

Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature

—An Open Letter to *Nature* (Part XV)

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Not Just a Plagiarizer

More than a plagiarizer

In the previous 14 parts of this letter, I have mainly showed Fang's fraudulent "fraud fighter" side, with mountains of evidence. Fang has claimed repeatedly since 2010 that he, and his New Threads, had busted more than a thousand fraud cases in the past 10 years, and he had made no major mistakes in the cases busted by himself^[1]. Obviously, Fang has been lying, unless he can refute what I have written. The fact is, since January, 2011, I have asked Fang publicly and via email numerous times for a list of 100 fraud cases he or his New Threads has busted, one tenth of the number Fang claimed, and Fang has never responded to my request yet^[2]. I believe it is now the responsibility of Nature, as well as Kohn Foundation and Sense About Science, the sponsors and the organizer of John Maddox Prize, respectively, to ask your hero to refute my open letter to Nature, or show the world his list of 1,000 fraud cases, or both. Failure to do so by either side, awarders and awardee, means dereliction of duty and loss of credibility.

In the following parts, I'll show you another side of Fang's.

An Unprecedented Professional Literary Thief: An Overview

As I have mentioned repeatedly, the fact that Fang is a plagiarizer has been known to many Chinese netizens since 2001. However, most people, myself included, thought Fang's plagiarism was a matter of occasional oversights or missteps rather than intentional stealing and habitual activity. However, it was Fang's eccentric reactions to the criticism against him which alerted people that there must be something fishy on this side of Fang's^[3]. Therefore, in October of 2010, a spontaneous, yet coordinated, campaign started to explore the secret history of Fang's plagiarism on the website of China Academic Integrity

Review (AIR-China). And what being dug out is a gigantic literary thief unprecedented in human history. In 2011, I summed up four characteristics of plagiarizer Fang: 1. The length of his plagiarism history is unparalleled; 2. The amount of his plagiarism is unheard of; 3. The aggressiveness of his self-plagiarism is rarely seen; and 4. The brazenness of his robbery is horrifying^[4]. Now, let me show you some evidences.

Subconscious Admission

In 1993, Fang revealed in an essay that when he was a middle school student, his essays were frequently selected as model essays “for other students to plagiarize.”^[5] 15 years later, in 2008, Fang reiterated his story in a sense of generalization:

“Since childhood we have been guided by our teachers to recite model essays to cope with composition examinations, thus having developed the habit of plagiarism.”^[6]

Fang’s experience of his childhood education must be very unique in China, because even though students in China’s elementary and middle schools have been indeed taught how to write by reading model essays, but to my knowledge, it is unthinkable that any teacher would teach his/her students to plagiarize these model essays, because it is so stupid that the plagiarizer could be caught easily, and once being caught, the plagiarizer will be horribly humiliated^[7].

The fact is, the Chinese term of “plagiarism” (剽窃) appeared as early as in Tang Dynasty (618-907), and those who committed plagiarism were regarded as thief (贼) during that time^[8]. [Dai Zhen](#) (or Tai Chen, 1724-1777), a renowned scholar in Qing Dynasty, was accused of plagiarism shortly after his death, and the accusation has been widely considered a great insult to his reputation, hence one of his followers, Dr. [Hu Shi](#) (or Hu Shih, 1891-1962), China’s ambassador to the U. S. during 1938-1942 and ex-president of Peking University between 1946 and 1949, spent more than a dozen years trying to clean Dai’s name^[9]. In other words, in Chinese culture, plagiarism has been considered wrong, and plagiarizers are universally disrespected, despised, and disdained, period. On the other hand, “plagiarism” entered into English in 17th century, and until 18th century, plagiarism was a “perfectly acceptable practice” in America^[10].

However, Fang’s revelations, obviously intended to imply that most Chinese are immoral, they don’t know plagiarism is plain wrong, and he is an exception to these immoral Chinese because he was plagiarized by them from very beginning, sound like a confession made subconsciously: it tells us what kind of education Fang received in his hometown which is famous for fakery: Yunxiao County of Fujian Province is the capital of fake cigarettes in China^[11]. It also explains why until 1995, after studying in America for five year, Fang was still shamelessly bragging that he was a skillful veteran literary thief^[12]. The revelations also tell us why has he defended his wife’s plagiarism by accusing other people of ALSO stealing, because deep in his heart, Fang believes that everybody writes articles by plagiarizing, so plagiarism is Chinese people’s original sin, and he is able to convict any person of plagiarism at will.

The Evolution of a Plagiarizer

1. A poet

According to Fang’s self-introduction on his New Threads, he has three identities: a biochemist, a poet, and a netizen^[13]. Also according to Fang, his poet career started in his freshman year in high school when he imitated a small poem, *A Stray Dandelion*, by [Bei Dao](#), arguably the most famous Misty Poet, to write his *A Little Stray Satyrid*^[14]. The fact is, except for the title, Fang has never revealed other information about his debut poem, but he bragged that several years after writing the poem, he modified it, and the

signs of imitation were completely eliminated^[15]. That modified version of *A Little Stray Satyr* was later identified as his *Satyridae Specimens*, written in 1988 while he was a college student at University of Science and Technology of China. Although no shadow of Bei Dao could be detected in that poem, the shadow of [Gu Cheng](#), another famous misty poet, could be easily noticed^[16]. Therefore, it seems that Fang's way of poetry writing was the same as what he was taught how to write essays: reciting (imitating) model essays (poems).

Fang's poet career never took off, but in 1995, the year he was receiving his doctoral degree from Michigan State University, he was confident enough to teach other people how to write poems. In an article entitled *An Unique Skill of Writing Poems to Deceive the World*, Fang wrote:

“Based on my multi-years personal experience of fooling around in the domestic and international youth poetry circles, I have found an infallible unique poetry writing skill. An ancient saying goes, in poetry writing, each sentence, even each word or character, should have its literary allusion. That was about writing ancient-style poetry. It can be applied to new style poetry writing as well. The only thing is, you have to hide your sources so that other people won't know where your sentences come from. If you can do that, you have reached a new level.”^[17]

In other words, Fang's unique skill was plagiarizing other people and covering up the plagiarism. Obviously, this unique skill was not limited to his poetry writing.

2. A Ming History expert

According to my analysis, the only reason that Fang wanted to be a poet was because he thought that was the easiest and fastest way he could get his fame^[18]. However, by 1993, Fang had already known that he had no talent in poetry at all, so he began to look for new paths to fame, and he did find it in the emerging Chinese Internet. In the first half year of his internet indulgence, from August 1993 to February 1994, Fang pretended to be a Ming History expert by posting more than 50 short articles about the history of Ming Dynasty, under the title of *A Brief History of the Great Ming* (大明小史), on the internet. Even though Fang's Ming History writings were full of low level mistakes, considering Fang's background—no training in history whatsoever—, they were still quite a feat. The question is, how did Fang accomplish the feat? Of course, the answer is by his “unique skill,” plagiarizing and covering up the plagiarism. It was demonstrated about 3 years ago by me that most of Fang's Ming history writings were plagiarized from two sources, *Xu Cang Shu* by [Li Zhi](#) (1527-1602), and *The Biography of Zhu Yuanzhang* by [Wu Han](#) (1909-1969)^[19].



The victims of Fang's plagiarism: Ming History experts Li Zhi and Wu Han

Fang's lack of training in historiography in general, and his ignorance in Ming History in particular, was exposed in early 1994, by a person named Du Ren, on *China News Digest*, an online Chinese newsletter and journal. After a few rounds of debates, *China News Digest* refused to publish Fang's retaliatory articles anymore, and that's why Fang, together with other people, found *The New Threads*, an online

Chinese journal, in February, 1994. The most famous article Fang has published in this journal was an essay commemorating the 410th birthday of a Ming general [Yuan Chonghuan](#), *The Feat Was Too Great It Became a Crime*, published in September and October issues of *The New Threads* in 1994, which brought him huge fame and many fans^[20]. However, it was demonstrated a few years ago that Fang wrote the entire article, including historical data, based upon a work by [Jin Yong](#), a martial arts novelist without training in history, and that's why Fang made so many laughable, many of them factual, mistakes, estimated to be about 100, in the essay^[21]. Fang has remained silent on all the plagiarism allegations against his Ming History articles, meanwhile, he keeps publishing them in his books^[22].

3. A philosopher of science

With his English skill growing, from about 1995, Fang began to hunt his prey in English world. Must have been inspired by an anti-pseudoscience movement in China led by Mr. He Zuoxiu, “the biggest pseudoscientist in the world,” Fang decided to pretend to be a philosopher of science, hence he found his prey on the campus of Michigan State University, Dr. Robert Root-Bernstein, and wrote his infamous essay *What Is Science*, to engage in an online fight against the Christian religion. The plagiarism case evolved into a landmark in Chinese education history and the history of Sino-US relations, when Dr. Root-Bernstein publicly accused Fang of plagiarism in August, 2011. To my knowledge, no overseas Chinese student has ever been accused of plagiarizing his own professor, and pursued by that victimized professor years later. (The story will be told in detail later.)

The fact is, Fang knew almost nothing about Christianity, just like he knew nothing, and still does, about traditional Chinese medicine, so to show his support to Mr. He's anti- pseudoscience movement in China, Fang had to plagiarize. In 1999, Fang plagiarized a website to write his *What Is Atheism*. In 2000, he plagiarized Dr. Thomas Goldstein to write his *Who Is the Enemy of Science*.

Besides his anti-religion articles, Fang also plagiarized Dr. Ernst Mayr to write his *What Is Life*, which was used as the first chapters of his books, *New Chapter of Evolution Theory* and *Inquiry into Life: The Controversies in Gene Age*, in 2000 and early 2001, respectively. (The story will be told in detail later.)

4. A popular science writer

Fang's original career plan after quitting his scientific research in 1998 was to become an “advanced science writer,” like Ernst Mayr and Stephen Jay Gould^[23]. However, he must have found out soon in the early 2000s that like he had no talent in poetry, he had no ability to imitate Drs. Mayr and Gould. On the other hand, with more and more involvement in China's affairs, including marrying his wife Liu Juhua in 2002, Fang's profession, or career, became a concern to many Chinese people, they wanted to know more about Fang, especially his job in the United States. So, gradually, Fang accepted the title of “popular science writer” bestowed upon him by the “scientific intellectuals.”^[24] For this reason, Fang's plagiarism activities entered into a new, and much vaster, territory.

Between August 30 to December 6, 2001, Fang published 4 popular science articles in *Southern Weekend*, the most influential newspaper in China at that time. It turned out that all four articles were stolen from articles published in journal *Nature*, *Science* magazine, *The New York Times*, and *Time* magazine, respectively. The *Science* case was the first identified Fang's plagiarism case, and it was also the beginning of Fang's deadly hatred to Dr. Xiao Chuanguo, who reported the case to *Science* magazine shortly after the case was discovered. (The story will be told in detail later.)

In early 2002, Fang plagiarized Dr. S. J. Gould's *The Mismeasure of Man* and Dr. A. K. Dewdney's *Yes, We Have no Neutrons*, to write his lengthy *Misreading of IQ*, which would be published in print media five times in five years. The fraud was discovered in late 2010, and became national news on Feb. 25,

2011 when *Shenzhen Economic Daily* reported it. As mentioned before, it was the first time a Chinese print medium reported Fang as a suspect of plagiarizer. (The story will be told in detail later.)

One of the major features of Fang's plagiarism during this period was that Fang's preys were mainly prestigious newspapers and journals, as well as well-known scholars.

5. Dr. Omniscience

After 2002, with the rise of his fame, Fang had more and more channels to dispose his stolen goods, therefore Fang's plagiarism became increasingly bold and decreasingly picky: websites, popular media, and even his own New Threads and himself could be the victims of his greed. For example, in early 2003, Fang published two articles with essentially the same contents about ginseng in two different news media. The two articles were published again in 2007 in two of Fang's books. The funny thing is, both articles were plagiarized from the same Chinese source, an article by a research fellow in the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. A full-length article exposing the plagiarism was published on April 13, 2011, in *Legal Weekly*, and Fang has not made a single comment on it yet. Why? Because the article showed eight "ironclad proofs" demonstrating that Fang did commit plagiarism, so there is no way Fang could refute the allegation^[25].

As mentioned in Part VII of this letter, Fang plagiarized two members of New Threads in July, 2003, to attack one of his enemies, Professor Liu Bing of Tsinghua University.

Even though Fang shows off his "American biochemistry doctorate" credential constantly in China, his science writings could be about anything but biochemistry. The fact is, Fang's writings cover a wide range of subjects, from mathematics to physics, from "biomedicine" to TCM, from history of sciences to history of U. S. presidents. Of course, Fang HAS TO plagiarize to write these articles.

In January, 2008, Fang plagiarized Dr. Stan Braude of Washington University to write his *The Predicted Animals*. The case was discovered in late 2010, and became the first case handled by an Academic Misconduct Assessment Panel organized by AIR-China^[26]. It was, to my knowledge, the first plagiarism case handled by an independent panel according to a published protocol in China's history. So far, Fang has been convicted five times on five different plagiarism cases by five different panels^[27].

In May, 2008, after Wenchuan earthquake, Fang immediately pretended to be a seismologist, and began to preach the unpredictability of earthquakes. It was found out later, that two of his seismological writings were based on Dr. Mark Buchanan's book, *Ubiquity: The Physics Of Complex Systems*, and one of them was almost entirely verbatim translated from the book. (The story will be told in detail later.)

Fang's plagiarism activity continues till today. In 2012 alone, Fang published at least 9 plagiarized articles in his column in *Xinhua Daily Telegraph*, the only official outlet currently available to him. Of course, the newspaper is a subsidiary branch of Xinhua News Agency, where Fang's wife Liu Juhua works as a chief reporter. The strange thing is, during that period, I, as well as other Chinese scholars, was sending open and private letters to the editor of the newspaper, reporting Fang's plagiarism, but Fang kept plagiarizing. It is the most convincing evidence showing that Fang could not do his science writing job without stealing from other people. (The stories will be told in detail later.)

6. An unprecedented plagiarizer

So far, 98 articles of Fang's containing plagiarism have been identified and made public, and except for a few cases, Fang has never defended himself by direct refutation. Among the 98 cases, more than 60% of them involved in translating English articles into Chinese and publishing them as his own properties. The

victims of Fang's plagiarism are located in four continents, America, Europe, Australia, and Asia. These victims include renowned scholars such as Drs. Ernst Mayr and Stephen Jay Gould, anonymous science writers, such as Wikipedia contributors, and Fang's own professor and followers. In other words, anyone could be Fang's victim, or Fang steals from everyone! (See figure below).

THE DATABASE OF FANG'S PLAGIARISM OF ENGLISH PAPERS						
SERIAL No.	THE PLAGIARIZER			THE VICTIMS		
	WHEN THE CRIME OCCURRED	WHAT'S THE TITLE OF THE PLAGIARIZED ARTICLE	WHERE THE PLAGIARIZED ARTICLE PUBLISHED	THE PEOPLE WHO WERE VIOLATED	THE PAPERS WHICH WERE STOLEN	THE OWNERS WHO WERE INFRINGED
1	1995.05.16*	WHAT IS SCIENCE? 《科学是什么?》	XYS*, FANGZHOU Q	【US】 R. Root-Bernstein	On defining a scientific theory: Creationism	Science and creationism, 1984
2	1999.06.21	WHAT IS ATHEISM? 《无神论是什么?》	XYS, FANGZHOU Q	【US】 The Secular Web	Common Arguments	http://www.infidels.org/library/m
3	2000.03.22	WHO IS THE ENEMY OF SCIENCE? 《谁是科学的敌人?》	XYS, FANGZHOU Q	【US】 Thomas Goldstein	Dawn of Modern Science	Da Capo Press, 1980.
4	2001	WHAT IS LIFE? 《生命究竟是什么?》	NEW CHAPTER OF	【US】 Ernst Mayr	This is biology	Harvard University Press, 1991
5	2001.08.16	PUT CHINESE POSTMEN IN THE GENOME 《把中国邮递员放进基因组》	SW 2001.09.06	【UK】 anonymous	New path lays DNA puzzles bare	Nature Online, Aug 15, 2001
6	2001.08.19	THE ISSUES ABOUT STEM CELLS 《干细胞的问题》	SW 2001.08.30	【US】 NICHOLAS WADE	Age-Old Question Is New Again	New York Times, Aug 15, 2001
7	2001.09.20*	SOLVING MORAL DILEMMAS SCIENTIFICALLY 《科学解决道德困境》	SW 2001.10.04	【US】 J. D. Greene et al.	An fMRI investigation of emotional engagement	Science Sept. 14, 2001
8	2001.10.04	ABOUT PRESERVING UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD 《关于保存脐带血》	SW 2001.12.06	【US】 Christine Gorman	Miracle Blood	Time Dec. 21, 1998
9	2002.03.18*	MISREADING OF IQ 《智商的误区》	SCIENCE WORLD 2	【US】 Stephen Jay Gould	The Mismeasure of Man	Norton & Company, 1981
10	2002.1	EAT LESS, LIVE LONGER 《吃得少活得老》	Globe 2002.21	【US】 Robert Arking	Biology of Aging: Observations and Principles	Sinauer Press, Mass. 1998
11	2004.08.14	THE MYSTERIOUS NUMBERS IN PLANTS 《植物中的神秘数字》	SCIENCE WORLD 2	【UK】 Ron Knott	Fibonacci's Rabbits	http://www.maths.surrey.ac.uk
12	2004.12.22	GORILLAS: HUMANE, REALLY HUMANE 《猩猩: 人性化的, 真的很人性化》	CYD 2004.12.22	【US】 William Mullen	One by one, gorillas pay their last respects	Chicago Tribune December 8, 2004
13	2005.01.02	TRANSGENE AND TRANSECO 《转基因与转基因》	BN 2005.01.02	【UK】 Mae-Wan Ho	Horizontal Gene Transfer - The Hidden History	Third World Network
14	2005.01.05	LYING STONES 《石头也会说谎》	CYD 2005.01.05	【US】 Andrew Dickson White	A HISTORY OF THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION	Science and Creationism Monthly 2:1
15	2005.01.12	THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE FROM ANCIENT CHINA 《中国古代的科学遗产》	CYD 2005.01.12	【US】 Thomas Goldstein	Dawn of Modern Science	Da Capo Press, 1980.
16	2005.01.20	REPLY TO CHINA YOUTH DAILY REPORTER 《回复中国青年日报记者》	XYS2005.01.20	【UK】 Mae-Wan Ho	Horizontal Gene Transfer - The Hidden History	Third World Network
17	2005.03.16	SCIENCE IS NOT A FAIRY TALE 《科学不是童话》	CYD 2005.03.16	【US】 James Henry Breasted	The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus	University of Chicago Press
18	2005.05.06	THE WONDERS OF TRANSGENE 《转基因的奇迹》	XYS 2005.05.06	【UN】 The United Nations Children's Fund	VM deficiency: a damage report for CHINA	http://www.micronutrient.org/vm
19	2005.07.05	THE ISSUES ABOUT FAT 《脂肪的是是非非》	GLOBE 2005.13	【US】 Walter Szykita	THE BIG BOOK OF SELF-RELIANT LIVING	Globe Pequot, 2004.
20	2005.11.09	THE PSEUDOSCIENCE IN THE ERA OF SCIENCE 《科学时代的伪科学》	CYD 2005.11.09	【US】 R. Root-Bernstein	On defining a scientific theory: Creationism	Science and creationism, 1984
21	2006.04.05	WHY THERE ARE NO BEARS IN ANTARCTICA? 《为什么南极没有熊?》	BSTN 2006.04.05	【NOR】 International Union for the Conservation of Nature	Frequently Asked Questions about polar bears	http://pbsg.npolar.no/en/faq.html
22	2006.04.12	THE PRIDE AND PREJUDICE OF IQ 《智商的骄傲和偏见》	CYD 2006.04.12	【US】 Dienekes	Richard Lynn's Messaged IQ Data	Dienekes' Anthropology Blog
23	2006.06.17	ADVISORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN OPINIONS 《顾问们要对自己的观点负责》	BSTN 2006.06.22	【US】 Doug Lederman	Perceived Plagiarism at Ohio U.	www.insidehighered.com/news
24	2006.07.17	DARWIN'S ORCHID 《达尔文的兰花》	CYD 2006.07.19	【FR】 Michel Raynal, L. A. S. de	MADAGASCAR "PREDICTED MOTH"	http://cryptozoo.pagesperso-orange.fr
25	2006.08.27	THE WARS AMONG FIREFLIES 《萤火虫之间的战争》	CYD 2006.08.30	【US】 Gerry Fannucchi	Summer Night Lights	http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/od/owr/
26	2006.09.17*	THE TRUTH OF A BIG FEUD IN THE HISTORY OF ITALY 《意大利历史中大仇大恨的真相》	EO 2006.09.23	【UK】 J. J. O'Connor & E. F. Robertson	Niccolo Tartaglia	http://www-history.mcs.stand.ac.uk/
27	2006.10.09	WHY WOODPECKERS DO NOT GET HEADACHE? 《为什么啄木鸟不会头痛?》	CYD 2006.10.11	【US】 Ivan R Schwab	Cure for a headache	Br J Ophthalmol. 2002 August; 86(8):943-4
28	2006.10.30	WHAT ILLNESS DID DARWIN SUFFER FROM? 《达尔文患了什么病?》	CYD 2006.11.01	【UK】 S.B. Mathews et al.	Darwin's illness revealed	Postgrad Med J. 2005 April; 81(963):483-4
29	2007.04.09	THE RISE AND FALL OF THE BLOODLETTING 《放血术的兴衰》	EO 2007.04.09	【US】 Vibul V. Vadakan	The Asphyxiating and Exsanguinating Deaths of the Pharaohs	The Permanente Journal 8(2):76
30	2007.08.19	THE IMPOSSIBLE MONSTERS 《不可能的怪物》	CYD 2007.08.22	【UK】 Chris Lavers	Why Elephants Have Big Ears	St. Martin's Press, 2000
31	2008.01.12*	THE PREDICTED ANIMALS 《推测出来的动物》	CYD 2008.01.16	【US】 Stan Braude	The Predictive Power of Evolutionary Biology	NCSE Reports, 17(4): 12-15.
32	2008.04.02	PETTY BOURGEOISIE, ROBBER, THIEF AND LIAR 《小资产阶级, 强盗, 小偷和骗子》	CYD 2008.04.02	【CA】 Bryan D. Neff, AFP	Increased performance of offspring sired by fathers	Behavioral Ecology. 15: 327-33
33	2008.05.25	THE DREAMS AND REALITY OF EARTHQUAKES 《地震的梦想与现实》	CYD 2008.05.28	【US】 Mark Buchanan	Ubiquity	Crown Publishers, 2000
34	2008.06.01	COLLAPSE LIKE A SANDPILE 《像沙堆一样的崩溃》	CYD 2008.06.04	【US】 Mark Buchanan	Ubiquity	Crown Publishers, 2000
35	2008.06.04*	THE COLD FUSION INCIDENT 《冷聚变事件》	EO 2008.06.09, 16	【CA】 Alexander Keewatin DeGruyter	Yes, we have no neutrons	John Wiley & Sons, 1997
36	2008.07.06	CAN ANIMALS REALLY SENSE EARTHQUAKES? 《动物真的能感知地震吗?》	CYD 2008.07.09	【US】 Maryann Mott	Can Animals Sense Earthquakes?	for National Geographic News,
37	2008.07.30	A STOMACH FULL OF GAS 《一肚子的气》	CYD 2008.07.30	【AU】 Dr. Karl S. Kruszelnicki	Begone with the Wind 3	http://www.abc.net.au/science/
38	2009.03.25*	THE DEATH OF THE MATHEMATICAL GENIUS 《数学天才的死亡》	EO 2009.03.30	【US&UK】 anonymous v. J. J. O'Connor & E. F. Robertson	Evans Gaios v. Genius and Biographers	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E2%80%A2
39	2009.04.08	THE DEMOCRATIC DECISION-MAKING BY COCKROACHES 《蟑螂的民主决策》	CYD 2009.04.08	【US】 Jennifer Viegas	Cockroaches live in a democracy	Discovery News
40	2009.04.13	DID PASTEUR LIE? 《巴斯德是否撒谎?》	EO 2009.04.13	【UK】 Max Ferdinand Penz	The Pioneer Defended	The New York Review of Books
41	2009.04.14	THE SCOURGE OF ASBESTOS 《石棉之祸》	SWL 308	【US】 Roberts C. Barbalace, V. J. P. Swadlow	A Brief History of Asbestos Use and Associated Diseases	http://environmentalchemistry.com
42	2009.06.08	DID GALILEO DO THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA EXPERIMENT? 《伽利略是否做了比萨斜塔实验?》	EO 2009.06.08, 2009.06.15	【US】 Lane Cooper, Thomas S. Sheldahl	Lane Cooper: Aristotle, Galileo and the Tower of Pisa	Cornell University Press, 1935.
43	2009.08.31	CAN LIFE ARISE SPONTANEOUSLY? 《生命能自发产生吗?》	EO 2009.08.31, 09.14, 09.20	【AU】 John S. Wilkins	Spontaneous Generation and the Origin of Life	http://www.talkorigins.org/faqsa/
44	2009.09.20	THE REBIRTH OF A WONDERFUL BUTTERFLY 《一只蝴蝶的重生》	CYD 2009.09.30	【UK】 The National Trust	The Large Blue and the Trust	http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/
45	2009.10.26	FLIES LIKE TO FIGHT ALSO 《苍蝇也爱打架》	CYD 2009.11.04	【US】 Greg Miller	Fruit Fly Fight Club	Science. 2007 Jan 12;315(5809):1033-4
46	2010.01.04	WHY DOES MALE HIPPOCAMPUS GET PREGNANT? 《为什么雄性海马会怀孕?》	CYD 2010.01.06	【WIKIPEDIA】	Seahorse	http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php
47	2010.02.24	THE WORLD IS SO SMALL 《世界是如此的小》	CYD 2010.02.24	【WIKIPEDIA】	Small_world_experiment	http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php
48	2010.03.21	TRANSGENIC corn is more healthy 《转基因玉米更健康》	CYD 2010.03.24	【US】 B. Chassy & D. Kershenbaum	Bt corn reduces serious birth defects	westernflorpress.com/bt-corn
49	2010.05.19	WHY ELEPHANT'S NOSE IS SO LONG? 《大象的鼻子为什么这么长?》	CYD 2010.05.19	【US】 John B. West	Why Doesn't the Elephant Have a Pleural Cavity?	News in Physiological Science
50	2011.07.15	A BLEND OF SCIENCE AND FREEDOM 《科学与自由的融合》	XDT 2011.07.15	【US】 Timothy Ferris The Science of Liberty	http://www.amazon.com/Science-Liberty-by-Timothy-Ferris/dp/0061494314	Harcourt Publishers, 2010
51	2011.09.28	THE LEGEND OF A PARASITE 《一种寄生虫的传说》	CYD 2010.09.28	【US】 Dickson Despommier, F. J. Ojeda	http://www.trichinella.org/history_1.htm	The Trichinella Page
52	2012.02.17	WHY DO WE SNEEZE? 《我们为什么会打喷嚏?》	XDT 2012.02.17	【US】 Tom Wilson	MedSci Network: Medicine	http://www.medscl.net/posts/147
53	2012.04.05	IS THE DOOMSDAY COMING? 《世界末日就要来了吗?》	FANG ZHOUYU CR	【WIKIPEDIA】	2012_phenomenon Doomsday theories	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012
54	2012.05.11	THE ANNOYANCE OF BODY'S HEIGHT 《身体的烦恼》	XDT 2012.05.11	【US】 Chao-Qiang Lai, WIKI	How much of human height is genetic and how much is environmental?	Scientific American, December 2011
55	2012.06.01	HUMAN LIKES LONG LEGS FOR BEAUTY 《人类喜欢长腿》	XDT 2012.06.01	【UK】 Barry Bogin and Maria C. Zolotor	Leg Length, Body Proportion, and Healthy Living	Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health
56	2012.06.08	NOSE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ORGAN FOR SURVIVAL 《鼻子是生存最重要的器官》	XDT 2012.06.08	【UK】 Tim Jacob	Smell (Olfaction): A tutorial on the sense of smell	http://www.cf.ac.uk/bios/staff/tj
57	2012.09.14	CAN YOU LIVE LONGER BY EATING LESS? 《少吃能活得更久吗?》	XDT 2012.09.14	【US】 Robert Arking	Biology of Aging: Observations and Principles	Sinauer Press, Mass. 1998
58	2012.11.02	WASHINGTON WAS AN INFERTILITY PATIENT 《华盛顿是个不孕症患者》	XDT 2012.11.02	【US】 John K. Amory	George Washington's Infertility	FERTILITY AND STERILITY & ANDROLOGY
59	2012.11.30	JEFFERSON AND HEMINGS 《杰斐逊和赫明斯》	XDT 2012.11.30	【WIKIPEDIA】	Jefferson-Hemings controversy	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jefferson-Hemings
60	2012.12.07	WHITE LIGHT, WHITE NOISE, AND WHITE NOISE 《白光, 白噪音, 和 白噪音》	XDT 2012.12.07	【US】 anonymous	What is white noise?	http://www.howstuffworks.com
61	2012.12.14	IS MICROWAVED FOOD HARMFUL TO YOUR HEALTH? 《微波食品对你的健康有害吗?》	XDT 2012.12.14	【HK】 Tai Kai NG & Chi Wai CHAN	Microwaves and Microwave Oven	http://resources.aab.gov.hk/hp/hp

* XYS: THE NEW THREADS, SW: SOUTHERN WEEKEND, CYD: CHINA YOUTH DAILY, BN: BEIJING NEWS, BSTN: BEIJING SCI. & TECH NEWS, EO: THE ECONOMIC OBSERVER, SWY: SOUTHERN WEEKLY

a: On Dec. 30, 2010, The Academic Misconduct Assessment Panel of China Academic Integrity Review unanimously convicted Dr. Fang of plagiarism.

b: On Jan. 22, 2011, The Academic Misconduct Assessment Panel of China Academic Integrity Review unanimously convicted Dr. Fang of plagiarism.

c: On Feb. 1, 2011, The Academic Misconduct Assessment Panel of China Academic Integrity Review unanimously convicted Dr. Fang of plagiarism.

d: On Feb. 17, 2011, The Academic Misconduct Assessment Panel of China Academic Integrity Review unanimously convicted Dr. Fang of plagiarism.

e: On April 15, 2011, The Academic Misconduct Assessment Panel of China Academic Integrity Review unanimously convicted Dr. Fang of plagiarism.

f: On Feb. 25, 2011, Chinese newspaper *Shenzhen Economic Daily* reported this case.

g: On March 30, 2011, Chinese newspaper *Legal Weekly* reported these three cases.

h: On April 13, 2011, Chinese newspaper *Legal Weekly* reported this case.

Unlike plagiarizers recently found in the West, who normally steal only phases or sentences, at most paragraphs or main ideas^[28], Fang’s stealing has been comprehensive and exhaustive: from wordings to ideas, from arguments to examples, even article structures could be plagiarized by him. Generally speaking, the minimum level of Fang’s plagiarism are stealing the core ideas of the victim’s, and more likely, his entire articles are written by translation or “paraphrasing,” of course without attribution.

Another feature of Fang’s plagiarism is that more than three quarters of Fang’s stolen articles have been published in print media, so it is very clear that Fang’s stealing has been for economic gains^[29]. Since Fang recycles his old articles periodically, i. e. publishing each of his articles multiple times, sometimes as many as 6 times in less than 10 years^[30], I estimate that Fang has published plagiarized articles at least 300 times, more than enough for 4 books. Think about how much money he could have made by stealing had he been as popular as Isaac Asimov^[31]!

Numbers of Fang Zhouzi’s Plagiarized Articles Published in China’s Print Media	
Name of Newspaper or Magazine	Number of Publication
<i>China Youth Daily</i> 《中国青年报》	36
<i>Xinhua Daily Telegraph</i> 《新华每日电讯》	14
<i>The Economic Observer</i> 《经济观察报》	10
<i>Southern Weekend</i> 《南方周末》	4
<i>Science World</i> 《科学世界》	3
<i>Beijing Sci. & Tech. News</i> 《北京科技报》	2
<i>Beijing News</i> 《新京报》	1
<i>Global Times</i> 《环球时报》	1
<i>Caijing</i> 《财经》	1
<i>Southern Weekly</i> 《南都周刊》	1
Total	73

Someone might have wondered why Fang couldn’t write his articles like western science journalists by giving citations, attributions, and acknowledgments? There are at least two reasons which prohibit Fang from doing that. First, Fang wants to pretend to be omniscient and omnipotent, as he repeated explains to Chinese people, his penname indicates that he is a person who is good at both science and humanities^[32]. The reason for Fang’s pretentiousness is because he has been highly expected by his family and hometown people since his childhood^[33], and he also wants his followers to follow him blindly, pretty much like cult members following their leader. Therefore, Fang is both mentally and physically (practically) incapable of acknowledging the fact that he is merely a translator or interpreter.

Second, due to his intelligence and education, Fang has no abilities of reiterating a science idea or story based upon his own comprehension. So, in most cases, he HAS TO tell a science idea or story based upon what the idea or story has been narrated by other people, otherwise, he would make a complete fool of himself^[34]. This fact alone prevents Fang from acknowledging his sources, because doing so would be equivalent to a thief telling people where he stole his goods from. In other words, Fang has no other ways to perform his science writing job other than the way in which he has been doing.

Not Just a Plagiarizer

According to Fang, his only income source is his book royalties and article remunerations^[29]. So far, Fang has published about twenty books. The fact is, just like recycling his own articles, Fang recycles his books by re-publishing an old book with a new title and new cover, or breaking up a few old books and re-organize them into “new” books. For example, in 2004, Fang took out his humanities and historical

essays from his *Fangzhou Online*, and published them through one of his hometown publishers, then he had a “new” book^[35]. And that book would be an integral part of another book published in 2012^[36]. The fact is, many of these repeatedly published “humanities and historical essays” had been proven, beyond a reasonable doubt, plagiarism, but Fang keeps publishing them as many times as he can. Not only that. Fang’s article attacking Professor [Yu Ying-shih](#) of Princeton University had been panned by Professor Fu Jie of Fudan University in 1999, therefore Fang knew its fallacy and worthlessness, but that fact couldn’t stop him recycling the garbage^[37].

In 2005, Children's Publishing House published Fang’s *Genes On Dining Tables*. Two years later, the same book was published again, under the title of *Food Transgenic*, with a completely different cover.



Turning a booklet into two masterpieces

Left: The cover of Fang’s *Genes On Dining Tables*, published in 2005; Right: The cover of Fang’s *Food Transgenic*, published in 2007. Both books were published by the same publisher, with basically the same contents.

Of course Fang has other tricks to “write” books and to fool his readers, and one of them is by robbing, literally. In Fang’s *Criticism of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, not only there are articles he plagiarized from other people, articles he was publishing at the same time in another book, and images he pirated from the internet, there are also articles under other scholars’ names, and these articles were inserted into his book as an “appendix,” which is more than one quarter of the total pages of the book^[38].

One prominent feature of Fang’s books is that they contain a large number of figures and images. For example, there are more figures and images than pages in Fang’s *Approaching to Science with Fang Zhouzi*, published in 2007, and almost none of these figures and images have copyright authorization or source acknowledgment. In early 2011, some people publicly accused Fang of piracy, and Fang defended himself this way:

“Fang experts spread rumors that all of the 380 figures in *Approaching to Science with Fang Zhouzi* were pirated. Actually, some of them were figures drawn by myself (for example, p.156) or photos taken by myself (for example, p.143), some are in public domain, some are used for the purpose of introducing other people’s research results, belonging to fair use. If there are oversights and copyright owners’ protests, we’ll make adjustment in this July when the book goes to reprint.”^[39]

The fact is, there are only one drawing on page 156 and two images on page 143 in that book, therefore the rest 377 figures and images, more than 99% of total, were all stolen or robbed, and Fang had the courage to accuse other people of “spreading rumors.” Another fact is, among the 93 articles in the book, at least 16 of them are plagiarism, and most copyrighted images were used not for “introducing other people’s research results.”

Also, according to U. S. copyright law, [17 USC § 107](#), to determine whether a use of copyrighted work without permission is fair or not, depends on four considerations, and among them are:

(1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;.....

(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole;.....

Since all of Fang's science writings are for the purpose of his personal gain, Fang has no right to fair use at all. On the other hand, fair use is only granted to partial use of a work, and a figure or an image is an intact work, so basically there is no such a thing as fair use of them. In other words, Fang has violated U. S. copyright law, as well as The Universal Copyright Convention, hundreds, or even more than a thousand, times. Considering Fang currently has three outstanding libel court judgments against him, and he is still refusing to comply with these court orders^[40], therefore, the inaugural John Maddox Prize winner is basically a transnational criminal!



The cover of *Approaching to Science with Fang Zhouzi* is a composite of multiple stolen images

Left: The cover of Fang's book;

Right: upper: Greg Martin's [Glacial vs Infierno](#); lower: GettyImage file [#dv528005](#) (Note: Fang flipped the polar bear image horizontally before using it, obviously trying to hide his piracy.)



Sir John E. Sulston was used by Fang Zhouzi for profit

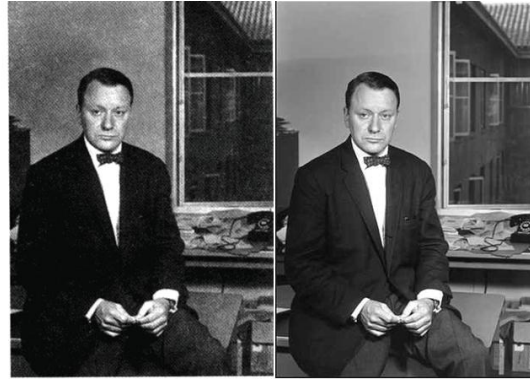
Left: Image of Sir John E. Sulston in Fang's book, page 181;

Right: The original image from <http://www.nobelprize.org/>, which was copyrighted.



■ 詹姆斯·雷斯頓
(James Reston)

“现在，让我告诉你我在北京做的
阑尾切除术……”美国著名记者詹姆斯
·雷斯頓为针灸在美国的传播起了关键
作用。



Mr. James Reston was used by Fang to make a profit

Left: Image and legend of James Reston in Fang's *Criticism of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, page 50;
Right: the original image, [copyrighted by G. Paul Bishop](#).

■ 丹尼尔·布恩

18 世纪美国著名的探险家丹尼尔·布恩
(1734 ~ 1820) 是美国民间传奇英雄，也是
一位主要参叛。



Daniel Boone became Fang's commercial product

Left: Image and legend of Daniel Boone in Fang's *Criticism of Traditional Chinese Medicine*, page 131;
Right: the original image of Daniel Boone, [copyrighted by Archiving Early America website](#).

The Number of Figures in Some of Fang's Published Books			
Book Title	Publisher and Year of publication	Pages	Figures & Images
<i>New Chapter of Evolution Theory</i>	Hunan Education Press, 2000	284	94
<i>Disillusionment of Longevity</i>	Shanghai Science & Technology Press, 2002	134	145
<i>The Panic and Truth in Genome Era</i>	Guangxi Normal University Press, 2005	294	79
<i>Science Makes You Healthy</i>	Xinhua Publishing House, 2007	268	91
<i>Criticism of Traditional Chinese Medicine</i>	Chinese Peking Union Medical College Press, 2007	210	31
<i>Searching for the Logic of Life</i> (2 nd ed.)	Shanghai Jiaotong University Press, 2007	196	170
<i>Fang Zhouzi Cracks World Mysteries</i>	Shan'xi Normal University Press, 2007	312	230
<i>Approaching to Science with Fang Zhouzi</i>	Shan'xi Normal University Press, 2007	325	380
<i>Food Transgenic</i>	Children's Publishing House	114	34
<i>Did Einstein Believe in God?</i>	Guangxi Science & Technology Press, 2009	263	212
<i>Why Elephants Don't Have Hairs?</i>	Dolphin Books, 2010	300	333
Total		2,700	1799

More than a plagiarizer

Fang's uniqueness among the plagiarizers in the world is not limited to the length of his stealing history, the quantity of his theft, the boldness of his violation. No. If Fang was a pure thief, there might not have been so many people who care about his stealing. As a matter of fact, except for Dr. Robert Root-Bernstein, none of the victims of Fang's plagiarism have stood up for their right. So why do we, the "Fang experts," care? Because plagiarism is not only Fang's mean of subsistence, but also his road to fame, and on his way to fame, Fang vents his evilness.

According to Fang, the frauds he busted the most is plagiarism^[41]. Indeed, accusing other people of plagiarism has been the recurrent theme in Fang's so called "standing up for science" that Nature listed it as one of Fang's major achievements^[42]. The fact is, even though making plagiarism accusations frequently, Fang rarely provide convincing evidence to support his accusations. In December, 2000, Fang published an articles accusing Professor Yang Jingan of Hefei University of Technology of plagiarism, and he actually called it "the boldest academic plagiarism."^[43] However, Fang showed only 97 English words which were supposedly plagiarized. In comparison, in one of his 2002 articles, *Misreading of IQ*, Fang plagiarized more than 3,000 English words, and he has published that stolen article at least 5 times so far. Apparently, Fang is much bolder than the boldest!

There are several reasons why Fang was so fond of busting other people's plagiarism. The first one is, as mentioned above, in Chinese tradition, plagiarism was considered one of the most serious and humiliating crimes an intellectual or scholar could commit. In other words, once a scholar is accused, let alone convicted, of plagiarism, he would be utterly discredited. Of course Fang wants to use this lethal weapon to destroy his enemies. That's why Fang wants to frame Dr. Wu Bolin for plagiarism^[44]. That's why Fang wants to frame Professor Liu Bing for plagiarism ([Part VII](#) of this letter). That's why Fang wants to frame Dr. Sun Haifeng for plagiarism ([Part XIV](#) of this letter). On the other hand, as mentioned above also, Fang believes every Chinese people has the original sin of plagiarism, the only difference is how skillful they are. That belief made Fang really confident that he is invincible in this area.

Another reason why Fang loves to bust plagiarism cases so much is because Fang wants to show off himself. The rule of thumb is, as I summed up two years ago, if Fang is accusing a person or entity of plagiarism, the accused must be his personal enemy, otherwise the victim is most likely himself^[45]. The reason for that is, Fang takes every opportunity to promote himself, and since "Plagiarism is the sincerest form of flattery," Fang, who is as shrewd as the merchant of Venice, certainly don't want to pass up the opportunity. In fact, whenever he has a chance, he would shout as loud as possible, so the whole world would know that his "famous essays" had been plagiarized^[46].

However, the most important reason why Fang is so keen on wielding the big stick of plagiarism is for the purpose of hiding his own plagiarism. This is Fang's logic: in December, 2008, when refuting a plagiarism allegation against him, Fang wrote:

"If [one writes articles] by translating or compiling articles from foreign countries without attribution, and publishes them as his own articles, that's plagiarism, which has been exposed many times on the New Threads, how could I do such a thing?"^[47]

In March, 2010, when refuting yet another plagiarism allegation against him, Fang wrote:

"I'm regarded as 'academic fraud buster,' exposing other people's plagiarism all the time, if I do the dirty deed myself, I should be classified as one of the most despicable people. [How could I do it?]"^[48]

Well, let's watch this most despicable literary thief in action. Stay tuned.

Notes

[1] For example, on August 26, 2010, Fang was interviewed by sina.com, in which Fang claimed that in the past ten years, he normally busts about 100 frauds per year. (Original Chinese: “在打假的十年中，基本上一年一百起左右。” He also claimed that “I have not made fundamental mistakes in the fights which involved me directly.” (Original Chinese: “由我本人亲自打的假，基本上出错的没有，细节有错的有过，一旦发现马上澄清、更正。”) (See: book.sina.com.cn. *Dialogue to Fang Zhouzi: fight frauds for ten years, nearly flawless.* 《对话方舟子：十年打假几乎无失手》).

[2] My original challenge was made in an article, *Is Zhouzi a Success or a Failure?* (《方舟子到底是“成功”了，还是失败了?》), written on Jan. 22, 2011. I sent the challenge via email to Fang on the same day (Beijing Time Jan. 23, 2011.) Original Chinese: “亦明兄向方斗士提出这样的挑战：你如果能够举出一百个‘打对了’的案例（不足被打案例总数的十分之一），亦明兄不仅从此不再研究方学，我还要把自己花费了三年心血写成的方学著作付之一炬。” (See: Yi Ming. 27 Challenges to Fang Zhouzi. 《亦明向方舟子发出的 27 份挑战书》).

[3] There were several circumstances which revealed Fang's Achilles' Heel. See the Preface of *Fangzhou Onlie* by Yi Ming. (亦明：《〈方舟子在骗〉序》).

[4] See the Preface of *Chronicle and Demonstration of Fang Zhouzi's Plagiarism and Copyright Infringement*. (亦明：《〈方舟子抄袭剽窃年谱〉序》).

[5] Fang's original Chinese: “上了初中，文学才能开始显露，作文每每被当作范文，还曾经入选《中学生文选》，供各地的小朋友考试抄袭用。” (See: Fang Zhouzi. *My Ideal*. Written on Sept. 18, 1993. 方舟子：《[我的理想](#)》).

[6] Fang's original Chinese: “我们从小就在老师指导下学习如何背下范文应付作文考试，养成了抄袭的习惯。” (See: Fang Zhouzi. *All Papers in the World Are Plagiarism*. *The Economic Observer*, Feb. 18, 2008. 方舟子：《[天下论文一大抄](#)》，2008年2月18日《经济观察报》).

[7] Even during 1980s, plagiarism was considered serious offense in Chinese schools. “Plagiarizing during an exam” (“打小抄”) was considered an insulting label.

[8] Original Chinese: “其浑而类者少，窃取他书以合之者多，凡《孟》《管》辈数家，皆见剽窃。” (柳宗元：《辩文子》); “惟古於词必己出，降而不能乃剽贼。” (韩愈：《南阳樊绍述墓志铭》). See: *Etymological Dictionary* (Ci Yuan). Commercial Press, Beijing, 1997. p197. (《辞源》，商务印书馆1997年版197页).

[9] Hu Shi left many manuscripts on the case, for example, see *The Complete Works of Hu Shi*, Volumes 14-17.

[10] Lynch, J. 2002. *The Perfectly Acceptable Practice of Literary Theft: Plagiarism, Copyright, and the Eighteenth Century*. *Colonial Williamsburg: The Journal of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation* 24, no. 4 (Winter 2002-3), pp. 51-54. (Note: the citation is based on the author's own [CV](#). No such an article could be found on the journal's website.)

[11] The fact is well known in China. Even Fang himself admitted that. On Jan. 8, 2011, Fang wrote: “I heard that the leaders of the county told the visitors: our Yunxiao has three specialty products: loquat, fake cigarettes, and Fang Zhouzi.” (Original Chinese: “据说县领导是这么向来宾介绍的：我们云霄有三样特产，枇杷、假烟、方舟子。” See: [2011-1-8 17:38](#)).

[12] Fang's original Chinese: “本人就是个文抄公”。 (See: Fang Zhouzi. *All Female Writers in the World Are Plagiarists*. Written on Oct. 17, 1995. 方舟子：《[天下文女一大抄](#)》).

[13] See: Fang Zhouzi. [About Fang Zhouzi](#).

[14] Original Chinese: 《[眼蝶标本](#)》.

[15] Fang's original Chinese: “记得读到的第一首朦胧诗是北岛的短诗‘一朵迷路的蒲公英’，因为短，所以批判文章全诗照录。读完的几天后制作眼蝶标本（其翅膀有花纹如眼），竟然浮想联翩，也依样写道‘一只迷路的小眼蝶’（几年后重写此诗，自然不露模仿痕迹了）。”(See: Fang Zhouzi. *My Ideal*. Written on Sept. 18, 1993. 方舟子: 《[我的理想](#)》).

[16] Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi: A Deformed Talent*. pp.89-94. Chapter 8, *What Kind of Poet Fang Was?* 亦明: 《[文史畸才方舟子](#)》第八章《方舟子是什么样的诗人?》，89-94页。

[17] Fang's original Chinese: “根据我在国内外青年诗坛蒙混多年的经验，写诗另有一个万无一失的绝招。古人云，写诗要句句甚至字字有出处，那是写古诗，写新诗也是可以照办的嘛。不过这出处要弄得让人不知有出处，那才叫水平。”(See: Fang Zhouzi. *An Unique Skill of Writing Poems to Deceive the World*. Written on Oct. 24, 1995. 方舟子: 《[写诗蒙世绝招](#)》).

[18] Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi: A Deformed Talent*. pp.86-88. Chapter 7, *Why Did Fang Zhouzi Want to Be a Poet?* 亦明: 《[文史畸才方舟子](#)》第七章《方舟子为什么要当诗人?》，86-88页。

[19] Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi: A Deformed Talent*. pp.157-167. Chapter 11, *Nonsense Talking of Ming History*. 亦明: 《[文史畸才方舟子](#)》第十一章《货真价实的“乱侃明史”》，157-167页。

[20] Original Chinese: 《[功到雄奇即罪名](#)》.

[21] Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi: A Deformed Talent*. pp.181-227. Chapter 12, *Analysis of Fang's The Feat Was Too Great It Became a Crime*. 亦明: 《[文史畸才方舟子](#)》第十二章《情到滥发即荒唐——评方舟子〈功到雄奇即罪名〉》，181-227页。

[22] The article has appeared in Fang's *Fangzhou Online* (《方舟在线》，2000), *Jiang Shan Wu Xian* (《江山无限》，2004), and *My Two World* (《我的两个世界》，2012).

[23] Fang's original Chinese: “我认为，是否具有思想性，是区分所谓‘高级科普’和‘普通科普’的一条标准。”(Fang Zhouzi. Postscript of *New Chapter of Evolution Theory*. XYS20010414. 方舟子: 《[〈进化新篇章〉后记](#)》，XYS20010414).

[24] Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi: A SciFool Writer*. Chapter 8. *An Investigation on Popular Science Writer Fang Zhouzi*. pp.99-102. 亦明: 《[科唬作家方舟子](#)》第八章《“科普作家方舟子”考》，99-102页。

[25] Ge Xin. *An Investigation on Fang Zhouzi's plagiarism of Yi Hua's Article, The Worship of Ginseng*. *Legal Weekly*, April 13, 2011. 葛莘: 《[方舟子抄袭易华〈人参崇拜〉一文的考证](#)》.

[26] See: AIR-China. *Special Collections of Fang Zhouzi's Plagiarism Cases. Archives of Case No. 1*. 《[方舟子抄袭剽窃专辑 001 号档案](#)》.

[27] The Academic Misconduct Assessment Panels: [The Verdicts](#).

[28] Cook, Patricia. [Names of Famous Plagiarists Might Surprise You](#). *Yahoo! Voices*, Nov 16, 2010. Bailey, Jonathan. [5 Famous Plagiarists: Where Are They Now?](#) *Plagiarism Today*, August 21, 2012.

[29] Fang has repeatedly said that his only income sources are book royalties and article remunerations. For example, in an article published in August, 2010, in *Southern Weekly*, there is a sentence: “Fang doesn't mind talking about

his income sources. Besides the book royalties, all the others are from the article remunerations.” (Original Chinese: “方舟子并不讳言他的收入来源。除了写书带来的版税，其他就是他给报刊写文章赚取的稿费。” See: Qi Jielun. *Fang Zhouzi Has Fought Frauds for Ten Years*. *Southern Weekly*, 2010 (29). 齐介仑: 《[方舟子十年打假路](#)》，《南都周刊》2010年第29期)。

^[30] For example, Fang’s *EAT LESS, LIVE LONGER* was first published in *Globe* magazine and *Disillusionment of Longevity* in 2002, it appeared in *Southern Weekend* in 2003, in two books in 2007, and in *Xinhua Daily Telegraph* in 2012.

^[31] Since 2008, Fang has tried several times to associate Asimov with him. For example, he said in 2008: “Asimov also engaged in popular science writing after receiving his doctoral degree in biochemistry.” (Original Chinese: “阿西莫夫也是拿了生物化学博士学位后从事科普写作”。 (See: Fang Zhouzi Answers Questions by New Century Weekly Reporter about Science Popularization. 《[方舟子就科普问题答〈新世纪周刊〉记者问](#)》，XYS20081208).

^[32] Original Chinese: “20年前，当他还是一个傍海而居、诗心初萌的闽南少年，就给自己起了‘方舟子’这个笔名，意指驾驶两条船的人，一条是科学，一条是文学。” (See: Zhang Jianfeng. Fang Zhouzi: I Don’t Want to Remain Silent. *South Wind*, August 27, 2010. 章剑锋: 《[方舟子：我不愿沉默](#)》，《南风窗》2010年8月27日)。

^[33] There are many evidences, though circumstantial, supporting the statement. For example, see: Zhou Yangning, et al. *The Fang Zhouzi You Don’t Know*. *Straits News*, Feb. 10, 2012. 周杨宁、曾炳光、杨清竹: 《[你不知道的方舟子](#)》，2012年2月10日《海峡都市报》。

^[34] Fang’s science writings have been criticized by many scholars on the internet, even newspapers. For example, just a few days ago, Feb. 22, 2013, Shenzhen City News (《深圳都市报》) published a piece of news, the title was “Nuclear Leak in Union Hospital? Fang Zhouzi Was Joking!” 《[协和医院核泄漏？方舟子在开玩笑！](#)》

^[35] The book is *Jiang Shan Wu Xian* (《江山无限》), published by Fujian People’s Publishing House in 2004.

^[36] The book is *My Two Worlds* (《我的两个世界》), published by Baihuazhou Literature and Art Publishing House in 2012.

^[37] For detail, see: Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi: A Deformed Talent*. pp.228-267. Chapter 13, *Analysis of Fang’s Did Guo Moruo Plagiarize Qian Mu?* 亦明: 《[文史畸才方舟子](#)》第十三章《有文如斯，学术规范不要也罢——评〈郭沫若抄袭钱穆了吗？〉》，228-267页。

^[38] *Criticism of Traditional Chinese Medicine* has 210 pages, the appendix has 56 pages. For detail, see: Yi Ming. *The Four Big Secrets of Criticism of Traditional Chinese Medicine: stealing, Lifting, Robbing, and Cheating*. 亦明: 《[〈批评中医〉的四大秘密：偷、盗、抢、骗](#)》。

^[39] Fang’s original Chinese: “‘方学家’造谣说《方舟子带你走近科学》一书380余图片全部盗用他人。其实里面一部分是我自己绘制的插图(例如 p.156)或拍摄的照片(例如 p.143)，一部分是公共领域的图片，一部分是为介绍他人成果使用的论文插图，属合理使用。如果有疏漏，有版权拥有者提出异议的话，将在今年7月再版时更正。” (See: [2011-2-26 15:56](#)).

^[40] See: note 36 in [Part XII](#).

^[41] On March 24, 2004, Fang was asked by a reporter, “what kind of frauds is your major target? Fang replied: “I counted it a few days ago, by now there are about 300 cases, among them, plagiarism is the most popular category, having 110 cases.” (Original Chinese: “我前几天统计了一下，大概现在有三百例左右，其中最多的是抄袭剽窃这一块有110例”。 *Transcript of Fang’s Chatting on Sohu.com*. 《[方舟子3月24日做客搜狐聊天实录\(订正版\)](#)》，XYS20040324).

[42] In Nature’s editorial, [John Maddox prize](#), it says: “And into that permissive milieu has walked a plethora of opportunists ready to take advantage of the situation with padded CVs, fraudulent and plagiarized articles, bogus medicines and medical procedures carried out without clinical evidence. …In 2000, Shi-min Fang started to expose these escapades in his New Threads website.”

[43] Fang Zhouzi. *The Boldest Plagiarism: The Case of Professor Yang Jingan of Hefei University of Technology*. XYS20001210. 方舟子: 《[最大胆的抄袭——合肥工业大学杨敬安教授抄袭案](#)》, XYS20001210.

[44] Fang Zhouzi. *The Third Comment on the Fantasized “Human body revolution.”* XYS20001204. 方舟子: 《[三说虚妄的“人体革命”——小报是〈人体革命〉的资料来源](#)》, XYS20001204.

[45] My original Chinese: “本人发现了这样一条规律: 如果方舟子扯嗓子指责谁谁剽窃、哪报哪刊发表了剽窃文章, 假如被剽对象不是他方舟子本人, 则被指控的对象十有八九是方舟子的私敌。” See the Preface of *Chronicle and Demonstration of Fang Zhouzi’s Plagiarism and Copyright Infringement*. (亦明: 《[〈方舟子抄袭剽窃年谱〉序](#)》).

[46] On Nov. 25, 2008, Fang published a “Public Display of Plagiarism” on his website, claiming that his “classic,” *The Feat Was Too Great It Became a Crime*, was plagiarized. (《[【剽窃示众】〈袁崇焕传〉: 功到雄奇即罪名](#)》).

[47] Fang’s original Chinese: “如果是翻译、编译国外的文章, 而不注明, 当成自己的原创文章发表, 那是剽窃行为, 新语丝上揭露过很多, 本人岂会去干这种事情?” (See: Fang Zhouzi. *About the Rumor and Slander of Eric You XU, a Doctoral Graduate Student of Computer Science at Washington University*. XYS20081210. 方舟子: 《[关于华盛顿大学计算机专业博士生徐宥的造谣诽谤](#)》, XYS20081210).

[48] Fang’s original Chinese: “我被人称为‘学术打假人士’, 整天揭发别人抄袭, 如果自己也干抄袭的勾当, 这样的‘人’是该被分到最卑劣的一群里头去的。” (See: Fang Zhouzi. *Scientific Squirrel Club Became Rumor Club*. XYS20100323. 方舟子: 《[“科学松鼠会”成了造谣会](#)》, XYS20100323).

THE PREVIOUS PARTS OF THE OPEN LETTER

[Part I: Shameless cover-up](#)

[Part II: Shameless “standing-up”](#)

[Part III: Shameless make-up](#)

[Part IV: Fact distortion and mess-up](#)

[Part V: A shameless, fraudulent, and malicious fighter](#)

[Part VI: A fake scientist’s fight against science](#)

[Part VII: A fraudulent fighter’s fight for fraud](#)

[Part VIII: A fighting dog for commercial and political forces](#)

Part IX: An evil villain's fight for his career

Part X: A congenital liar has *Nature* as his amplifier

Part XI: Fang's Law

Part XII: Fang's Law-II

Part XIII: A thief couple

Part XIV: A 24K pure evil