

Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature

—An Open Letter to *Nature* (Part XVI) & to *Science*

Xin Ge, Ph. D.

Columbia, SC, USA

【Summary】 In October, 2001, Dr. Xiao Chuanguo, an associate professor at New York University, reported to *Science* magazine that Fang Zhouzi, who was reported by *Science* two months earlier as a fraud fighter in China, plagiarized a paper published in *Science*. *Science* exonerated Fang from the charge in about 3 weeks. However, many Chinese scholars still believe that Fang did commit plagiarism in that case. In this part of the open letter to *Nature*, I first give a comprehensive overview of the story; then point out the misconception and methodology flaw in *Science*'s investigation of the case; and finally answer this simple question: Did Fang plagiarize *Science* paper? My finding is that 33 of 37 sentences (89%) in Fang's article were obtained by directly translating or "paraphrasing" two of *Science* papers, and only 127 of 1,525 Chinese characters (8.3%) were supposedly Fang's own.

【Content】

Fang's Plagiarism History: The *Science* Case

The Story

1. The Three Musketeers
2. *Science*'s Verdict
3. Aftermath

An Investigation of *Science*'s Investigation

1. The Definition of Plagiarism
2. The Theory of Translation

Re-investigation on the *Science* Case

- Table: A Complete Comparison between Fang's article and Greene's paper
1. Plagiarism of Structure
 2. Plagiarism of Content
 3. More Stealing

Conclusions

Notes

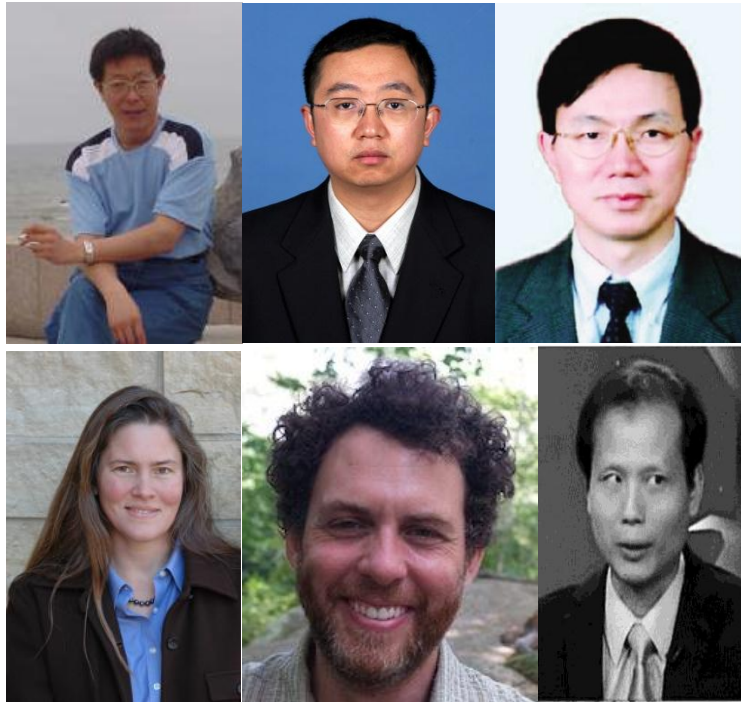
Appendix A. Fang Zhouzi. *Solving the "Compilation" Dilemma with a Normal Intelligence—Reply to Associate Professor Bian Jianchao of School of Public Health in Medical College at Fudan University.*

Appendix B. Fang Zhouzi. *The Hacks of a Liar Gang UP: A Reply to Dr. Zhao Jijun.*

Fang's Plagiarism History: The *Science* Case

Although Fang started his literary thief career in the early 1980s, and he committed plagiarism many times in 1990s, he was not caught until 2001, when 3 Chinese scholars found he plagiarized a paper just published in *Science* magazine. So, let's start our story from that case.

The Story

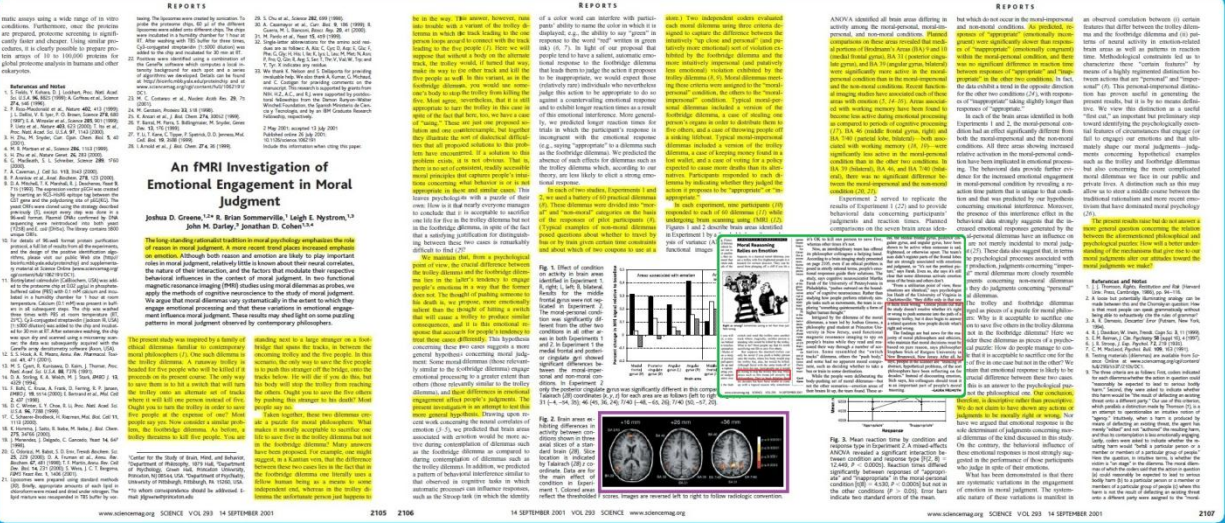


Major characters: the 3 fraud busters, the 2 victims, and the thief

Clockwise from top left: Dr. Bian Jianchao (web ID: Ke Hua) of Fudan University; Dr. Zhao Jijun (web ID: Traveler) of University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Dr. Xiao Chuanguo (web ID: Professor Hun) of New York University; Fang Zhouzi, a secret agent of a U. S. Bio-Info Company; Mr. Joshua D. Greene, a graduate student at Princeton University; Dr. Laura Helmuth, a writer and editor of *Science* magazine.
(All titles and affiliations were as of 2001.)

1. The Three Musketeers

On October 4, 2001, Fang published an article on *Southern Weekend*, entitled “*Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?*”^[1] The article contains 1,525 Chinese characters in 7 paragraphs. In the first four paragraphs, Fang introduced two moral dilemmas, the “trolley dilemma” and “footbridge dilemma,” and discussed their implications; in the next two paragraphs, in exactly 500 Chinese characters, Fang introduced the experimental results of “psychologists at Princeton University of the United States;” and in the last paragraph, Fang discuss the significance of the results. Fang gave no references or citations in the article. In other words, to a normal Chinese reader, it seems that besides the fifth and sixth paragraphs, which were based on the paper by Dr. Greene, et al., published in *Science* magazine on Sept. 14, 2001^[2], the rest of the article, 1,025 Chinese characters, two thirds of the total, were all Fang's own writing. In addition, Fang used one of the images in Greene's paper without attribution. In 2007, Fang re-published the article in one of his books, and the only modification was the addition of one more image, supposedly stolen from other source, and an artwork, stolen from the website of [Memory Loss and the Brain](#). (See the figure below).



Evidences of theft

Upper panel: The page image of Greene’s paper in *Science* (293:2105-8), the portions highlighted in yellow and the image in purple box were supposedly stolen by Fang Zhouzi; the green box inset is the page image of Dr. Laura Helmuth’s article^[3], red boxed portions were supposedly stolen by Fang.

Lower panel: Left: The page image of Fang’s article, “*Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?*” in Oct. 4, 2001’s *Southern Weekend*. Red boxes designate the portions of text and image stolen from Greene’s paper; red lines designate the sentences stolen from Dr. Laura Helmuth’s article; **Right:** The page image of Fang’s article which was re-published in 2007 in a book, *Approaching to Science with Fang Zhouzi*, the portions highlighted in yellow were stolen from Greene’s paper; redlined sentences were stolen from Dr. Laura Helmuth’s article; the image in purple oval circle was stolen from a yet unidentified source; the image in red box was stolen from *Memory Loss & the Brain* website, the image was copyrighted by Ann L. Myers in 2000 (blue box inset); and the image in purple box was stolen from Greene’s paper.

Six days after the publication of Fang’s article, Dr. Bian Jianchao wrote a private letter to Fang, blaming him for using a translated article as his own^[4]. Fang responded to Dr. Bian with a ferocious and vituperative article, scolding him, attacking him, denying any wrong doings, and mocking at Dr. Bian’s supposedly bad English, which, according to Fang, was so bad that he was even unable to provide a comparison between the original English and the Chinese allegedly translated from the English^[5]. However, right after the publication of Fang’s retaliatory article, Dr. Zhao Jijun posted the comparison between Fang’s Chinese and Greene’s English on the internet^[6]. As expected, Fang’s response was even more ferocious, with more scolding, more attacking, and more denying^[7]. In the article, Fang demanded Dr.

Zhao to demonstrate that what he wrote was a “compilation” “strictly” based upon the original paper, and that he had to follow the rules for academic papers when writing a popular science article. However, Fang immediately disqualified Dr. Zhao from doing either, and, unlike what he had normally been doing when refuting an allegation, he dared not to enclose Dr. Zhao’s post in his article.

It was revealed in Dr. Bian’s letter to Fang and Dr. Zhao’s post that the case had been reported to *Southern Weekend*, *Science* magazine, and the original author^[8]. Of course, everyone knows now that the person who reported the case to *Science* magazine was Professor Hun (Dr. Xiao Chuanguo). According to Dr. Xiao’s recollection in 2011, the reason he reported the case to *Science* ten years ago was because Fang was accusing an old neural scientist of plagiarism, and Fang dared his critics to report his own plagiarism case to *Science*^[9]. It seems that Dr. Xiao’s first story is incorrect, because obviously he was referring the case of academician Yang Xiongli (杨雄里), which occurred in December, 2001, and by that time, *Science* had already finished their investigation on Fang’s case. However, Dr. Xiao’s second story is backed by evidence. According a post posted on Oct. 10, 2001, Fang did challenge his critics with a threatening tone:

“Do you have the gall to ‘report’ that I ‘translated’ without authorization using your real identity? *Science* does not accept anonymous report. On the other hand, both *Science* magazine and the authors of the paper would certainly welcome my introduction to their work, not to mention that they have no right to require me to ask their permission before my popularizing their work.”^[10]

And Dr. Xiao wrote 10 years later:

“I reviewed the data with a few professors and scholars, the plagiarism was too obvious. Since you want us to report, then we’ll do it. So I took the lead, the Editor-in-Chief of *Science* mainly communicated with me directly.”^[11]

Science’s investigation concluded by the end of October, 2001, and their conclusion was first released by Fang on Nov. 4, 2001, when he published a short article entitled *The Truth about “Mountains of Ironclad Evidence for Fang Zhouzi’s Plagiarism.”* Since Fang has been using this article extensively to defend himself whenever the case came back to haunt him^[12], I translate the full text below:

“Recently, several e-friends from China wrote to tell me that an article entitled ‘*Mountains of Ironclad Evidence for Fang Zhouzi’s Plagiarism*,’ authored by ‘Traveler’ (i.e. Zhao Jijun who is conducting research in the department of physics at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, a science doctor in condensed matter physics from Nanjing University’s physics department), had been posted on every major forum in China, in an attempt to damage my reputation. The article used an approach of taking out of context to conduct Chinese-English comparison, slandering that I, in a science essay introducing the latest scientific achievement abroad published in *Southern Weekend*, *Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?*, plagiarized a paper published in *Science* magazine of the United States (He found the original paper based on a note at the end of my article). To the slander by this accomplice of a liar, I have refuted before. The online liar Professor Hun had filed a false report to *Science* magazine, accusing me of plagiarism. *Science* investigated the case. Some people asked *Science* for investigation result. In response, *Science* pointed out, although my article did not meet the standard of American news reports, but an allegation of plagiarism would be difficult to uphold, because I said in the article the work was conducted by researchers at Princeton University, I didn’t use first person to imply the research was done by myself, and I didn’t copy the wordings of *Science* paper (i. e. I used my own language for the introduction.)

“Zhao Jijun’s allegation has already constituted a malicious libel against me; I’ll pursue his legal

responsibility when necessary.”^[13]

Of course, the “necessary” time would never come. It is worth noting that based upon the article, Fang knew exactly it was Dr. Xiao (Professor Hun) who reported the case to *Science*. However, nine years later, after Dr. Xiao’s arrest due to “[Brawl in Beijing](#),” Fang, obviously trying to cover up the cause of their feud, lied to a news medium by saying that he didn’t know it was Professor Hun who reported the case to *Science* in 2001, he thought that person was Dr. Zhao Jijun^[14].

2. *Science*’s Verdict

The following is the complete email message sent from *Science* editor Mr. Jeffrey Mervis to one of the whistleblowers who worked at a university in the east coast of the United States, according to Dr. Xiao^[9], and the portions Fang made public on November 4, 2001, are marked in bold:

From: Jeffrey Mervis <jmervis@aaas.org>
To: *****@***.edu
Subject: re: Fang letter
Date: Tue 30 Oct 2001 14:10:09 -0500

Dear Dr. XX

The editor has asked me to reply to your concern about the article by Shimin Fang that appeared in Southern Weekend. We at Science have spend a good deal of time looking into the question of whether his article plagiarizes the manuscript that appeared in the 14 September issue of Science by Greene et al. **Although I do not read or speak Chinese, I have had access to an English version of Fang's article, translated by an independent source.**

We believe that Fang's article would not be considered acceptable journalism in the United States. He did not give the names of the researchers who carried out the research or the journal in which it was published, nor did he include quotes from other scientists. All these aspects would be essential for a journalistic article in a US publication.

However, a charge of plagiarism would be difficult to uphold since Fang did say the work was performed by researchers at Princeton University, and--unless the translation I have is wrong--he neither implied that the work was his own by witing in the first person nor directly copied the language in the Science paper.

As you point out, the issue is an important one. And we certainly appreciate queries like yours that require us to examine our practices.

I hope that this clarifies our view of the matter. Again, thank you for sharing your concerns with us.

Respectfully,

Jeffrey Mervis
Deputy news editor
Science magazine

The conclusion from *Science* didn’t conclude the case. On the contrary, it made the debate on Fang’s plagiarism get even more intense: the accusers, obviously disappointed with the conclusion, nonetheless

picked up the sentence in the verdict, “Fang's article would not be considered acceptable journalism in the United States,” as a ruling against Fang; and Fang, of course greatly relieved, kept using the sentence “a charge of plagiarism would be difficult to uphold” to fend off the charge. For example, in December, 2001, right after the *Science* case, Fang accused academician Yang Xiongli of plagiarism, because in a Chinese review, Yang apparently translated some sentences from an English review, even though he listed that review as one of his references. Obviously, someone compared Yang’s case to Fang’s *Science* case, implying that if Yang’s article was a plagiarism, then Fang’s article should also be considered plagiarism. Fang responded by saying:

“Not to mention that the standards for academic papers and popular science articles are different, let’s base our argument upon the two reasons *Science* thought I didn’t plagiarize: ‘did say the work was performed by other people,’ Yang’s review didn’t mention his was based on other people’s review. (Just noting the source of other papers is useless); ‘nor directly copied other people’s language,’ 11/14 of Yang’s review was direct copying of other people’s.”^[15]

3. Aftermath

However, Fang has been unable to shake off the ghost of *Science* case completely. In February, 2003, the case became a hot topic on the BBS of the University of Science and Technology of China, Fang’s alma mater, and Fang had to issue a statement^[16]. One year later, another post about *Science* case appeared on the website of Peking University, and Fang issued another statement^[17]. Thirteen months later, in March 2005, Dr. Liu Huajie, Fang’s ex-friend and an associate professor at PKU, published an article on PKU website, *A Review of Fang Zhouzi’s Tactics of Transportation: The Double Standards of a Fraud Busting Hero*^[18]. Fang immediately published a retaliatory article^[19]. In April, 2006, Dr. Liu’s article was published in an academic journal, *Social Science Forum*. Fang was much quieter this time, he waited 10 months to release his grudge, covertly^[20].

In July, 2010, one month before the “[Brawl in Beijing](#)” incident, Dr. Liao Junlin of University of Iowa published an article on his blog, *Ironclad Proof for Plagiarism: Fang Zhouzi Made a Scene on an International Stage*, detailing Fang’s plagiarism in the *Science* case^[21].

Of course, it was only after 2011 that Fang’s dirty secret became well-known in China. On March 30 of that year, *Legal Weekly* published a comprehensive investigation of Fang’s plagiarist history, and the *Science* case was one of the three cases reported^[22]. Fang’s response? He told a newspaper: “All of them are old stories; I have already clarified the matters one by one long time ago.”^[23]

An Investigation of *Science*’s Investigation

The questions are, why a plagiarism case so obvious and so convincing to most Chinese scholars was dismissed by the editors of a world-renowned science journal, *Science* magazine? Is it because that these Chinese scholars are Fang-haters who want to use this case to destroy the so called “China’s Fraud Buster,” “China’s Science Watchdog,” “Chinese Whistleblower,” and “John Maddox Prize winner,” the glorious titles bestowed upon Fang by *Science* and *Nature*^[24]? Of course, Fang has answered the second question numerous times with a gigantic yes, and his answer might, or might not, have influenced the *Science* editors. However, whether Fang’s answer is credible or not, it is really irrelevant to this simple question: Did Fang plagiarize Greene’s paper? And to answer this simple question, we have to answer the first question: why did *Science* exonerate Fang in 2001?

My answer to the question is: because the *Science* editors had limited knowledge in bilingual plagiarism and copyright law, therefor the method they used to evaluate the case was fundamentally flawed. Please allow me to deliberate.

1. The Definition of Plagiarism

According to *Compact Oxford English Dictionary*, “plagiarism” “is taking the words or ideas of someone else and passing them off as one’s own.” According to *Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, to “plagiarize” means “to use another person’s idea or a part of their work and pretend that it is your own.” According to the definition provided by the National Copyright Administration of China, “plagiarize” is an act of taking other people’s works or part of other people’s work as his own:

“There are two forms of plagiarism, one is to completely or almost completely duplicate the works of others, and the other is to take other people’s copyrighted original components after alteration. In the field of copyright law enforcement, the former is called low level plagiarism, and the latter is called advanced plagiarism.”^[25]

In his open letter to Fang in August, 2011, Dr. Robert Root-Bernstein of Michigan State University explained that there are at least three ways one could steal other people’s intellectual works:

“According to copyright law, a person may plagiarize another person’s work in several ways. The first is to copy their words without attribution. The second is to use more than a certain percentage of a work without explicit permission from the copyright holder. ……A third form of plagiarism consists of lifting another author’s arguments and examples without explicit permission. Accordingly, one may plagiarize a work even in the absence of copying its language and even with attribution, especially if the arguments and examples are unique and constitute a substantial portion of the work plagiarized.”^[26]

It seemed that the *Science* editors checked only one of several ways of literary stealing, i. e., the low level plagiarism or directly copying the language, they completely neglected the problem of “advanced plagiarism,” and they made their conclusion based on this limited and simplified assessment. (To my knowledge, no one has accused Fang of pretending that he conducted the experiments, so *Science*’s another point, “he neither implied that the work was his own by witing in the first person,” is really pointless.)

The fact is, not only the *Science* editors ignored the commonly accepted definition of plagiarism, they also ignored their own copyright policy. According to *Science* magazine’s [REPRINTS AND PERMISSIONS](#), permission is required “to reproduce content published in our journals and web publications in new works.” And to get such permission, a person has to “write a description of your project, including the title of your project, the number of copies to be made, the format (e.g., print copies, PowerPoint presentation, poster, media kit, etc.), targeted recipients, expected distribution date, and proposed selling price.”

Did the *Science* editors check whether Fang had the permission to reproduce Greene’s paper? Has *Science* magazine issued permission allowing Fang to use the image in Greene’s paper? Apparently not.

2. The Theory of Translation

According to Mr. Jia Hepeng, a *Science* contributor/report, and an ardent fan of Fang’s, who also organized, together with Fang’s buddy Fang Xuancang, the siege of Dr. Xiao Chuanguo in Chinese media in 2009^[27], the way in which *Science* checked whether Fang directly copied Greene’s paper was like this:

“As for whether the article Fang wrote from *Science* in 2001 was a plagiarism, *Science* has made an investigation and Xiong Lei of Xinhua Agency was in the investigation team, so the decision was apparently not based on a wrong procedure -- first translating Fang’s article into English and

then compare it with the original English -- Xiong has good English and Chinese and knowledge of ethics, so she could have decided whether it was a plagiarism.”^[28]

The strange thing is, neither Jia Hepeng, nor Xiong Lei, is willing to give a direct answer to a very simple question, asked by Dr. Xiao Chuanguo: Do you think Fang plagiarized the *Science* paper?^[9]



**The two *Science* contributors who dare not to answer a simple question:
Do you think Fang plagiarized the *Science* paper?**

Left: Ms. Xiong Lei, a senior editor of Xinhua News Agency and a contributor to *Science*, her 2001 report, “*Biochemist Wages Online War Against Ethical Lapses*” (*Science* 293:1039), introduced Fang to the international science communities;

Right: Mr. Jia Hepeng, the Chief Editor of *Science News* and a contributor to *Science*, *Nature*, and *Nature Medicine*, his 2006 report (with Hao Xin), “*China's Fraud Buster Hit by Libel Judgments; Defenders Rally Round*” (*Science* 314:1366-1367), brought Fang back to *Science* after more than 5 years' lapse.

Although Ms. Xiong denied her involvement in the case, and Mr. Jia did apologize for his misinformation^[9, 28], the approach *Science* used in the investigation was still the same: translating Fang's article into English, and then comparing it with Greene's paper. As I mentioned above, the method is fundamental flawed. Why?

Generally speaking, a translating process is very much similar to cooking: when you translate one language into another, you are baking flour to bread; and when you try to translate the translation back to the original language (reverse translation, or re-translation), you are trying to bring the bread back to flour, which, of course, is impossible. This analogy is particularly true when dealing with translation between English and Chinese: because the extreme dissimilarities in lexicons and grammars between the two languages, a reverse translation could almost never lead to the original wording. Let me give you an example.

The title of Greene's paper, *An fMRI Investigation of Emotional Engagement in Moral Judgment*, is very simple, and it is even not a sentence. Lexically speaking, the title contains 6 notional words, and except for fMRI, all five others have multiple corresponding Chinese words, which may or may not have the same English translations as the original ones. So, in theory, the number of acceptable Chinese translations of the title is the product of the number of these words and the number of each word's near synonyms. In addition, grammatically speaking, Chinese sentence structure is more flexible than English, and there are no tense and differentiation of singular and plural in Chinese, so you can imagine how complicated the situation could be^[29]. The situation was concisely summarized by Dr. Robert Root-Bernstein in his open letter to Fang:

“Translations of words and ideas from one language to another pose a special problem in plagiarism cases, since differing grammars and cultural idioms will necessarily create alterations from the original text. Re-translations back into the original language cause further distortions.”^[26]

Here are a few Chinese translations of the title of Greene’s paper, and anyone can ask a person who knows both English and Chinese well to translate it back to English, see how many people could restore them back to the original title, or you can just try [Google Translate](#) yourself:

在道德判断中情感投入的功能磁共振成像研究
感情在道德判断中的作用——功能磁共振成像方法研究
用功能磁共振成像方法研究感情在道德判断中的投入
感情在道德判断中的投入的功能磁共振成像研究

Because of the difficulties mentioned above, plus others, most Chinese people, Fang included, adopt the strategy of “sense-for-sense translation” (or “free translation,” “adaptive translation”), instead of “word-for-word translation” (or “literal translation,” “faithful translation”), and the former is, by definition, a process of “paraphrasing” or “re-wording.”^[30] In other words, even though Fang did translate Greene’s paper directly, the process of his translation would still make the end product look indirect, and if that pseudo-indirect product is translated back, the indirectness doubles. And that’s exactly why Fang’s plagiarism looks so obvious and convincing to Chinese scholars, while some westerners remain skeptical. Of course Fang knew the existence of the confusion, so he declared:

“As long as I use my own language, my own wordings, my own way of writing to introduce [others works], the article is mine.”^[31]

In other words, any English articles, papers, and books, could be Fang’s, after his translation.

So, how do we avoid the loophole in bilingual plagiarism cases? My solution is this: when evidence is compelling, such as there is overall similarity, the reverse translation has to be conducted in accordance with the following two principles: 1. as faithful as possible to the original (in this case, it’s Fang’s Chinese article); and 2. as close as possible to the target (in this case, it’s Greene’s English paper). In other words, if two sentences in the original and target, respectively, have similar or identical meanings, the translation should be conducted according to the target both in structure and wording.

Re-investigation on the *Science* Case

Now, let’s re-examine the *Science* case one more time, and try to give a simple answer to a simple question which was raised nearly 12 years ago: Did Fang Zhouzi plagiarize Greene’s paper?

To answer the question, I translated Fang’s article in its entirety, broke it up into sentences, and aligned each of them side by side with corresponding sentences in Greene’s paper, if there are. Of course, I adhered to the two principles I just listed when I did the reverse translation. The comparison result is shown in a table below, and my analysis is based mainly on that table.

A Complete Comparison Between Fang Zhouzi's *Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?* and Greene's *An fMRI Investigation of Emotional Engagement in Moral Judgment*

Note: Fang's article was translated in its entirety and arranged in its original order. The Roman numerals indicate the paragraph order, and the Arabic numerals indicate the sentence order in a paragraph. The text from Dr. Laura Helmuth's article^[3] is in blue.

Fang Zhouzi's Article			Greene's or Helmuth's Papers	
Seq.	Chinese	English	Seq.	Text
I-1	当代哲学的一个任务是解决道德伦理问题，为此哲学家们经常要辩论一些假想的难题，其中较著名的一个是“电车难题”：假设有一列失控的有轨电车飞奔而来，前面有两条轨道，一条站着五个人，一条站着一个人。如果不扳道岔，电车将冲向第一条轨道压死五个人。	One of the tasks of contemporary philosophy is to solve the moral and ethical dilemmas, and to do so, the philosophers usually debate about some hypothetical dilemmas, one such dilemma is the well-known trolley dilemma: a runaway trolley is headed to two sets of tracks, one with 5 people standing, another with one. If the switch is not hit, the trolley will proceed to the first set of tracks to kill the 5 people.	I-1 I-2 I-3	The present study was inspired by a family of ethical dilemmas familiar to contemporary moral philosophers (1). One such dilemma is the trolley dilemma: A runaway trolley is headed for five people who will be killed if it proceeds on its present course. The only way to save them is to hit a switch that will turn the trolley onto an alternate set of tracks where it will kill one person instead of five.
I-3	那么是否应该扳道岔，将电车引向另一条轨道，压死上面的那一个人？	Then, ought the switch to be hit to lead the trolley to the other set of tracks to kill the one person?	I-4	Ought you to turn the trolley in order to save five people at the expense of one?
I-4	大多数人会回答应该，因为牺牲一个人拯救五个人是值得的。	Most people would say yes, because it is worth it to sacrifice one person to save five people.	I-5	Most people say yes.
II-1	现在，再考虑另一个难题：同样有一列失控的有轨电车飞奔而来，前方的轨道上站着五个人处于危险之中。	Now, consider another dilemma: as before, a runaway trolley threatens the five people standing in the front track.	I-6	Now consider a similar problem, the footbridge dilemma. As before, a trolley threatens to kill five people.
II-2	在电车和五个人中间，隔着一座天桥，桥上站着一位陌生的大胖子。	Between the trolley and five people is a footbridge with a fat stranger standing on it.	I-7	You are standing next to a large stranger on a footbridge that spans the tracks, in between the oncoming trolley and the five people.
II-3	拯救这五个人的唯一办法，是把这个大胖子推下天桥，电车将他撞死后就会停下来。	The only way to save the five people is to push this fat man off the bridge, and the trolley will stop after kill him.	I-8 I-9	In this scenario, the only way to save the five people is to push this stranger off the bridge, onto the tracks below. He will die if you do this, but his body will stop the trolley from reaching the others.
II-4	那么是否应该把这个人推下桥去拯救五个人？	Then, ought you to save the five people by pushing this man off the bridge?	I-10	Ought you to save the five others by pushing this stranger to his death?
II-5	大多数人会对这个“天桥难题”说不应该。	Most people would say no to this “footbridge dilemma.”	I-11	Most people say no.
III-1	为什么同样是牺牲一个人拯救五个人，人们却会做出不同的道德判断？	Why would people make different moral judgment on the same situation, sacrificing one life to save five?	II-1	Taken together, these two dilemmas create a puzzle for moral philosophers: What makes it morally acceptable to sacrifice one life to save five in the trolley dilemma but not in the footbridge dilemma?

III-2	对诸如此类的问题的争论，使得哲学家们有活可干。	The debates on such paradoxes make the philosophers have jobs.	II-2	Many answers have been proposed. Paradoxes such as this mean job security for Philosophers. They have been debating decades ... (Laura Helmuth)
III-3	一种经典的解释是，在“电车难题”中，牺牲掉的那个人是不幸碰巧站在另一条轨道上，并没有被直接用来拯救另五个人；而在“天桥难题”中，胖子是直接用来拯救五个人的，因此直接利用一个人的生命来拯救他人，是不道德的。	One classical explanation is that, in the “trolley dilemma,” the sacrificed person just happens unfortunately to stand in the second set of tracks, he is not used directly to save the five people; however, in the “footbridge dilemma,” the fat man is used directly to save other people, therefore it is immoral.	II-3	For example, one might suggest, in a Kantian vein, that the difference between these two cases lies in the fact that in the footbridge dilemma one literally uses a fellow human being as a means to some independent end, whereas in the trolley dilemma the unfortunate person just happens to be in the way.
III-4 III-5	那么我们再来看一个“电车难题”的变型：假设站着一个人的那条轨道的另一端是跟另一条轨道相连的，即形成一个回路，如果那上面没有这个人，电车会从这条轨道绕回到另一条轨道压死五个人。在压死这个人后，电车会停下来，不会危及另五个人。	Then, let’s take a look at a variant of the trolley dilemma: suppose that the track with the one person standing is connected with the other track, forming a loop, if there is no this man on the track, the trolley would make its way to the other track and kill the five people. After killing the person, the trolley would stop and won’t hurt the other five people.	II-4 II-5	This answer, however, runs into trouble with a variant of the trolley dilemma in which the track leading to the one person loops around to connect with the track leading to the five people (1). Here we will suppose that without a body on the alternate track, the trolley would, if turned that way, make its way to the other track and kill the five people as well.
III-6	在这种情况下，是否应该把电车引向站着一个人的轨道去压死他？	Under such situation, whether you would lead the trolley to the track with one person to kill him?	II-6	In this variant, as in the footbridge dilemma, you would use someone's body to stop the trolley from killing the five.
III-7	虽然这一次，这个人是被直接利用了，大多数人仍然会回答应该。	Although in this case, this person is used directly, most people would still think it is appropriate.	II-7	Most agree, nevertheless, that it is still appropriate to turn the trolley in this case in spite of the fact that here, too, we have a case of "using."
IV-1	可见，“直接利用是不道德的”的解释遇到了麻烦。	Therefore, the explanation of “using directly is immoral’ runs into trouble.	II-3	This answer, however, runs into trouble with a variant of the trolley dilemma.....
IV-2 IV-3	还有人提出了别的解释，但也都有人想到了与之相抵触的例子。至今还未找到一个能被普遍接受的解释。	Some people proposed other solutions; however, they all meet with counterexamples. So far, no generally acceptable solution has been found.	II-8 II-9 II-10	These are just one proposed solution and one counterexample, but together they illustrate the sort of dialectical difficulties that all proposed solutions to this problem have encountered. If a solution to this problem exists, it is not obvious. That is, there is no set of consistent, readily accessible moral principles that captures people's intuitions concerning what behavior is or is not appropriate in these and similar cases.
IV-4	有心理学家认为，“天桥难题”之所以和“电车难题”的选择结果不同，是因为将一个人推下桥这种做法让人在感情上接受不了，觉得太残忍。	Some psychologists believe that the crucial difference between the trolley dilemma and the footbridge dilemma lies in that people cannot accept emotionally the way of pushing a person off the bridge, it is too cruel.	III-1 III-2	We maintain that, from a psychological point of view, the crucial difference between the trolley dilemma and the footbridge dilemma lies in the latter's tendency to engage people's emotions in a way that the former does not. The thought of pushing someone to his death is, we propose, more emotionally salient than the thought of hitting a switch that will cause a trolley to produce similar consequences, and it is this emotional response

				that accounts for people's tendency to treat these cases differently.
IV-5	也就是说，感情会影响人们的道德判断。	In other words, emotional engagement affects people's moral judgment.	III-3	This hypothesis concerning these two cases suggests a more general hypothesis concerning moral judgment: Some moral dilemmas (those relevantly similar to the footbridge dilemma) engage emotional processing to a greater extent than others (those relevantly similar to the trolley dilemma), and these differences in emotional engagement affect people's judgments.
IV-6	但是哲学家们普遍认为，道德判断应该是在理性思考的基础上做出的，不应带着感情。	But philosophers generally believe that moral judgment should be made based on reason, no emotion involved.		The findings are bad news for the majority of moral philosophers and ethicists, who maintain that moral decisions must be based on pure reason, says philosopher Stephen Stich of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. (Laura Helmuth)
V-1	最近，美国普林斯顿大学的心理学家用实验对这个“感情说”进行了验证。	Recently, psychologists at Princeton University in the United States tested the “emotion hypothesis experimentally.	III-4	The present investigation is an attempt to test this more general hypothesis.
V-2	他们让试验对象对 60 个难题做出决定，并用“功能性磁共振影像技术”监测大脑功能区的变化。	They asked the participants of the experiments to respond to 60 dilemmas, and using fMRI to monitor the changes in functional areas of brain.	IV-1 V-1	In each of two studies, Experiments 1 and 2, we used a battery of 60 practical dilemmas (8). In each experiment, nine participants (10) responded to each of 60 dilemmas (11) while undergoing brain scanning using fMRI (12).
V-3	大脑功能区被激活后，那里的血流和脑氧代谢都增加，用磁共振对大脑进行扫描就可以形象地展现大脑各个功能区的活动情况。	After activation, both blood flow and cerebral oxygen metabolism increased in the functional areas of brain, and MRI brain scan can show the image of the activities of the various functional areas of the brain.		
V-4	这 60 个难题分为三组：一组是与人身密切相关（也即可能会调动感情）的道德难题，包括“天桥难题”和其他类似的道德难题（像偷了一个人的内脏器官去拯救五个人，是否应该？在救生艇因超载面临沉没时，是否应该把某个人扔到海里？等等）；一组是与人身关系不密切或无关的非人化的道德难题，包括“电车难题”和类似的道德难题（例如捡到了钱，该不该还给失主？）；还有一组做为空白对照，是与道德无关的难题（例如出门旅行，是坐汽车还是坐火车好？）。	The 60 dilemmas are divided into 3 groups, one group is “moral-personal” dilemmas i.e. more emotional, including the footbridge dilemma and other similar dilemmas (such as whether it is appropriate to steal one person's organs in order to save five others? When lifeboat is sinking due to overloading, whether it is appropriate to throw someone off? Another group is impersonal dilemmas and putatively less emotional, including trolley dilemma and other similar dilemmas (such as whether it is appropriate to keep money found in a lost wallet. There is another group, used as blank control, which are non-moral dilemmas (such as whether to travel by bus or by train?).	IV-2 IV-3 IV-4 IV-5 IV-6	These dilemmas were divided into “moral” and “non-moral” categories on the basis of the responses of pilot participants (8). (Typical examples of non-moral dilemmas posed questions about whether to travel by bus or by train given certain time constraints and about which of two coupons to use at a store.) Two independent coders evaluated each moral dilemma using three criteria designed to capture the difference between the intuitively “up close and personal” (and putatively more emotional) sort of violation exhibited by the footbridge dilemma and the more intuitively impersonal (and putatively less emotional) violation exhibited by the trolley dilemma (8, 9). Moral dilemmas meeting these criteria were assigned to the “moral personal” condition, the others to the “moral impersonal” condition. Typical moral-personal dilemmas included a

			IV-7 IV-8	version of the footbridge dilemma, a case of stealing one person's organs in order to distribute them to five others, and a case of throwing people off a sinking lifeboat. Typical moral-impersonal dilemmas included a version of the trolley dilemma, a case of keeping money found in a lost wallet, and a case of voting for a policy expected to cause more deaths than its alternatives. Participants responded to each dilemma by indicating whether they judged the action it proposes to be "appropriate" or "inappropriate."
VI-1	结果表明，人们在判断人身化道德难题时，与判断非人化道德难题和非道德难题相比，大脑中与感情有关的区域明显变得活跃，而与记忆有关的区域则活跃程度明显降低（以前的研究已表明，人们在处理感情问题时，大脑记忆区域受到抑制）。	The results showed that when facing moral-personal dilemmas, compared with facing moral-impersonal and the non-moral ones, the brain areas associated with emotion became significantly more active, and the extent of activity in the areas associated with memory were significantly decreased. (It has been found that during emotional processing, the memory areas in the brain are inhibited.)	V-4 V-5 V-6 V-7	Planned comparisons on these areas revealed that medial portions of Brodmann's Areas (BA) 9 and 10 (medial frontal gyrus), BA 31 (posterior cingulate gyrus), and BA 39 (angular gyrus, bilateral) were significantly more active in the moral personal condition than in the moral-impersonal and the non-moral conditions. Recent functional imaging studies have associated each of these areas with emotion (5, 14–16). Areas associated with working memory have been found to become less active during emotional processing as compared to periods of cognitive processing (17). BA 46 (middle frontal gyrus, right) and BA 7/40 (parietal lobe, bilateral)—both associated with working memory (18, 19)—were significantly less active in the moral-personal condition than in the other two conditions.
VI-2 VI-3	少数人对“天桥难题”这类问题做出了“应该”的回答，而他们花的时间要比那些回答“不应该”的人长得多，这也是可以理解的，他们要花更多的时间思考，让理智战胜感情。而对非人化道德难题和非道德难题，回答“应该”和“不应该”所用的时间没有差别。	Fewer people gave responses of "appropriate" to footbridge and similar dilemmas, and the responses were much slower than responses of "inappropriate," which is understandable, they need more time to think, to let reason defeat emotion. There was no difference in reaction time between responses of "appropriate" and "inappropriate" in impersonal moral and non-moral dilemmas.	VII-2 V-8	As predicted, responses of "appropriate" (emotionally incongruent) were significantly slower than responses of "inappropriate" (emotionally congruent) within the moral-personal condition, and there was no significant difference in reaction time between responses of "appropriate" and "inappropriate" in the other two conditions. In BA 39 (bilateral), BA 46, and BA 7/40 (bilateral), there was no significant difference between the moral-impersonal and the non-moral condition (20, 21).
VII-1	这个实验结果，对主流哲学家是个打击，他们向来主张道德判断是纯理性的，而现在却必须考虑其中的感情因素。	The experimental results is a blow to mainstream philosophers, they have been claiming that moral judgment is pure rational. Now, they have to think of emotion involved.	S-1 S-2	The long-standing rationalist tradition in moral psychology emphasizes the role of reason in moral judgment. A more recent trend places increased emphasis on emotion. The findings are bad news for the majority of moral philosophers and ethicists, who maintain that moral decisions must be based on pure reason, says philosopher Stephen Stich of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. (Laura Helmuth)

VII-2 VII-3	但是，这个实验其实并没有解决这些道德难题。它并没有告诉人们，把一个人推下天桥救其他人是对是错，而是告诉人们，为什么人们会做出是对是错的选择。	However, the experiment doesn't resolve these moral dilemmas. It doesn't tell us whether it is right or wrong to push a person off a footbridge, rather, it tells us why people would make such choice.	IX-5 IX-6	Our conclusion, therefore, is descriptive rather than prescriptive. We do not claim to have shown any actions or judgments to be morally right or wrong. Greene points out that the study doesn't resolve whether it's right or wrong to push someone into the path of a runaway trolley, but it does begin to answer a related question: how people decide what's right and wrong. (Laura Helmuth)
VII-4	换句话说，它只是揭示了人们做道德判断时的一个心理机制。	In other words, it only revealed a psychological mechanism for people making a moral judgment.		
VII-5 VII-6	有一个问题仍然有待解决：在我们对道德判断的心理机制有了更好的理解之后，是否会影响我们的道德决定？如果会的话，将会有怎样的影响？	There is a question still to be answered: whether our better understanding of the mechanisms that give rise to our moral judgments alters our attitudes toward the moral judgments we make? If the answer is yes, what kind of alteration?	XI-1	The present results raise but do not answer a more general question concerning the relation between the aforementioned philosophical and psychological puzzles: How will a better understanding of the mechanisms that give rise to our moral judgments alter our attitudes toward the moral judgments we make?
VII-7	在我们知道对“天桥难题”的选择原来是受情绪影响后，是否会有更多的人狠下心来理智地选择“应该”？	After knowing that our solution to footbridge dilemma is influenced by emotion, whether there will be more people intending to rationally select "appropriate"?		
VII-8	是否应该选择“应该”？	Whether they should select "appropriate"?		
VII-9	哲学家们不必担心失业。	Philosophers do not have to worry about having not jobs.		Paradoxes such as this mean job security for Philosophers. They have been debating decades ... (Laura Helmuth)

1. Plagiarism of Structure

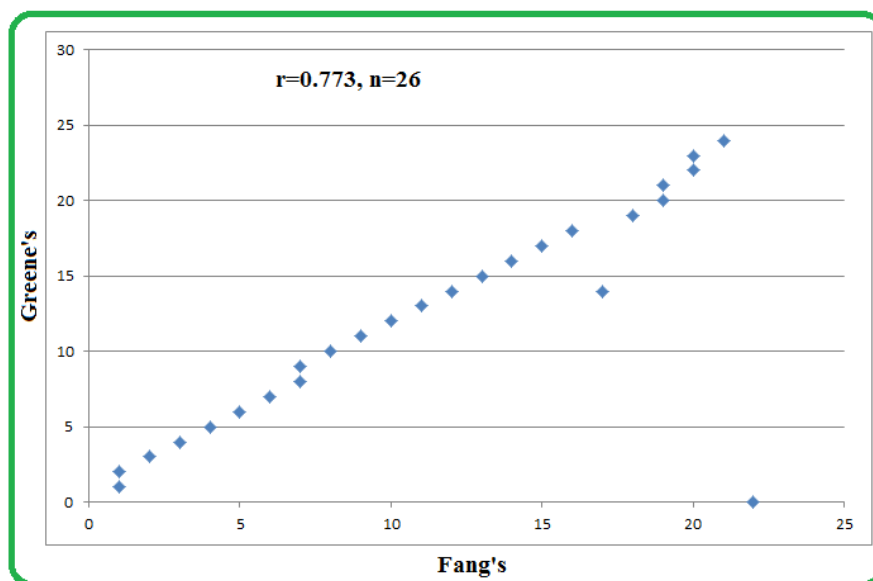
According to an in-class presentation in Centralia College, [The Five Types of Plagiarism](#), “plagiarism of structure” is defined as “Paraphrasing another’s words by changing sentence construction or word choice with citation;” and/or “Paraphrasing while maintaining original sentence construction with acknowledging the source.”

According to Dominican University’s [Writing Resources](#), “Plagiarism of structure is the use of another’s logical order in an essay, steps of reasoning in a paragraph or section, or order of elements in a sentence.”

Fang acknowledges the existence of “plagiarism of structure.” In 2007, while being caught in yet another plagiarism scandal, Fang busted a young female write. In an article published in *Legal Evening News*, Fang wrote:

“Although popular works differ from academic works in not requiring giving detailed citations, the key is that you cannot copy other people’s structure and wordings in your articles, otherwise, even if you copy only a small piece, it is still plagiarism.”^[32]

Fang’s “*Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?*” contains 7 paragraphs, 37 sentences (a unit of words ends with a period or a question mark, excluding the question marks in parentheses). As shown in the table above, the sequence of these sentences is highly correlated with that in Greene’s paper, from beginning to end. In other words, Fang’s paragraphs and sentences are in the same order as those in Greene’s paper. The most astonishing results are revealed in the first 4 paragraphs: the 22 sentences are almost completely in the same sequence as the 24 sentences in the first 3 paragraphs in Greene’s paper: there is only one Fang’s sentence (#22, IV-6) which does not have a corresponding sentence in Greene’s paper, but it matches perfectly to one of Dr. Laura Helmuth’s sentences. If not counting sentence #22, the correlation coefficient of the sentence orders between Fang’s and Greene’s is 0.987, which is, of course, extremely significant. (With that sentence, the correlation coefficient falls to 0.773, but still extremely significant). (See figure below).



Structural similarity

The sentence order of 22 sentences in the first 4 paragraphs of Fang’s article is almost identical to that of 24 sentences in the first 3 paragraphs of Greene’s paper^[33].

The first 4 paragraphs of Fang's article contain 764 Chinese characters, more than 50% of the entire text, and Fang didn't mention any reference, let alone Greene's paper. So, how come they are so similar structurally?

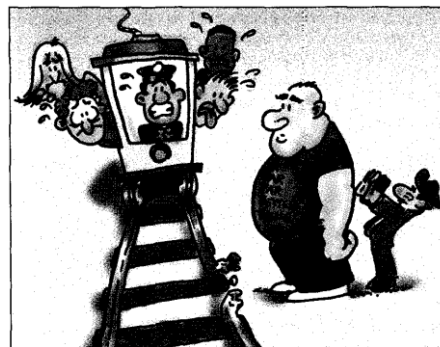
2. Plagiarism of Content

In the first 2 paragraphs, Fang introduced "trolley dilemma" and "footbridge dilemma," respectively, and they are very similar, or identical, to the first paragraph of Greene's paper. According to Fang, the reason for the similarities was because they are "classical dilemmas which have been introduced and discussed by countless people, they are not new discoveries."^[34] That was just a plain lie.

The so called "trolley dilemma" was introduced by Professor [Philippa Ruth Foot](#) (1920-2010) in 1967 in her classic "*The Problem of Abortion and the Doctrine of the Double Effect*," in which the word "trolley" was not even mentioned^[35]. It was Dr. [Judith Jarvis Thomson](#) who coined the term "trolley problem" in 1976, but she didn't use the term "trolley dilemma" at that time, nor in a paper published in 1985, which Greene cited in his paper^[36]. Even right now, the "trolley dilemma" is still called "[Trolley Problem](#)" in Wikipedia. So, besides from Greene's paper, from whose "introduction" or "discussion" did Fang get the term "trolley dilemma"?^[37]

On the other hand, the so called "footbridge dilemma" was introduced by Dr. Judith Thomson in 1976, and she termed the problem "Fat Man" in 1985. To my knowledge, it was Greene et al. who changed the term to "footbridge dilemma." So, if not copying from Greene's paper, where did Fang get the term "footbridge dilemma"?

The fact is, Greene et al. had to read the entire 20-pages paper, *The Trolley Problem*, by Dr. Judith Thomson, to write their first paragraph, which contains merely 195 words, because, in *The Trolley Problem*, a dilemma equivalent to "Fat Man" or "footbridge" was initially a "surgeon dilemma," in which a surgeon faces the choices of cutting open a healthy person and using his organs to save five other patients, or letting them die; and the "footbridge dilemma" was separated from "trolley dilemma" by 15 pages. It appears that it was Greene et al. who raised the status of the Fat Man to "footbridge dilemma" so it could stand side by side with "trolley dilemma," and became a "classical dilemma." As a matter of fact, the Fat Man dilemma does not need a footbridge at all: In Dr. Laura Helmuth's article introducing Greene's paper, a different version, but essentially the same dilemma, was created^[3].



Right or wrong? Sometimes saving a net four lives just feels wrong.

Two different versions of Fat Man dilemma appeared in the same issue of *Science*

Left: the "footbridge" version of Fat Man dilemma, verbally described in Greene's paper (the image is from [Dr. Greene's website](#)); **Right:** the standing-by version of Fat Man dilemma, depicted in Dr. Laura Helmuth's article which was intended to introduce Greene's paper.

In other words, if we let every philosopher, psychologist, and neuroscientist in the whole world turn Dr. Thomson's *The Trolley Problem* into a 200-words summary independently, it would be really a surprise if any of them remotely resemble to the first paragraph of Greene's paper. Then, how come non-philosopher, non-psychologist, and non-neuroscientist Fang was so lucky?

The lucky thing continued to happen in Fang's 3rd paragraph, in which Fang described a variant of trolley dilemma originally created by Dr. Judith Thomson, and she called it "the loop variant." Greene et al. picked up this variant by citing Dr. Thomson to "illustrate the sort of dialectical difficulties that all proposed solutions to this problem have encountered." Let's take a look at how Greene et al. described the dilemma:

".....the track leading to the one person loops around to connect with the track leading to the five people (1). Here we will suppose that without a body on the alternate track, the trolley would, if turned that way, make its way to the other track and kill the five people as well. In this variant, as in the footbridge dilemma, you would use someone's body to stop the trolley from killing the five. Most agree, nevertheless, that it is still appropriate to turn the trolley in this case in spite of the fact that here, too, we have a case of 'using.'"^[2]

And here is how Fang described it:

"Then, let's take a look at a variant of the trolley dilemma: suppose that the track with the one person standing is connected with the other track, forming a loop, if there is no this man on the track, the trolley would make its way to the other track and kill the five people. After killing the person, the trolley would stop and won't hurt the other five people. Under such situation, whether you would lead the trolley to the track with one person to kill him? Although in this case, this person is used directly, most people would still think it is appropriate." (III-4 to III-6)

The thing is, Dr. Judith Thomson didn't say anything like "Most agreeit is still appropriate" as Greene et al. said, or "most people would still think it is appropriate," as Fang said. What she said, after describing the dilemma, was:

"May the agent turn the trolley? Some people feel more discomfort at the idea of turning the trolley in the loop variant than in the original Bystander at the Switch. But we cannot really suppose that the presence or absence of that extra bit of track makes a major moral difference as to what an agent may do in these cases, and it really does seem right to think (despite the discomfort) that the agent may proceed."^[36]

I don't know based on what Greene et al said what they said, but I do know why Fang said what he said: because he copied Greene et al.

3. More Stealing

The fact is, Fang's entire article was translated from Greene's paper, directly. For example, in the 4th paragraph, Fang introduced Greene's hypothesis in a general tone, "some psychologists believe..." (IV-4), and he introduced Greene et al. in the next paragraph as "psychologists at Princeton University in the United States" (V-1). By doing so, he created the impressions that 1. The hypothesis was some else's; and 2. He wrote that sentence based on reading "countless" introductions and discussions.

Also, when writing his 5th paragraph, he didn't bother to read [the Supplemental Data of Greene's paper](#), which has been available online since the publication of the paper, to see what kind of questions were

used in their experiments. Instead, he just translated the example questions described in the paper (V-4). Also because of his laziness, Fang didn't know that there were discrepancies between what described in the paper and what delineated in the supplemental data: according to Greene's paper, "In each of two studies, Experiments 1 and 2, we used a battery of 60 practical dilemmas." However, based on the supplemental data, there were a total of 64 dilemmas, and 53 of them were used in Experiment 1, and 61 in Experiment 2^[38]. And Fang copied Greene et al.: "They asked the participants of the experiments to respond to 60 dilemmas," "The 60 dilemmas are divided into 3 groups."

Also, based on the context, Fang's last paragraph looked like his own opinions, but in fact, many of these opinions were stolen from Greene's paper, as well as from Laura Helmuth's article.

The facts are, Fang is extremely ignorant in his own specialty, biochemistry (hence the nickname Dr. Lard), and Fang had no training in philosophy, in psychology, and in neuroscience. Therefore, the same question I asked Fang's Ph. D. advisor, [Dr. Z. Burton](#), 18 months ago, and I'm still waiting for his reply, is still applicable here:

"Dr. Fang has no training whatsoever in philosophy of science. And his ignorance in this area is so astonishing that whenever he tries to write his own sentences, he would have a high probability of getting something wrong. Then, the question is: without copying Dr. Root-Bernstein's paper, how could Dr. Fang write his *What Is Science?*"^[39]

Fang's ignorance in moral philosophy was demonstrated in October, 2007, six years after the publication of his *Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?* when a person, web ID Rossonero, asked Fang: exactly which philosopher(s) believed that "moral judgment is pure rational," since Fang asserted in the article "the experimental results is a blow to mainstream philosophers, they have been claiming that moral judgment is pure rational."^[40]

At first, Fang scolded Rossonero, and only after Rossonero pressed the question, Fang posted the following paragraph as his basis:

"The findings are bad news for the majority of moral philosophers and ethicists, who maintain that moral decisions must be based on pure reason, says philosopher Stephen Stich of Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. After all, he says, people in the scanner are 'thinking of abstract, hypothetical problems, of the sort philosophers have been reflecting on for decades.' Instead of discounting emotion, Stich says, his colleagues should treat it as an important part of people's moral reasoning."^[41]

Yes, based upon the above, which was copied directly from Dr. Laura Helmuth's *Moral Reasoning Relies on Emotion*^[3], Fang thought "mainstream philosophers believe that moral judgment IS pure rational." Apparently, Fang still does not understand what many philosophers believe is moral judgment OUGHT to be based on pure rational, and it is psychologists' job to find what IS the foundation of moral judgment. Till today, Fang hasn't given a philosopher's name who "believes that moral judgment is pure rational." And that Rossonero was banned from the forum of the New Threads by Fang, since he kept asking Fang this question, "Fang, have you understood the difference between is and ought?"^[42]

Besides literary theft, Fang also stole one image from Greene's paper in 2001, and two more images from somewhere else in 2007. The funny thing is, these images were not "used for the purpose of introducing other people's research results," as Fang claimed in 2011^[43], since their contents were either unrelated to the article, or were not explained at all^[44]. The fact is, even Dr. Greene himself had to acknowledge the copyright of AAAS when he used his own figure in another publication^[45], for non-profit purpose, but

Fang, for the sole purpose of gaining his fame and income, felt no guilty at all to use them without permission or attribution.

Conclusions

Based on the above comparison and analysis, the only reasonable conclusion is that there is no way Fang could have written any paragraph in his *Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically* without copying Greene's paper. Fang's article contains 7 paragraphs, 37 sentences, and 1,525 Chinese characters (excluding punctuation marks). All of the paragraphs (100%) were plagiarism, 33 sentences (89%) were obtained by directly translating or "paraphrasing" two of *Science* papers, and only 127 characters (8.3%) in the four sentences without their counterparts in the *Science* papers were supposedly his own. In addition, Fang stole one image when he published his article in 2001, and one more image and one artwork when he republished his article in 2007. At least two of these items were protected by copyright law.

If this kind of stealing is not plagiarism, then what is plagiarism?

Retrospectively, had the *Science* editors done a better job, many Chinese people would have escaped the harm from Fang's erroneous and even poisonous "science popularization," many Chinese scholars would have avoided Fang's persecution and defamation, and Dr. Xiao, one of the whistleblowers, might not have gone to jail nine years late. It is pitiful that so many Chinese scholars placed their hope of justice in the hands of *Science*, and it is disappointing that *Science* failed to live up to their expectation. It is even shameful that *Science* didn't, in the event of "[Brawl in Beijing](#)," have the courage and dignity to stand up to tell the truth to the whole world about the cause and the nature of the feud between Fang and Xiao. Instead, *Science* published several biased reports on the incident^[24]. Now, it seems *Science* has got another chance to correct their wrong by re-opening the case and convicting Fang of plagiarism and copyright infringement. Failure to do so could mean the loss of the opportunity for redemption, forever. So, to help *Science* in doing that, I'm presenting my allegations against Fang:

1. Fang plagiarized the structure of Greene's paper in 2001 and 2007;
2. Fang plagiarized the ideas, opinions, arguments, and examples in Greene's paper in 2001 and 2007;
3. Fang plagiarized the ideas, opinions, and wordings in Laura Helmuth's article in 2001 and 2007;
4. Fang infringed the copyright of *Science/AAAS* by reproducing the text of Greene's paper without permission in 2001 and 2007;
5. Fang infringed the copyright of *Science/AAAS* by using an image in Greene's paper without permission in 2001 and 2007;
6. Fang infringed the copyrights of Ann L. Myers and [Memory Loss and the Brain](#) website by using an artwork in his book without permission in 2007.

Notes

[1] Fang Zhouzi. *Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?* "Southern Weekend, October 4, 2001. (方舟子: 《科学地解决道德难题》, 2001年10月4日《南方周末》).

[2] Greene JD, Sommerville RB, Nystrom LE, Darley JM, Cohen JD. 2001. [An fMRI investigation of emotional engagement in moral judgment](#). Science 293:2105-8.

[3] Helmuth, L. 2001. *Moral Reasoning Relies on Emotion*. Science 293:1971-1972.

[4] The complete translation of Dr. Bian's letter, "May I ask Dr. Fang, how much of your article was translated from Greene's paper":

"Using Word's Word Count to calculate, your article has a total of 1,698 characters, the part you translated from Greene's paper contains 529 characters, 31.2% of the total. The text involving the 'trolley dilemma' and 'footbridge dilemma,' also appeared in Greene's paper, but he gave citations. Combining them together, I don't see much of your own things in 'your article.' I believe that both of your Chinese and English are better than mine, so I ask you to answer my above questions, it isn't too much, right? This popular science article of yours should absolutely counted as a compilation, and you should not be regarded as the original author. Since you brag about your 'fighting the academic frauds,' you should have notified the [newspaper] editors such problem when you submitted your manuscript. Unfortunately, I don't see that you had done so.

"We are both people with public identities, so please advise your friends, don't attack me personally.

"I have sent a letter with my real identity to the chief editor and page editor of *Southern Weekend*, expressed my opinion, and made my suggestions."

Original Chinese: "请问方博士, 你的文章中有多少不是译自 Greene 的文章? 采用 Word 软件的字数统计, 你的文章共有 1698 字, 你翻译的 Greene 的研究结果有 529 字, 占全文的 31.2%。关于“电车难题”和“天桥难题”的文字, Greene 的文章中也有, 但他注明了参考文献。如果把这部分算上, 我看不出“你的文章”中有多少是你自己想出来的。相信你的中英文文字水平都比我高, 请你回答我上面的问题, 不算过分吧? 这篇科普文章, 绝对应该算是编译, 而不是堂而皇之的署上你的笔名。以“学术打假”自居的你, 在投稿时也绝对应该叮嘱编辑不要忽视这个问题。但遗憾的是我看不出你作了这些事情。我们都是公开身份的人, 请你叮嘱你的朋友, 不要对我进行人身攻击。关于此事, 我已以真实身份致信“南方周末”的主编和版面编辑, 表明我的看法, 并提出我的建议。” (See: Fang Zhouzi. *Solving the "Compilation" Dilemma with a Normal Intelligence—Reply to Associate Professor Bian Jianchao of School of Public Health in Medical College at Fudan University*. XYS20011011. 方舟子: 《智力正常地解决“编译”问题——答复复旦大学医学院公共卫生学院副教授边建超》, XYS20011011).

[5] The complete translation of Fang's response, *Solving the "Compilation" Dilemma with a Normal Intelligence—Reply to Associate Professor Bian Jianchao of School of Public Health in Medical College at Fudan University*, is provided in Appendix A of this letter.

[6] The original webpage was lost, but the post was preserved on the internet, especially on the website of Center for Science Communication at Peking University. (See: <http://www.csc.pku.edu.cn/art.php?sid=2393>).

[7] The complete translation of Fang's response, *The Hacks of a Liar Gang UP: A Reply to Dr. Zhao Jijun*, is provided in Appendix B of this letter.

[8] Dr. Bian's original Chinese: "我已以真实身份致信“南方周末”的主编和版面编辑, 表明我的看法, 并提出我的建议。” Dr. Zhao's original Chinese: "是编译还是原创科普, 大家可以自己判断。这事情既然已经反映到 Science、南方周末和原作者那里, 我们等这看下文好了。无谓的争吵或辩护、攻击都没什么必要。” (See: Appendixes A and B.)

^[9] Xiao Chuanguo. *How Did Fang Zhouzi Solve His Plagiarism Dilemma Scientifically: A Recollection of My Reporting Fang Zhouzi to Science Ten Years Ago*. XiaoCG's Blog on ScienceNet. April 2, 2011. (肖传国: 《[方舟子如何科学地解决抄袭难题: 10年前向《科学》举报方舟子纪实](#)》, 肖传国的科学网博客, 2011年4月2日).

^[10] Fang's original Chinese: “有种用真名实姓去‘举报’我没经授权‘翻译’论文吗? Science 可不接受匿名信。而且不论是 Science 还是论文作者, 肯定都欢迎我对该工作的介绍, 且不说他们也无权要求我要征得同意才能通俗地介绍其工作。” (See: <http://web.archive.org/web/www.xys.org/forum/messages/39423.html>).

^[11] Dr. Xiao's original Chinese: “我和几位教授学者看了一下, 抄袭实在太明显了, 你要举报就举报吧, 由我当的带头大哥, 科学的主编主要和我直接联系、沟通。” (See: note ^[9]).

^[12] See: Fang Zhouzi. *A Statement on the Rumors and Slanders on USTC BBS about Fang Zhouzi Plagiarized*. XYS20030222. (方舟子: 《[针对中国科大 BBS 造谣诽谤“方舟子剽窃”的声明](#)》, XYS20030222); Fang Zhouzi. *A Brief Comment on the Defamatory Article by Associate Professor Liu Huajie of the Philosophy Department at Peking University*. XYS20050309. (方舟子: 《[略评北京大学哲学系副教授刘华杰的造谣谤文](#)》, XYS20050309); Fang Shimin. *Civil Counterclaim: Dr. Xiao's Infringement of Fang Zhouzi's Right of Reputation*. XYS20061104. (方是民: 《[民事反诉状: 方舟子反诉肖传国名誉侵权](#)》, XYS20061104); Yan Youliang. *The Complete Story about 'Hammer Professor' Xiao Chuanguo Incident*. *Time Weekly*, Sept. 30, 2010. (严友良: 《[“锤子教授”肖传国事件始末](#)》, 2010年9月30日《时代周报》).

^[13] Fang's original Chinese: “最近, 有多位国内网友来信反映, 一篇题为‘方舟子剽窃铁证如山’、署名‘离乡客’ (即在美国北卡大学教堂山分校物理系从事研究的南京大学物理系凝聚态物理专业理学博士赵纪军) 的文章被张贴到国内各大论坛, 试图达到败坏我的名声的目的。这篇文章采用断章取义的汉英‘对比’手法, 诬蔑我发表在《南方周末》上的一篇介绍国外最新科学成果的科学小品《科学地解决道德问题?》剽窃美国《科学》杂志上的一篇论文 (他是根据我在文章后注的原始论文出处找到这篇论文的)。对这位骗子帮凶的诽谤, 我以前已做过驳斥。网上骗子‘昏教授’在早些时候曾向《科学》诬告我剽窃。《科学》对此做了调查。有人向《科学》编辑询问调查的结果。《科学》编辑在回信中指出 (信的原文附后), 虽然我的这篇文章不符合美国新闻报道的标准, 但是剽窃的指控是难以成立的, 因为我在文章中说明该项研究工作是由普林斯顿大学的研究者做的, 并没有用第一人称暗示研究工作是我做的, 也没有照抄《科学》论文的语言 (即我是用自己的语言做的介绍)。赵纪军的指控已构成了对我的恶意诽谤, 在必要的时候我将追究其法律责任。” (See: 方舟子: 《[“方舟子剽窃铁证如山”的真相](#)》, XYS20011104.)

^[14] The report was published in *Time Weekly* on Sept. 30, 2010, in which there are the following words:

“Recently, a person with a web name Yi Ming published articles, pointing out that it was Xiao Chuanguo's busting of Fang's fraud which led to the latter's revenge. On Sept. 22, Xiao Chuanguo's wife told a medium, in recent years, everyone thought Fang has been busting Xiao Chuanguo's fraud, 'but actually, it was Xiao Chuanguo who busted Fang's fraud originally, Fang targeted Xiao Chuanguo out of revenge.'”

“Fang doesn't agree. There is a record showing that in 2001 he didn't know it was Xiao Chuanguo who reported his plagiarism to *Science* magazine—in *The Truth about "Mountains of Ironclad Evidence for Fang Zhouzi's Plagiarism,"* Fang mistook Dr. Zhao Jijun, who was doing research in the department of physics at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and received his Doctor of Science degree in condensed matter physics from Nanjing University's physics department, as the person who reported him. In the article, Fang showed a letter from *Science* which thought Fang didn't commit plagiarism.” (Yan Youliang. *The Complete Story about 'Hammer Professor' Xiao Chuanguo Incident*. *Time Weekly*, Sept. 30, 2010.)

The original Chinese: “近日一位网名为‘亦明’的人士就发文指出, 正是肖传国打方舟子的假, 导致了后者后来的报复。9月22日, 肖传国夫人也向一家媒体指出: 这些年来各界一直认为方舟子在打肖传国的假,

‘但是实际上，最早是因为肖传国打了方舟子的假，方舟子出于报复才针对肖传国。’对此方舟子并不认同，有记录显示，2001年他并不知道是肖传国向《科学》杂志举报他抄袭—在《‘方舟子剽窃铁证如山’的真相》一文中，方舟子当时还误以为是在美国北卡大学教堂山分校物理系从事研究的南京大学物理系凝聚态物理专业理学博士赵纪军举报了他，在文中，方舟子一并给出了《科学》杂志编辑一封认为自己没有抄袭的公开信。(严友良：《“锤子教授”肖传国事件始末》，2010年9月30日《时代周报》)。

^[15] Fang’s original Chinese: “姑且按《科学》的标准来看[，]且不说学术文章和科普文章的标准不同，就按《科学》不认为我那篇科普文章是抄袭的两条理由来看：‘说明了是别人的工作’[：]杨的综述没有说明是根据别人的综述写的。(光是注明其他论文的出处无济于事)‘没有直接复制别人的文字’[：]杨的综述有11/14是直接复制别人的文字。”(See: <http://web.archive.org/web/www.xys.org/forum/messages/47844.html>).

^[16] Fang Zhouzi. *A Statement on the Rumors and Slanders on USTC BBS about Fang Zhouzi Plagiarized*. XYS20030222. (方舟子：《[针对中国科大 BBS 造谣诽谤“方舟子剽窃”的声明](#)》，XYS20030222).

^[17] Fang Zhouzi. *Comment on an Anonymous Defamatory Article Published by the Center for Science Communication at Peking University*. XYS20040212. (方舟子：《[评北京大学科学传播中心发表的匿名谤文](#)》，XYS20040212).

^[18] Liu Huajie. *A Review of Fang Zhouzi’s Tactics of Transportation: The Double Standards of a Fraud Busting Hero*. Posted on the website of the Center for Science Communication at Peking University on March 10, 2005. (刘华杰：《[回顾一下方舟子的“搬运术”——打假英雄的双重标准](#)》，北京大学科学传播中心网站，2005年3月10日)。(Note: the current version was modified after Fang’s comment.)

^[19] Fang Zhouzi. *A Brief Comment on the Defamatory Article by Associate Professor Liu Huajie of the Philosophy Department at Peking University*. XYS20050309. (方舟子：《[略评北京大学哲学系副教授刘华杰的造谣谤文](#)》，XYS20050309).

^[20] In February, 2007, Fang, in an article refuting yet another plagiarism allegation, inserted the following sentence: “Didn’t Liu Huajie of PKU’s philosophy department continue to use the gimmick of fabrication to write a ‘paper’ to demonstrate that I ‘plagiarized’ a *Science’s* paper, which was taken by Yang Yusheng to publish in an domestic academic journal called *Social Science Forum* (The editors of that journal, are you all blind)?” (Fang’s original Chinese: “北大哲学系的刘华杰不还继续用捏造事实的手法写成一篇论证我‘抄袭’《科学》论文的‘论文’，被杨玉圣拿去发表在国内一份名叫《社会科学论坛》学术期刊上吗（那份期刊的编委个个都是瞎了眼）？”(Fang Zhouzi. *More Comments on “Fang Zhouzi Plagiarized Ying He.”* XYS20070203. 方舟子：《[对“方舟子抄袭颖河”一事再说几句](#)》，XYS20070203).

^[21] See: Liao Junlin’s blog on ScienceNet, July 30, 2010. (廖俊林：《[剽窃铁证：出国际洋相的方舟子](#)》，科学网廖俊林博客，2010年7月30日)。

^[22] *A Comprehensive Investigation on the Alleged Plagiarism Committed by Fang Zhouzi*. *Legal Weekly*, March 30, 2011. (《[方舟子涉嫌抄袭总调查](#)》，《法治周末》2011年3月30日)。

^[23] Hong Qiwang: *Fang Zhouzi Interviewed by Yangcheng Evening News, Responding to “Plagiarism Gate”: All of Them Are Old Stories, Been Clarified One by One Long Time Ago*. *Yangcheng Evening News*, April 2, 2011. (洪启旺：《[方舟子接受羊城晚报专访回应“抄袭门”：都是陈年旧账，早已一一澄清](#)》，2011年4月2日《羊城晚报》)。

^[24] Jia Hepeng, Hao Xin. 2006. *China’s Fraud Buster Hit by Libel Judgments; Defenders Rally Round*. *Science* 314:1366-1367; Hao Xin. 2010. *Assailants Attack China’s Science Watchdog*. *ScienceInsider*, 30 August 2010; Hao Xin. *Urologist Arrested for Attacks on Chinese Whistleblowers*. *ScienceInsider*, 23 September 2010; Hao Xin. *Doctor Sentenced in Beijing for Attack on Critics*. *ScienceInsider*, 12 October 2010; Nature Editorial. 2012. *John Maddox prize*. *Nature* 491,160.

[25] Original Chinese: “从抄袭的形式看，有原封不动或者基本原封不动地复制他人作品的行为，也有经改头换面后将他人受著作权保护的独创成份窃为己有的行为，前者在著作权执法领域被称为低级抄袭，后者被称为高级抄袭。” (See: National Copyright Administration of China. *How to Identify Plagiarism*. Jan. 15, 1999. 中国国家版权局: 《[关于如何认定抄袭行为](#)》，1999年1月15日).

[26] See: [An Open Letter to Shi-Min Fang from Dr. Robert Root-Bernstein](#).

[27] Yi Ming. *The Feud between Drs. Fang Zhouzi and Xiao Chuanguo*. pp.358-369. (亦明: 《[方舟子陷害肖传国始末](#)》358-369页).

[28] See: Xiao Chuanguo. *The Inside Story of the Investigation by Science Magazine on Fang Zhouzi's Plagiarism in 2001*. Dec. 16, 2006. (Note: the original webpage was lost, but the post has been preserved on the internet, for example, in the forum of the New Threads: 《[美国科学杂志 2001 年调查方舟子抄袭内幕曝光](#)》. also see: note [9]).

[29] The difficulties in translation have also been briefly discussed in this paper: Timo Honkela, Sami Virpioja, and Jaakko Vayrynen. *Adaptive translation: Finding interlingual mappings using self-organizing maps*. In Véra Kůrková et al, editors, *Proceedings of ICANN'08*, volume 5163 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science, pages 603-612. Springer, 2008.

[30] See: Mary Snell-Hornby. *The Turns of Translation Studies: New Paradigms Or Shifting Viewpoints?* John Benjamins Publishing, 2006. p.7, p.10. Aiga Dukāte. *Translation, Manipulation and Interpreting*. Peter Lang, 2009. p.30, p.191.

[31] Fang's original Chinese: “只要是用自己的语言、用自己的文字、用自己的写法做的介绍，就是我的文章。” (Fang Zhouzi. *Solving the “Compilation” Dilemma with a Normal Intelligence—Reply to Associate Professor Bian Jianchao of School of Public Health in Medical College at Fudan University*. See: Appendix A).

[32] Fang's original Chinese: “其实通俗著作与学术著作不同，本无需对资料来源一一注明出处，关键是你的文章的结构和文字不能照搬、照抄别人的，否则即使只照抄了一小段，仍然是抄袭。” (Fang Zhouzi. *Plagiarizing a Small Piece Is Still Plagiarism*. *Legal Evening News*, Feb. 7, 2007. 方舟子: 《[抄一小段也是抄](#)》，《法制晚报》2007年2月7日).

[33] Methodology: using Microsoft Excel to construct two columns of data, one for Fang's sentence order, from 1 to 22; one for Greene's sentence order, from 1 to 24. Four of Fang sentences (#1, #7, #19-20) each have two corresponding sentences in Greene's paper, so these numbers appear twice in Fang's column. Greene's sentence #14 was copied twice by Fang, so it appeared twice in Greene's column. Fang's sentence #22 does not have a corresponding sentence in Greene's paper, so in the corresponding cell in Greene's column, the number was 0. The correlation coefficient was calculated with Excel.

[34] Fang's original Chinese: “‘电车难题’和‘天桥难题’都是被无数人介绍、讨论过的经典问题，并不是新发现。” (See: Appendix A).

[35] The “trolley dilemma” had three different versions in Foot's paper: “a judge or magistrate is faced with rioters,” “a pilot whose aeroplane is about to crash,” and “the driver of a runaway tram.” (See: Foot, P. 1967. *The Problem of Abortion and the Doctrine of the Double Effect*. *Oxford Review* 5:5-15.)

[36] Thomson, J. J. 1976. *Killing, Letting Die, and the Trolley Problem*. *The Monist* 59:204-17; Thomson, J. J. 1985. [The Trolley Problem](#). *Yale Law Journal* 94:1395-1415. Both papers are in *Rights, Restitution, and Risk: Essays, in Moral Theory*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1986, pages 78-93 and pages 94-116, respectively.

[37] The Chinese terms for “question” and “dilemma” are distinct, the former is 问题; the latter is 难题.

[38] According to [the Supplemental Data of Greene's paper](#), there are 20 Non-Moral Dilemmas, 19 Moral-Impersonal Dilemmas, and 25 Moral-Personal Dilemmas. Among the Moral-Personal Dilemmas, 11 dilemmas were used in both Experiments, 3 were used in Experiment 1 only, and 11 used in Experiment 2 only.

[39] Xin Ge. [A few comments on Dr. Zachary Burton's "Support for Dr. Shi-min Fang"](#) (Part II).

[40] Original Chinese: “您可不可以受累告诉我谁认为‘道德判断是纯理性’的？” (See: <http://www.xys.org/forum/db/2/188/26.html>).

[41] See: <http://www.xys.org/forum/db/2/188/114.html>.

[42] Original Chinese: “肘子，想明白了 is 和 ought 有什么区别了吗？” (See: <http://www.xys.org/forum/db/2/190/154.html>). For the discussion of Is/Ought problem, please see: Greene, J.D. 2003. *From neural "is" to moral "ought": what are the moral implications of neuroscientific moral psychology?* *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* 4:847-850.

[43] See note [39] in [Part XV](#) of this letter.

[44] For example, Fang's legend for Greene's image is: “fMRI can be used to monitor the changes in the functional areas in brain.” (Original Chinese: “‘功能性磁共振影像技术’可监测大脑功能区的变化。”) In Greene's paper, the legend reads: “Fig. 2. Brain areas exhibiting differences in activity between conditions shown in three axial slices of a standard brain (28). Slice location is indicated by Talairach (28) z coordinate. Data are for the main effect of condition in Experiment 1. Colored areas reflect the thresholded F scores. Images are reversed left to right to follow radiologic convention.”

[45] Greene, J. and Haidt, J. 2002. [How \(and where\) does moral judgment work?](#) *Trends in Cognitive Sciences* 6:517-523.

Appendix A

Fang Zhouzi: Solving the “Compilation” Dilemma with a Normal Intelligence—Reply to Associate Professor Bian Jianchao of School of Public Health in Medical College at Fudan University.

Any person with normal intelligence should know that the article I published in *Southern Weekend* on Oct. 4, 2001, *Solving Moral Dilemmas Scientifically?*, was to introduce a classical moral dilemma and most recent research results. In the article, it clearly stated that the people who performed the experiment were “psychologists at Princeton University in the United States,” not myself. When the article was published on the New Threads, I noted at the end of the article “For the original paper, see *Science*, 293, 2105-2108. Based upon that, some people accused me of misleading readers to believe that I had published a paper in *Science*, so I was plagiarizing the results of Greene et al. at Princeton University, and they claimed they would report to *Science*, bla-bla. Anyone who can see knows that they were deliberately trying to ruin my reputation, what they said even they themselves may not believe. These people mainly gathered at <http://bbs.creaders.net/education/> where is full of liars. The biggest feature of the forum is that there are people (some of them are obviously are hired by the liars of nucleic acid nutrition, and those who has been criticized by me, such as Song Fei, Yan Qingshan) who scold and slander me almost every day, venting their dissatisfaction to my fight against China’s academic corruption and commercial scams, and the moderator of the forum usually values these slanders dearly, highly recommends them (*Creaders Weekly* published a remarkable article, “*Yu Guangyuan and Fang Zhouzi Are the Prototypes of China’s Academic Corruption in Two Generations*”). Because the accusers know they are wrong, so they can only keep anonymous. This “Ke Hua” is one of the hacks and accomplices of the liars. He was also anonymous originally, but for the purpose of raising money online for a “charitable cause,” and had been criticized for cheating anonymously for money, therefore he was compelled to reveal his true identity, Associate Professor Bian Jianchao of School of Public Health in Medical College at Fudan University. Since the revelation, he has been much less presumptuous. This time, he probably thought he had got a handle, jumping out “may I ask” me, and claimed he had “sent a letter with real identity to the chief editor and page editor of *Southern Weekend*, expressed my opinion,” therefore, for the sake that he had the guts ‘to send a letter with real identity,’ I give him a reply:

“Using Word’s Word Count to calculate, your article has a total of 1,698 characters, the part you translated from Greene’s paper contains 529 characters, 31.2% of the total.” The 529 characters Bian Jianchao claimed that I ‘translated’ were the two paragraphs I introduced the experiments by Greene et al. They were the introduction and summary of the experiments I made after I read the paper, and I used my own language to do so. Bian Jianchao said they were translation, then he should provide the ‘original’ and make a comparison, showing people how I translated. Otherwise it is downright fabricated slander. Certainly, there are two other possibilities, one is that Bian Jianchao has his own unique standard, which counts the introductions to other people’s work as translation; another is his English level is so low that he couldn’t understand the *Science* paper, and has no ability to compare my article with the original, which makes him gullible to believe the slander by other liar’s hacks. Judged from his English ability exposed in other occasions, the latter possibility is more likely. Then my question is: is a person with such an inferior English level qualified to judge ‘translation’?

“The text involving the ‘trolley dilemma’ and ‘footbridge dilemma,’ also appeared in Greene’s paper, but he gave citations. Combining them together, I don’t see much of your own things in ‘your article.’” The ‘trolley dilemma’ and ‘footbridge dilemma’ are classical dilemmas which have been introduced and discussed by countless people, they are not new discoveries. The reason Greene cited the references was because what he wrote was an academic paper, which is required that every sentence has its source. The reason I didn’t give references in my article was because it was not necessary to do so for a popular article

published in a popular newspaper. Except for a few comments, there were indeed not many viewpoints of my own. As a popular science article, it is not required to introduce your own new ideas, otherwise, you should write a paper. It is perfectly okay that 100% of your article is used to introduce other people's work, even introduce only the conclusions of academia, without any of your own content and opinions. As long as I use my own language, my own wordings, my own way of writing to introduce, the article is mine. If Bian Jianchao is unable to demonstrate that I have plagiarized the wordings, unable to demonstrate that I have translated the original paper verbatim, but denies it is 'my article,' claims it 'should be absolutely counted as a compilation,' even wants to deprive my authorship, it's the same as a slander.

"We both are people with public identities, so please advise your friends, don't attack me personally." My friends are not my subordinates, and I have no control over what they are going to do to you. In fact, a person who has been constantly attacking me personally for a year, a person who called me a traitor, has absolutely no right to ask other people not to attack him personally. I am very willing to take a lead to attack him personally: shameless and stupid.

Fang's original Chinese article of *Solving the "Compilation" Dilemma with a Normal Intelligence*:

[智力正常地解决“编译”问题——答复复旦大学医学院公共卫生学院副教授边建超](#)

·方舟子·

只要智力正常的人，就都应该知道我发表在《南方周末》2001年10月4日上的文章《科学地解决道德问题？》是在介绍一个经典的道德难题和最新的科研成果。文章里面明确指出做这项实验的是“美国普林斯顿大学的心理学家”，而并非本人。在新语丝网站上登出时，我还在文后注明了“原始论文见 Science,293,2105-2108”，目的是为了对这个问题感兴趣的人可以进一步去阅读原文。有人据此指责我是在误导读者以为我在 Science 上面发表了论文，是在剽窃普林斯顿大学 Greene 等人的成果，号称要向 Science 告状云云，明眼人一看就知道乃是故意要败坏我的声誉，说的话连他们自己也未必相信。这些人大多聚集在骗子云集的“万维教育与学术园地”。该论坛最大的特色就是几乎每天都有人（有些明显是属于“核酸营养”骗子雇用的人以及被我批评过的人，如宋非、颜青山）在那里谩骂、诽谤我，发泄对我打击中国学术腐败和商业骗局的不满，而其版主往往对这类诽谤如获至宝，重点推荐（“万维周刊”还发表过一篇奇文《于光远和方舟子是中国学术腐败的两代典型》）。只不过，攻击者自知理亏，只敢匿名，这位“柯华”就是这些骗子帮凶、帮闲中的一位，原先也是匿名，因为要搞“慈善事业”在网上募，被人批评是在匿名骗钱，才不得不亮出真实身份是复旦大学医学院公共卫生学院副教授边建超。自从其身份暴露之后，他就收敛了不少。这回大概自以为捞着了什么把柄，跳出来向我“请问”，而且号称“已以真实身份致信‘南方周末’的主编和版面编辑，表明我的看法”，我就看在他还有种“以真实身份致信”的份上，回答一下：

“采用 Word 软件的字数统计，你的文章共有 1698 字，你翻译的 Greene 的研究结果有 529 字，占全文的 31.2%。”边建超声称我“翻译”的 529 字，乃是指的我介绍 Greene 等人的实验的两段文字。这两段文字，是我在阅读了论文之后，用自己的语言对该实验的介绍、归纳。边建超说是“翻译”，就请把我翻译的“原文”给列出来一一做个对比，看我是如何“翻译”的，否则乃是地地道道的无中生有的诽谤。当然，还有两种可能，一种是边建超有自己独特的标准，把对别人工作的介绍全当成翻译；一种是他的英文水平奇差，根本就看不懂 Science 的论文，没有能力将我的介绍与原文

进行比较，而轻信其他骗子帮闲的诽谤。从边建超在其他场合所暴露出的令人不敢恭维的英文能力来看，后一种可能要大得多。那么请问，一个英语水平如此差的人，有什么资格判断“翻译”？

“关于‘电车难题’和‘天桥难题’的文字，Greene 的文章中也有，但他注明了参考文献。如果把这部分算上，我看不出‘你的文章’中有多少是你自己想出来的。”“电车难题”和“天桥难题”都是被无数人介绍、讨论过的经典问题，并不是新发现。Greene 的文章注明了参考文献，因为那是学术期刊上的科学论文，讲究句句有出处。我的文章没有注明参考文献，因为那是大众报纸上的通俗文章，无须注明出处。我的文章除了个别的评论，在观点上的确没有多少是我自己想出来的。做为科普文章，并不需要介绍自己的新观点（那应该去写论文），完全可以百分之百地介绍别人的工作，甚至只介绍学术界的定论，而不必在内容和观点上有任何自己的东西。只要是用自己的语言、用自己的文字、用自己的写法做的介绍，就是我的文章。如果边建超不能证明我在文字方面有抄袭，不能证明我是在对原文做逐字的翻译，而否认那是“我的文章”，声称“绝对应该算是编译”，甚至要剥夺我署名的权利，也同样是诽谤。

“我们都是公开身份的人，请你叮嘱你的朋友，不要对我进行人身攻击。”我的朋友不是我的下属，那么要对边建超怎么样，我管不着。事实上，一个一年来不停地对我这位“公开身份的人”进行人身攻击的人，一个曾经谩骂我是“汉奸”的人，根本就没有权利要求别人不要对他进行人身攻击。我就很愿意带头还他一个人身攻击：无耻而又弱智。

Appendix B

Fang Zhouzi: *The Hacks of a Liar Gang UP: A Reply to Dr. Zhao Jijun.*

Dr. Zhao Jijun, who received his Doctor of Science degree in condensed matter physics from Nanjing University's physics department, and is doing research in the department of physics at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has, for many times, spread rumors and slanders on the internet against my academic fraud busting. For example, he spread rumors saying that I 'convict academicians Mu Guoguang and Hong Guofan first, look for evidence later,' that I spread on the internet 'anonymous letters accusing the two academicians,' which was 'not only unconvincing, but hurting the reputation of the two academicians.' (See my article "*About Zhao Jijun, Mu Guoguang, and Hong Guofan.*") This time, he jumped out again to help his "friend Ke Hua," Bian Jianchao, (they both are the founders of "Rainbow Project" which raises "charitable" funds on the internet,) and the method he used this time is still the same old trick, spreading rumors:

"The reason I don't comment on the matter is because I think there is no need to talk about it. Compilation without attribution, even if it is not plagiarism, it must be copyright infringement. The facts are out, any people who do science can understand. No matter how you excuse yourself with beguiling words, the consequence can only get worse. Since Professor Hun has sent his letter out, let's just wait for the result. Of course, because Fang is nothing, *Science* magazine might not investigate the case. Even if so, it doesn't mean that he didn't infringe other people's right to their intellectual property."

Sure, "compilation without attribution, even if it is not plagiarism, it must be copyright infringement." However, first, he must demonstrate what I wrote was a "compilation" strictly based upon the original paper, rather than a summary of other people's experiments using paraphrasing method; second, he must demonstrate that I didn't cite the source and I have to follow the rules for academic papers when I write for a popular newspaper. In fact, he did neither of these (it is not enough just looking for similar paragraphs, because the similarities are unavoidable when introducing the same problem. Zhao Jijun's English may be better than Bian Jianchao's, however, as a doctor in physics, I don't think he has the qualification to do the comparison), instead, he pretended to be the representative of all those "people who do science," announcing "the facts are out," slandering me having "infringed other people's right to their intellectual property." It is said that the case has been reported to *Science* magazine. If they didn't fabricate facts, they could only be laughed at by the *Science* editors. The person they rely upon and play up to, Professor Hun, is defending the nucleic acid nutrition scam, and swaggering and deceiving people all the time on the internet. I mentioned that person before in my "*The 'Overseas Friends' of Yan Qingshan*":

"The Professor Hun, mentioned in Yan's article, is a liar who claims he was a visiting scholar sent by the state, and later became an associate professor in biomedicine at a university in the United States, also holding a professorship and a position of department chairman in a university in China at the same time; received nearly 2 million dollars in research funding from NIH of the U. S., and an award of China's National Outstanding Youth; transported three labs' equipment, worth nearly one million dollars, to China. He also thinks it is his responsibility to 'expose Fang Zhouzi;' defends for nucleic acid nutrition; has written many articles 'exposing' me. Although he dares not to reveal his real name, I have looked up, there is no such a person who meets the above descriptions. If any friends in China know an overseas returnee who has so boasted to receive his job and funding, he is probably this liar, and you can inform me."

And such a liar received the puffery from Zhao Jijun and Bian Jianchao, and they join force to solicit donations for a “charitable” cause. In recent years, whenever I fought a fraud, the three people would always attack me together. Zhao Jijun claims that my expose of them is a free advertisement for them, then, I am advertising for them one more time.

To show that they are not the liar’s hacks, Zhao Jijun and Bian Jianchao repeatedly mentioned that they supported my expose of “Gene Queen” Chen Xiaoning, Bian Jianchao even signed the open letter. Supporting me to expose a certain liar before is not an evidence to prove they are not a liar’s hacks, just like I was the leader to expose Chen Xiaoning incident, but they are still attacking me as a ‘liar,’ vilifying that what I did against Chen was a dogfight. When I expose the academic corruptions committed by overseas Chinese, Zhao Jijun and Bian Jianchao, two doctors educated in native China (i. e. so called “local doctors”) usually do not oppose me, they might even gloat over the fights. However, when I pointed my spearhead at the academic corruption inside China, these two “local doctors” almost always stand on Chinese fakers’ side, even not scruple to slander me. In fact, in an article published in the *Science Times* during the Chen Xiaoning incident, Bian Jianchao, as a signee of the open letter, revealed that the reason he took part in exposing Chen Xiaoning was mainly because he wanted to release his ‘local doctor’s’ resentment to ‘overseas doctors.’ (See the last 4 paragraphs of the article.) When I read the article at that time, I thought he was using the matter for his own purpose, his motive was not very pure. Afterward, having seen that he bragged his participation in the open letter over and over, I despised him even more. Actually, one of the reasons I don’t want to initiate another open letter campaign when I expose nucleic acid nutrition scam is because I don’t want an opportunist like Bian Jianchao to sneak in. Of course, there is nothing wrong with whatever motives involved, as long as he does the good things. However, once he uses the good deed as the capital for doing bad things, he becomes disgusting. Similarly, Zhao Jijun also participated the expose of Falun Gong, however, his motive was purely for his own Buddhist sect, he even talked about that Li Hongzhi really had exceptional functions, just demon possessed——this is what really lets “people who do science” be ashamed to be associated with.

Some people might not understand why I want to spend so much time to expose these hacks of a liar. Because they know very well, I mainly rely upon the power of personality to crack down academic corruption, rely upon the absolute trust in my personality by the whistleblowers, that’s why they have done everything they can to slander my personality, damage my reputation. To the anonymous verbal abuses, I don’t need to respond, however, the slanders by those like Zhao Jijun and Bian Jianchao, who have the guts to show their identities, who work in research institutions, who pose as the veteran participants of fraud busting activities, are deceptive. Therefore, to these people, whenever they are exposed, I’ll expose them, so to let people keep their eyes open, never forgive.

Fang’s original Chinese article of *The Hacks of a Liar Gang UP*:

[骗子帮闲也拉帮——答赵纪军博士](#)

·方舟子·

在美国北卡大学教堂山分校物理系从事研究的南京大学物理系凝聚态物理专业理学博士赵纪军曾多次在网上针对我的学术打假造谣诽谤，比如曾经造谣说我“对于母国光、洪国藩院士等，先扣帽定性再讨论”，说我在网上传播“匿名信对两位院士的指控和扣帽”，“不但没有说服力，也客观上对两位院士的声誉造成影响。”（参见拙文《关于赵纪军、母国光和洪国藩》）这回也跳出来为“朋友柯华”边建超（两人都是在网上搞“慈善”募捐的“虹桥工程”的创建者）助阵，而所用的手段，也还是他用惯的造谣：

“这事情俺不说话，是觉得根本无可讨论。编译而不援引原出处，不是抄袭也是侵犯版权。事实摆在那里，搞科学的人都能看明白。无论怎么巧言辩解，都只能是越抹越黑。昏教授的信既然已经发了，我们等等看结果。当然，Science 也许因为方 is nothing，不去追究，但这不代表他没有侵犯别人的知识产权。”

是的，“编译而不援引原出处，不是抄袭也是侵犯版权”，但是，他第一需要证明我那是严格依照原文的“编译”，而不是用复述的方式总结别人的实验；第二他必须证明我没有援引原出处而且在大众报纸上也必须按学术期刊的要求来办。但是，他对这些证明工作却不去做（如果仅仅是寻找相似的段落显然是不够的，因为这是在介绍同一问题的工作时所无法避免的。赵纪军的英文水平也许强过边建超，但做为一位物理学博士，我不认为他有资格来做这种比较工作），而以所有“搞科学的人”的代表自居宣判“事实摆在那里”，诽谤我“侵犯别人的知识产权”了。据说已经告到 Science 那里去了，如果不是捏造事实的话，是只能被 Science 的编辑当做笑谈的。

他们所引为靠山、为之帮闲的“昏教授”，正是一位为核酸营养骗局辩护、整天在网上招摇撞骗的骗子。我以前在《颜青山的“海外朋友”》一文中已提到此人：

“文中提到的‘昏教授’，是一位到处自称曾是公派访问学者、后在美国大学生物医学系任副教授、兼任中国某大学正教授兼系主任、得过美国国家卫生研究院近 2 百万美元研究基金、同时得到中国国家杰出青年基金、把三个实验室近百万美元的设备全部运回国，并以‘揭露’方舟子为己任，为‘核酸营养’辩护，写了许多‘揭露’我的文章的骗子。虽然他不敢说出自己的真名实姓，但我已查过，不存在符合他自称的这些条件的人。国内的朋友如果知道有归国人员靠如此吹牛骗得国内的职务、基金，可能就是这位骗子，可向我反映。”

正是这样的骗子，得到了赵纪军、边建超的合力吹捧，还联合起来在网上募捐搞“慈善”事业。近来我每次打假，这三人无不联手一起攻击我。赵纪军声称我揭露他们是在免费为其扬名，我就再替这个三人帮扬名一次。

赵纪军、边建超为了表明他们不是骗子帮闲，一再以曾经支持过我揭露“基因皇后”陈晓宁，边建超甚至还在公开信上签过名为证。曾经支持过我揭露某个骗子，丝毫也证明不了他们就不是其他骗子的帮闲，就像陈晓宁事件还是我领头揭露的，而他们照样可以攻击我本人也是个“骗子”，诬蔑我揭露陈晓宁是“狗咬狗”。在我揭露海外华人中的学术腐败时，赵纪军和边建超这两位由中国本土培养的博士（即所谓“土博士”），还不至于反对我，说不定还抱着幸灾乐祸的心态；但是当我把矛头指向中国国内的学术腐败时，这两位“土博士”几乎无一例外都站在国内的骗子一边，不惜对我造谣中伤。事实上，在“陈晓宁事件”期间，边建超以公开信签名者的身份在《科学时报》上发表的《科学研究需要自由公正的环境》的一文（《科学时报》2000年9月14日），就已暴露了他之所以参加揭露陈晓宁，主要是为了发泄“土博士”不如“洋博士”的不满（见该文最后四段）。我当时读了这篇文章，就觉得他如此借题发挥，动机很不纯正，以后又见到他一再把参与签名当成炫耀的资本，更为不齿。老实说，我在后来揭露核酸营养骗局时，之所以不愿再搞签名信而宁愿独打独斗，一个原因就是不想让象边建超这样的投机分子混进来。只要是做了好事，不管是出于什么动机，本来都无可厚非，但是一旦把曾经做过好事当成以后干坏事的本钱，就为人不齿。同样，赵纪军在 1999 年也曾经参与揭露法轮功，但他纯粹是从维护其佛教宗派的角度出发，甚至大谈李洪志是真的有特意功能的，只不过是魔鬼附身——这才真正要让“搞科学的人”从此羞与为伍的。

或许有人会感到不解，我为什么要花这么多的时间来揭露这些骗子的帮闲？因为他们很清楚，我打击学术腐败，主要靠的是一种人格的力量，靠的是举报者对我的人格의绝对信任，因此他们要千方百计地诬蔑我的人格，败坏我的声誉。对那些匿名的谩骂，无须理会，而对象赵纪军、边建超这样有种亮出自己的身份、在科研机构工作、以曾经也参与打假自居的，其诬蔑，就还有一定的迷惑性。因此对这种人，暴露一个我就揭露一个，让大家都擦亮眼睛，绝不饶恕。

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](#)

[Part XV: An unprecedented professional literary thief: an overview](#)