms and usage related to current topics.

However, we would be pleased to receive suggestions from the readers about other well known topics. They will be included in an extended edition.

¹ For some more information about the (alleged) reasons, see the comments of Khin Maung Saw.

The authors of the books in no way inform the readers about the reasons why they collected the information. The “Political Map” contains a foreword written by the editor of the volume, Ba Hein, introducing the author, and an introduction written by Hla Pe himself. The foreword is dated October 10, 1939, a little more than one month after the outbreak of the war in Europe. Accordingly, Hla Pe discusses historical developments after World War I, a theme that Ba Hein and others later wrote about at length.¹ He states that “everyone who is desirous of world peace ought to study world affairs. Before undertaking his pursuit, he must have grasped the basic ideas of world politics. Only then will he be able to understand the international events taking place so rapidly.” The ability to read maps informing about world politics thus directly led to a correct and scientific reading of history.

Finally, a look at Khin Maung Saw’s many valuable comments on Moe Hein Zaw’s book report about the “Political Map” and his translations of parts of the text show that the translator tries to put the facts straight - both the facts written down by the author and those transmitted by the reviewer. The very different historical contexts of pre-war times and today is neither mentioned by the Burmese reviewer nor the critical Burmese translator and reviewer of the review.

One major question is what “meaning” was attached by the authors to the facts presented in the two volumes. Did they perhaps leave it to their readers to make up their own mind, as Hla Pe did? To answer these and other related questions, a detailed study of the texts, their linguistic style and a comparison to similar texts - both contemporary and not - would be helpful. Dr. Tin Hlaing’s contribution on the translation of political terms into Burmese may be very useful.²

About this Volume

Following these introductory comments, this volume concentrates on information about the two encyclopaedias without much additional reflection. Together with the thoroughly commented review of Hla Pe’s “Political Map” some of the maps contained in the book are reproduced as illustrations (without translation of the geographical terms). The “Political Dictionary” of Hla Pe and Nu is the next book published by Nagani/The Burma Publishing House that is rendered in complete English translation for the first time. It should be noted that it was not possible to check all spellings in the translation - and one may also wonder how the readers of the books reacted to the many strange names.

¹ See Working Paper 8 of this series.

² See Working Paper 100 of this series.

Hla Pe and Nu, Two Political Dictionaries

As usual, the material contained in this Working Paper may stimulate further comments and studies both inside and outside Myanmar.

Hamburg, November 2008

II. Material on Hla Pe, *Political Map of the World*

1. Kyaw Hoe, Bibliographical Information

Translation: Hninsi von Marschall

37) Hla Pe, Thakin: World Political Map. Yangon, Nagani 1939; 180 p., 42 maps.

The changes that happened in many countries and the world politics after the eruption of the Second World War were written down together with illustrations and maps. In the introduction it was written: While this book was written, Poland was invaded by Germany. Because of the annexation of Poland by England and Germany, England, France and Poland declared war on Germany. – Edited by Thakin Ba Hein. It was written in Burmese language so that the Burmese people could follow the world politics in their own language. The book was written comprehensively about the world's countries. – Published on 6. December 1939, 5.000 copies; 10 pennies.

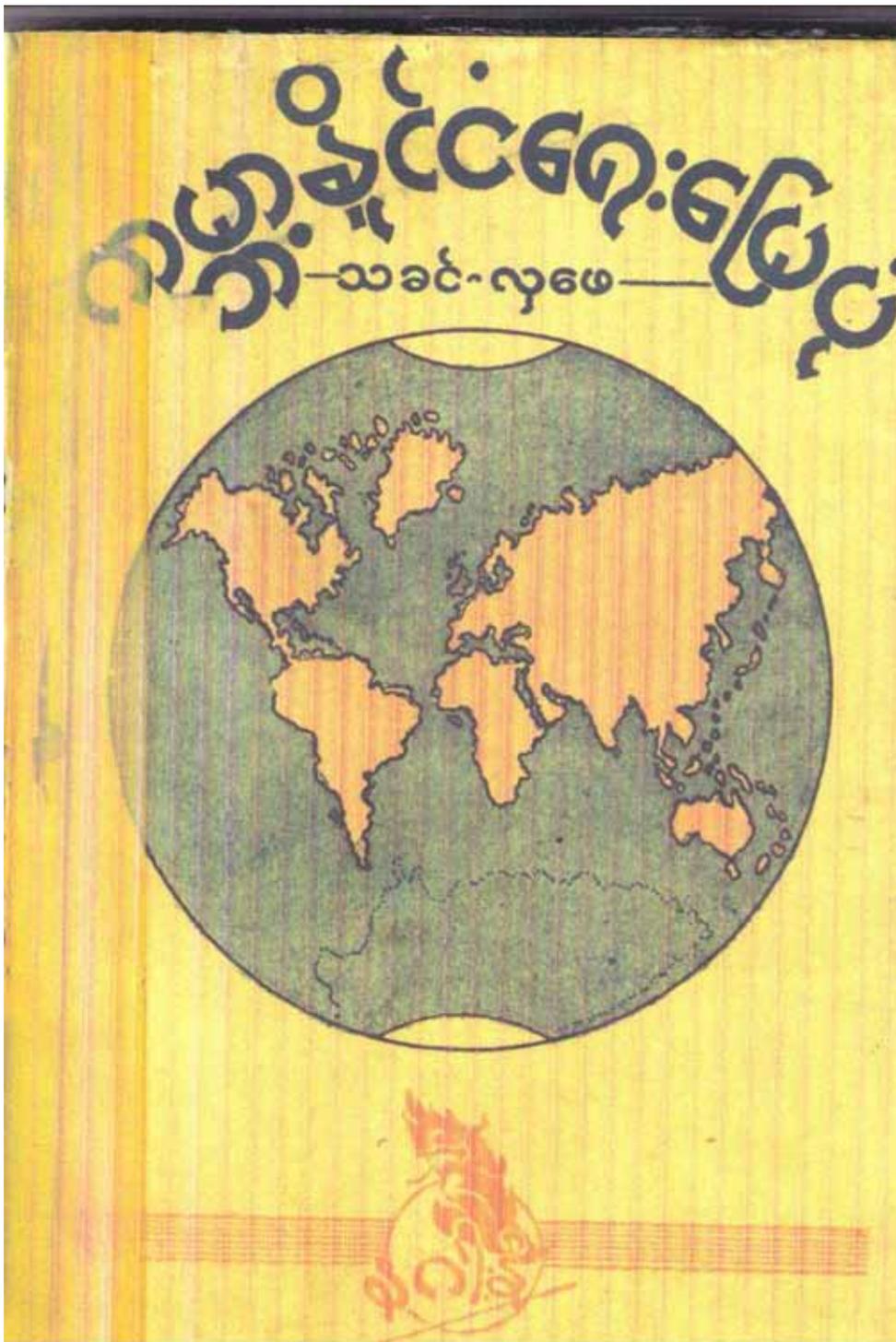
2. Photos and Reproduction



Bo Let Ya (In his Brig-Gen Uniform)



Deputy Prime Minister Bo Let Ya



Title Page, Reproduction

3. Foreword and Introduction

Translation: Ye Nyunt

FORWARD

By the editor

While editing “The World’s Political Map” written by Thakin Hla Pe, I recalled a moment of discussion with Thakin Soe in the prison. At that time, I was reading a book on politics before a prison lamp, occasionally exchanging words with Thakin Soe, who too was busy witting “Burmese Resistance”, which was later banned and withdrawn by the government.

Putting the fountain-pen on the desk, he turned to me and said, “We’re writing about this and that... communism, capitalism, which country is what...That’s so tiring. But the readers, rustic people, are not possible to have heard even the names of these countries and ideologies.”

This comment might have come out from frustration with his work.

“Certainly. We’re just doing things that we consider right. What most Burmese know is the four large islands and 2,000 small islands, in the East and in the West, The way we write and what the readers have conceived are completely opposite. What we should do first is to write about the world’s nations with historical references so that they can understand clearly, and then a book on science so that they can grasp the basic modern scientific concepts. I think that’s the most suited.” Thus I said with a long-winded response.

“Then, let’s do this way. You write a brief world history, and I’ll write the book on fundamental science,” Thakin Soe said, assuming his own duty, and at once, suggesting taking my share.

“Hmm...will you stop here” What with my work ‘The Capitalist World’ I’m hectic. Just leave it aside. There are myriad writers, who’ll take care of it.” I snapped at him. To fend myself off another response from him, I just pored on reading the book.

X X X X X

Though Thakin Hla Pe’s work is not exactly up to the expectation Thakin Soe and I touched in our conversation, I believe that it will be a book of great benefit to the nation in consideration of time and occasion.

The present book deals lucidly with current situations of various countries, changes over a few years past and how these changes play an essential role in the world's politics.

In addition, it is unique in its own way. The author's writings are supported with about 43 maps of the world nations. It would not be wrong to call it "a book of political maps."

I have noticed the fact that a number of Burmese who read newspaper, journals and magazines cannot read maps correctly. Adults who were born in the earlier periods, and brought up at monasteries cannot even hold a map with its head up. They are such backward persons.

The book teaches Burmese politicians so ardent to strive for national liberation how to read maps. This point makes it different from other books on politics.

X X X X X

The editor would like to introduce Thakin Hla Pe to our readers.

I first heard the name "Thakin Hla Pe" with the 1936 Student Boycott. He was well-known among student boycotters as a person who was short-tempered, strong-minded and thus, aggressive.

Because I was not familiar with him at that time, I did not know his true disposition and attitude. Later, I have come to know him well as I have had relations with him. Though lean, he is easily irritated. The Burmese usually refer to short persons as short-tempered, like "Mr. Shortie with short temper." Opposite to this belief, he is tall and lean, but angry. Brothers have the same behaviour. His younger brother, Ko Hla Shwe, Chairman of the Student Union, too, is of impetuous nature.

At the end of the Student Boycott, a debate took place among students as to whether another boycott should be staged successively. Desperate in his failure of the attempt to revive the boycott, Thakin Hla Pe left of Calcutta where Tet Phone Gyi Ko Thein Pe was, and pursued studies of politics for one year in India.

While in Calcutta, he learnt practical politics from India politicians. Reading books on communism, he has become a communist revolutionary. Through Ko Thein Pe, I was first acquainted with Thakin Hla Pe by correspondence between Calcutta and Mandalay, where I was living then. Student Ko Hla Pe has now become Thakin Hla Pe, member of the Central Executive Committee of Doh Bamar Asiayon.

I recollected memories of Thakin Hla Pe and me, living in an apartment on a three-storey building on Barr Street,¹ without money to buy regular meals.

It was a summer when I was released from prison, and stranded in Yangon without going back to my parents because of my attachment for politics. Thakin Hla Pe, too, was alone without anyone to turn to for seeking help. Thus the two persons joined together and lived in the apartment that had been rented and not lived in by Ko Thein Pe. Both were short of money and sometimes got honorariums for our contributions to Magazines. We had scant money only which was spent on meals, out not regularly. Sometimes, we had to content ourselves with a cup of tea and a slice of bread.

Finally, we deemed our starvation as a practical test of our politics. When we had no money, we kept ourselves indoors and discussed politics. It constituted one of a few memorable events indelible in our heart.

X X X X X

Thakin Hla Pe has compiled this book not because he is well versed in world politics but because he wishes to widen the political outlook of his compatriots. The editor and the author assume responsibility should there be defects in the publication.

Political engagement cannot be based merely on goodwill. It is our ardent hope that political writers who are broad in scope and can provide constructive advice to the nation will emerge and the readers will extract points of essence from our publications, complied with foresight, and make use of them in the struggle for national liberation, after reading them analytically.

Ba Hein Editor
10-10-1939
Rangoon

¹ Now Maha Bandoola Garden Street [ed.].

INTRODUCTION

The compilation of this book coincided with the time of the invasion of Poland by German Nazis, and war has been declared and is being fought between Germany on one side and a coalition of Poland, England and France on the other. It is worth finding out the root cause of the war.

Lenin argued, “Colonialism is born in a country when businesses of the country’s capitalists have grown and companies engaged in monopoly and banks in partnerships have joined force or in other words, their power has become stronger. At that stage, they heatedly attempt to invade and occupy smaller countries from which they can enjoy benefits: there are fewer capitalists in the colonial countries who can compete them; there is a great deal of land to possess; they can produce and sell finished products briskly; they can buy raw materials at low prices; and they can employ indigenous labourers at low wages.”

Conflicts had rarely erupted among powerful countries up to 1900. Later when industries developed with higher productivity and sale, they competed with one another in selling out their products. Thus, conflicts arose among large countries like England, Germany, France and Portugal.

Consequently the world war broke out in 1914. In the period before 1914, as the circumstances called for colonization, Germany endeavoured to build railroads towards countries in the East to link North Sea with the Persian Gulf. If its plan came into realization, the powers of the British world wane in Persia and India.

In 1870-71, France had to cede its region *Alsace-Lorraine* to Germany after being defeated in dispute. While France was left discontented and furious to reclaim its land, Germany again intruded Morocco in Africa. And so, France and Britain secretly made an Alliance treaty secretly in 1904.

Russia too, entered into an Alliance treaty with Britain after losing its war against the Japanese. In this way, a triumvirate alliance including Britain, France and Russia appeared in 1907. On the other side, Germany joined in alliance with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, under treaty.

It is mentioned in the historical record of the Communist organization of Russia as regards the outbreak of the world war:

“Wishing to grab the colonies of France and Britain and Ukraine, Poland and Baltic region from Russia, Germany prepared to expend its reign.

The Tsars of Russia aspired to take the land of the Turks by halving it, and Galicia of Austria-Hungary while being greedy to dominate the Dardanelles coast that trails from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

Britain desired to occupy Palestine under Turkey and Mesopotamia region in a bid to get rid of German products that sold better than its products.

France had an eye to the Saar and Elsass-Lorraine regions that yielded coal and iron massively. Thus, the capitalist countries split in two. In 1914, they fought violent wars to seize more and more lands.”

Therefore, it is certain that every country built on capitalism will encounter wars. At the end of the world war about 10 million people had died and about 20 million had been seriously wounded. Repentant of their aggression, the warring countries collectively entered into a peace treaty in 1918. However, as colonialism and war are like a man and his shadow, the treaty has come to no avail. Wars have raged, totalling 18, inclusive of the current one, since the treaty was made.

From 1918 to 1919, the Poles and the Ukrainians were confronted in a war to claim Eastern Galicia. As the Poles won, the region was merged into Poland.

The second war took place in Ireland where Irish people fought for their independence from 1919 to 1921.

The third broke out in Russia in 1919 when three regions rebelled against the proletariat government and Russian Red- Shirt troop had to quell them. The three regions were Siberia (led by Admiral Kolket), Southern Russia (led by General Dennikin) and Estonia (led by General Yudink).

The fourth was the attack of the Spanish on Riff area in Marocco from 1919 to 1922.

The fifth was a battle between Ibn Saud and King Hussein in Arabia from 1919 to 1926.

The sixth was the attack of Russia on Poland in 1920.

The seventh was waged by Turkey on Armenian Republic in 1920 and built the road that linked direct with Russia.

The eighth was the domestic war in China from 1920 to 1926.

The ninth took place when the Greeks attacked Asia Minor in 1921-22. But Turkey repressed them in one month. The damaged caused in Asia Minor was estimated at 50,000,000 pounds in gold coins.

The tenth was the uprising of the Syrians against the French in 1925.

The eleventh was in South America where Bolivia and Paraguay vied for taking Gran Chaco from 1925 to 1935.

The twelfth was a large-scale domestic war in China from 1926 and 1928, and after that, the Republic of China was established.

The thirteenth was the attack of the Japanese on Manchuria in 1931-32. Chinese Emperor Changsi Bolin was dethroned and another king favoured by the Japanese was enthroned. Afterwards, Manchuria fell under the Japanese.

The fourteenth was a clash between the Chinese Forces and the Japanese forces in Shanghai in 1932. Shanghai suffered damages estimated at 70,000,000 in gold coins.

The fifteenth was the occupation of Abyssinia by Italy in 1935-36.

The sixteenth was the domestic war in Spain, which was fanned by Italy and Germany, in 1936.

The seventeenth has been the aggressive war waged by the Japanese since 1937 with the aim of annexing entire China.

The eighteenth is the war over Poland between Germany on one side and England, France and Poland on the other.

Such wars have occurred in the capitalist world now and then. As long as capitalism exists, these wars will recur. World peace would be secured if capitalism were extirpated. Otherwise, it may not be lasting peace.

Hence, everyone who is desirous of world peace ought to study world affairs. Before his pursuit, he must have grasped the basic ideas of the world politics. Only then will he be able to understand the international events taking place so rapidly.

So, in this publication, modern histories of powerful countries have been compiled briefly with the illustration of maps.

Thakin Hla Pe

4. Book Review on Political World Map/Political Atlas by Thakin Hla Pe

Book Review submitted by Moe Hein Zaw
Translation and Comments: Khin Maung Saw

This book was written by Thakin Hla Pe. Unfortunately, his biography in details cannot be submitted except that he was a committee member of the 1936 university strike and he studied political science in Calcutta, India.¹ Upon his return from India he tried to write

¹ Thakin Hla Pe was well known as Calcutta Thakin Hla Pe as well as Bo Let Ya, the first deputy of Bo Aung San in the Thirty Comrades. Later he became second in command of the Burmese Forces under the Japanese and later Deputy Minister of War Affairs while Aung San was Minister of War. When the Japanese-trained Burmese Army and the British-trained Burmese Army were united according to the Candy Treaty, Lord Louis Mount Batten suggested Aung San to take the post of Inspector General with the rank of Brigadier General under His Majesty's Government. Aung San wanted to be a politician and recommended this post to be given to Let Ya. Hence, he became the first Burmese to be appointed with the post of Brigadier under British Rule. When Aung San and his cabinet were assassinated in July 1947, Let Ya became the defence councillor under the British Governor. While U Nu signed the "Nu - Atlee Treaty for Burmese Independence with the British Prime Minister then Clement Atlee, Bo Let Ya (Hla Pe) signed the Let Ya - Freeman Treaty for Defence Agreements with his British counterpart, Freeman. When Burma regained her independence in January 1948, Let Ya became the First Deputy Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Defence in Premier U Nu's cabinet. Chief of Burma Army then was a Karen, Lt. Gen. Smith Dun. Chief of Burma Air Force was Wing Commander Saw Shi Sho, a Karen. Chief of Burma Navy was also a Karen. Though he was a Japanese-trained soldier Bo Let Ya respected Sandhurst-trained officers and sent many military officers to be trained in Britain. He respected all Karen officers such as Gen Smith Dun (Army), Brigadier Saw Kyar Doe (Army), Wing Commander Saw Shi Sho (Air Force) and Commander Saw Jack (Navy). Hence they could cooperate and could work well. At that time Bo Ne Win was commander of Upper Burma with the rank of Brigadier.

At the end of 1948, Bo Ne Win became deputy chief of Army at the war office. Bo Kyaw Zaw, one of the members of the thirty Comrades, became commander of Upper Burma with the rank of Colonel. When some troops of the Karen National Defence Organisation went underground in January 1949, Lt. Gen. Smith Dun was forced to retire by the government despite of Bo Let Ya's strong opposition. The nationalist fraction in U Nu's government, the Socialist Party headed by U Ba Swe and U Kyaw Nyein nominated Bo Ne Win to become Commander in Chief of Burma Army. Defence Minister Let Ya, on the other hand, nominated Brigadier Saw Kyar Doe, another Karen to be appointed for the post. In the mean time Bo Zeya, a member of the Thirty Comrades and the biggest rival of Bo Ne Win for the no. 3 position of the Japanese-trained Army, went to U Nu and Bo Let Ya and requested them to appoint him as the Chief of Army because he was the one who could make peace between the government and the rebels. When his request was turned down, he joined the White Flag Communist Rebels. Before he went underground there was a big quarrel between him and Bo Ne Win at the Army Head Quarter accusing each other as an opportunist and power-monger. Three battalions went underground together with Bo Zeya.

After some body tried to shoot General Smith Dun's car, he went to Mandalay, took refuge in Col. Kyaw Zaw's official residence at first. Later, Col. Kyaw Zaw, who respected Gen. Smith Dun as a career soldier, supplied him a guest house in the premises of the Upper Burma Commands and protected him until Mandalay was occupied by the allied forces of the Karens, the Red flag and the White Flag Communists.

When the conflict was won by the nationalists and Bo Ne Win was appointed as Commander in Chief of the Army, General Let Ya resigned from all political and military posts in protest. He established the Martaban Fisheries and became a multi-millionaire. 1963 he was detained by the Revolutionary Council headed by Ne Win and was released in 1966. He joined U Nu when the latter revolted against Ne Win in 1969 and established the Patriotic Burmese Army in Thailand. He was assassinated in 1978.

After Bo Let Ya's resignation, all of his political and military positions were given to Bo Ne Win. As soon as he became defence as well as home minister, General Ne Win removed almost all British-trained persons from their posts, regardless of whether they were of Burmese or ethnic minorities descent. The first victim was then commander of Lower Burma, Brigadier Aung Thin, a Burmese. He was dismissed and his position was given to Colonel Kyaw Zaw, the then commander of Upper Burma. Since Colonel Kyaw Zaw was urgently recalled to Rangoon, he had to leave his family in Mandalay. Lt. Col. Maung Maung, one of the Ne Win's protégés was appointed as the Commander of Upper Burma. Within a few days, Lt. Col. Maung Maung, as well as the Upper Burma Command was captured by the rebel forces and Mandalay was occupied by forces of the Three Party

political books. After studying the then world political situation he wrote this book with the intention that the Burmese people should be in touch with the world's situation then. He gave some briefing of the world's situation after the First World War. He wrote why world war broke out and why the peace treaty signed after the war was not effective.

Berlin – Rome Axis (Map no.1)

Here he wrote the dangers of Germany ruled by Nazis and Italy ruled by Fascists and their invasions. Because of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy some Central European Countries could not stay in peace, they had mobilized themselves and prepared for their own defence in case of invasion from the Berlin-Rome Axis. He also wrote about the civil war in Spain and how on one hand Great Britain and France were interfering and on the other hand how Germany and Italy were helping Franco.¹

Versailles Treaty (Map no. 2)

The author pointed out that the then problems in Europe evolved because of the Treaty of Versailles signed in 1919. He stated that the treaty was very unfair and one sided. Germany had to surrender all of their colonies to the Allies. Apart from that, even some parts of their own soil were annexed by foreign powers. Germans were very unhappy about that and they

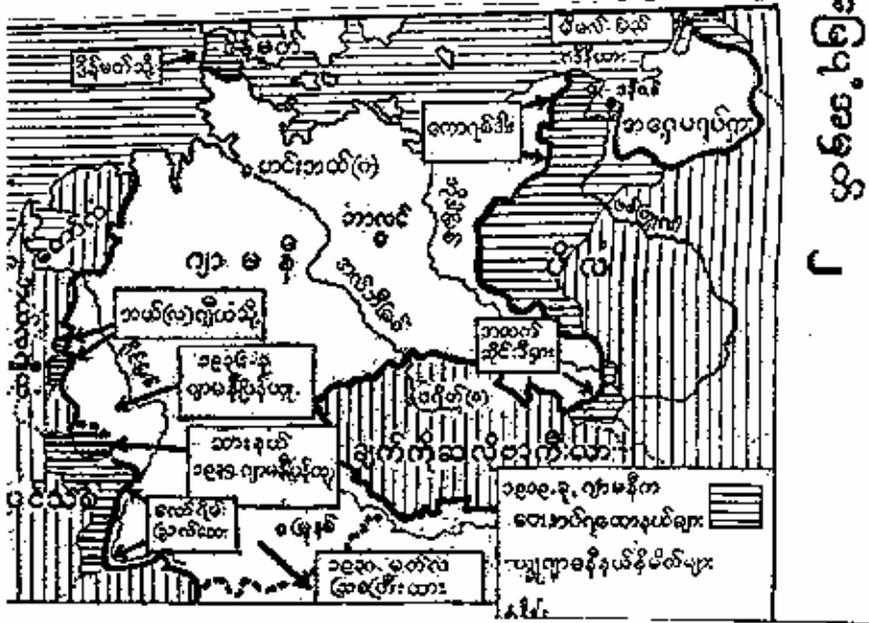
Alliance, as mentioned earlier. Col. Kyaw Zaw's wife and children were still in Mandalay. They were looked after by Retired General Smith Dun and family. Since Gen. Smith Dun was a Karen, Mrs. Kyaw Zaw and children were unharmed by the Karen Rebels. Later, Gen. Smith Dun organized a transport, hence, Mrs. Kyaw Zaw and children could go to Rangoon and joined her husband without any trouble.

The second victim was an Arakanese, Major General Htun Hla Oung, the Inspector General of Burma Police. He was removed from his position and sent as the Burmese Military Attaché to the United Kingdom, a post which is only for the colonels, hence, a type of demotion. The Chief of Burma Navy as well as the Chief of Burma Air Force, both Karens, was also replaced with Burmese. Some British-trained Brigadiers and Colonels were also dismissed, though they were Burmese. Another Karen, Brigadier Saw Kyar Doe remained in Burma Army for one or two years, fought against the Karen and other rebels. Later he resigned from the army and joined Martaban Fisheries as an executive director. In 1969 he joined the Patriotic Burmese Army in Thailand founded by U Nu and Bo Let Ya. In 1980 he came back to Burma under general amnesty.

Even brigadier Kyaw Zaw, one of the members of the Thirty Comrades, was also forced to retire by Gen. Ne Win in 1956, while the defence minister U Ba Swe was prime minister for a few months. According to the official statement given by the government, Brig. Gen. Kyaw Zaw was a suspected informer of the Communist Rebels. In 1976 Retired General Kyaw Zaw had to escape to China because he was hunted by the MIS. (Source: 1. Auto Biography of Retired Brigadier General Kyaw Zaw, now in Kunming, Yunnan, China. 2. The Burma Army, the Past and the Present, by Retired Lt. Col. Aye Myint, now in Australia).

In all books published in Burma before 1963, Bo Let Ya was the second man next to Bo Aung San in the list of the Thirty Comrades, however, after 1963 he was downgraded to no. 3 and Bo Ne Win, was upgraded to no.2. Bo Ne Win's position was no. 5 in the list published during the Early Japanese Era. He was no.4 after Aung San, Let Ya and Zeya when Burma Army revolted against the Japanese in March 1945. He became no. 3 in the books published in the 1950's. See the attachment: [The Thirty Comrades](#).

¹ In the original book, it was written that Soviet Russia helped the Spanish Government and the rebels lead by Franco was helped by Germany and Italy.



wanted to reoccupy these territories, even if they had to use force in case of necessity. That's why there would be a danger for a new world war.

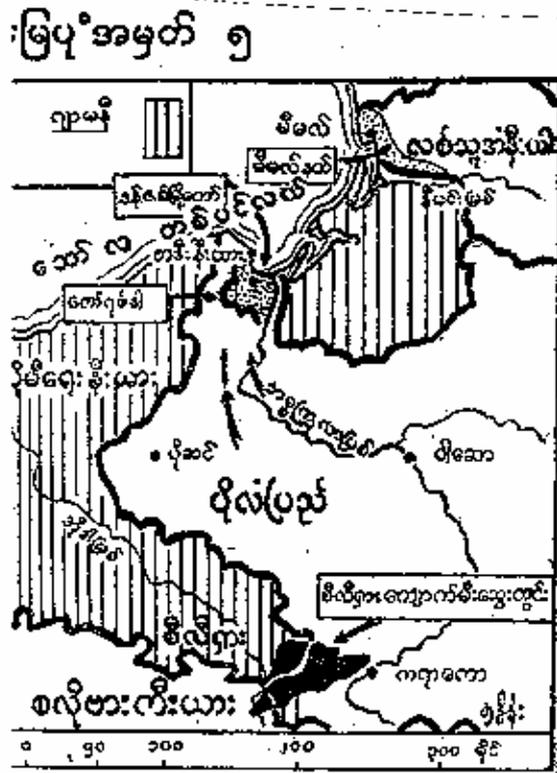
The Western Borders of Germany (Map no. 3)

The author claimed that the complicated situations evolved because the Western Border Line of Germany was drawn by the Allies after the First World War according to their own benefits. He discussed about the problems formed along the water way of the River Rhine which passes through France, Germany and Holland.

Germany and North Sea (Map no. 4)

The British Supremacy on the Seven Seas during the First World War was very famous; however, the author doubted whether this was still true because of modernisation of the German Navy. Germany was constructing Naval and Air Bases at her northern-most isthmus. From these bases they could either easily attack or defend against Britain.¹

¹ In the original book, Thakin Hla Pe wrote: "Though British Supremacy on the Seven Seas during the First World War was well known, it is very doubtful for the time being because many British Ships such as HMS Royal Oak, HMS Hood etc. etc. were sunk by the German Navy and Air Force. It cannot be ruled out that it happened because the British had not yet used their full naval and air power."



Germany’s Eastern Borders and “The Corridor Land”. (Map no. 5)

In this chapter he mentioned about “the Corridor Land” and the problems which evolved because East Prussia lied separate from Mainland Germany. The connections between the city of Danzig and Poland, the 17 Rights of Poland granted after the First World War and the German annexation of Danzig were also discussed.

Austria, from 1919 to 1938 (Map No.6)

Under this heading, the basic history and geography of Austria such as population, religion political organisations were written. After the First World War, although Germany and Austria wanted to unite and become a single country, the League of Nations’ turned it down¹. Later, Austrian economy was under German hands and political riots broke out in Austria. The Nazis used it as a golden opportunity and annexed Austria.

¹ I (KMS) never heard about that! May be, Germany wanted to unite with Austria to become “Greater Germany” which was an idea of the Nazis, however, definitely sure most Austrians then did not want the “Anschluss”.

The Former Austro-Hungarian Empire (Map no.7)

According to the Tri-Don Hungary Treaty signed in 1919, the kingdoms in Hungary and Austria were abolished and seven new nations were created. Although Slavs and other minority ethnic groups immigrated to the newly formed nations, some of them remained in Austria and Hungary. Austria and Hungary became small countries surrounded by other nations. He wrote how important the River Danube was.

Czechoslovakia (Map no. 8)

Czechoslovakia was a part of the Former Austro-Hungarian Empire. This country has many ethnic groups. The population of the ethnic groups were given in percentage. France and Russia signed a Friendship Treaty in which they could claim to become protectors of this small country. However, Great Britain also thought that they could become military allies if they patronize that small country. Thus, Britain persuaded France to abolish the treaty and join the new treaty signed by Britain, Germany, and Italy. The French did. However, Britain gave the green light for Hitler to invade Czechoslovakia. It seemed to be a mystery. The main reason for this was Britain's desire to have France as their permanent ally. This was achieved when, after Germany annexed Czechoslovakia, France signed a Treaty of Alliance with Britain in case of war. This chapter also discussed the relationship between Czechoslovakia and Russia as well as the relationship between Germany and Russia before and after German annexation.

Poland (Map no. 9)

The boundaries of Poland were drawn according to the Treaty of Versailles after the First World War. After the Polish-Russian war in 1920, the boundaries of Poland extended to the East. As a result problems between Poland and Lithuania evolved. Polish ships were forbidden to enter the river Neman and Memel Port. However, after Poland's strong protests in March 1938 her ships were allowed to enter the port.

In this chapter he described how Germany troubled Poland because of Port Danzig. Germany wanted to annex Danzig into the German Empire. Britain and France stated already that they would declare war on Germany if Danzig were annexed. However, Hitler considered it to be a big bluff of the then two powers and annexed Danzig. In fact, Britain and France did not want to go to war but wanted to solve the crisis through diplomatic means. However, bound to their own promise British Prime Minister Chamberlain had no choice but to send his ambassador to Germany, Sir Henderson, to Hitler with an Ultimatum that Germany had to withdraw all of his forces from Polish soil and had to inform the British Government latest by

11:00 AM the next day. Failure on the part of Germany to do so would mean that it would be at war with Britain. The French government made a similar ultimatum with a later deadline of 5:00 PM. As no answer came by the deadline Britain declared war on Germany at 11:15 AM. The French declaration followed at 5:00PM.¹ Western Poland was annexed by the Germans and Soviet Russia occupied Eastern Poland.

Baltic Countries (Map no. 10)

Under this title the author explained the bad nature of imperialist countries. The boundaries made by the Allies after the First world War caused many problems. In 1919, six new independent countries called Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia, came into being. The territories of these new countries used to be parts of the Russian Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He discussed the right of way to the seaports for the landlocked countries and their problems.²

Ukraine (Map no. 11)

The geography of Ukraine was given. In 1918, Ukraine was declared as an independent state. Later, the Soviets reoccupied Ukraine. Ukraine had agricultural farms, mines and industries. Some big cities of Ukraine were used as seaport by Soviet Russia.³

Italy's Shares in the First World War (Map no. 12)

The Allies promised to grant Italy some territories because she joined the Allies in the First World War, however, the shares she got were not in accordance with her wish. As a result Italy annexed some territories which were close to her new territories.⁴

¹I (KMS) had to check with the original book and translated accordingly. The paragraph written by the book reviewer's does not make any sense. Had I translated what the book reviewer wrote, some parts of "The History of the Second World War" might have been changed to a new story.

² In the original book pp 51-53, it was written: "It was the nature of the powerful countries that they redrew the borders of the losing side after the war according to their wishes, however, the way the Western Allies drew the borders of European Countries was the worst in history. They created six new independent countries called Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Czechoslovakia, their territories used to be some parts of the former Russian Empire and former Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was not because they liked these people to gain their independence, but they wanted to put buffer states between them and Communist Russia. In such formation, some countries had seaports and had no problems. For Poland they had to create a Corridor Land which used to be the territory of the former German Empire. As a result East Prussia was geographically separated from Mainland Germany. The war between Germany and Poland proved how wrong these boundary drawings were. Czechoslovakia was a landlocked country."

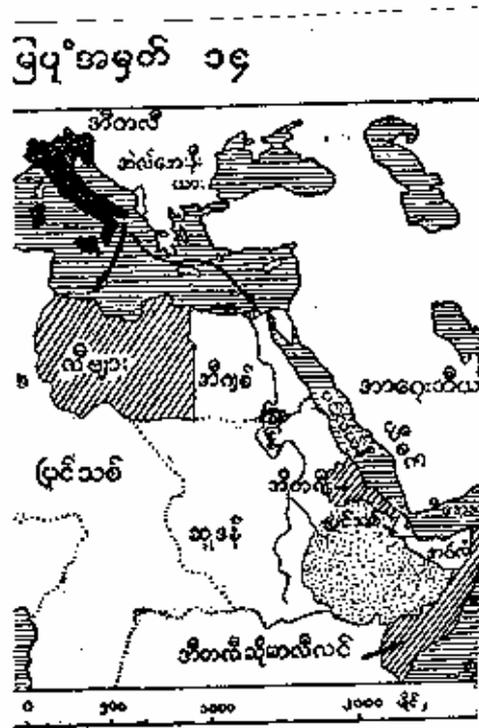
³. Original book page 55, where it was written: "After the Brest-Litovsk Treaty the country of Ukraine came into being. Some parts of Russia, Rumania, Poland and Czechoslovakia were taken into Ukraine. Ukraine was invaded by the Soviet Armies in 1919-20 and annexed into the Soviet Union in 1923. Ukraine is rich in natural resources such as coal mines, crude oil, agricultural products and electrical power stations. The cities such as Rostov, Odessa etc. are big seaports of the Black Sea. That's why Ukraine was very useful for the Soviet Union."

⁴ In the original book page 57, it was written: "During the First World War, the Allies persuaded Italy to join their side and promised that Italy would have some shares in Asia Minor and Africa, however, after the war,

Forts in the Mediterranean Sea (Map no. 13)

Since Italy is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, her geographical situation is not as good as those of other powerful countries. Despite this, Mussolini wanted to cut British and French sea route in the Mediterranean Sea. Italy built forts in Tunic and Sicily and controlled that area. British Forts were in Gibraltar and Suez. In the map British and French forts were shown.¹

Italy and the Red Sea (Map no. 14)



Italy was given only South Tirol and Trentino lands from Austria. It was very few compared to the share of other countries from the winning side. As a result, Italy invaded and occupied Albania and Abyssinia.”

¹ In the original book page 59, it was written: Italy’s situation is not as good as other Western Powers because she is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea (Italian Ships can go to the Atlantic and Indian Oceans only by passing through the Strait of Gibraltar and Suez Canal where British had forts. In the mean time Great Britain, France and Germany etc. have a direct water way to the Atlantic Ocean). For this reason Mussolini built forts in Tunic and Sicily and controlled that area. In this way, he could cut the waterway between the British Forts of Gibraltar and Suez as well as the waterway between Malta and Haifa. French forts were in Corsica Island and in North Africa. Hence, all of them were in the West Mediterranean and their waterway to the Suez Canal was blocked.

In 1911, Italy annexed Libya which was a Turkish colony. Later, Britain and France gave Italy some territories on the Red Sea Area. Italy invaded and occupied Abyssinia in 1936. Hence, Italy had some colonies in Africa.¹

Italy wanted to establish friendship with Yemen. If Italy and Yemen became friends, it won't be good for Britain, because some British colonies were in this area. Even very recently Britain annexed the Southern Arabian Peninsula into the British Empire by means of bombardment. However, Italy's reputation in the Arab World was not good. The Italians were cruel to the Muslims in Albania. This point is a remedy for the British. In this way the author described the military situation in this area.

Spain and her unity (Map no. 15)

In the Spanish Peninsula, there are many countries with mountains, rivers and valleys and unity is decreasing. There are many parties in Spain. Spain was ruled by a king but since Leftists became very strong the monarchy was abolished and election was held in 1936. The author showed details of the votes in the election and wrote about the rebellion.²

Civil War in Spain (Map no. 16)

Under this heading the author discussed how the Spanish Civil War broke out. He pointed out the following:

1. Catholics became richer and joined the ruling class in the government and private sectors. The working class became poorer. Thus, many people thought Catholics were their number one enemy.³
2. Due to the economic crisis, farmers and peasants became landless and bankrupt. Workers too became unemployed. As a result, riots and civil unrests broke out.¹

¹ Page 61, original book, where it was written: "Eritrea, Somali Land and Abyssinia were combined and named as the Ethiopian Empire. Since these areas were the key points in the Red Sea Area and the Suez Canal, Italy threatened British Colonies next to the Red Sea. Italian Fascists' Propaganda went through Egypt and other Arab countries.

² Original book pp. 64-65 where it was written: "Geographically, the Spanish Peninsula is full of mountains, valleys, rivers and has many small separate countries. Apart from that there was no unity among those countries. There were many political fronts including 9 Rightist parties and 12 leftist parties. The country was ruled by a king, however, the Leftists became very strong and the monarchy was abolished in 1936. In the 1936 election, Leftist parties gained 4838449 votes, Rightist Parties had 3996931 votes and 339320 did not vote. There were 277 Leftist Members of Parliament, 132 Rightist MPs, 36 Independent MPs and 28 from other parties, altogether 473 MPs. Backus in the west and Cater land in the east had struggled for full independence. However, they agreed to partial autonomy. When the Rightist rebels lead by Franco broke out, Backus, Cater land and other leftists united with the central leftist government and fought against Franco, however, Backus and Cater land fell into the hands of the rebels in 1937.

³ Original book, page 67: "Catholics controlled the educational system of the country. Illiteracy rate was very high, varied from 30% to 70% from region to region. Wanting to exercise influence, rich Catholics in the private sector took positions inside the government".

3. The inappropriate enlargement of manpower in the Spanish Military. Six percent of the population are soldiers.² Communist Russia supported the Leftist Spanish government but was not so efficient because of transportation problems. Germany and Italy backed the rebels. Finally the rebels won the war; however, the leftists did not give up till now and hoped they could one day come back to power.³

Little Entente (Map No. 17)

After the First World War, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania united to form a state called Little Entente. At the beginning there were political influences from Poland and France. Later, because of German Nazi Propaganda these states sided with Germany. However, when Germany annexed Czechoslovakia and Poland into the German Reich; Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia noticed the danger of German invasion. Since the railway lines to Rumania and Yugoslavia pass through Hungary and the main water way, the Danube River too pass through Hungary. Hence, Hungary was strategically too important for Germany.⁴

Peoples of Yugoslavia (Map No. 18)

Under this topic, the author wrote that the ethnic groups called Serbs, Croats and Slovenians lived in Yugoslavia, the country established in 1919. The Serbs wanted to rule the whole country from the capital Belgrade with centralization, however, the national committee of other minorities protested and asked for decentralization. Croats demanded for autonomy because their area was more industrially advance. In 1929, King Alexander initiated to form

¹Original book, pp. 68 – 69: “40% of peasants became landless and 40% of landowners had negligible land. Many workers were entrenched. Strikes were crushed brutally. Many workers and peasants joined leftist unions. When the leftists won the election in 1936, the new government wanted to do something for the poor people, however, the capitalists and Catholics opposed. Some peasants and workers then started a disobedience movement by occupying lands and factories. These gave rise to riots and outrages.

²Original book, p.70, where it was written: “These soldiers could not tolerate the leftist government. Army mutinies started in May and June 1936 from Alcala and Saragossa. In July the Armies under General Franco in Morocco rebelled against the government. When this news spread up in Spain, the armies in Saragossa and Burgos followed suit. The officers in Madrid and Barcelona tried to revolt, however, they failed to get the support of the soldiers. Later, rebel armies arrived from Morocco and they captured one city after another.”

³ Original book, p.71: “Most of the seaports and railway lines were under the rebels. So, they could easily get arms and ammunitions either directly or via Portugal.”

⁴ It was written in p. 73: “After the First World War, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania united to form a state called Les tunnel et tan (?) Listool intan (?). At the beginning there were political influences from Poland and France. Later, because of German Nazi Propaganda these states sided with Germany. Before Germany invaded a country, firstly they organized the people of that country through Nazi Propagandists. Secondly, when they noticed that some people were influenced by their propaganda and that Nazism had taken roots, they invade that country. In this way they annexed Czechoslovakia and Poland into the German Reich. Germany had not yet occupied Rumania and Yugoslavia, because their neighbour Hungary was strategically more important. It had boundaries with German occupied Czechoslovakia and Austria. Furthermore the main railway lines from Western Europe to Rumania and Yugoslavia had to go via Hungary and the main water way, the Danube River, also passes through Hungary.

a Single National Party and ruled the country under a dictatorship. Later, he was assassinated. His assassins formed a new government. However, they had to face ethnicity and minority problems. In this way the author described the internal problems of Yugoslavia.

Rumania (Map. No. 19)

After the First World War, Rumania gained some territories from Russia and Hungary and her area became twice larger. There were many ethnic groups living in Rumania. The Jews had a lot of problems in the whole history of Rumania, so that, when the Nazis started troubling Jews in Germany and in their occupied territories, Rumanians began discriminating them too. Since Rumania produced a lot of wheat and petroleum, the country became a new target of Germany. Major oil fields of Rumania were in Transylvania.

Bulgaria (Map no. 20)

After the war between the Balkan States and the Ottoman Empire in 1913, Bulgaria, unlike her neighbours, did not get any share. After the First World War too, she did not get any share. That's why Bulgaria was jealous of her neighbours who got the Lion's Share. Serbia got Macedonia in 1913. Greece invaded and occupied Sloane while Rumania annexed Southern Dobrudja. In 1918 Bulgaria even lost the Aegean Sea coast which traditionally belonged to her.

Greece (Map no. 21)

Under this heading the author discussed the political situation of Greece before and after the First World War. Geographically Greece is the combination of a peninsula and an archipelago. After the First World War, Greece gained more territories such as Macedonia, Thrace coasts as well as some areas next to the town of Sumner. After they lost the war with Turkey in 1921-22 however, these territories were surrendered to Turkey. At the beginning Greece was a Republic and later it changed to a Monarchy. The Monarchy has been abolished and now Greece is under a Dictatorship. When Italy and Britain occupied the island Rhodes, Dodecanese and Cyprus, Greeks were very angry.

Hungary (Map no. 22)

Hungary became a Republic in 1918. Many democratic reforms were introduced by Karolyi such as all adult citizens could vote, Members of Constituencies were elected due to the ratio of the inhabitants in that area, educational reforms etc. On the other hand, poor people, peasants and workers wanted to establish a country like the Soviet Union. Their leader, a Jew called Bela-Kun was a Russian trained communist. Upon his return from the Soviet Union he

governments of Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia activated anti Jew policies in their own countries.¹

Scandinavian Countries (Map no. 25)

After Nazis got power in Germany, the Scandinavian countries like Norway, Sweden and Denmark feared Germany. The situation of Denmark was more especially endangered because she has a land border with Germany. Denmark was a neutral country in the First World War, however, after the war she regained Schleswig Land which she had to surrender to Germany in 1866. For the time being, Nazi propaganda has a strong influence on the German minorities in Denmark. Germans were also attracted to Sweden which is rich in iron mines and industries. Though Germany had occupied Poland, because of the war with British and French, Germans were not able to trouble Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Turkish Territory after the First World War, (Map No 26)

Before 1913 Egypt, Suez and South Turin were under Turkish administration. After the Balkan War 1912-13, Turkey lost her influences on these territories. After the First World War, Turkey had to surrender Syria, Arabia and Iraq to France and Britain respectively. Turks are the majority people living in Turkey and Kurds are the minorities. In this way the author let the reader know the political map of Turkey.

The New Turkey (Map no. 27)

Under this topic, the author wrote, Dictator Mustafa Kemal modernized the country with centralization from the capital Istanbul. Roads, industries, telecommunication, general infrastructure became as good as some European countries. Although Turkey was not allowed to build forts and permitted to station his armies along the Dardanelle Strait and nearby coasts, in 1935 Britain and France changed their minds and lifted these prohibitions because they were afraid Turkey might join the Rome-Berlin Axis. Due to Turkish demands for the North Syrian City of Alexandretta there were tensions between German-Italian and British-French allies. After that Turkey tried to sign a Friendship Treaty with Britain to smooth relations with France, however, because of the conflict between Britain and Russia, Turkey abolished the treaty with Britain and instead signed a new treaty with Russia.²

¹I Original book p. 89: "There is no place in the world where there are no Jews. Usually, they occupied all key positions in the economy and politics of the countries they lived in. It is like the way *Kalas* [Indians or people from the subcontinent] are doing in our country. Nowadays we Burmese do not like any Kala without differentiating between a nice Kala and a British lackey Kala, poor Kala and Kala capitalists. A similar situation happened in Europe."

² Pp 97-98: "Turkey demanded to get back the Northern Syrian Town of Alexandretta which became French Protectorate after the First World War. Syria was promised by France that she would gain her full independence

Iraq (Map no. 28)

In 1928 Iraq became an independent nation from the former ruler Great Britain and became a member of the League of Nations. Since the air route from Britain to India is via Iraq which is rich in oil resources, Iraq is very important for Great Britain. France wanted to put oil fields into Syria but finally she had to share with the British. Internationally air route to the Far East too had to pass through Baghdad. Traditionally, this area was en route between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. This area is important for Britain because enemies from the sea can be destroyed by torpedoes.¹

Palestine (Map no. 29)

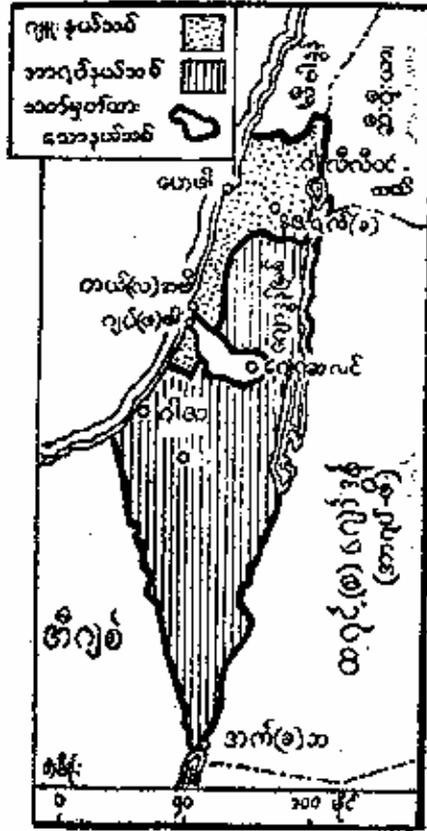
Under this heading, the author wrote that the internal problems of Palestine was not written any more in the newspapers because the news of the world war became breaking news, though the news about Palestine was the top news earlier. There were many racial riots in Palestine and although many commissions were formed, their achievements were almost nothing. Palestine is very important for the British because it is like a gateway to the Suez Canal as well as the transit station of airway to the east. Since Palestine is like a bridge between Europe, Asia and Africa, she is also important for Germany and Italy too and there are many spies from all powers.

After the First World War many Jews immigrated to Palestine and almost all economic and commercial sectors were controlled by them. Since the Arabs were exploited by the Jews, the tensions between the two ethnic groups evolved. After Egypt and Syria regained their independence, Arabs became more united and complained about the Jewish immigration.

when French rule was over, however, Turkey wanted to re-occupy Syria and annex into the New Turkey. That's why Turkey wanted "to make hay while the sun shines" because Britain and France had a new enemy, the "Twin Brothers", that is; Germany and Italy. At first, Turkey wanted to show a 'sugar-coated face' to France and Russia by signing a Friendship Treaty with Great Britain. But later, when she noticed that Britain and Russia were not too friendly anymore, the Turkish foreign minister went to Moscow and signed a treaty with Russia. In that way, her first treaty with Britain was automatically null and void. By all means and with any country Turkey will make friends, as long as she could take all kinds of advantages to compensate herself for loses in the First World War.

¹ Pp. 99-101: "In 1928 Iraq became an independent nation from the former ruler Great Britain and became a member of the League of Nations. Iraq is rich in oil resources. When Britain and France divided the former Turkish territories in the Middle East, the French wanted to have the oil fields and annexed them into their protectorate Syria. The British wanted the oil fields too. Finally they had to divide them equally. The British air route to India and the Far East is via Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. Apart from that, the ancient land route between the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean is also via Iraq. Hence, this country is very important for the British. Furthermore, Iraq is as well important to the Germans because the water ways via the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope are not very safe any more in this age because enemies can either block the water way or destroy the passing ships with torpedoes from the land. Both (Britain and Germany) would in case of necessity want to use the traditional land routes to India."

မြေပုံအမှတ် ၂၉



However, British authorities ignored Arab demands. As a result, racial riots broke out. Hence, in 1937 the British government decided to divide Palestine into two parts, one for the land of Arabs and the other for the Jews. Arabs were very unhappy about that. When the war between Britain and Germany broke out, British noticed that Arabs might be siding to the Germans. That's why they approached Arabs again.

Abyssinia (Map no. 30)

Abyssinia had many states called Andhra, Addis Ababa, Yeager, Bergama, and Hara. They were not united. Hence, Italy invaded and conquered them one after the other, however it was not also easy for the Italians to rule the country. They had to build many forts and had to protect the railway tracts between Addis Ababa and other towns. Italy has now a colony in East Africa; however, it will not be too easy for Italy because there are many British and French soils in the Mediterranean and Red Sea areas. Apart from that, Abyssinians do not

want to live under Italian Rule and struggled for their freedom. They revolted, are revolting and will be revolting whenever they get a chance. It is also another headache for the Italians.

Egypt and Sudan (Map no. 31)

Earlier, Egyptians had to live under Turkish rule and later they became British subject. Only after the First World War they became an independent country. Since Suez Canal passes through Egypt, the area is very important for Britain. That's why Britain made a bilateral agreement with Egypt that Egypt had to allow British Army Posts to be stationed along the Suez Canal and nearby areas as well as she had to recognize British influence in Sudan. In 1938, the Wafd Party, the Nationalist Party of Egypt could not govern the country properly because of economic crisis. The king too had a different opinion from the government. Hence, the government had to resign.

The Blue Nile passes through Abyssinia, an Italian Soil, but the White Nile passes through Sudan as well as the main parts of the Nile River are in Egypt. Hence, British could control the Heart of the Nile and possess the key positions in East Africa.

Iran (Map no. 32)

Under this heading the author wrote that the British Government was very angry with Iran because the Iranian Government one-sidedly declared that the Rights given to the Anglo-Persian Petroleum Company in 1932 was null and void. In 1933 the Iranian Government increased the oil field taxes and reduced the oil filed areas where the British could explore, drill and produce crude oil. Apart from that, the Iranian Government demanded the British to withdraw the British Garrison in Bahrain. The author also discussed about the railways in Persia.

New Emerging Powers in the Far East (Map no. 33)

Under this topic it was written that most problems of the Far East were in China. China had almost no connections with other countries and infrastructure in China was also not good. Japan and USA annexed some parts of the Far East into their territories. Britain too had occupied Hong Kong and built a naval base and a fort in Singapore. France annexed Indo-China into her empire. The occupied countries struggled for their liberation and conflicts evolved.¹

¹ Pp. 115-117: "When we talk about the problems in the Far East, mainly it is the problems of China. This country's civilization started from about 5000 years ago however, she was almost isolated because of the high mountains at the north and south on the main land Asia. Only from the sea route the country was open to the whole world. The Capital was also very far from the sea ports which prevented contact with the outer world. Now the China-Burma Road was open, hence, China has a commercial land route with a neighbour. In the 19th

The Japanese Empire (Map no. 34)

When the Western Powers started invading other countries, Japan fell in a sound sleep under the feudalism. After the war with China and Russia the Japanese Government modernized the country and became a powerful country like the Western Powers. After the war with China in 1894-95 as well as after the Russo-Japanese war in 1904-05 she annexed many territories into her empire. After the First World War, Japan was rewarded with some German Territories in the Far East. Most of these isles are strategically very important for the Americans.



Century, the Western Powers and some imperialist countries invaded and annexed many Asian and Far East Lands into their empires. Japan occupied Korea and Manchuria, USA colonized the Philippines, Britain raised the Union Jack on Hong Kong and established one of the strongest fort and naval base in Singapore which is about one thousand miles away from Hong Kong. France raised her flag in Indo-China and calling them their protectorates. On one hand, countries like Germany and Italy who did not get any share were very unhappy with those powers; on the other hand, the occupied lands too were very angry with the occupying powers and they wanted to struggle for their liberation as soon as they get an opportunity. Nowadays, these conflicts came into being.”

The Three Roads to enter China (Map No. 35)

The three main entrances into China are the three water ways of Huang Ho or the Yellow River, Yang Si and Si Kiang rivers. The cities on the mouth of the rivers are main ports and important cities, however, Hong Kong, a British Soil, is not too far from the mouth of Si Kiang River. Hence, it is like a blockade for the water way of Si Kiang. In the mean time, the mouth of Yang Si River is also not very smooth for the Chinese because the League of Nations' Country Office is at the south of the river mouth and north of the river mouth is controlled by the Japanese. Even the land route is blocked by the Japanese from the north. Hence, China has transport and communication difficulties.



How the Sino-Japanese War Broke Out

China is very rich in natural resources. That's why Japan has intention to annex some parts of China into her empire. On 7th July 1936, Japanese held a military parade in Lukao Shao, a town next to Peking. Japan accused China for being responsible for a missing Japanese Soldier and started the war. China accepted the three demands of Japan to end the war. Even after that Japan invaded China.¹

Manchuko

Under this topic the author wrote about the difficulties of the Chinese because of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. Since Japanese armies were in Manchuria, it was easier for them to invade Russia. After some cross border battles in September 1939, Russia and Japan signed a peace treaty. Since there was no war with Russia, Japan could concentrate to expand her invasion towards the south, namely, China. Manchuria produces wheat and is rich of ferrous ores.

Russia, Communism in brief (Map no. 36)

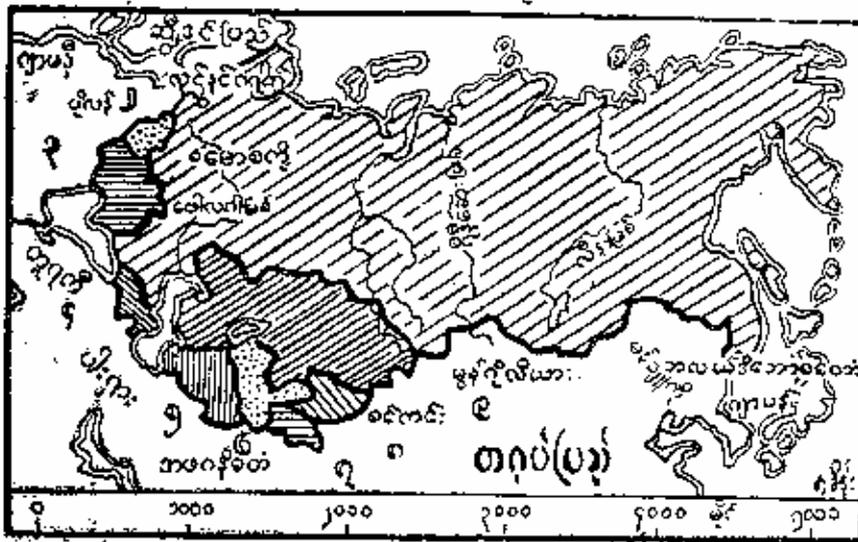
The author explained the basic theories of communism. He also explained about the other - isms starting from the early historical stage up to date and stated that the developments in Russia became very fast due to communism.

Industrial Sector

Under this topic the author pointed out that the hypothesis of Trotsky and followers were not correct because they said socialism could not be successful only in one country. Now the development in Russia had proven this assumption wrong.²

¹ Pp. 123-126: "On 7th July 1936, Japanese held a military parade in Lukao Shao, a railway junction town next to Peking. In fact, this town was out of bound area for the Japanese. By midnight, the Japanese claimed that one of their soldiers was missing and requested to get permission from the Chinese that they wanted to enter the nearby town Wing Ping for searching. The Chinese knew their plan and refused. Then, the Japanese invaded Wing Ping and the war started. In fact, China did not want the war, hence, she suggested for the unilateral withdrawal of her army for the peace negotiations. Japan abused the Chinese weakness and sent more troops to this area and demanded the three points: 1. China had to apologise Japan for the incidences, take action on the Chinese military officers concerned and had to promise to avoid similar incidences. 2. The soldiers from Lukao Shao had to be replaced by another battalion. Volunteer Peace Corps had to station in Lang Warm Mao. 3. Anti-Japanese Movements as well as Communists Organisations had to be banned in the province of Po Pei. Although the Chinese regional Government at the war area accepted these demands, the Chinese Central Government replied that the Chinese side could consider the demands only after the bilateral withdrawal of forces. The Japanese replied that they too agreed, however, after the withdrawal of Chinese forces the Japanese broke their promise and sent extra one hundred bombers and fighters together with twenty thousand ground troops to that area. Because of the full strength of the Japanese invasion, the Chinese defence had to move towards central China."

² Pp. 134-35: "Under this topic the author pointed out, the hypothesis of Trotsky and followers became baseless because of the success of the Soviet Union which is for the time being one and the only Socialist Country in the world. They claimed that Socialism could not be successful, if only one country became a socialist state."



The whole industrial sector was owned by the state and was administered by the representatives of the workers. Because of that iron ore production was doubled, Soviet Russia became a top industrialized and mining country in Europe. The industrialization has increased up to 700% after Russia became a socialist country.¹

Agricultural Sector

The big land owners, the ones used to exploit the poor peasants and farmers do not exist anymore in Russia. The one who works on the field owns the land. Hence there are no more different classes of human beings. Most of the big lands are state owned and run under cooperative farms invested by the government. Since the production is increased up to 15 times compared to the production before the revolution the living standard of poor peasants increased. Here, the author compared and contrasted the life of peasants and farmers of the Soviet Union and other countries.

Education

In this chapter, the author wrote about the progress in Russia as follows:

¹ P 135: “Before the nationalisation Russia could produced only five million tons of iron ore. Now within four years, the iron ore production was increased to ten million tons. In the USA this kind of development would need 15 years and in Great Britain it would take 36 years. Here, some body could argue that the mines in Russia were much richer in iron ore than that of the other countries etc. etc. Here, I have to point out bluntly that there is no more exploitation by capitalists in Russia, hence, the production increased. The industries of Russia was only 4.2% of the industries of the world, however, in 1937 they became 37.5% of the world. On the whole, the industrialization increased up to 700% after Russia became a socialist country.”

Earlier, the intellectual class in Russia came from upper class. They were born from the society of aristocrats, capitalists and merchants. Those intellectuals took care of government and rich people but ignored the rights of poor people. Now in Soviet Union 90% of the intellectuals are children of the poor class, workers and farmers, hence, they are keen of the affairs of the poor people. Teachers and pupils, students, etc. etc. increase. Under the second 5 years plan the number of technical experts and agricultural experts will be increased by double. All round education is compulsory for the pupils and students and the government encourages more publications of newspapers, journals and magazines.

Central Asia and Afghanistan (Map No. 37)

Under this heading the author wrote that Afghanistan is between the Asian part of Russia and India. Since Afghanistan is mountainous and some mountains are very high it is not easy to construct railway lines. Only in border areas she has some roads and railway tracts to the neighbouring countries. Formally, Afghanistan is an independent country except one fact that she had to take an agreement from Britain whenever she wants to sign a treaty with Russia or to improve her relations with Russia. Because of that agreement Britain allowed Afghanistan to import weapons from British- India.

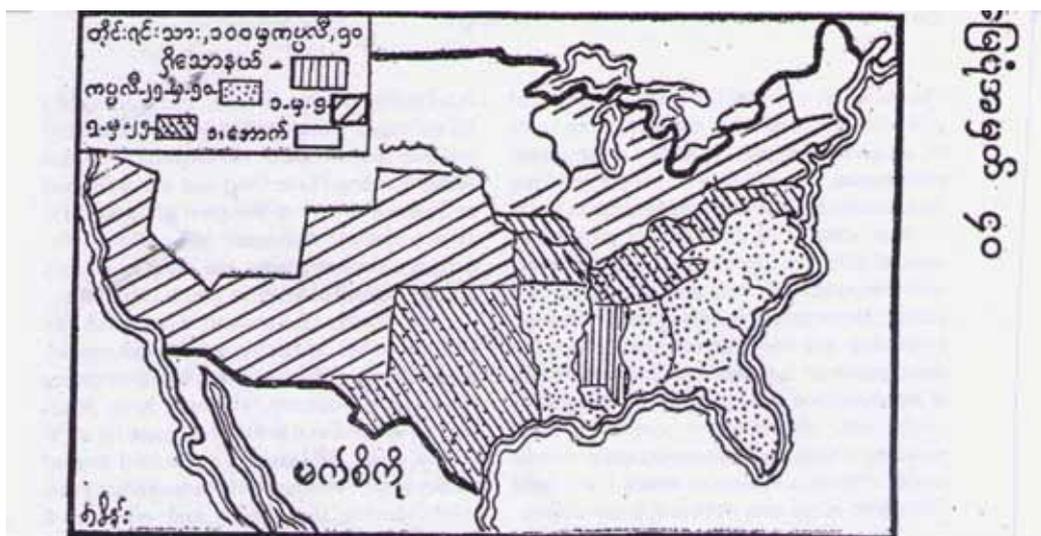
Shortcut to the West Pacific (Map No. 38)

Singapore lies on the sea route to the West Pacific and is an important junction between East and West Asia. The British built a strong fort in Singapore with the hope that this fort could protect British Colonies from Japanese Invasion. The British and Dutch Governments agreed that, if Dutch East Indies were invaded by the Japanese, the British would help the Dutch promptly from the Fort of Singapore.

Waziristan (Map no. 39)

Waziristan lies between North West India and Afghanistan and the state is very mountainous. The natives are fighting for their total independence from the British. The British answered by bombardments from aeroplanes although they condemned the Spanish Government for using aeroplanes and bombardments against the rebels in their civil war. The author wrote about the racial riots between Hindus and Muslims and the British used it as their golden opportunity to expand their territories by means of force in this area and if possible, even beyond the border.¹

¹ Pp. 147-149: Where it was written: "The expansion of British armament is due to their Forward Policy. The British are traditionally afraid of Russian expansion to South Asia. Earlier they feared the Czars of Russia. When Russia became a Socialist Country their fear rose to the peak because if Socialism spreads up to the Indian



The Negroes¹ in the U.S.A (Map No. 40)

Ten percent of US Citizens are the Negroes. For the time being, there are altogether 12 million Negroes living in the U.S.A. Most of them are in the state of Mississippi. In some states their population is half of the Whites². In South Carolina the percentage of Negroes was 55% and now reduced to 50% because many Negroes moved to the Northern States for job reasons during the First World War. Since many jobs are taken by the Negroes, the poor Whites have antagonism against Negroes.³

The Continent of South America (Map no. 41)

South America is the economic target of Britain, U.S.A, Germany, Italy and Japan. Hence, these countries are struggling for a market for their products or in other words there is a trade

border, the whole British Empire could be toppled. Apart from that, in case of war, the British need a buffer zone between their Empire and the enemies. Hence, they might expand the war even beyond Waziristan.”

¹ This is a derogatory term for nowadays, however, this was the official term of the pre-war days. Hence, I took the liberty and use this term which was used by both, Thakin Hla Pe and book reviewer.

² Both the author and the book reviewer used the term natives for the Whites!! In fact, American Indians were and are the real natives of USA and NOT the whites!!

³ In page 151, where it was written: „It is very similar in Burma nowadays. As the way poor Burmese hate Indians because they robbed all job opportunities of the poor Burmese, all poor Whites in the U. S.A. hate the Negroes.

(I, Khin Maung Saw found this as a wrong comparison of Thakin Hla Pe. The African-Americans were brought to U.S.A. by force and sold as slaves. In 1932, most of them must be in U.S.A for at least 9th or 10th generation. Their mother tongue is already American English. Hence, no doubt, they must be considered as US Citizens. Though Indians are brought to other British Colonies for hard labours, firstly, they were not brought by force, secondly, they never became slaves, thirdly, they just came to seek their fortunes and most of them were only first generation in Burma and could not speak Burmese. Hence, they were considered to be foreigners!!)

war, especially in the economic booming Argentine. In this trade war the British lost and the U.S.A. won.¹

About the Ethnic Groups

The majority of the population in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia are the Negroes². These countries have a lot of mines. There are also many Native Indians in these countries.

How Germany had to suffer after the First World War

Under this heading the author wrote the details how and to whom Germany had to surrender her former colonies after the First World War.

German East Africa

The German East Africa used to have the population of 5.022.000 and the area was 363000 square miles. This is now a British soil and called Tanganyika.

Ruanda and Burundi

These slight populated lands were taken by Belgium. Kiunga was attached to the Portuguese East Africa. German South West Africa used to have a population of 400000 and area of 322000 square miles. This land was taken by the Union of South Africa.

Cameron

Germany had to surrender the majority parts of Cameron to France and the British received a tiny part of South West Cameroon. According to the Moroccan Treaty signed by Germany and France in 1911, Cameron as well as nearby lands altogether 104600 square miles were given to Germany, however, according to the Versailles Treaty these lands were taken by the French. Togo was divided into two parts and taken by the British and the French. The isles in the Pacific Ocean owned by Germany were taken by Britain, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Not only the colonies, but also some parts of Mainland Germany with the total area of 27000 miles, which are rich of mines, were taken by the neighbours. Because of these Germany had to face problems in agricultural, mines and industrial sectors.

The author showed details with the tables.¹

¹ In page 153, where it was written: "Before 1913, 25% of goods imported to South America were from Great Britain. Now in 1927 they imported only 14% from Britain. In the mean time, the imports from the U.S.A. increased from 24% to 38%.

² It was the official term used in the 1930's when this book was published, however, this term became derogatory nowadays and is substituted with the term African-Americans. Since the author and book reviewer used this term, I have no other choice, but to use the same.

စစ်မဖြစ်မီက၊ ဂျာမနီနိုင်နယ်များ။

စတုရန်းမိုင်

ဂျာမနီအရှေ့အာဖရိကတိုက်	၃၈၄,၀၀၀
ဂျာမနီအနောက်တောင်အာဖရိကတိုက်.....	၃၂၂,၀၀၀
ကင်မရွန်းနယ်	၃၀၅,၀၀၀
တိုဂိုနယ်.....	၄၄,၀၀၀
နယူးဂီနီးနှင့်တစ်(စ)မတ်(စ)ကျွန်းစု.....	၉၃,၀၀၀
ကင်ရှိုလိုင်နှင့်မာရှယ်ကျွန်းစု	၁,၀၀၀
စမိုးယားနှင့်ကီအိုချီကျွန်းစု	၁,၂၀၀
စုစုပေါင်း ၁,၀၉၀,၂၀၀	

Translation:

Territories in possession Germany before the war:
Area in square miles

German East Africa	384.000
German Southwest Africa	322.000
Cameron	305.000
Togo	43.000
New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago	93.000
Carolinas and Marshall Islands	1.000
Samoa and Kiauchou	1.200
Total	
	1.140.200

Germany

Brest-Litovsk Treaty (3rd March 1918)

Under this topic, the author wrote that after the Russian Bolshevik Revolution in October-November 1917 they wanted to sign the peace treaty with the Germans, which was accepted by Germany. However, The Ukraine declared to be an independent state on 20th November and wanted to join the peace talks. The Soviets did not recognize the Ukraine and boycotted the talks. Then the war between Central Powers and Soviets went further. Finally, the

¹ Pp. 156-59, the author predicted that the nationalists in Germany would use this as a chance to expand German territories again. The population growth, economic crisis, unemployment and unfair treatment after the war let the Nazis win the election.

Soviets requested for the peace talks again and the Brest-Litovsk Treaty came into being on 3rd March 1918.¹

Bucharest Treaty (9th May, 1918)

It was the border treaty between Romania and Germany-Austria. Carpathian land was annexed into Hungary. Germany interfered in Romanian Currency Printing. After that Germans invaded and occupied oil field areas of Romania. When Allies Forces lead by the British arrived in 1918 they found the catastrophic situation in Romania. Germany and Austria surrendered to the Allies in November 1918. The Allies invited Romanians as their ally to the conference and rewarded them with some territories.²

German-Soviet Treaty in Rapallo

It was the treaty signed between Germany and Soviet Union on 16th April 1922. It was the continuation of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. They clarified some facts which were not finished nor cleared in the former treaty. In the new treaty, there were some facts about bilateral economic cooperation. The treaty was renewed in 1931.³

¹ Pp. 160-62 where it was written: "Russia had to surrender Poland, Kurland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Livonia to Germany. Turkey received some areas next to the Black Sea and Asia Minor such as Kars, Bard had and Baton. Apart from that Russia had to agree to pay 300 Million Roubles as war reparation. Since Russia retreated one-sidedly from the First World War, the Allies neither considered to invite the Soviet Union to the Versailles Treaty nor recognized the former territories of Russia surrendered to the Central Powers to be given back to the newly formed Soviet Union. They considered those lands as the territories occupied by the enemies. Hence, the new independent countries such as Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania etc., came into being.

² Pp. 162-64 where it was written: "This was the treaty between Germany-Austria and Romania. Romania had to surrender Dobrudja Land to Bulgaria. Some Northern Territories of Romania were annexed into Germany and Austria. Carpathian was put into Hungarian territory. Germany interfered in Romanian internal affairs. They forced Romanians to circulate 2500000 Million Lei Banknotes which lead the country into an unstoppable inflation and economic crisis. Germany occupied all oil fields, all ships travelling along the River Danube inside Romania. Apart from that they destroyed all locomotives, railway wagons and factories inside Romania and the machines were transported to Germany. The worst thing was, many domestic animals such as cows, bulls, sheep and goats were taken to Germany. When Allies Forces lead by the British arrived in 1918 they found that the situation in Romania was catastrophic and many people were under starvation.

In November 1918 the Central Powers negotiated for peace with the Allies. Then Romania declared war on Germany and fought against Germany. The Allies invited Romanians as their ally to the conference. The Allies abolished the Bucharest Treaty of 9th May. Dobruja was given back to Romania. Because Romania had to suffer a lot during the war she was rewarded with Transylvania. Romania invaded and annexed Bessarabia into their territory however Soviet Russia did not recognize this at the beginning. Only in 1938 The Soviet Union recognised Bessarabia as a Romanian territory.

³ Pp. 164-65: "This is the endorsements of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty signed in 1918. The first treaty was signed between Germany and Russia in Rapallo on 16th April 1922. In this treaty, the agreement of the war reparation to be paid by the Soviet Union in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty was abolished by Germany. Both sides agreed to have full diplomatic, cultural and economic relations. This treaty was reviewed, endorsed, extended and re-signed in 1926 and 1931.

The City called Memel

This old East Prussian city was built by the Knights of the Brotherhood of Sword in **1952**.¹ The border line between East Prussia and Memel was drawn since that time and it was never changed.² According to the § 99 of the Versailles Treaty, Germany had to surrender this city to the Allies. The Germans were the majority of the population of this city. This city was an important port for Lithuania. The decision of January 22nd 1922 favoured the city to join Lithuania despite of strong objections from Poland. When Nazis got power in Germany many people of Memel wanted to become a part of Germany and many riots evolved because of Nazis initiatives. Later Hitler said he wanted to sign the treaty of non aggression.³

Danzig, the independent city

Danzig is an old city. According to Versailles Treaty, the city is administered by the League of Nations. Poland used to have many economic rights inside this city. However, when the treaty was endorsed in 1920 Poland lost many of her rights. Many conflicts broke out because of German imports.⁴

¹ P. 165: Here too, it was also written that the city was established in 1952. I am sure it must be a printing error. If the city was built by the Knights of the Brotherhood of Sword, the year must be either 1295 or 1259. Apart from that, even Thakin Hla Pe's book was published in 1938. In page 166 it was written: The border line between Memel and East Prussia was never changed since 1422". I wonder, why the book reviewer did not notice this kind of mistake!

²Pp. 165-66: "The border line between Memel and East Prussia was never changed since 1422. This City neither belonged to Russia nor Lithuania."

³ Pp. 166-67: According to the § 99 of the Versailles Treaty, Germany had to surrender this city to the Allies. At the beginning, all members of the Administrative Committee of this city were only the citizens of the Allied Nations. The Germans were the majority of the population of this city. Since this city was an important port for Lithuania, she claimed this city to become their territory. The conference on 22nd January 1923 decided, this city to become a part of Lithuania. However, when Polish Government protested strongly, they endorsed some clauses that the city of Memel should have autonomous administrative and legislative rights as well as Polish interests in this city must be protected. When Nazi Party became the ruling party in Germany, most Germans in Memel started with the slogans that their city should join the "Father Land". In 1934, the Nazis in Memel plotted to revolt and 126 people of German decent were arrested. The trial was long and even after one year there was no court decision. Many countries warned the court that they should follow the agreement of 1923. Only then, the court sentenced four Germans for capital punishment, but later the upper court overruled the sentence. In the mean time, the Lithuanian government changed the constitution of Memel which was welcomed by Herr Hitler and said he was willing to sign the treaty of non aggression. However, till now no treaty came into being. Hence, it has to be concluded, the riots lead by Nazis will occur again in Memel sooner or later.

⁴Pp. 168-69: One of the oldest German cites in the Baltic Region is Danzig. According to Versailles Treaty, the city is administered by a High Commissioner appointed by the League of Nations. The city has its own administrative and legislative council. The area of this city is 740 square miles and has a population of 270000. The majority of the citizens are Germans. Since this city is surrounded by Polish territories, the infrastructure is more or less dependent on Poland. According to the Versailles Treaty, the people of Polish descents and Poland got many rights such as in civil administration, railways, foreign relationship, port authorities in Danzig and other cities. However, when the treaty was endorsed in 1920 the Poles lost some of their rights in port administration. The German descendents of Danzig wanted to revolt whenever they got an opportunity. They claimed to have their own post and telecommunication office and demanded that imports from Germany to be free from tax and duty. Because of that many riots broke out already. The Nazis in Berlin supported the Germans in Danzig. Some Nazi leaders visited Danzig and promised Danzig to become a totally independent city. In 1934, Hitler signed 10 years non aggression treaty with Poland. (These were the facts and figures about

Germany and her former colonies

According to the Versailles Treaty, Germany had to surrender all of her colonies to the Allied Nations. At the beginning Hitler never mentioned that Germany wanted her former colonies back, however, later he mentioned about the former colonies. In 1925, at the conference in Locarno this problem was discussed. Later, the stronger Germany became the more they talked about that problem. Because of that the conflicts evolved, where Britain and France were on one side and Germany on the other side.¹

Danzig Corridor Land

Under this topic the author described the conflicts between Germany and Poland because of Danzig Corridor Land. He wrote about the history, geography, population, economy problems of Danzig. The Germans feared that East Prussia might lose contact with the mainland and because of that the Danzig Corridor was created.²

Sudeten German Party

Here, it was written: In the Province of Bohemia, Germans are the majority and Czechs were the minorities. There were four German Political Parties in Czechoslovakia. Sudeten Deutsche Party was the strongest among them and it represented the 60% of Germans living in Czechoslovakia. Only Social Democratic Party did not support the struggle of Sudeten Deutsche Party.

Danzig before 1938. Nowadays, Germany had annexed Danzig into the "Father Land" and invaded Poland already.)

¹ Pp. 169-70: According to the Versailles Treaty, Germany had to surrender all of her colonies to the Allied Nations. At the beginning Hitler never mentioned that Germany wanted her former colonies back, however, when some former governors of those colonies became Nazi party members, he claimed back the former colonies openly. In 1925, at the conference in Locarno, Herr Strassmann pointed out this problem. Sir Austin Chamberlain said the British would consider that problem however, it was never discussed. Later, the stronger Germany became, the louder was Hitler's voice by reclaiming of the former colonies. He said, Germany needed her former colonies back for the recovery from the economical crisis. In 1936, Hermann Goering stated that it was the national prestige of Germany to get back her former colonies. The friendship between the Allied Nations and Germany could be endangered, if they were still stubborn in the case of former German colonies. Later, Hitler spoke out openly that the Western Allied Nations had robbed Germany and German former colonies were the stolen properties.

² Pp. 171-72: The conflict between Germany and Poland was because of Danzig Corridor. Danzig was recognized as a free city according to the Versailles Treaty. East Prussia belongs to Germany and lies in the east of Danzig. Polish Pomerania is in the west of Danzig. Traditionally, Pomerania was mostly inhabited by the people of Polish descent. Even before the First World War, most members of Prussian Parliament elected by this constituency were from Polish abstraction. According to the census of 1921 there were 175771 Germans in Pomerania which was only 18.8% of the total population. In Polson there lived 327786 Germans which is 16.7% of the total population. The Germans in the Mainland feared that East Prussia might lose contact with the mainland and therefore, Danzig Corridor was created. There were two railway tracts inside this Corridor Land. One was from Bydgoszaz and the other was from Torun. No passengers were allowed to get in or get out from the train while passing the Corridor Land. Germany wanted this territory. The treaty between Poland and Germany in 1934 omitted about this land.

The author wrote about the elections and administrative problems, foreign relations of Czechoslovakia. When Hitler became the Head of State of Germany, Sudeten Germans talked louder about the autonomy. Because of that the Czechoslovakian Government had to rewrite the draft constitution.¹

Anti-Comintern Treaty² (25th November 1936)

This is an Anti-Communist Treaty signed by Germany and Japan. They believed, generally Communists wanted to overthrow the government of the country they lived in. If the government did not take action on time, it would be a big danger for that country. That's why Germany and Japan had to work together to crush the communists inside both countries and in case of war against communists one should help the other. Later, in November 1937, Italy too joined that treaty.

Biography of Hermann Goering

Hermann Goering was born in 1893 in Bavaria. His father was a governor of a German Colony. After finishing the study at the military academy he joined the Army and became a lieutenant of one infantry battalion. He was well known as a good soldier. He opposed the armistice treaty with the Western Allies and went to Sweden. In 1921 he came back to Munich and worked under Hitler. Since he was trusted by Hitler he was promoted step by step and later he became the first deputy of Hitler.³

¹ Pp. 172-74: Czechoslovakia came into being after the First World War. Though Germans were one of the minorities of the ethnic groups of Czechoslovakia, in the Province of Bohemia they were the majority and Czechs were the minorities. According to Census there were 3250000 Germans and 700000 Czechs. There were four German Political Parties in Czechoslovakia. Sudeten Deutsche Party was the strongest among them and it represented the 60% of Germans living in Czechoslovakia. When Sudeten Deutsche Party demanded for the autonomous state, the other two German parties joined them. Only Social Democratic Party did not support the struggle of Sudeten Deutsche Party. Sudeten Deutsche Party wanted to send their representatives to the German Reichstag and did not want to recognize the constitution of Czechoslovakia, instead they demanded for the autonomous regions due to the majority of the ethnic groups living there. When Hitler rose to power, because of his backing, the movement of the Sudeten Germans came to a peak. The Czechoslovakian Government noticed the danger. Hence, in 1935, Czechoslovakia signed a friendship treaty with Russia as well as with France. In 1938, British Prime Minister Sir Austin Chamberlain declared that Britain could not be remaining neutral, if Germany would invade Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakian government drafted a constitution which could be accepted by all ethnic groups.

² The original English word should be "Comintern", an abbreviation for the communist organisation founded in 1919 in the Soviet Union, also known as the "Third International". For details see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comintern>.

³ Pp. 176-78: Hermann Goering was born in 1893 in Bavaria. His father was a governor of a German Colony. After finishing his study at the military academy he joined the Army and became a lieutenant of one infantry battalion. Later he joined German Air Force. Since he was an officer in both army and air force he knew military tactic and strategy very well. He opposed the armistice treaty with the Western Allies and went to Sweden. In 1921 he came back to Munich. He attended Hitler's speeches, Hitler became his idol and he joined Hitler's party. He was appointed by Hitler as the Commander of the Storm Troops to organize, recruit and train this pocket army. He was one of the members of the 'Beer Hall Putsch' in Munich. He was injured and escaped. He stayed first in Tirol, later he took refuge in Italy. After the amnesty in 1927 he came back to Germany and was active again in the Nazi Party. In 1928 he was elected as a member of the Reichstag. He was one of the

Von Ribbentrop

Ribbentrop was born on 30th April 1893 in Wesel. In 1914, when the First World War broke out, he was in Canada. He escaped to Germany because his nephew was suspected for a murder case. In Germany, he became the personal assistant of von Dago (?)¹, who was sent to Turkey as an envoy. Apart of German language, he could speak English and French fluently. In the peace talk (in Versailles) he was the personal secretary of the German delegation. Later he became a representative of a wine company and had to stay in England. That's why he had many friends in England. He joined Nazi Party in 1928 and when Hitler got power he became Hitler's Advisor for Foreign Affairs. He had to accompany Hitler whenever Hitler made foreign tours. He helped Hitler draft the Anti Communist and Berlin-Rome Axis treaties. He became Foreign Minister of Germany in 1938.

Analysis

This book described the expansionism of imperialist countries and how the occupied countries revolted against them. The author wrote the history between period of the Peace Treaty of the First World War and the Starting of the Second World War in Europe. He pointed out by facts and figures, how the powers like Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Italy etc. bullied and interfered in the affairs of weak nations, economically, politically and some times even with invasion. He also wrote about the social, political, economic changes as well as developments in Germany and Russia. Since this book described the social, political and economic changes of the world at that time, i.e., before we were born, I like to recommend this book not only as good book for reading but also as a reference book for scholars nowadays, who want to have knowledge of that era. This book will be very useful for those people.

first persons from the Nazi Party elected as a MP in Reichstag. In 1932 he was elected as the Speaker of the Reichstag. When Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany, Goering was appointed as the Head of the State of Prussia as well as the minister of air transport. In 1936 he was appointed as the head of the Four Years Plan. In 1938 he became Air Marshall. After the annexation of Austria into Germany, Hitler went to Austria for the 'Victory Parade'. During this time Goering was appointed as an interim leader or a 'Care Taker Leader' to represent Hitler.

While I (KMS) was a pupil in the 50's, we had to learn in the 'World History' that Hermann Goering became the wing commander in the German Air Force after the death of Manfred von Richthofen also known as the Red Baron, when his plane was shot down by the British. As air force pilot Richthofen shot down more than 80 enemy planes and Goering shot down more than 20 planes. Goering opposed the armistice treaty with the Western Allies and went to Sweden before the end of the First World War.

¹ The nearest spelling I could guess. [Editor's note: In Istanbul, Ribbentrop met the later German chancellor Franz von Papen who served as an officer in the Turkish army.]

III Material on Nu and Hla Pe, *Political Dictionary*

1. Kyaw Hoe, Bibliographical Information

Translation: Hninsi von Marschall

82) Nu, U and Hla Pe, Thakin: Wishes Fulfilling. Political Encyclopaedia by Thakin Nu and Thakin Hla Pe. Yangon, Myanmar Publishing House 1940; 182 p.

It is possible that this above mentioned book is the first ever published Encyclopaedia in Myanmar. During the time of political wakefulness, the Encyclopaedia was written in Myanmar language according the Western standards. It is easy to search for the wanted topics. That may be the reason why it was named “Wishes Fulfilling”. – Published on August 30, 1940. – 2.000 copies. Price 8 pennies. – The book was not seen.¹

¹ Obviously, Kyaw Hoe was not able to find a copy in the libraries of his time.



Reproduction of a Copy of the Title Page

2 Nu and Hla Pe, *Dictionary of Political Terms*

Translation: Tin Hlaing¹

Foreword

We have tried to include in this political dictionary the terms and usage related to current topics.

However, we would be pleased to receive suggestions from the readers about other well known topics. They will be included in an extended edition.

We have arranged the contents of this book in alphabetical order.

Tun Aye

22-7-40

Publisher

¹ Translator's note: This book is a dictionary of political terms, including countries, political parties, ideologies, leaders, etc. The contents are arranged in alphabetical order following the Latin alphabet. (Spellings of some names could not be checked)

အဘိဆိန်နိယာ: **ABYSSINIA**

Also known as Ethiopia, it has land area 350 000 square miles and population 7 500 000. An independent nation until 1936, it was invaded and annexed by Italy that year. Over 100 years ago, Italy had colonized Somaliland and Eritrea on the Red Sea coast. Since then Italy had been intending to take Abyssinia.

During 1896, when Italy and Abyssinia were engaged in war the first time, the Italians were defeated badly at the town of Adura. Since then, in spite of its independent status, the country has remained backward. In 1920, following a war of succession, Haile Selassie, formerly known as Prince Rusterfari, became king. Being a modern monarch, he visited Europe and Italy in 1924, and studied the systems of government.

Url Url is an oasis in the desert on the border of Abyssinia. In December 1934, Italy and Abyssinia came to dispute about this region, leading to a confrontation. In 1935 war broke out. Abyssinia being a member state, the League of Nations declared Italy an aggressor, and passed many resolutions. The intention was to impose economic sanctions on Italy, but the League of Nations did not dare to pass a military resolution. France ignored the situation at the time; England kept silent. There was no serious attempt to halt Italy's aggression.

Abyssinia's weapons were very inferior and the quantity grossly inadequate. Its army was not systematically organized; rather it consisted of scattered units. They could not resist Italy's assault for long; after 5 months, the Abyssinian forces melted away under the onslaught of 500 000-strong, well trained and fully equipped Italian army.

The Abyssinian king then fled to England, where he is still living. On May 9, 1936, Italy declared that Abyssinia had been annexed; it also announced that, from that date, the king of Italy was the Emperor of Abyssinia.

Abyssinia, Eritrea and Somaliland are now governed as an Italian colony in East-Africa. Only after one year of colonization, western countries recognized Abyssinia as an Italian territory.

At present, Italy is still unable to impose rule of law in regions where it cannot station its forces.

အာဖဂန်နီစတန် **AFGHANISTAN**

It is a country of area 250 000 square miles and population over 10 million. It is situated in central Asia to the north of India; its capital is Kabul. The country is ruled by King Mohamad Hassan, born in 1914. A mountainous and forested land, it is still an undeveloped country. Because of difficult communication, warlike natives and its location between Russia and India, it has remained an independent state.

The languages used in Afghanistan are Persian, Pashtun and Turkish. In 1919, the pro-British King Amah Habbibullah was assassinated by his rival group. They tried to make his brother Nassarullah king; but Habbibullah's son imprisoned him and he took the throne. The first task taken up by the new king was to immediately fight the British. He sent his army to Khyber Pass to assist the rebels on the Indian border. The British faced stiff resistance in suppressing the Afghans until 1921 when a peace treaty was signed. After that Ammanullah made a friendship treaty with Russia and started national transformation program. In 1927 – 28 he visited European countries and United States. Coming back to Afghanistan after his foreign observations, he became very anxious to transform his kingdom into a developed nation. Like the changes adopted by Turkey, he ordered his subjects to change to European dress, the women to give up wearing the veil, and to abolish polygamy.

In 1929, extremist Muslims began organizing to revolt against. It coincided with a period when soldiers, unpaid for some time, were dissatisfied. The revolt easily succeeded; the King fled via India to Italy where he is still living. The British were delight with the plight of the pro-Russian king.

National unrest followed the king's overthrow. The leader of the rebels, the son of a water-carrier, made himself new king; but he was incompetent. Nada Khan, a general, in alliance with Warzirstan on the Indian border, revolted against him. In 1929, after the water-carrier's son was killed, Nada Khan took the throne with the title Nada Shah. He got a loan of 200 000 pounds from the British government which he spent for the country. He did not accept Russian influence, but followed the traditional foreign policy. In 1933, while giving away prizes after a football match, Nada Shah was assassinated. The assassination was non-political; it was revenge by the son of an employee who had been dismissed.

အာဂါခန် AGAKHAN

Born in 1877, also known as Bultanzar [?] Mohamad Shah, the Aga Khan is the supreme leader of Muslims in central Asia and India. He is one of the richest men in the world. He was elected President of the League of Nations in 1934. His wife is French and has one son. He is pro-British; when the present war started, he immediately declared his allegiance to the British government.

သူလှိုင် AGENT PROVOCATEUR

It is a French word meaning an agent who works with the enemy to conspire against it. In complicated political situations, one side would send its agent provocateur to work with the opposing side; he becomes a trusted member by concealing his identity. Before the Russian revolution, in order to suppress the rebellious masses, the Tsar's government used agent provocateurs. They mixed with the people and provoked violence.

A famous agent was the Russian monk named Gapon. In 1905, he organized workers to march in protest; not knowing they were deceived, the marchers were then gunned down by the Tsar government.

One agent named Azev became an important committee member of the Socialist Party, but he was giving inside information to the government. He earned the party's trust. He was dutiful in all party assignments; He even attempted to kill the Tsar. Gapon was later killed by the socialists. But Azev escaped from Russia after the revolution and saved his life; he died in 1921, in Germany.

In all countries where there are parties opposing or revolting against the government, this method is employed by governments to sabotage opposition plans. During the previous strike in Burma, the government sent secret agents to produce disunity among the workers; they caused splits among the leaders and provoked the workers into violence.

In 1933, when the Nazi government wanted to show reason to assault against the communists and socialists, it sent van der Lubbe to set fire to the Reichstag. The government then accused the communists and socialists as criminals and killed them. Many had to flee abroad to escape death.

In world politics, when one power wanted war, or to intervene, it used agent provocateurs to incite conflicts. For example, when Japan wanted to fight China, it asked one of its soldiers to desert the army. When Japanese troops chased the deserter, they clashed with the Chinese soldiers. Using that clash as a cause, the Japanese began war against the Chinese.

အဲလ်ဘေးနီးယား ALBANIA

It is a country of area 10 600 square miles with population 1 million; 71 % of them are Muslims. Formerly a Turkish territory, it remained independent until 1913. It had been devastated during the 1914-18 World War. In 1925, Ahmad Zogu, national leader attempted reconstruction of the country. He became President the same year. He got the cooperation of Italy; but in 1939, Italy abruptly invaded Albania and Zogu was removed. Although Albania is a small and not a developed country yet, it has a central role among the Balkan states and the Adriatic Sea.

အမင်မဲ့ဝါဒ ANARCHY¹

The ideology that government is not necessary. All forms of government, monarchy, republican, or socialist are considered repressive.

Anarchists do not want the existing system of government based on laws and courts, prisons and police etc. They want a social system based on human understanding and harmony.

The idea originated with Jean Jacques Rousseau. He holds that man is intrinsically good; but due to government's oppression he becomes bad. If there is no ruler, man will recover his original good nature, and government will become redundant. William Godwin, who writes and promotes this system desires to abolish government and ownership of large amounts of property. Instead people should introduce a new social system of meagre living. He believes man can be taught to do so.

Balunin (ဘာလူနင်) [sic!] further modified the ideology and propagated it. Organizations to promote it appeared. They produced papers and held conferences at Lyons and Marseilles to draw up plans to propagate anarchism. Anarchist organizations were formed in France. In

¹ Translator's note: Heading is missing.

1881 anarchists convened in London to promote the ideology; they agreed that the movement has been so far ineffective, and accordingly to resort to lawless tactics.

This ideology contradicts socialism, economically and politically. It allows collective ownership of lands and capital; and people can remain idle.

လီအိုတော့စတွိုင်း COUNT LEO TOLSTOY

He is a famous author, intensely religious and anarchist. He considers that government and laws always tend to contradict religion. For this reason, he prefers government based on love to the rule of law. He preached non-violence and the people to boycott the government. He believed that the existing system would crumble if people refused to serve in the military, did not pay taxes, and did not recognize the law courts. At present, Ghandiji is following Tolstoy's policy, but Ghandi's view is different.

တွန်မြူနစ်ဝါဒကိုနိမ်ရန်စာချုပ်။ ANTI-COMITERN PACT

This is a treaty made by Germany, Japan and Italy with the aim to fight communism. The agreement was first made between Germany and Japan on November 25, 1936; On November 6, 1937, Italy signed that treaty. The signatories agreed to cooperate in fighting against the activities of Communist International, and to set up collective defense measures. The signatories expect that if and when other nations face unrest as a result of communist interference, they will take actions as prescribed in the treaty. In addition, they would even invite threatened nations to join them in the treaty. It is said that this treaty ceases to exist in November 1941; but the signatories can continue their cooperation before its end.

In December 1938, Manchuko became a treaty member; in February 1939, Hungary joined it. After Franco came to power, Spain also joined in.

But it was seen that there had been no serious anti-communist activity according to that treaty. In each country, communist parties were suppressed in the same way each practiced before the treaty came into existence.

At present, observation of Germany's steps seems to indicate that rather than immediately suppress communism, it intends first to demolish the British empire.

On August 24, 1939, Russia and Germany concluded a non-aggression treaty in Moscow. That automatically brought an end to the anti-comintern pact. Hungary has now declared its neutrality in the present war.

၂၅၂ လူမျိုးနိမ့်နင်းရေးဝါဒ **ANTI-SEMITISM**

It is an anti-Jewish policy designed to redirect the old hatred of Jews on religious grounds into racial hatred of Jews. This policy is still strong in Germany. Russia had formerly adopted it; but after the 1917 revolution, the advent of communism anti-Semitism faded away.

Anti-Semitism began to grow in the 1800's. It was due to economic competition. Jews had been dominant in business, and even high level jobs were held by Jews. It is similar to the situation in Burma where Indians are hated, not for their religious beliefs, but for their domination of the national economy. In fact there is no pure Jew; they are, like other westerners, descendants of variously mixed races. It is also not true to say that Jews will one day dominate the world. It is true in some countries Jews occupy critical positions, but there are many countries where they don't count in any way.

There is also the accusation the Jews are doing immoral businesses. But people living under a capitalist system cannot avoid them. Only the elimination of the capitalist system will solve this problem. Presently, only Germany persecutes Jews to a historic level. Hitler has adopted the principle of Aryan superiority which is found in the writings of German authors. He had made laws which discriminate against non-Aryans. Jews are regarded as an impure and intrinsically bad alien race. He made laws which forbid Aryans marrying Jews or having affairs with them. He banished great scientists like Einstein and Freud. He also declared the singing of famous Jewish songs illegal. Jews are also denied employment. Many Jews have been detained or not allowed freedom of movement. And Jewish property has been confiscated. Over 300 000 Jews have been driven out of the country. Half-Jews, although not exiled, do not enjoy equal rights with pure Germans.

အာရေဘီယာ: **ARABIA**

It is a peninsula including the territories of:

- (1) Arabia, the largest and most liberal;
- (2) Yemen, with land area over 70 000 square miles and population 3.5 million. It is an independent state under Sheik Oman. The government is traditional monarchy;

(3) Aden is a British colony, ruled by an agent. It is an important territory. (4) Oman, with area 82 000 square miles and population 500 000, of Black and Baluchi races. The government is jointly by its king and British agent.

(5) Kuwait, in the north-west region of Persian Gulf. The population is 50 000. Since 1750, it has been ruled by Sheiks. A British agent is also sent there.

(6) Trucial,¹ a coastal strip with a population of 800 000. Its leaders have agreed not to have any relation with any government except Britain.

(7) Bahrein Islands with population 120 000. According to a treaty with Britain, the government is composed of the descendents of Mohamad and by British advisors. It produces large amounts of oil and is famous for coral products. It occupies a strategic location in east Arabia. It has an airport where flights to and from India and Australia stop.

အာရပ်လူမျိုး: ARABS

The total population is more than 50 million, of whom 10 to 12 million live in the Arabian region. There are 4 million in Syria; over 3 million in Iraq; 700 000 in Libya; above 2 million in Tunisia; 6 million in Algeria; 7 million in Morocco. Only the residents of Arabia are pure Arabs; the rest are of mixed 'Bartha'-blood. There is awakening of nationalism beginning with Syria. Arabs are mostly educated in religious schools. During the last war, because of promise from Britain to give them independence, they fought on the side of Britain. But they did not gain independence. They were divided into regions and governed separately. Under divide and rule, the British ruled Iraq, Palestine and Trans-Jordan separately. Syria is under French influence. Only the region of 'Had Jaz' [?] remains independent. At present, the Arabs have very strong anti-British sentiments and they are striving for independence.

ကီမဲ{လ}အတာတတ် KEMAL ATATURK

He was a general who became the first president, and the founding leader of Modern Turkey. The son of a customs official, he was born in Saloniki. He joined the army and revolutionary youth parties.

¹ Since 1971: United Aran Emirates.

During the war, he foresaw Germany's defeat. For this reason he had disagreements with German and he strongly opposed German intervention in Turkey. In 1919, he was sent by the Turkish government to work out disarmament in Anatolia. He organized the nationalist army and party to oppose the government of Constantinople. He also drove out the Roman forces which have intruded into Asia Minor. Then the Constantinople government ordered him into exile; but the Turkish members of parliament formed the national assembly in Ankara and elected Kemal Ataturk as president. They then separated from Constantinople.

In October 1923 Turkey declared as a republic and Kemal was unanimously elected President. He was re-elected in 1931 and 1935. After becoming president, Kemal strived to modernize his country and followed the western system of government. He followed the secular form of government. He also ruthlessly suppressed the Muslim clerics who interfered with government and also cleared up secret movements which aimed to oppose communism and dictatorship. Many opponents were hanged. He changed writing from Arabic to Latin alphabets. In 1934 he asked all citizens to put the family name as prefix. He took the name Ataturk, meaning the father of Turks. He dies in 1938.

အက်(တ)လီ CLEMENT RICHARD ATTLEE

Clement Attlee is the leader of Britain's Labour Party. Born in 1883 and educated in Oxford University, he became a lawyer. A socialist, he also worked as lecturer in London School of Economics. During the First World War, he served in the army and got the rank of major. In 1919, he became the first labour mayor of the town of Stepney (? spelling) and in 1922 was elected as labour member of parliament. From 1927 to 1930 he served as a member of commission for India. In 1930-31 he was Chancellor of Lancashire and in 1931 he became Post Master-General. Between 1931 and 35 he was deputy leader of Labour Party. He was the opposition leader who visited the regions in Spain controlled by the people's government in 1937.

Kommentar [habezett1]: Streichen, korrekte Schreibweise

အောစတြေးလီးယား AUSTRALIA

A member of the British Empire, Australia is a country with area 2 975 000 square miles and population 6.8 million. It is a continent divided into six states, namely: 1.New South Wales, 2. Victoria, 3. Queensland, 4. Southern Australia, 6. Tasmania Island. The government consists

of lower and upper houses of parliament and governor. The election for the upper house is held after six years, and the lower house three years.

Australia is the world's largest producer of wheat and wool. Immigration is strictly control to prevent many immigrants other than British coming in. Immigration control also imposed because of worries over jobs and standard of living of citizens.

There are three political parties. They are 1. The Australian Unity party has 29 members in the lower house, consisting of non-labour members of parliament. It is an inter parliamentary group with no outside activities. 2. The United Front representing farmers with 16 members; it is not much different from the above party. 3. Labour Party which had been in power until 1931. By imposing heavy custom duties, it protects national businesses. With 29 members in parliament, it is strongest in New South Wales.

ဩစတြီးယား: **AUSTRIA**

It is a country consisting of German speaking states in the Alpine region, and organized under the Austro-Hungarian empire. With an area of 32 000 square miles and population of 6.8 million, it had been an independent state. After the First World War, attempts had been made to merge it with Germany, but because of interference by the Allies it did not succeed; it remained an independent state. In 1934, Dollfuss came to power; but he died while suppressing the Nazi rebellion. Dollfuss was succeeded by Schuschnigg, but in 1938 Germany annexed Austria and he was arrested. Austria is a gateway to south-western Europe. For this reason, with possession of Austria, it is considered that invasion of Czechoslovakia becomes easier.

ဘာလင်ရောမဝင်ရိုး: **BERLIN-ROME AXIS**

It refers to the political alliance between Germany and Italy. It began in 1936 during the Abyssinia crisis. In 1939 the two countries agreed upon closer military cooperation. Previously Italy used to be pro-western, and opposed Germany's expansion along the Danube region. Moreover, in 1934, Italy even threatened armed intervention during the Nazi revolt in Austria. However, when the major world powers did not take any action during the events in Abyssinia, Italy got closer to Germany for its own interests. From that time onward, the two nations joined hands for cooperative political action. In the Spanish, Franco came out

victorious because of the assistance of the two powers. In 1938 Hitler visited Italy and Mussolini gave a return visit to Germany. The two became close allies. Mussolini followed Hitler, and in Italy he oppressed the Jews.

When Germany invaded Czech republic, Italy annexed Albania. Germany aims for supremacy in Central Europe and at present she is succeeding to achieve her aims. On the other hand, Italy's interests lay in the Mediterranean and Africa. With this aim in view, Italy had joined the war. Spain and Hungary are also going along with the Rome-Berlin axis. In 1939, the two powers made a treaty of alliance and mutual defense. This treaty will last ten years; it aims to provide maximum cooperation.

ဘလီရ် ဝိစ်ကျွန်းစု **BALEARES ISLAND**

It comprises three islands, Majorca, Menorca and Ibiza in the western Mediterranean. The islands which belong to Spain occupy strategic locations.

Much trouble can be caused from these islands to France's communications with her North African territories. During the civil war in Spain, Italy contemplated occupation of these islands. However, because of British and French stance to oppose her intentions, it gave up her plan.

At present, as Spain has become a partner in the Rome-Berlin axis, there is no guarantee that it will not interfere into France from the islands.

ဘော်{လ}ကင်နိုင်းငံများ **BALKANS**

It is the region including Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania. Since before the war of 1914, it has been the battle ground of Europe. For this reason Russia and Germany-Austria took opposing sides in the confrontation over this region. Because their conflict could lead to World War, the Balkans still remains a strategic region. Hungary and Austria are not part of the Balkans; this makes the Balkan states extend to the north of the Danube River. At present, the events in the Balkans are critical for south-eastern Europe. The strategic importance of these countries is due to their location rather than their capacity to produce large quantities of wheat and rice. It is located on the land route from Europe to Asia; it is also a vital region in the control of Eastern Mediterranean. Due to such importance, Germany has

intention to build a road from Berlin to Baghdad through Austria. If this plan materializes, there will be access to the oil fields of Mossul and travel to India will become much easier.

In the present circumstances, when Britain and France are hard pressed, it is almost certain that Germany and Italy will exploit the situation to cause disturbances in the region. As Germany already has a fifty percent share of trade with the Balkan states since before the war, it seems quite probable that they will ally with Germany. But, Turkey's strength being rather significant, there will be a lot to do for Germany and Italy.

ဘော(လ)တစ်နိုင်ငံများ: **BALTIC STATES**

Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland are collectively known as the Baltic States; formerly they had been under Russian rule. But after 1918, they became independent and remained as buffer states between Russia and western nations. In 1939, because of British, French and American influence in the region and also due to the capitalist government of Finland, conflict arose between Russia and Finland. Finally Finland gave in to Russia demands and made a mutual agreement. At present Russia can feel safe on her borders with the Baltic states.

ဘဲ(လ်)ဂျီယံ **BELGIUM**

It has an area of 11 775 square miles and population over 8.3 million. In 1934, on the death of King Albert, Leopold III became king. Since the end of the First World War, Belgium has had close relations with France. It offers easy entry into France. In the present war, the Belgium army is in retreat under the pressure of German offensive. Normally only 80 000 strong, the Belgium army in this war has increased to more than 600 000. There is a vast difference between the German and Belgium armies. The Belgium colonies in Africa produce large amounts of minerals. Their native population exceeds 10 million.

ဘင်နီ(စ) **BENES**

Benes is the former President of Czechoslovakia. Born on May 25, 1884, in the town of Koslani in Bohemia, and educated in Paris, he became a professor in School of Economics in

Prague. After the world war of 1914, he joined the secret organization formed by Masaryk to oppose the Austrians.

He travelled to Switzerland without passport. He became Masaryk's right-hand man, and got the post of secretary of the national assembly. When the national assembly was recognized as the government of the country Benes became foreign minister. He served for seventeen years in that position. In 1935 Masaryk resigned as president for health reason; Benes succeeded as president. He established cordial relations for his country with Britain and France.

Benes is a member of the Czech National Socialist Party. Unlike the Germany's National Socialist Party, it is composed of workers and middle class. It is opposed by the rightist parties whose members are mostly farmers. In 1935 when he was elected president he got the assistance of communists. After the Munich treaty of 1938 Benes resigned from the presidency; he went to Chicago and took up teaching. Currently he is living in England. Since the war broke out Benes has been working for Czech independence in cooperation with the allies.

ဘာလင်-ဘက်ဒက်လိုင်: BERLIN-BAGHDAD LINE

It is the railway intended to be built from Berlin, through the Balkans, to Baghdad and Mossul oil fields. Although the railway is complete in other places, the portion between Turkey and Baghdad remains to be built.

ကြိ(စ)ဆာရီးယား: BESSARABIA

It is a province in north-eastern Rumania, with area 17 150 square miles. Out of its population of over three million., two million are Rumanians,; Russians and Ukrainians make up over 500 000 are Jews, Tartars and Bulgarians.

Originally it was under Moldavia, a part of Rumania. But in 1812 it was occupied by Russia. When Russia became a socialist state, Bessarabia was given back to Rumania.

ဘလွန်: LEON BLUM

Leon Blum is the socialist leader of France. Born in Paris in 1872, of well to do parents. After studying law and psychology and getting a degree he became a lawyer. He has interest in

literature and has written books. Becoming a socialist, he published a newspaper which was later taken over by communists. In 1929 he became president of socialist party, and was elected from Narbonne. For years Blum strongly objected the socialists joining the government. He gave up his objection only when the People's Party was formed in 1936. In the same year Blum became the first socialist prime minister of France.

After becoming prime minister, Blum suppressed Fascist activists; he worked to promote the country. He made a law which limits 40 hours per week for workers. He tried to nationalize factories manufacturing machinery. Soon after getting in office, civil war broke out in Spain. When his government urged him to give assistance in arms to the Spanish government he refused. Following his refusal he got dissatisfaction of the people. In 1937, when the French parliament denied his proposal to make emergency laws, he resigned. But in 1938 he became prime minister second time. But after only 28 days as prime minister he was replaced by Daladier.

ဘိုဟီးမီးယား: **BOHEMIA**

It is the largest province of Czechoslovakia. Because of its central location in Europe, it is important in European politics. The Great German leader Bismarck has said, "Who rules Bohemia rules Europe." According to Munich treaty, German regions of Sudeten formerly under Bohemia were transferred to Germany. [...]¹

ဘိုလီဗီးယား: **BOLIVIA**

It is a country in South America with area 420 000 square miles and population 3.2 million. Fifty percent of the people are Indians, twenty five percent are other races and the rest White people. Its largest industry is mining, producing 15 percent of world tungsten production.

Mines are mostly owned by Americans. The greatest problems of the country are the racial problem of the natives, and the need for access to ocean shipping. Because the land is confined by the Chilean plateau, it has no coast line and outlet to sea. Possession of the region leading to the sea would certainly enrich Bolivia. For this reason, attempts have been made time and again to expand the territory, but without success. As alternative, Bolivia tried to reach Paraguay River through which it can get a route to the ocean. This brought it into conflict with Paraguay in 1932 over the possession of the region of Grand Chaco. The war

¹ Translator's note: Here follows a sentence I don't understand and cannot translate.

between them ended in 1935 when United States and five South American states mediated for peace. At present Bolivia is possession of 70 000 square miles of Chaco land as well as 30 000 square miles of Paraguayan territory. Despite this possession, Bolivia is still more than 200 miles away from Paraguay River.

ဘိုရှီဗစ်ဝါဒ **BOLSHEVISM**

This is an alternative term for communism. During the party meeting in 1903, there had been arguments over whether to adopt violent or peaceful means. Lenin and his followers believed in violent tactics; they won them party's endorsement to adopt it by majority vote. The Russian word for majority is Bolshevik; so Lenin's faction came to be called Bolsheviks. The other side, being the minority, is called Mensheviks; it is derived from the Russian Menshinstvo, for minority.

ဘရီးဇီး(လ်) **BRAZIL**

It is the biggest country in South America with area 3 285 000square miles. Its population is 45 million. Portuguese is the national language. Like the United States, it is republic headed by a president. The constitution has been amended in1934, according to which the Senate consists of 40 members and the House of Representatives 213 members. Twenty percent of members are chosen by the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies. In 1937 the President was given more powers. It had previously good relations with Germany and Italy. But from 1938 Nazi activities have been suppressed, and closer ties have been built up with the United States.

Although it the richest country in terms of resources, Brazil still remains undeveloped. Brazil produces large amount of coffee. The price of coffee has fallen and there have been serious unrest in the country. Brazil has large volume of trade and commerce with Germany, England and USA.

ဘရတ်(စ)လစ်ဗေါ့(ခ)စာချုပ်

THE TREATY OF BREST LITOVSK

It is the treaty agreed at Brest-Litovsk in Western Ukraine between Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey on one side and Russia on the other. The treaty was signed in March 1918. according to the treaty, Russia had to give 600 million marks in reparation. The treaty of Versailles does not recognize this treaty.

မြိတိသျှစစ်တပ် **BRITISH ARMY**

Before the present war the British army was composed of three branches.

(a) The Regular army which recruits professional soldiers. The compulsory term of service is 7 years, after which a soldier remains on army reserve for 5 years. They will be mobilized in case of emergency. The strength of the regular army is 164 000 in England. To this figure may be added 57 000 British soldiers paid by the Indian government. It has a special reserve force of 140 000.

(b) The territorial army composed of volunteers. They have to take training for 4 years part-time, in evenings and week-ends. Then they attend yearly military training. In 1939 the government decided to double the strength of the territorial army. Its present strength is 440 000. There is a women's auxiliary corps, who are trained in skills like nursing.

(c) The militia organized according to the Military Training act of May 26, 1939. All healthy men above 20 years age are required to take compulsory military training for 9 months. The militia, just one year old, has a strength of 200 000.

Since the start of the war, all branches in different parts of the world have been merged into a single army. All men aged between 18 and 41 years have been called for military service, and those between 20 and 22 years are to enlist immediately .

မြိတိသျှ စစ်သားအဖွဲ့ **BRITISH LEGION**

It is the society of veterans from the First World war organized by Earl Haig in 1921. Its aim is to give assistance to old soldiers wounded during the war. Its current president is Sir Francis Fetherston-Godley, O.B.E. and has a membership of over 500 000, in which are 1800 women. The Legion has over 4000 branches. Over 2 000 members are paid weekly pension of 10n shilling. Every year, on November 11, it sells poppy flowers to raise funds.

ဗြိတိသျှယူနိုက်တံ **BRITISH UNION**

It is the name of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist party in Britain.

ဘူလ်ဂေးရီးယား: **BULGARIA**

It has area 39 000 square miles and population 6 million. Boris III is the king. During the First World War, Bulgaria sided with Germany. By the treaty of Newilly signed in 1919 it ceded part of its territory of Macedonia to Greece and Yugoslavia.

The peasant's party headed by Stamboliyski which came to power is sympathetic to communists; but it oppresses other parties. In 1924, four political parties together with the army toppled the government. Stamboliyski was shot. Civil war followed. Only in 1926, Lyapchev

, a democrat, was able to reorganize the country. The government took reconstruction loans from the League of Nations. But after 1931 unrest occurred again.

This time the communists became powerful; In the municipal election for Sophia in 1932, out of 35 elected members, 19 were communists. The government felt seriously threatened and took to repression of communists, but it wasn't successful. Communists emerged in new guise.

In 1933, the rightist government fell and parliament dissolved. Fascists became powerful leading to internal problems. But in 1935, Boris became king and set up an autocratic government.

Germany controls 60 percent of Bulgaria's foreign trade.

In the present war, so far, Bulgaria remains neutral, but it seems certain that in near future it will ally with Germany.

ကသဲလ်ရီး: **F. LARGO CABELLERO¹**

¹ Usually known as Caballero [editor's note]

Largo Cabellero was born in 1869 in Spain. Originally he worked as a mason. After taking part in the labour movement, he became a leader; then he rose to become the chairman of the Spanish socialist party. After being imprisoned seven times, he was given death sentence in 1917, but he escaped death after being pardoned. An extreme leftist, he was nicknamed Lenin of Spain. In 1931-33 he took office as labour minister in Azana's government. Ultimately he rose to become prime minister of Spain during the civil war. But he was dismissed and his post was taken by Negrin. When Spain was defeated Cabellero went to France.

ကာဒီနပ်(စ) GENERAL L. CARDENAS

Cardenas was president of Mexico, elected in 1934; his term of office ends in December 1940. His government nationalized railways, oil and sugar industries. During the Spanish civil war he supported the government. He is a socialist.

ဥရောပတိုက်အလည်ပိုင်း: CENTRAL EUROPE

Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia are known as central Europe; sometimes Hungary and Switzerland are also taken into account. These states are included in central Europe because during the previous war a person named Naumann had argued that the territories under the Austro-Hungarian empire should be governed by Germany. At present, Hitler is putting that concept into practice.

နယ်ဗီး(လ)ချိန်သာလိန် NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

Born in 1869, the son of a conservative party member, Neville Chamberlain was the former Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1911 he became a city counsellor in Birmingham, and in 1915 he became its mayor. In 1918 he was elected to parliament as conservative member from Lady Wood county, Birmingham. In 1922 he took the post of Post Master-General, and in 1923 as Secretary for Health. He is well known for his work to improve health. He introduced the bill on the renovation of buildings and worked effectively to demolish buildings hazardous to health. He has also served as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chamberlain succeeded as Prime Minister in 1937 when Baldwin resigned. He was also elected leader of Conservative Party.

In his relations with Hitler and Mussolini, Chamberlain followed the policy of appeasement. He assumed that by this policy he would be able to persuade them to let him have his way. In pursuing this policy he even asked Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to resign. More over, Chamberlain

kept silent during the Spanish civil war, the German occupation of Austria, and Germany's attack on Czechoslovakia. When the whole nation demanded a treaty of alliance for Britain with Russia, Chamberlain did not move; his inattention to it favoured Germany. Missing the chance to declare alliance with Russia has allowed Germany to become more aggressive. Following Britain's defeats in battles, Chamberlain resigned.

ယုန်ကေရှိုတ် **CHIANG KAI SHEK**

He is generalissimo as well as leader of China. Born in Fenghwa in 1888, Chang Kai Shek took part in the Chinese revolutions of 1911, 1912 and 1917. From 1917 to 1922 he was Sun Yat Sen's deputy. In 1923 he went to Russia for military training in the military academy in Moscow. After Sun Yat Sen's death, Chang Kai Shek took up the leadership of Kuomintang party. In 1927 he arrested communists in Shanghai and slaughtered them. Then he made Nan king capital of China, and in 1928 conquered Northern China. However, he had continuous confrontation with the communists. Chang's reconciliation with communists came only when Japan invaded China in 1937. It wouldn't have been possible unless the communists gave in to his demands.

True to his profession as a general, Chang Kai Shek gave up his job as Prime Minister to devote to military affairs.

After the fall of Nan king in 1937, the Chinese government moved its capital to Chunking.

Chang Kai Shek's wife is the sister of Dr Kung, the present Prime Minister of the nationalist government of China.

တရှပ်ပြည် **CHINA**

It consists of 18 provinces, with area 1 533 000 square miles; if border territories like Tibet and Mongolia are included the total area becomes 4 278 000 square miles. The population is 450 million. Since the days of Manchu dynasty, the politics of China has been very complicated.

There were strong protests against the first president of the Republic, Marshal Yuan Shi Kai who declared himself King of China in 1915. But he soon died.

In the south, which has been revolutionary since a long time ago, Sun Yat Sen set up a people's government at Nan king. That was a government more advanced and visionary than the north. War erupted frequently between the North and South; in addition there were civil wars in both North and South. Moreover, there were regional military dictators who fought among themselves. There was chaos widespread in the country. In 1923, with the advice of Russian advisors Borodin and M.N. Roy, Sun Yat Sen reorganized Kuomintang party. At the time Russia had strong influence in China, and they were trying to destroy the capitalist system. In 1926, Chang Kai Shek defeated rival warlords and became the Generalissimo. In 1926, Chang Kai Shek marched victorious into northern China. Having defeated Chan Sao Lin, the dictator of the North, Chang was able to unite the whole of China. Then he had to confront the communists who had formed 'soviet governments' in southern China, and nationalized lands and distributed them to farmers. Chang Kai Shek's government sent in seven offensives against these regimes. Victory came only in 1934; but the communists moved to western region where they set up their government.

In 1931, Japan invaded Manchuria. Then in 1932 a fight occurred between Japan and China at Shanghai. Chang Kai Shek was forced to accept compromise with the Japanese. But in 1937 an incident' took place at the Marco polo bridge near Beijing between Japanese and Chinese soldiers, leading to a major offensive by Japan against China. Large areas of Chinese territory fell to the Japanese. At present, Beijing, Nan king, Canton and other big cities are under Japanese control. The Chinese government has set up its capital at Chunking. Because of the naval blockade along the coast China cannot get arms and military supplies through the ports; it is now building the road from Burma to Chunking to transport arms and supplies. This road is now known as the Burma-Yunnan Road.

At present the Chinese communists and Chang Kai Shek are cooperating in their effort to repel the Japanese; France, Britain, Russia and America are giving assistance to China. But, in the current situation, Britain is facing hardship and is hardly able to assist China. Britain and

United states do not like Japan to gain foothold in China, for when she is there she will exploit the resources of China.

Britain has investments in China amounting to 450 million pounds sterling; American investment is 400 million dollar.

ဝင်စတန်ချာချီ WINSTON CHURCHILL

Winston Churchill is the national leader of Britain. Born in 1874, he is the son of Lord Randolph Churchill; his mother is American. After Harrow and Sandhurst Military Academy, he joined the army. During the South African war, Churchill worked as war correspondent for the Morning Post. He was captured by the Boars and taken war prisoner, but he escaped. In 1900, Churchill was elected as Member of Parliament. He opposed heavy customs tariffs and favoured free international trade. Later he became a member of the Liberal party. In 1905, Churchill became Secretary for Colonies and in 1908 the Chairman of the Board of Trade. He supported the Irish home-rule bill of 1912. Then he was appointed the Chairman of the board of maritime administration. He was famous for military planning and management. In 1915, he resigned from the cabinet and went to France where he served in the army as a colonel.

He was recalled by Lloyd George in 1917 and given the post of Secretary for Munitions. During 1918 to 1921, Churchill served as secretary for war and minister for air. Then from 1921 to 23 he became colonial secretary. In 1922, he supported the bill to grant self government to southern Ireland. Since that time Churchill became outstanding as a staunch anti-communist. His political views met with disfavour from the members of Liberal party. In 1922, he lost the election at Dundee which used to be his safe constituency. Temporarily he gave up politics and worked on six-volumes of "World Affairs", dealing mainly with war. He resumed politics in 1924, but this time as a conservative. After getting elected from Epping, he served in Baldwin's government as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He was out of office from 1930 until the start of the present war. After the Nazi's rise to power in 1933, Churchill warned Britain to rearm. He shared the same views with Eden and Duff Cooper to counter the threat of Nazism. He bitterly opposed the appeasement policy of Chamberlain.

With the coming of war, he was first appointed the President of Naval Board. Currently he is Prime Minister.

ကွန်မြူနစ်ဝဒါ COMMUNISM

All things in the universe are changing; they transform within minutes, or seconds, even on tinier scales of time. They give up their old form to take up new, in a perpetually changing process.

Men and creatures are not exempt from this nature. They cannot escape death. Every individual being subject to change, society, composed of individuals, must also change. (Here, what we call society includes all classes of people, from the government down to the lowest class, their livelihood, living conditions, social relations and all related affairs.)

When we look at the world history, we find different ages, starting with the '*age of padetha*' (of infinite variety and abundance), followed by age of monarchy, age of feudal lords, then the age of capitalism successively. The age of capitalism, starting with artisans and craftsmen, had transformed into the age of machines and factories; it has again changed into the age of colonialism.

Such changes take place, in materials as well as in concepts. It is only a matter of time; when the time is up, new forms come up. An example is the process of egg to chicken; before the egg hatches, changes are taking place inside the egg continually. At the ripe moment, the chicken comes out in a form entirely different from what was inside the egg before. It is a change against an existing form.

Human society is also changing in the same manner. When the time comes, a revolution will take place to change the old order; to wipe it out; and in its place to set up a new system. We know that a new age entirely different from the old, the *padetha age*, would be coming; it will definitely replace the existing structure. The population will be more than in the previous age; life expectancy will be longer. Because the change will be systematic, every change will be positive, and all changes will bring improvement.

This continual change in all things is due to the conflict of opposites. We have workers opposed to government, the rivalry of peasants and landlords and we can see inter-class conflicts. The reason for these conflicts is the differences in their interests. This leads to an ever changing society.

How does the change take place? In the beginning of history, men did not live in one place. They moved about; they lived by hunting and picking fruits; there were plenty. In those days man did not fight man, they only had to struggle with natural forces like rain, sun and wind. To escape the danger of storms, they went to river valleys, and settled there building houses. Men and women were not equal; women did domestic work and men worked for food and essential commodities. When stranger came into the region, they became slaves. Some people worked on farms, and some became land owners. Classes began to oppose each other; that brought in government. Big landlords took the role of feudal lords and oppressed the farmers. The oppressed people rose against the oppressors. While the conflict continued, petty traders and craftsmen came on the scene. After some time, petty traders and farmers joined forces to fight against the landlords. After they won, they became big businessmen and then capitalists. The capitalists oppressed the workers, taking only profits and giving nothing to the workers. The workers could not bear the unfairness. They revolted. The conflict between labour and capital brought about communism. The strong bully the weak system tended to disappear. The world is progressing toward a state in which everybody will work to his full capacity and take only what he needs. When that state is reached, there will be no capitalist and no working class, and there will be no difference between the government and people.

Only when this sort of classless society is established, society will be free from greed, hatred and delusion, and all people will live happily. As long as there are class distinctions, there can be no love and compassion among men.

(This is an extract from 'World Political Map' published by Nagani)

ထောင့်စီအာနို **COUNT CIANO**

He is the foreign minister of Italy. He was born in 1903; he married Edda, the daughter of dictator Mussolini in 1933. That year he became minister of propaganda. During the Abyssinia war, Count Ciano served as air-navigator. After the end of that war, he took the foreign ministry.

ကွန်ဆာဗေးတစ်ဗါတီ **CONSERVATIVE PARTY**

In the 1935 election, the conservative party members won a total of 11 million votes out of 22 million; out of 615 seats in the House of Commons, 375 conservatives were elected. These

members come from the capitalists, big business men, or bureaucrats. Since 1924, their party had been in power. Famous people from this party are Neville Chamberlain, Earl Baldwin, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Halifax Winston Churchill, Lord Salisbury, Lord Londonderry and Anthony Eden.

ပိုလစ်ကိုရစ်ဒါ **POLISH CORRIDOR**

It is the region which connects Poland to the Baltic sea. It is situated between East Prussia and Germany. It is 60 miles at the widest and 10 miles at the narrowest; it gradually becomes narrower as it approaches the coast. This region had been allotted to Poland in 1919 to allow her access to the sea.

But Germany and Poland had disputed about the ownership of this territory. Then Poland built the port of Gdansk. Germany made loud claims for the territory until 1933. But after Hitler came to power, Germany made a non-aggression treaty with Poland; the treaty is to last 10 years. But that was a pretence.

In 1939, Hitler demanded Poland to hand over Danzig. In addition he also asked to be given permission to build a road across the corridor. Then in August he demanded the surrender of the whole corridor . Britain intervened, but without success War broke out in September. At present the corridor is in German hands; even Gdansk has got its name changed to Gotenhafen.

ကော်စီးကာကျွန်း **CORSICA**

It is the French island in western Mediterranean, with area 3 400 square miles and population 323 000. The people are Italian descendents. Until 1768, it had been a Genoese territory. Then the island was sold to France. Because under France rebellions broke out frequently, Britain invaded the island and ruled it through a parliament from 1793 to 1796. After that France took back the island. After that, Napoleon, a native of Corsica became the Emperor of France. From that time, the Corsicans came to rely heavily on France, and they also get high positions under the French government.

Schools in Corsica teach French, but in the island's interior Italian is still used. In 1934, Italy claimed the island from France; but the claim was refused. The island occupies a strategic position in the Mediterranean.

ယုတ်ကိုစလိုသိုးယား: **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Czechoslovakia is 52 square mile wide and has a population of 15 million, out of which 7 millions are Czechs, 3 million Slovaks, and 3 million Germans; the rest are Ukrainians and Hungarians. It has been organized as a republic in 1918. Like in other countries, minority rights are protected and they enjoy special privileges.

When Hitler came to power, he provoked the Germans living in Czech Sudeten region. With their leader Henlein, a Nazi, they demanded autonomy for their region inside Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain's government sent a British representative, Lord Rassiman. According to his negotiation, the Czech government complied with the Sudeten demand for autonomy.

After obtaining autonomy, they again demanded their region to be merged with Germany. War broke out between the Germans and Czechs. Britain and France kept silent in the dispute. They had to sign the Munich treaty and Sudeten were handed over to the Germans.

Then again under Hitler's provocation, Poland and Hungary demanded part of Czech territory. Iron and coal producing region of Alsace was given to Poland; Hungary obtained southern Czechoslovakia. President Benes then resigned and left the country.

Then Nazi party member named Beren [?] formed the government and ruled the country according to Nazism. Again, Slovaks were incited to revolt for independence. The Slovaks revolted. And Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia on March 15, 1939, giving the reason that unrest in Czechoslovakia was a menace to Germany.

ဒေးအီရီရင် **DAIL EIREANN¹**

Born in 1884, Dail Eireann, the son of a baker, is a member of the lower house of Irish parliament. He had been a school teacher and had also served as a captain during the First World War. In 1919 he became a radical socialist. In 1924 he was appointed Minister for Colonies, in 1924 Minister for War and in 1926 Minister for Health. During 1933 for about ten months he was Prime Minister, and again briefly in 1934. From 1936 to 1938 he was again Minister for War. In 1938 he became Prime Minister again and concurrently took the War Ministry. He worked hard to improve the economy. During his term of office, he signed the Munich treaty.

¹ This is a strange entry. "Dail Eireann" is the name of the Irish parliament. The biography given is that of the French politician Édouard Daladier. [editor's note]

When war with Germany came, he suppressed communists and socialists. In 1939, he was able to reform the government and he also held the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

ဒါဒင်နေ့ DARDANELLES

It is the strait connecting the Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea; it is politically important. It is owned by Turkey. During the last war, the allies attempted to occupy the strait, but were unsuccessful.

ဒန်းဇင် DANZIG

It is a sea port on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the River Vistula. It has population 120 000; about 97 percent of them are Germans. The place has great significance in Polish history. For this reason, Frederick II, King of Prussia had said, "The ruler of Vistula is more powerful than 'the King of Poland seated at Warsaw'". To connect Danzig to Poland, the Polish corridor has been given to Poland. Poland built the town of Gdynia at that place. In March 1939, Hitler demanded to hand over Danzig to him. After that he went on to demand the corridor. England mediated in the dispute, but the German soldiers captured the region by force.

ဒီမိုကရေစီ DEMOCRACY

It is a Greek word meaning government of the people. The government in France, England and United States is not democratic; rather it is capitalist government. The population of England is more than 45 million, but the eligible voters are only 22 million. It only shows that the system is not democratic. In Burma also, out of the population of 14 million, only 1 million could vote, indicating that it is not a democracy at all. Only the party whose members are elected by all adults is the representative of the people. There is no disqualification because of property ownership; every grown up person can stand for election.

ဒိန်းမတ်ပြည် DENMARK

Denmark has area 16 500 square miles and population over 3 million. The monarch is Christian X who was born in 1870 and came to the throne in 1912. From a very early period Denmark has been a neutral country. It has close political relations with Sweden and Norway.

It is a leading country in animal husbandry. Dairy products, milk, cheese and butter produced by Denmark are exported to all countries.

Socialists are strong in Denmark; Out of 149 members of parliament, 68 seats are taken by socialists, enabling it to form government in alliance with the Radical party which has 14 members. On the opposition side, only the liberal party and conservative party have small strength.

At present Denmark is occupied by Germany.

ဒီဗဲလဲယာ: **DE VALERA**

He is the political leader and prime minister of Ireland. He was born in New York on October 14, 1882; his father is Spanish and mother Irish. He had been sent back to Ireland at the age of three, and he grew up under the care of relatives. He graduated in 1904 from Dublin University with distinction in algebra. After graduation he worked as school teacher. He joined the Irish national Party, and in 1916 took part in the Easter week rising in Dublin commanding a unit as major. He got rigorous imprisonment for life; but in 1917 he was released.

Then he became a member of the Sin Fein group and was elected as president. Soon he was in prison again. In 1919 he went to the United states to promote the Irish cause. Coming back in 1921, he lived underground in Dublin, without taking a role in the first civil war. During the peace negotiation with British government in 1921, De Valera strongly demanded full independence, but he did not succeed. There were others who accepted self government, as Irish Free State, under the British Empire. De Valera did not agree with this arrangement. He revolted with the Irish People's Army against the Irish Free state.

During the second Irish civil war, he came back to Dublin, in hiding. He was arrested in 1923 and released in 1924. Then he led the faction which opposed the Irish Free state. But in 1925, after forming a new Irish militia, he participated in the work of the parliament of Irish Free State. His aim was to demand full freedom. But the parliamentary group under his leadership did not like it. In 1927 he got elected to parliament and his party got the majority.

De Valera became prime minister and started working to break Southern Irelands links with England.

လက်နက်လျှော့ပေါ့ရေးအစည်းအဝေး

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

It is the disarmament conference of nations held in Geneva on February 2, 1932. Mr. Henderson, the British delegate, chaired the conference. The discussions were not smooth. Germany insisted on disarmament on equal footing. The meeting had to be postponed for three months on July 23. After the conference resumed, Britain, France and other powers accepted Germany's disarmament at the same level with them. Then Ramsay MacDonald, the British prime minister drew up an eight year plan for arms reduction proposal containing over ninety clauses. In July 1933, the conference accepted this proposal.

However, after one year, Germany refuted the agreement with the reason that it did not provide opportunity for it to immediately re-arm to the same level as the major powers. Germany withdrew from the conference in October 1933, and the conference broke down.

ဒိုမိနီယံ DOMINION

Self-governing countries within the British Empire, with dominium status as Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

အိဒင် RT. HON. ANTHONY EDEN

He is a member of parliament. He was born in 1897, and educated at Eton and Oxford. In 1915, he went to France as a second lieutenant and fought at the front. He was decorated, and at twenty, he became a captain. He married the daughter of Sir Gilbert Beckett, a banker and owner of the Yorkshire newspaper. In 1923, he was elected as MP from Learnington. He specialized in foreign affairs and became a deputy secretary under Lord Reading. He worked under Sir John Simon and became a well known figure in the meetings at the League of Nations.

In 1934, he was appointed to the Privy Council, and also became foreign secretary, succeeding Sir Samuel Hoare. He was only thirty eight then.

He was the first British official to go to Moscow for meeting Stalin. In the Spanish civil war, Eden supported neutrality, but he severely criticized Germany and Italy. He earned equally harsh response from Hitler and Mussolini. In 1938, after disagreement with Chamberlain, he

resigned. He started opposing Chamberlain's policy of appeasement. In the present war he has been appointed minister for dominions. He is specially privileged to advise the War Cabinet.

အီဂျစ် EGYPT

It is an independent state with area 348 000 square miles and population above 16 million. The people speak Arabic and the capital is Cairo. The current ruler is King Faro I. Occupied by the British army in 1882, Egypt had been under British rule. In 1922, the Egyptian nationalists demanded independence; Britain granted it independence and also agreed to withdraw troops. But Egypt also agreed to allow a British force of 10 000 and 400 fighter planes for the defence of Suez Canal. Literacy is low, only 10 percent.

According to the 1923 constitution, parliament consists of upper and lower houses. The upper house has 100 members, of whom 60 are appointed by the king and the rest elected. The lower house with 150 members is elected for a five year term. The number of eligible voters is a little more than in Burma. Still sovereignty is limited. The government is formed by the lower house. The authority of the king is considered as an important issue.

At present the government is trying to modernize the country, but at the same time taking care not to oppose the Islamic fundamentalism of the masses. The normal strength of the Egyptian army is 13 000, armed with modern weapons.

Britain has promised to withdraw its troops once the Egyptian army is strong enough to defend Suez canal.

Egypt is strategically important for the British Empire because of Suez canal, which is of vital importance for Britain's communications with its eastern empire. From the location of the Suez canal, we can guess what Italy will do in the region.

အိုင်းရာ: EIRE

It is the name of Ireland. It has area 26 600 square miles and population 300 000. The government is a bit similar to dominion

Type; but it is not yet dominion status. For many years Irish affairs had been unsettled. De Valera's party won the 1932 election, and he has become prime minister. His government has amended some old laws and also made new ones. Parliament has abolished its oath of loyalty to the British Emperor. The authority of the Governor General had been down graded. Ireland had agreed in 1921 to send revenues to Britain; but it has breached the agreement by not paying land revenues.

As a move to claim the revenues, Britain has imposed a 20 percent increase in customs for imports from Ireland. In response Ireland raised custom rates. In 1937 De Valera told his countrymen that according to the constitution the country was close to independence. Accordingly, on July 1, 1937, they declared the recognition of their independence, with 54 percent of population supporting it. The constitution of 1937 came into force. The main points of the constitution are:

- (a) The country shall be known as 'Eire' in native language, and Ireland in English.
- (b) Both Irish and English are official languages
- (c) The national territory is the whole of Ireland; but as long as the six northern regions remain separated, the laws made by Irish parliament shall apply to the regions called 'Free States'
- (d) The Irish nationals are free to choose the form of government they like, and also to have relations with foreign country they approve.
- (e) Ireland is a powerful independent Catholic state.
- (f) The national flag is a tri-coloured flag of green, white and orange.
- (g) In place of the Governor-General, the elected President acts as the Head of state.

The first elected President was Professor Douglas. The term of office is seven years. The President summons the Parliament and has authority to dissolve it. He is also the Commander-in-Chief; and he holds the right to pardon.

The parliament is bi-cameral, with the government elected by the lower house and the President is appointed by it. The term republic is not used, but neither is the term monarch or king. However, for cases of emergency need for external affairs, and for as long as the cabinet of Ireland has relations with Britain, there is an act in the law which allows the King to be available for purposes of consultation.

In the present war, Ireland keeps neutral. Ireland has a peculiar status, because it is not definitely a dominion. A British dominion owes allegiance to the British monarch; but the Irish constitution clearly denies it. And the British government neither acknowledges nor refutes that constitution. The 1938 treaty made between De Valera and Chamberlain puts an end to the rival, tit-for-tat customs tariffs. Then Ireland promised to pay fifty percent of the land revenues. In return, England returned Irish ports which had been in British possession by the 1921 treaty.

အက်စ်တိုးနီးယား: ESTONIA

It is a small Baltic state with area 18 000 square miles and population 1.2 million. The capital is Tallin, and Russia acknowledged it until 1918.

There are Germans living in this territory, but they almost enjoy self-government. The main industries are agriculture and poultry farming. England and Germany are its economic partners. In 1936, the country abolished the dictatorship established in 1935; but the new constitution has set up a government that is almost dictatorial. Political parties are not allowed to contest in elections; only people permitted by the government can stand for election.

Estonia is neutral between Russia and Germany. In 1939, Estonia agreed to Russian demands to allow, for the defence of Russian territory, Russian army garrison at its port of Balticki and some air and naval forces stationed on the islands near by. Russia in turn transferred some territories which Estonia wanted. This led to the return of the minority Germans to Germany.

ဖေဘီယံအသင် FABIAN SOCIETY

It is a society formed in London in 1883; Sydney Webb and Bernard Shaw were founding members. Soon after the founding, Frederick Potter and Mrs. Webb became members. The society is Named after Fabius, the Roman general. Their aim is to transfer the ownership of big businesses and lands currently in the hands of the minority to the majority; its members to get the chance to run municipal committees and regional administrations. They also work to improve the welfare of workers. However, they do not believe that there is any clash between the classes, or that the proletariat will come to power. They are not inclined to revolution like the communists or socialists. They are therefore concerned mainly with current minor grievances as the most important issue.

In economics and politics, they accept the ideas of capitalist's masters. They do not accept Marxist ideas. Thus, there exists a vast difference between Fabians and socialists.

The Fabian society has worked the emergence of an independent labour party and other political groups. In 1918, the Labour party adopted Fabian policies, and the two parties merged together as a single entity.

The Fabian party has a research department. But it has been accused to be dominated by communists. So the research department is now reorganized.

ဖက်ဆစ်ဝါဒ FASCISM

It is the policy of the party organized in Italy by Mussolini in 1919. The Italian word *fasciro* means a bundle.

In old days this term has been used by all leftist parties; gradually the nationally organized party used it. It uses a bundle of steel rods and an axe as the national emblem. (In Roman times, the arrival of judges is preceded by a herald carrying a bundle of iron and an axe to signify the authority of government.)

The party's policy is nationalist and dictatorial; it is pro-capitalist and mainly aims to oppose communism. Thus the party works for the good of only five percent of the population. It is said, the party objective is to create a 'Corporate State' whose government, based on businesses, big and small will work for the development of the people.

It recognizes itself as the only legitimate political party in the country. The party members owe absolute obedience to the dictator Mussolini. "Mussolini is always right" is the slogan of the day. All Fascist party members wear black shirts, and they salute with their arms raised and stretched straight. The law prescribes that the whole Fascist party transforms into a national army, once the dictator decrees it. The final objective is to achieve greatness of the Italian people.

The party violence as the means and denies the people their human rights.

The party takes care of the education of its youth members. Youth is organized in two divisions: leagues of 6 to 12-year old, and 12 to 18- year old. All members of youth leagues wear black shirts, and when they reach 18 years age, they are accepted as Fascist party members.

Since 1927, new party members are recruited from members of the youth leagues, the reason given being that the party membership is full up at one million.

The party's highest organ is the Grand Fascist Council formed by Mussolini. In case the position of the dictator falls vacant, the Grand Council can elect a new leader.

Previously, Jews were could become party members and they can hold office and receive titles. In 1938, because of Hitler's advice, Jews were expelled from the party.

The leaders of the party are: 1. Mussolini, 2. "Strassi", 3. "Count Ciano", 4. "Alferi", 5, "G. Boute" 6. "E. Rossoni" 7. I. Balbo.

At present, Fascism has spread to many parts of the world.

ပဒေသရာဇ်စနစ် **FEDERAL UNION**

It is a preliminary proposal to unite all democratic nations before international unity can be achieved. To accomplish this idea, an association called the Federal Union was formed in 1939 in London.

The idea was proposed by Clarence K. Streit. He urged Britain, United States, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland to be united.

This proposal was based on the fact that apart from some countries, most of them are geographically connected around the Atlantic Ocean, and they all share a common cultural development. Also, in commerce, they do 70 percent of their business among themselves.

The constitution of the Federal Union will be based on the United States'. There will be an executive board including all states. There will be laws to regulate army, navy and shipping, and also foreign relations. Each member state is free to self-govern, but the governments must be democratic (actually not yet true democracy; it is a system which benefits the minority, but claimed to be democracy in Britain and France.) Territories like Gibraltar, Suez canal and colonies will be governed by the Federal Union.

ပဒေသရာဇ်စနစ် **FEUDALISM**

It is a political system dominated by landlords. In western countries it existed up to the French revolution of 1789. Prior to that was the age of slavery. The present is the age of capitalism dominated by large manufacturing businesses and banks which have replaced feudalism. However feudalism continues to exist today in Burma and other countries. Capitalism has not completely taken over, but is just partially established.

မဉ္ဇမမြောက်တပ် **FIFTH COLUMN**

It is a term which emerged from the Spanish civil war, General Franco's forces fought the people's government in four columns. A fifth organization was used to sabotage the people's government by provoking unrest, demolishing buildings, organizing demonstrations and intelligence work. The men who worked in such acts were known as the fifth column. The term is generally used today in politics to infiltrate to the other side to cause confusion and disunity.

ဖင်လန် **FINLAND**

It is a country with area 135 000 square miles and population 3.8 million. Helsinki is the capital. The Finnish language is related to Turkish and Hungarian.

There are about ten percent Swedish people living in Finland and enjoying the same rights as the Finns. Both Finnish and Swedish are official languages. From 1154 to 1809, Finland had been a part of Sweden. Then it went under Russian rule. But after the Soviet government came to power in Russia in 1917, Finland was given independence.

In the 1938 election, the Socialist party came out very strong with 83 members of parliament. The Fascists came in fifth.

The government is a coalition of socialists, national progressive party and members representing landlords. The prime minister of that government is Cajander, a former professor. Before that government came to power in 1918 rightist Finnish forces had been sent into Karelia, a Soviet territory. But the campaign failed when the Russian forces promptly repulsed the attack when they came across the border in 1919 attempting to capture a Soviet town. The Finns even attempted to attack Petrograd, but they were thoroughly crushed by the Russian forces. Later, in a border agreement they undertook never to disturb

the peace. However, because of the influence of the capitalist countries with intention to wipe out communism in Russia, Finland takes any chance to create problems for Soviet Russia.

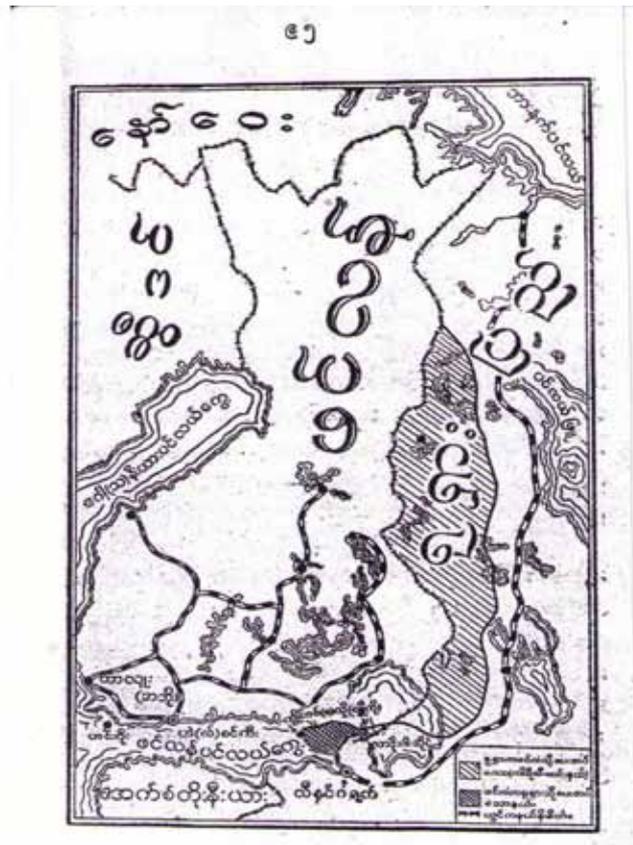
After 1938 when Cajander's government came to power, Finland took every opportunity to attack Russia. They moved forces close to Leningrad, and bombed Soviet troops. The Finnish newspapers ran anti-Soviet propaganda. They ignored Russian warnings concerning the possibility of war. The Soviet government couldn't tolerate; and the Finish people became weary of their government's warlike attitude toward Russia. The people revolted against Cajander's government, and the Russians assisted them. Soon Cajander's government fell. The revolutionary forces, leftists and workers' representatives united to form a government on December 1, 1939. The leader of the newly formed Democratic Republic of Finland is Otto Kuusinen, chairman of the State Council and minister for foreign affairs.

The activities and plans of this government are the following.

1. The government takes control of banks and all major businesses.
2. It works to eliminate unemployment.
3. It prescribes 8 hour working day and 14 day summer holidays for workers, and also reduced the house rents for workers.
4. The government nationalized lands from big landlords and distributed them to farmers.
5. The revenue debt of the formers have been written off unconditionally.
6. The government gives assistance to farmers by providing fertilizers, fuel and buildings.

In addition, they made agreement with the Russian government. According to the agreement, Soviet Russia gives up Karelia, a territory of 70 000 square kilometers to Finland and Finland hands over to Russia the 3970 square kilometer wide Koivisto peninsular, to the north of Leningrad; the Russians also gave the Finns 120 million Marks, the cost of Finland's railways in the Koivisto) peninsular. In addition, Finland agrees to a 30year land grant the area of Hanko peninsular for stationing the Russia air-force and navy. Finland has also sold the islands in the Gulf of Finland, which are of no importance to her, to Russia for more than 200 million Marks. Unlike in old days, Russia and Finland are now friends (see map).¹

¹ The map on p. 95 was scanned from the original.



Map of Finland and Russia

၅-နှစ်စီမံကိန်း: FIVE YEAR PLAN

It is the economic planning in Soviet Russia; the first five year plan covers the period 1927 to 1932, and the second from 1932 to 1937, and the third from 1937 to 1942. The aim of the fifth plan is to improve major industries and commerce. The second and third aimed to increase the output of consumer goods and enlarge the industries. The central economic planning commission is in charge of accomplishing the planning goals. The people contribute to the plans by buying shares every five years. Because of the people's eagerness to buy shares, the national investment has exceeded expectations. According to the five year plans, during 1927 to 1938 Russia's output in important sectors have increased as shown by the figures below.

Coal increased from 35 to 140 million tons

Iron increased from 3 to 15 million tons

Steel increased from 3 to 18 million tons

Petroleum increased from 11 to 30 million tons

Cement increased from 11 to 66 million tons

Motor vehicles increased from zero to 70 000.

၄-နှစ်စီမံကိန်း: **FOUR YEAR PLANS**

It is the Nazi planning to develop the German economy, following the five year planning in the Soviet Union. In the first four year plan (1933-36) maintenance and repair of houses and roads was carried out and other public buildings built. In addition weapon production expanded.

Unemployment decreased significantly because of the plans. The second four year plan covers the period 1936 to 1940, during which industrial development was carried out. As implementation of plans proceeded, Germany is now at war; apparently the planning includes war aims. Judging from the weapons used by Germany in the present war, we can see the extent of her industrial development. Petroleum production, iron and manufacture of fibres have only moderately improved.:

ဖရီးမေ့င်လုပ်ငန်း: **FREE MASONRY**

It is a movement of associations which work for social and educational improvement, and to create new society. The movement is known to have begun in 1800, and all famous people have been Free Masons.

Previously the association has been quite influential as important leaders used to meet at the society. However, at present the people do not have much regard for it.

All English Kings have been members of Free Mason Society; the Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother is the current patron of Free Mason Society. Their ideals are kindness and justice.

It is difficult to become a member of the society, the process requiring formal procedures which are kept secret.

၀၃၆ M.K. GANDHI

Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Portandar, on the Katiawar peninsular on the west coast of India. His full name is Mohandas Kramchand Gandhi.

After finishing his education at Rajkot University he decided to take up further studies in London; but his parents and relatives disagreed with him. They believed that one who goes abroad gives up his Hindu traditions. However, Gandhi did not listen to them. In 1888 he came out to London, where all things he saw were strange. Very soon he joined and became secretary of the vegetarian society. When he was to give a speech at the society meeting he found himself unable to talk; he couldn't even read the written speech with proper pronunciation. After three years, he came back to India and became a lawyer in Bombay. When appearing for his first case, he rose to ask questions to the defendant; but he was too afraid that he had to sit down. He is extremely shy. Finding his job not very successful in India, he moved to South Africa. There he gradually became a famous lawyer being hired by all Indians. During the Boer war and the British suppression of the revolt in Natal, Gandhi assisted the British by organizing a nursing corps. Soon after that Gandhi became the leader of Indians in South Africa. Although Gandhi tried to befriend Englishmen and worked for their benefit, he found that they never treated him as equal. In his early days in South Africa he was insulted by white men. Once, Gandhi was in a train when a white man came. Believing Gandhi to be an ordinary Indian, he drove him out of the coach. Gandhi protested and refused to leave his seat. Then the station master, a white man, came and forcefully took Gandhi out of the train. This is a bitter experience which he remembers to this day.

When he returned to India he became converted from a lawyer earning nearly one hundred thousand rupees per year to a political leader who wears only the dhoti and no shirt at all. He immersed into politics and around 1919 became the first man to be recognized as India's national leader. During the First World War, the Indians cooperated with the British hoping that after the war they would be given dominion status. But after the war ended, they got only the diarchy form of government and they became very frustrated and Indian leaders were bitter against the British government. Then because of the war economic depression came to severely affect the Indians who became restless.

When India was tending toward revolution, in 1920, Gandhi launched the campaign of civil disobedience against the British government. But he withheld the civil disobedience

movement when his followers resorted to violence. The rising strength and movement of the masses disintegrated.

When followers were in disarray, the government arrested Gandhi and sent him to prison. Released from prison in 1924, Gandhi started reuniting his people. In 1930, after regaining the strength they have lost during the civil disobedience campaign, Gandhi organized the second civil disobedience campaign. Like in the first campaign, thousands of people were arrested and sent to prisons, and many were beaten by the police. Civil disobedience again ended without result.

Today, Gandhi's influence dominates India Congress, which has the power to decide the fate of 350 million Indians. The chairmanship of Congress is elected only with the approval of Gandhi. During this time of war, Gandhi has been nominated to represent the Congress. (From India from My Experience by Ko Tun Shein)

Gandhi's policy is the same as the anarchist Tolstoy's. He believes in nonviolence and civil disobedience.

ဂတ်(စ်)တို **GESTAPO**

Gestapo is the German secret service for repression of government's political opponents. It is the organization formed in emergency, to suppress anti-Nazi activists, after Hitler came to power in 1933. Its members go after societies and groups which oppose the Nazi party and ruthlessly vanquish them. The cruelty of the Gestapo is now well known through out the world. Heinrich Himmler is the chief of Gestapo.

ဂိုဘဲ(လ်) **DR. J. GOEBBELS**

Dr. J. Goebbels is the minister in charge of the German government propaganda department. He is the third most powerful man in the German National Socialist Party after Hitler and Goring. Born in 1897, Goebbels obtained the Ph.D. degree in 1920 from Heidelberg University. After Ph.D. he worked in Rhineland as a journalist, and then became a member of the National Socialist Party. In 1926 he became party leader in Berlin. While Hitler was residing at Munich in southern Germany, Dr Goebbels was given the task of organizing more party members in northern Germany. In 1927 he published a newspaper which he edited. In

1928, he was elected to the Reichstag (German parliament), and in 1929 he became chief of the party propaganda department. And in 1933, he became minister for propaganda.

He employed all branches of media, newspapers and journals, radio and movies, theatres and orchestras, to promote Nazism. Regardless of truth, his propaganda is shamelessly carried out by means of newspapers and word of mouth, and in cases would use threats.

Dr. Goebbels wife is Jewish, but she does not prevent her husband's anti-Jewish propaganda. They have two children.

ဝိုးရင်: H.W. GORING

He is the Commander-in-Chief of the German forces and minister for defense. He is the second most powerful man in the country. Goring was born in 1893 in the Bavarian town of Rosenheim. He first served in the Luftwaffe (Air-force) during the First World War. Then he worked in the Swedish aeronautical department and got married to his Swedish wife. After joining Hitler's party became elected as a member of parliament (Reichstag) in 1928, and in 1932 he became speaker of parliament. After 1933, when Hitler became German Chancellor, Goring was made Prime Ministers of Prussia, the most important state in Germany. After that he was appointed as General in the Luftwaffe. He drew up the four year plan which reactivated Germany. In 1938 he became Chief-of-Staff; he still remains Hitler's right-hand man.

After marrying a dancer named Emmy Sonnemann in 1935, he got a daughter in 1938. His first wife had died in 1931.

ဂေ-ဂေ-ဌိ G.P.U.

G.P.U. is the political intelligence organization of the Soviet Union. It was formed after the 1917 revolution to fight against the opponents of communism, and it was known then as Tcheka. Its special task had been to fight Trotskyites. It was due to its activities that movements of Trotskyites were exposed in 1936-37 and many people sent up for trial.

မတ်(ဖ)တီ GRAUD (sic!) MUFTI

He is the leader Muslim Arabs. His name is Haj Emin F. Fandi Al Husseini and he is 43 years old. After finishing his education at Cairo, Jerusalem and Constantinople, he succeeded his brother as head of the Islamic church in 1921. He became the Chairman of the Central Islamic Council in 1923. During the previous war he opposed the Turks and sided with Britain. But he had differences with British policy over Jewish immigration and disapproved the British policy. He took a leading role with the Arabs to prevent Jewish immigration into Palestine. He has been active in that movement for twenty years. Presently the British government has denied him and some of his followers entry into Palestine, and he has been residing in Syria. But he continues to lead remotely the Arab cause.

ဂရိစ GREECE

It has 130 000 square miles of territory and population 6.3 million. Its monarch is George II and Metaxas is his prime minister for life. Athens is the capital. In the previous war, Greece fought on the side of the Allies.

Prior to the present war, 35 percent of Greece's foreign trade has been controlled by Germany.

Greek ports occupy strategic positions in the Eastern Mediterranean.

ဟာလီဖတ် LORD HALIFAX

Presently known as Lord Erwin, he is Britain's Foreign Secretary. Born on April 16, 1881, and educated at Eton and Oxford, he has worked in various jobs before he became Viceroy of India in 1925. His name then was Lord Erwin. Simon Commission came to India when he was Viceroy.

At the end of his appointment as Viceroy in 1931 he came back to England; a year later he took up the title of Viscount Halifax. He served as Chairman of Education Council. He was a member of the British delegation which went to Germany in 1937 for negotiations, but came back with no agreement. He became Foreign Secretary in 1938 when Anthony Eden resigned from that post.

တင်းမလာ **H. HIMMLER**

He is the chief of Gestapo, the German secret service. He accompanies Hitler at all important events; he even went with Hitler to Poland. He is a member of the German High Command.

တစ်တလာ **ADOLF HITLER**

He is the German dictator. Born on April 20, 1889, at Braunau in Austria, he went to primary school in Lenz. His father was a customs officer.

When he grew up he went to Vienna to learn painting; but he failed in the entrance examination. After failing to get admission to study arts, he worked as a mason, but he couldn't earn enough to pay his lodging fees for decent accommodation.

As an unemployed he drew postcard pictures and sold them to support himself. Sometimes he posted advertisement posters. He was inclined to politics since he was young, and his policy has been German nationalism.; he hates socialism. In 1911 he went to Munich where he survived by drawing and selling paintings. During the First World War he enlisted in the German army, but he only rose to the rank of Lance Corporal.

Towards the end of the war, due to poison gas, he lost sight in one eye temporarily. After the war he returned to Munich where he became a secret service agent following political meetings.

While engaged in that job in Munich, Hitler got contact with the German Labour party; but it has only six party members. He often has to work in hotels. The party chief was known as 'Drexler', the founder-leader of the party.

Hitler joined the party and worked hard recruiting party members. The party grew; the 'Drexler' was dismissed from the party and Hitler became its chief.

The party then changed its name to the German Nationalist Labour Party. In 1923 while acting as opposition party some of its members betrayed it; the party plans failed and Hitler was imprisoned for five years. While in prison he wrote the first volume of *Mein Kampf*.

After only eight years in prison he was released because of the assistance of some patriotic officers. Hitler then reorganized the party. He continued to write volume two of *Mein Kampf* during 1925-27.

In 1928, the national socialist party won 800 000 votes and go twelve members elected to the Reichstag. In 1930 it gained 60 members in Reichstag with over 6 million voters. This achievement was due to anti-Jewish propaganda of Hitler's party and their criticism of the terms of Versailles peace treaty. It was a time of economic depression; the German thought they suffered economic woes because of Jews. Also they saw the Versailles treaty unfair for them. Conditions then were favourable for Hitler's policies.

In 1933 the Nazis joined with nationalists and took office and Hitler became Chancellor. To show reason to launch repression of communist party members and other opposition parties, Hitler's supporters set fire ton the Reichstag building. They arrested the communists and others who opposed accusing them of criminal charges for the Reichstag fire; they were cruelly tortured.

While they used such tactics of suppressing opposition, President Hindenburg died in August 1934; Hitler grabbed both posts of President and Chancellor.

In 1935, Hitler started rearming Germany. In 1938 March he invaded Austria; and again in September the same year he invaded Czechoslovakia. In 1939 Hitler attacked Poland. At this time Hitler's armies have captured central Europe in their 'blitzkrieg' moves. Holland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium etc. are now under German occupation and Hitler's rule. Right now France is about to fall under Hitler.

ဟောလန် **HOLLAND**

It is Netherlands's other name; it has an area of 12 500 square miles only and population over 8 million. Amsterdam is the capital. The land is fertile and good for agriculture. It owns colonies including the island regions of Sumatra, Java, Borneo etc., which have total land area of 788 000 square miles. It is a convenient staging ground for naval and aerial attack upon Britain. For this reason, the Germans quickly invaded the country.

ဟူးဗာ: **HOOVER**

He is the former president of the United States. Born in 1874, he is the son of a blacksmith. He was an orphan taken care of by relatives. However, he managed to become a mining engineer. During the last war, Hoover was in Europe working as chairman of a refugee support organization.

In 1929, Hoover was elected president; he was a Republican. In 1933, he was succeeded by Roosevelt, a Democrat.

ဗြိတိသျှအောက်ပါလီမန် HOUSE OF COMMONS

Since 1911 when the veto power of the House of Lords (The Upper House) had been abolished, government's power rests with the House of Commons. It has 615 members, 492 from England, 36 from Wales, 74 from Scotland and 13 from Northern Ireland. Clergymen from the Church of England, Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholic Church are excluded from the House of Commons (as also are some government officials.) Its term of office is five years, but it can abolish itself before the term ends. The members of the house are paid an annual salary of 600 pounds and travelling expenses.

ဗြိတိသျှအထက်ပါလီမန် HOUSE OF LORDS

It is composed of bishops and hereditary peers from England. For Northern Ireland it is different; its 28 members come not from the peerage, but their term is for life and cannot be inherited. For Scotland, while its parliament continues in existence, it gets sixteen members. The total membership of the House of Lords is 740, with a few seats vacant. Its meetings are attended by not more than fifty members. The Upper House has veto power over the acts passed by the House of Commons, but the veto power was abolished in 1911. In spite of its veto, the Lower House can make a law if passes an act three times, but the three enactments must take two years. The meetings of the House of Lords are presided by the Lord Chancellor who is also a member of cabinet.

The title of Lord is given by the monarch to anyone he wishes; but the prime minister and minister can also make proposals for awarding titles. Because the prime minister is responsible only to the lower house, it in practice the House of Commons which holds governments power, but three members of cabinet must come from the upper house.

ဟန့်ငံရီး HUNGARY

Hungary is a country with area 40 000square miles and population 10 million. Its capital is Budapest. Formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire, it became independent after the First World War. However 75 percent of its former territory including 60 percent of the

population became parts of other nations: to the north Slovakia was taken by Czech; to the east, Rumania took Transylvania; to the south Croatia and other parts were annexed by Yugoslavia; to the west Burgenland was given to Austria.

In 1919, under Bela-Kun, Hungary became a communist state; but the system lasted only about three months. After that Admiral Horthy became dictator of the country. Although the constitution of Hungary requires a king, there is no king. Out of 262 members in parliament, 102 are from the National Union Party. Dictator Horthy cooperates with that party. From the other parties, only the Socialist Party with 11 members in parliament represents the workers.

Because of its desire to regain the territories lost after the last war, has sided with Germany. When Germany invaded Czech in 1938, Hungary got back Slovakia. In 1939, it got sub-Carpathetic Russia, a region wanted by Rumanians. In this way Hungary and Germany have been helping each other. However, apart from making anti-Jewish laws, Hungary has not joined the war on the side of Germany; it is watching developments as neutral.

အိဘင်စအူ(ဒ) **IBN SAUD**

He is the king of Saudi Arabia. He was born in 1881 at Riad and he belongs to a ruling Wahabi clan of that region. Involved in a dispute for the throne at a young age, he had been exiled; he grew up in southern Arabia. In 1901, he started out with about 200 followers to regain his kingdom and raided Arirad at night. He conquered and started his reign; he promoted nationalism to put an end to party and faction divisions. He also promoted agriculture. In 1913, Ibn Saud drove out Turks from eastern Arabia.

During the last war, Ibn Saud supported the British, but the British did not do not give Saud the support he deserved. He was then facing problems, to settle old scores, with the former rulers whom he had displaced. Saud asked for compensation from Hussein, king of Hejaz. Then the British assisted Hussein. It is said that the British did not help Ibn Saud because he had not effectively helped them during the war. How ever, Ibn Saud managed to crush down Hussein who fled abroad in 1925. In 1927 Ibn Saud declared himself King of the combined territories which he renamed Saudi Arabia. He is trying to transform his kingdom into a modern state.

အင်ဒိုပင်ဒင့်လေဘာပါတီ

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

It is splinter party from the Labour party which aims to achieve Marxist plans. However, it is not going to be truly communist. Their policy is neither communist, nor labour, but rather a hybrid of the two. In the 1935 elections the party gained 140 000 votes and got four members in parliament. Its leaders are [?]¹

အင်ဒိုချိုင်းနား: **INDOCHINA**

It is a French possession with area 281 000 square miles and population 24 million. It is divided into five regions: Cochin-China, Danang, Cambodia, Tonkin, and Laos. They are administered in consultation with Annam and Cambodia. Troops, French and natives, are stationed throughout the land. It is the richest among French colonies. Being an agricultural country, it produces large quantities of rice, and rubber plantation is slowly progressing. It also produces other crops and zinc and other metals. The socialist party is strong in Indochina, but due to government repression, it has to operate covertly.

အင်အိုနု **ISMET INONU**

Formerly known as Ismet Pasha, he is the president of Turkey. He was born in 1884 in Smyrna. He became an army officer in 1903, and very soon he was among the important clique of army officers. He then became a commander during the last war. It was for his bravery and brilliance that Turkey won the Battle of Sakarya; Turkey was able to capture the region of Smyrna then. He was foreign minister from 1922 to 23, and from 1923 to 1937 Kemal Ataturk's right hand man; he also held the post of prime minister. In 1934, when Kemal Ataturk ordered all Turks to adopt family names, Ismet Pasha used Inonu, the name of the town he had conquered, as his name. In 1937, he resigned from his post for ill health; but some people say that his resignation was due to difference with Kemal Ataturk.

After Kemal Ataturk's death, Ismet Inonu was elected president. His relations with western countries were good, and Turkey has become Russia's ally. His policy is anti-tradition, and to adopt modern, secular forms of law and administration.

¹ Translator's note: Names could not be identified.

ကမားလုံးအိုင်ရာအလုပ်သမားအဖွဲ့ချုပ်။

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

It Is an organization formed under statute 23(a) of the League of Nations, and clauses 387-427 of the Treaty of Versailles. With its headquarters at Geneva, the ILO is an organization which includes all member states of the League of Nations. It has four branches: (i) the General Conference; (ii) the Administrative Board; (iii) Sub-committees; (iv) the Office. The General Conference meets at least once every year to consider labour affairs, to make agreements concerning workers, to seek or provide suggestions. Each member country sends four representatives, two representing the government and one each on behalf of the workers and employers.

Resolutions relating to suggestions or agreements are adopted only by two thirds majority of votes; but ordinary decisions are decided by simple majority. It takes 18 months to submit suggestions and agreement proposals.

(ii) The Administrative Board takes charge of the Office and appoints a Director.

(iii) When cases arise sub-committees are appointed with specialists as members to investigate it.

(iv) The Office deals with and investigates all labour affairs world wide, and publishes a weekly journal. It has a staff of 400, including 37 nationalities. The ILO has a membership of 60 states; but Germany, Italy and Japan have withdrawn their membership.

အင်တာနေရှင်နယ် INTERNATIONAL

It is the organization of the world's communist parties. The First International was formed in 1864 by Marx, a professor of communism. The Second International was organized in 1889; but it crumbled because of the dominance of self-seekers and ideologically weak persons. In 1921, the Second International split, and the Third International was formed by Lenin, Stalin and followers. But in 1936 Trotsky and followers, opposing Lenin, organized the Fourth International. But it is dominated by Fascist members and composed of people who aim to destroy Soviet Russia.

အိုင်းရင်: IRAN

The ancient name is Persia. It has area 628 000 square miles and population 15 million. The ruler is King Reza Khan Phalavi. For lack of peace since 1900, the country has not progressed significantly. In 1917, Britain and Russia made an agreement by which Russia annexed the northern part of Iran and Britain the southern part. During the previous war, Iran remained neutral, but large areas of its territory were invaded by Britain, Russia, Germany and Turkey. After the Russian revolution of 1917, the Soviet government returned to Iran the lands it had formerly annexed. In 1918 British forces also withdrew.

Since then Persia has awakened, and Reza Khan led the national development tasks. In 1922 Reza Khan became prime minister; but as the king left the country for Britain, he took the throne for himself. He worked hard for national peace and tried to modernize the army. He also encouraged industrial development and tried to curb the traditional power and influence of Ayatollahs, the Muslim clergymen.

Persia has made allies with Turkey, Soviet Russia and Afghanistan. In 1935, it declared it has changed its name as Iran and has requested governments and media to call it by that name.

The crown prince became king in 1939. He has married the sister of the Egyptian king and the marriage has made the two countries politically closer; and also the two Islamic streams have become more intimate.

Although it is said to be a parliamentary form of government with elections every two years, the real power is in the hands of the king.

In 1921, there were only 600 schools and 50 000 students; but it now has over 5 000 schools and more than 300 000 students.

Iran produces large amounts of petroleum; Britain has a large investment in its petroleum industry. Countries which have commerce with Iran are, in order of trade volume, Russia, Germany, England and USA, all important nations.

အိုင်းရက်(ခ) IRAG (sic!)

Formerly it is the region of Mesopotamia, with 116 000 square miles area and population more than 3 million. The capital is Baghdad, and the port city is Basra on the coast of Persian Gulf.

Formerly Iraq had been under Turkish rule; but after the World War it became self-governing under British protection. Amer Faisal, the son of King Hussein, who has been in exile from Syria, became king of Iraq in 1921; he was welcome by 96 percent of the population.

A constitutional monarchy is set up according to the constitution of 1924. The government is formed under a bi-cameral parliament; the Upper House consists of 20 members appointed by the government, and the lower House has 150 members elected by the people. In 1931, Britain acknowledged Iraq as an independent state, and in 1932 it became a member of the League of Nations. However, Iraq has to accept the British air-force on its territory and the Iraqi police still employs British inspectors, and there is a treaty of alliance with Britain which is still active. The Iraqi army has a strength of 28 000 including officers and other ranks.

Irrigation canals are renovated to improve agriculture. Iraq produces large quantities of oil; Royal Dutch and Standard Oil companies are working the Mossul oil field.

In the present war Iraq is supporting Britain.

အိုင်ယာလန် **IRELAND**

It has area 31 800 square miles and population over 4.3 million. Before 1152, Ireland had been divided into small states settled by Celtic tribes and ruled by separate rulers. But there is a king above them. One subordinate ruler, who revolted against the king sought assistance from England. Since that time Englishmen came to Ireland and up to the time of Henry VIII the English kings ruled it.

The Irish have always been unhappy with English rule and they have always attempted to oppose it. Moreover, the Irish, who are Roman Catholics, do not like being rule by protestant English. Under Cromwell's rule war broke out frequently between England and Ireland. As a result, Irishmen were driven out from Northern Ireland and protestant English allowed to settle there. The Irish parliament opposed this move; but Northern Ireland was made part of Britain like Scotland and Wales. The Irish language and literature almost disappeared.

Gradually, lands fall into the hands of Englishmen who became landlords, and Irishmen farm workers. The Irish sentiments against the English grew and many left for America.

Gladstone's government took the matter of granting Irish home rule, but the move to enact in parliament failed. So Gladstone government made laws to protect the Irish from becoming landless.

Again in 1912, Asquith's government put up a bill in parliament for Irish home rule; but it met with protests from Northern Ireland who did not want to dissociate with England, and the act failed. Then home rule volunteer force was organized in Southern Ireland, but soon the First World War came. Only then did parliament pass the home rule bill. But the provisions of the act have not been carried out.

During this period of delay, a group of Irishmen formed the organization named Sin Fein which attempted to German assistance to revolt against the English government. Revolution started in 1916 in Dublin. They immediately declared the formation of the Irish Republic. After the war, the home rule bill was again considered by parliament. But the Irish considered it useless and they again resorted to violence, and unrest continued until 1921. Only then the Irish revolutionaries and the British government made peace agreement, according to which Southern Ireland became a Dominion; but Northern Ireland continues to be linked to England enjoying only pseudo-home -rule. (Refer also to Eire)

အိုင်၊ရာ၊အေ၊အိုင်လားလ်ပြည်သူ့စစ်တပ်

IRISH REPUBLICAN ARMY

It is the 12 000 strong people's militia which opposes the Irish home rule granted by the British. Its aim is to unite Eire and Northern Ireland and make it completely independent. They operate secretly to assassinate government officers and their opponents and to blow up buildings.

It has been declared an unlawful association. Eire government gives them death sentence when they are caught. The organization includes young and old women. They conduct meetings secretly and the whole organization is controlled by an 'inner circle'. In 1939, the British government, suspecting the IRA to have relations with the Nazis, seriously suppressed it. Anyone found to be directly or indirectly involved with IRA is sent into exile. After the present war started IRA has become active again.

အီတလီ ITALY

Italy has area 119700 square miles and population 47 million. In principle it is a monarchy, but in practice it is governed by the Fascist party under Mussolini. In 1926 he transformed existing parliament into a Fascist parliament, but it got international recognition only in 1928.

In 1934 parliament transferred all its powers to the National Council. The parliament have been replaced by the National council and Fascist parliaments, which have 800 members. The government can declare laws, but parliament can make only ordinary laws and pass the budget. Real power is in the hands of Mussolini and his Fascist council.

The Upper House (Senate) has 350 members. The members are appointed by the King upon the recommendation of the government. The Italian colonies are Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Somaliland, in east Africa.

Italy's military strength is as follows.

The regular army strength: from 600 000 to 900 000 with 7 500 000 reserves.

The navy: four battle ships (and four are under construction).

22 cruisers (12 under construction)

5 destroyers

1 coastal guard ship

64 small battleships (7 under construction)

60 motor torpedo boats (more in construction)

102 submarines (20 more under construction)

The air force: 2000 airplanes

Merchant marine tonnage: 2 070 030 tons

Italian territories occupy strategic positions in the Mediterranean and Red Sea regions.

၇၂၀နိ JAPAN

The Japanese islands have total area 148 899 square miles. Its territories, Korea, Formosa, and Southern Sakhalin Island have total area 114 600 square moles. The total area under Japan's control is 263 000 square miles. The population is 73 million on the Japanese islands, and 30 million in its territories, adding up to 103 million.

Emperor Hirohito came to the throne in 1926. Since around 1850, Japan has been trying to modernize, and has attempted to gain colonies in Asia. This led Japan to war with China in 1894, and again with Russia in 1905; in the 1914-18 World War Japan sided with the Allies.

In 1931 she invaded Manchuria. And since 137, Japan has been effectively at war with China until the present.

Japan's population has been increasing continuously. She has no natural resources. Large amounts of wheat can be produced in Manchuria, and iron and coal is available there. But the Manchurian climate is not favourable for the Japanese. So only about 20 000 Japanese reside there. This territory is now called Manchuko. The climate in southern China is suitable for the Japanese, but the region is already thickly populated.

If Japan can conquer China it can get abundant supplies of iron, zinc, lead, and coal to boost her industrial production; the whole of China will then become her free market which can employ the Japanese who are jobless. But it will make China poorer.

In Japan only one sixth of the present work force is employed, and the wages are very low. So, Japanese goods are sold abroad very cheaply. More than half the population lives by farming. There are many landlords, and farmers are landless which gives concern for internal unrest.

Parliament is divided into two chambers, the lower and upper houses. The lower house consists of 463 members elected by adults. The upper house with 411 members is made up of 192 hereditary peers, and the rest elected from the highest tax payers. The terms of office are 7 years for the upper house and 4 years for the lower. The members of the upper house are capitalists and high officials. Laws are approved by both houses. The government is responsible only to the Emperor; parliament cannot influence government policy.

The last election was held in 1937. There are only two big parties; Minseto [?] people and worker's party and the party of landlords of Seyuke [?]. There are also socialist and Fascist parties which support Japan's aggression in China. The China war has now resulted in the death and injury of more than 6 million people. The economy is facing hardships. In just one year, 1938, Japan has spent 3 million pounds for the military. As China cannot be easily conquered, Japanese soldiers are depressed. When Japan's economy and military are not doing well, big powers, Russia, Britain and United States are supporting China to oppose her. It has been for some years that Japan is in poor shape.

Once Japan has conquered China, she intends to invade the Philippines, Hawaii Islands, French Indo-China, Burma and India. But, in spite of putting her all out strength, Japan has not achieved her aims. To achieve her aims, she should stop attacking China, but turn to the other side. Now, she is warning Indo-China, China's closest neighbour, not to allow arms

import into China. She has threatened war if Indo-China helps China. If the war in the West intensifies further, and Britain and France are hard pressed, Japan is sure to make trouble in the East.

The present strength of the Japanese forces is 5 million, making up the reputedly finest force in the world. The army sent to China is 2 million strong, and her navy is the third largest in the world. The navy is equipped with 9 large battleships, 38 light cruisers, 112 destroyers, 60 submarines and 6 aircraft carriers. In addition many more ships are under construction.

Germany, Italy and Japan has agreed to an anti-Comintern pact; but Germany has now cancelled the pact and made friendship with Russia. Hiranuma's government of Japan which supported the pact has resigned for that reason. The present government is headed by General Abe.

၇၂: JEWS

Out of the 15 million total population of Jews, 3 million are in Poland, 3 million in Russia, 800 000 in Rumania, 4.4 million in the United States, 450 000 in Palestine, 300 000 in Germany, 100 000 in UK, 250 000 in France respectively; the rest are scattered all over the world.

The Jews in Poland, Russia and Rumania have retained their racial identity and traditions. In other countries, the Jews mix with the natives and adapt to their customs to some extent; they are not orthodox. In eastern countries, Jews are mostly small businessmen like shopkeepers; but in the west, they are big businessmen, bankers, industrialists or professionals like doctors or lawyers. So, western Jews are modern, while the eastern Jews are narrow minded and orthodox.

The Jewish population is declining due to intermarriage in many countries. In the west true Jews may become extinct.

Jews are specially oppressed in Germany, Italy, and Hungary; they are denied civil rights.

AT present the Jews are \trying to build up a Jewish state in Palestine. It has not succeeded because of strong opposition from the Arabs.

ကဲလော့စာချုပ် KELLOGG PACT

It is the treaty made by American secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg and the French foreign minister Briand in 1928. In the treaty they declared their dislike of war, and in case of

disputes between nations to negotiate rather than resort to violent means. But the treaty is on paper only and it has no effect.

ကရမ်လင် KREMLIN

It is the castle where the Czars of Russia had resided. It now houses the Soviet government.

ကရပ်(ပ) KRUPP

Krupp is Germany's great industrialist who owns factories in Essen, Western Germany. His businesses employ over 100 000 workers. Since before the 1914-18 war, Krupp had been in close relations with the Kaiser. When the war came, he undertook to produce munitions for the German forces. War made him richer. Also at the beginning of Hitler's rise to power, Krupp was a supporter. Now, as Hitler has become dictator, he has influence. It was in his residence, in 1934 that socialist party members were slaughtered.

ကူ ကလပ်(စ)ကလင် KU KLUX KLIN (sic!)

It is a secret society in the United States, organized in the southern states after the Civil War. Its aim is to suppress the Negro population. The society dissolved after a few years; but after 1915 it was reorganized to clean up the American race. It then turned to Negroes and Jews. In conducting meetings the participants wear white robes and hood. Because of poor organization and execution of its aims, one of its leaders went to jail for murder. After that the society became disorganized.

ကျိမင်တန် KUO MIN TANG

It is the Chinese Nationalist Party formed by Dr Sun Yat Sen in 1905. In 1911 Kuo Min Tang led the revolution against the rule of Manchu Emperor occurred. Again in 1912, it took the leading role in opposing Yuan Shi Kaing who declared himself king.

In 1923, it accepted the advice of Russian advisors Borodin and Jam-Amjoy [?] and reorganized itself. The Chiang Kai Shek became the party leader. Gradually, Japan has been

intruding upon China and in 1937 it launched a full scale attack. Kuo Min Tang then cooperate with the Chinese communists to repel the Japanese aggressor.

လေဘာဂါတီ **LABOUR PARTY**

In 1935 election the Labour Party gained 8 325 000 votes out of 22 000 000 and got 168 members elected to the House of Commons. In the lower house, labour members are joined by socialist and cooperative members. But the majority labour members dominate their activities in parliament. Their goals are to wipe out class distinctions and to nationalize large businesses. To this end, they work in parliament to gradually make new laws and to influence government to take active role in managing the national economy. But the labour party does not believe in revolution. This is a feature which distinguishes it from Marxism. They only partially adopt Marxist socialist principles.

It promotes strong anti-Nazi propaganda. At the same time it stands to perpetuate the British Empire. But the party members have intense desire to make the colonies independent. In particular, the labour party members have staged demonstrations supporting self-government for India.

The current business of the party is balanced budget, land reform, improving transportation, reducing unemployment, reducing working hours and workers' housing.

The Labour Party had formed government twice, in 1924 and 1929-31. Ramsay McDonald was party leader then. But he lost the party leadership in 1931, when he became a conservative party member.

Labour has been in opposition since 1931, up to the beginning of the present war. Initially it declined to take posts in the war cabinet. The party leaders are (i)Major C.R. Atlee (ii) Deputy leader Arthur Greenwood (iii) Herbert Morrison (iv) H. Dalton (v) Lord Snell (vi) Lord Pearlsfield (vii) Webb (viii) Harold Laski

လတ်(တ)ဗီးယား: **LATVIA**

Latvia has area 25 000 square miles and population over 2 million. Riga is the capital. Reuters reported that the people welcomed the Russian invasion of their country. Latvia is now governed by the socialist party.

လီဘရရန် ALBERT LEBRUN

Albert Lebrun is the President of France. Born on August 29, 1871, he was originally an engineer. He came into politics in 1900, becoming minister for colonies in 1911-13, and defense minister in 1913, and again minister for colonies in 1913-14. Then in 1920 he became a representative of the radical socialist party in the upper house of parliament, and in 1930 its speaker. In 1932 he was elected president of France. He has been re-elected for a seven year term in 1939.

လက်ဝဲ LEFT WING OR LEFT

In old days the Tory party or the Conservative party had been government, while the Liberal or Whig party had been in opposition. The Liberals stood on behalf of the lower classes. In parliament, the members of the governing party sit on the benches on the right, and the opposition members on the left. The term left wing or left comes from that tradition. Today, left wing or leftist refers to revolutionary politicians.

လီနင် V.I. LENIN

Born on April 22, 1870, V.I. Lenin is the world's communist leader. The son of a school teacher, he studied law and after getting his degree he became a lawyer for some time. But he found himself interested in Marxism keenly enough to give up law practice; he became a involved in the worker's movement. In 1903, the Russian socialist party split into two factions. Lenin belonged to the majority, Bolshevik party. The rival faction is called Menshevik.

From 1907 to 1917, Lenin was exiled from Russia. He lived in Vienna and Zurich. He severely criticized the socialists who supported the war of 1914. His idea was that it was a time to work to weaken capitalist countries and to set up socialist states. When the Russian revolution broke out in 1917, Lenin came back to Russia to take a leading role; his return was assisted by the Germans.

After the victory of the revolution, Lenin became the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, the Russian parliament. But there was civil war; Russia had to sign treaty of peace with Germany and Austria. The civil war ended in 1921.

In 1922, a woman from the rival party shot Lenin, he was wounded in his right thigh. From that time, Lenin's health failed. In 1923, he fell ill due to over work. He died on January 21, 1924. His body is embalmed and displayed in the Russian state museum.

လစ်ဗီးနော့ MAXUIN LITVINOFF

He is a Jewish Russian political leader since the 1905 revolution. He has been foreign minister since 1930, but he resigned in 1939. However, he is still active in politics.

လစ်သူအားနီယာ: LITHUANIA

Formerly a Russian territory, it is 21 500 square miles wide with a population of 2.5 million. But since 1918 it has become an independent state. In 1920 Poland (or is it Russia?) captured its capital, Vilna, leaving the country without a port.

The country is ruled by the Nationalist Union Party which opposes Russia; however, the government has been forced to allow Russia to station troops and build air-bases on its territory. Russia has given back Vilna to her, but with the approval to garrison troops in the area. As Lithuania is important for Russia's defense, more troops have been sent there.

လိုကာနိုစာချုပ် TREATY OF LOCARNO

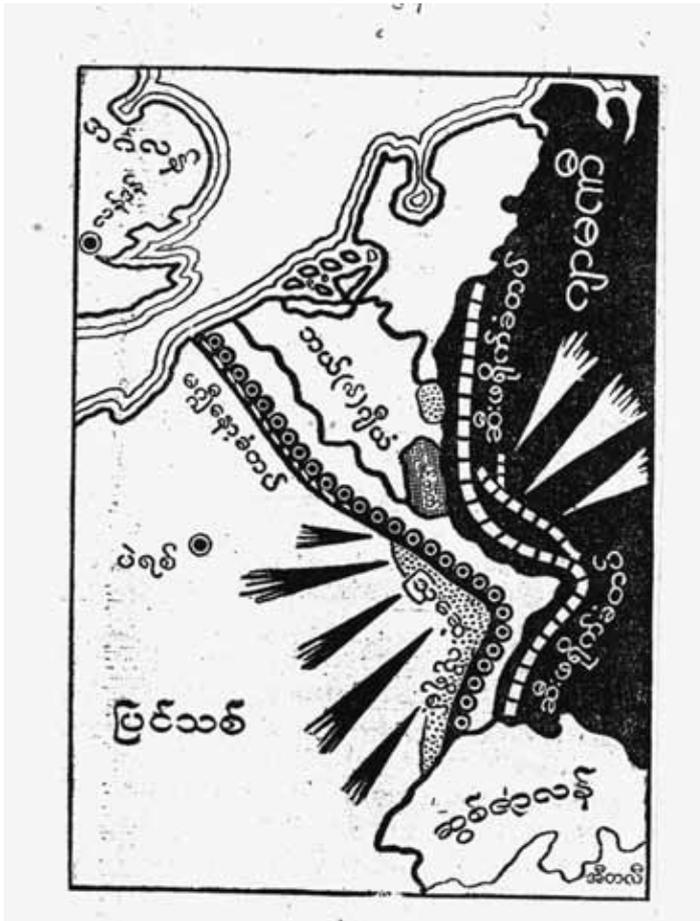
It is the treaty concluded among Germany, Italy, Belgium, France and Britain on November 16, 1925. In this treaty, France, Germany and Belgium promise not to go to war and to respect mutual borders.

Britain and Italy agree to keep the treaty in force and to cooperate to enforce it once it is breached. But the treaty has no effect.

မဂျီနော့ခံတပ် MAGINOT LINE

with underground railways, power stations and other important facilities, and even small towns underground. However, the fortress could not withstand German attack; it has been destroyed. It is the fortress built along France's eastern border, named after the defense

minister Maginot who supervised its construction. It took eight years to build. It has over 1000 turrets, and is provided. (see map)



မိမဲ(လ်)နိုတ် MEMEL TERRITORY

It is a 1000 square mile wide territory in north-eastern Germany. Its population is 150 000; Germans are the majority and the rest are Lithuanians.

Versailles treaty provides that Germany shall transfer the port of Memel to Lithuania; it is now under the supervision of the representatives of the Allies. In 1923, Lithuania invaded it and has given it self-government. However, there are frequent riots between Germans and Lithuanians there.

As Memel's parliament consisted of 87 percent German Nazis, it passed a resolution in 1938 to make Memel a part of Germany. In 1939, Germany gave Lithuania an ultimatum asking whether it will hand over Memel territory or not. Lithuania complied.

မက်(စ)ဆီကို UNITED STATES OF MEXICO

It is federation in the south-western part of North America. It has area 780 000 square miles and population 16 million. Spanish is spoken. The population consists of 4 million Indians, and 9 million of various races. Composed of 28 states, and two chambers of parliament, Mexicans directly elect a president for a six-year term. The main occupations are agriculture, mining and oil production.

The current president is Lazaro Cardenas a socialist elected in November, 1939. He has made a six-year plan to nationalize all railways and industries owned by capitalists.

Major improvements have been made in the oil industry and workers are paid increased wages and working hours reduced. Government has taken over the sugar industry and railways. Railways are managed by the organization of railway workers. All nationalized businesses are owned by foreigners.

Agricultural lands have been distributed to 500 000 farmers, but over 2 million people remain landless. Those given farms must work on it; those who fail to grow crops for two years will have the farm taken back by the state. During the war between Franco and the Spanish government, Mexico aided the government by sending weapons.

အတွင်းမွန်ဂိုးလီယာ: INNER MONGOLIA

It has area 400 000 square miles and population 2.5 million. It is a province of China in the north-west. It is ruled by a Chinese chief; but, due to gradual Japanese intrusion, it is now Japanese puppet.

အပြင်မွန်ဂိုးလီယာ: **OUTER MONGOLIA**

It has area 1 500 000 square miles and population 550 000 only. Up to 1911 it had been under Chinese rule. In 1911 it got a native government. In 1924, with assistance from the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Party revolted against the government and set up a republic.

Since then Mongolia has become a subordinate state of Soviet Russia. On the other hand China has claimed sovereignty over Mongolia. The dispute led to a treaty between Russia and China; Russia recognizes that Mongolia belongs to China. However, Mongolia is pro=Russia and they have a treaty of alliance with Russia. Recently, when the Japanese invaded Mongolia, it was the Russians who drove them out. Because of its proximity to Siberia, Mongolia forms a strategic region for Russia. It is governed by Soviet Russia.

မြူးနစ်စာချုပ် **MUNICH AGREEMENT**

It is the agreement, signed at Munich, by France, Britain and Italy, in which they agreed to allow German Sudeten territories in Czech to be handed over to Germany. Later Germany claimed more territory from Czech. Daladier, Chamberlain, Mussolini and Hitler met in Munich; they agreed to comply with Hitler's demands. In this treaty Germany promises to respect the sovereignty of small states; however its invasion of Czech and Poland amounts to its breach of the agreement.

မူဆိုလီနီ **BENITO MUSSOLINI**

Mussolini was born on July 29, 1883; his father was a blacksmith. Originally a socialist, he was exiled to Switzerland in 1902. On coming back to Italy, he joined the socialist party and became in charge of the party newspaper. But after the outbreak of World War, he put aside socialism and spoke for the promotion of nationalism. He was expelled from the socialist party for advocating Italy to join the war.

Mussolini then published his own newspaper. In 1915 when Italy joined in the war, he enlisted as a soldier in the army; he rose to the rank of corporal and was severely wounded in 1917.

In 1919, Mussolini organized the Fascist party with forty members. Its aim is to promote nationalism and oppose communism. At the time, leftist ideology was popular in the country.

Although the war had ended, the people, unable to enjoy the benefits of peace, were unhappy. Because of this situation, Mussolini's party won only 4 000 votes in the election.

In 1922 conditions became unsettled in Italy and the government almost powerless. Then after a party meeting, 40 000 members of Fascist party marched on Rome and demanded the government to hand over power to their leader Mussolini. The government had to comply, and the King appointed Mussolini prime minister. In 1925 he became dictator. He was ruthless in suppressing his opponents, many of whom are killed and many sought asylum abroad.

Mussolini went on to reform Italy on Fascist principles. In 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. Western powers denounced the Italian move, but without any action. From that time Italy allied with Germany and formed the Berlin-Rome Axis. In the Spanish civil war, Italy, along with Germany, supported Franco. To please Hitler, Mussolini made anti-Jewish laws. When Germany broke Munich agreement, he did nothing; he even supported Hitler.

After annexing Albania, Mussolini demanded the French territories of Tunis and Gibraltar; in addition he asked for a role in the administration of the Suez Canal. Soon after, he made a treaty of mutual defense with Germany. Italy is now at war as ally of Germany.

ဇနီငင်စာချုပ် **NINE POWER AGREEMENT**

It is the treaty signed in 1923 regarding the security of China. The Signatories are Britain, USA, Japan, China, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and Netherlands. The treaty requires that the signatories collectively undertake to safeguard the security of China. However, the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 was a breach of the treaty. Again in 1937, by attacking China broke the treaty a second time. The parties to the treaty were unable to take any action.

ပက်လ(စ)တိုင်းပြည် **PALESTINE**

It has area 10 431 square miles, and population 1.45 million, out of which 1 million are Arabs and 450 000 Jews. Formerly under Turkey, Palestine was placed under British jurisdiction after the First World War. By the Balfour declaration*, Jews are permitted to reside there. (*The declaration also says that Palestine will be made a Jewish state.)

During the war, the British have pledged to make Palestine Arab territory. In accordance with this pledge, the Arabs oppose Jewish immigration. In this way Jews and Arabs are set against each other, and racial riots take place frequently. Only in this way can Britain maintain its rule over Palestine. Forming a bridge between Europe and Asia, Palestine occupies a strategic geographical location. It is a gateway to the Mediterranean and also a guard post over the Suez Canal. Britain has an air-force base there. It is not easy for Britain give up this important territory.

At present, Arab lands have fallen into Jewish hands. With the economy becoming bad, Arab discontent is growing.

In the mean time as Egypt got her independence, she appears to be showing the way ahead for Arabs, who now demand the British to stop Jewish immigration and to facilitate the return of farm lands to poor folk. The Jews oppose these demands, causing violent riots. The British has divided Palestine into two parts showing the riots as the reason; the northern Palestine for Jews and the south for Arabs.

ဖိလိပိုင်ကျွန်း: PHILLIPINES

Philippines include over one thousand islands in the Malay Archipelago, covering total land area of 114 000 square miles and population over 14 million, most of whom are Malays. There are 20 000 Japanese and 75 000 Chinese. Luzon and Mindanao are the largest. Formerly under Spanish rule Philippines was taken over by the United States after the Spanish-American war. It has been demanding independence since it had been under Spanish rule. Under the Americans, the Philippines continue their demand for independence. Because of unrest, the United States have given promise to make it independent by 1946. For fear of Japanese, some Philipinos do not want independence; they feel they need American protection. Because Philippines occupies strategic location in the east, even some Americans oppose independence and argue for continued American rule there.

ပေါ်တူဂယ် PORTUGAL

Portugal has area 35 400 square miles and population 7 500 000. In 1910 it became a republic. Rebellions are frequent in Portugal, with total 24 rebellions. Since 1924, Dr Salazar has been prime minister. Only persons selected by the government can stand for election to

national assembly, and only heads of households are eligible to vote. The 90-member parliament makes laws and approves the budget. The assembly of cooperatives deals with the economy and social affairs. It also has the right to discuss laws. Its 79 members are delegated by cooperative organizations.

The president is elected directly by the people every seven years; the current president is Carmona.

Portugal owns colonies whose total area is 927 000 square miles, and it has territories even in India and China. Since 400 years ago, Portugal has been an ally of England, but in the present war it is neutral.

တပ်နီ **RED ARMY**

It is the Russian army formed during the 1917 revolution, and named after the Red flag it carries during the revolution. Fully equipped with modern weapons, the Red Army's current strength is 20 million. Before the war started it has over 7 000 airplanes, and more than 5 000 tanks.

ရစ်ဘင်ထရာ **JOACHIN VON RIBBENTROP**

He was born in 1899 and served in the army during the war. He then became a liquor sales man and got married to the daughter of a rich business man. In 1932 he joined the Nazi party and soon became Hitler's advisor on foreign affairs. He was German ambassador in London when he was recalled to Berlin and given the post of foreign minister. Soon after becoming foreign minister, he signed the Russian-German agreement.

ရှု(စ)ဘဲလ်(ထ) **FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT**

President of the United States, Roosevelt was born in New York on January 30, 1882. He comes from Dutch ancestry and is related to former president Theodore Roosevelt. Graduating in 1904 from Harvard, he continued studies in 1907 at Columbia Law School.

He joined the Democratic party, and in 1912 he was appointed assistant secretary for the navy. In 1928 he got elected as New York governor, and re-elected in 1930. In 1932 he became President. He was re-elected in 1936.

ရူမေးနီးယား: RUMANIA

It is 113 000 square miles wide with population over 13 million. Bucharest is the capital. It produces petroleum, wheat, corn and timber; Germany is the largest importer of these products; Britain, France and Italy also import smaller quantities. In 1939 Rumania made treaty of commerce with Germany which gives Germany trade privileges. Germany can hope to invest in petroleum industry there. Similar agreements have been made with Britain.

Germany is eyeing Rumanian oil fields which produced six million tons in 1938. But during the past one or two years, production has declined. The oil wells are owned by French, English and American companies. It is because of these oil wells that Britain and France promised in 1938 to protect Rumania.

Rumania is in dispute with Russia over the north-eastern territory of Bessarabia. In Transylvania, which Rumania had taken from Greece there are 1.3 million Hungarians and 800 000 Germans. These people are demanding their territory to be merged with their mother country.

Also there are 350 000 Bulgarians in the southern region called [Dobrudja](#) which Rumania has taken possession in 1913 from Bulgaria. These people are also demanding their reunion with Bulgaria. In addition there are more than 850 000 Jews who are also demanding rights. Rumania is not a peaceful country. Its defense force of 120 000 in peace can be expected to grow to 1 500 000 in time of war. It is neutral in the present war.

ရှူး(စ)နစ်(ဝ) DR. KURT VON SCHUSCHNIGG

He was the finance minister of Austria. He is a royalist who attempted to re-establish the Habsburg dynasty. When Hitler issued an ultimatum to Austria to become part of Germany, von Schuschnigg refused. But he was invited to Hitler's residence and under threat was forced to sign a statement giving his endorsement of the annexation of Austria.

After returning to Austria, he prepared to fight against Hitler. Hitler, who knew his plan, immediately sent troops to annex Austria. Von Schuschnigg was arrested and he is still in detention today.

ဆိ(ဂျ)ဖရိုက်ခံတပ် **SIEGFRIED LINE**

It is the defensive line of fortresses along the western perimeter of Germany, intended to counter the Maginot line. Although it took eight years to build Maginot line, the Germans built Siegfried line in 1938, in only three months. It has been renovated and modified in 1939. But it is not as systematic like Maginot.

စင်ကင်း: **SINKIANG**

It is the name in Chinese for Chinese Turkistan. Situated in north-west china, with area 5550 000square miles area, it has population 1.2 million. It is a strategic region, under Soviet Russia's influence.

ဆိုးဗီးယက်ယူနီယံ **SOVIET UNION**

The term Soviet in Russian means parliament; Soviet Union stands for the collection of 'Socialists Soviets' or parliaments. The area governed by the socialist government is 8144 000 square miles wide and has a population of 180 million people.

According to the 1936 constitution, the Soviets are directly elected by the people.

*The Supreme Council of the Union*¹ is also constituted of representatives elected by the people. It is just like the parliaments in other countries. All adults, men as well as women have the right to vote, with only a few capitalists who are denied this right.

The Supreme Council consists of two bodies:

(1) The Supreme Soviet to which one representative is elected for every 300 000 population;

(2)The Soviet of Nationalities composed of 25 representatives for each

¹ Editor's note: In English.

Republic or State, and autonomous regions are also entitled to send allotted representatives.

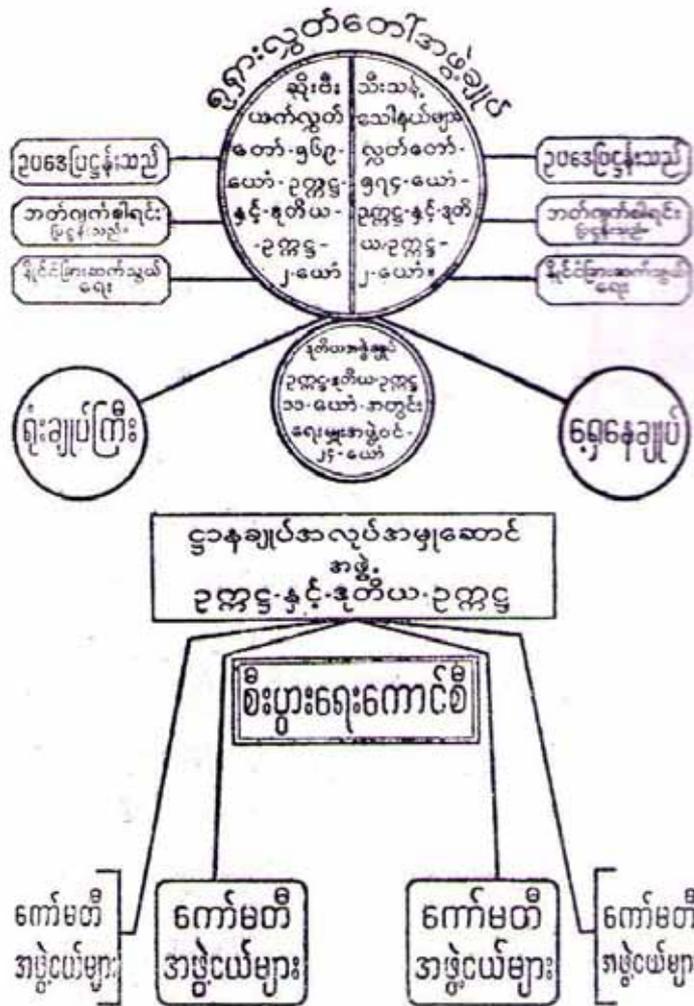


Chart showing the organizational structure of the Soviet Union (p. 166)

ဆွန်ယက်စင် DR. SUN YAT SEN

Dr Sun Yat Sen was the leader of China. Born on November 12, 1866, of a Christian father of average means, Sun Yat Sen got educated in English and American schools in Hong Kong and Honolulu. After qualifying as a doctor, he practiced in Canton and Macao. In 1895, he organized a Chinese republican party; very soon he was sent into exile. In 1915, with cooperation of the Overseas and American Chinese people, he formed the Kuomintang, the revolutionary Chinese party. In 1911, Sun Yat Sen became the foremost leader of Chinese revolution against the Manchu dynasty.

He then opposed the government of General Yuan Shi Kaing. During the second revolution in 1912, the Chinese people declared Sun Yat Sen as President. However, as the revolution failed, he got exiled again.

In 1917 he returned to take part in the revolution in southern China. Soon the government of Southern China was formed in Nanking; in 1921 Sun Yat Sen was acclaimed President.

He reorganized the Kuomintang in consultation with the Russian advisor Borodin. But Sun Yat Sen died in 1925, in Beijing. He is buried in Nanking.

His legacy for the Chinese people are 1. Nationalism, 2. People's power and 3. People's livelihood.

ထိုဒယာ: THAILAND OR SIAM

Thailand is 200 000 square miles wide and has population of 15 million. With its capital at Bangkok, it has been an absolute monarchy until 1932, when parliament with people's representatives and government were created. Half the members of parliament are elected by the people, and the remaining half appointed by the king. But after all, members of parliament are to be elected by eligible voters. The current administration is run by a military council. Political parties are strictly controlled, and elections are managed by the government. King Pracha Depok abdicated in 1935; he is residing in London.

In recent years the government is trying to modernize the country. In particular, the army is systematically reformed and primary education is compulsory.

International treaties Thailand had made being one sided to its disadvantage, beginning 1936, some agreements have been revoked, and some re-negotiated. It has special good relations with Britain. It has trade relations with Malaya and (??); but in recent years, trade with Japan is growing, and the two countries are having friendly relations.

ထေရော့(စ)တီ **LEO DAVIDOVITCH TROTSKY**

Born in Russia in 1877, of a Jewish peasant father, Trotsky was educated in Kiev University. He took part in revolutionary activities assuming the name Trotsky, his real name being Bronstein.

In 1903, when the social democratic party split, Trotsky took leadership of the minority 'Mensheviks', and he opposed Lenin. His policy was to create revolutions world-wide to enable international communism.

During the last war, the Czar had sent him in exile in Canada, so that he was unable to take part in the first part of the 1917 revolution.

However, he took a role in the November, 1917 revolution. After becoming minister of defense, Trotsky had disagreements with Stalin; he was soon expelled from the communist party and the cabinet. He constantly criticized Stalin's policy of 'Building Socialism in Russia First', and he went to the extent of trying to destroy Soviet Russia. Being a world renowned writer, Trotsky took every chance to attack Stalin and Soviet Russia.

In 1938, he published a book, titled 'The Traitor'¹. At present he is living in luxury near Mexico City.

ဝင်(စ)ပါတီ **WAFD**

It is an Egyptian nationalist party. Since the party split into two factions in 1938, it has been not as powerful as before.

¹ In 1936, Trotsky published the book *The Revolution Betrayed*.

တပ်တော် **WHITE ARMY**

The army which opposed the Red Army from 1917 to 1921 in Russia.

THE END

IV. Appendices

MYANMAR LITERATURE PROJECT



Starting with an investigation into the NAGANI BOOK CLUB

The project's
Working Papers
are published by
the **Department of Southeast Asian Studies of Passau University**

Already Published:

- No. 10:1, An Introduction into the Nagani Book Club
- No. 10:1.1, Additional Material on Nagani
- No. 10:2, Thein Pe, *Saya Lun* and *Member of Parliament*
- No. 10:3, Ba Hein, *The World of Capitalists*
- No. 10:4, Thein Pe, *Student Boycotters* (Two Volumes)
- No. 10:4.1, Additional Material on Students and Politics
- No. 10:5, Ba Khaing, *Political History of Burma*
- No. 10:6, Nu, *Gandalarit*
- No. 10:7, Mogyo, *José Rizal*
- No. 10:8, Three Books on World War and Burma
- No. 10:9, Three Works on the History of the Russian Revolution
- No. 10:10, Soe, *Socialism* and Chit Hlaing, *Memories*
- No. 10:11, Ba Hein, *Students' Revolution*
- No. 10:12 Thein Pe, *Indo-Burman Riot*
- No. 10:100, Papers Presented at the Burma Studies Conference, Singapore 2006

Some Nagani Books
were scanned and are available on CD.
For details contact
habezett@t-online.de

All Working Papers published until now are available
at
<http://www.zoellner-online.org/mlp.htm>
and at the Online Burma Library
<http://www.burmalibrary.org/show.php?cat=2083>

INVITATION

Readers are invited to participate in the project by

- writing **comments and criticisms** on the contents of this and other volumes of this series;
- contributing **essays** on Burmese/Myanmar literature as a medium between the international world and Burmese society;
- providing **material** that sheds more light on the Nagani Book Club, its context and impact on Burmese intellectual and literary life;
- offering **assistance** as translators and commentators of book reports.

For contributions and questions, please contact:

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