

Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature — An Open Letter to Nature (Part XXVII)

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Why Fang Shi-min Was Awarded the John Maddox Prize? (II): Albert Yuan's Nomination Is Filled with Lies and Malice

土摩托日记
偏见源于无知

祝贺方舟子获得约翰·麦道克斯捍卫科学奖

2012年十一月八日20点33分 | 分类: 未分类, 科学 | 由 土摩托 | No Comments »
Tags: John Maddox, 方舟子

John Maddox是《Nature》前主编，2009年因病去世。《Nature》杂志和一家英国科普组织Sense About Science决定以他的名字设立了一个“捍卫科学奖”，奖励全世界那些敢于站出来捍卫科学的人。



Albert Yuan

组织者找我推荐候选人，我推荐了方舟子。下面就是我当时写的推荐信：

Mr. Fang's real name is Fang Shimin, but he is well known in China as Fang Zhouzi. He received a PhD from Michigan State University, majoring in biochemistry. But he decided to return to China, working as a free-lance science writer. Since then he has published many popular books about science. He is widely considered as the best science writer, as well as the leading myth-buster in China. His blog, as well as Weibo (a twitter-like Chinese website), are all extremely popular in China. He personally reported many frauds in Chinese research fields, as well as many bad reporting by Chinese media about science. For example, just last month he reported two Chinese researchers using false diploma, both cases were later confirmed by their employers, and both scientists were fired.

But what made him a household name was an assault accident. Mr. Xiao Chuanquo, a urologist at Tongji Medical College in Wuhan, hired two thugs to chase him down in broad daylight and try to kill him using a hammer. Luckily he survived this attack and Mr. Xiao was put in prison. The reason for this attack was apparently retaliation. Mr. Fang has been openly criticizing Mr. Xiao's medical practice. Xiao opened a clinic in Wuhan, doing illegal operations on patients without proper clinical trials, and without proper documentations from Chinese FDA. But because of Xiao's influence, a lot of Chinese reporters wrote false stories about him. Many patients believed those stories and went for the operation, and regretted. Only when this incident happened did the government banned Mr. Xiao's operation. If it not for Dr. Fang, there would be more victims.

Nature has published a story about this accident. The link is as follows
<http://www.nature.com/news/2010/100929/full/467511a.html>

Nature/Medicine also named Mr. Fang People of the Year. Here is the original description about this award.

Fang Shimin: Least likely to back down Chinese blogger

Shimin has investigated and exposed numerous counts of scientific misconduct. But even writing under a pen name ("Fang Zhouzi") did not protect him from a physical attack, in which he says he was chased down by assailants wielding a hammer. Shimin suffered only minor injuries, but the incident brought attention to the perils faced by journalists reporting on fraud in China.

Therefore, I'd like to recommend Mr Fang as this year's John Maddox Prize winner.

Full of malicious lies

The screenshot of Mr. Albert Yuan's blog webpage, showing his nomination letter of Fang for the John Maddox Prize. The red underlines are mine, designating the sentences containing lies and mistakes (analyzed in the text below). Mr. Yuan's photo (framed in pink) is added by me.

On November 7, 2012, shortly after the appearance of Nature's editorial [John Maddox prize](#) on nature.com, Mr. Albert Yuan (Yuan Yue, 袁越, also known as Tu Motuo, 土摩托) posted the following message on his microblog:

“The secret is out: Congratulate Fang Zhouzi on receiving this year's John Maddox Prize. The Prize [winners] were jointly selected by journal Nature and a British science popularization organization Sense About Science. I recommended Old Fang, and he eventually shared the Prize with another person.”^[1]

One day later, Mr. Yuan posted his recommendation letter on [his blog](#), with a brief note:

“John Maddox was the ex-editor-in-chief of Nature; he passed away due to illness in 2009. Journal Nature and a British science popularization organization Sense About Science decided to set up a ‘standing up for science’ prize in his name to award those who dare to stand up for science in the world. The organizer asked me to recommend candidates, and I recommended Fang Zhouzi. The following is the recommendation letter I wrote.”^[2]

Here is [Yuan's recommendation letter](#) of Fang for the John Maddox Prize:

“Mr. Fang's real name is Fang Shimin, but he is well known in China as Fang Zhouzi. He received a PhD from Michigan State University, majoring in biochemistry. But he decided to return to China, working as a free-lance science writer. Since then he has published many popular books about science. He is widely considered as the best science writer, as well as the leading myth-buster in China. His blog, as well as Weibo (a twitter-like Chinese website) are all extremely popular in China. He personally reported many frauds in Chinese research fields, as well as many bad reporting by Chinese media about science. For example, just last month he reported two Chinese researchers using false diploma, both cases were later confirmed by their employers, and both scientists were fired.

“But what made him a household name was an assault accident. Mr. Xiao Chuanguo, a urologist at Tongji Medical College in Wuhan, hired two thugs to chase him down in broad daylight and try to kill him using a hammer. Luckily he survived this attack and Mr. Xiao was put in prison. The reason for this attack was apparently retaliation. Mr. Fang has been openly criticizing Mr. Xiao's medical practice. Xiao opened a clinic in Wuhan, doing illegal operations on patients without proper clinical trials, and without proper documentations from Chinese FDA. But because of Xiao's influence, a lot of Chinese reporters wrote false stories about him. Many patients believed those stories and went for the operation, and regretted. Only when this incident happened did the government banned Mr. Xiao's operation. If it not for Dr. Fang, there would be more victims.

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says he was chased down by assailants wielding a hammer. Shimin suffered only minor injuries, but the incident brought attention to the perils faced by journalists reporting on fraud in China.

“Therefore, I’d like to recommend Mr Fang as this year’s John Maddox Prize winner.”

In this part of my Open Letter to Nature, I’ll demonstrate, sentence by sentence, that Mr. Yuan’s recommendation letter is packed with factual errors and lies, just like Nature’s Asian-Pacific Correspondent David Cyranoski’s “[Brawl in Beijing](#),”^[3] which was apparently used by the judges as the supporting evidence for the selection.

1. “But he decided to return to China, working as a free-lance science writer.”

According to Fang himself, he wanted to give up his scientist career long before he finally made his decision in late 1998, after his first home-visit since he arrived in the United States in 1990^[4]. Fang didn’t return to China until 2002, when he married his current wife Liu Juhua^[5]. The fact is, neither giving up his scientist career, nor returning to China, was motivated by “working as a free-lance science writer.” The real reason for Fang’s abandonment of scientific research was his laziness, and contempt for such a work, believing it can be done by a monkey^[6]. Fortunately, or unfortunately, for him, in July 1998, Salk Institute for Biological Studies filed a patent application based on a discovery made by Dr. Katherine Jones and her team, in which Fang was the least important member^[7]. Fang must have thought that he hit the jackpot and the patent could provide him with a financial security so he won’t need to work anymore. Also, while in China, Fang collaborated with someone in his hometown to set up an online bookstore, Hanlin Online Bookstore, to sell books, including Traditional Chinese Medicine books, to Chinese overseas students in North America^[8]. Another factor which might have contributed to Fang’s decision is that in 1998, Fang obtained his dreamed permanent resident status of an immigrant in the United States^[9].

Registrant:
New Threads Chinese Cultural S
P.O.Box 26194
San Diego, CA 92196-0194
US
858-566-1345

Domain Name: HANLIN.COM

Administrative Contact:
Fang, Shi-min smfang@yahoo.com
P.O.Box 26194
San Diego, CA 92196-0194
US
858-566-1345

Technical Contact:
Fang, Shi-min smfang@yahoo.com
P.O.Box 26194
San Diego, CA 92196-0194
US
858-566-1345

Record last updated 10-24-2005 12:30:06 PM
Record expires on 10-28-2016
Record created on 10-29-1998

The registration information of Fang’s Hanlin Online Bookstore

Please note that Fang registered the domain name under “New Threads Chinese Cultural Society,” a not-for-profit organization, for this pure commercial entity.

In 1999 alone, Fang edited and posted 118 articles or advertisements about the bookstore on his New Threads; in comparison, Fang wrote 52 articles about the internet, especially about internet economy; and at most 32 articles related to science, more than a half of them were anti-Falun Gong articles^[10], which turned out to be his real jackpot (more on this later.) As a matter of fact, as late as 2006, Fang was still hesitate to admit he was a science writer, let alone free-lance science writer^[11].

Also, till today, even though Fang lives in China with his family, he is still holding his Green Card issued by the United States, and refused to apply for a Chinese Resident Identification Card^[12]. Therefore, technically, Fang has never returned to China.

So, the judges of the John Maddox Prize should ask your invited Nominator Yuan: based on what evidence you wrote your sentence?

2. “Since then he has published many popular books about science.”

According to Fang himself, he has more than 20 books published since 1997^[13]. However, Fang didn't say that almost every one of the 20-plus books contains plagiarism and stolen images; many of them are just duplications, reorganizations, and republications of his older books. Furthermore, none of them has been a “popular book,” let alone “many”!

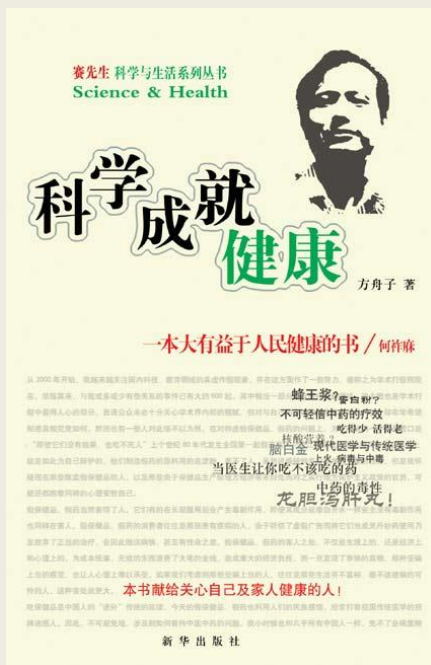
Let take a look at the “evidence on a matter of public interest.”

In 2012, Baihuazhou Literature and Art Publishing House in Jiangxi Province published Fang's *My Two Worlds* (《我的两个世界》). The book is essentially based on *Jiang Shan Wu Xian* (《江山无限》), a book of Fang's published in 2004 by Fujian People's Publishing House, and the later was essentially a part of *Fangzhou Online* (《方舟在线》), a book published in 2000 by Beijing Institute of Technology Press. The fact is, Fang recycles his articles, even those which had been accused and convicted of plagiarism, repeatedly, periodically, and deliberately, and sometimes he would just change the covers and titles of his books, and republish them as new books. And Fang DOES count each of them as his new books^[14].

Among Fang's 20-plus books, the most promoted one is *Science Makes You Healthy* (《科学成就健康》), published by Xinhua Publishing House in January 2007. Not only Fang himself promoted the book like crazy^[15], his backers, such as Academicians He Zuoxiu and Zou Chenglu, and his followers, such as Professors Rao Yi and Zhao Nanyuan, also touted the book like a masterpiece^[16]. Not only these. Both Xinhua News Agency, the official News portal of Chinese government, and *People's Daily*, the official newspaper of CCP Central Committee, announced the publication of the book^[17]. If you think this kind of hype is more than enough, then you are totally wrong. In fact, in early February, Fang himself fabricated a “threatening letter” incident to hype the book, claiming that his life was threatened by the manufacturers of health supplements, but till today he has not revealed the content of the letter, which was actually a U. S. court summons^[18]. On March 15, the International Consumer Rights Day, the publisher even organized a high profile press conference for the book published two months earlier^[19]. As a matter of fact, Academician He Zuoxiu stated bluntly from the very beginning:

“I hope that Fang's this book could make [him] big money, which means it sells strongly, bought by many people. This is our goal.”^[20]

Enough? No way! In March 2008, 14 months after the publication of the book, Fang's money-collecting and laundering machinery in the U. S., [The Organization for Scientific & Academic Integrity in China](#) (OSAIC), launched a fund raising campaign, named "Giving Health by Donating the Book," asking for donations to send the book for free to the readers. Of course that was a money laundering scheme, as I pointed out long time ago^[21], but the fact more relevant here is, in spite of these schemes and efforts, by 2013, there were still hundreds of old books in the warehouse unsold^[22].



The most shamelessly promoted "science book" in China's history
 Even though having been promoted like crazy, Fang's *Science Makes You Healthy* was still not sold out five years after its publication.

The fact is, even Fang himself admitted, or complained, in 2010, that his books are far from popular^[23].

So, the judges of the John Maddox Prize should ask Nominator Mr. Yuan: which one of Fang's books about science is "popular," and by what standard?

3. "He is widely considered as the best science writer, as well as the leading myth-buster in China."

This is the most shameless lie of all. As I have pointed out a few weeks ago, "Fang is best known in China as a scifool writer, and except for his hardcore followers, such as that fake Dr. Albert Yuan, few people seriously consider him a science writer, let alone 'the best science writer.'"^[24]

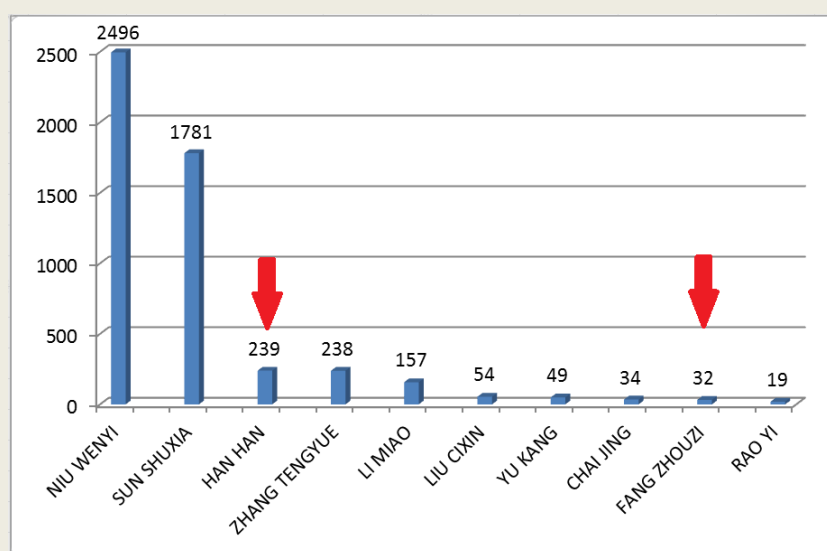
The question is: who is telling the truth? Let's base our judgment on "sound science and evidence."

In August 2012, the same time Mr. Yuan wrote the above sentence, China's [Ministry of Science and Technology](#) (MOST) made public *The List of National Outstanding Science Popularization Works in 2012*^[25]. A total of 30 books were on the list, but none of them were authored by Fang. To conceal his embarrassment, Fang told his followers who complained about the absence of Fang's books on the list:

“This kind of official awards is being used by the publishers for political gains, has nothing to do with readers, ignore them.”^[26]

The fact is, in 2011, six national institutions and organizations, including MOST, China Association for Science and Technology (CAST), China Research Institute for Science Popularization (CRISP), etc., sponsored the Science Communicator Awards. Not only didn't receive any of the four awards, Fang even didn't make the list of “The People's Favorite Science Communicator of the Year,” which contained 16 candidates and selected by “readers” on the internet^[27].

In 2012, Fang did make the list of the Science Communicator Awards, but according to the vote, he needs more than a miracle to win anything: so far, 5,200 votes have been cast, and Fang received only 32 (0.6%) votes^[28], not only far less than the number one vote getter, but also far behind Mr. Han Han, the very person he despised the most and attacked the entire year of 2012.



Minimal reputation

The voting results (as of July 27, 2013) of “The People's Favorite Science Communicator of the Year (2012).” Fang received 32 votes, ranked 9th among 25 candidates; Mr. Han Han, who had been frantically attacked by Fang and his gangsters for the entire year, received 239 votes (4.6%), ranked the 3rd. (See: <http://survey.tech.sina.com.cn/result/79558.html>).

As for Mr. Yuan's touting that Fang is “the leading myth-buster in China,” it's nothing but a joke. As a matter of fact, in 2004, a person challenged Fang and his comrade Sima Nan to bust his mystery of *bì gǔ*, a Taoism practice of refraining from eating cereal food. Guess what? “[T]he leading myth-buster in China” never found his guts to face that challenge^[29].

Apparently, Mr. Yuan's claim was based on this “evidence”: in 2007, Shan'xi Normal University Press published Fang's *Fang Zhouzi Solves World Mysteries* (《方舟子破解世界之谜》). Not to mention that the book contains at least two plagiarized articles and more than two hundreds stolen images, the fact is, none of the mysteries, such as Bermuda Triangle, Egyptian Pyramids, British Crop circles, UFO, etc., was busted by Fang. What Fang did was just translating English articles and then hiding these articles from his readers. Therefore, Mr. Yuan's ballyhoo of Fang is similar to someone claiming that his dad is the top chef in the world, based on a frozen pizza he just bought from a grocery store.

So, the judges of the John Maddox Prize should ask Nominator Yuan: what kind of “science and evidence” was the base of your statement?

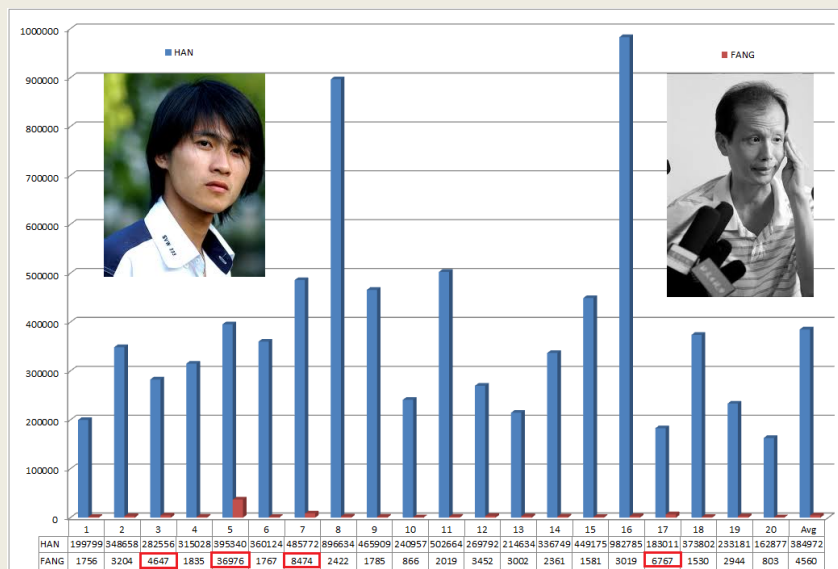
4. “His blog, as well as Weibo (a twitter-like Chinese website) are all extremely popular in China.”

This is another shameless lie in Mr. Yuan’s recommendation letter, and it needs a thorough refutation.

First of all, Fang currently has at least 6 active blogs^[30], and none of them is popular in China in the sense of “regarded with great favor, approval, or affection especially by the general public,” as defined in dictionaries. The fact is, Fang’s blogs are so unpopular that Fang has to shut down their commentary functions to hide their unpopularity^[31].

Secondly, in the sense of “of, representing, or carried on by the people at large,” most hits Fang’s blog articles received were from those lured by website administrators’ “recommendations,” which is the special treatment Fang takes for granted as a government-backed “science writer,” rather than his true followers (normally, the “recommendation” will increase the number of hits by 5-10 folds).

Now, let’s take a look at some “sound science and evidence.” Fang’s earliest and most influential blog is the one located at sina.com. I select 20 articles Fang posted from Aug. 12 to Aug. 25, 2009, continuously, for analysis. I also select 20 articles from Mr. Han Han’s blog at sina.com posted from Feb. 21 to April 23, 2008, also continuously, as a comparison. Among the 20 articles written by Fang, 4 were recommended by sina.com, while none of Mr. Han’s articles was recommended. The statistic results show, on average, Fang’s articles receive 4,560 hits per article; and for those 16 not “recommended,” the average number of hits is 2,147, for the 4 “recommended,” the number is 14,216. Mr. Han’s articles, on the other hand, receive nearly 385,000 hits per article, 197-folds of Fang’s non-recommended articles, 27-folds of Fang’s recommended articles. As a matter of fact, the number of comments Mr. Han’s articles received (2,693 per article) is more than the number of hits Fang’s non-recommended articles received^[32].



Talking about popularity!

Paired comparison of 20 blog articles published by Mr. Han Han and Fang. The numbers are the hits each article has received since its publication. The data in red boxes are those articles recommended by the webmasters at sina.com. For details, see note ^[32].

Still wondering why Fang has been biting Mr. Han Han like a rabid dog?

So, why don't the judges of the John Maddox Prize should ask Nominator Yuan: exactly which one of Fang's blog is "extremely popular in China," and by what standard?

Now, let's examine Fang's microblogs. Since April 2010, Fang has gradually moved his battleground from New Threads to the microblog at sina.com (now weibo.com), for the apparent reason: microblog is very suitable for making allegations and accusations without providing any evidence^[33]. It is also a perfect place to spread rumors and launch sudden attacks^[34]. Another reason for Fang's abandonment of the New Threads and embracement of weibo was that he found out later, his influence and popularity on weibo can be bought: yes, just by spending money, anyone could purchase artificial fans – zombie fans (僵尸粉), accounts generated by software – to create an illusion of prowess^[35]. As of July 27, 2013, Fang's microblog at weibo.com, which has been inactive since Aug. 13, 2012, has about 4.8 million fans; his microblog at sohu.com has nearly 17.6 million fans.

There are many evidences to prove that most of Fang's fans on his microblogs are zombies. First, a zombie fan, especially the cheap one, has three characteristics: it has no photo ID; it has no or few fans; and it posts no or few messages^[35]. And it has been noticed countless times that most Fang's fans, in batches and groups, have all these three features.



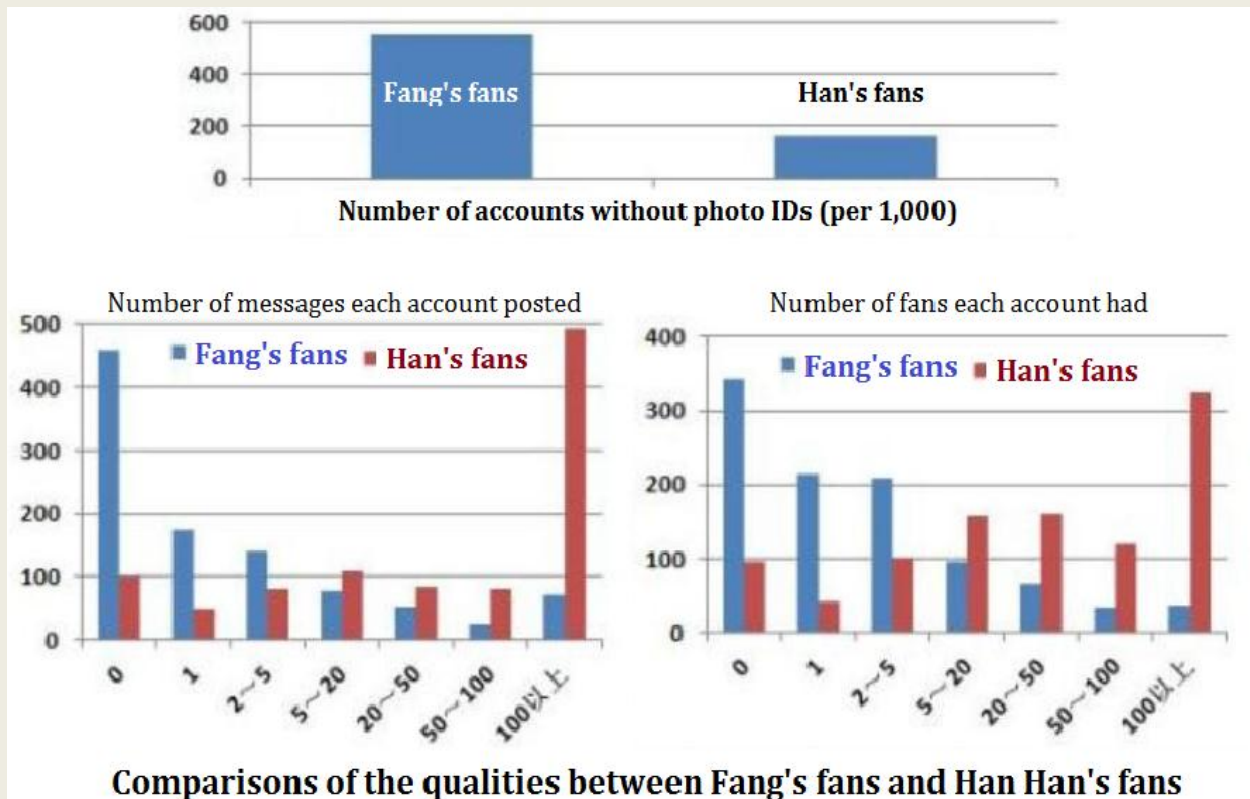
A batch of Fang's zombie fans was caught by a blogger on July 7, 2012.

“0 粉丝” (blue characters at the bottom of each square) means that the account has no fans.

(See: [2012-7-7 12:42](#)).

The image shows a side-by-side comparison of fan profiles on Weibo.com. The left column, titled '已有20478人关注了方舟子' (20,478 people have followed Fang Zhouzi), lists 20 profiles with names like '成长这种long', '00后神棍', '黎明约定', etc. The right column, titled '已有243864人关注了韩寒' (243,864 people have followed Han Han), lists 20 profiles with names like '166666', '韩寒的粉丝', '韩寒的粉丝', etc. Each profile includes a small profile picture, a name, a location, and a 'Follow' button. The profiles are listed continuously without any artificial manipulations.

A comparison between Fang Zhouzi's fans (left) and Han Han's fans (right) at weibo.com
 Please note that the accounts were listed continuously without artificial manipulations.
 (See: [2012-4-11 23:37](#)).



Comparisons of the qualities between Fang's fans and Han Han's fans

Adopted from a post by a weibo.com user who calls himself [老庄孟墨孔](#) (Lao Tzu, Chuang Tzu, Mencius, Mo Tzu, Confucius) on April 18, 2012. The author analyzed 1,000 fans each from Fang and Han, the maximum number weibo.com reveals. The original post has been deleted, but it was reposted on other website. (See: <http://tieba.baidu.com/p/1528045314>.)

The fact that most Fang's fans are purchased zombies is well-known in China. For example, on Aug. 23, 2011, Beijing based *Legal Evening News* reported Dr. Root-Bernstein's second open letter to Fang, *American Professor Issues Open Letter Denouncing Fang Zhouzi's Plagiarism*^[36]. Fang was so upset with the reporter that he posted a message accusing him of spreading rumor. One reporter with the newspaper fought back: "You idiot with all zombie fans, can't you survive without making a fool of yourself?"^[37]

Fang's zombies were so rampant on weibo.com that even the employees of the website could not help but scold Fang: "Stupid mother-fucker Fang, you purchase zombies to attack Han Han, isn't it too fake?"^[38]

Besides spending money to purchase zombies, weibo.com sometimes awards Fang with large amount zombies for his accomplishments in special missions. On Sept. 17, 2011, Dr. Yu Jianrong, a prominent scholar at Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, posted the following message:

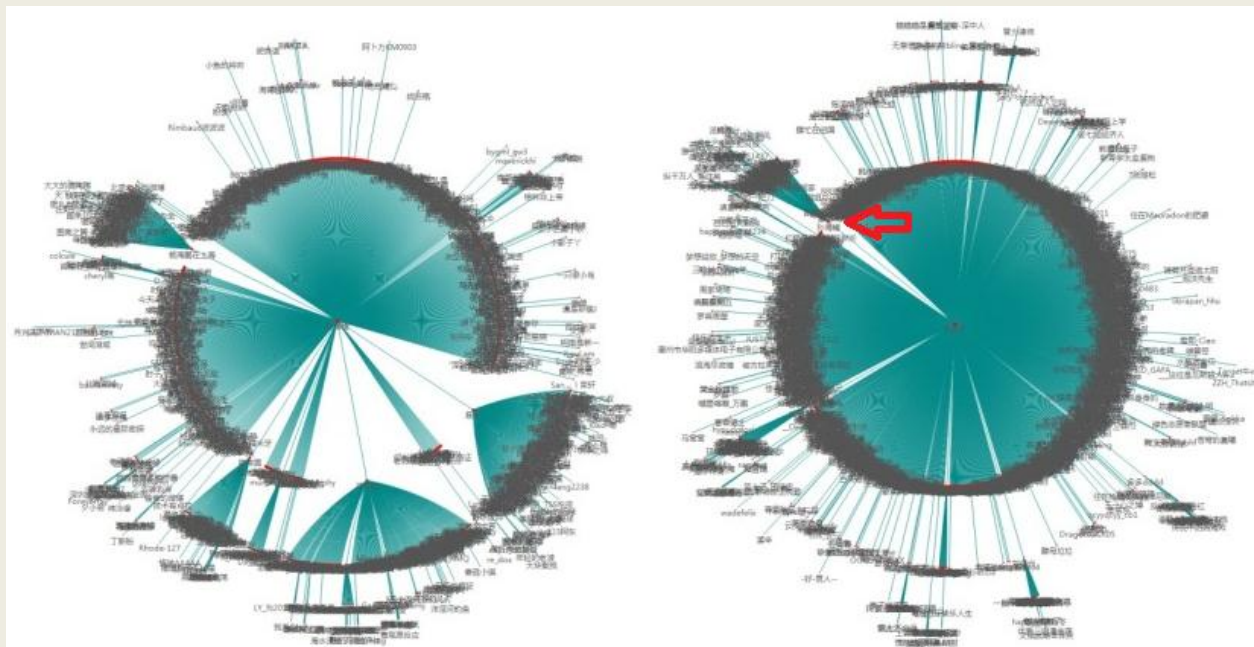
"Received a phone call and text message: for the sake of weibo.com, please don't talk about election anymore, please don't scold that person anymore. It says: that person performed very well recently, received key recommendations, and increased his fans by hundreds of thousands just in a few days. After that, I understand: that person is a mad dog released [by someone] to bite people, and his payment is just some zombies, what a pity!"^[39]

Everyone knows that "that person" was Fang.

On Dec. 27, 2011, Dr. Sun Haifeng, an associate professor at Shenzhen University, posted the following message:

“During the debate with Fang, I found an interesting phenomenon: my posts have been reposted by many certified celebrities, but among those who have reposted Fang’s messages, almost none of them are certified. In addition, there are only a few active Fang’s fans, once you have them blocked, there will be no more activities. If someone jumps out afterward to curse me, he is for sure a zombie without photo ID. Understand why I call them internet gangland zombies?”^[40]

About 50 days later, Dr. Sun used “sound science and evidence on a matter of public interest” to make his point: software analysis showed that the reposts of Fang’s message form a tightly closed circle, suggesting that most of these reposts generated no impact on others, characteristic of zombies. On the other hand, the repost of Dr. Sun’s message form a broken circle with many secondary, tertiary, and quaternary relays^[41]. (See figures below).



A communication study demonstrates that most Fang’s fans are zombies

Left: a message by Dr. Sun Haifeng (the point in the center) generated reposts which had their own reposts;
Right: a message by Fang Zhouzi generated reposts which form a tightly closed circle, with only one breakout (red arrow), which, ironically, was a comment made by Dr. Sun Haifeng, one of Fang’s archenemies.
(See: [2012-2-18 11:32](#)).

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 20:24)

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一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 20:06)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 20:04)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 20:02)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 20:00)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 20:00)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:59)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:58)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:55)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:55)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:52)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:52)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:52)

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一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:49)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:46)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:45)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:45)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:43)

一指压天下 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀 (今天 19:43)

 山林耕读: 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀! (2012-1-26 20:14) 回复

↑

 山林耕读: 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀! (2012-1-26 20:14) 回复

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 山林耕读: 中国人的劣根性:为了证明自己不是被愚弄·拼命为那个愚弄他们的人辩护!何况是被一上海小瘪三愚弄了!悲哀! (2012-1-26 20:14) 回复

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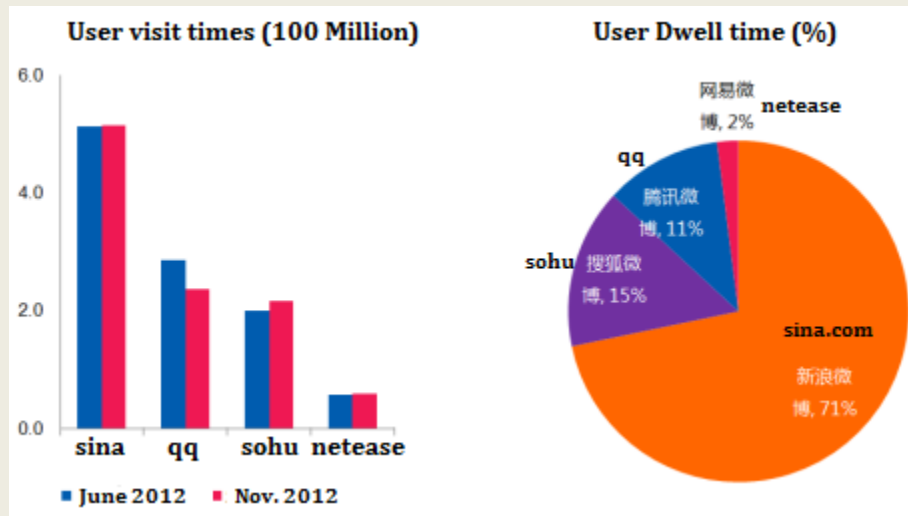


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关注 粉丝 微博

Popular among the devils

On Jan. 26, 2012, Fang posted one of his many anti-Han Han articles, *How Did Genius Han Han Write His Triple Door?*, on weibo (See: [2012-1-26 10:07](#)). As of July 27, 2013, the post has 8,646 comments, and has been reposted 7,381 times. Among the commentators, one “person,” who called himself “Press the whole world with one finger” (一指压天下), made hundreds similar pro-Fang, anti-Han comments. The upper image shows that during a time span of 41 minutes, from 19:43 to 20:24 on Jan. 26, 2012 (see the purple column on the right), that “person” (the purple column on the left) made 34 comments, the contents were essentially the same, but the wordings were slightly different, because weibo.com doesn’t allow the same account to post the same comments multiple times. The lower image is a screenshot showing that that “person” made 3 similar comments in one minute; the only differences among the three messages are their endings (red arrows). Please note that that “person” has already changed his nickname to “Farming and reading in the mountains” (山林耕读). As of July 27, 2013, that person has 5 fans, and 56 posts (he deliberately doesn’t show most of his comments on his homepage.) The message’s English translation is: “Chinese people’s deep-rooted bad habit: to demonstrate that they are not fooled, they desperately defend for the person who fooled them! To say nothing they are fooled by a Shanghai bum. Sad!”

The apparent popularity of Fang’s microblog at sohu.com is even more a joke: it is well-known in China that weibo.com is the largest microblog provider in China, seconded by Tencent QQ, and sohu.com ranks the third^[42]. And yet, Fang has 17.6 million fans at sohu.com, more than 3 times of the number he had at weibo.com. Isn’t it absurd? The fact is, if you [check the profiles of these fans](#), nearly 100% of them have less than 5 fans, more than 90% of them have 1 or zero fan (sohu.com shows the profiles of up to 2,000 fans).



China’s microblog market shares^[42]

In summary, Fang’s blogs are not popular at all, and the apparent extreme popularity of his microblogs was created by faking and fabricating, and for the purpose of cheating. Of course Nominator Yuan knows everything about the dirty secret, and that’s why he did what he did: cheating the organizer of the John Maddox Prize. Since the secret is out, it is interesting to watch whether the judges were cheated willingly or not.

5. “He personally reported many frauds in Chinese research fields, as well as many bad reporting by Chinese media about science.”

According to what Fang said in 2005:

“The [fraud] cases busted by myself are not many, only about a few dozens. However, our website has busted four or five hundred frauds from the beginning to now, and the majority of these cases were busted by other people, we only provide a platform.”^[43]

According to what Fang said in 2010:

“In recent few years, the fraud cases exposed by me became less and less, because of my reputation, my fraud busting can arouse attentions.”^[44]

Also in 2010, Fang told sina.com:

“I have not made fundamental mistakes in the fights which involved me directly, I have made mistakes in tiny details, however, once [they] were discovered, [I’d] make clarification and correction immediately.”^[45]

Since 2011, I have been calling on Fang in numerous occasions to reveal 100 fraud cases he has busted without mistakes^[46]. So far, Fang has not responded to my challenge yet. On the other hand, I have shown, in Chinese and English, and in great details, that in dozens of so called fraud cases busted by Fang directly, the fraudulent party was no one else but Fang himself.

So, why don't the judges of the John Maddox Prize ask your Nominator Yuan to explain to you who was the fraud and evil in the following cases:

[Bian Jianchao case](#),
[Chang Zhijie case](#),
[Chen Jin case](#),
[Fu Xinyuan case](#),
[Ke Zhiyang case](#),
[Liu Bing case](#),
[Liu Huajie case](#),
[“Pseudo-environmentalist” case](#),
[Qi Lin case](#),
[Qiu Xiaoqing case](#),
[Sun Haifeng case](#),
[Wei Yuquan case](#),
[Wu Bolin case](#),
[Wu Guosheng case](#),
[Xiao Chuanguo case](#),
[Zhao Jijun case](#).

Or, even better, why don't the judges of the John Maddox Prize ask your Nominator Yuan to offer some examples of Fang's flawless fraud busting?

6. “For example, just last month he reported two Chinese researchers using false diploma, both cases were later confirmed by their employers, and both scientists were fired.”

Mr. Yuan's recommendation letter was written in August 2012, and the two cases he mentioned above do need special attention. The basic facts are as following:

★On July 20, 2012, Fang accused Ms. Fu Jin (傅瑾), a professor at Xiamen University, of faking a Ph. D. degree from Columbia University. On July 25, Xiamen University fired Ms. Fu.

★On July 27, 2012, Fang accused Mr. Lu Jun (陆骏, lù jùn), a professor at Beijing University of Chemical Technology, and a member of the elite “Thousand Talents Program,” of a lot of things, including padding his CV with the publications of a homonym (卢俊, lú jùn) at Yale University, and faking his Ph. D. degree from University of Toronto. Mr. Lu was delisted from the “Thousand Talents Program” on the same day of Fang's accusation, and fired by the University on the next day.

The question is: whether the two “achievements” should be attributed to Fang? The answer is a gigantic NO!

According to Fang, several months before his accusation against Ms. Fu Jin, Fu's American employer, the University of California at Irvine, had already begun an investigation on her forging academic qualifications and title, and her full-time employment in China^[47]. Also, in Xiamen University's statement on Fu's firing, Fang's name was never acknowledged^[48], and Fang, who has a reputation of seizing every bit of credit he thinks he deserves, didn't show a tiny bit of resentment toward the administration of Xiamen University, instead, he "praised" the University^[49]. So it looks like that behind Fang's open accusation against Ms. Fu, there were a great deal of backstage manipulations, with only one plausible purpose: to bail Fang out of the disastrous situation he was facing in China at that time (more on this later).

The Lu Jun case was first exposed by an anonymous person on www.mitbbs.com, on July 26, 2012 at 20:24, EST (8:24 AM Beijing Time on July 27)^[50]. The news was reposted on weibo.com like crazy shortly afterwards, but the message was soon shielded by the administration of the website^[51]. Then Fang posted his first accusation against Mr. Lu Jun at 3:16 PM Beijing Time, about 7 hours after the outbreak^[52]. At 5:22 PM, the official website of "Thousand Talents Program" announced that Lu's enrollment into the program was revoked^[53]. About 4 hours after that, Beijing University of Chemical Technology announced that Lu was under investigation, and the University fired Lu the next day^[54].

Based upon the above timeline, it is obvious that Fang's contribution to the downfall of Mr. Lu Jun was at most secondary: using his so called "[prominent position in Chinese society](#)" to grab undeserving credit for himself. The action by the government, blocking other people's same, but earlier and more original messages, and letting Fang be the exclusive "fraud fighter," indicates, again, the backstage manipulations, which, again, had only one plausible purpose: to bail Fang out of the disastrous situation he was facing in China at that time.

The fact is, to grab the credit, Fang claimed that he phoned the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee to inform them the news so "to ensure that this serious fraud case can lead to administration's attention in a timely manner to reduce national losses,"^[55] which sounds extremely ridiculous, because the matter was not an emergency, and Fang almost never makes phone calls to domestic institutions, so why the hurry in this case?

What even more funny is, obviously trying to make his own contribution, Fang wrongfully accused Mr. Lu Jun of fraudulently using another Lu Jun's Ph. D. degree from the University of Toronto^[56], which must be the basis of Nominator Yuan's statement, "[he reported two Chinese researchers using false diploma.](#)" However, neither the "Thousand Talents Program" nor Beijing University of Chemical Technology mentioned that Mr. Lu Jun had forged his Ph. D. degree^[57]. So, just like his scifoolding, Fang's "fraud busting" is also fraud-prone: he is more likely than not to make a fool of himself if he doesn't steal from other people.

Indeed, in a time span of mere 9 days during which he "he reported two Chinese researchers using false diploma," Fang fumbled more times than his succeeded. Here is the list of failures:

★On July 25, 2012, Fang attacked Xiamen University for their appointment of Mr. Xia Ningshao (夏宁邵) as the dean of the Public Health College, saying that Mr. Xia's education background, a mere secondary vocational education, was too low, and the appointment was an insult to modern education system^[58]. Fang also accused Mr. Xia of CV fraud^[59]. Only after many people defended Xia by providing evidence supporting the appointment^[60], and both Professor Xia and Xiamen University ignored him, Fang gave up his effort to topple another professor at Xiamen University.

★On July 26, 2012, Fang attacked Professor Li Yong of Xiamen University for double employments. According to Fang, Li Yong was employed full-time at Xiamen University, but meanwhile, he was a full-time assistant professor at University of Pittsburgh, so he was cheating the taxpayers of Fujian Province, where Fang was born and grew up. Fang apologized 81 minutes after his allegation for mistaking the two different Li Yongs as the same one^[61].

★On July 28, 2012, Fang announced that an American scientist reported to him a plagiarism committed by Mr. Wang Jiaquan, a professor at Hefei University of Technology, and smugly “complained”: “It makes my place like an International Reporting Center.”^[62] Two days later, Fang admitted that the paper involved had been retracted six months ago. What Fang didn’t reveal was, the retraction was made at the authors’ request^[63].

The question is, why did Yuan selectively report Fang’s success stories to the organizer of the John Maddox Prize, while hiding his more numerous failures, or more accurately, “fraudulent fraud busting”?

Another question is, why did Fang, who apparently had given up his fighting ground in academic community since the summer of 2011, suddenly busted 5 supposed academic frauds in July 2012? The answer to the question needs a separate article to deliberate, so I just give a brief summary below.

Thanks to the incident of [Brawl in Beijing](#), by mid-2012, Fang had become the most despised and hated person on weibo.com. The landmark event occurred on June 12, when Fang threatened the weibo users with lawsuits:

“From now on I begin to pursue the legal responsibility of each individual who has spread rumors and slandered my wife and my daughter, and I request that Sina provide me with the real name registration information of these people. To the anonymous and overseas users, I request that Sina promptly stop this kind of slandering behavior, otherwise I’ll ask them to assume the joint and several liability.”^[64]

To Fang’s surprise, thousands of people responded to the threat by begging Fang to sue them, even more people repeated what Fang just prohibited them from saying – “spread rumors and slander my wife”^[65]. In short, Fang had evolved from a national hero to public enemy number one in less than 2 years.

Fang’s political and commercial backers and sponsors had invested too much on this fake hero to give him up, so they plotted several schemes to re-build Fang’s positive image. The first scheme was the hiring of Fang in early July 2012 as the Chief Scientific Advisor by hudong.com, a semi-governmental online firm founded by Pan Haidong, the infamous “Gigantic Cheater in the Thousand Talents Program.”^[66] (Mr. Albert Yuan was hired by that firm as a Scientific Advisor at the same time.) However, the scheme backfired: it not only didn’t save Fang, it made hudong.com even more notorious^[67]. Then came the second scheme: academic fraud busting.

Fang’s fraud busting in late July 2012 had all the characteristics of hype: Fang initiated the attacks on his microblog, the media pressed the attacked to respond, and afterward, Fang declared his victories, and media praised Fang’s heroics. For example, from July 19 to Aug. 1, 2012, Fang appeared in Chinese news media at least 18 times, mainly in the newspapers of his hometown^[68], arguably the most clustered appearances since August 2011, when Dr. Root-Bernstein of Michigan State University publicly denounced Fang’s plagiarism.

The fact is, from July 2011 to July 2013, the two-year period flanking the cluster, that five cases were the only “academic frauds” - barring some small cases involving Fang’s personal factors - Fang had busted; everything else were unrelated with “academic frauds” (see the table below), so this fact alone strongly suggests “the summer storm of 2012” was deliberately plotted.

Fang’s Major Attacks on Individuals and Institutions from July 2011 to July 2013^[69]

Target	Duration	Accusations	Real Reasons or Purposes
He Weifang (贺卫方) Law prof. at PKU	Jul. 2011 - Aug. 2011	Few academic publications	He belongs to a group of liberal intellectuals who are critical of Chinese government. He is also a friend of Dr. Yang Yusheng, an archenemy of Fang’s. Also, Fang had the motive of diverting public attention to his own scandals.
Li Chengpeng (李承鹏) Commentator	Jul. 2011 - Aug. 2011	Representing real estate developers	Li belongs to a group of liberal intellectuals who are critical of Chinese government. Fang also had the motive of diverting public’s attention to his own scandals.
Yu Jianrong (于建嵘) Social scientist at CASS	Aug. 2011 - Sept. 2011	Protected by U. S. government	Yu belongs to a group of liberal intellectuals who are critical of Chinese government. Fang and Yu had been personal enemies since 2005. Fang also had the motive of diverting public’s attention to his own scandals.
Kai-Fu Lee (李开复) Entrepreneur	Nov. 2011 - Dec. 2011	CV Fraud	Lee belongs to a group of liberal intellectuals who are critical of Chinese government. Lee reposted a message asking Fang to bust corrupted officials instead of powerless intellectuals. Fang also had the motive of diverting public’s attention to his own scandals.
Luo Yonghao (罗永浩) Educator, entrepreneur	Dec. 2011 - Mar. 2012	Personal dispute	Long-term hatred started from 2007. Luo also believed that Fang’s wife committed plagiarism. Many people believe that Fang was hired by a public relations firm, BlueFocus to attack Luo.
Han Han (韩寒) Writer, race car driver	Jan. 2012 - Present	Use ghost writers	Han supported Mr. Luo Yonghao in his fight against Fang, he is anti-GMO, considered contemporary Lu Xun, whom Fang worships. Fang also had the motive of diverting public attention to his own scandals. Many people believe that Fang was hired by a public relations firm, BlueFocus to attack Han.
Southern Weekend (南方周末) Newspaper based in Guangzhou	June 2012 - June 2012	Framing, Slander	Long-term hatred started from 2005. Southern Weekend published two articles criticizing Fang in June 2012.
Jiang Fangzhou (蒋方舟) Young female writer	Jul. 2012 - Sept. 2012	Plagiarism, use ghost writers	Fang believed that Ms. Jiang supported Mr. Luo in the fight against him.
Li Li (Muzimei) (李丽、木子美) Female writer, blogger	Aug.2012 - Aug. 2012	Prurience, dirtiness	Ms. Li Li criticized Fang’s attack on Jiang Fangzhou.
Qihoo 360 (奇虎 360) Software company	Oct. 2012 - Present	Stealing private data	There was a rumor that Fang was paid by Qihoo’s competitor Baidu, via BlueFocus, to launch the attack.
Wu Danhong (Wufatian) (吴丹红、吴法天) Law prof. at CUPSL	Nov. 2012 - Apr. 2013	Chinese government’s special agent	Fang suspected that Wu tried to seize his leadership in Anti-Han Han movement.
Fu Ping (傅苹) Female entrepreneur based in U. S.	Jan. 2013 - Feb. 2013	Fabrication, cheating	Explore overseas markets of “fraud busting.” Some people believe that Fang just executed orders from his secret superiors.
Wuhan Union Hospital (武汉协和医院) Hospital affiliated with HUST	Feb. 2013 - Mar. 2013	Nuclear leakage	The hospital is where Dr. Xiao Chuanguo works. Put pressure on the administration of the hospital.
Zhong Nanshan (钟南山) Physician, scientist	Mar. 2013 - Mar. 2013	Ignorance	Zhong, a physician and a member of Chinese Academy of Engineering, claimed that the Haze pollution (in China's cities) could cause lung cancer. Zhong also expressed his reserved support to TCM.

Li Chengpeng (李承鹏) Commentator	Apr. 2013 - May 2013	Fraud, Cheating	Li belongs to a group of liberal intellectuals. Li criticized government's earthquake rescue efforts.
Bei Zhicheng (贝志诚) Zhu Ling's friend	Apr. 2013 - June 2013	Murderer	Mr. Bei has been accusing Ms. Sun Wei of poisoning her classmate Zhu Ling with thallium in 1994. Ms. Sun was the only suspect in the incident, but the case was closed for a mysterious reason. Many people believe that the reason was the close tie between Sun's grandpa and Mr. Jiang Zemin, then CCP General Secretary. There was a rumor that Fang received 400,000 Yuan RMB from Sun's family.
Wang Zebin (Yunwuxin) (王泽斌、云无心) Science writer	May 2013 - Present	Ignorance, cheaters' helper	Compete for market share of science popularization. Seize the leadership in GMO promotion campaign.
Zhu Yi (朱毅) Female food science prof. at CAU	May 2013 - Present	Ignorance, TCM, cheaters' helper, plagiarism	Compete for market share of science popularization. Seize the leadership in GMO promotion campaign.
Wang Mudi (王牧笛) TV host	July 2013 - present	Spread rumors, cheater's attendant, rapist.	Mr. Wang hosts a talk show on Guangdong TV, which had expressed their objection to and reservation about GM food. Fang hated the show so much that he threatened to join hands with academicians and professors to have the show shut down.

So, why don't the judges of the John Maddox Prize ask your Nominator Yuan: whether the nomination of Fang for the John Maddox Prize was part of the plot?

7. "Mr. Xiao Chuanguo, a urologist at Tongji Medical College in Wuhan, hired two thugs to chase him down in broad daylight and try to kill him using a hammer."

This lie has been exposed and refuted in my article, [Nature Asian-Pacific Correspondent David Cyranoski's "Brawl in Beijing" Is a Fraudulent and Malicious News Report](#). Briefly, Xiao denies that he have hired anyone to attack Fang, let alone kill him. And it needs a complete idiot to believe that someone with intention to kill would do it "in broad daylight" and "using a hammer."

8. "The reason for this attack was apparently retaliation."

This is another lie which has been exposed and refuted in my [Nature Asian-Pacific Correspondent David Cyranoski's "Brawl in Beijing" Is a Fraudulent and Malicious News Report](#). The simple fact is: the retaliatory person was no one else but Fang Shi-min.

9. "Mr. Fang has been openly criticizing Mr. Xiao's medical practice."

Again, this lie has been exposed and refuted in my [Nature Asian-Pacific Correspondent David Cyranoski's "Brawl in Beijing" Is a Fraudulent and Malicious News Report](#). "Mr. Xiao's medical practice" wasn't an issue in Fang's anti-Xiao campaigns until Fang ran out of other retaliatory weapons.

10. "Xiao opened a clinic in Wuhan, doing illegal operations on patients without proper clinical trials, and without proper documentations from Chinese FDA."

This lie was invented by Nominator Yuan. First of all, Dr. Xiao has never "opened a clinic in Wuhan," to the best of my knowledge. What Yuan meant must be the Shen Yuan Hospital, which was located in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, about 600 kilometers away from Wuhan.

Secondly, the operation (Xiao's Procedure) was not, and still isn't, illegal in China: Dr. Xiao was invited to come back to China in 1990s to do the operation on patients by the administration of a State-owned enterprise, and the operations were funded by Chinese government^[70]. After learning the news, the Chinese Health Minister Chen Minzhang even personally invited Dr. Xiao to return to China^[71].

Before [Brawl in Beijing](#), the legitimacy of the operation had never been questioned by Chinese government or news media, and only after the Wuhan court took away the punitive fine from the bank account of Fang's wife that it began to be questioned by Fang and his gangsters. After [Brawl in Beijing](#), on Nov. 9, 2010, a spokesman of Ministry of Health, under the tremendous pressure from Fang, his backers, his followers, and a group of unsatisfied patients, answered a question about Xiao's Procedure from a reporter with Caijing magazine, the same magazine Fang's diehard follower Fang Xuanchang worked as an editor at the time. What the spokesman said was:

“Currently, there is not enough medical evidence for the safety and efficacy of the technique, further demonstration is needed to determine whether this technique is clinically applicable.”^[72]

Based on the above oral opinion, Fang and his gangsters has been claiming that Xiao's Procedure was banned in China. The legitimacy of the “ban” has been challenged by Dr. Xiao since April 2012^[73], and the ministry has yet to respond as of today. Currently, the operation is still being offered to patients in Shen Yuan Hospital in Shenzhen^[74].

Thirdly, Xiao's Procedure was tested clinically in both China and the United States^[75], whether they constitute “proper clinical trial” is a different matter, but it is not for Nominator Yuan to judge, because he has absolutely no training, no knowledge, and no experience in this field: he even did not know the fact that neither “Chinese FDA” nor the FDA in the United States has the Jurisdiction over a surgical procedure.

11. “But because of Xiao's influence, a lot of Chinese reporters wrote false stories about him.”

This is another lie invented by Yuan, which even Fang dares not to tell.

First of all, Xiao was basically unknown to the people outside his profession before 2005, and that was the very reason it took Fang four years to find out his true identity. Nominator Yuan needs to explain what kind of influence Xiao had.

Secondly, according to Fang's “[List of China's Bad Journalists](#),” before [Brawl in Beijing](#), only 4 journalists, belonging to 3 news media, were labeled by Fang as “Xiao Chuanguo's gunners” (肖传国枪手), in Fang's dictionary, it means the person who has praised Xiao in news report(s). Among the 4 gunners, one was a reporter with China News Agency, Ai Qiping (艾启平), who wrote a report in 2008 telling the story that many foreign urologists and neurosurgeons came to Wuhan to learn Xiao's Procedure from Xiao^[76].

The other three gunners were involved in a series of reports aimed at rescuing a Hainan boy who was suffering from spina bifida therefore unable to defecate and urinate without his parents' help. To start with, Ms. Yue Qin (岳钦), a reporter with Southern Metropolis Daily in Hainan Province, wrote a report about the boy, Little Shanshan (小善善), and asked for donations for his operation. Ms. Yue had never heard of Dr. Xiao or Xiao's Procedure before. However, one of her colleagues had

personal experience with Xiao's Procedure and recommended it to Ms. Yue. At that time, Shen Yuan Hospital in Zhengzhou was the hospital specialized with Xiao's Procedure, so Ms. Yue contacted the reporters with Zhengzhou-based Dahe Daily, the latter, who were also unaware of Xiao's Procedure, investigated the background of the hospital, and then arranged the operation. To make a long story short, on August 13, 2006, Dr. Xiao went to Zhengzhou specially to do the operation on the boy, not only free of charge, he also donated 20,000 RMB to a "neurogenic bladder relief fund."^[77] And since then the three reporters have become "Xiao Chuanguo's gunners" and on the "list of China's bad journalists" simply because of reporting the event.



A tale of the Good and the Evil

Because of the serial reports by Southern Metropolis Daily and Dahe Daily, Little Shanshan became a key witness in the fight between Xiao and Fang after August 2009. Fang and his gangsters, including Nominator Yuan, insist that the operation on the little boy was ineffective, but Dr. Xiao considers it successful^[77].

Left: Little Shanshan before Xiao's Procedure as reported by Southern Metropolis Daily. According to [the report](#), the boy's feces had to be dug out with fingers by his mother, and his urine was released by dripping. Because of those, he also suffered from internal infection frequently.

Right: in August 2010, about four years after receiving Xiao's Procedure, Little Shanshan showed to Dr. Xiao and many other people that he could self-void^[78].

The judges of the John Maddox Prize need to ask your Nominator Albert Yuan: exactly which reporters wrote which false reports under Xiao's what influence? In fact, it would be even better if Nature could send their Asian-Pacific Correspondent Mr. David Cyranoski to Hainan to take a look at that boy, for the sake of "sound science and evidence on a matter of public interest," if you do mean what you say!

12. "Many patients believed those stories and went for the operation, and regretted."

Sure, Fang and his gangsters do have a list of a few hundred unsatisfied patients, at least they claimed so. The strange thing is, most of them have refused to take urodynamic tests to determine the effectiveness of the operation, apparently under Fang's influence^[79].

Now, let's take a closer look at one particular unsatisfied patient, Mr. Jin Bingyan (靳冰岩), who has been the most active and vicious accuser against Dr. Xiao. On August 16, 2009, six days after the fateful date when the Wuhan court enforced their judgment against Fang, Fang published Mr. Jin's letter wrote in 2008 to the Minister of Health, saying he received Xiao's Procedure (not from Dr.

Xiao) in November 2007, but after more than a year, not only there was no improvement at all, but the suffering got worse. Also according to him, he was so stinky that he dared not to be close to other people^[80]. However, in October 2010, Mr. Jin posted a message on his microblog saying that the train from Kaifeng to Beijing was so crowded that it took hours to have the chance to use the bathroom, so he had to hold [his bowel and bladder]^[81]. The fact is, Mr. Jin went to Beijing to demonstrate in front of the court house with other patients, apparently instigated and financially supported by Fang's "Science and Technology Fraud Busting Fund," asking for punishing Xiao severely. Mr. Jin stood outside the court house for hours without going to bathroom, and it seemed that no one around him minded or noticed his stink. In April 2012, reporters of Shenzhen Television visited Mr. Jin in Kaifeng, and found him doing very well. In more than one hour, he didn't go to bathroom, and didn't emit unpleasant odor. He also admitted to the reporters that the operation didn't make his condition worse^[82].



Revenge on kindness

Left: Mr. Jin Bingyan (red oval) demonstrates outside of a Beijing court house in October 2010 with other patients who have received Xiao's Procedure treatment, asking for severely punishing Xiao Chuanguo^[81]. Right: Mr. Jin opened a store, supposedly sponsored by Fang's fund money, in his hometown and seems odor-free^[82].

So, why don't the judges of the John Maddox Prize ask your Nominator Albert Yuan: as a reporter yourself, have you ever investigated the reasons of these patients' regrets? Exactly how many of these regretted patients are like Jin Bingyan?

13. "Only when this incident happened did the government banned Mr. Xiao's operation."

As already mentioned, Chinese government has never issued an official ban on the procedure. What happened was that the Health Ministry's spokesman issued his opinion on a press conference orally, but there has been no written document related to the opinion. Dr. Xiao's lawyer has challenged the legitimacy of the opinion, and Xiao is currently treating his patients with his procedure in Shen Yuan Hospital in Shenzhen.

14. "If it not for Dr. Fang, there would be more victims."

Well, one thing is for sure: if it not for Dr. Fang, many patients would have received the treatment of Xiao's Procedure. Whether they would be victims or not, it depends on who was the judge. According to Fang, the operation on Little Shanshan was a complete failure!

15. Nature has published a story about this accident.

Yes, Nominator Yuan was referring the “[fraudulent and malicious news report](#)” by Mr. David Cyranoski. It is amazing that both the nominator and the judges of the John Maddox Prize relied upon that “[fraudulent and malicious news report](#)” to promote Fang the Evil.


16. Nature/Medicine also named Mr. Fang People of the Year.

Nominator Yuan lies unscrupulously. In the December 2010 issue of Nature Medicine, there is a half-page section titled “The Yearbook,” in which the journal’s editors “list[ed] key people who made headlines this year, either by standing up for what they saw as right or by stopping what they felt was wrong.” In the entire issue of the journal, I could not find the phrase “People of the Year.” The question is: where did Nominator Yuan get his phrase?

17. “Fang Shimin: Least likely to back down Chinese blogger”

The answer to the above question is: when Nominator Yuan talked about “Nature/Medicine,” he was not reading “Nature/Medicine,” instead, he was reading the New Threads – just like Nature’s Asian-Pacific Correspondent Mr. David Cyranoski wrote his report by reading a blog of Fang’s gangster’s. Briefly, on Dec. 9, 2010, Fang translated and published the part of himself in the Yearbook of Nature Medicine, 2010. It was Fang who made up a phrase “年度人物”, and Nominator Yuan translated it faithfully into “People of the Year”! What a pair of cheaters!

The fact is, the title Nature Medicine bestowed upon Fang was “Least likely to back down.” However, for some reason, Fang modified it into “Fang Shimin: Least likely to back down Chinese blogger.” And the Nominator Yuan copied Fang’s distortion faithfully, again. What an idiot!



Chinese blogger Shimin has investigated and exposed numerous counts of scientific misconduct. But even writing under a pen name ('Fang Zhouzi') did not protect him from a physical attack, in which he says he was chased down by assailants wielding a hammer. Shimin suffered only minor injuries, but the incident brought attention to the perils faced by journalists reporting on fraud in China.

Fang Shimin
Least likely to back down

◇◇新语丝 (www.xys.org) (xys5.dxiang.com) (www.xinyusi.info) (xys2.dropin.org)◇◇

方舟子入选英国《自然》医学子刊**年度人物**

英国《自然》医学子刊年鉴

方是民：最不可能退缩的中国博客写手

是民调查和揭露了许多起科学不端行为案件。但是即使用笔名（“方舟子”）写作也未能保护他免遭人身袭击，据他说他被袭击者用锤子追击。是民只受了轻伤，但是这个事件引起人们关注中国新闻界人士报道造假时面临的危险。

NATURE MEDICINE YEAR BOOK
Fang Shimin: **Least likely to back down Chinese blogger**

Shimin has investigated and exposed numerous counts of scientific misconduct. But even writing under a pen name ('Fang Zhouzi') did not protect him from a physical attack, in which he says he was chased down by assailants wielding a hammer. Shimin suffered only minor injuries, but the incident brought attention to the perils faced by journalists reporting on fraud in China.

(XYS20101209)

◇◇新语丝 (www.xys.org) (xys5.dxiang.com) (www.xinyusi.info) (xys2.dropin.org)◇◇

Shameless distortion

Upper: the page image of Fang in Nature Medicine's The Yearbook 2010. The words which were distorted by Fang are underlined.

Lower: screenshot of [the New Threads webpage](#) showing Fang's translation and distortion of the original text in Nature Medicine's The Yearbook 2010. The Chinese phrase "People of the Year" made up by Fang is red-boxed. The distorted phrases are underlined.

18. "But even writing under a pen name ('Fang Zhouzi') did not protect him from a physical attack, in which he says he was chased down by assailants wielding a hammer."

I don't know who wrote the eulogy of Fang for Nature Medicine's Yearbook, but I do know that whoever wrote it, he/she didn't know a thing about Fang. Fang is a worshiper of Lu Xun, who went by his pen name instead of his real name, Zhou Shuren. To imitate Lu Xun, Fang goes by his pen name Fang Zhouzi in China, instead of his real name Fang Shi-min. Therefore the pen name doesn't, and was not intended to, offer Fang any protection "from a physical attack," - Fang knows it, and everyone else knows it, except for the editor who wrote the above sentence. In fact, the same thing is true in the West: Magic Johnson is known by more people than Earvin Johnson Jr. It is really astonishing that a scientific journal with a pretty good reputation could select their "People of the Year" with such ignorance!

19. "Shimin suffered only minor injuries, but the incident brought attention to the perils faced by journalists reporting on fraud in China."

The incident of "[Brawl in Beijing](#)" didn't reveal "the perils faced by journalists reporting on fraud in China," rather, it revealed the viciousness and unscrupulousness of the evils, namely, Fang, his gangsters, and his backers, faced by Chinese scientists and scholars. As far as I know, no journalists in China have faced perils by reporting academic frauds, and that is the very reason Fang and his gangsters have chosen Chinese scholars as their prey. It is pitiful that the "attention" of Nature Medicine has been so vainly wasted!

Conclusions

Including the citation, Mr. Yuan's recommendation letter contains 25 sentences, and 19 of them, 76%, are situated with lies and venom, just like Mr. David Cyranoski's "[Brawl in Beijing](#)." With such coordinated efforts, it seems that even Adolf Hitler and Osama bin Laden are over qualified for some kind of prize.

The three judges of John Maddox Prize have stated that "[The award of the John Maddox prize was based on nominations of individuals on the basis of their involvement in public communication of science and/or medicine in particularly challenging circumstances.](#)" Mr. Yuan's fraudulent and malicious nomination letter justifies neither the judges' statement nor their decision. According to Yuan's letter, the only "challenging circumstance" Fang faced in China was his fight with Dr. Xiao; and according to the statement by the judges, that fight had already been re-defined as a "personal dispute." Therefore, the statement is self-contradictory, unless, besides Mr. Yuan's unethical and untruthful recommendation, someone else also recommended Fang for the Prize, hopefully with more compelling evidence. If that's case, I believe that the judges should make the nomination(s) public for the sake of "sound science and evidence on a matter of public interest," if that was your true intention.

Notes

[1] Yuan's original Chinese: “秘密揭晓：祝贺方舟子获得本年度 John Maddox 科学贡献奖，该奖是《自然》杂志和英国科普组织 Sense About Science 联合评选的，我推荐了老方，最终他和另一人分享了该奖”。(See: [2012-11-7 08:45.](#))

[2] Yuan's original Chinese: “John Maddox 是《Nature》前主编，2009 年因病去世。《Nature》杂志和一家英国科普组织 Sense About Science 决定以他的名字设立了一个‘捍卫科学奖’，奖励全世界那些敢于站出来捍卫科学的人。组织者找我推荐候选人，我推荐了方舟子。下面就是我当时写的推荐信。”(See: Tu Motuo's Blog, Nov. 8, 2012. *Congratulation on Fang Zhouzi's John Maddox Stand Up for Science Prize.* 《[祝贺方舟子获得约翰·麦道克斯捍卫科学奖](#)》.)

[3] Xin Ge. [Nature Asian-Pacific Correspondent David Cyranoski's "Brawl in Beijing" Is a Fraudulent and Malicious News Report.](#) (Sent to Nature on July 16, 2013.) Note: The letter was re-titled as *Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature — An Open Letter to Nature, Part XXVI: Why Fang Shi-min Was Awarded the John Maddox Prize? (I): David Cyranoski's "Brawl in Beijing" Is a Fraudulent and Malicious News Report.*

[4] Fang's original Chinese: “我在回国之前就已经有点不想做了。.....我在国内住了两个月，认识了很多人，下了决心不做科研了。回圣地亚哥之后我就离开实验室了。”(See: Liu Zheng. *Interview of Dr. Fang Shi-min.* XYS20001003. 刘铮: 《[方是民（方舟子）博士采访录](#)》.)

[5] According to Dr. Xiao Chuanguo, in Fang's lawsuit against Shanghai Federation of Social Sciences in 2004, the Neighborhood Committee of Xinhua News Agency testified: “Since 2002, Fang Shi-min and his wife Liu Juhua have been living in the 810 unit, No. 11 Building in Xinhua News Agency Compound at 62 Tonglinge Road, Xicheng District, Beijing.” Original Chinese: “方是民与其妻刘菊花从 2002 年一直居住在北京西城区佟麟阁路 62 号新华社大院 11#楼 810 室”。(See: Xiao Chuanguo. *An Open Letter to National News Media, Academic Colleagues, and Fang Zhouzi.* June 8, 2006. 肖传国: 《[致全国媒体,学术界同仁和方舟子的公开信](#)》.) Note: Fang reposted this open letter on his New Threads, but deleted the above information. (See: [XYS20060622.](#))

[6] In 2000, Fang said in an interview: “We call molecular biological experiments ‘bench work,’ you don't need a brain to do the work, one day is more than enough to plan a whole year's experiments, and anyone can do it, which makes a person who likes to think suffer.” Fang's original Chinese: “我们将分子生物学实验称为‘实验台工作’，并不需要动什么脑筋，花一天时间就能把一年要做的实验全都想好，而且换个人来做也没什么太大的区别，对于喜欢思考的人来说，是很痛苦的一件事。” Liu Huajie. *Biochemist, Poet, Netizen.* In *Fangzhou Online*, BIT Press, 2000. pp.1-12. 刘华杰: 《[生物化学家·诗人·网民](#)》，《方舟在线》1-12 页.)

[7] See: Katherine Jones, Ping Wei, Mitchell Garber, Shi-Min Fang. *Transcriptional coactivator that interacts with Tat protein and regulates its binding to TAR RNA, methods for modulating Tat transactivation, and uses therefor.* [U.S. Patent No. 6,270,956.](#)

[8] Xin Ge. [Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature — An Open Letter to Nature, Part IV: Fact distortion and mess-up.](#) (Sent to Nature on Nov. 13, 2012.)

[9] On July 25, 2013, under continued questioning by Mr. Wang Mudi about his U. S. Green Card, Fang responded: “I obtained my Green Card in 1998 based on my Extraordinary Ability status.” Original Chinese: “我是在 1998 年才以特殊人才的身份获得的绿卡。”(See: [2013-07-25 17:13.](#))

[10] The tallies were obtained by examining each webpage on the New Threads posted in 1999.

[11] In an interview, a reporter asked Fang: “Had you not taken the fraud busting road, based on what you were trained, which other roads you would most likely have taken?” Fang's answer: “Most likely to become a pure science popularization writer.” Original Chinese: “如果没有走上‘打假’这条道路，根据您的所学，最有

可能踏上哪一条道路？”“最有可能成为一名纯粹的科普作家。” (See: Tan Xiaojuan. *Dialogue with Fang Zhouzi: From a Poem-writing Teenager to a Fraud Buster*. *Tianfu Morning News*, Dec. 6, 2006. 谭晓娟: 《[对话方舟子从写诗少年到打假斗士](#)》, 2006年12月6日《天府早报》.)

[12] Fang claims that Fujian government refused to handle his Chinese resident ID application (Original Chinese: “据福建省公安厅通知, 国外人员回国恢复户口的相关政策及流程还在研究制定中, 现暂停有关国外回国后恢复户口业务。所以有相当多的中国公民和我一样没有中国户口, 也就没有居民身份证, 在中国境内能证明其身份的只有中国护照。” See: [2012-12-21](#).) The real reason, however, is that Fang has been refusing to give up his American Greed Card. (See: [2013-07月23日18:59](#).)

[13] Fang’s original Chinese: “从1997年到现在我总共出了20多本书, 不过现在大部分都已买不到了。” (See: [2012-10-11](#).)

[14] For Fang’s republishing his plagiarized articles, please see: Xin Ge. [Shamelessness Shouldn’t Be Anyone’s Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part XXV: Fang’s Plagiarism History: The Michigan State University Case](#). (Sent to Nature on May 19, 2013.) For Fang’s duplication of his books, see: Xin Ge. [Shamelessness Shouldn’t Be Anyone’s Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part XV: An Unprecedented Professional Literary Thief: An Overview](#). (Sent to Nature on Feb. 24, 2013.)

[15] In January 2007 alone, Fang had 26 articles about the book published on his New Threads. He also went to [sina.com](#), [sohu.com](#), and [tom.com](#) to promote the book.

[16] He Zuoxiu wrote a preface for the book, Zou Chenglu and Rao Yi wrote brief eulogies. (See: Fang Zhouzi. *New Book Science Makes You Healthy, Contents, Preface, and Foreword*. XYS20070114. 《[新书〈科学成就健康〉目录、序、前言](#)》.) Zhao Nanyuan wrote a review of the book. (See: Zhao Nanyuan. *Not Only about Health*. XYS20070201. 赵南元: 《[不仅仅是健康——〈科学成就健康〉读后感](#)》.)

[17] Sui Xiaofei. *Fang Zhouzi’s New Book Exposes the Schemes of Health Supplements*. Xinhua News Agency Special Telegram, Feb. 6, 2007. 隋笑飞: 《[方舟子新著揭露保健品骗局](#)》, 新华社北京2月6日专电.) Pang Qing. *Science Makes You Healthy Speaks based on Science*. People’s Daily, Feb. 11, 2007. 庞青: 《[〈科学成就健康〉用科学说话](#)》.)

[18] For details about the incident, please see: Yi Ming. *The Feud between Drs. Fang Zhouzi and Xiao Chuanguo*, Chapter 3. (亦明: 《[方舟子陷害肖传国始末](#)》第三章.)

[19] Anonymous. *Science Safeguards the Right to Health – Transcript of 3.15 High Level Forum*. XYS20070314. (《[科学为健康维权——3·15高级论坛实录](#)》.)

[20] He’s original Chinese: “我倒希望方舟子这本书大赚其钱, 大赚其钱就是销售旺盛, 就是很多人买这本书。这就是我们的目的”。(See: Anonymous. *Transcript of Fang Zhouzi and He Zuoxiu’s Talks about How to Identify the Schemes of Supplements*. Sohu Science, Feb. 2, 2007. XYS20070202. 《[方舟子、何祚庥作客搜狐谈如何识别保健品骗局实录](#)》, 2007年2月2日《搜狐科学》.)

[21] For details about the scheme, please see: Yi Ming. *The Feud between Drs. Fang Zhouzi and Xiao Chuanguo*, pp.140-141. (亦明: 《[方舟子陷害肖传国始末](#)》140-141页.)

[22] On Jan. 1, 2003, Fang announced on his microblog: The New Threads Book House sorted out another batch of *Science Makes You Healthy* stored in warehouse, most are in good condition. I have already autographed, and they should be available for sale in one or two days.” (Original Chinese: “语丝书屋又整理出一批库存的《科学成就健康》, 大部分品相还行, 我已经签字了, 这一两天应该能上架。” See: [2013-01-01 21:50](#).)

[23] Fang's original Chinese: “我的书相对好一点，大概能卖个几万本，但是离那些畅销书还是太远了。” (Zhou Huaizong. *Why There Are so Few Science Popularization Books?* Beijing Morning Post, Sept. 14, 2010. XYS20100917. 周怀宗: 《[科普书为啥这么少?](#)》, 2010年9月14日《北京晨报》.)

[24] Xin Ge. [A Response to the Statement by Ms. Tracey Brown, Dr. Philip Campbell, and Dr. Colin Blakemore, 3 Judges of the John Maddox Prize.](#) (Sent to Nature on July 11, 2013)

[25] Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China. *The List of National Outstanding Science Popularization Works in 2012.* (《[2012年全国优秀科普作品公示通知](#)》.)

[26] Fang's original Chinese: “这种官方评奖是出版社拿来当政绩的，和读者没什么关系，不用去管他。” (See: [2012-08-22](#).)

[27] Science Communicator Awards. *The People's Favorite Science Communicator of the Year.* ([科学传播人颁奖盛典: 《年度公众最喜爱科学传播人》](#).)

[28] The Second Annual Science Communicator Awards. *The People's Favorite Science Communicator of the Year.* (《[第二届“科学传播人奖”年度公众喜爱科学传播人评选](#)》.)

[29] For details about the incident, please see: Yi Ming. *The Feud between Drs. Fang Zhouzi and Xiao Chuanguo*, pp.50-53. (亦明: 《[方舟子陷害肖传国始末](#)》50-53页.)

[30] As of today, Fang has active blogs at [sina.com](#), [hexun.com](#), [163.com](#), [qq.com](#), [sohu.com](#), and [xysblog.org](#).

[31] Fang closed the comment function of his blog at sina.com in October 2006, citing the reason that TCM supporters always scold him. (See: [2006-10-30 14:39:35](#).) In July 2009, Fang asked the webmasters of sohu.com and 163.com to close the comment functions in the mirror sites of his blogs, citing the same reason. (See: [2009-07-09 20:44:40](#).)

[32] The raw data of the chart are from the two webpages surveyed on July 27, 2013:

• 爱国, 更爱面子 (971/199799) 2008-04-23 02:00	• 武汉法院公然抢劫守法公民的合法财... (0/1756) 2009-08-25 04:10
• 精准对焦大汉奸, 生动捕捉卖国贼, ... (1001/348658) 2008-04-22 03:30	• 方舟子VS肖传国 (0/3204) 2009-08-23 02:45
• 问 (5016/282556) 2008-04-21 12:06	• 儿童天赋基因检测蜕变为“算命”方... (0/4647) 2009-08-21 03:26
• 赶集 (5065/315028) 2008-04-20 15:48	• 恳求方舟子继续打假, 让患者免受“... (0/1835) 2009-08-21 03:16
• 他们害怕了! 他们害怕了! (5043/395340) 2008-04-16 04:30	• 全民补课该不该? (0/36976) 2009-08-20 02:27
• 一种重要东西的倒退 (3538/360124) 2008-04-14 21:56	• 武汉市汉江区法院执行案件涉嫌犯罪 (0/1767) 2009-08-20 02:26
• 看过“成人网站”后的反馈 (2186/485772) 2008-04-13 23:36	• 如何看待对进化论的质疑? (0/8474) 2009-08-19 03:23
• 他们对不起松岛枫 (5746/896634) 2008-04-12 08:31	• 武汉汉江区法院太强大了 (0/2422) 2009-08-19 03:21
• 别拿下一代做道具——一致网易论坛 (3630/465909) 2008-04-11 04:24	• 国内临床医生对“肖氏反射弧手术”效... (0/1785) 2009-08-19 03:19
• 雷 (1173/240957) 2008-04-09 02:05	• 音频: 方舟子在北京新闻广播谈“全... (0/866) 2009-08-17 02:38
• 我和我父母的合影 (3652/502684) 2008-03-29 06:04	• 从北京法院判决书透视武汉法院来京... (0/2019) 2009-08-17 02:37
• 流量太大 (1610/269792) 2008-03-23 22:32	• 一名脊柱裂患者给卫生部长的信 (0/3452) 2009-08-16 04:44
• 日记 [2008年03月23日] (1157/214634) 2008-03-23 02:23	• 不知有多少白老鼠! ——转自百度贴吧... (0/3002) 2009-08-16 04:43
• 日记 [2008年03月20日] (2144/336749) 2008-03-20 23:40	• 论文署名“长尾巴”非个别现象 方舟... (0/2361) 2009-08-15 01:59
• 西藏问题还需出动城管 (3803/449175) 2008-03-19 00:00	• 武汉汉江区法院的违法行为 (0/1581) 2009-08-15 01:57
• 松岛枫 (2469/982785) 2008-03-17 04:09	• 评“肖传国积德, 赚钱, 报仇近况” (0/3019) 2009-08-15 01:56
• 日记 [2008年03月15日] (1037/183011) 2008-03-15 03:26	• 宝贝, 宝贵的贝壳 (0/6767) 2009-08-14 04:07
• 摄影年事件三, 党对摄影的要求很高 (1831/373802) 2008-03-03 00:34	• 也谈武汉汉江区法院执行方舟子财产... (0/1530) 2009-08-14 04:04
• 日记 [2008年02月26日] (1933/233181) 2008-02-26 00:41	• 武汉肖氏法院如此枉法窃取公民合法... (0/2944) 2009-08-12 21:39
• . (861/162877) 2008-02-25 04:11	• 更改方舟子著作签名本部购邮费的说... (0/803) 2009-08-12 13:50

Left: Han Han's blog page; Right: Fang's blog page
The numbers of hits and comments are in parentheses.

[33] In December 2010, Fang told a reporter with Guangzhou Daily the advantages of microblog: “Microblog communicates fast, with less control and relatively more freedom. Although there is still some censorship, the intensity is much weaker than traditional media.” (Original Chinese: “微博传播迅速、及时, 受控制较少, 相对自由, 虽然也有一些审核, 但是力度远低于传统媒体.” See: Qiu Ruixian, Wu Wei. *Fang Zhouzi Selected Internet Face of the Year, Says Internet Fighter Not Lonely*. Guangzhou Daily, Dec. 27, 2010. XYS20101227. 邱瑞贤、武威: 《方舟子当选年度网络面孔 称做网上斗士不孤独》, 2010年12月27日《广州日报》.)

[34] The Foreign Policy magazine calls it “the world’s best rumor-mongering machine ever.” (See: Christina Larson. *The People’s Republic of Rumors*. Foreign Policy, July, 2011.)

[35] The fact is well-known now. See: Baidu Encyclopedia. *Zombie Fans*. (《僵尸粉》); Wang Shuai. *The Secret of Zombie Fans: Sina.com Insiders Accused Cultivated Millions of Fake Users*. IT Business News Network. Feb. 22, 2013. (IT 商业新闻网: 《揭秘僵尸粉: 新浪内部人被指培植上亿虚假用户》, 2013-02-22); Anonymous. *Exposing the Chaotic Trading of Zombie Fans: Marked Price and Team Operations*. China News Network, March 15, 2013. (中国新闻网: 《揭微博僵尸粉买卖乱象: 明码标价团队运营》, 2013-03-15.)

[36] Original Chinese title: 《美教授发公开信斥责方舟子剽窃》, 2011年8月23日《法制晚报》。

[37] Original Chinese: “你个全是僵尸粉的二货, 不犯二就不能活了?” (See: [2011-8-24 13:22](#).)

[38] Original Chinese: “方傻逼, 你找来诋毁韩寒的水军会不会太假了点?” (See: [2012-1-26 16:24](#).)

[39] Original Chinese: “接电话和短信: 为了微博这个平台, 叫我不再讲选举, 不要再骂某人了。称: 某人最近表现很好, 获得了重点推荐, 几天就涨了十多万粉丝。我听后明白了, 原来某人就是一条放出乱咬的狗, 但只给一些僵尸粉就对付了, 也就太可怜了。” (See: [2011-9-17 06:52](#).)

[40] Original Chinese: “在我与方发生的论争中, 有一个很有意思的现象: 有许多加 V 的名人转发我的相关微博, 而转发方舟子的加 V 的几乎没有。另外: 活跃的方粉 ID 就那么几个, 拉黑之后就没什么动静了。后来冒出来骂人的, 都是无头像无内容的僵尸粉。——明白我为什么称之为网络黑社会水军了吧。” (See: [2011-12-28 11:59](#).)

[41] Original Chinese: “【用数据说话:#方僵尸粉#】以下为@孙海峰@方舟子 两条视频微博对比。左图为@孙海峰 微博 <http://weibo.com/1642477462/y4lgaBr5D> 及传播路径图: <http://t.cn/zOLG5eq> 右为@方舟子 微博 <http://weibo.com/1195403385/y5D70jRAQ> 及传播路径图: <http://t.cn/zOLG5e5> (带来 1 条以上转发则视为有效节点)”。(See: [2012-2-18 11:32](#).)

[42] Hitwise. *Sina Weibo Dwell Time Is 71% of Total Microblogs*. Tech.sina.com.cn., Jan. 6, 2013. (《Hitwise: 新浪微博占微博用户总停留时间 71%》, 2013年1月6日新浪科技.)

[43] Fang’s original Chinese: “我本人打的事例也不算多, 只有几十起。但我们那个网站从开始到现在已打了四、五百起了, 大部分是别人在打, 我们只是在那里提供了一个平台而已。”(See: Anonymous. *The Transcript of Fang Zhouzi’s Interview at Tom.com: Arising the Public Attention to Academic Corruption*. XYS20051104. 《方舟子 TOM 访谈实录: 引起大家对学术腐败的关注》.)

[44] Fang’s original Chinese: “最近几年自己揭露的假事越来越少, 因为知名度大, 所以打假会引起更大的关注”。(See: Liu Weining. *One Hates Evil, the Other Hires Thugs*. Yangcheng Evening News, Sept. 24, 2010. 刘玮宁: 《一个嫉假如仇 一个凶狠拍人》, 2010年9月24日《羊城晚报》.)

[45] Fang’s original Chinese: “由我本人亲自打的假, 根本上出错的没有, 细节有错的有过, 一旦发现马上澄清、更正。” (See: Yang Zhuo. *Dialogue to Fang Zhouzi: Fight Frauds for Ten Years, Nearly Flawless*.)

book.sina.com.cn, Aug. 26, 2010. 杨卓: 《[对话方舟子: 十年打假几乎无失手](#)》, 新浪文化博客 2010 年 8 月 26 日.)

[46] My first such challenge was made on Jan. 11, 2011. The challenge was sent to Fang's email address directly. (See: Yi Ming. *The Second Challenge to Fang Zhouzi from Yi Ming*. 《[亦明向方舟子发出的 27 份挑战书](#)》.)

[47] Fang started his attack on Ms. Fu Jin at [2012-7-20 21:12](#). Before the case was over, Fang posted more than a dozen messages on his microblog about the case. On July 29, four days after Fu was fired, Fang posted the following message: "University of California at Irvine has noticed for a long time Fu Jin's forged CV and title, and simultaneous full-time employment at Xiamen University. They investigated Fu Jin several months ago." (Original Chinese: "加州大学 Irvine 分校早就注意到傅瑾伪造学历和职称同时在厦大任全职一事, 在几个月前对傅瑾进行了调查。" See: [2012-7-29 14:59](#).)

[48] She Zheng. *Female Professor at Xiamen University Accused by Fang Zhouzi of Faking Diplomas, Fired after Verification*. Xiamen Daily, July 26, 2012. (余峥: 《[厦大女教授被方舟子举报文凭造假 查实后遭辞退](#)》, 2012 年 7 月 26 日《厦门日报》.)

[49] Fang's original Chinese: "厦门大学确认傅瑾提供的是假的哥伦比亚大学博士文凭, 解除和傅瑾的工作合同, 做辞退处理 <http://t.cn/zWoCimw> 第一表扬厦大校方雷厉风行". (See: [2012-7-26 13:55](#).)

[50] See: <http://www.mitbbs.com> [Thu Jul 26 20:24:36 2012](#).

[51] There were at least two people who posted the news on weibo.com before Fang. One message was relayed to the New Threads (see: [2012-07-26, 22:28:36](#)), before it was blocked after the government revoked Mr. Lu's title. (See: [@nightowl2013 的微博](#): "昨天我率先将论坛上对陆骏的质疑贴到微博上, 几小时后方舟子跟进, 中组部的千青办公室立即公告取消他的千青资格。之后, 微博居然将该帖加密, 质疑后得到答复如下: '您好! 经核实您所发布的内容不宜在微博中传播, 为了给广大网友提供一个健康纯净的环境, 系统会对此微博进行相应处理。'请新浪解释!"). Dr. Wu Danhong, an associate professor at China University of Political Science and Law, and one of Fang's left-wing friends, claims that he was the first to repost the original message and he notified Fang, and after the message was reposted several hundred times, the message was shielded. (Wu's original message: "昨天我第一个转发原帖, 艾特老方。转发量数百后, 发现原帖被新浪加密。" See: [2012-7-28 09:46](#).) Note: the above timeline was first summarized on July 29, 2012 in a post by an internet user: 《[疑惑: 陆俊事件中方舟子打的电话是中组部的唯一信息来源么?](#)》.

[52] See: [2012-7-27 15:16](#).

[53] See: <http://www.1000plan.org> [2012-07-27 17:22:45](#).

[54] The original links to the webpages have expired, but the messages have been reposted everywhere. (See: 《[北化就陆骏被取消“青年千人计划”资格发表声明](#)》 and 《[陆骏承认造假 北化给予其开除处分](#)》.)

[55] Fang's original Chinese: "为确保这起严重造假事件能及时引起管理部门的注意减少国家损失, 我又给负责千人计划的中组部海外高层次人才引进工作专项办公室打了个电话反应情况。" (See: Fang Zhouzi. *A Record Fast Academic Fraud Busting: The Incident of Beijing University of Chemical Technology Professor Lu Jun's Misappropriation of Other People's Academic Papers*. XYS20120728. 方舟子: 《[一次快速学术打假纪录——北京化工大学教授陆骏冒用论文事件](#)》.)

[56] Fang's original Chinese: "北京化工大学生命科技学院教授陆骏不仅论文冒用别人的, 博士学位也是冒用同名同姓的。" (See: [2012-7-27 19:19](#).)

[57] In the statement by "Thousand Talents Program," no specific reason was mentioned. In the statement by Beijing University of Chemical Technology, the reasons were "misappropriation of other person's academic

papers, and forgery of employment experience.” (Original Chinese: “盗用他人（姓名拼音字母相同）学术文章，伪造经历”. See: [《陆骏承认造假 北化给予其开除处分》](#).)

[58] Fang posted many messages to attack Professor Xia Ningshao, the original Chinese of the first attack is: “今天才知道，厦门大学校方为了显示自己是伯乐、不拘一格用人才，在 1995 年从湖南娄底调入一名只有中专学历的基层医生当生物系教师，尽管该医生当时并无什么突出成绩，历任校长重点扶持，给钱给人给职称给官衔，当然会成才出成果了，现在此人当了公共卫生学院院长。这种做法简直是对现代教育制度的侮辱”。(See: [2012-7-25 15:26](#).)

[59] See: [2012-7-26 18:06](#), [2012-7-28 16:18](#).

[60] See: *A List of Publications in 2012 by Dean Xia Ningshao of Xiamen University*. The Blog of University Paper Statistics, July 27, 2012. ([《厦大中专学历院长夏宁邵 2012 年发表的论文统计》](#)); Luo Yumin, et al. “Professor Xia Never Hid His Education Background.” *Strait Herald*, July 28, 2012. (骆余民、陈子楠、蔡梅芬: [《“夏教授从未隐瞒过学历”](#)》，2012 年 7 月 28 日《海峡导报》.)

[61] Fang’s original Chinese: “厦大生命科学学院另一位闽江学者特聘教授李勇也声称 2009 年 9 月全职到厦大工作，实际上到现在他仍是匹兹堡大学助理教授，2011、2012 年发表的论文给自己列的机构仍是匹兹堡大学，不是厦大，这是诈骗福建纳税人的钱！” (See: [2012-7-26 16:59](#).)

[62] Fang’s original Chinese: “2000 年以色列科学家向我反映合肥工业大学教授杨敬安剽窃其论文，我揭露了此事后杨敬安被开除党籍。今天我又收到美国科学家向我反映合肥工业大学教授汪家权剽窃其论文。合工大怎么尽惹外国科学家？搞得我这里要成为国际举报中心了。” (See: [2012-7-28 18:36](#).)

[63] Fang’s original Chinese: “合肥工业大学教授汪家权（通讯作者）等人发表在 *Advanced Materials Research* 上的论文（上图），只看摘要就可知是把别人的两篇论文（中、下）复制、粘贴而成的，对应的黄、红部分是复制部分。*Advanced Materials Research* 已在今年 1 月将其撤稿。” (See: [2012-7-30 20:59](#).) Note: the title of the paper was “*Electrically Induced Reduction of Trichloroethene in Water*.” According to the website [www.scientific.net](#), the paper was “[Removed due to authors request](#).”

[64] Fang’s original Chinese: “从现在开始我将一一追究那些在微博上指名道姓地造谣诽谤我的妻子、我的子女的人的法律责任，要求新浪提供所有这些人的实名注册信息。对匿名、海外用户，我要求新浪即时制止这种诽谤行为，否则我将要求新浪承担连带法律责任。” (See: [2012-6-12 16:25](#).)

[65] See the comments on [Fang’s post](#). Or see: [Fangolution](#).

[66] See: Xin Ge. [Shamelessness Shouldn’t Be Anyone’s Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part II: Shameless “standing-up”](#) (Sent to Nature on Nov. 9, 2012.)

[67] Yi Ming. *Why Does Pan Haidong’s Interactive Encyclopedia Interact with Fang Zhouzi?* Posted online on July 13, 2012. (亦明: [《潘海东的互动百科为什么要和方舟子“互动”？》](#).)

[68] Based on Fang’s New Threads:

[《福建日报》：学历门前是与非](#) *Fujian Daily* Aug. 1, 2012

[《中国青年报》：两起造假事件拷问学术欺诈罪与罚](#) *China Youth Daily*, July 30, 2012

[专访方舟子：“不拘一格”给造假留下空间](#) *The Strait Herald*, July 29, 2012

[视频：方舟子土豆公开课奥运特别节目《兴奋剂是怎么回事？》](#) *Tudou.com*,

[视频：方舟子土豆公开课奥运特别节目《有没有运动基因？》](#) *Tudou.com*,

[北化工教授陆骏学历论文被指假借同名学者论文](#) *Beijing Times*, July 28, 2012

[方舟子微博爆：厦大公共卫生学院院长冒充医学博士](#) *The Strait Metropolis Daily*, July 27, 2012

[厦门大学公共卫生学院院长也是假博士？](#) *The Strait Herald*, July 27, 2012

[方舟子曝厦大女教授学历造假 厦大确认后将其辞退](#) Xinhua News Agency, July 26, 2012
[厦大女教授文凭造假续：厦大回应：傅瑾文凭造假已辞退](#) Xiamen Daily, July 26, 2012
[厦大官方调查结果出炉 女教授承认学历造假被辞退](#) The Strait Herald, July 26, 2012
[厦大女教授学位造假续：“造假门”升温“傅瑾教授”现身](#) Xiamen Daily, July 24, 2012
[方舟子曝厦大女教授造假续：证据确凿没有反证](#) The Strait Herald, July 23, 2012
[方舟子微博称厦大女教授哥伦比亚大学学位造假](#) www.fjzen.com, July 22, 2012
[方舟子质疑女教授学历有假 厦大回应需调查](#) The Strait Herald, July 22, 2012
[方舟子：我的本职是科普 打假仅是业余爱好](#) China News Network, July 22, 2012
[方舟子：公平理性是现代社会的基石](#) Beijing Morning Post, July 20, 2012
[方舟子跨界文史 新推文化随笔集《我的两个世界》](#) The Strait Metropolis Daily, July 20, 2012
[《中国青年报》：最严论文造假惩罚制度尚需实施细则](#) China Youth Daily, July 19, 2012

[69] Based on the following sources: the New Threads, Fang’s microblogs at weibo.com and sohu.com.

[70] Xiao, CG., et al. 2003. [An Artificial Somatic-Central Nervous System-Autonomic Reflex Pathway for Controllable Micturition After Spinal Cord Injury: Preliminary Results in 15 Patients](#). The Journal of Urology 170:1237-1241.

[71] Original Chinese: “1995 年，平顶山煤矿的卫生处处长去美国考察，看到了我做的项目非常感兴趣，就邀请我回去给瘫痪的矿工做手术。后来，我们在 14 个矿工身上谨慎地做了手术，最终 9 个人获得了成功，当时的国家卫生部部长陈敏章知道了，专门约我到美国大使馆谈，要我回国，说实话，我也想回，国外虽然好，但毕竟是人家的。” (Huang Pulei. *Professor Xiao Chuanguo: the Inventor of “Xiao’s Procedure.”* Dahe Daily, Nov. 20, 2009. 黄普磊：《[“肖氏反射弧”理论提出者肖传国教授](#)》，2009 年 11 月 20 日《大河报》.)

[72] The original Chinese: “目前，这个技术的安全性、有效性的循证医学证据尚不足，对这个技术是否适用于临床应用，还要进行充分的论证。” (See: Shen Yang. *Health Ministry: Affirm Xiao’s Procedure Has Clinical Demand, Is International Tough Problem*. Guangming Net, Nov. 10, 2010. 沈阳：《[卫生部：肯定“肖氏手术”有临床需求 是国际难题](#)》，光明网 2010 年 11 月 10 日.)

[73] Li Guobin. *A Lawyer’s Letter to Minister Chen Zhu of the Ministry of Health, People’s Republic of China*. Li Guobin’s Blog, April 20, 2012. (李国斌：《[给中华人民共和国卫生部陈竺部长的律师函](#)》，李国斌的新浪博客，2012 年 4 月 20 日.)

[74] Li Ronghua. *Whether Xiao’s Procedure Is Allowed? Shenzhen Health and Population Family Planning Commission Requests Guidance*. Southern Daily, July 5, 2013. (李荣华：《[“肖氏手术”到底能不能做？深圳卫人委“求”指导](#)》，2013 年 7 月 5 日《南方日报》.)

[75] Xiao CG. 2006. *Reinnervation for neurogenic bladder: historic review and introduction of a somatic-autonomic reflex pathway procedure for patients with spinal cord injury or spina bifida*. European Urology 49:22-8.

[76] Ai Qiping. *Chinese Expert Invent Artificial Reflex Arc, Shaking Medical Profession*. China News Network, Nov. 16, 2008. (艾启平：《[中国专家独创“人工反射弧”技术震动医学界](#)》，中国新闻网 2008 年 11 月 16 日.)

[77] For details about the story, please see: Yi Ming. *The Feud between Drs. Fang Zhouzi and Xiao Chuanguo*, pp.349-356. (亦明：《[方舟子陷害肖传国始末](#)》349-356 页.)

[78] Xiao Chuanguo. *The Follow-up of Little Shanshan after Xiao’s Procedure*. Xiao Chuanguo’s Blog at sciencenet.cn, Aug. 27, 2010. (肖传国：《[河南—海南：有缘千里来相会 小善善肖氏手术后随访记录](#)》，肖传国科学网博客，2010 年 8 月 27 日.)

[79] On Nov. 14, 2009, Fang instructed his followers: “The 85% success rate they said refers cure rate, ‘success’ means ‘bowel and bladder functions return to normal,’ ‘capable of autonomously control the bowel and bladder functions.’ If [the patients] cannot do it, it means unsuccessful, no need to spend money on what urodynamic tests.” (Original Chinese: “他们说的 85% 成功率就是指的治愈率, ‘成功’指的就是‘大小便恢复正常’、‘能自主控制大小便’, 不能就是不成功, 不用花钱测什么尿动力学。” See: [2009-11-24, 10:46:49.](#))

[80] Original Chinese: “11 月份在郑州神源泌尿外科医院接受了“人工体神经—内脏神经反射弧”手术, 承诺成功率 80%-85%, 恢复期 8 个月-1 年半, 可现在一年多了没有一点起色。”“都不敢去他人身边, 人还没到呢, 骚味儿就到了!” (See: Anonymous. *A Letter to Minister of Health from a Patient with Spina Bifida*. XYS20090816. 《[一名脊柱裂患者给卫生部部长的信](#)》.) Note: Although the letter doesn't have Mr. Jin's name, it is well-known the letter was written by him.

[81] Jin's original Chinese: “开封至北京西的列车是在是拥挤不堪, 过道挤满了人, 去厕所要排几个小时, 忍了。” Note: the original post was deleted by Mr. Jin, but the screen image is widely available on the internet. See: Aiwaner. *Ask Jin Bingyan a few Questions*. 爱玩儿: 《[问靳冰岩几个问题](#)》.)

[82] Shenzhen TV. *Background News: Testimonies from Patients (Jin Bingyan, Little Yanli)* February 2012. (深圳电视台: 《[〈新闻背景〉之患者证言\(靳冰岩, 小艳丽\)](#)》, 2012 年 2 月.)