

## Myanmar's democracy icon released with no condition

AFP, Yangon/London

Myanmar's pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi has been released with no conditions on her freedom, an official in the military-ruled country said yesterday.

"She is completely free -- there are no conditions at all," the senior government official told AFP, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Suu Kyi's supporters have voiced concern that the junta may place restrictions on her activities and movements as it did during her previous brief periods of freedom.

State media confirmed her release from the latest seven-year stretch of house arrest, attributing it to good conduct.

"Aung San Suu Kyi behaved well according to the regulations during the period she was under a suspended sentence," government-controlled television reported.

"So she was allowed to be released from her sentence."

It noted that she was "the daughter of the leader General Aung San who gave his life for Myanmar's independence" and it also expressed a desire "not to have a grudge against each other."

**FREE OTHER PRISONERS**  
Amnesty International welcomed yesterday's release of Myanmar's democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi but pointed out that more than 2,200 political prisoners remain in detention in that country.

The London-based human rights group said Suu Kyi should never have been arrested and her release was not a "concession" by the regime.

"While Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release is certainly welcome, it only marks the end of an unfair sentence that was illegally extended, and is by no means a concession on the part of the authorities," secretary general Salil Shetty said in a statement.

"The fact remains that authorities should never have arrested her or the many other prisoners of conscience in Burma in the first place, locking them out of the political process."

## SUU KYI FINALLY FREED



Myanmar's detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi (C) waves to a crowd of supporters gathered outside her house after her release in Yangon yesterday.

PHOTO: AFP

## Fellow Nobel laureates celebrate Suu Kyi's release

AP, Hiroshima

Fellow Nobel laureates celebrated freedom for pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who was released from house arrest yesterday by Myanmar's military government.

Former Nobel Peace Prize winners who had gathered in Hiroshima, Japan, for a three-day meeting to urge the end of nuclear weapons received the news of Suu Kyi's release during a boat cruise. She was awarded the prize in 1991.

Former South African President Frederik Willem de Klerk and Hiroshima Gov Hidehiko Yuzaki gave a joint toast in her honour.

"I sincerely hope next year when we have the conference she will attend," said de Klerk, who won the Nobel Peace Prize with Nelson Mandela in 1993 for his efforts to end apartheid.

Shirin Ebadi, one of Iran's first female judges and the 2003 Peace Prize winner, reacted with a simple "Bravo."

The 65-year-old Suu Kyi, whose latest period of detention spanned 7 1/2 years, has come to symbolize the struggle for democracy in Myanmar, also called Burma, which has been ruled by the military since 1962.

The release of one of the world's most prominent political prisoners came a week after an election that was swept by the junta's proxy political party and decry by Western nations as a sham designed to perpetuate authoritarian control.

South Africa winner Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, released a statement Saturday through the global leaders' group The Elders.

"Aung San Suu Kyi's release offers hope to the people of Burma, who face uncertain times following the elections," said Tutu, who is chairman of the group.

President Barack Obama, who won the Peace Prize last year, called Suu Kyi a "hero of mine."

In a statement issued from Yokohama, Japan, where he is attending a Pacific Rim summit, Obama said Suu Kyi was "a source of inspiration for all who work to advance basic human rights in Burma and around the world."

## Events in the life of Aung San Suu Kyi

AP ONLINE

Myanmar democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was freed from house arrest yesterday. She has spent more than 15 of the past 21 years in prison or detained in her lakeside home.

Here are some key events in the life of Suu Kyi, whose struggle for democracy in Myanmar, also called Burma, has made her one of the world's most famous political prisoners.

**EARLY LIFE**

June 19, 1945: Born in Yangon, then called Rangoon. She is the daughter of national hero Gen. Aung San and Daw Khin Kyi, also a prominent public figure.

July 1947: Aung San and six members of his interim government are assassinated by rivals. Suu Kyi is 2.

1960: After finishing high school, Suu Kyi leaves for further study in New Delhi, where her mother is Burma's ambassador. She later moves to England to study at Oxford University.

1972: Marries Michael Aris, an Oxford University academic. Son Alexander born in 1973, son Kim born in 1977.

**POLITICAL LIFE**

April 1988: Suu Kyi returns home to attend to her ailing mother just as pro-democracy protests erupt against the military junta. Her mother dies later that year.

Aug. 8-11, 1988: Mass demonstrations throughout Burma. Security forces open fire on demonstrators. Hundreds are killed.

September 1988: Suu Kyi helps found opposition party, the National League for Democracy.

June 1989: The government renames the country Myanmar and the capital Yangon.

July 1989: Suu Kyi, an increasingly outspoken critic of the junta, and her deputy, Tin Oo, are put under house arrest.

May 1990: The junta calls general elections. Suu Kyi's party wins a landslide victory, but the military refuses to hand over power.

October 1991: Suu Kyi is

awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her peaceful struggle against the regime.

July 1995: Suu Kyi is released from house arrest but remains in Myanmar, fearing she will never be let back into the country if she leaves.

March 1999: Aris, who has not seen his wife since 1995 because the junta repeatedly denied him a visa, dies of cancer in England.

September 2000: Suu Kyi is placed under house arrest after attempting to leave Yangon for a political meeting.

May 2002: Suu Kyi is released from house arrest.

May 2003: Suu Kyi is put back under house arrest. She is taken into

"protective custody" after her motorcade is ambushed by a government-backed mob.

August 2007: Protests start over fuel price increases, then swell into the largest pro-democracy demonstrations since 1988.

Aug. 11, 2009: Suu Kyi's detention is extended by 18 months when a court convicts her of violating her house arrest by briefly sheltering an American intruder who swam to her house uninvited.

Nov. 7, 2010: Myanmar's first elections in 20 years. Pro-junta party wins landslide victory in polls critics say were rigged and rampant with fraud.

Nov. 13, 2010: Suu Kyi's detention expires and she is freed.



PHOTO: AFP

Chinese President Hu Jintao (R) is welcomed by Japanese Prime Minister Naoto Kan (R) and his wife Nobuko (L) at the start of a cultural event in Yokohama yesterday, during The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit.

## PM seeks quick release

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She said natural disasters have increased in frequency in recent times in Bangladesh due to adverse impact of climate change that wreak havoc on lives and properties in the country.

"Climate migrants are already pouring into our cities causing social disorder and straining existing infrastructure," she said adding that quarter of the country's landmass would go under water with one metre rise of sea level in the coastal areas.

In this context, she said her present government has adopted a 134-point adaptation and mitigation action plan in facing the climate change challenges caused by global warming.

The plan includes dredging of rivers, recovering cultivable land, afforesting 20 percent of land by 2015, creating green belts on river banks, developing climate resilient crops, using renewable and clean energy and constructing cyclone shelters in the coastal areas.

The PM said despite resources constraint her government had set up a "Climate Change Resilient Fund" to this end.

Laying emphasis on the UNDP's role in strengthening ties between government and development partners, Hasina said the looming adverse impact of climate change necessitated the UN body's larger presence and role, particularly the MVCs including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal in South Asia.

The PM said the UNDP can help us in adapting to climate change as well in coping with climate-induced poverty and migrants by creating support infrastructure, livelihoods and shelters.

UNDP Administrator and former prime minister of New Zealand Helen Clark and RBAP Director Jay Chibber also spoke at the conference attended by the country directors and assistant directors of the UNDP Asia-Pacific region.

## AL thanks Khaleda

FROM PAGE 1

Muslims, said Mahbubul Alam Hanif, AL acting general secretary. Hanif was speaking at a press conference yesterday at the party's Dharmondi office.

"The cantonment board served notice on Khaleda Zia to vacate the illegally occupied house of the deputy chief of staff. Khaleda filed a writ petition against it with the High Court, and the court rejected the petition asking her to vacate the cantonment house," said Hanif.

"The government or AL had no role in it." Asked if AL will take to the streets to resist the hartal, he said AL never resists any programme of any political party. The government and law enforcers will decide how to save people's lives and properties.

He also urged the government to take necessary steps to ensure safety of the people.

BNP has called the hartal just to save Khaleda Zia's personal property without a thought about the inconvenience of the people, he said.

"BNP leaders and supporters have to think whether they will be used to protect the family property of their leader."

The AL leader said Khaleda Zia was given a house in Gulshan on 35 khas of land. The state also bore the educational expenses of both her sons, as they used to claim that late Ziaur Rahman left "nothing but a torn string-vest and a broken suitcase".

"But later land property was found in Dakkhin Khan and Savar. Her sons are leading luxurious lives in London and Bangkok. So now they own huge property. They need not illegally occupy the property of the army," he noted.

Hanif also called on the BNP chief not to push the nation towards confrontational politics for the sake of personal and family interest.

Abu Sayeed Al Mahmud Swapan, organising secretary; Afzal Hossain, information and research secretary; party leaders Sujit Roy Nandi and Mrinal Kanti Das were also present at the press conference.

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**A. Qualifications**

- CA/ACCA/CMA with MBA/Masters in Accounting with minimum one first class and no third class/division in any other examinations;
- Some work experience with reputed chartered accountants firm and/or bank/financial institutions;
- Strong written and oral communication skills in English;
- Knowledge of audit procedures, including planning, techniques, test and sampling methods involved in conducting audits;
- Knowledge of computerized accounting and auditing record keeping systems;
- Ability to gather, analyse and evaluate facts and to prepare and present concise oral and written reports; and
- Ability to work unsupervised.

**C. Age limit: 40 years**

**B. Duties and Responsibilities**

- Working with Board committees and management to ensure that a system is in place to identify and analyze all major risks, on a regular basis;
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**A. Qualifications**

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- Strong analytical skills; and
- Some work experience in the private sector.

**C. Age limit: 35 years**

**B. Duties and Responsibilities (Investment Officer)**

- Financial and economic analysis of projects;
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- Dealing with prospective clients, maintaining liaison with regulatory authorities, bilateral and multilateral institutions, etc.;
- Sending periodic and other reports to Bangladesh Bank and other regulatory authorities;
- Assisting the CEO in preparing reports; and
- Visiting project sites.

**D. Remuneration: Monthly Tk 33,915 plus other benefits**

**A. Qualifications**

- Bachelors in Engineering (civil) with minimum CGPA of 3.3 and no third class/division in other examinations
- Strong written and oral communication skills in English
- Strong computer skills
- 2(two) years experience in relevant/related field

**C. Age limit: 35 years**

**B. Duties and Responsibilities**

- Marketing, development, financial analysis and preparation/presentation of Technical project profiles
- Clients/customers and bilateral and multilateral institutions' relationship management
- Preparation and review of technical reports
- Visiting project sites.

**D. Remuneration: Monthly Tk 33,915 plus other benefits**

**A. Duties and Responsibilities**

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- Setting quality assurance compliance objectives and ensuring that targets are achieved;
- Supervising technical inspectors in the field in carrying out tests and checks;

**B. Qualifications**

- Post Graduate degree with minimum CGPA of 3 and first class/division in all other examinations;
- Strong written and oral communication skills in English;
- Strong computer skills including word processing, spreadsheet analysis;
- MBA and/or IT/Renewable Energy exposure with leadership experience would be preferred; and
- Some work experience in the field of quality supervisions.

**C. Age limit: 40 years**

**D. Remuneration: Monthly Tk 26,410 plus other benefits**

Persons fulfilling the above criteria should send their resume and a recent passport size color photograph to [recruit@idcol.org](mailto:recruit@idcol.org) or UTC Building, Level-16, 8 Panthapath, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215 by 2 December 2010.

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