Study on Selected Male Writers’ Handwritings Collected in The University of Yangon Library

A Research Paper Submitted to the Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to maintain the selected handwritings of ten male writers who were born in the period between (1901 - 1939) collected in the University of Yangon Library. The paper has studied the ten male writers’ handwritings and their brief biography. The compilation of the facts and data for each individual is done chronologically. The research method used for this paper is mainly based on literature search method with a full observation. By studying this paper one can find out about the rare handwriting style, their achievements and other valuable information about the writers. Moreover, this research will help to scholars who are interested in studying in details about famous writers in Myanmar. Hopefully, it might be a part of efforts to collect and preserve the whole Myanmar writer’s handwriting which is essential in future for Myanmar writers.
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Introduction

Each person has their own unique style of handwriting, whether it is everyday handwriting or their personal signature. The handwriting in a manuscript can provide considerable information about an individual manuscript, and how it relates to other manuscripts.

There are many materials concerning with literature of writer’s original handwriting scripts in Myanmar libraries. There was no research work that had been done on the handwriting of writers.

This paper is the study of writers’ handwritings that has been collected in the library of Yangon University. It is concerned with the writers who were born between the period of 1901 and 1939. It is found out that there are handwritings of 330 writers, but due to the limitation of pagination only ten distinguished and outstanding male writers are chosen to study for this research. They were Thakin Ba Thaung, Min Thu Wun, Thein Pe Myint, Htin Lin, Kyaw Aung, Aung Lin, Min Yu Wai, Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt, Htila Sitthu and Dr. Toe Hla. The names of the writers are arranged chronologically.

In this research paper brief biography, career, achievements and handwritings of ten outstanding writers are chosen to be presented. This research has been studied by their experience of writing over 30 years, they were prominent writers and they got the many achievement. Moreover, some are not only famous writers but also prominent scholars. In text, the titles were entered by the Library of Congress transliteration. Established names were entered by originally (eg. City, Town, Organization). It is hoped that this paper will help to improve searching in Myanmar author’s handwritings.
Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this study is to give information about original handwriting of authors which were collected in the University of Yangon Library. They were also easily accessible for researchers who need them. The objectives of this research are as follows:

(1) To study all the outstanding handwriting of writers in a particular place or only at one place.
(2) To promote the research value by using such authentic handwritings of the writers.
(3) To help the research work of author bibliography, by using handwriting of them.

Method

The study is based on literature search method. The literature search was made to identify and analyse all handwriting of the authors. This research emphasizes how effective provision can be given to researchers.

Scope

The study focuses only on ten male author’s handwriting in the University of Yangon library. They had written many articles and books on Myanmar literature. Data is collected only for famous male writers who were born during the period for date of birth of 1901 to 1939 Myanmar male writers.
Thakin Ba Thaung (1901-1981)

Thakin Ba Thaung was born to Myo Oak U Myint and Daw Lay Khin at the village of Gway Cho Dine Phon Kone, Nat Mauk Township, on 7 February 1901. He is the second of four siblings. His original name was U Ba Thaung. In 1906, he studied in U Soe Min’s elementary school of Myothit. In 1919, when he was in eight standard wrote articles on political science.

In April 1927, he wrote in the Ganda Lawka magazine for the third time of competition on translation, it was the very first time he got ten Rupee as the first prize. After he was awarded with prizes continuously for five times, he was not allowed to enter the competition. In August 1928, he was appointed as an editor of the Ganda Lawka magazine in Myanmar section.1

In 1930 with the book of KambhÈ ’rÈjava~’khyup (မီးနှမ်းသုံးမှု) , he got the prize of 1000 kyats from Prince of Wales award. In 1960 he got the prize on translation work awarded by UNESCO on the book of KambhÈ pat ‘laÒÒ ‘rak’rhac’chay (မီးနှမ်းသုံးမှု) .

On 7 June 1980, he was again conferred with the title of Nui~’~a’u’O’raÒÒ’bhvai (နောင်သာယာ) by State Council with first class and the amount of 30,000 kyats as an award together with a grant of 600 kyats monthly.

He died on 12 April 1981 at the age of 79 in his residence of No.222, Sule Pagoda Road, leaving behind his wife Daw Than Kyi, his son and his daughter.2

Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Thakin Ba Thaung. The title is Angàgruih’ani”lūsat’mhu

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1 Information and Public Relation Department (Head Office), Nhac’ cha ’yrefu mran’ ma’are”chara mya”nha’ cacaer a’ n” (Volume. 2), Yangon: Chotaythan Sarpay, 2006), 307-309.

2 Soe Myint Lat, Amyai’s’ai”atthau ppatti abhidham” (Volume. 1)(No. 2), (Yangon: Sakekuchocho Sarpay, 2013), 778. (hereafter cited as Soe Myint Lat.)
criminal case had to give a helping hand to investigate this matter, and if the culprit was not caught, it would be shameful for them. The writer had revealed a fanciful way of living in space and written it in the form of fantasy scientific fiction.
Min Thu Wun (1909-2004)

Min Thu Wun was born to U Lwan Pin and Daw Mi on 10 February 1909 in Kungyangon, Mon State. He is the second of seven siblings. His original name was U Wun. He was of Mon and Bamar descent. He was a Burmese poet, writer and scholar who helped launch a new age literary movement called Khet’chan’”(ကြက်ထန်) in Myanmar. He is the father of U Htin Kyaw, present president of Myanmar in 2016.³

He started writing poems at the age of 20 for the Rangoon College (later Yangon University) magazine. It was in university that he along with the other students of Professor Pe Maung Tin, Theippan Maung Wa and Zawgyi pioneered the Khet’chan’”(ကြက်ထန်) style of short stories and poems, published in the University Magazine. Which he edited the Ganda Lawka magazine founder of the Burma Research Society.

In 1934, he was published the Khet’chan’”pumpra’n”(ကြက်ထန်ပွဲ) a collection of short stories to test the readers’ reaction, written by Zawgyi, Min Thu Wun and Theippan Maung Wa among others. The writing was distinct and novel in style using shorter sentences and moving away from the traditional literary vocabulary.

In 1935, he received his master’s degree in Burmese literature. He went to study at Oxford University, and achieved a bachelor’s degree in literature in 1939. Min Thu Wun’s prolific writing on literature, both classical and modern. He also helped in compiling Mon Burmese and Pali Burmese dictionaries. In 1950, he was gain conferred with the title of Vaṇṇakyóthaṅ’bhva’i’(ဝန်ကြီးဌာန)and Sīripyaṃ khyī bhvai’(စီမံချိန်) in 1962 by State Council. In 1984, he got National Literary Award (Translation-Ratha) with the book of Liy āman””kri””(လောရှမ်းရှည်) . He died on 15 August 2004 at the age of 95.⁴

Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Min Thu Wun. The title is Tha man””chīcham”” (သုံးမျဉ်းချီ). Which meant asking from the moon a cooked rice sprinkled with oil on it and served in a tray in order to sooth children at the time of going to bed. Actually, he used the word Cham”” (ခါး) to explain and make clear to people about the meaning of the word,
to show how the way people used to eat food or meal. It also reveals the traditional food style of Myanmar people.
Thein Pe Myint (1914-1978)

Thein Pe was born to Revenue Surveyor U Ba and Daw Myint on 10 July 1914 in Butalin Township, Monywa District, Sagaing Region. His childhood name was Maung Mya Maung. He changed to Maung Thein Pe in his school days.

He first studied primary education in the U Pho’s school and high school education in the Buddhist school. In 1932, he passed the matriculation examination with distinctions in Myanmar and Mathematics subjects from the Buddhist school of Monywa. He joined Mandalay Intermediate College in 1932-1933. He got BA degree from Yangon University in 1935. He studied Law and MA (Pali) in Calcutta University in 1938.

In 1952, he worked as general secretary of the People Peace Association, as Myanmar Writers Association in 1956 and as chief editor and executive editor of the Botataung Thadinza in 1958. Then, he also participated in the World Peace Congress and Myanmar-China Friendship Association.


He had written many literary works on novel, travel, biography, politics, literary affairs and articles. Among his writings, the well known books are Charā lvan’” athau ppatti(သေးငယ်ရေး) in 1937, Sapit’ mhok’ kyoān”să” (ဗိုလ်ချောင်း) in 1939 winner of Burmese Literary Prize in 1958, Tak’khet’ nat’ chui” (အမေ့ချင်း) in 1940 and ꭥcobhilap’ svā”prajā’ (ဒိုကြည်ရွယ်) in 1941. He died in 1978 at the age of 64.5

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Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Thein Pe Myint. The title is Bhūtēruṃhanʿtamēpaṅ (︼ྷོིུ་ིི་ྲིོ་ི་ོ་ྲི་ོ་དི་ི་ོ་). His writing was about to make known to people about the boycotting students’ strike, things destroyed during the World War II about the sense of Myanmar drama and description of friends at the time of early childhood was written.

Fig. 3. Handwriting of Thein Pe Myint
Htin Lin (1919-1996)

Htin Lin was born to land surveying clerk U Po Paw and Daw Hla on 9 May 1919 in Shwebo district, Yay Oo Township, Nyaung Ywa village. His childhood name was Than Maung. As he passed the fourth standard, getting Birch scholarship he had to more and study in Yay Oo English and Burmese Middle School. He passed the matriculation examination in 1938.

Since 1947, he started writing articles, fictions, poems in journals, magazines in newspapers in both languages namely English and Myanmar. In 1952, he got the BA degree. In 1954 he worked in the Department Yangon University Translation and Publishing Books as assistant editor.6

He went to America on study tour in 1961 and on his way back, with the help of UNESCO, he dropped in Japan and had a chance to study the work of publishing books. In 1974, he got National Translation Literary award with the book of Mogallai(မိုင်းလှ) and also in 1991 with his book Lay’tomha apran’ nhan” lak’rev”caî” vthta tui poî”khyup’ (လားမြန့်စာမျက်နှာအသိပေးစေချင်း) he had obtained National Literary award.

He died on 30 June 1996 at the age of 77 in his residence at No. 10 Aung Chan Tha Road, Heldan, Kamayut, leaving behind his wife Daw Khin Khin and his five children.7

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6 Information and Public Relation Department (Head Office), Nah’ cha yr’ âcu mránmâcâre”chrâmyâ” nahi’ cãucâra nh (Volume. 2)(Yangon: Chotaythan Sarpay , 2006), 108-110.
7 Soe Myint Lat, 501.
Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Htin Lin. The title is *Coṅ'"krui"tan'"sa ṃn's īkhyan'"saṃ* (ခဲ့ဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်းဦးလ်း) Is was to show how the father, head of the family, who had power, authority and influence on family members, who brought up the children in strict discipline, sometimes looking at the children with on stem face to make them to be afraid of him. It reveals the status of a father in Myanmar Society.
Kyaw Aung (1928-2000)

Kyaw Aung was born on Sunday, 29 January, 1928 at Paung Laung Shin (ပေါင်းလောင်းရုံ) in Pakokku. His father was U Kyin Maung, secretary of the District Council and his mother was Daw Tin Myint. Of the two siblings, Kyaw Aung was younger. His childhood name was Aung Kyi. However, only when he had joined the university in 1946, he changed his name Kyaw Aung.

Kyaw Aung pursued education at the Westlian High School (သိုးလ်ကျောင်း) in Pakokku when he was five years old and left from it after he had passed the eighth standard. In the post-war period, he matriculated in 1946 and joined the Institute of Medicine. However, he then transferred to the Arts and Science University and took the arts combination. In 1954, he got BA. Degree from the Rangoon University (now University of Yangon).

Kyaw Aung won four National Literary Awards for his four outstanding works.

Toriu~“mre (ဝါး) (translation) for 1967; Are င်းပြူ စောက်နူ ဗျက် ဗျာ (Translation) for 1971; Aui ဗျာ ရွား ၏ (ဗျာ) (translation) for 1995 and Neva~“bhura~“myā” (ဗျာ) (translation) for 1998.

In 1986, Kyaw Aung was conferred the title of Nui~“amguÓ ရွား ဗျာ ဗျာ (Second Class). In 1999, he was the prize winner of the 4th Southeast Asian (S.E.A) Award from Thailand.
At the age of 72, he passed away on 13 February, 2000 at No.41 (c) Butayone road, East Nanttharkone, Insein, in Yangon. At the time of his death, he left his wife Daw Tin Tin Win and four children.8

**Theme of manuscript**

This article was written by Kyaw Aung. The title is *Ao’ mra ran’--- mra ran’* (ချင်သီရီမှတ်တမ်း) He also mentioned about buildings destroyed during World War II. Difficulties to face in business affairs and failure of plantation, and in the midst of difficulties Laibarty Ma Mya Yin, who was famous in world of artists had to meet with death was written by Kyaw Aung.

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8 Yarpyae U Soe Nyunt, 20 Răcumran ’mācāre “charā 100 (Atthau ppatti akyā)” (Yangon: Yarpyae Sarpay, 2005), 144.
Aung Lin (1928-1984)

Aung Lin was born to District Deputy Commissioner U Ba Shein and Daw Myit on 30 March 1928 in Magway, Yezagyo township. He is the younger of two siblings. His original name was Tin Pe. When he was young, he attended Wasley school of Pakhoku. He passed the matriculation examination in 1947. There was a musical competition at the Rangoon University in the academic year 1948-49 and he got first prize in xylophone and madalin, second prize in violin.  

He had written 60 songs for non professional or amateur musical instrumental troupe. In 1950, he started writing literature with the name of A Pu Lay. Apart from writing musical literature in the field of moving picture, he had shot the film *Mān* (ဗုဒ္ဓ) together with Yangon Ba Swe. In 1960 with the title *Aruin* "capay" (သာယာဝတီ) fiction, he got Sarpay Beikman’s Long Fiction award. He was famous because of publishing such fiction for 14 times.

Aung Lin had participated as a writer, as movie director, as a composer and also in many other field. He died on 25 January 1984 at the age of 56 in his residence at the building No.4, room No. 5 Phasapala (မိဘို), leaving two son and a daughter.  

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9 Information and Public Relation Department (Head Office), *Nahc cha yr âcu mra nmâcăre"chrâmyâ" nahâr câceća râ it" (Volume. I)* (Yangon: Chotaythan Sarpay, 2003), 336-339.

10 Soe Myint Lat, 1332.
Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Aung Lin. The title is *Cacʾmekhm* (အိက်မ်း). His writing is about a soldier, where his leg was cut off and lost a leg and faced family problems and business matters. His wife was going on selling things but not getting sufficient money to feed the children.
Min Yu Wai (1928-       )

Min Yu Wai was born to merchant U Tun Sai and Daw Tin on 26 September 1928 in Pathein at Kangyi Daunk. He is the youngest of eight siblings. His original name was Win Maung. He studied in National High School at Mingon, Pathein, Kangyi Daunk. He passed the matriculation examination in 1946. In 1951 he obtained BA degree.

He had served in Department of Public Relation, Department of Translation and Publishing Books in Yangon University, Ministry of Education and Myanmar Commission. He had been to England, Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland, America, China, India, Thailand, Japan, Hong Kong for study tour.¹¹

He started writing poems, articles, short fictions at the age of 14. In 1944, he entered the Asian Youth Literary Competition on article at Pathein district and was awarded with first prize.

With the coordination of Ngwe Tayi in the translation of the book of Aṅcvap’ puṃ pri’ myā (?[သတင်းရေး]?) he had obtained the Sarpay Beikman Translation Award in 1954. In 1972 with the book of Rekhap’ khyin’ kabyāmyā (?[ကြည့်ရှု]?) he got the National Literary Prize. In 2004, he was awarded Takkasuil’ khaṅ’ maṅ’ tev’ nat’ rekan’ căpervhecoṅ’ ” chu (နိုင်ငံ့တကာ့ ကြည့်ရှု့သော ရုပ်မှော်) again he obtained Dhamma bimā’n’ tasak’ t ā că pechu (နိုင်ငံ့တကာ့သော သတင်းရေး) for life in 2005.

Now he lives in No. 15, Thayawadi Street, Yankin Township and still continuing in writing literature.¹²

¹¹ Information and Public Relation Department (Head Office), Nahè cha yīr ācu mraimăcăre"chrămyă” nahīl’ cācūcāra h” (Volume. 4)(Yangon: Chotaythan Sarpay, 2008), 170-172.
¹² Soe Myint Lat, 906.
Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Min Yu Wai. The title is *Atit'maran'märup'rhaṅ'kui ńai' coṅ'"kra ńų" luik'so’*(ကဝင်ဝဲဝင်ဝင်ဝင်ဝင်ဝင်). His writing on about movies that had been shown in 1920-1941, movies shown in western countries from 1984, only reached Myanmar after 25 years. The first movie was *Mettā nhan’ ’sūrā*(မင်းသာဝင်).
Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt (1929- )

Khin Maung Nyunt was born to U Thein and Daw Kyi on 13 May 1929 in Mandalay. His original name was Maung Hla Kyaing. He joined Mandalay College in 1948.

He obtained the position of Tutor at Yangon University in the Department of Modern History and Political Science and by 1954 obtained a B.A. from Yangon University which was followed by an M.A. a year later. In 1956 he won a scholarship from the Myanmar government to pursue postgraduate studies overseas at the London School of Economics, where he obtained a Doctorate in International Relations in 1960.

From 1961 to 1975 he was Senior Lecturer and Departmental Head in Mawlamyine College. In 1976 he was transferred to the Ministry of Culture and was appointed Director-General of both the Fine and Performing Arts Department and the Myanmar Historical Research Department. In 1982 he was appointed professor of History and of International Relations at Mandalay University.

In 1987 he was appointed Director-General of the Department of Archaeology. He was appointed professor of History and Buddhist Art at the International Buddhist Missionary University.

He has written books, stories and articles in the Burmese and English languages. He has spoken at international conferences on subjects such as history, education, Buddhism, culture, literature, art and archaeology. In February 2009, he won the lifetime achievement prize at the fourth Thuta-Swesone Literary Awards. On 31 December 2010 he was presented with the Lifetime Achievement National Literary Award. Now he lives in No. 449, Moemacha Street, Bahan Township and still continuing in writing and doing research works.\textsuperscript{13}

\textsuperscript{13} Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt. \url{http://wikipedia.org/wiki/} Khin Maung Nyunt (accessed 27 May 2016)
Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt. The title is "Samuiṅ 'bhāsānha ų'sataṅ 'cāpři'khraṅ 'ale' (သမောင်မောင်ကြီးနိုင်ပါစေ)". His writing on about whose reading newspapers could be of great help to studying history. News from newspapers were about things concerning with social matters had clearly written and distributed and also getting benefits by reading newspapers were written.

Fig. 8. Handwriting of Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt
Htila Sitthu (1932-2009)

U Soe Nyunt was born to U Ba Yin and Daw Onh Tin on 18 April 1932 in Shwe Sitthi village, Meiktila Township. His original name was U Soe Nyunt. He attended the Officer Training School in Mingalardon, graduating in 1950. From 1985 to 1990, he became a journalist and chief editor of the Kyemon. Later he became general manager of the News and Periodical Enterprise under the Ministry of Information. From 1992 to 2003, he served as Deputy Minister of Information and from 1993-2003, Deputy Minister of Culture.

He usually used the pen name Htilar Sitthu. In 1994, he was published the book of Erāvaite"saṃkabyāmyā ṭ (အီးကြော်မြက်ပါ) in Myanmar, English and French. In 1996, he was translated the book of Mai khon' mrac' mha aui ravk' vā nha ’akhrākabyāmyā ” (မုန်းကြည်ပါချင်း) in Japan. He was made the Poet Laureate of Myanmar.

He was awarded a PhD in Poetry and Composition from Dublin Metropolitan University. His poems were included in textbooks issued by the Ministry of Education for use by primary and secondary students.

He received many awards. In 1997 the Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association (MWJA) held a ceremony to honor his at Studio-A of Myanmar Radio and Television. The award was given for his contributions to "the cultural exchange and the great cause of friendship between Chinese and Myanmar peoples". He was obtained a Higher Doctorate of Doctor of Literature in 2006. He was retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 2003. He died from liver cancer on 2 October 2009 at his home in Botathaung Township, aged 77. He was survived by his wife, Daw Hla Yin Yin Soe, and their eight children.  

Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Htila Sitthu. The title is *Myui” khyac’sāchui may’ive tārī* (မြောက်သားဆောင်းရာ များသော သောက်သွား) His mentioned about Sayama Ngwe Tayi, who was rewarded with the highest awards for twice, as her poems were having good quality and literary value which cannot be estimated and she had done things for the benefit of the people and the country through writing poems were written.

Fig. 9. Handwriting of Htila Sitthu
Dr. Toe Hla (1939- )

Dr. Toe Hla was born to U Aung Thu and Daw Pu on 27 March 1939 at Tha Byay Pin village, Yezagyo Township, Pakhoku district. He is the fifth of six siblings. His original name was Toe Hla. When he was young, he attended the west monk Sayadaw U Razaineda(ရည္မတ် သီး အီး) at Thabyaypin village.

He passed the matriculation examination from No. 2 State High School, Pakhoku in 1959. After that he continued the University Education in Mandalay University. He graduated and got BA degree and worked as a tutor in History Department, Myitkyina College in 1963. In 1983 he was entitled in getting full bright scholarship from Illinois, North America. He got the PhD degree in 1987 and was promoted to lecturer. In 2002 with the title Kun’bho ń’khet’ kye ṭak’ 1 ūmuc ṭ”pv ṭ”bhava(ခုိုင် ဦးော နှင်း ဦးော် ဦးိ) book, he got National Literary award (outstanding in Art).

Now he is one of the members of the Department of Historical Research and outstanding scholars in the field of historical research and had written research papers.

He lives in Malar Mying (4) Street, (16) Quarter, Hlaing Township, together with his family and also with his grandsons and granddaughters.¹⁵

¹⁵ Information and Public Relation Department (Head Office), Nahc cha  yı r açu mrańmā căre” chrąmya”nahi’ cáccura ni” (Volume. 4)(Yangon: Chotaythan Sarpay, 2008), 94 - 96.
Theme of manuscript

This article was written by Dr. Toe Hla. The title is *Sak’rhi piṭa kat’uik’myā"*(မကြည့်ရှင်း). His mentioned about Pitakat Taik. In ancient Pagan Pagoda on the wall there were many writings. In Myanmar from Pagan period up to this present time there are many Pitakat Taik in Pagan now.

Fig. 10. Handwriting of Dr. Toe Hla
Conclusion

The research paper was acquired one of the primary sources of ten outstanding writers. Such original scripts of writers are concerning with novels, articles and poems send to the Myawaddy Magazine, the Ngwe Tayi Magazine and the Dohkyaungtha Sarzaung. By doing such research paper, to find out different writing, its usage, the way of writing, ideas and situations of that period could be studied and used.

Among ten prominent writers, seven writers had been passed away and three writers are alive. This paper might be regarded as a partial fulfillment to the study of Myanmar author’s handwritings. For the quick and easy access of any users of far and near. The researcher hopes that this in-depth research work would be really fruitful and reliable sources.

Library materials such as books, palm-leaf manuscripts and parabaiks, stone manuscripts, ink inscription are to be studied in doing research. There is no one who has done the research work an author handwriting. Therefore, this research paper could be helpful to some extent for the field of library.
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Appendix (A)

Thakin Ba Thaung (1901-1981)

Min Thu Wun (1909-2004)

Thein Pe Myint (1914-1978)

Htin Lin (1919-1996)

Kyaw Aung (1928-2000)
Appendix(B)

Aung Lin (1928-1984)

Min Yu Wai (1928-)

Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt (1929-)

Htila Sitthu (1932-2009)

Dr. Toe Hla (1939-)

Htila Sitthu (1932-2009)
Reference

1. Information and Public Relation Department (Head Office). (2003), *Nahe’ cha y’r ācu mraîmâ cāre″ charā myā" nhaî’ cācu cārah″*(Volume.1) (စာရင်း နှေးဖျော်ဖက်ချောပါကာ ထဲ့ဟာရာ ချို (ပါးပမာ) ) Yangon: Chotaythan Sarpay (ချိုတိုင်မီးရုပ်ရှင်) .


4. Instructions to Authors Writing Papers For Publication In The Journal of Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science. (2013), Yangon: Myanmar Academy of Arts and Science.


