

# ALTSEAN

## BURMA

ALTERNATIVE A SEAN NETWORK ON BURMA  
campaigns, advocacy & capacity-building for human rights & democracy

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### SHE MUST BE FREE

On 27 May, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's latest term of house arrest comes up for review. On that day, Daw Suu will have spent approximately 11 years and 7 months under house arrest since she was initially detained on July 20, 1989. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has never been charged with a crime.<sup>1</sup>

Burma's military regime continues to detain Daw Aung San Suu Kyi out of fear. Fear of her ability to mobilize Burma's people to peacefully work for democratic reform. And fear of her as the symbol for the irresistible will of Burma's people who yearn for a free and democratic society. In one of her notable speeches, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi said, *"It is not power that corrupts but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it."* Despite the junta's efforts to silence Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her supporters, peaceful acts of resistance continue to grow. Most recently: "Open Heart", Tuesday prayer campaign, "White Sunday" and "White Expression".



Throughout her lengthy detention and the hostile actions directed against her, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, in her role as the Secretary-General of Burma's National League for Democracy (NLD), has continually sought to engage her jailers in a process of peaceful dialogue and reconciliation to restore democracy in Burma. But Burma's military junta has rejected all of the NLD calls for dialogue – even when the NLD offered to recognize the SPDC as the legitimate body to implement a transition government.

While the junta keeps Daw Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest, it is ignoring the person who represents the best possible solution for a peaceful transition to democracy and restoring hope to Burma's people. Unless Burma's military junta frees Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and engages in genuine dialogue and reform, it will find itself in a self-imposed house arrest in Naypyidaw – isolating itself from its own people and ignoring their true desire for democracy, peace, and prosperity.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's unwavering courage and determination to confront Burma's military regime serves as a source of inspiration for all of Burma's people as well as her supporters from all over the world.

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<sup>1</sup> Daw Aung San Suu Kyi continues to be detained under Article 10 (b) of the 1975 State Protection Law, which grants the SPDC the power to limit one person's movement for up to one year without any judicial oversight. The SPDC has renewed Daw Suu's house arrest term numerous times.

## THE LADY SPEAKS

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Confined to her house in Rangoon, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been barred from communicating with the outside world since her latest arrest in May 2003. What follows is a selection of quotes from her previous interviews and statements, which shows that Daw Suu's political views on Burma are as valid today as they were a decade ago.

### **On security**

“Too often in countries where democratic government is not in power, the emphasis is on security. Security is used as an excuse for crushing the rights of the people, for disallowing the rights of the people. But security has to be balanced by freedom. Security without freedom is in fact not security. It is simply lack of freedom. It doesn't mean that just because people are regimented, a country is secure. Because where people are grossly regimented, dissatisfaction runs underground and that can mean future problems of the country.”<sup>2</sup>

“All military regimes use security as the reason why they should remain in power. It's nothing original.”<sup>3</sup>

### **On refugees**

“Because this [Burma] is a country where we do not enjoy security, there are many refugees from Burma who are a burden to our neighbors. We accept that refugees are a burden. We do not want our people to be a burden to our neighbors but when conditions in our country are such that our people can enjoy neither political nor economic security, the problem of refugees is inevitable. [...] Unless there is rule of law in this country, unless there is a system of government which will guarantee the people the basic right to life – the very, very basic right to life - there will be a continuing stream of refugees fleeing across our borders.”<sup>4</sup>

### **On regional stability**

“Unless our people enjoy basic human rights we will not enjoy peace or prosperity in this country. And unless there is peace and prosperity in this country we will always provide a threat to the peace and prosperity of this region.”<sup>5</sup>

“The troubles of Burma have spilled over our borders. They have spilled over to the west to Bangladesh, over to the east to Thailand. It is hardly necessary to reiterate what has been happening in Thailand because of Burmese refugees and Burmese migrant workers. So the days have passed when we can say that the troubles of one country can be isolated and that the internal affairs of one country are no concern of its neighbors. We believe that our ASEAN neighbors understand this and at the same time we also know that the ASEAN nations have to cope with the dilemma of respecting individual sovereignty of nations as well as trying to make moves that would benefit the whole region.”<sup>6</sup>

### **On ASEAN and Burma**

“When ASEAN was considering Burma as a permanent member a couple of years ago, we made two points. One was that admitting Burma as a member would make the regime more repressive, because they would think that their policies have been endorsed. They would see it as a seal of approval. Or, at least, if it was not a seal of approval it was a sign that the ASEAN countries didn't mind about the

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<sup>2</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (20 May 00) Ten years on - A Parliament denied

<sup>3</sup> Time Magazine (15 Nov 99) Interview with Aung San Suu Kyi

<sup>4</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Mar 98) Message to The United Nations Commission On Human Rights

<sup>5</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Mar 98) Message to The United Nations Commission On Human Rights

<sup>6</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Jul 00) Message to the 33rd Asean Ministerial Meeting & 7th Asean Regional Forum

human rights record of the military regime. And the second thing we said was that Burma under this military regime was not going to be an asset to the organization. And I think we can claim that both these views have been vindicated.”<sup>7</sup>

“Oh, they [the military regime] have got much much more repressive since they became a full member of ASEAN. And I don't think that really Burma is much of a credit to ASEAN these days. It's not exactly a shining example for them.”<sup>8</sup>

### **On non-interference**

“In this day and age we cannot isolate any country. [...] Those who claim that they will not interfere in the internal affairs of Burma do not hesitate to be involved economically in Burma. As long as they are involved economically, how can they say that they are not interfering in the internal affairs of our country? If they are prepared to engage economically with our country, then they must also be prepared to do what they can to help us resolve our political problems.”<sup>9</sup>

### **On humanitarian aid**

“What we said about humanitarian aid is that we are not against it. But we want it properly monitored so that it is given equally to everybody and not just to those who are favored by the authorities. And that the aid should not be used by the authorities as part of the propaganda machine. [...] But we have never said that we are against humanitarian aid per se. And we've never said that all NGOs should leave Burma or not come in.”<sup>10</sup>

“I've said this *ad nauseam*: accountability, transparency and independent monitoring. Unless there is accountability and transparency, you can never say what happens to all that assistance. It may not go to help the people, on the contrary, it may go into schemes that harm the people. So unless there is accountability and transparency we cannot say that humanitarian aid is assisting the people.”<sup>11</sup>

### **On sanctions**

“I think sanctions are effective. The government says two things. Sometimes they say that sanctions have no effect whatsoever so they don't care about them - in which case, why are they making a fuss. And then sometimes they say that sanctions are hurting the ordinary people in Burma. But when they say that the sanctions are hurting the ordinary people of Burma, then that does not sound good either because that's tantamount to saying that they are different from the ordinary people and that their life is quite different. So either way you look at it, the regime's approach toward sanctions is inconsistent and not very uplifting. But we think that sanctions have been effective, because as the United States is such a strong economic power, then when sanctions came in, potential investors started looking into the situation very carefully. And then they found that there were many things that they didn't like about the business practices and the investment laws of Burma. And that is why they backed off. Not simply because the US brought in sanctions.”<sup>12</sup>

“We would like the world to know that economic sanctions do not hurt the common people of Burma. When Burma was opened up to what they called the market economy a decade ago, it did not open a door for the common people of Burma. What it did was to give the military authorities and those connected with them a chance to consolidate their economic position in the same way in which they had consolidated their power base. This is why we think that economic sanctions are good and necessary for the fast democratization of Burma. [...] We would like the European Community, the

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<sup>7</sup> Asiaweek (11 Jun 99) We Have Compromised

<sup>8</sup> Asiaweek (11 Jun 99) We Have Compromised

<sup>9</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Mar 98) Message to The United Nations Commission On Human Rights

<sup>10</sup> Asiaweek (11 Jun 99) We Have Compromised

<sup>11</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (Aug 02) “Better governance is the answer” – Interview with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

<sup>12</sup> Asiaweek (11 Jun 99) We Have Compromised

United States, and the rest of the world to be aware that sanctions do help the movement for democracy in Burma. And we would like them to be aware of the fact that unilateral sanctions are better than no sanctions at all. The best, of course, are multilateral sanctions, and we would like the whole international community to join in a movement aimed at bringing democracy soon to Burma.”<sup>13</sup>

### **On foreign investment**

“We are not anti-business, we are not anti-investment but we are very anxious that business and investment should be conducted in such a way as to be beneficial to our people as well as to investors.”<sup>14</sup>

“We are not against business and we are not against investment. But we are not in favour of the kind of investment that simply encourages the military regime to increase its oppressiveness. We are not in favour of the kind of investment that makes some people, a very privileged elite, very, very rich while the rest of the country stays as poor as ever.”<sup>15</sup>

### **On economy**

“The kind of economic policies that they [the military regime] adopted when they came into power have resulted in a very small, very wealthy elite, while the general public became poorer and poorer. This makes not only for economic malaise, it also makes for social discontent, and social discontent in the long run means instability and instability is a threat to peace.”<sup>16</sup>

“It is no longer possible even for housewives to keep out of politics, because politics has invaded the traditional domain of housewives. The root cause of upward spiraling commodity prices, greatly increased charges for electricity, and rising costs of education and health care is a political one.”<sup>17</sup>

### **On National Convention**

“I think the real trouble with the national convention is that it is not really a national convention, because a genuine national convention must be one made up of people who have been elected or selected by the public in some way or the other, which is not the case of this present convention and that is its main trouble.”<sup>18</sup>

### **On national reconciliation**

“We have always said that we are not interested in vengeance. That's our official policy.”<sup>19</sup>

“I don't think we should get involved with retribution and vengeance. I don't think it will do our country any good, because what we need is reconciliation and progress towards a situation in which we can all participate together for the good of the future.”<sup>20</sup>

“We are not out to punish anybody, we are not out to crush or annihilate anybody, that is not our way, that is not our policy. What we want to do is to bring about national reconciliation, so that as few people as possible will lose out from the process. In fact what we want to find is a solution that will be a win-win one, a win-win solution for everybody concerned.”<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (Sep 99) Statement by NLD Secretary General Aung San Suu Kyi

<sup>14</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Jul 00) Message to the 33rd Asean Ministerial Meeting & 7th Asean Regional Forum

<sup>15</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (May 97) Message to the Leaders of Asean from Aung San Suu Kyi

<sup>16</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Mar 98) Message to The United Nations Commission On Human Rights

<sup>17</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (19 Jun 99) Statement to Mark Women of Burma Day

<sup>18</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (Sep 99) Video Transcript of an interview with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

<sup>19</sup> Asiaweek (11 Jun 99) We Have Compromised

<sup>20</sup> Ha'aretz (16 Aug 02) Interview with Aung San Suu Kyi

<sup>21</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (15 Jul 98) Interview with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

## **On political prisoners**

“Until all our political prisoners are free, none of us can say that Burma is now truly on the road towards democratic change.”<sup>22</sup>

## **On non-violence**

“If you mean that would I support violence, no I would not support violence. Because I don't think that violence really does anybody any good. But if you mean that would we support a spontaneous demonstration by the people for better conditions, certainly we would.”<sup>23</sup>

## **On peace**

“What do we mean actually by peace? I suppose basically we mean a sense of inner security that will give us the strength to work for others and for the community, to work for progress and development. [...] Peace, development and justice are all connected to each other. We cannot talk about economic development without talking about peace. How can we expect economic development in a battle field? It would not be possible. But there are more than one kind of battle field in this world. A battle field is not necessarily a place where people are shooting each other. In a civil society, where basic human rights are ignored, where the rights of the people are violated every day, it is like a battle field where lives are lost and people are crippled, because people can lose their lives. And the development of their lives can be crippled by a lack of basic human rights. So when we talk about peace, we can not avoid talking about basic human rights, especially in a country like Burma where people are troubled constantly by a lack of human rights and a lack of justice and a lack of peace.”<sup>24</sup>

## **On human rights**

“Human rights, including political, civil, social and economic rights are not a particularly western idea. Human rights are relevant to all human beings. Those who wish to deny us certain political rights try to convince us that these are not Asian values. They try to make us content with what they are prepared to give us.”<sup>25</sup>

“Burma was one of the original signatories to the UDHR and I'm not aware that any Burmese at the time stood up and said 'this is not Asian, this is not Burmese.’”<sup>26</sup>

## **On education**

“There is also the dangerous development that members of the armed forces are educated separately. Medical colleges and engineering colleges are kept opened for members of the armed forces while the civilian population is deprived of higher education. This does not augur well for the future of our country. We will become a house divided. We will become a nation made up of two classes, the military elite and the rest. This does not augur well either for the military or for the civilians.”<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (07 Aug 02) Aung San Suu Kyi renews call for release of political prisoners

<sup>23</sup> Asiaweek (11 Jun 99) We Have Compromised

<sup>24</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (12 May 99) Address to Hague Peace Conference

<sup>25</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Dec 99) Video message to the 10th anniversary dinner of Malaysian human rights NGO Suaram

<sup>26</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (03 Jan 98) Media Release: Independence should mean better human rights - Suu Kyi

<sup>27</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (Mar 00) Message to the 56th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights

## A QUICK BIOGRAPHY

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### Formative years and political beginnings

**19 June 1945:** Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is born in Rangoon.

**19 July 1947:** Her father, General Aung San, considered the father of Burmese Independence, is assassinated.

**1960:** Moves to India where her mother, Daw Khin Kyi, is Ambassador, and later continues her studies in the United Kingdom.

**1969-1971:** Assistant Secretary, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, United Nations Secretariat, New York.

**1972-1988:** Lives, works, and studies in Bhutan, Japan, and England with her husband Dr Michael Aris. They have two children, Alexander and Kim. In 1988 she returns to Burma to take care of her sick mother.

**23 August 1988:** When nationwide mass demonstrations for democracy start in August, Daw Suu takes a leading role in the movement, addressing half a million people at the Shwedagon rally.

**24 September 1988:** Becomes General Secretary of the pro-democracy party National League for Democracy (NLD). During this time, she delivers over a hundred public addresses, encouraging people to fight for their rights despite their fears, and tours the country extensively.

### First house arrest, elections, and Nobel Peace Prize

**20 July 1989:** Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is placed under house arrest and disqualified from running in the elections.

**27 May 1990:** NLD wins 392 of the 482 parliamentary seats in the elections.

**14 October 1991:** Nobel Committee awards Daw Suu the Peace Prize. She uses the US\$1.3 million prize money to establish a health and education trust for the Burmese people.

**20 September 1994:** Junta chairman Than Shwe and Lt Gen Khin Nyunt meets Daw Suu for the first time since her house arrest. A second meeting between Lt Gen Khin Nyunt and Daw Suu is held in October.

### Release

**10 July 1995:** Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is released from house arrest. The following day, she tells reporters she is dedicated to the restoration in Burma, and calls for a dialogue between the military junta, the democracy movement and non-Burman ethnic nationality groups. She also urges a rethinking of foreign investment in Burma.

**28 November 1995:** Daw Suu announces that the NLD does not believe that the National Convention will lead to democracy, and the party will withdraw.

**1996 to 2000:** Daw Suu defies travel bans and continuously attempts to travel outside Rangoon, but roads are blocked and train coaches left behind in order to prevent her departure.

**10 Nov 1996:** Two hundred USDA members rock Daw Suu's car, hit it with iron bars and smash the rear window, while SPDC troops watch.

**27 May 1998:** Hundreds of armed riot police stop NLD supporters from meeting at Daw Suu's home for a party congress.

**19 June 1998:** Police prevent about a hundred supporters from visiting her home to celebrate her 52<sup>nd</sup> birthday. Twenty of her relatives and close aides are allowed inside the compound.

**27 March 1999:** Michael Aris dies of prostate cancer in London. His last request to visit Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, whom he had last seen in 1995, is rejected.

**2 September 2000:** Two hundred riot police surround Daw Suu's motorcade near Dala, Rangoon Division, and force them to return to Rangoon after a nine day stand-off.

**21 September 2000:** Daw Suu and others arrested as they try to leave for Mandalay by train. Daw Suu is placed under house arrest.

## **Second house arrest and “secret talks”**

**October 2000:** “Secret talks” with the junta begin, with UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy Razali Ismail as facilitator.

**28 August 2001:** Meeting with UN Special Rapporteur on human rights in Burma Professor Paulo Sergio Pinheiro at Daw Suu’s residence.

**17 October 2001:** Second meeting with Professor Pinheiro.

**29 November 2001:** Meeting with Razali.

**30 January 2002:** Meeting with SPDC senior leaders.

**18 February 2002:** Meeting with Professor Pinheiro.

**25 April 2002:** Meeting with Razali.

**1 May 2002:** Meeting with top SPDC leaders.

## **Release, Depayin massacre, and third arrest**

**6 May 2002:** Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is released from house arrest and allowed to travel outside of Rangoon. Upon release, she leads a convoy of NLD members and supporters to visit around 135 townships in 12 States and Divisions, where she is warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of people.

**30 May 2003:** Daw Suu and her convoy are attacked near Depayin, Sagaing Division. It is estimated that 282 people are killed and over one hundred more arrested. Following the incident all NLD offices are closed, and remain closed to this day with the exception of its headquarters, which are reopened in April 2004. Daw Suu was jailed, as is NLD Vice Chair U Tin Oo.

**September 2003:** Following gynecological surgery, Daw Suu is placed under house arrest once more.

**29 April 2004:** NLD Central Executive Committee meeting is permitted at Daw Suu’s residence and the party decides to participate at the National Convention if the SPDC agree with the party’s demands, including the release of Daw Suu and party chair U Tin Oo, and the reopening of NLD offices.

**20 May 2006:** Meeting with UN Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs Ibrahim Gambari.

**27 May 2006:** House arrest term is extended for another year, flouting a direct appeal from UN General Secretary Kofi Annan to Than Shwe.

**11 November 2006:** Second meeting with Ibrahim Gambari.

## **WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT HER**

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“South Africa is now a democracy. We can make Burma the next South Africa. If such a coalition could be mustered for Suu Kyi, the result could be as glorious. Burma would have a leader whose commitment to her people is unwavering. Asia and the world would have one of those rare leaders whose integrity and vision is already proven by her courage and sacrifice.”<sup>28</sup> - **Archbishop Desmond Tutu**

“By dedicating her life to the fight for human rights and democracy in Burma, Aung San Suu Kyi is not only speaking out for justice in her own country, but also for all those who want to be free to choose their own destiny. As long as the struggle for freedom needs to be fought throughout the world, voices such as Aung San Suu Kyi’s will summon others to the cause. [...] Aung San Suu Kyi cannot be silenced because she speaks the truth and because her words reflect basic Burmese and universal concepts.”<sup>29</sup> - **Vaclav Havel, Former Czech President**

“Aung San Suu Kyi’s significance and value to regional security cannot be underestimated. She commands the respect and loyalty of diverse sections of Burmese society, including military officers. Her capacity as a conciliator and unifier presents the greatest hope for stability in Burma.”<sup>30</sup> - **Kobsak Chutikul, former Thai diplomat & MP**

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<sup>28</sup> Independent (UK) (18 June 05) Desmond Tutu: Together, we can join forces to make Burma the new South Africa

<sup>29</sup> Aung San Suu Kyi (1995) Freedom from Fear. Forward to the First Edition. London: Penguin Books.

<sup>30</sup> ALTSEAN Burma (Nov 04) Burma Briefing: Issues and Concerns Volume 1

“Your message of non-violence and courageous support for the establishment of democracy in Burma in the face of the junta’s brutal repression and your continuing house arrest inspires people around the world.”<sup>31</sup> - **Condoleezza Rice, US Secretary of State**

“Suu Kyi’s struggle is one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent decades.”<sup>32</sup> - **Ole Mjoes, Nobel Committee’s Chariman**

“Her [Daw Aung San Suu Kyi’s] continued arrest by Burma’s military junta is an outrage, her courage in the face of terror and intimidation serves as an inspiration to those throughout the world who cherish freedom and democracy.”<sup>33</sup> - **Mikheil Saakashvili, Georgia’s President**

“Her arrest is an affront to all those who believe in liberty, in democracy, in human rights and in the sovereign right of citizens to choose their own destiny.”<sup>34</sup> - **Ricardo Lagos, President of Chile; Thabo Mbeki, President of South Africa; Goran Persson, Prime Minister of Sweden; Helen Clark, Prime Minister of New Zealand**

“We are writing this public letter to call for the immediate release of the world’s only imprisoned Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. [...]Aung San Suu Kyi is not calling for revolution in Burma, but rather peaceful, nonviolent dialogue between the military, National League for Democracy, and Burma’s ethnic groups.” – Letter from 59 Former Heads of State, including **Marí Bin Amude Alkatiri, Former Prime Minister of East Timor; Corazon Aquino, Former President of the Philippines; Benazir Bhutto, Former Prime Minister of Pakistan; Chuan Leekpai, Former Prime Minister of Thailand; Kim Dae-jung, Former President of South Korea; Junichiro Koizumi, Former Prime Minister of Japan; Lee Hong-Koo, Former Prime Minister of South Korea; Mahathir Mohamed, Former Prime Minister of Malaysia; Megawati Sukarnoputri; Fidel Ramos, Former President of the Philippines; Chandra Shekhar, Former Prime Minister of India; Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Former Prime Minister of India; Ung Huot, Former Prime Minister of Cambodia; Abdurrahman Wahid, Former President of Indonesia**

“We are appalled that you receive treatment so unmerited and cannot understand why, in the face of your repression, so much of the world has remained silent.”<sup>35</sup> - **Jody Williams, 1997 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate**

“Any person in any country who believes in the power of good, anyone who believes in justice, will stand by Aung San Suu Kyi. Because Aung San Suu Kyi is one of the non-violent, compassionate leaders of our time.”<sup>36</sup> - **José Ramos-Horta, 1996 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate**

“As a tireless champion of human rights and democracy in Burma, Suu Kyi inspires countless people around the world who strive for peace, justice and freedom. In the face of great hardship she has never wavered in her commitment to peaceful change.”<sup>37</sup> - **George W. Bush, US President**

“And let me say this morning that when the Burmese government tries to blame the victims for the crime, and say that Aung San Suu Kyi and her party are responsible for their own repression, I can only reply that much the same was once said about Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela

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<sup>31</sup> Nation (20 June 05) Thousands rally to call for Suu Kyi’s release

<sup>32</sup> AFP (17 Jun 05) Europe steps up calls for Myanmar activist’s release on eve of 60th birthday

<sup>33</sup> Embassy of Georgia (16 Jun 05) - Statement by President Mikheil Saakashvili in commemoration of Aung San Suu Kyi and democracy in Burma

<sup>34</sup> IHT (18 June 05) To a woman of courage

<sup>35</sup> International Campaign to Ban Landmines. [http://www.icbl.org/campaign/ambassadors/jody\\_williams/to\\_suu\\_kyi](http://www.icbl.org/campaign/ambassadors/jody_williams/to_suu_kyi)

<sup>36</sup> US Campaign for Burma, What Other People Are Saying About Aung San Suu Kyi, <http://www.uscampaignforburma.org/assk/otherquotes.html>

<sup>37</sup> US Campaign for Burma, What Other People Are Saying About Aung San Suu Kyi, <http://www.uscampaignforburma.org/assk/otherquotes.html>

and Vaclav Havel. The world is not fooled. And we must not be silent.”<sup>38</sup> - **Madeleine Albright, Former US Secretary of State**

“They can never kill her mind, even if she’s put in a very, very, difficult position in detention [...]. They can never kill her spirit, her sense of principles or her sense of freedom.”<sup>39</sup> - **Xanana Gusmao, East Timor’s President**

“She’s my hero.”<sup>40</sup> - **Bono, U2 lead singer**

## **DAW SUU AWARDS AND HONORS**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Year</b>
Honorary Fellow	St Hugh's College, Oxford, UK	1990
Thorolf Rafto	Norway	1990
Sakharov	Freedom of Thought - European Parliament	1991
Nobel Peace	Oslo, Norway	1991
Honorary Member	International PEN - Norwegian Center	1991
Humanities Human Rights Award	USA	1991
Honorary Member	International PEN - Canadian Center	1991
Marisa Bellisario Price	Italy	1992
Annual Award of the international Human Rights	Law Group, USA	1992
Honorary President	Students' Union London School of Economics and Political Science, UK	1992
Honorary Member	International PEN - English Centre	1992
Honorary Life Member	University of London Union, UK	1992
Honorary Professional Fellowship	Law and Society Trust, Sri Lanka	1992
Honorary Doctorate in Political Science	Thammasat University, Thailand	1992
International Simon Bolivar prize	UNESCO	1992
Prix Litteraire des Droits de l'Homme	Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme, France	1992
Honorary Member	World Commission on Culture and Development - UNESCO	1992
Member	Academie Universelle des Cultures, Paris, France	1993
Rose Prize	International Forum of the Danish Labour Movement, Copenhagen, Denmark	1993
Victor Jara International Human Rights	Center for Human Rights and Constitutional Law, Los Angeles, USA	1993
Member of the Advisory Board	Francois-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights, Harvard University, USA	1993
Honorary Doctorate of Law	University of Toronto, Canada	1993
The Freedom of the City	Giugliano, Italy	1993
Bremen Solidarity	City of Bremen, Germany	1993
Premio Mujer Progresista	Federacion Mujeres Progresistas / Spanish Federation of Progressive Women, Madrid, Spain	1993
Honorary Doctorate	Philosophy & Letters, Free University of Brussels	1994

<sup>38</sup> US Campaign for Burma, What Other People Are Saying About Aung San Suu Kyi, <http://www.uscampaignforburma.org/assk/otherquotes.html>

<sup>39</sup> Inter-Press News Service (03 Dec 04) Suu Kyi's spirit can never be killed - East Timor's Xanana

<sup>40</sup> US Campaign for Burma, What Other People Are Saying About Aung San Suu Kyi, <http://www.uscampaignforburma.org/assk/otherquotes.html>

Honorary Adviser	Forum of Democratic Leaders in the Asia-Pacific	1994
The Freedom of the City	Aversa, Italy	1995
Liberal International Prize for Freedom	Britanints Liberal Democracy Party, UK	1995
Honorary Doctorate of Laws	Queen's University, Canada	1995
Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding	India	1995
Gandhi Award	Simon Fraser University, Canada	1995
Honorary Doctorate of Civil Law	University of Oxford, UK	1995
IRC Freedom Award	International Rescue Committee	1995
Companion of the Order of Australia	Australia	1996
Liberal International Prize	UK	1996
Asia Human Rights of Law	Japan	1996
W.Averell Harrimen Democracy Award	National Democratic Institute USA	1996
Rajiv Shmirti Parashka [Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Award]	India	1996
Empty Chair Award	Women of the Year Lunch, London, UK	1996
Honorary Doctorate of Law	Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic	1997
Honorary Doctorate of Letters	Sydney University of Technology, Australia	1997
Honorary Doctorate of Letters	California Chapman University, USA	1997
Honorary Doctorate of Law	Natal University, South Africa	1997
Honorary Doctorate of Law	America University, Washington DC, USA	1997
Distinguished Alumni Award	Central University/Delhi University, India	1997
Honorary Citizenship of Rome	Italy	1997
Honorary Doctorate of Letters	Glasgow University, UK	1997
Pearl S. Buck Woman's Award	Pearl S. Buck Foundation, USA	1997
International Award	St. Angela's Peace and Justice Group, Waterford, Republic of Ireland	1997
Profiles in Courage Award	Kennedy Society of Denmark	1997
Honorary Doctorate	Cambridge University	1998
Freedom of the City	Oxford, UK	1998
Honorary Doctorate of Laws	University of Wales, Cardiff	1998
Honorary Doctorate of Laws	University of Bristol, UK	1998
Honorary Doctorate of Laws	University of Melbourne, Australia	1998
Honorary degree	Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium	1998
Honorary Degree	University of Bath, UK	1998
Honorary Degree	Bucknell University	1999
Freedom Award	International Republican Institute, USA	1999
The Freedom of the City of Dublin Award	Republic of Ireland	1999
2000 CAW Nelson Mandela Human Rights Award	Canada	2000
Presidential Medal of Freedom Award	USA	2000
Collage United Nations Prize 2001	Germany	2001
International Social Welfare Prize	University of Southern California, USA	2001
Al Neuharth Free Spirit Award	US Foundation, Washington, USA	2003
MTV Humanitarian Award,	MTV Europe, Edinburgh, UK	2003
The 2004 TIME 100, The most	TIME Magazine	2004

influential people in the world today		
Kwangju Human Rights Award	May 18 Memory Foundation from South Korea	2004
TIME's Asia's Hero 2004	TIME Magazine	2004
The Honorary Citizen of Paris	France	2004
Honorary Doctorate in Politics, Philosophy and Economics	Rangsit University, Thailand	2004
Outstanding Women in Buddhism	United Nations Gender and Religious Department	2005
Honory Degree in Political Science	Thammasat University, Thailand	2005
Freedom of the City Award	The City Council of Edinburgh, Scotland	2005
Freedom of Galway City	Galway, Republic of Ireland	2005
UNISON Honorary Membership	UK	2005
Olof Palme Prize	Sweden	2006
Freedom Award	Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, USA	2006
New Statesmen Magazine Hero	New Statesmen Magazine	2006
TIME's Asia's Hero 2006	TIME Magazine	2006
Netaji Subhas Award	Netaji Subhas Foundation, Kolkata, India	2007