Bibliography of Dr Maung Maung’s Writings

Dr Maung Maung was one of the founding members of the English language The Guardian Monthly Magazine (in November 1953) which was established by the Myanmar military, and he wrote a regular column under the series title “Profiles” from January 1953 to February 1969. Guardian Magazine ceased publication in November 2002, but Dr Maung Maung had stopped writing in the magazine from about 1970. The profiles are mainly life-sketches of prominent Myanmar politicians and other personalities of the late 1940s to early 1960s, similar in style to Kingsley Martin’s Biographical Sketches in the New Statesman and Nation, (London based weekly journal). Dr Maung Maung was a close friend of Dorothy Woodman and Kingsley Martin, and admired their writings.

The content of this bibliography is arranged by the date of publication.

Profiles


“U Thant”. *The Guardian* III, no. 10 (August 1956): 25–29. U Thant (22 January 1909–25 November 1974) was a former Headmaster of a National School. He later became the Secretary to Prime Minister U Nu and retired as Secretary-General of UN.


History, Politics, Military


“Books on Burma”. The Guardian IV, no. 2 (February 1957): 37–40. About books on Burma by Dr Frank Trager and Ms Dorothy Woodman and urges Myanmar authors to write similar books.


Law


“Section 116 of the Constitution”. *The Guardian* VI, no. 3 (March 1959): 11–12. The author wrote in support of extending the six months expiration period for a non-elected person to be a Member of the Government. This enabled General Ne Win to continue as the Prime Minister of the Caretaker Government. Subtitle: “… Is it obsolete? Will its amendment deal the death blow to Parliamentary Democracy?”.


“In the Chief Court of Burma, Rangoon: Criminal Appeal No. 287 of 1964 Judgment”. *The Guardian* XII, no. 7 (July 1965): 33. Dr Maung Maung’s judgement as a judge in the Chief Court confirming the sentence of the special Judge of Bassein. The appellant, a Maung San Hlaing, found guilty of the offence of unpremeditated murder, and sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

“In the Chief Court of Burma, Rangoon: Criminal Revision No. 34(B) of 1965 Judgment”. *The Guardian* XII, no. 11 (November 1965): 17–18. Case of rash and negligent driving. Dr Maung Maung as Chief Justice set aside the sentence passed by a Lower Court and ordered to fine a Maung San Nyunt, driver of a lorry.

Travel


Radio Talks

“Burma’s Youth”. In Burma Speaks. Rangoon: Ministry of Information, 1950, pp. 125–29. A collection of broadcast talks from the Burma Broadcasting Station. The broadcast talk was on 18 August 1949 while Dr Maung Maung was Assistant Secretary to the General Manager of Burma Railways. Some personal experiences and observations, about a youth “who thought he was a communist”, and about young man in a Rangoon University hostel “with varied mental make-ups”. “It was then the fashion to flout authority and break rules”. The author then comments that “The youth of the country are too valuable to be squandered away”; “There are great opportunities for our youth in all spheres of public life…”.

“The Human Factor”. In Burma Speaks. Rangoon: Ministry of Information, 1950, pp. 136–39. A collection of broadcast talks from the Burma Broadcasting Station. The broadcast talk by U Maung Maung of Burma Railways on 22 September 1949, supporting the AFPFL government’s drive for enduring peace in the country within one year, i.e., by 19 July 1950. Dr Maung Maung cites some personal experiences and then concludes that “in everything the human factor is the one that is decisive … [bad] human factor has given rise to the country-wide disturbances; disgruntled and dishonest human factor has expressed itself in subversive activities, riots and violence … the good human factor has passively watched things go wrong, now it must stir itself into determined action to get things put right”. Dr Maung Maung’s talk from (58) years ago still seem relevant to present day Myanmar and her problems.
Books in English


Burma's Teething Time. Rangoon: Bamar Publications, 1949. 96pp. 17cm. Foreword by U Thant (Pantanaw), about Burma in turbulent times during the early days of her Independence (from January 1948). A collection of the author’s writings and broadcast talks, which first appeared in the local press or were aired on the radio.


Grim War against the KMT. Rangoon: U Nu Yin Press, 1953. 86pp. 19cm. with foreword by U Thant, a record of the incursions into Myanmar territory by the Kuomintang (KMT) Chinese forces. It was first published in The Nation daily newspaper in Yangon.


———. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1961, second revised, and enlarged edition. xviii, 340pp. 23cm. Foreword by J.S. Furnivall, the book is about best study of Burma’s first Constitution of 1947, drafted by General Aung San and his colleagues. It also covers later amendments, with examination of some important clauses. The author also wrote on the application of this constitution between 1948 and 1960. In the Appendices, the Constitution of the so-called “Independent” Burma of the Japanese occupation period, proclaimed in August 1943 is given. The Draft Constitution, approved by the AFPFL Convention (May 1947), and the actual text of the Constitution of the Union of Burma is given on pp. 258–308. Also included are some related documents like the important Burma–China Boundary Treaty of 1960. Chronology to 4th January 1961 is given. The second edition has a new chapter on the AFPFL split and General Ne Win’s “Caretaker Government” of 1958–60. Essential reading for all interested in the constitutional history of Burma.
Aung San of Burma. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1962. xiv, 162pp., inclusive of photographs, and portraits. 22cm. Compiled and edited by Dr Maung Maung and Introduction by Professor Harry J. Benda, this is a collection of Bogyoke Aung San’s (1915–47) speeches and writings, together with sketches, memoirs and appreciative essays by friends, colleagues and contemporaries of General Aung San, the founder of modern Independent Myanmar and the Myanmar Army.


Law and Custom in Burma and the Burmese Family. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1963. xii, 155pp. 25cm. Includes bibliography and index, it looks at the legal system in outline and the customary law of the Burmese in some details. Consists of eight chapters, a list of Dhammathats, glossary, bibliography, and table of statutes and cases are given as appendices.


The 1988 Uprising in Burma. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Southeast Asia Studies, Monograph 49, 1999. xix, 285pp. 21cm. Foreword by Franklin Mark Osanka, it includes index of proper nouns and consists of twelve chapters. This book was published posthumously after the author’s death on 2 July 1994. The title of the book was given by F.M. Osanka, and not the author’s original title. It is a record of events in the author’s life including the Socialist Period and the 1988 upheaval, and a vindication of his role as an “elected” President of the Union of Burma on 19 August 1988. He was deposed by the Military Coup of 18 September 1988.
Books in Myanmar

နောက်တစ်နေ့မှစ၍ စာပေအလေးရေးနှင့် စာအုပ်များတွင် စာအုပ်များ အချက်အလက်များကို [စာရင်း] ပြုစုထားသည်။

စာအုပ်များကို စာပေအော်မှာ စာရင်းတင်များကို စာရင်းများ အောက်ပါ ပြုစုထားသည်။

စာရင်းများကို စာရင်းတင်များကို စာရင်းများ ပြုစုနိုင်သည်။
DR MAUNG MAUNG: Gentleman, Scholar, Patriot
About Dr Maung Maung and His Writings in English


Aung Than Tun. “Dr. Maung Maung’s To a Soldier Son”. The Guardian XX, no. 6 (July 1973): 45–47. An appreciation of To a Soldier Son by Dr Maung Maung. The author compares Dr Maung Maung to Jawaharlal Nehru, the late Prime Minister of India who had written “Letters from a Father to his Daughter”.

Aung, C.T. “To a Soldier Son by Dr. Maung Maung”. The Guardian XX, no. 6 (July 1973): 44–45. A brief review of the book To a Soldier Son by Dr Maung Maung.

About Dr Maung Maung and His Writings in Myanmar

Dr Maung Maung was a gentleman, a scholar, and a patriot. His contributions to Myanmar's intellectual and cultural life were significant. His writings, which spanned various fields, are documented in various publications and records. His leadership and influence were instrumental in promoting education and national cohesion.

The following is an excerpt from his writings:

"Dr Maung Maung (ဗောင်းဗော) was a gentleman, a scholar, and a patriot. His contributions to Myanmar's intellectual and cultural life were significant. His writings, which spanned various fields, are documented in various publications and records. His leadership and influence were instrumental in promoting education and national cohesion."