

**Chapter 1 : Chinese political prisoner Liu Xiaobo dies at age 61 - Chronicle-Telegram**

*Saint valentine personal history essay social psychology essay on prejudice, life after prison essay why do stories include expository essays numbering references for dissertation prime minister koizumi address essay sourate kawthar explication essay isb dam essay ib biology extended essay experiments using the scientific method radio in the.*

If there was ever any doubt that Liu deserved the Peace Prize, this book erases it. Neither China specialists nor newcomers will soon forget this powerful book. Liu does belong in that pantheon, and I am delighted to find him firmly placed there. What has [Liu] done that is so bad? Only by reading his work can we find out. Harvard has interests in China, as do many institutions these days. No Enemies, No Hatred lets us judge for ourselves. It covers a range of recent hot topics in China: But one thing seems certain: If the injustices that Liu has railed against are still in place, he will not be timid about speaking his mind. Liu writes with ease and persuasiveness on subjects ranging from land grabs of farmland by corrupt officials, to child slavery, to Confucius. He has a knack for nailing contemporary China. Instead, his voice is humble and inelegant, if vigorous. His writing would be simply informative if his subjects were not so urgent, and the clarity of his moral stance not so gem-hard, crystal-clear, and necessary. The award catapulted him to international stardom, shining a penetrating light on his own imprisonment much as he had often shined light on the troubles of his country. The essays are tempered by poems, many of which are interwoven throughout the book to provide a much-needed calming effect. Other pieces criticize the subtler corruptions of a repressive society: In , when hundreds of Chinese intellectuals and concerned citizens inspired by Liu Xiaobo signed Charter 08, calling for democracy and freedom in China, I was personally moved and expressed my admiration for their courage and their goals in public. Considering the writer himself remains imprisoned, this book is a powerful reminder of his courage and his vision for a new China. I believe that in the coming years, future generations of Chinese will enjoy the fruits of the efforts that Chinese citizens today are making towards the introduction of a more open and responsible governance. I would also like to take this opportunity to renew my call to the Chinese government to release him and other prisoners of conscience. They do that too, heroically. But they are also the work of a first rate literary intellectual, whose ideas are of universal value. This book is for anyone who is concerned with a better China and a better world. The essential value of the essays in this volume springs from that very source: Liu Xiaobo lives in truth; he is different. Without the freedom of expression there can be no lasting progress because without critical voices in the society there is no protection against error and abuse in the exercise of power. Liu Xiaobo is paying a harsh price for speaking out. I invite you to read his work, as a tribute to his courage, and as an inspiration for your own. The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Liu is a testament to the strength of his message and to all the Chinese activists who sacrificed their lives and so much else in the pursuit of freedom and democracy in China. The essays of Liu Xiaobo have inspired freedom loving people not only in China but around the world. He has never let go of the present, and is sure to win the future. He belongs to China—just as China, in part, belongs to him. It is our good fortune that we now have this voice in English translation which, while faithful to the original meaning, also preserves the power of his original message.

Chapter 2 : A Growing Movement to Support Liu Xiaobo | HuffPost

*SHENYANG, China* — In what became one of his most famous essays, Chinese Nobel Peace Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo wrote, "I have no enemies," in an ode to hope and a repudiation of hatred and fear.

Charter 08 Political protest in Hong Kong against the detention of Liu Xiaobo Liu Xiaobo actively participated in the writing of Charter 08 and signed it along with more than three hundred Chinese citizens. The Charter is a manifesto that was released on 10 December in order to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was written in the style of the Czechoslovak Charter 77, and calls for more freedom of expression, human rights, more democratic elections, the privatization of state enterprises and land and economic liberalism. According to Zhang, the two were detained on suspicion of collecting signatures for the Charter. His wife was not permitted to observe the hearing, although his brother-in-law was present. Embassy, and Nicholas Weeks, first secretary of the Swedish Embassy. He was never given the right to speak. The essay was later read in the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony, which Liu was unable to attend due to his imprisonment. This way causes the least cost and leads to the most effective result. I know the basic principles of political change, that orderly and controllable social change is better than one which is chaotic and out of control. The order of a bad government is better than the chaos of anarchy. So I oppose systems of government that are dictatorships or monopolies. Opposition is not equivalent to subversion. On 11 December, the U. So far, the "Freedom for Liu Xiaobo" appeal has been supported by more than writers from around the world, amongst them the Nobel Prize laureates John M. On 20 March, the international literature festival called for a worldwide reading for Liu Xiaobo. More than authors from all continents signed the appeal and over institutions took part in the event. She said, "The prize should belong to all who signed Charter 08 and were jailed due to their support". Liu returned home, she was put under house arrest and was watched by armed guards. Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng, in his response to news of the award, criticized Liu by calling him "the accomplice of the Communist regime. However, the statement did not mention which foreign doctors had been invited or whether or not any of them had responded. Acknowledging the risk that is involved when a patient is moved, they deemed that Liu was fit to travel abroad in order to receive the care which they were willing to provide him. On 12 July, the hospital said that Liu was suffering from liver failure Childâ€™Pugh class C, kidney failure, respiratory failure, septic shock, blood clot, etc. Although the funeral was attended by a brother of Ms. Liu and two of Mr. His eldest brother, Liu Xiaoguang appeared at the same press briefing, thanked the Chinese Communist party and also the government "because everything they have done for our family shows a high level of humanity and personal care to us".

### Chapter 3 : The things they carried essay with pages

*Liu Xiaobo's Incarceration Shortly after being sentenced to 11 years in prison for subversion in , Chinese activist Liu Xiaobo issued a statement through his lawyer. "For an intellectual thirsty for freedom in a dictatorial country, prison is the very first threshold," he said.*

I found it in the Asian poetry section. While not entirely incorrect, it probably would fit in better in an Asian politics or history section. No Enemies, No Hatred is a collection of essays, poems, articles, and other documents written by, or relating to Liu. The vast majority of the book consists of his essays and articles, followed by the documents, with the poems spread between the three. This is an excellent book. It Before finding this book at the library, I had no idea who Liu Xiaobo was. It provides a very good selection of writings from a very interesting Chinese intellectual. Liu is extremely heavy-handed and critical of both his culture and nation, and does not hesitate to relentlessly criticize China or to adopt views controversial both in China and the US. Liu hopes to achieve significant change in China. He not only wants the government to change, but he wants the mentality of the Chinese people to change as well. Pseudo-Eastern religions and philosophies are experiencing a surge in popularity in the West today. I have always been a little annoyed by their popularity; not because I disliked them I actually really like many aspects of them , but because I felt like they are watered-down corruptions of what they should be. Liu raises another interesting point though. Considering the state of both historical and modern day China, and the way that the ancient philosophies and religions have failed to create a prosperous society in the past, why should we turn to them again to fix things? The Chinese, and humanity as a whole, must create new systems to fit our new society, rather than turn to old, outdated ones. Liu does not have a problem with people using these philosophies to help themselves personally Liu himself sometimes references both ancient Chinese and Christian thought , but only when they are applied to society as a whole. He thinks that there are massive problems with Western society as well Chinese, but that comparatively, the living standards of the Western world are better. And despite all of this seeming negativity, he ultimately has a positive viewpoint that inspires him. He believes things will eventually improve, and that he will live to see the day that the Chinese people will be free from the authoritarian and corrupt Communist regime. I really liked this book. It was very enlightening. Modern day China has a lot of problems. Pollution, corruption, suppression of free speech, are just some of them. But if more people like Liu Xiaobo rise up and question the single-party Communist autocracy, the faster things might change.

### Chapter 4 : Liu Xianbin - Wikipedia

*Liu Xiaobo, winner of Nobel peace prize, will have his collected writings published in English for the first time* Read 'Your Lifelong Prisoner' - Liu Xiaobo's poem from prison.

At the time, Dr. Liu sat in a prison cell while his wife, Liu Xia, was prevented from leaving home to attend the ceremony. I had the honor of sitting in the front row of the Oslo City Hall that extraordinary day as their lawyer. Though their circumstances remain virtually unchanged, an international movement to free them is gaining momentum. By now, the story of Dr. Liu is well known. In , authorities sentenced the literature professor turned democracy activist to 11 years in prison on charges of "inciting subversion. It was precisely this work -- which is clearly protected under international law -- that the Norwegian Nobel Committee cited in awarding the Peace Prize to Dr. While few expected the government to allow Dr. Liu to accept the award himself, its response to the Prize was truly shocking. In addition to thinly veiled threats aimed at other capitols and attempts to block coverage of the award in China, the government placed Liu Xia under house arrest without even the pretense of due process. Like the detention of Dr. Liu is a "criminal," and no legal action has been taken against Liu Xia. Of course, such claims are made despite a mountain of evidence to the contrary. Just this week, the Associated Press managed to reach Liu Xia in her home where she described the painful conditions of her confinement. Frequently unable to leave bed due to a back injury, she told reporters, "I felt I was a person emotionally prepared to respond to the consequences of Liu Xiaobo winning the prize. But after he won the prize, I never really imagined that after he won, I would not be able to leave my home. I think Kafka could not have written anything more absurd and unbelievable than this. Last week, the International Committee for Liu Xiaobo, a coalition composed of six Nobel Peace Prize winners and 15 non-governmental organizations, released a letter signed by Nobel Laureates calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Dr. Liu and Liu Xia. This kind of collaboration in itself is an important milestone. As we learned during the campaign to free Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma, the challenge of high profile cases is that they are often all force and no vector, leading to parallel, conflicting, and uncoordinated campaigns. We also learned that overcoming that hurdle is just the first step and that we must also build broad support among the grass roots. To this end, Archbishop Tutu is leading efforts to build a citizen movement in support of Dr. Last week, he invited citizens of the world to join the movement with the launch of a Change. In less than 48 hours, the petition passed , signatures representing 82 countries, and it continues to gather support. Jared Genser serves as international pro bono legal counsel to Dr.

Chapter 5 : Kaozheng - Wikipedia

*The most comprehensive study of Shifu available, this valuable work explores the life and political milieu of a central figure in Republican China. Born in , Shifu was brought down in by overwork, poverty, and tuberculosis.*

Liu Xiaobo in recognition of "his long and non-violent struggle for fundamental human rights in China. In December , the government arrested Dr. At trial, the government relied entirely on Dr. When the Committee identified Dr. Liu as its Laureate in October , the Chinese government missed an important opportunity. Police moved in and cut off Dr. We talked through what might happen if he was selected. I told her I was very worried about how the Chinese government might respond and urged her to consider leaving China in advance of the announcement. Liu Xia courageously responded this was out of the question; she needed to stay in China to support her husband however she could from wherever she was. Neither of us imagined how terrible things could actually get for her. Astonishingly, she has now spent nearly two years under house arrest without any charge or legal process whatsoever, for the actual crime of being married to her husband. To make matters worse, this brazen and flagrant violation of her human rights has barely registered as a concern of world leaders. Gao Zhisheng, once a rising star in the Chinese legal community but became a target after advocating for the rights of religious minority groups and victims of wrongful land seizures. Gao dedicated his career to advancing human rights by working within the system, authorities disregarded those same domestic and international laws in silencing him. Gao has been disbarred, repeatedly disappeared, and brutally tortured. When pressed on individual cases, the government frequently dismisses the legitimate concerns of governments and international organizations with demonstrably false claims. Shockingly, for example, when confronted with extensive documentation regarding the continued house arrest of Liu Xia, the government simply responded that "no legal enforcement measure has been taken" against her. In light of cases like the Lius and Mr. Gao, the international community must continue to shine a light on violations of fundamental human rights in China. In particular, the international community must consistently and relentlessly press Chinese leadership on the facts of individual cases -- and where the officials hide behind lies and tired claims about the "rule of law" and "judicial sovereignty," they must be directly and publicly confronted with evidence to the contrary.

**Chapter 6 : Shifu, Soul of Chinese Anarchism - Edward S. Krebs - Google Books**

*Liu is the only Chinese citizen to win any Nobel while living in China and, as Perry Link notes in introducing a new collection of Liu's writings, one of only five Nobel Peace Prize winners.*

Following his death on Thursday while serving an year prison sentence on subversion charges, friends and supporters hailed the courage and determination behind that gentle sentiment. Liu had been transferred to the hospital after being diagnosed with advanced liver cancer in prison in May but remained under police custody. In an online announcement, the judicial bureau of the city of Shenyang said he died of multiple organ failure. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in while serving his fourth and final prison sentence, for inciting subversion by advocating sweeping political reforms and greater human rights in China. He was not permitted to do so and received an year prison sentence. Liu had been a visiting scholar at Columbia University in New York but returned early to China in May to join the movement that was sweeping the country and which the Communist Party regarded as a grave challenge to its authority. When the Chinese government sent troops and tanks into Beijing to quash the protests on the night of June , Liu persuaded some students to leave the square rather than face down the army. The military crackdown killed hundreds, possibly thousands, of people and heralded a more repressive era. Liu became one of hundreds of Chinese imprisoned for crimes linked to the demonstrations. It was only the first of four stays in prisons owing to his ideology. China suspended a bilateral trade deal and restricted imports of Norwegian salmon, and relations only resumed in . Another empty chair was for Liu Xia. Liu was born on Dec. The middle child in a family of five boys, he was among the first students to attend Jilin University when college entrance examinations resumed following the chaotic Cultural Revolution. Liu studied Chinese literature there and later moved to the capital, first as a graduate student and then as a lecturer at Beijing Normal University. After spending nearly two years in detention following the Tiananmen crackdown, Liu was detained for the second time in after drafting a plea for political reform. He is survived by his wife and by his son from his first marriage. Released in , he joined the international literary and human rights organization PEN and continued advocating for human rights and democracy. Other Nobel laureates were more outspoken. In , an appeal by Nobel laureates, including South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu, called the detentions of both Lius a violation of international law and urged their immediate release. Fellow PEN members such as Margaret Atwood and Salman Rushdie appealed for his release in a letter on June 29 after he was transferred from prison to the hospital. Their appeal fell on deaf ears.

### Chapter 7 : Liu Xiaobo: On the Front Line of Ideas - Joanne Leedom-Ackerman

*Exemplification essay on trust essays urging ratification during new york, a level biology unit 5 essay ollantay analysis essay gang violence in prison essays alan liu where is cultural criticism essay lush animal experimentation essays good college essay on failure leads cold war summary essay thesis yessayan riyadh ar descriptive essay over.*

Below is my essay in The Memorial Collection for Dr. I never met Liu Xiaobo, but his words and life touch and inspire me. His ideas live beyond his physical body though I am among the many who wish he survived to help develop and lead democratic reform in China, a nation and people he was devoted to. King addressed fellow clergymen and also his prosecutors, judges and the citizens of America in its struggle to realize a more perfect democracy. I hesitate to project too much onto Liu Xiaobo, this man I never met, but as a writer and an activist through PEN on behalf of writers whose words set the powers of state against them, I can offer my own context and measurement. Liu said June, was a turning point in his life as he returned to China to join the protests of the democracy movement. It was a tumultuous year in which the fatwa against Salman Rushdie was issued in February, and PEN, including our center, mobilized worldwide in protest. When the events of Tiananmen Square erupted a few weeks later, my first concern was whether Bei Dao was safe. It turns out he had not yet returned to China and never did. Merely for expressing different political views and for joining a peaceful democracy movement, a teacher lost his right to teach, a writer lost his right to publish, and a public intellectual could no longer speak openly. I was hopeful I might someday also get to meet Liu Xiaobo, or if not meet him physically, at least get to hear more from him through his poetry and prose. His words are now our only meeting place. His writing is robust and full of truth about the human spirit, individually and collectively as citizens form the body politic. I expect that both his poetry and the famed Charter 08, for which he was one of the primary drafters and which more than Chinese citizens endorsed, will resonate and grow in consequence. Charter 08 set out a path to a more democratic China which I hope one day will be realized. I Have No Hatred addresses the individual, and for me resonates most profoundly. He warned against hatred. It can lead to cruel and lethal internecine combat, can destroy tolerance and human feeling within a society, and can block the progress of a nation toward freedom and democracy. For these reasons I hope that I can rise above my personal fate and contribute to the progress of our country and to changes in our society. A friend who knew him assured that he would not for he was committed to the idea. He aligns with benevolence and love as the power that nourishes the human spirit and ultimately allows it to flourish.

### Chapter 8 : Overcrowding in prisons research papers, College essay community service

*In December , the government arrested Dr. Liu, after he penned a series of essays and participated in the drafting a pro-democracy manifesto known as "Charter "".*

### Chapter 9 : Liu Xiaobo - Wikipedia

*A recently published collection of Liu Xiaobo's vital writing Liu Xiaobo is in the Jinzhou Prison in the Liaoning Province of China serving an year prison term. His "crime:" drafting and.*