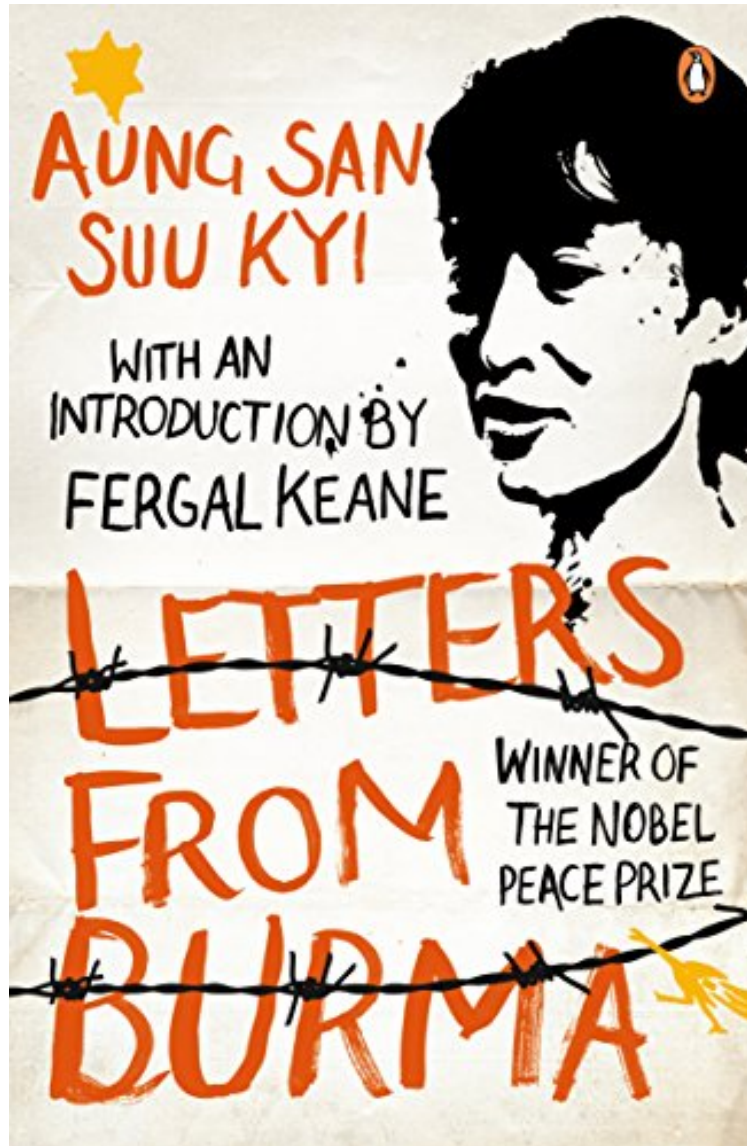


(Free) Letters from Burma

Letters from Burma

Aung San Suu Kyi

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Aung San Suu Kyi : Letters from Burma before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Letters from Burma:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Informative and CompassionateBy Maurice WilliamsMy interest in Burma was sparked after I read Amy Tan's "Saving Fish from Drowning" in 2006. The reading of that novel resulted in a more in-depth look into the country's history, politics and peoples. During that year I set sights on Burma, somehow knowing that my passion for travel and cultural exchange would one day lead me there. As travel

restrictions ease and the political situation improves an opportunity to visit the country presented itself and the need to get reacquainted with the political climate lead me to "Letters from Burma." Published in 1991, the book is a collection of letters from the country's most visible democracy advocate and Nobel Peace Prize laureate. The collection not only provides insight to the political atmosphere under which Kyi and others pressed for democracy, but it also provides a view of the cultural and religious diversity within the country. I found the letters informative and compassionate; yet I am bereft of the experience of a country that I usually glean from fictional accounts, rendered by the creative writing of the country's contemporary authors. I've always believed that the literature from a country provides a good indication of the extent to which freedom resonates within its borders. Recommendations are welcome as I start to search for recent novels set in present-day Burma, written by Burmese (or any of its citizens). In the mean time, I can definitely recommend "Letters from Burma" for its edifying content and post colonial background. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Interesting How Things Were By John W. Roskopf Letters From Burma, by Aung San Suu Kyi, are an interesting expose of how things were in Burma in 1995 during one period Suu Kyi was released from house arrest, prior to 2010. Her prose rings poetic, and covers everything from customs in Burma to the trials and tribulations of the leadership of the National League for Democracy during the brutal repression. These letters are two and a half pages each, so they're very easy to read and digest. They are written, weekly for a year, by Suu Kyi, to a Japanese newspaper. They make for wonderful reading. I don't mean the subject matters always depict a rosey scene. What I mean is that they are easy to read and Suu Kyi's vocabulary reflects that of an Oxford graduate. If you are wondering what will happen in Burma in the bi-elections of 2014 and the presidential election in 2015, this is a great book to read to see how things were when elections don't go well, but also to see the vibrancy and elan of spirit of the Burmese people, who want human rights and freedom. 3 of 3 people found the following review helpful. Bittersweet essays By GiI admire Aung San Suu Kyi, and read many of the recent biographies written on this inspiring iron lady. "Letters from Burma" is a bunch of her essays, about life in her beloved Burma during the Junta years. Why 5 star grade? because when it comes to the lady, I'm not really objective. But I'd add kind of a black box warning. For those of you who are new to the story of the lady, and Burma, I'm not sure it's the best starting point. Because the letters don't build a cohesive plot. Consider read first books like "voice of Hope: Conversations with Alan Clements", and then come back to the letters.

Letters from Burma - an unforgettable collection from the Nobel Peace prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi In these astonishing letters, Aung San Suu Kyi reaches out beyond Burma's borders to paint for her readers a vivid and poignant picture of her native land. Here she celebrates the courageous army officers, academics, actors and everyday people who have supported the National League for Democracy, often at great risk to their own lives. She reveals the impact of political decisions on the people of Burma, from the terrible cost to the children of imprisoned dissidents - allowed to see their parents for only fifteen minutes every fortnight - to the effect of inflation on the national diet and of state repression on traditions of hospitality. She also evokes the beauty of the country's seasons and scenery, customs and festivities that remain so close to her heart. Through these remarkable letters, the reader catches a glimpse of exactly what is at stake as Suu Kyi fights on for freedom in Burma, and of the love for her homeland that sustains her non-violent battle. Includes an introduction from Fergal Keane 'Aung San Suu Kyi has become a global symbol of peaceful resistance, courage and apparently endless endurance' Guardian 'A real hero in an age of phony phone-in celebrity, which hands out that title freely to the most spoiled and underqualified' Bono, Time Aung San Suu Kyi is the leader of Burma's National League for Democracy. She was placed under house arrest in Rangoon in 1989, where she remained for almost 15 of the 21 years until her release in 2010, becoming one of the world's most prominent political prisoners. She is also the author of the collection of writings Freedom from Fear.

Language Notes Text: English (translation) Original Language: Japanese About the Author Aung San Suu Kyi is the leader of the struggle for human rights and democracy in Burma. Born in 1945 as the daughter of Burma's national hero Aung San she was two years old when he was assassinated, just before Burma gained the independence to which he has dedicated his life. After receiving her education in Rangoon, Delhi, and at Oxford University, Aung San Suu Kyi then worked for the United Nations in New York and Bhutan. For most of the following twenty years, she was occupied raising a family in England (her husband is British), before returning to Burma in 1988 to care for her dying mother. Her return coincided with the outbreak of a spontaneous revolt against 26 years of political repression and economic decline. Aung San Suu Kyi quickly emerged as the most effective and articulate leader of the movement, and the party she founded went on to win a colossal electoral victory in May 1990. In July 1989 she was put under house arrest and the military junta that now rules Burma refused for six years either to free her or to transfer power to a civilian government as it had promised. Upon her release in July 1995, she immediately resumed the struggle for political freedom in her country. Aung San Suu Kyi is an honorary fellow at St. Hugh's College, Oxford. In 1990 she was awarded the Thorolf Rafto Prize for Human Rights in Norway and the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought by the European Parliament. In its citation, the Norwegian Nobel Committee stated that in awarding the prize to Aung San Suu Kyi, it wished to honor this woman for her unflinching efforts and to show its support for the many people

throughout the world who are striving to attain democracy, human rights and ethnic conciliation by peaceful means.