

Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature

—An Open Letter to *Nature* (Part XLVI)

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The Hanly War (VII): The Pseudoscholar

【Abstract】

On Jan. 27, 2012, Fang declared that his attack on Han Han had entered into a “new season,” in which he would try to be a scholar and use academic, scientific, or scholarly methods to unearth the hard evidence to substantiate his ghostwriting allegation against Han Han made in the previous season. In a time span of 8 days, Fang Zhouzi posted 4 “analytic” articles online attempting to demonstrate that one of Han Han’s early writings, *Seeing a Doctor*, was written by his father Han Renjun. It turned out that all four of Fang’s analytic articles were just as, if not more, stupid, ignorant, fraudulent, and evil, as his previous one.

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As I have mentioned many times before, Fang announced that he opened his "new season" of the Hanly War on Jan. 27, 2012. So, exactly, what did Fang mean by that? One month later, when interviewed by a reporter of China News Weekly, Fang elaborated it^[1]:

CNW: You have said that the process of "identifying" Han Han's ghostwriting is divided into two phases, the first phase is to look for the conflicts in the talks between the father and son, so, what the major loopholes have you found in this phase?

Fang: The major [findings] are the different stories told by the father and the son about how the *Triple Door* was written, how the *Glimpsing Human's Nature through a Cup of Water* was written; and even the same person, his stories were not consistent. This phase is equivalent to "matching the confessions."

CNW: So, whether the inconsistent stories can be used as the evidence for Han Han's using ghostwriters?

Fang: No, they cannot. I pointed out these suspicious points to demonstrate that Han Han and his father had lied, which suggested indirectly that he is a suspect of using ghostwriters.

CNW: But, even if he lied on these things, it cannot deduce from them that he had ghostwriters.

Fang: Yes, they can only demonstrate that he lied in these things. It is the textual analysis

which can demonstrate the existence of the ghostwriters. In the first phase, what I did was only to throw out the suspicious points, which were used to paving the way. In the second phase textual analysis, by analyzing his writings, I can demonstrate that he has ghostwriters.

CNW: In the second phase textual analysis, what were the major questionings?

Fang: The few articles published so far are the analyses of Han Han's two compositions, *Seeing a Doctor* and *Bookstore*. After textual analysis, all the suspicions point to a mid-aged man who has the experience of the Cultural Revolution in the 1970s; is a valetudinarian; has a literary skills; and his father has them all. However, his father is only more suspicious than other people, it is possible that there were other ghostwriters. It is easy to demonstrate that there was a ghostwriter; however, it is impossible to demonstrate who the ghostwriter was. I'll publish more analytical articles; however, I have been interviewed in the last few days by the media continuously, which affected the progress of my writing.

ChinaNewsweek
中国新闻周刊 要闻早点

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要闻早点 >> 文化 >> 正文
中国心灵富豪榜揭晓：方舟子等上榜
2012年04月24日 09:41:49 文章来源：中国新闻网 编辑：李庆娜 星评

方舟子：我在揭穿一个青年偶像

本刊记者/钱婧

一口浓重南方口音的普通话与温和的面部表情，并不能缓和方舟子的逻辑给人带来的犀利感。他面带微笑，摆出一条条他眼中的“事实”，进行分析，构建出一个看起来严密的逻辑牢笼。只是这次，他想圈住的不是科学界的大腕名宿，而是作家韩寒。

有人疑，科学思维怎么能用来质疑文学作品？但方舟子觉得，这只是文科方面的学术争论，并未跨界。况且，“别人能跨界我为什么不能跨界”。方舟子坚持认为，此次“打假”揭穿了一个文学天才、青年偶像的本来面目。

“我本来是一个旁观者”

中国新闻周刊：你开始参与此事的标志，是在1月17日发的一条微博，“先让韩寒出示2000万银行存款冻结证明，我可能还有点兴趣。”不知你具体什么时候注意到韩寒的事情并决定发表意见的？

方舟子：就是发这条微博当天的事情。在那之前，麦田一直在质疑，很多人在微博上@我，但我在16日说了一句，“我对韩寒没兴趣，就像我对李宇春没兴趣一样”，因为我觉得他就是个娱乐明星、青年偶像。

麦田的文章我没细看，但靠了一眼，他并不是胡搅蛮缠的。韩寒若回怼，就一一反驳回去就好了，但他不是这样做，而是攻击麦田，一副气急败坏的样子。一个作家面对质疑不应当是这个样子的，你可以说人家资料不可靠或者推理不严密，但不能拿钱砸人。这时我才回过头去仔细

方舟子，摄影：本刊记者 孙晓峰

2012.2.13 www.chinaneewsweek.com | 中国新闻周刊 | 27

An evil being

In February 2012, Fang claimed in an interview by China News Weekly that the purpose of his malicious attack on Han Han was to expose the fraud committed by Han Han, and he had “actually already proved” that

Han Han's writings were written by ghostwriter(s). Meanwhile, Fang admitted that many people were not convinced by his demonstration^[2]. The above image is the first page of the cover article by the magazine (The cover of the issue is shown in the upper right corner). Two months later, the magazine listed Fang as one of ten "Spiritual Tycoons" in China (upper left corner), which generate strong public resentment^[3]. The magazine soon deleted [the webpage](#). The magazine had been one of the most vicious new media in China which supported Fang's evildoings, mainly because of Fang's buddy Fang Xuanchang's association with the magazine.

In other words, in his previous writings and postings, such as the "Genius Han Han" series, which I have analyzed extensively in the previous Parts of this *Open Letter to Nature*, Fang intended only to cast doubt on Han Han's honesty and integrity; however, in his "new season" against Han Han, what Fang intended to do was to provide hard evidence, by using academic and scholarly approaches, to demonstrate that Han Han is a fake writer, his early writings, from which he got his fame, were all written by other people, most likely his father Han Renjun.

Indeed, ever since Fang appeared on the mainstream stage in China in the turn of the centuries, Fang has been claiming that he is a "scholar," even though he has never published any scholarly papers or articles, besides stealing from other scholars, during the time period. For example, in 2000, the *Science Times* published Dr. Liu Huajie's article with a subtitle "*Internet Interview of Fang Zhouzi, an Amphibious Scholar of Sciences and Humanities*"^[4]. Two years later, *Tianjin Daily* published an article with a title "*Transocean Interview: Scholar, Poet, Fighter Fang Zhouzi*"^[5]. As a matter of fact, before being kicked out of China's internet on Oct. 21, 2014, by Chinese government, Fang had been introducing himself first as a "scholar," then a "science popularization writer."



"Scholar" Fang Zhouzi

Before being eradicated from China's internet on Oct. 21, 2014, Fang had been introducing himself as a "scholar, science popularization writer" on his microblogs. The above image shows the title portions of Fang's homepages on weibo.com (upper, captured on Oct. 3, 2012) and on sohu.com (lower, captured on Nov. 25, 2012). The word "scholar" (学者) is highlighted with red underlines.

So, in this part of the *Open Letter to Nature*, I'll show you how the "scholar" Fang Zhouzi conducted his scholarly research during the Hanly War.

Fang's "Textual Analysis"

At 10:58 on Jan. 27, 9 days and 43 minutes after entering into the Hanly War, and after his previous repeated fraudulent and malicious attacks on Han Han, the so called “phase one” campaign which was ending in a disaster, Fang made the following announcement:

“The new season has started: *The Analysis of ‘Genius’ Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*.
<http://t.cn/z0spqHu>”^[6]

1. Tealer Fang Stole Again

(1) The Stupid Original Findings

Here are the first two paragraphs of Fang’s first ever “textual analysis” of Han Han’s writings:

“Starting from this article, I’ll continuously analyze some of Han Han’s writings to demonstrate that these writings couldn’t have been written by Han Han. Let me start from the essay Han Han submitted to the New Concept Writing Competition.

“When he was in the freshman year in his high school, Han Han submitted to the inaugural New Concept Writing Competition two essays, which drew the attention of the judges, therefore he was able to take part in the second round competition especially organized for him, and received the first class award. One of the essays was *Seeing a Doctor*. In his *My Son Han Han*, Han Han’s father Han Renjun said that the essay was written by Han Han based on his personal experience of scabies. In the essay, there are sentences such as ‘she looked at the card, recognized my name Han Han,’ indicating the story was a real one. However, the content of the essay indicates that it is impossible that the seeing doctor experience happened on Han Han, and it is even more impossible that the essay was written by Han Han himself.”^[7]

If you remember that Fang had framed Han Han as a genius first, and then accused him of a fake genius later^[8], you should know that Fang was using the same trick this time again: he first fixed the essay as a real story; then used the assumption as the basis of his “textual analysis.” The fact is, in his *My Son Han Han*, Han Han’s father Han Renjun clearly stated that the essay was published in *Selected Novels* and *Shanxi Literature* magazines after its first appearance in *Mengya* magazine^[9]. Therefore, Fang’s selective blindness clearly demonstrated his malicious intent.

In the article, Fang provided 5 pieces of evidence to substantiate his point. The first evidence is this:

“The essay says: ‘on the second day I went to school’s medical room, because I was a valetudinarian, the school doctor had already known me well, so she put her hand on my shoulder and asked me what was wrong with me.’

“Han Han was a special student with a talent in sports, a 3,000 meter long-distance running champion, and a member of a soccer team; he was not a ‘valetudinarian.’ The person who was valetudinarian was Han Renjun who was forced to quit his school because of hepatitis.”^[10]

Fang’s second evidence was a few sentences in Han’s essay describing “two kinds of doctors I have seen”: one writes patients’ case histories eloquently, the other writes briefly. Here is Fang’s “analysis”:

“It is even more like the experience retold by Han Renjun who had contacted so many

physicians, rather than the experience of a strong student with a talent in sports.”^[11]

(2) The Stolen Goods

Although Fang’s above self-claimed “textual analysis” sounded really stupid, they might be his own original findings. The rest three evidences were all stolen from one of his followers. Let’s read what Fang wrote:

“In the article, it says: ‘Sigmund Freud wrote a book, *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, in which he said that the distorting of names amounts to an insult when done intentionally.’

“Han Han who had failed his English class suddenly cited the English title of the book, and in the title there was also a rare English word, it seems that what he read was the English book, is it possible?

“In the article, it says: ‘In *Fathers and Children*, there is a paragraph: “The governor invited Kirsanov and Bazarov to his ball, and within a few minutes he invited them a second time, taking them for brothers and calling them Kisarov.” In Turgenev’s *Smoke* there is a paragraph about Ratmiroff forgetting Litvinoff’s name. The mistakes of this kind are excusable, [because that] the names of Russians are like a train, too long, so it is inevitable to be forgotten. However, to forget my name is rather inexcusable.’

“Both *Fathers and Children* and *Smoke* are Turgenev’s novels. Russian literature used to be popular among the educated youth generation to which Han Renjun belongs; however, they are not popular among the post-1980 generation. Furthermore, in his little memoir about his life in elementary and middle schools, *The Third Person*, Han Han said explicitly that he didn’t read Chinese and foreign classics, especially these translated novels: ‘I read everything, but I had a quirk, not reading Chinese and foreign classics. At that time I thought that many of these novels recommended by the others had sluggish styles, and put too much emphasis on ideology, plus some of them were not well translated, so after having read a few of them, I felt that it was a waste of time. Till now, I haven’t finished reading a foreign classic.’ However, in *Seeing a Doctor*, [Han Han] cited the detailed stories in Turgenev’s two novels, [it seems that these stories] were at his fingertips, not only had he read the books, but also was he very familiar with them, obviously [the essay] was not written by Han Han.

“What more bizarre is, in *Seeing a Doctor* there is such a sentence: ‘I used to see an intern doctor just fresh out of college. The little girl who had just become a doctor cared about her face very much,.....’

“Han Han was 17 years old, and the age of an intern doctor just out of college should be around 23 years old. How could a person at the age of 17 call a person who is 6 years older than himself ‘a little girl’? Only a middle-aged or even older person such as Han Renjun could do that. How could the judges of the New Concept Writing Competition not see the loophole? Let me ask you again, the *Mengya* editor Hu Weishi who discovered and recommended the essay, editor Li Qigang who assigned the topic for Han Han to write on in the rematch, editor-in-chief Zhao Changtian who led the Competition, is it possible for the 17 years old Han Han to call a doctor who was 6 years older than him a little girl?”^[12]

The funny thing is, minutes after Fang posted his season-opening article online, several people found it to be a plagiarism:

“I saw this one yesterday, whom did you plagiarize?”^[13]

“Fang Zhouzi is not kind, this article is based on another internet user’s analysis, and that person published [his analysis] earlier than yours, you are supposed to give the citation, otherwise, it is plagiarism.”^[14]



The habitual literary thief Fang Zhouzi was caught red-handed

Four minutes after Fang posted his *The Analysis of ‘Genius’ Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor* online, two internet users pointed out that it was a plagiarism. The above image is a composite screenshot of the three posts, the top one is Fang’s original post posted at 10:58 AM of Jan. 27, 2012; the lower two are comments on Fang’s post (translated above), made 3 and 4 minutes later, respectively.

So, did Tealer Fang steal? If the answer is yes, from whom did he steal?

(3) The Evidence

At 00:17 of Jan. 27, 2012, 10 hours and 47 minutes before Fang opened his new season, a Fang-lover who calls himself “Scientific Law” ([法律与科学](#)) posted on his Weibo an article entitled *The Bizarre Triple Doors of Han Han’s Fame-establishing Seeing a Doctor: The Second Evidence for Han Han’s Using Ghostwriters*^[15]. The so called “triple doors” referred to the three suspicious spots in the essay, which were exactly the same as Fang’s last 3 evidences in his new season opener. In other words, more than one half of Fang’s season-opener were stolen from the article by that Scientific Law.

韩寒成名作《求医》蹊跷的三重门——韩寒代笔证据之二

「她（女医生）看着卡，认识我的名字“韩寒”，却不知道普通话该怎么念，闭上眼睛读：“韩寒！”西格蒙·弗洛伊德有一本《The Psychopathology of Everyday Life》上说，故意念错一个人的姓名就等于是一场侮辱。我尚不能确定她是否故意念错，所以不便发泄。」

「我再跑回外科那女医生那里，她看我半天，居然问：“你得了什么病？”《父与子》里有一段：“省长邀科少诺夫和巴扎洛夫进大厅坐，几分钟后，他再度邀请他们，却把他们当作兄弟，叫他们科少诺夫。”谁知今天的情况更严重，出去几秒进来她连人都不认识了！她看我半天终于认得我了，激动得像母子团聚，但叫不出我的名字。屠格涅夫《烟》里一段写拉特米罗夫忘记李维诺夫的名字，这种错误情有可原，俄国人的名字像火车，太长，不免会生疏，而我的名字忘了则不可原谅。」

韩寒在上文熟练运用屠格涅夫《父与子》与《烟》的两个桥段，与所述内容配合得堪称天衣无缝，让人不得不惊叹韩寒对外国古典名著之烂熟于心。然而韩对国外名著的真正掌握程度是什么呢？以下是《零下二度》中《第三个人》的节录：

「我无书不看，只是有一个怪癖，唯中外名著不读。那时我就觉得好些特被人推崇的长篇小说文笔拖沓，太强调思想性，而且有的翻译得半生不熟，读了几本后就觉得是浪费时间。直到现在，我还没读全过一本外国名著。」

可见，韩寒对外国名著的反感是一以贯之的。“直到现在，我还没读全过一本外国名著”。写作常识告诉我们，对名著典故和桥段的自然、巧妙引用是建立在对之捻熟的基础上的，即便存在虽然不熟但偶尔碰对一次的可能性，但绝不可能在一篇文章中连着碰对三次。更蹊跷的是，其中一次竟引用弗洛伊德的著作，而且还故意写英文书名。同样蹊跷的是，所引屠格涅夫桥段的人名均非常见文学作品人物，不是罗密欧朱丽叶那么简单，而是科少诺夫、巴扎洛夫、拉特米罗夫、李维诺夫！对于一位对外国名著毫无兴趣的高一学生，如此神迹是如何做到的？就是从书中现找也不一定找得到吧？

最蹊跷的是《求医》的下列文字：

「我曾见过一个刚从大学出来的实习医生，刚当医生的小姑娘要面子，写的字横平竖直，笔笔遒劲，不慎写错还用橡皮沾口水擦」

一个17岁的高一学生称呼一个大学出来的女实习医生为“小姑娘”，不是很蹊跷吗？若是韩父这么才像话吧？

“天才”韩寒作品《求医》分析

·方舟子·

文中说：“西格蒙·弗洛伊德有一本《The Psychopathology of Everyday Life》上说，故意念错一个人的姓名就等于是一场侮辱。”

英语不及格的韩寒突然直书英文书名，书名中还有一个罕见的英语单词，似乎直接读的就是英文著作，可能吗？

文中说：“《父与子》里有一段：‘省长邀科少诺夫和巴扎洛夫进大厅坐，几分钟后，他再度邀请他们，却把他们当作兄弟，叫他们科少诺夫。’……屠格涅夫《烟》里一段写拉特米罗夫忘记李维诺夫的名字，这种错误情有可原，俄国人的名字像火车，太长，不免会生疏，而我的名字忘了则不可原谅。”

《父与子》和《烟》都是屠格涅夫的长篇小说，俄国文学曾在韩仁均这一代知情中流行，却不是“80后”喜欢的。而且韩寒在回忆中小学生活的小传《第三个人》中明确说自己不读中外名著，特别是这类翻译过来的长篇小说：“我无书不看，只是有一个怪癖，唯中外名著不读。那时我就觉得好些特被人推崇的长篇小说文笔拖沓，太强调思想性，而且有的翻译得半生不熟，读了几本后就觉得是浪费时间。直到现在，我还没读全过一本外国名著。”但是在《求医》中却引用了屠格涅夫两部长篇小说中相关的细节，信手拈来，不仅读过这两部长篇小说，而且十分熟悉，显然不可能是韩寒写的。

更蹊跷的是，《求医》中有这么一句话：“我曾见过一个刚从大学出来的实习医生，刚当医生的小姑娘要面子，……”

韩寒那一年17岁，而一个刚从大学出来的实习医生年龄应有23岁左右，一个17岁的人怎么可能称比自己大6岁的人为“小姑娘”？只有像韩仁均这样的中年人或更年长者，才会这么叫。新概念作文大赛的评委们居然看不出这个马脚？发现并推荐这篇文章的《萌芽》编辑胡玮珩，给韩寒出复赛题目的编辑李其纲，领导大赛的主编赵长天，我再问你们一次：17岁的韩寒有没有可能称比自己大6岁的医生为小姑娘？

《求医》的全文见：

http://book.sina.com.cn/longbook/ele/1109827988_hanhan5nian/116.shtml

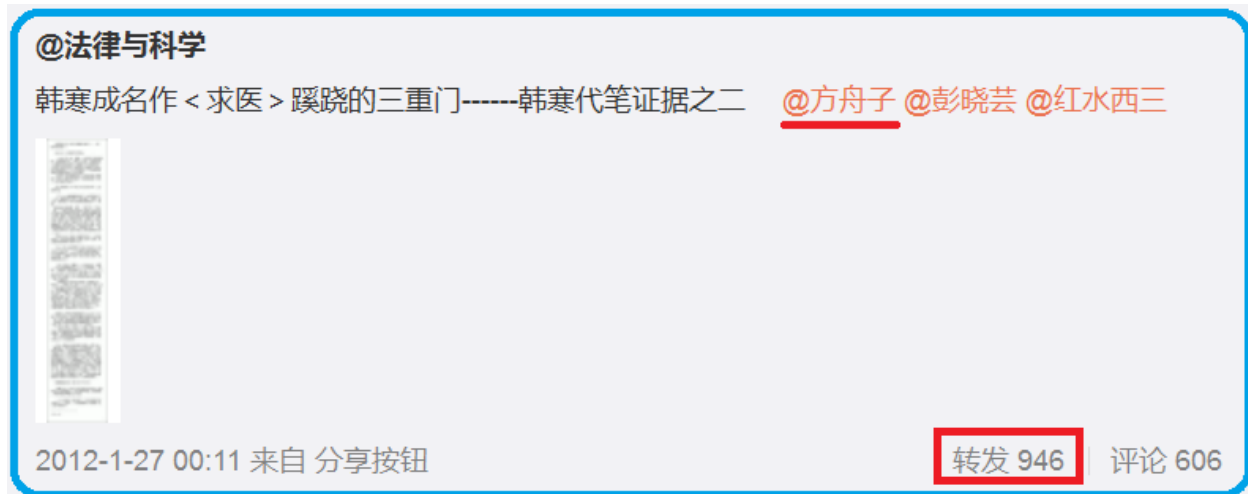
2012.2.26.

Systemic stealing

The last two thirds of Fang's *The Analysis of 'Genius' Han Han's Seeing a Doctor* (right) were basically the duplicate of an article by one "Scientific Law," entitled *The Bizarre Triple Doors of Han Han's Famous Seeing a Doctor: The Second Evidence for Han Han's Using Ghostwriters* (left). Han Han's words quoted in these two articles are underlined; the same color of the underlines indicates the identicalness. Fang's "analyses" of these quoted words are also similar or identical to those by the Scientific Law. To hide his stealing, Fang tried to date his article before the article he had just stolen, however, he marked the month wrong (red box, Fang intended to date the article Jan. 26, 2012).

The question is, had Fang Zhouzi seen the article by the "Scientific Law" before he posted his own article? The answer is yes. The "Scientific Law," who claimed that he had been a reader of the New Threads for more than ten years^[16], notified Fang directly and simultaneously when he posted his article. As a matter of fact, that Fang-lover and Han-hater also notified Ms. Peng Xiaoyun, another major anti-Han figure who had committed multiple plagiarisms before and gained her fame by suggesting China's judicial system's using criminal investigation measures on Han Han and his

father to force them to confess^[17]. Ms. Peng made a comment on Scientific Law’s article and forwarded it in 7 minutes^[18], at [2012-1-27 00:18](#), which essentially sent the notification to Fang again. And until [2012-1-27 00:19](#) Fang was still posting on Weibo, scolding Lu Jinbo^[19]. Further, the original post by the “Scientific Law” was reposted for about 300 times before Fang posted his season opener more than 10 hours later, and among the reposters was another famous anti-Han female General Ms. Li Li^[20]. In other words, there was absolutely no way for Fang not to see the article by the “Scientific Law.”



Having been served for hundreds of times

Before Fang opened his new season, about 300 internet users had notified him the article written by the Scientific Law by reposting the post which contains the information @Fang Zhouzi (red underline). In total, the article was reposted 946 times (red box).

(4) The Conclusion

Obviously under the pressure of plagiarism allegation, Fang reposted the article by the Scientific Law at [2012-1-27 22:09](#), more than 11 hours after he opened his “new season,” with the following comment:

“The content duplicates my analysis; however, his analysis on ‘Han Han’s’ quotations of Turgenev’s novels is more detailed than mine, and more convincing.”^[21]

Fang’s comment did fool some internet users who thought that Fang was plagiarized by the Scientific Law:

“Is it duplication or plagiarism?”^[22]

“Same question. An article with such obvious duplication is not questioned by Old Fang, instead, is recommended by him, it is really not an ordinary ‘double standard!’”^[22]

However, Fang’s secret had been known to more people:

“Wasn’t it you who committed plagiarism? How can it be duplication?”^[23]

“Based on time sequence, his article appeared first, and yours has too many similarities with his……His is even more detailed. According to your logic, you must have completely plagiarized his?? Sigh……”^[24]

“Old Fang, that person’s article was posted before yours, and he notified you, it was unkind of you not citing that person when you posted yours. And now, you are saying something like this, making other people think that he copied yours. No wonder you are unable to stay in the academic circle. Many people support you not because you are better, but because your opponents are worse. ‘Pride goes before, and shame comes after.’ Let it exhort both of us.”^[25]

“This one could be used as a strong evidence to demonstrate that Teacher Fang has a team, has gunmen, and has ghostwriters, because even Fang Zhouzi himself admitted that the contents overlap, should be tested with anti-plagiarism software. Fang Zhouzi, please prove your own innocence now!!”^[26]



“Fang Zhouzi is a suspect of plagiarism!!”

On the second day of his “new season,” Fang was openly accused of plagiarism. The above image is the screenshot of one of these accusatory posts with the screenshots of both Fang’s and the Scientific Law’s posts. The red ovals highlight the times when these two posts were posted^[27].

Guess how did the John Maddox Prize winner respond? Of course by using his “last strategy”!

2. The Ignorant Arguments

Whether Fang's new season opener is a stolen goods or not, to many people, the following question seemed to be more important: Were the conclusions drawn from the "textual analyses" valid? The answer is absolutely No.

(1) Little Girl

Immediately after the Scientific Law posted his article, many people told him that it is a common practice among Shanghainese, regardless of their ages, to call a young girl, especially those unmarried ones, "a little girl." For example, 10 minutes after the posting, one person commented:

"When I was a freshman in high school, a bunch of people called our math teacher a little girl, I don't know what's bizarre about that?"^[28]

One minute later, another person commented:

"Don't know the meaning of 'little girl' in Shanghainese? 'Put destruction first' [Chairman Mao's teaching], the Red Guards of the old days were also so fearless due to their ignorance."^[29]

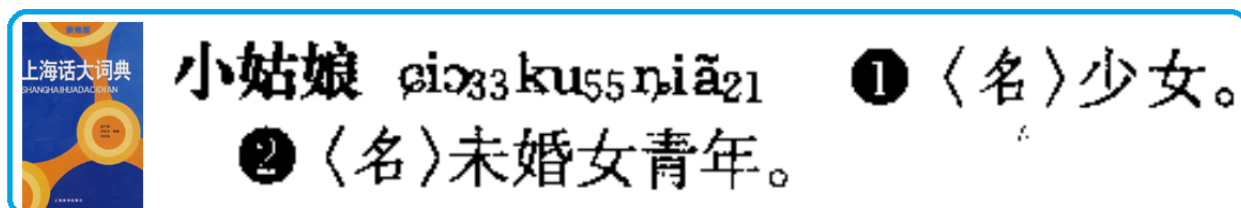
Fang must be too busy with his plagiarizing to notice these comments, so he stole the argument entirely. Of course he was laughed at just like his victim. However, in more than 20 thousand comments on his fraudulent "textual analysis," Fang picked up a particular one to comment on. That particular message was:

"A Shanghainese would call a [girl] who is six or seven years older than him an elder sister, it is absolutely impossible to call her a little girl. A very strong article. [It] basically has sentenced that the essay was not written by Han Han."^[30]

Here is Fang's comment:

"Having seen a group of Han-lovers continuously posting to say that even a Shanghai child is allowed to call an adult a little girl, I thought it was Shanghai's special custom. It turns out that is not the case."^[30]

The fact is, according to the *Dictionary of Shanghai Dialect*, compiled by a "Wu Chinese" expert, Professor Qian Nairong et al, and published by Shanghai Dictionary Publishing House in 2007, "little girl" has two meanings: 1, a young girl; 2, an unmarried girl^[31].



By definition

The page image of the *Dictionary of Shanghai Dialect* defining "little girl."^[31]

Therefore, by stealing the argument, Fang made a complete fool of himself. To save his face, Fang cited yet another message from one of his supporters and commented:

“Even if Jinshan County [Han Han’s hometown] has such a custom, it is still difficult to explain other suspicious points. Also, the essay used written language, didn’t use dialect. Overall, it was ghostwritten by a valetudinarian middle-aged educated youth.”^[32]

That’s Fang’s unique way of admitting his wrong: even if I am wrong, I am still right!

(2) Turgenev and Freud

When Fang said “it is still difficult to explain other suspicious points,” he was basically talking about the other two arguments made by that Scientific Law. The question is, are they valid, or “difficult to explain”? Of course not.

Two hours after Fang opened his new season, an internet user, [vladmier b0z](#), made the following comment:

“Actually I think that only the last point has a little merit, the paragraph about Turgenev was from a note in the fifth chapter of Freud’s *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*; as for why the book title was in English, it was because that the original titles of these translated psychological works were normally printed on the covers (the Chinese translations of Freud’s books are usually from their English translations rather than from German).”^[33]

However, Fang pretended that he didn’t see the comment. Rather, he single out a comment by Mr. Lin Chufang, a well-known journalist and one of Fang’s close friends in the news media, to comment on. Here is Mr. Lin’s comment:

“When I was in the fourth grade [of my elementary school], the class teacher was changed. I told my parents when I got home: ‘We have a new teacher, actually a little girl.’ My dad said, ‘How old are you? Calling a teacher a little girl.’ The assignment given by the new teacher in the fifth grade was to extract beautiful words, proverbs, descriptions, three pages per week. How could a pupil have such a stock of [knowledge]? By copying each other. I had copied Pushkin’s, but I forgot if I had copied Turgenev’s. However, I have never read their books. The above is what happened to me.”^[34]

Here is Fang’s reply:

“What you copied at that time was classic literature, copying famous words and famous sentences, rather than detailed descriptions and novel stories like those cited in *Seeing a Doctor*, which could only be known after having carefully read the books (as a post-1960er, I have read these two novels by Turgenev, but I really could not remember the two stories). Do you think the hole is not big enough?”^[35]

What Fang meant by the last sentence was that Mr. Lin was on the verge of falling into the gigantic hole he was digging up to bury Han Han and his followers altogether^[17].

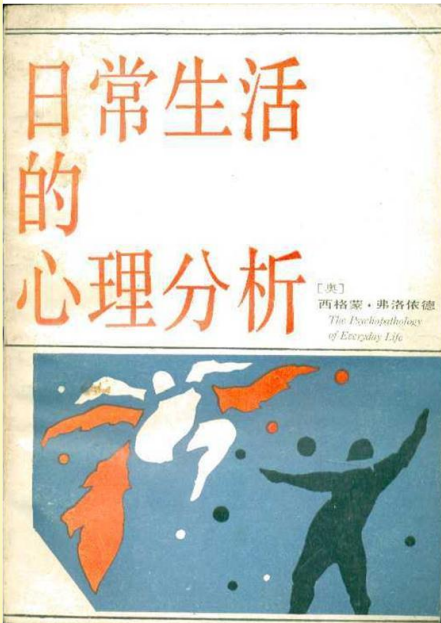
However, Fang’s threat didn’t scare any people. Less than 2 hours after Fang’s above comment, another internet user, a Han-hater who called himself “The 98th vivo” (vivo 九十八世), apparently inspired by [vladmier b0z](#)’s comment, posted the following message and notified Fang directly:

“Having just solved another puzzle. Han Han had read neither Turgenev’s *Fathers and Children*, nor his *Smoke*. However, he might have read the footnote on page 85 of *The*

In other words, the author of *Seeing a Doctor* didn't need to read the English edition of Sigmund Freud's book to write the title down, nor did he need to "carefully read the books" by Turgenev to quote the two stories, as the fraudulent fraud fighter Fang asserted. All he needed was to read the Chinese translation of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*. And it turned out that was exactly what happened, though Han Han read a different translation, by Dr. Keming Lin (K'o-ming Lin), which was first published in Taiwan in 1970s, and then in mainland China in 1980s. In most of the editions, the English title of the book was also printed on the covers. Here are two posts by Mr. Wang Jiamin, one of Han Han's close friends:

“【Slap the face! Slap the face!】An internet user has just found on the Used Books Network the cover of *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, published in 1988 by Shanghai Literature Magazine. The cover has the English title! It was also published by a Shanghai press! It is very likely that Han Han read the book and cited the title in his *Seeing a Doctor*. Is it abnormal for a 17 years old with a normal mind to copy the English title on the cover and cite the words in the book?”[37]

“Han Han has just sent a WeChat message, saying that the book might be still left somewhere at his home. He read the book in the earlier years, copied many good words and sentences, which were actually not intended to be cited in his articles, rather, his articles were written because he wanted to cite these words. My reply was: If you can find the book, hurry up, and take a photo of it with you.”[38]

<p>Mistakes in Speech</p> <p>It was the first experience of the kind in my life, but I was well prepared. As soon as I began my recitation I was dismayed at being disturbed by an outburst of laughter. The professor later explained to me this strange reception. I started by giving the title 'From the Distance,' which was correct, but instead of giving the name of the real author, I mentioned—my own. The name of the poet is Alexander Petöfi. The identity of the first name with my own favoured the interchange of names, but the real reason was surely the fact that I identified myself at that time with the celebrated poet-hero. Even consciously I entertained for him a love and respect which verged on adoration.</p> <p>is so unimportant in our eyes that we cannot be bothered to remember his name. This device is often exploited in literature. In Turgenev's <i>Smoke</i> (p. 255) the following passage occurs: "So you still find Baden entertaining, M'sieur—Litvinov." Litvinov always uttered Litvinov's surname with hesitation every time, as though he had forgotten it, and could not at once recall it. In this way, as well as by the lofty flourish of his hat in saluting him, he meant to insult his pride." The same author, in his <i>Fathers and Children</i> (p. 107), writes: "The Governor invited Kirsanov and Bazarov to his ball, and within a few minutes invited them a second time, regarding them as brothers, and calling them Kiranov." Here the forgetting that he had spoken to them, the mistake in the names, and the inability to distinguish between the two young men, constitute a culmination of disparagement. Falsification of a name has the same signification as forgetting it; it is only a step towards complete amnesia."</p> <p>99</p>		<p>如此,他们自然地就会想到,若不是因为从前相处时没有给对方足够深刻的印象,对方便不会忘掉了他,因为名字是全人格的一部份。同样的,意外地被一位大人物叫出名字来,会使一个人高兴得不得了。像所有的伟人,拿破仑便深谙此道。在一八一四年艰苦的法兰西战役里,他这种惊人天份曾经露了一手。在克拉翁尼附近的一个小市镇里,他发现市长德布西是他二十年前在拉非雷军管带的老同事,他正确地叫出他的名字。这位德布西先生高兴非凡,拼命地工作以图报知遇之恩。反过来说,你若想表示对一个人的藐视,不妨假意忘掉他的名字;如此,你向他暗示了,他的大名根本不值得你的记忆。文字的表达就常利用这种方法。屠格涅夫的小说《烟》(P.22—25)便有这么一段:“那么你仍然觉得巴登这个地方不错——恩,李——先生。”拉赫米罗夫称呼奇特雅诺夫时总是吞吞吐吐的,好像已经把它忘掉了,一下子想不起来。用这个方法,以及他探问政客时的高傲态度,他的目的是要表示对方的蔑视。同一位作者,在其小说《父与子》里,写道:“省长邀科沙诺夫和巴扎罗夫进客厅,几分钟内,他再度邀请他们,却把他们当作了兄弟,叫他们科沙诺夫。”在这一幕里,他忘掉自己早已邀请过他们,把他们当成兄弟,又用科沙诺夫称呼他们,如此累积而成了莫大的侮辱,拼得姓名便是尤向忘却第一步,其意义也和姓名的遗忘一样严重。</p> <p>⑦ 译注: (1821—1902) 德国病理学家,人类学家及政治家。在医学史上极具地位。</p> <p>⑧ 德国诗人席勒在1799年所作之三个历史剧之总称。包括: 华伦斯坦的营帐、皮可罗米尼、及华伦斯坦之死。</p> <p>⑨ 原注: “Ce qu'on concit bien Senonce clai ement</p> <p>87</p>
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Invalidation

In *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, Sigmund Freud cited Turgenev to illustrate his points (left, red underlines, translated by A. A. Brill, published by T. Fisher Unwin of London in 1920). The Chinese translation of the book, including its footnotes, by Dr. Keming Lin was first published in Taiwan in 1970s, and then in mainland China in 1980s. The image in the middle is the cover of the book published by Shanghai Literature Magazine in 1988, which was actually read by Han Han. The image on the right shows the page on which Turgenev's words cited by Sigmund Freud and used by Han Han were translated.

Namely, Fang's "(more) difficult to explain...suspicious points" against Han Han's authorship, stolen from the Scientific Law, were invalidated by the single discovery, on the same day when his "new season" was opened! So, what was the John Maddox Prize winner's response to the new discovery? Of course he has been keeping playing dumb, ignoring the critical evidence against his arguments.

(3) The Psychopathology of a Pretender

The fact is, just one day earlier, Fang forwarded a post by "The 98th vivo," which says that Han Han might have learned his Latin word *Corpusdelieti* from the Chinese version of *The Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels*^[39]. Of course Fang won't let go of the chance to level a political attack on Han Han, so he made the following comment on the post:

"Han Han needs from now on to add 'The Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' to his 'reading *Guan Zhui Bian*, *The Twenty-Four Histories*, *The Spirit of the Laws*, *The Birth of Tragedy* all night long' in high school. Even I read only *The Selected Works of Marx and Engels*, and he read *The Complete Works*, and all the way to the 50th volume, and at the same time he remembered a Latin word. You have to say that he is a 'genius.'"^[40]

You have to pay attention to Fang's following words "Even I read only *The Selected Works of Marx and Engels*." They are the same as Fang's above "I have read these two novels by Turgenev, but I really could not remember the two stories"^[35], and his previous "I had to spend seven to eight years to browse through Zhonghua Book Company's punctuated and annotated edition of *The Twenty-Four Histories*, and I mainly browsed the biographical parts"^[8]. All of them are not only plain lies, just like Fang's other lies about having read "all the historical works by Guo Moruo" and "all the biological philosophy works by Ernst Mayr"^[41], they also revealed Fang's dirty and evil mental setting: he was, and still is, extremely jealous of other people's knowledge and success, which constitutes Fang's ultimate motivation of his fraudulent fraud fighting: bring them down and humiliate them in public - in Fang's own words, it is his "biggest entertainment on the internet."^[42] Yes, psychologically, Fang believes that everyone he has attacked or will attack is his actual or potential competitor - competing with him for fame and money^[43]. Yes, Fang is also extremely greedy and exclusive also. And for that reason and that reason only, Fang carefully selected information on the internet: he would repost whatever absurd or evil messages against Han Han, and turn a blind eye to those which were apparently to Han Han's advantage.

The fact is, that "The 98th vivo" was one of Fang's favorite informants; before he found the source of Han Han's knowledge about Freud and Turgenev, which was completely ignored by Fang, his other messages had been reposted by Fang several times. For example, minutes before Fang made the "Even I read only *The Selected Works of Marx and Engels*" comment, "The 98th vivo" found a more likely source of Han Han's Latin knowledge, a Chinese translation of *Selected German Poems*:

"Based on a further searching, Han Han's *Corpusdelieti* was more likely from *Selected German Poems*, 1. That book is common; 2. It says clearly that the words are Latin; 3. The print quality of the book is poor, therefore c is easily taken as e; 4. 【Oh, an element more dangerous than a traitor//was prisoned by them!// Actually nothing but a weak little woman//she has a lovely 'sin body.'】 The meaning is close to Han Han's competition writing."^[44]

Fang immediately deleted his previous comment, and made a new one:

"What was read by the author of the *Glimpsing Human's Nature through a Cup of Water* should be this one. There are more people who read this book than the *Complete Works of*

Marx and Engels. Also, the book's explanation of the Latin words is close to that cited in the *Glimpsing Human's Nature through a Cup of Water*.”^[45]

韩寒以后在高中“彻夜阅读《管锥编》《二十四史》《论法的精神》《悲剧的诞生》”后面还要再加一个“《马克思恩格斯全集》”。我还只读过马恩选集呢，他连全集都读，还刻苦读到了50卷，还顺带着记了个拉丁词，不能不说是“天才”。

@vivo九十八世：韩寒《杯中窥人》中的Corpusdelieti (corpus delicti) 来自何方，为什么有那种不通的解释呢，现在被我破译了，原来出自《马克思恩格斯全集（第1版）第五十卷》P474，我真佩服他的渊博啊，中学时连马恩全集都读，还读到第50卷的后面部分。马恩全集第50卷下载：<http://t.cn/z0sq9YO>



今天 12:32 来自新浪微博

转发(291) | 评论(159)

天涯社区

今天21:25 来自新浪微博

转发(1450) | 评论(113)

Self-castration

The above image is the screenshot of Fang's comment on the discovery by "The 98th vivo," suggesting that Han Han might have read *The Complete Works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels*. Fang used that chance to ridicule Han Han about his reading of Marx's works, and brag his own creditability by saying "Even I read only *The Selected Works of Marx and Engels*." The post was soon deleted by Fang because a new piece of evidence emerged showing that what Han Han read was not Marx's Works, but the Chinese translation of *Selected German Poems*. Fang has neither apologized to Han Han, nor offered any explanation for his deletion, yet he keeps claiming that he rarely deletes his posts, and in the rare occasions he did, he would offer explanations^[46]. Also, Fang claims that "I despise those who castrate their own microblog posts frequently."^[47]

In other words, Fang only used the information found by his informants if the information could be used by him to attack Han Han. If the information could shake the very foundation of his attempt to topple Han Han, Fang would ignore the evidence, completely. This simple fact alone demonstrates unequivocally that Fang's attack on Han Han was malicious in nature, despite his repeated denials^[48].

3. The Pseudo-scholarly Research Aided by a Water Army

Fang's new season opener was one of his hottest Weibo posts: before his online postings were completely erased by Chinese government on Oct. 21, 2014, the post had 11,827 comments, and was forwarded for 12,530 times. As anyone could imagine, based on what I have just described and "analyzed," most of these comments, about 90% of them, were negative. So the question is: who made the rest positive and supportive comments?

As I have introduced repeatedly^[17, 49], among Fang's water army soldiers, there was one who first called himself "Press the whole world with one finger" ([一指压天下](#)), then he changed his ID to "Farming and reading in the mountains" ([山林耕读](#)). He was arguably the first captured Fang's water army soldier^[50], and probably the hardest working one also. He registered his Weibo account on Jan. 24, 2012, and he stopped working about 3 months later. As of today, the account doesn't have an avatar, is following 5 accounts, being followed by 5 accounts, and its homepage has a total

of 56 posts, all about Han Han and Fang Zhouzi. It is a typical zombie account created by fraud software which was designed specifically for Fang’s fight against Han Han, as revealed by a programmer^[49]. And under Fang’s new season opener, this zombie posted a grand total of 282 comments, or 2.4% of the total comments. It seems that at its top speed, this zombie was able to post 4 comments, with exactly the same content, differing only slightly in wording, in a minute. So what did this zombie say? The following message and its variants were posted by this zombie for 65 times:

“I have just found out that Han Han is the greatest ‘genius’ ever since the beginning of the world! The combination of Lu Xun, Ba Jin, Jin Yong, and Li Ao is not as good as he is! He can go up to the heaven, he can go down into the earth, soaring into the sky, pretending to be a god, he can do anything! Strongly demand that Han Han is selected into the Guinness Book of World Records!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”^[51]

The following message was posted by the zombie for 61 times:

“There is nothing wrong with Fang Zhouzi’s fraud fighting! If it is eventually proven [that Han Han’s authorship] is real, there will be even more people to support Han! If it is fake! It only restores a real Han Han! It is better to wait for the truth quietly! Scolding can only accentuate that Han Han is even less educated!”^[52]

Not only can this “more educated” zombie post comments mechanically, it can also make conversations. The following message to a “[care 彬](#),” apparently a Fang-hater or a Han-fan, who has disappeared from Weibo, was posted 13 times in 30 minutes by this zombie:

“My biggest mistake was making you the beast with your mother! Had I known the result, I’d have ejected you into the wall, so that you won’t be able to bite people everywhere like a mad dog.”^[53]

Why would a “scholar” and the future John Maddox Prize winner who was supposedly “[standing up for science](#)” and “[hav\[ing\] promoted sound science and evidence on a matter of public interest](#)” want to use such a disgusting and evil tactic against his target? On the other hand, do you really think any person who has “evidence” or “truth” in his hands will ever need such a stupid zombie to help him?

山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你疯狗到处乱咬	(2012-1-27 18:00)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬	(2012-1-27 18:02)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬	(2012-1-27 18:03)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬!	(2012-1-27 18:03)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬!	(2012-1-27 18:04)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬!	(2012-1-27 18:05)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬	(2012-1-27 18:05)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬	(2012-1-27 18:07)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬	(2012-1-27 18:08)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬.	(2012-1-27 18:08)
山林耕读 : 回复@care 彬:我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像.疯狗到处乱咬!	(2012-1-27 18:09)
山林耕读 : 我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此直接把你射墙上!省得你像韩狗到处咬人!	(2012-1-27 18:29)

The screenshot shows a Weibo profile for Fang Zhouzi (方舟子) with 27 followers and 11,684 fans. The post, dated 2012-1-27, has 11,827 retweets and 11,827 comments. The comments are repetitive, with many users posting identical or nearly identical messages praising the author's work and demanding awards.

Monopolized by monotone

Fang's new season opening post generated 11,827 comments, and they were distributed in 592 pages. The 20 comments on page 44 were all by Fang's zombie "Farming and reading in the mountains" and the contents of the messages were exactly the same, as translated above^[51].

Fang's "Medical Analysis"

As shown above, Fang's new season was opened with a disaster: not only was the article found to be a plagiarism, but also were the stupidities and the ignorance in the stolen article prominently exposed. Therefore, anyone with a sense of shame would have closed his "new season" on the same day it was opened. The problem is, the John Maddox Prize winner is shameless.

On the second day of Fang's "new season," Fang posted on his Weibo *The Medical Analysis of "Genius" Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*. Here is its opening paragraph:

"In *The Analysis of 'Genius' Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*, I, based the analysis of the words and allusions used in the article, concluded that it was impossible for the 17 years old sports talented student Han Han to write the article; rather, it was ghostwritten by a middle-aged hospital patron. After posting the article, several medical doctors on the internet left messages to me, pointing out that based on the description of the illness in the essay, the author was not a patient of scabies, but a patient of hepatitis. Enlightened by them, I read some medical literatures, and conducted a medical analysis on the essay, adding one more ring to the chain of evidence."^[54]

Here is its closing paragraph:

"Therefore, the article was actually about the experience of a hepatitis patient who sought medical treatment in a small hospital in the 1960s or 1970s (or even earlier). The identity of the author resembles Han Renjun, who enrolled the Chinese Department of East China Normal University in 1977 and dropped out later due to hepatitis, more than Han Han."^[55]

1. The Fake Medical Expert Credential

I have shown previously that one of Fang's most frequently used weapons in his fraudulent fraud fighting career has been to question other people's qualification. Generally, if anyone who has expressed an opinion which is not in accord with Fang's, especially on GMO issues, Fang will definitely try to demonstrate that that person is unqualified to express his or her opinion. An early example is Fang's attack on Dr. [Mae-Wan Ho](#)^[56], and a more recent example is his attack on Mr. Cui Yongyuan, a popular CCTV talk show host: to stop Mr. Cui from questioning the safeness of the GM foods, Fang invented a doctrine dubbed "having the rights, but having no qualification":

"Those people who do not do science have the rights but have no qualification to question GMO."^[57]



Fang's Law

On Sept. 12, 2013, Fang explained his doctrine in a TV interview: "You have the rights to do so, but you have no qualification to do so, so you are not allowed by me to do so."^[58]

In other words, according to Fang's doctrine, anyone who doesn't have a Ph. D. degree in biochemistry under the supervision of Dr. Zachary Burton from the Michigan State University in the

United States doesn't have the qualification to argue against GMO's commercialization. On the other hand, it seems that Fang's Ph. D. degree in biochemistry has made him qualified to do anything, literally. Therefore, in the following session, let's take a closer look at Fang's qualification for conducting a "medical analysis."

The screenshot shows the website for Zachary F. Burton, a professor at Michigan State University. The header includes the university name and the department. A navigation menu lists Home, Graduate, Undergraduate, Research, Facilities, Alumni & Friends, and News & Events. A search bar is located in the top right. The profile page features a sidebar with links to Current Research, Genesis of life on Earth, Where do promoters come from?, Reading the book of life, Teaching Goals, Media: Dr. Zach Burton, Selected Publications, and Publication Search. The main content area displays the name Zachary F. Burton, his title as Professor, and contact information: Director of Undergraduate Education, 107A Biochemistry Building, Office: (517) 353-0859, Lab: (517) 353-0859, Fax: (517) 353-9334, and email: burton@msu.edu. A portrait photo of Dr. Burton is shown on the right. Below the photo, his education is listed: Postdoctoral Associate, Special Fellow, Leukemia Society of America (1984-86, 1983-87, University of Toronto); Postdoctoral Associate (1980-83, University of Wisconsin); Ph.D. (1980, University of California, Los Angeles); and B.S. (1975, University of California, Los Angeles). The footer contains the Michigan State University logo and various links like About BMB, Contact, Feedback, Accessibility, Privacy Policy, and Site Map.

The trainer and mentor of the fraudulent fraud fighter Fang Zhouzi

As I have mentioned before, in 2007, to promote his plagiarized scifool book *Science Makes You Healthy*, Fang “[padded](#)” his CV with a “biomedicine background” (生物医学出身)^[59]. Here is what he said back then:

“Ever since we started to bust the academic corruptions in 2000, the fraud in the medical and healthcare area has been our major concern, because it is related to my professional background, I was trained in biomedicine, so I pay relatively more attention to the fraud in the area.”^[60]

Apparently based on Fang's self-promotion, China's newspapers immediately began to propagandize Fang's “biomedicine background” credential:

“In *Science Makes You Healthy*, Fang Zhouzi, who was trained in biomedicine, ‘speaks with science,’ exposes the truth about two dozens of commonly seen fake health supplements by naming their names, such as ‘nuclear acids nutrient supplements,’ ‘stem cell cosmetics,’ etc.”^[61]

“打假斗士”新书揭虚假 多家出版社不敢出版

“打假斗士”方舟子的新书《科学成就健康》首发式前天在王府井书店举行。何祚麻、司马南等四位打击伪科学的知名人士到场助阵。方舟子表示,由于这本书揭露了一些生产保健品的厂家,出版的过程很曲折,“这本书一年前就应出版了,但很多出版社都不敢出,怕得罪人。好在新华出版社还是比较勇敢。”

揭露常见虚假保健品

在《科学成就健康》中,学生物医学出身的方舟子“用科学说话”,指名道姓地揭露了二十多种常见虚假保健品的真相,如“核酸营养品”、“干细胞美容”等。方舟子表示,对待

假保健品、假药泛滥,如果读者能多了解一些生物医学方面的科学知识,不轻信虚假浮夸的宣传,那么至少能够做到自保,减少受骗上当、危及身体健康的机会。

好几家出版社不敢出版

谈到这本书的出版,方舟子无奈地说,出版过程比较曲折。“我发现现在书店里健康类图书相当大一部分都是在宣扬不健康的观念,跟学术界的主流是背道而驰,宣扬什么排毒、

练什么气功之类的。但这些书反而容易出版,我这种打假的书倒难出版。这本书本来是应该在去年这个时候就出版,但是当时我找了好几家出版社都不敢出,都是因为怕得罪人,怕得罪里面揭露的这些生产保健品的厂家,甚至怕惹上官司,所以一直拖到现在。总算新华出版社比较勇敢,所以书才终于到了读者手里。”

门缝里塞了封恐吓信

有读者提问他是否考虑

过这本书出版的后果,方舟子坦称自己有担心。“我2月1日去新浪网就这本书做访谈节目,从新浪网出来就被三个人跟踪,一直跟踪到我家。然后往门缝里塞了封恐吓信,叫我不要再打假。”但他表示,自己既然敢站出来揭露这些造假的东西,付出一定的代价也是没办法的事,“只能说是多注意这方面安全。而且由于现在名气大了,说话也越来越谨慎。”

据《北京娱乐信报》

One of the fakers

According to the *Nature* editorial, [John Maddox prize](#), “China’s rush to modernize and the communist government’s celebration of science and technology have firmly embraced scientists and scientific achievements, sometimes uncritically. And into that permissive milieu has walked a plethora of opportunists ready to take advantage of the situation with padded CVs, fraudulent and plagiarized articles, bogus medicines and medical procedures carried out without clinical evidence,” and Fang’s major contribution to science is to “root out the fakers.”^[62] What *Nature* didn’t say is that Fang has been the biggest faker of them all. Five years before receiving the “John Maddox Prize,” Fang padded his CV with a fake “biomedicine training” credential to promote his fraudulent and stolen book. The above image shows an article originally published in *Beijing Daily Messenger* on Feb. 5, 2007, and then republished in *Jing Jiang Evening News* on the next day, in which it says that Fang’s training was in the area of biomedicine (highlighted with a red box).

The fact is, not only did the John Maddox Prize winner fake his credential, his knowledge in biology in general and in medicine in particular is also a joke, to say the least. As mentioned before^[59], Fang had absolutely no idea about how to preserve animal cells, arguably one of the most elementary pieces of common knowledge and routine techniques in biomedicine area; and he could not tell the difference in the odors between ether and pepper water. The thing is, they are not the only “biomedical” jokes Dr. Lard Fang has made. Let me tell one more such story.

On Nov. 5, 2008, Fang published an article in *China Youth Daily* entitled *How Come the Face Has Turned Yellow?* Here is the last sentence in the first paragraph:

“The porphyrin in hemachrome has as many as 11 double bonds, which absorb the red light with longer wavelength, therefore the blood is red.”^[63]



A faker's scifool article

On Nov. 5, 2008, Fang published an article in China Youth Daily entitled *How Come the Face Has Turned Yellow*, teaching Chinese youth that the redness of blood is the result of the absorption of red light by its porphyrin in hemachrome.

Although the above joke was less related to biomedicine, the arguments Fang engaged in with his followers on the New Threads were more relevant. Briefly, several New Threads users argued with Fang about the relationship between absorption and reflection, and tried to teach Dr. Lard Fang that matter which absorbs red light won't appear red. After a few rounds, Fang knew he had made a fool of himself, so he issued a statement saying that he was going to modify the first paragraph of his article, and the last sentence in the modified paragraph would appear like this:

“The oxygenated arterial blood is bright red, but the deoxygenated venous blood is purple blue.”^[64]

After being further questioned, Fang changed color of the deoxygenated venous blood from purple blue to blue purple on the next day^[65]. Obviously, the biomedical doctor doesn't know for sure the color of blood. However, the joke didn't stop there.

To save his face, and to pretend to be a real biomedical doctor, Fang posted the following message, right after he changed the color of venous blood from purple blue to blue purple:

“The difference in the oxygen contents between the arterial blood and the venous blood is actually not big. The oxygen saturation level in the pulmonary venous blood is less than 75%. The color of the deoxygenated hemoglobin is purple blue, which should be the color without any oxygen.”^[66]

Fang's stupidity and ignorance was immediately pointed out by another internet user:

"The 'medical expert' Fang is talking nonsense again: the blood in pulmonary vein is venous blood. It is taught in the first year anatomy class in medical school that the blood in pulmonary vein is arterial blood. MADical expert Fang takes the words literally, believing that the blood in pulmonary vein is venous blood. Also, the oxygen saturation level of the pulmonary venous blood should be the highest in the body, higher than 95%, if less than that, it will be generally considered hypoxia. The MADical expert actually thinks 'the oxygen saturation level in the pulmonary venous blood is less than 75%,' which was probably measured from a dead body."^[67]

It took the MADical Expert Fang more than 10 hours to respond:

"About the colors of 'venous blood' and 'arterial blood': What I wrote before contains typos. What I meant was that even the 'venous blood' in the pulmonary artery which contains the least amount of oxygen has the oxygen saturation level of 75%, and the 'arterial blood' in the pulmonary vein which contains the highest amount of oxygen has the oxygen saturation level about 100%. The difference between the two is actually not big, the venous blood in the body still contains a large amount of oxygen, which cannot be used to explain the color of the deoxygenated blood."^[68]

Do you think Fang really knew what he was talking about? Do you believe Fang really had training in biomedicine? More relevantly, do you think Fang is qualified to conduct "medical analysis" of any kind, on anything? Although I don't know your answers to the questions, here is one of mine:

"When such a person claims that he is conducting 'medical analysis,' it is like a firecracker maker who works in his home workshop claims that he is making intercontinental missiles, it is a joke as big as the sky."^[69]

2. Fang's Fake Expert Witnesses

When Fang said that he wrote his "*The Medical Analysis of 'Genius' Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*" because "after posting the article [*The Analysis of 'Genius' Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*], several medical doctors on the internet left messages to me,……" Fang was telling a plain lie. As a matter of fact, till today, Fang has not revealed the real identities of these "medical doctors," and no real medical doctors have ever showed their support for Fang's conclusion. Another undisputable fact is, the few masked "medical doctors" relied upon by Fang are all pure fakers.

(1) A Psychopath

The fact is, after posting his new season opener on Jan. 27, 2012, Fang praised only one "medical doctor," who called himself "Hate to Idle" (恨虚度, hèn xū dù), for his multiple and serial comments:

"You analyzed *Seeing a Doctor* from the perspective of a physician and pointed out that it was the experience of a hepatitis patient in a hospital in the old years, which is very professional and very valuable. It is a pity that your serial comments are drowned in the flood of Han's Family Swearing Team. I suggest that you collate these comments and post them on your Weibo [homepage], or transform them into a long-microblog."^[70]

回复@恨虚度:你从医生的角度分析指出《求医》写的是一个肝炎患者在年代久远的医院里的经历, 很专业很有价值, 可惜你的系列评论被韩家骂街团的刷屏淹没了, 建议整理了贴到你的微博上, 或转成长微博。

@方舟子 V

新的一季开始了:《“天才”韩寒作品《求医》分析》<http://t.cn/z0spqHu>



2012-1-27 10:58 来自 微博 weibo.com

👍 | 转发(12523) | 评论(11827)



2012-1-27 15:19 来自 微博 weibo.com | 举报

👍 | 转发 | 收藏 | 评论(960)

Like attracts like

Fake biomedical expert Fang Zhouzi praises a fake physician for his serial ignorant comments.

The funny thing is, not only didn't the highly praised physician follow Fang's suggestion, he would soon disappear from weibo.com altogether, along with his professional and valuable comments on *Seeing a Doctor*. Why? Because immediately after Fang posted the above message, the true identity of Fang's "physician" was exposed. Here are some of the comments on Fang's message within 32 minutes of its appearance:

"Isn't it a zombie fan?"^[71]

"This person is not a real doctor; Old Fang still needs to read professional books."^[72]

"Could it be a fishing [trick] again? It is not nice to molest Zhouzi like this during the holiday season."^[73]

"This Hate to Idle looks like a quack doctor, a demigod who specializes in treating brain damage. Teacher Fang believed his brag, which makes me laugh."^[74]

"Evaluation of a 'Chief Expert on diagnosis and treatment of brain damage': from a physician's perspective, has very high professional value..."^[75]

"Hate to Idle is a physician? Hehe, laugh to death, let's go to Hate to Idle's microblog to watch."^[76]

"Quick, let's watch, that Hate to Idle's self-introduction is an expert on brain damage treatment. It seems that Teacher Fang's illness is really serious."^[77]

Indeed, based on the screenshot of that Hate to Idle's profile, captured 41 minutes after Fang's recommendation, he followed nobody, had only 68 followers, and had posted only 7 messages on his homepage. And the most obvious sign of suspicion of his identity was his claim to be a "Chief

Expert on diagnosis and treatment of brain damage.” Apparently, Fang’s certification of him as a physician was based on that jokey self-identification.

The fact is, immediately after his identity became a hot topic on weibo.com, that Hate to Idle changed his identity to “writer,” and soon after, he changed his ID and stopped posting.



Fang’s chief and only visible medical advisor on scabies

A person who called himself “Hate to Idle” registered his Weibo account on March 4, 2011, as a 2009-born “chief expert on diagnosis and treatment of brain damage.” Because he posted 15 supportive comments on Fang’s “textual analysis” of Han Han’s *Seeing a Doctor*, Fang praised him highly as a professional medical doctor. After being questioned and laughed at, this “Hate to Idle” changed his identity to “writer” and “scholar,” changed his ID to “Sigh time passes like flowing water,” deleted his posts, and stopped posting completely. The above image on the left is the screenshot of his Weibo account summary when he was praised by Fang, showing he identified himself as “the chief expert on diagnosis and treatment of brain damage,” he was following nobody, was followed by 68 accounts, and his homepage had only 7 posts. The screenshot was captured by Mr. Wang Jiamin (see: [2012-1-27 16:03](#).) The image on the right is the screenshot of that person’s registration information (captured on Jan. 20, 2015), showing his registration time, his birthday (January 1, 2009), his identity “scholar, writer.” He is currently following 25 accounts, being followed by 51 accounts, and having 1 post, which isn’t shown to the public.

Although that fake physician has disappeared, his 15 pieces of “*Analyses of Seeing a Doctor*” are nonetheless preserved by a Fang-lover, obviously in response to Fang’s “suggestion”^[78]. Here is his “Analysis I”:

“*Seeing a Doctor* Analysis I: First of all, the disease of scabies is generally transmitted by

contacting small animals; the chance of getting infected by living in a school dormitory is not big.”^[79]

The fact is, any professional publication will tell you that the above “analysis” is a complete nonsense. Here is what was written by the British Association of Dermatologists:

“The mites that cause scabies areusually picked up by direct skin-to-skin contact with someone who already has scabies, Pets do not spread them.”^[80]

Here is what was written by Michigan Department of Community Health:

“The primary mode of transmission of the human scabies mite is direct skin contact between two individuals.....It is unlikely that domestic animals are reservoirs of human scabies.”^[81]


Here is a sentence in a review published in *Lancet Infectious Disease*:

“In general, animal scabies is selflimiting in humans beings, since the mites cannot complete their life cycle.”^[82]


Here is a paragraph in a CDC online publication:

“Human scabies is caused by an infestation of the skin by the human itch mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *hominis*).The microscopic scabies mite almost always is passed by direct, prolonged, skin-to-skin contact with a person who already is infested.Humans are the source of infestation; animals do not spread human scabies.”^[83]

And Fang’s “medical analysis” was mostly based on the nonsense murmured by “the chief expert on diagnosis and treatment of brain damage.”

What causes scabies? 

The mites that cause scabies are tiny parasites, smaller than a pinhead. They are usually picked up by direct skin-to-skin contact with someone who already has scabies, and only very rarely from objects such as clothing or bedding. Pets do not spread them. People with scabies have an average of about a dozen adult mites on their skin; a few carry many more. Being dirty does not cause scabies. Rarely, a variant of scabies called crusted scabies can occur in patients who are immunosuppressed or who are elderly and unwell. There are thousands of scabies mites on the skin in this variant and it is highly contagious.

Zoonotic Transmission (Animal to Human) 

It is unlikely that domestic animals are reservoirs of human scabies. Although it has been shown that canine scabies mites are capable of burrowing and producing eggs in human skin tissue, these infestations are non-sustainable. Similarly, human scabies mites would not find pets to be suitable hosts.

Professionalism

While Fang’s chief medical advisor claimed that scabies is mainly transmitted from small animals to people, all the other medical professional publications say otherwise. The above image shows the paragraphs in the

publications by the British Association of Dermatologists and the Michigan Department of Community Health, respectively.

(2) An Unidentified Fraudulent Organism

The fact is, even though that Hate to Idle posted more than a dozen “medical analyses,” he never mentioned the connection between hepatitis and itching. So, where did Fang get that idea? The answer is from another Fang-lover “UFO Haunt” ([UFO 出没](#)). Here is what he wrote under Fang’s new season opener:

“Of course, a student with a talent in sports can get sick; however, it is impossible for the scabies to occur on his head, and the itching spots couldn’t be located. It is more likely hepatitis when the whole body is itching without any symptoms on the skin. 【It turns out the unbearable itching is caused by hepatitis.】”^[84]

“Han Han’s father had hepatitis; therefore it is very possible that he saw doctors many times for skin itching. Pay attention to the original text: ‘Systemic and paroxysmal local severe itching ……feet, head, abdomen, the itching is everywhere,’ which says explicitly it was systemic and paroxysmal itching. Scabies has external symptom on skin, mainly located in the folds on the body, and it is not paroxysmal either. The symptom should not be scabies.”^[85]

“Ask again: scabies or hepatitis?”^[86]

So, who was this “UFO Haunt”? According to his registration, he graduated from a “Foreign Affairs College” (外交学院), and his Weibo account has disappeared like a ghost since I visited it last year^[69]. However, there is still evidence available to prove his lack of medical training.

Six hours after Fang posted his “medical analysis,” Dr. Yu Xiangdong (web ID “Dr. Stick,” [棒棒医生](#)), a vice chief physician in the Blood and Rheumatology Department of Huangshi Central Hospital, and an ardent Fang-lover and TCM-hater, posted his “*Re-Medical Analysis of Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*,” in which, as expected, he agreed with Fang’s diagnosis that Han Han’s description was not a scabies symptom; however, surprisingly, he wrote the following paragraph:

“However, I could not agree with Fang Zhouzi’s conjecture that the itching was caused by hepatitis. Jaundice caused by viral hepatitis is hepatocellular jaundice, which is not itching or only slightly itching. Itching caused by obstructive jaundice is more severe. If what Han Han wrote was indeed based on his father’s hepatitis experience, then his hepatitis must be cholestatic, which has the characteristics of both diseases. If so, the jaundice characteristic on the patient must be very obvious, and any physician could tell it was jaundice by a simple glimpse, why would they have to identify the spots of the itching?”^[87]

Dr. Yu’s article generated only a few dozens of comments, the second one was from that “UFO Haunt”:

“Having learned from you. Forward to @Fang Zhouzi.”^[88]

By that, he essentially admitted that his diagnosis was wrong.

So, what was the response to the real physician’s opinion by the John Maddox Prize winner, who had supposedly “[promoted sound science and evidence on a matter of public interest](#)”? Here it is:

“There are several physicians who all said it looks like the nervous itching caused by hepatitis. There is also such a report: Severe itching on the skin caused by hepatitis: <http://t.cn/z0spH31>”^[89]

You have to know the facts that Fang neither posted his comment on his Weibo, nor did he repost Dr. Yu’s article. You should also know the fact that none of those “several physicians who all said it looks like the nervous itching caused by hepatitis” have ever revealed their real identities. Also, the report Fang cited contained the following words which Fang won’t want you to know:

“According to the doctor, it is not very common to see the itching caused by hepatitis, and the majority of patients do not have the knowledge.”^[90]

正文 字体大小: 大 中 小

《韩寒〈求医〉的医学再分析》 (2012-01-28 16:53:37) + 转载

标签: 杂谈 分类: 杂记

但是,我也不大认可方舟子的推测,认为是肝炎诱发的痒。病毒性肝炎所导致的黄疸是肝细胞性黄疸,一般不痒或只有轻度痒。梗阻性黄疸导致的痒才比较明显。若确然是韩爸的肝炎体验,除非是淤胆型肝炎,兼具二者特征,那么同时,患者的黄疸体征一定也非常明显,只要是医生,一定会一望而知是黄疸,医生又何至于非要看哪里痒呢?

UFO出没
受教。转 @方舟子
2012-1-28 16:59 来自 UFO出没 的评论 回复(0)

方舟子
好几位医生都说像肝炎引起的神经痒。也有这样的报道:皮肤奇痒无比原来肝炎作怪 <http://t.cn/z0spH31>
2012-1-28 17:23 来自 方舟子 的评论 回复(0)

Selective blindness

Six hours after the fake biomedical expert Fang Zhouzi published his “MADical analysis” on Han Han’s *Seeing a Doctor*, based almost entirely on the “MADical analyses” of two fake medical doctors, Hate to Idle and UFO Haunt, Dr. Yu Xiangdong, a real physician and also a Fang-lover, posted his medical analysis which basically excluded the possibility that what described in *Seeing a Doctor* was the experience of a hepatitis patient. UFO Haunt was immediately subdued; however, Fang insisted that his “analysis” was supported by many physicians. The above image shows a portion of Dr. Yu’s post and the comments by UFO Haunt and Fang Zhouzi. The inset photo shows Fang (left) and Yu (right) together in Beijing in 2013. (See: [2013-7-22 08:32](http://t.cn/z0spH31).)

The fact is, besides Dr. Yu, another Fang-lover with a medical background, Dr. Lü Jie, under his fake ID Wu Guaixing (勿怪幸), also refuted Fang’s theory:

“About this……I have to say something frankly. Skin itching caused by hepatitis is extremely rare, at the late stage of hepatitis C, itching might occur; itching related to liver is seen in cholestasis caused by obstructive jaundice. However, the specific mechanism of the itching induced by obstructive jaundice is still unclear. Subcutaneous deposition of bilirubin is only one of the hypotheses.”^[91]

Fang never responded to this piece of information.

Besides these Fang-lovers with medical background, there were more real doctors who believed Han Han rather than the fake biomedical expert Fang Zhouzi. Here is one of them:

“The scalp is not a soft tissue, so the itching on the scalp might not be caused directly by scabies bugs. However, the affected area by scabies bugs is systemic, when they attack, the itching is so burning and unbearable that even thinking about it is scalp-numbing, which was actually told to me by the patients when I was an intern. I cannot think about any more, otherwise I will think about the patient who is suffering from a systemic pubic lice infestation. If the paragraph in *Seeing a Doctor* was imagined by a hepatitis patient, he must be a genius.”^[92]

“From the perspective of a doctor, only a scabies patient is able to write the fifth paragraph about the patient’s complaint. That unspeakable itching.”^[93]

Of course, the John Maddox Prize winner will never be able to see comments like these.

3. The Malice Intention

On many occasions, Fang claimed that he had no malice against Han Han, and he was actually “dragged” into the Hanly War^[48]. However, Fang’s malicious intent to Han Han was so intense and obvious that Han Han stated explicitly: “His only purpose is to ruin my reputation.”^[94]

So, besides selectively presenting his “evidences” and intentionally fabricating his witnesses, are there any other proof to demonstrate Fang’s malice? Of course!



An evil says: “I have no malice!”

On Feb. 1, 2012, in response to Han Han’s pending lawsuit, Fang Zhouzi stated on CNS TV that he had no malice towards Han Han, he didn’t fabricate materials, and all his analyses and conclusion were based on the publicly information.

(1) Framing

Just like in his previous “textual analysis” in which Fang first tried to fix *Seeing a Doctor* as a documentary story so that any discrepancies related to the story could be used by him as evidences to demonstrate whatever he was trying to fix Han Han as, and in *The Medical Analysis of “Genius” Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*, Fang did exactly the same thing. Here is its second paragraph:

“In *My Son Han Han*, Han Renjun said, the essay was written in January 1999 when Han Han was in the freshman class in high school while he was suffering scabies. In *Talking about Myself*, Han Renjun reiterated the story several times. In *Seeing a Doctor*, it is said clearly to seek for treatment of scabies, and because the school hospital refused to treat the disease, [the person] went to a bigger hospital. So, when Han Han was writing the essay, his scabies had not been cured yet, therefore his description of the scabies symptom should be relatively accurate. Was it?”^[95]

And based on his the above assumption, Fang continued:

“In the essay, it says: ‘Studying away from home, I am exhausted both physically and mentally, so it is inevitable that on a certain day when I wake up I find my face has a bump or my leg has a red swelling.’ ‘Systemic and paroxysmal local severe itching ……feet, head, abdomen, the itching is everywhere……’ ‘However, he recovered in a few days, that’s why the Buddhism was founded in India but developed in China.’

“Scabies is caused by the infestation of skin by scabies bugs. Scabies bugs drill in skin, walking inside and making tunnels, laying eggs, which causes allergic reactions, resulting in rash and itching. Rash occurs primarily in skin folds, including hands, wrists, abdomen, and genitals, etc. Only pediatric patients could have rash and itching in the head, juveniles and adults won’t. Therefore, what described in the essay, ‘face has a bump,’ ‘feet, head, abdomen, the itching is everywhere,’ is not the symptom of scabies. If the scabies bugs are not killed, the scabies patient won’t ‘recover in a few days.’”^[96]

Fang’s malicious and evil intention was clearly revealed in his writing. First of all, two of the three sentences Fang quoted were intentionally misquoted: based on the contexts, they were obviously not used to describe the symptom of scabies at all. Here is the first paragraph of *Seeing a Doctor*:

“Studying away from home, I am exhausted both physically and mentally, so it is inevitable that on a certain day when I wake up I find my face has a bump or my leg has a red swelling. The author’s bedroom likes a pigsty, its dirtiness is peerless; the person who sleeps in the upper bed above me is so lazy that he doesn’t wash his clothes. It is said that he used to wear the same underwear for two weeks, after the first week, the underwear was turned over and worn for another week. And eventually, he got scabies. Because he gets off his bed by stepping on mine, I was not spared, every night the scratching was so hard that the entire bed was squeaking, and the pajama was dotted with blood. However, he recovered in a few days, that’s why the Buddhism was founded in India but developed in China.”^[97]

Do you think that any person with a minimal literacy, let alone a self-proclaimed *Zhuangyuan* (the top-scorer in ancient China’s Imperial Examination) in Chinese, could understand the first sentence as a description of the scabies symptom?

Here is the context of Fang's second quotation:

"After asking [the symptom], the doctor began to write on the back of patient's case card. I have seen two kinds of doctors, one is learned and capable that they could write for a long time, and the content is nothing but '**systemic and paroxysmal local severe itching …… feet, head, abdomen, the itching is everywhere……**' the patient's symptom when itch occurs is as following……'. I have heard that when a doctor finished writing, the patient had fallen asleep already. The other kind of doctors treasures their words as gold; they write only the word 'itching' on such a big case card."^[98]

In other words, what Han Han wrote was his imagined and generalized description of the itching symptom by a certain kind of doctors, rather than his personal experience with scabies.

As for Fang's third quotation and refutation, "If the scabies bugs are not killed, the scabies patient won't 'recover in a few days,'" is even more nonsense: since Han Han didn't mention the circumstances at all, how can Fang be so sure that that student didn't seek for medical treatment?



Framing

The Chinese term for "framing" is made of two characters: 構 (gòu, to build) and 陷 (xiàn, to trap). In the ancient forms, the meanings of these two characters are, respectively, to build something with wood, and a person falls into a hole upside down. Combined together, the word means exactly the same as the English word frame: "to devise falsely (as a criminal charge)," and that's exactly what the John Maddox Prize winner Fang Zhouzi has been doing in the past 15 years or so in the People's Republic of China as well as in the United States of America.

(2) Selective Blindness

Fang's "MADical analysis" continues:

"In the essay, it says: 'That female doctor also asked me what illness I had. I told her I had an itch. The female doctor is relatively serious, asking me to point out where the itch was. However, the whole body itching I had just had a moment ago was taking a break, so I could not tell her where the itching was. The doctor laughed at me for seeing a doctor without an illness, and it was really hard for me to defend myself. Suddenly, the itch arrived unexpectedly, it first floated a little on my elbow, I dared not to move, afraid that a move might scare the itch away. I then used my fingers to scratch a little, sure enough, the itch was fooled, raged even more. I pointed at it and yelled: "Here! Here! Here!" The doctor took a look and said: "This is the only place?" The question was heard by the hidden itches, and they were very unhappy about it, jumping out one after another to show themselves to the doctor. That doctor had a wide smile, said: "Good! Good!" I was very relieved by hearing that, scratching with my both hands on my body, rubbing my back against the back of the chair, and scrubbing the two feet against each other continuously."^[99]

What Fang quoted above is the 5th paragraph in *Seeing a Doctor*, which a real doctor had commented already one day earlier: “only a scabies patient is able to write the fifth paragraph about the patient’s complaint. That unspeakable itching.”^[93] So, how did the fake doctor analyze it medically? Here you are:

“The itching caused by scabies is limited to certain parts of the body, such as hands, wrists, abdomen, and genital area, etc. In the area where the itching occurs, there will be skin damage, including rash, small blisters, or scabs. Therefore, it is very easy to point out where the itching is, rather than like what is described in the essay that there was no way to point it out, and when it occurred, the itching was everywhere. It is obvious that the author of the essay hadn’t suffered from scabies, at least the essay was not written while he was suffering scabies.”^[100]

On the next day, the *Topic Today* on qq.com (Tencent) was a special report entitled *Fang Zhouzi Busts Han Han the Wrong Way*, in which Fang’s many wrongdoings were documented, and Fang’s fraudulent medical analysis was also criticized. Here is what it said:

“Therefore, Fang Zhouzi asserted that the author of the *Seeing a Doctor* did not suffer from scabies. He said he conducted his medical analysis only after having read some medical literatures, and he also listed two website addresses as his references.

“However, on the website <http://www.scabiesweb.org> which Fang listed, the symptom of scabies differs significantly from what he said. The original text is: ‘most common places where the scabies rash occurs are on the knees, around the waist, on the webs between fingers, on the sides of the feet, on the areas surrounding the nipple, on the wrists and on the genital area,’ which clearly states that the common areas include feet and knees, and its context doesn’t say it is relevant to child patients only. Also, on the webpage about the detailed symptom, <http://www.scabiesweb.org/blog/what-are-scabies-mites/>, it says: ‘Scabies is most often noticeable on the head, neck, hands and feet. Generally, infants and young children are more affected in these areas than adults,’ which means the scabies commonly occurs on the head, neck, hands, and feet, but usually infants and young children are more likely to be infected than adults in these areas, which, again, seems to differ from what Fang Zhouzi said ‘juveniles and adults patients won’t have rash and itching on the head.’

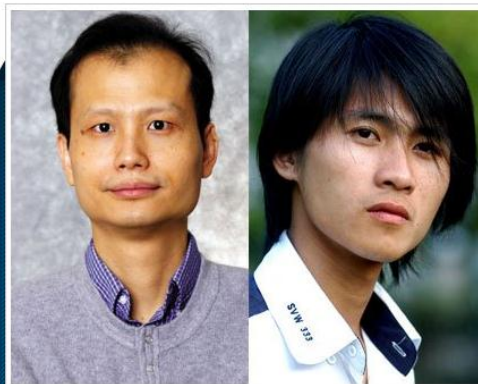
“Further, using ‘scabie + head’ as key words to search the internet, there are indeed some results in which adults complain the symptom.”^[101]

方舟子打假韩寒方式错了

从前年开始，方舟子接过麦田的枪，连续发文质疑韩寒的文章为别人代笔，而韩寒及其父亲也对此作出了反击，双方交火十余日，迄今未平息，中文互联网也为此炸开了锅。基于韩寒的江湖地位和巨大影响力，本次方韩之争甚至可以说是方舟子打假生涯最大的一场战役。……【详细】

在《韩寒造假？》这期话题中，我们曾经判断，麦田说的“操盘手”花费近十年的时间，把韩寒“包装”为一个现象级作家明星，这基本是不可能的。但这次，是方舟子出手，他的分析可靠吗？

今天凌晨，韩寒已经宣布起诉方舟子，索赔10万人民币，并展示了更多的证据。我们认为，不管韩寒作品是否存在代笔的可能，互联网论战常胜将军方舟子这次的打假方式都是有问题的。



左：方舟子 右：韩寒

2012-01-29 第 1961 期

4. 《求医》的作者不是患疥疮的韩寒而是患肝炎的韩仁均？

在《“天才”韩寒作品《求医》分析》发表后，方舟子进一步从医学的角度质疑《求医》的作者不是患疥疮的韩寒，而是患肝炎的韩寒父亲韩仁均。作为一位生物化学博士，一位鼎鼎大名的科普作者，按理说方舟子在这方面的说法理应靠谱，但仔细审视后，这个说法的可靠性同样要打问号。

方舟子称，“只有幼儿患者才会在头部发生皮疹、瘙痒，少年和成年患者不会。所以该文说的‘腮边凸起一块’、‘足、头、腹无处不痒’，不是疥疮的症状。”；“疥疮的瘙痒局限于手、腕、腕部、阴部等特定部位，痒处会有皮损，包括皮疹、小水疱或结痂”。

因此方舟子断定，《求医》作者并非患了疥疮。他说他是看了一些医学文献资料后，才进行医学分析的，并附上了两个参考资料的网址。

然而，在方舟子所附的网址<http://www.scabiesweb.org>中，里面对疥疮症状的描述是与他的说法有明显出入的，这个页面原文是“most common places where the scabies rash occurs are on the knees, around the waist, on the webs between fingers, on the sides of the feet, on the a rear surrounding the nipple, on the wrists and on the genital area.”，明确提到常发区域是包括feet（足部）和knees（膝盖）的，并且前文没有提到这是针对幼儿患者。而这个网站关于疥疮症状的详细介绍的页面<http://www.scabiesweb.org/blog/what-are-scabies-mites/>中，还有这种说法：

“Scabies is most often noticeable on the head, neck, hands and feet. Generally, infants and young children are more affected in these areas than adults.” 意指疥疮是多发于头部、颈部、手部和足部的，只是通常婴幼儿比成人更容易在这些区域被感染，与方舟子“少年和成年患者不会头部发生皮疹、瘙痒”的说法似乎不符。

另外，在搜索引擎上用“疥疮+头部”、“scabiehead”做关键词检索，也确实有一些成人反映有症状的结果。

方舟子还分析称，“文中所述的这种没有皮疹、全身奇痒却没有特定痒处的症状，更像是肝炎诱发的，是肝炎患者的切身感受。肝炎造成肝功能损伤，导致血液中的胆红素升高，在皮肤下沉淀，刺激皮下神经末梢，导致全身上下都瘙痒难忍”，然而，肝炎会引起“腮边凸起一块或腮边红肿一片”吗？方舟子没有解释。

方舟子这篇所谓的“医学分析”，最大的问题还在于，《求医》是篇文学作品，里面描述的症状一定就完全写实吗？如果作者是一个志在得奖的17岁少年，那完全有可能会追求把文章写得好看、有戏剧性而与实际情况有所出入。且不谈方舟子仅是生物专家而不是临床医生，即便是临床医生，也不可能通过文学作品下一个人有没有得过某种病的结论吧？

结论：方舟子说《求医》作者不可能患疥疮，武断，而且有意误导的嫌疑。

Intentional misleading

After having verified the information Fang presented, Tencent's *Topic Today* concluded that not only Fang's conclusion was too arbitrary, but also he himself was suspected of intentional misleading.

The fact is, there is vast amount of information about scabies symptoms in medical literature, dating back to more than two hundred years ago. Had the fake biomedical expert Fang spent a little time on searching and reading them, he would have known that he should hide his own stupidity and ignorance. Here is a description by the famous British physician [Joseph Adams \(1756-1818\)](#) after he inoculated the scabies on himself:

“In July 1801, I procured two oucoes from the young woman, whose aunt consulted me for the cure of her neice. The old woman, without spectacles, which she always used when working with her needle, but not without much diligence was felt. From that time began frequent itching in different parts of my body and arms but no eruption could be discovered. In less than a fortnight afterwards, my arms and belly were covered with a general efflorescence, but few vesicles appeared.”^[102]

Here are more descriptions in professional publications and available online:

“**Itching.** This is often severe and tends to be in one place at first (often the hands), and then spreads to other areas. The itch is generally worse at night and after a hot bath. You can have widespread itching, even with only a few mites.”^[103]

“The primary symptom of scabies is intense pruritus (itching), which often intensifies at night or after a hot shower. Pruritus is not caused directly by the scabies mite but is the result of a systemic allergic reaction to the mite, its eggs, and excreta (fecal pellets).”^[104]

“.....a scabies mite can cause widespread persistent pruritus, even though only a dozen or so active scabies burrows are present.”^[105]

“The most common signs and symptoms of scabies are intense itching (pruritus), especially at night, and a pimple-like (papular) itchy rash. The itching and rash each may affect much of the body or be limited to common sites such as the wrist, elbow, armpit, webbing between the fingers, nipple, penis, waist, belt-line, and buttocks.”^[106]

So, whom do you believe in: the real physicians and professional publications, or a convicted plagiarist who even didn't know his own specialty well enough hence got the nick name Dr. Lard?

The problem is, no matter what other people think, Dr. Lard will always draw the conclusion according to his predetermined purpose:

“The symptom which has no rash, systemic severe itch but without specific itchy area, as described in the essay, is more likely caused by hepatitis, and it is the personal experience of a hepatitis patient. Hepatitis damages liver functions, leading to in the blood elevated bilirubin, which precipitates under the skin, irritating the nerve ends in the skin, and leading to the unbearable itching in whole body. Therefore, what the essay told is the author's initial experience of hepatitis but he transplanted the experience to a patient of scabies.”^[107]

As having already demonstrated above, none of Fang's cited medical experts had medical training or medical knowledge, and the two real medical doctors and Fang-lovers, Drs. Yu Xiangdong and Lü Jie, refuted Fang's major argument: the itching described in the essay was caused by hepatitis.

Besides these, you should also know the fact that just one day earlier, Mr. Han Renjun posted a lengthy article to “*Talk about Myself*”^[108], in which he revealed that his so called hepatitis was diagnosed based on immunological test only, he didn't have any clinical symptoms, and he didn't know he was HbsAg positive until he enrolled East China Normal University in 1977, and because of that, he didn't attend a single class at the University, therefore he didn't know any of his classmates, let alone that omnipotent Li Qigang who enrolled the University one year after him. Also, Mr. Han Renjun revealed that he didn't know a single English word, therefore he could not have written the English title of Freud's book, *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, which, according to Fang, contains “a rare English word” (see: ^[12].)

However, Fang ignored all these facts – no, not exactly, he did pick up 13 characters out of more than 7 thousands and compared them against what Mr. Han Renjun said years earlier to try to discredit him^[109]. To him, the author of *Seeing a Doctor* must be a hepatitis patient rather than a scabies patient, because he had to find a ghostwriter for Han Han. Fang didn't realize, and still doesn't, that by doing so, he admitted that the five pieces of evidence he brought out one day earlier in his “textual analysis” were not only essentially worthless, but could be used against his “MADical analysis.”

Fang's Third Attempt

On January 30, 2012, two days after posting his “Madical analysis,” Fang published his *The Third Analysis of the Myth about Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*, which elevated Fang's stupidity, his ignorance, his malice, and his evilness to a new level.

1. School Boarding Custom

In the article, Fang pointed out four “suspicious points,” which, in Fang’s dictionary, are equivalent to “evidence.” The first one is that in *Seeing a Doctor*, Han Han said he slept in the lower part of a bunk bed in his dormitory; however, in a small post in 2006, Han Han said that when he was at school, he slept in the upper bed. So Fang’s “question” was:

“Why did Han Han in a self-claimed documentary essay about seeing a doctor want to change his bed? Are there any necessities for that?”^[110]

Although it seems that there is no one in the world who could understand the significance of Fang’s questions, the fact is, as pointed out by many internet users, that it is the custom in the boarding schools in Shanghai to shift the positions of their beds regularly. Here is Mr. Wang Jiamin’s refutation:

“First of all, in the boarding high school in Shanghai (I myself studied in a boarding high school in Shanghai), it is very normal to change the beds; many people have slept in both upper and lower beds. Secondly, a literary writing does not equal to reality, even if in a literary writing I said I slept in a middle bed, so what? Therefore, this question is very absurd.”^[111]

Obviously, Mr. Wang didn’t understand the undertone in Fang’s question: because he was unable to make use of the “discovery” to frame Han Han, he was actually soliciting hypotheses from his followers by asking the question. As a matter of fact, a Weibo user had already asked Fang the following questions three days earlier:

“Begging Teacher Fang’s explanation: Han Han’s father stayed in Han Han’s school for only one week, how come he knew the roommate who slept in the upper bunk wore his underwear for two weeks? I am not one of those whom you call the swearing troopers, I am only using common sense to understand!”^[112]

Do you think the fraudulent fraud fighter will ever respond to a question like that?

What’s even funnier is, just two days before Fang raised the issue, Mr. Wang Jiamin posted an old essay by one of Han Han’s roommates in his high school, Mr. Jin Danhua (金丹华), published in 2000, which says that Han Han actually slept in a lower bed^[113]. Therefore, Fang’s entire argument was not only absurd and stupid, but also invalid. And the very fact that Fang persistently pursued the issue indicates not only his maliciousness, but also his desperation.

As a matter of fact, before Fang posted his “*Third Analysis*,” Mr. Jin had posted several messages to testify that many of Han Han’s writings were written while he was in high school. Here is one of them:

“Let me talk something about Han Han’s extraordinary writing ability. When we were in the freshman class in high school, Han Han generally won’t participate in the evening self-studies, besides sneaking out with us to eat something like fried dumplings, most of the times he went to the Kentucky Fried Chicken on the Eastern Zhongshan Road in Songjiang to write, and after everyone went back to bedroom, one of our obligatory courses was to read the manuscript he had just written, and usually we laughed a lot, and many articles in the *Freezing* [one of Han Han’s essay collections] were written this way.”^[114]

Of course, the fraudulent fraud fighter would never be able to see the evidence like that.

2. Chinese Language

Fang's second argument was based on the following paragraph in *Seeing a Doctor*:

"She looked at the card, knew my name is 'Han Han,' but she didn't know how to pronounce the name in Mandarin, so she closed her eyes and read aloud: 'Yuan Han!' There is a book written by Sigmund Freud, *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*, in which it says that the distorting of names amounts to an insult when done intentionally. I was not sure she mispronounced my name on purpose, therefore had no reason to be upset, so I endured my itching and admitted that I was 'Yuan Han.'"^[115]

Here is Fang's "analysis":

"According to the internet users in Jinshan, Shanghai, the Jinshan dialect indeed pronounces 'Han' as 'Yuan.' In a big hospital in Shanghai in 1999, there were still doctors who were unable to speak good Mandarin, pronounce 'Han' correctly? Why did Han Han feel insulted when his name pronounced 'Yuan Han'? It would be understandable if 'Han Renjun' was mispronounced as 'Yuan Renjun' [猿人君, Mr. Ape-Man], and Han Renjun felt insulted."^[116]

The issue was actually started by that brain damage expert Hate to Idle three days earlier. In his "Analysis 5" he wrote:

"She looked at the card, knew my name is 'Han Han,' but she didn't know how to pronounce the name in Mandarin.' In nowadays when TV has been so popular, it is impossible for a doctor, who must have graduated from a medical school, no matter she is a Yunnanese or Cantonese, to be unable to pronounce Han Han in Mandarin. Therefore, it looks like a hospital in the old time."^[117]

One day later, a Zhang Xiaolong picked up the issue:

"There is a detail in *Seeing a Doctor* which is against common sense. 'The female doctor pronounced Han Han as Yuan Han.' The entry level to the big hospitals in Shanghai is pretty high; it is very difficult to imagine that those who had received formal education couldn't pronounce Han Han in Mandarin. Those doctors who understood dialects only were more likely in the small local hospitals. In Shanghai dialect, both Hans pronounced the same, unrelated to Yuan at all."^[118]

To which, Fang responded:

"I was puzzled by it also. Did he see the doctor outside of Shanghai?"^[118]

And then, the Fangangsters immediately started to solve their master's puzzlement. On the next day, Jan. 29, 2012, a "Teacher Fan Run Run" claimed that he had solved the puzzle: because the traditional Chinese character 韓 (Han Han's surname) resembles, sort of, character 轅 (yuán, shafts of a horse carriage), and Yuan Ren sounds the same as "ape-man" (猿人, yuán rén), so the person felt insulted - hence the author of the essay - was Han Han's father Han Renjun, not Han Han^[119]. And Fang stole the argument entirely.

The problem is, it is really far-fetched to say that the doctor who didn't know how to pronounce the simplified character 韩 (hán) could confuse it with the traditional Chinese character 轅 (yuán), because, first of all, the traditional Chinese character system had been abolished in mainland China

since 1950s; and secondly, as some internet users pointed out, the traditional Chinese character 轅, although a little similar to traditional Chinese character 韓 (hán), is not similar to the latter's simplified counterpart at all^[120].

	Traditional Chinese	Simplified Chinese
Yuán	轅	轅
Hán	韓	韩

Selective believing

Fang believes that since the traditional Chinese character hán looks a little similar to the traditional Chinese character yuán, therefore the doctor in Han Han's essay confused the simplified Chinese character hán as the traditional Chinese character yuán (pointed by the blue double-head arrow).

On the other hand, as many people, including Fang's supporters, had confirmed that in Jinshan dialect, which is a branch of Shanghainese, Han is indeed pronounced as Yuan^[121]. Also, many Shanghainese do pronounce the different characters in a word in a mixed way: combined dialect with Mandarin^[122], and it is common in the local burlesques the actors mimic the funny way of pronunciation^[123]. Therefore, Han Han was more likely doing the same in his essay – he was just trying to be funny. Also, it was Fang who said that Han Han felt insulted by the mispronunciation – Han Han didn't say that.

3. Chinese Physicians' Little Trick

The third "suspicious point" Fang found in Han Han's essay was in the following sentence:

"I used to see an intern doctor just fresh out of college. The little girl who had just become a doctor cared about her face very much, writing the characters carefully, when misspelt, she would use a rubber moistened with mouth water to erase……"^[124]

Here is Fang's comment:

"In the 90s of the last century, there were still doctors who were using a rubber moistened with mouth water to erase miswritten characters? Isn't it something happened a long time ago?"^[125]

Again, Fang's argument was stolen from other people. Two hours before Fang posted his "Third Analysis," an Weibo user who called herself "Kaerna" (喀迩娜, Kā ěr nà), who pretended to be a "medical worker" but her claim has never been verified, posted an article online, entitled *Questioning Seeing a Doctor from the Perspective of Medical and Healthcare Professionals*. In the article, this medical worker made the following comment on Han Han's above passage:

"Fuck! I cannot help cursing. Besides those semi-illiterates who were worse than the worst

and enrolled into the worker-peasant-soldier medical school directly during the Cultural Revolution, and besides those who became a doctor directly from a nurse or a technician during the Cultural Revolution, are there any other explanations? Which doctor who graduated in the 1990s and assigned to a hospital erases his/her miswritten case report with a rubber moistened with water like a pupil, rather than crosses the mistake and continues? Stand out and I'll find two migrant workers to kill you with iron hammers so that you won't be able to lose the face of China's physicians!"^[126]

The dubious medical worker notified Fang at the same time she posted her article; however, it took Fang nearly 24 hours to issue his recommendation, apparently trying to leave some time for his stealing:

"A doctor's professional interpretation of Han Han's *Seeing a Doctor*, even better than what I wrote, recommend. After reading this interpretation, and combined with my previous analyses, it should be even clearer that the author of *Seeing a Doctor* cannot be Han Han. The leaders of the temporizers Liu Ge and Lin Chufang, please read."^[127]

Obviously, neither the fake medical worker nor the fake biomedical expert knew that Chinese government had explicitly prohibited the doctors from altering the medical documents since the 1980s^[128], so it has been a common practice among the physicians to "use a rubber moistened with mouth water to erase miswritten characters" to save time. Here is a comment on Fang's recommendation:

"Based on what I know, in the 1990s, doctors who wrote case report not only used rubber moistened with mouth water to erase, but also used razor to scrape, used tape to stick off. These were the little basic skills for the doctors. A case history is not allowed to be altered, once a few characters are miswritten, it is too much trouble to rewrite it, so a doctor has to use his special skill to fix it! Fang is obviously a layman!"^[129]

4. China's Hospitals

Fang's last "suspicious point" in his "third analysis" was found in the following sentences in *Seeing a Doctor*:

"I walked out of the surgery department, and heard a doctor in the internal medicine department was calling a patient stupid. That patient responded timidly: 'You, here, on the wall, it writes 'Please use: Thanks, Goodbye, I'm Sorry'.....'"^[130]

Fang's comment:

"In a big hospital in Shanghai in 1999, the polite language slogans were still posted on the wall? It sounds like the movement of 'five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves' in the early 1980s."^[131]

Just like the previous ones, Fang's this argument was stolen from one his followers. Three days earlier, that Hate to Idle wrote in his "Analysis 6":

"I walked out of the surgery department, and heard a doctor in the internal medicine department was calling a patient stupid.' A doctor dared to scold a patient? It is impossible in a hospital with a standard management. The polite languages for the pupils were written on the wall, the hospitals have passed that age a long time ago, so it was likely a hospital in

the ancient past.”^[132]

So, whether this argument is valid? Here is a refutation by Mr. Wang Jiamin:

“In 2009, due to inflammation of my tonsils, I had a 40-degree fever, so I went to Shanghai Putuo People’s Hospital to get intravenous drip. I remember clearly I saw posters on the wall with the polite languages like ‘Hello, Thanks, Goodbye.’ May I ask Fang Zhouzi, how did you draw the god-like conclusion that in the 90s of the last century Shanghai’s hospitals won’t post polite language posters?”^[133]

Of course the John Maddox Prize winner immediately adopted his “last strategy.” As a matter of fact, Mr. Wang Jiamin wrote three articles refuting every thread of Fang’s arguments in his first three fraudulent analyses of Han Han’s *Seeing a Doctor*, and these articles were collectively published on the Reading Channel of the NetEase website on Jan. 30, 2012, therefore were widely read^[134]. And till this day, Fang is still pretending that these articles don’t exist. Here are two comments by the internet users on Mr. Wang’s last article in the series:

“Fang Zhouzi doesn’t care about the explanations at all, what he hopes is that in the continuous explanations, you will make new typos or create new conflicts which would let him question continuously and cyclically. If you make ten explanations in which there is only one tiny problem, he will grab that problem tightly and ignore the rest. By doing so, he is giving his audience a misimpression that the other side has been making mistakes all along. To fight against him, one needs to have a thick facial skin, and inexhaustible physical and mental energies. The onlookers who should have known that have known it long ago. It’s better to ignore him.”^[135]

“After reading *The Third Analysis of the Myth about Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*, I left a message on Fang’s notebook: ‘to be honest, i’m very disappointed by this meaningless ‘analysis’. god bless you and good luck!’ The level of his so called questioning is so low that I am shocked.”^[136]



马锐拉

方舟子万丹了——驳《三度剖析韩寒求医之谜》 (2012-01-30 13:35:07) + 转载

标签: 文化

我做的辩驳, 仅从常理出发, 用常人可以理解的常识进行反驳, 同时让大家知道, 不是文章写得长, 抠得细, 用词具有煽动性, 它就是合理的了。

方文写道:

【文中说: “笔者寝室如猪窝, 奇脏无比, 上铺更是懒得洗衣服。传闻一条内裤穿两个礼拜, 第一个礼拜穿好

方舟子万丹了

Fang Zhouzi is Fangally done!

On Jan. 30, 2012, two hours after Fang posted his *The Third Analysis of the Myth about Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor* online, Mr. Wang Jiamin posted his refutation entitled: *Fang Zhouzi Is Finished*. Please note that Mr. Wang played a homophonic trick on Fang’s Chinese penname: he cut character Fang’s head off (方 becomes 万), took character Zhou’s head and genital away (舟 becomes 丹), and striped character Zi’s waist belt off (子 becomes 了), then the three characters Fāng zhōu zi (方舟子, the big black characters in the above image)

become Wàn dānle (万丹了, the big red characters), which sounds similar to the phrase Wán dànle (完蛋了), meaning “be done for; be finished/destroyed; gone for the dogs”^[137]. And indeed, by the end of January 2012, Fang’s fate had already been doomed.

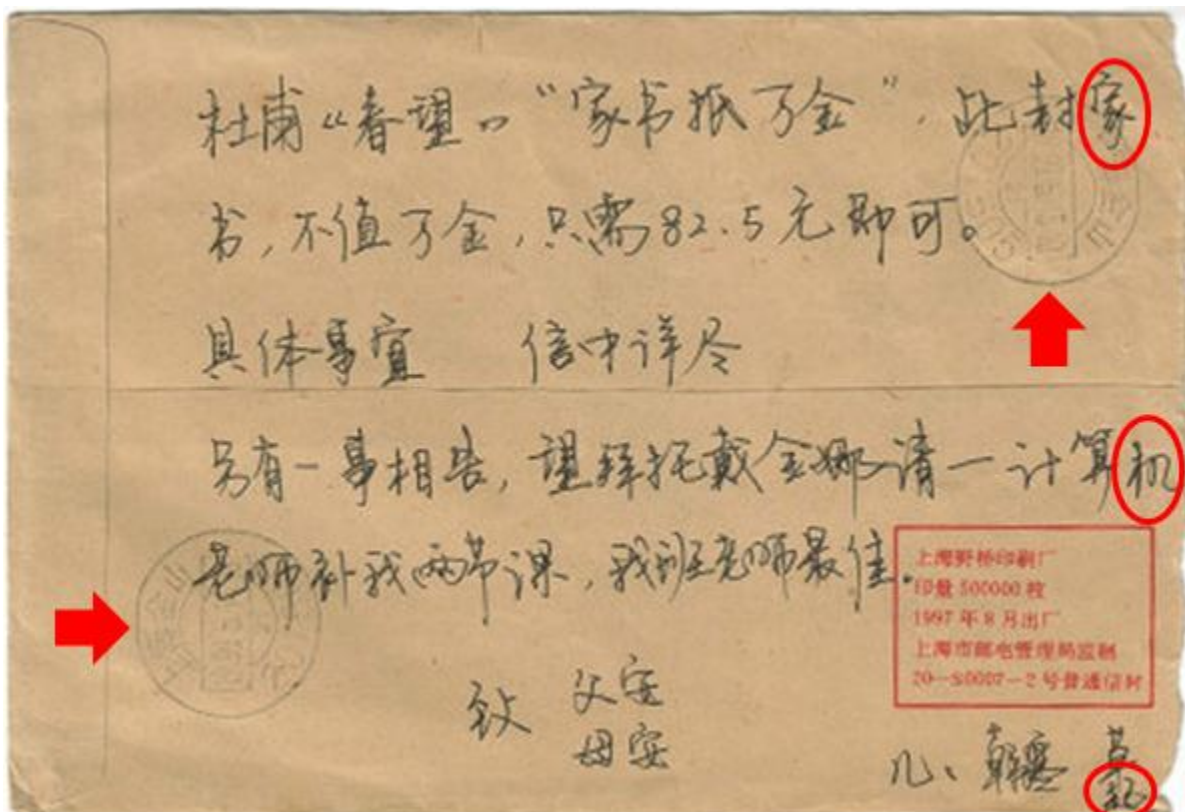
Fang’s Final Push

1. A Prelude

On Jan. 29, 2012, Mr. Han Renjun posted the images of two of Han Han’s letters to him while he was in the Songjiang No. 2 High School^[138]. In one letter, Han Han asked his father to buy 7 rare ancient books for him; in the other, Han Han talked about the missing letter from *Mengya* magazine informing him that he was selected to participate in the second round of the New Concept Writing Competition. Obviously, Mr. Han Renjun was trying to use the material evidence to refute Fang’s allegations. It took Fang 35 hours to falsify these letters:

“Let all of us study: *The Two Weird Family Letters from Han Han*. <http://t.cn/zOvQQ1E>”^[139]

“Let’s be Sherlock Holmes together: in the second photo, do the characters on the back of the envelope look like written on the top of the postmarks (normally, the postmarks should be on the top of the characters)? The writing format: the character ‘家’ in the first line, the character ‘机’ in the fourth line, and the last character ‘起,’ don’t they look like being written along the line where the envelope was ripped off? In other words, these characters were written later on an old envelope to prove that the envelope and the letter are the same set. More interesting contents in *The Two Weird Family Letters from Han Han*. <http://t.cn/zOvQQ1E>”^[140]



Sherlock Holmes Fang - “The leading myth-buster in China”

Fang Zhouzi, praised by the fake American Ph. D. Albert Yuan as “the leading myth-buster in China,” solved another mystery: He “demonstrated” that the characters on the back of an envelope were written by Han Han 13 years after the letter was sent out in 1999, because according to him, the characters were written on the top of the postmarks (pointed by the red arrowheads), and the 3 characters to the right (marked by the red ovals) were written right along the line where the envelope was ripped off. For the refutations of Fang’s incriminatory analysis, see^[141].

And in a few days, Fang would use the same evil “analysis” to falsify another piece of crucial evidence presented by Han Han’s father.

2. The Medical Record

In the midnight of Feb. 2, 2012, Mr. Han Renjun posted the following message along with the medical record of Han Han’s visit to the hospital:

“*Seeing a Doctor* was a literary work written by Han Han based on his personal experience plus some fabrications. In the same year it was written, the *Selected Novels* magazine published it in their Short Stories section. Seeing that someone is trying really hard to find out things like which hospital Han Han went and whether Han Han had indeed suffered from scabies, I’d better post the medical record here. Even if Han Han didn’t go to any hospitals, he should still be allowed to make up a story as he wishes. It is really wearing to respond to the various intentional misleading incriminations, and I’ll refrain myself from talking about it anymore.”^[142]

@韩仁均叔叔

《求医》是韩寒根据自己的经历再夸张描写的文艺作品，当年《小说选刊》就把它选在短篇小说栏目里的。看见有人苦苦考证，非要找出哪家医院查出韩寒是否得过疥疮什么的，现在就把当年的就诊记录贴上来吧。就是韩寒没去过哪家医院也可以随意发挥虚构。回应各种误导性的欲加之罪真的很累，我也将少说此事了。

收起 | 查看大图 | 向左旋转 | 向右旋转



2012-2-3 01:47 来自 微博 weibo.com

转发 4773 | 评论 6261

The medical record

doesn't it look like being just written? How could such an old medical record be found? It must be forged.”[152]

The image shows a screenshot of a Weibo comment thread. The main text at the top reads: "doesn't it look like being just written? How could such an old medical record be found? It must be forged.”[152]". The thread contains numerous comments from various users, many of whom are questioning the authenticity of a medical record mentioned in the original post. The comments are dated 2012-2-3 and include various expressions of skepticism and demands for evidence. Some users mention specific details like "反正是假的" (it's definitely fake) and "韩爸真是爱儿子哟" (Mr. Han really loves his son). The thread is highly interactive, with many replies and retweets.

Known to everyone

Within 15 minutes of Mr. Han Renjun's posting the medical record of Han Han's scabies treatment, many internet users predicted the most likely responses by Fang Zhouzi would be: He would never apologize; he would continue his fight against Han Han by either pretending to be a blind to the evidence, or trying to demonstrate the document to be a forgery.

Sure enough, when Fang's water army was sent out to launch a counterattack, their instinct reaction was to accuse the document of a forgery. One of the soldiers, [melxxx](#), who had neither an avatar, nor followers and posts on his homepage, posted 56 comments in 48 minutes, and the following message was the first one and repeated 14 times in 10 minutes:

"It is obviously a fake! Even the characters on it were added just recently."^[153]

And he posted the following message, apparently talking to Han Han's supporters, 16 times in 12 minutes:

"You are doing everything you can to defend a liar, I really feel sorry for you!"^[154]

Fang Yunqiu, Fang's second sister (SS) and one of the core members of Fang's family army^[155], made the following comment under her fake ID "滤波 filtering":

"Old Han has a foresight, he probably knew a long time ago that there would be the situation of today, or probably he believed firmly that Han Junior would be a historic figure, so he preserved the medical record more than ten years earlier. However, that doctor did have a beautiful physician-style handwriting, so she must be a good doctor who reads and writes seriously."^[156]

If you don't understand the meaning of her last sentence, here is the SS's undertone: since Han Han laughed at Chinese physicians' scribbled handwritings in his *Seeing a Doctor*, and the handwriting on the medical record looked legible, therefore, either Han Han lied, or the essay wasn't written by him. As a matter of fact, the SS made it much clearer one week later:

"This ironclad evidence demonstrates that either Han Han wrote his experience with seeing a doctor based on pure imagination; or another Han Han wrote his personal experience with the seeing a doctor."^[157]

Have you got it? According to Fang's Second Sister, who serves as Fang's key strategist, Han Han is guilty of something no matter whatever evidence he could find. And what Fang Zhouzi did was just "demonstrate" that with his fraudulent and evil "analyses."

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。
2012-2-3 02:01 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。
2012-2-3 02:02 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的..
2012-2-3 02:02 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的!
2012-2-3 02:04 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。
2012-2-3 02:05 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@麦坤和兔子:理性一点啊，不要蒙蔽了眼睛，以后渐渐都会明白的
2012-2-3 02:06 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。
2012-2-3 02:06 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。
2012-2-3 02:07 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@一只晚起的蠢:我是你爸！你个狗儿子
2012-2-3 02:08 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@上海滩非著名程序员:你别不相信嘛
2012-2-3 02:08 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@Insk泪:好明显假的嘛！不相信是傻子!
2012-2-3 02:09 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。
2012-2-3 02:09 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。好明显假的嘛！看上面的字都是现在才加上去的。！
2012-2-3 02:10 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@漂洋过海去爬山:那么新的笔迹你没看出来吗？
2012-2-3 02:11 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@陈昱鸣_MrQuincy:你看错了 真的不是！
2012-2-3 02:12 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@上海滩非著名程序员:可是事实本来就是嘛！还有什么好说的
2012-2-3 02:12 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:你自己去看过病没
2012-2-3 02:12 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@Insk泪:你自己去看过病没，医生怎么给你开病例的
2012-2-3 02:13 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@傻小真_Niki:你自己去看过医生没，头脑清醒一点嘛
2012-2-3 02:13 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@天蝎漂泊:你怎么乱骂人呢，哎
2012-2-3 02:14 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@上海滩非著名程序员:你利用知识和逻辑考据嘛，记住，真相只有一个！
2012-2-3 02:15 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@沈雪飞:别骂人嘛，哎，喜欢韩寒的人都是这样子的人吗？
2012-2-3 02:15 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@lisavictor:如果是他自己写的，那更是假的嘛，这根本就不是他的笔迹嘛！
2012-2-3 02:19 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@傻小真_Niki:真的不是，你理智一点好吗
2012-2-3 02:20 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:你长个脑袋光好看用的吗？
2012-2-3 02:21 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@沈雪飞:你看上去韩寒哪一点了 他有什么好的
2012-2-3 02:21 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@lisavictor:你快说 怎么解释嘛！
2012-2-3 02:22 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛，这根本就不是他的笔迹！
2012-2-3 02:23 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@漂洋过海去爬山:这根本就不是他的笔迹！
2012-2-3 02:24 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 好明显假的嘛，这根本就不是他的笔迹！
2012-2-3 02:24 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@-本-:那怎么用两只笔写？
2012-2-3 02:25 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@你们是永远不会懂我的:那怎么用两只笔写？
2012-2-3 02:25 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@傻小真_Niki:喔？你精神病发作了吗？这是。。。
2012-2-3 02:26 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@你们是永远不会懂我的:你们百般辩解为了一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值！
2012-2-3 02:28 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@傻小真_Niki:你们百般辩解为了一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:28 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:你们百般辩解为了一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:29 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@broussaille:你们百般辩解为了一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:29 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:你们百般辩解为了一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:29 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为了一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:30 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:30 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:不好意思你问什么了，你们水军太强大了，评论多到我看不见了
2012-2-3 02:31 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:32 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！不值得呀不值得！
2012-2-3 02:33 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@broussaille:不是，记住，你会后悔的
2012-2-3 02:33 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@小Y甜甜:你才是 去你的
2012-2-3 02:33 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:34 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@沈雪飞:你太浅薄了，等你长大了后会明白许多
2012-2-3 02:36 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:那拜拜，记住，真理大过立场啊，多看点书
2012-2-3 02:36 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@鼓浪屿上的城堡:你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:36 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:37 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@傻小真_Niki:上海人，狗都不理，去你的
2012-2-3 02:38 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

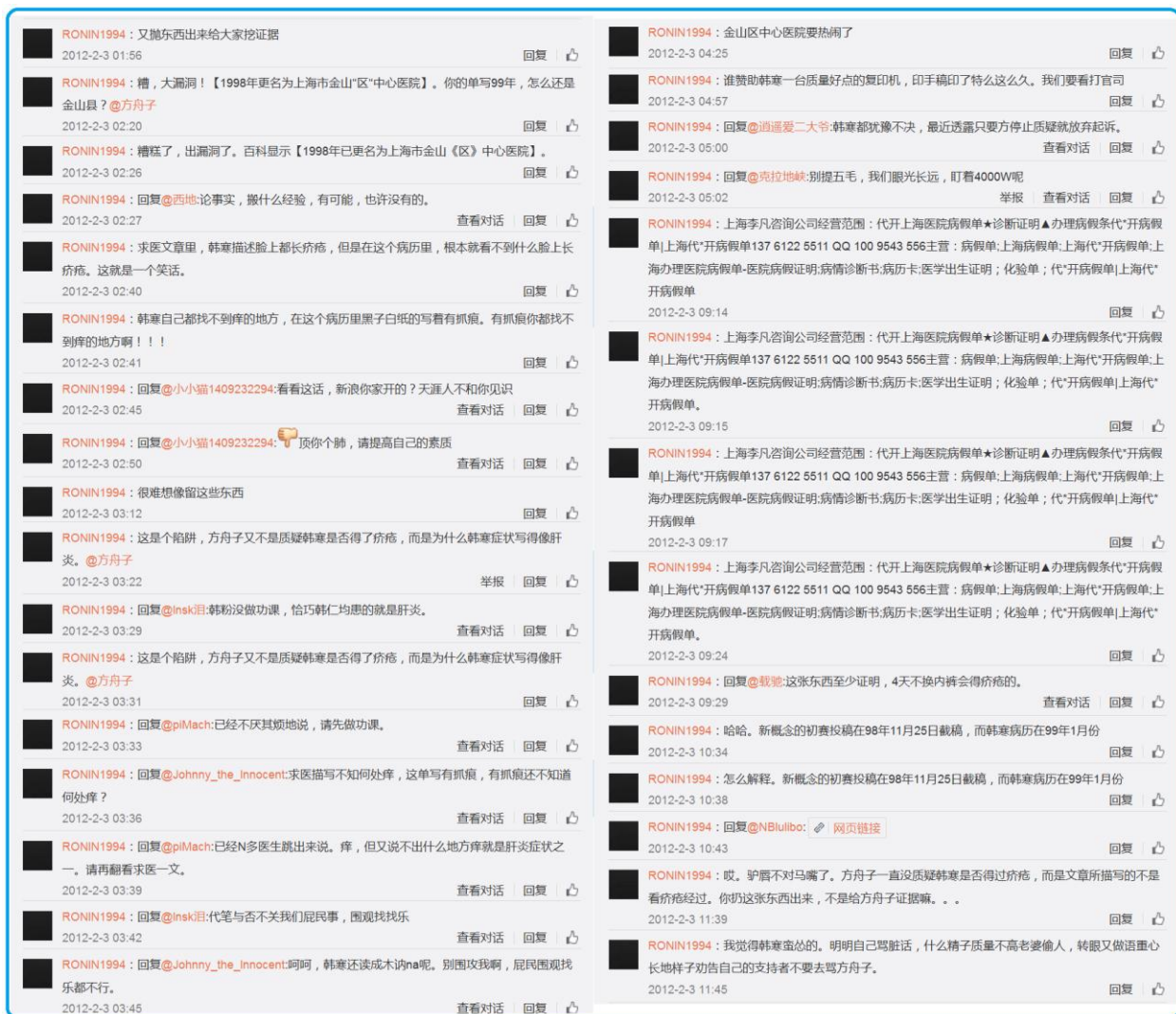
melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:再多的知识在你们眼里只是笑话，哎
2012-2-3 02:39 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！
2012-2-3 02:39 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 你们百般辩解为的却是一个骗子，真心替你们感到不值得！！
2012-2-3 02:40 [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:首要就是对学问务实的态度，是讲究积累的，不是一蹴而就的
2012-2-3 02:47 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)

melxxx: 回复@林安琪安琪琪:这样的人怎么都成你们的榜样了
2012-2-3 02:48 [查看对话](#) [回复](#) [👍](#)



Demagoguery

Two of Fang’s water army soldiers posted multiple comments on Mr. Han Renjun’s post, trying to falsify Han Han’s medical record.

3. Defy the Evidence

On Feb. 3, 2012, at 10:53, nine hours after Mr. Han Renjun posted Han Han’s medical record, Fang published his “analysis,” entitled *Han Han’s Medical Record Falsifies Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*, which would be his final formal analysis in the series. Here is its opening paragraph:

“I have already written 3 articles to analyze *Seeing a Doctor*, authored by Han Han, and I have pointed out that what the essay described was Han Han’s personal experience with seeking for a treatment of his scabies in a big hospital in Shanghai in 1999, as the both father and son of Han’s family said; rather, it is more like a memoir of seeing doctors by a hepatitis patient in the 70s and 80s of the last century. To demonstrate that what was written in *Seeing a Doctor* is real, Han Han’s father Han Renjun posted on Weibo the medical record at that time. I didn’t doubt the fact that Han Han suffered from scabies at the time and saw a doctor, only that the essay was not about the experience. Therefore, posting the medical record won’t prove what was written is real. On the contrary, by comparing this medical record with what Han Renjun said before, and what was written in *Seeing a Doctor*,

more interesting things [than] previously found can be discovered.”^[158]

So, what were the “more interesting things” the Mighty Fang discovered by the comparison? Here is the first one: According to the medical record, it was Jan. 11, 1999, when Han Han went to the Jinshan County Central Hospital; however, according to Han Renjun’s *My Son Han Han*, Han Han went home on Jan. 18, 1999. Obviously because he was unable to make anything out of this discovery, Fang generously let it go easily: “This is only an unimportant little mistake.”^[159]

(1) Jinshan Hospital

Fang’s other discoveries were supposedly important and big. Here is the next one:

“The Central Hospital of the Jinshan District of Shanghai City has complete departments and advanced facilities, it is a comprehensive hospital combining medical treatment, education, and scientific research together, belonging to the second level’s first class [in China’s hospital classification system], and it has an independent dermatology department. It differs from the hospital described in *Seeing a Doctor* where the dermatology and surgery were in the same department. The combination of dermatology and surgery into one department was the situation in small hospitals in the 1970s or before. Furthermore, the Jinshan Central Hospital has an emergency department, so how come [a person] seeking for emergency treatment went to the combined department of dermatology and surgery? Does anyone know which hospital has an emergency room in the dermatology department?”^[160]

Of course Fang’s big discovery was a theft. 14 minutes after Mr. Han Renjun posted the medical record, at 1:47, a Fang-lover who called himself Wang Yiqiao (王一桥), but later changed his ID to “Leaning on a railing and watching the sea” (凭栏观沧海), posted the following comment:

“After looking up, it was in 1997 when the Jinshan County became Jinshan District. May I ask Han Han, where did the ‘Shanghai City Jinshan County’ on the emergency record come from? Copy to @Fang Zhouzi, @Wang Zhihua, @Maitian”^[161]

And the other Fangangsters immediately began to focus on the issue. At 2:14, a Zhou Yiqiang (周易强 V) posted the following message:

“In 1956, [the hospital] changed its name to Jinshan County People’s Hospital, in 1998 changed to Shanghai Jinshan District Central Hospital, it has complete departments and advanced facilities, it is a comprehensive hospital combining medical treatment, education, and scientific research together, belonging to the second level’s first class.……”^[162]

Two minutes later, this person posted the above message on his homepage, and notified Fang his discovery^[163]. Then, another thug, “RONIN1994,” began barking at the red herring as loudly as he could:

“Terrible, big loophole! 【in 1998 changed to Shanghai Jinshan ‘District’ Central Hospital】. Your record was written in 1999, how come it was still Jinshan County? @Fang Zhouzi”^[164]

“Horrible, a loophole appeared. Encyclopedia shows 【in 1998 changed to Shanghai Jinshan ‘District’ Central Hospital】.”^[165]

And these “discoveries” were all used by the fraudulent fraud fighter Fang to continue his “questioning,” even though Mr. Han Renjun had already, at 3:14 in the morning, responded to them:

“Jinshan was a county before, in 1997, it was combined with SINOPEC Shanghai Petrochemical Company to establish the district, and since then, many related units have changed their names. I don’t know when Jinshan County Central Hospital changed its name; however, I do know that many units used their previously printed materials for a rather long time. I won’t talk anymore, [I’m] tired, [I’ll] take a shower and go to bed.”^[166]

It was later demonstrated that the Jinshan Hospital only became a “second level’s first class comprehensive hospital” in 2005^[167], and there is no evidence available to show that the hospital had an independent dermatology department before 2004 – even in 2012, the department didn’t have a chief physician^[168]. However, these facts mean nothing to the John Maddox Prize winner.

(2) A Piece of Paper

Besides the discrepancy in the hospital’s names, Fang also listed 3 more “important and big” discoveries: the first was that the medical record was written on only one side of the paper, but in the essay, it says that the case description was written on the back of a card. Also, according to Fang, it does not like a big hospital in 1999 if a case card was still in use^[169].

The fact is, Fang’s this discovery was actually made by another Fangangster, Dr. Li Changqing (李长青, web ID [lw56102](#)), who received his MD in 2010 from the medical school of Shandong University. Although Dr. Li got his doctoral degree with the help of many TCM doctors – two of the three reviewers of his dissertation were TCM doctors, and three of five of his defense committee members were TCM doctors^[170] -, Dr. Li hates TCM vehemently^[171].

学位论文评阅及答辩情况表

姓名	专业技术职务	是否博导(硕士)	所在单位	总体评价
李长青	教授	博导	山东省中医院	A
尹寿通	教授	博导	山东省中医院	A
曹志群	教授	博导	山东省中医院	A
姓名	专业技术职务	是否博导(硕士)	所在单位	
李长青	教授	博导	山东省中医院	
王凯	教授	博导	山东中医药大学	
李彦	教授	博导	山东省中医院	
尹寿通	教授	博导	山东省中医院	
孙金彪	教授	博导	济南军区总医院	
姓名	专业技术职务	是否博导(硕士)	所在单位	
李长青	教授	博导	山东省中医院	
王凯	教授	博导	山东中医药大学	
李彦	教授	博导	山东省中医院	
尹寿通	教授	博导	山东省中医院	
孙金彪	教授	博导	济南军区总医院	
答辩委员会对论文的总评价	A	答辩证书	有效	
备注				

说明: “A”: 良好; “B”: 合格; “C”: 不合格



A TCM-educated TCM-hater

Dr. Li Changqing received his MD degree in 2010 from the medical school of Shandong University. His doctoral dissertation was reviewed by two Traditional Chinese Medicine doctors, and he defended his dissertation in front of three TCM doctors. And yet, he declares that “TCM is the enemy of modern medicine and the health of modern people,” and he proudly claims that he is “a little well-known TCM-hater.”^[171] Dr. Li is a Fang-lover, and they both collect money from the Healthier Chinese website registered in Hong Kong by a Beijing merchant Zhou Weidong, who had invested heavily on developing TCM injections^[172]. Dr. Li serves as the chief editor of the website, and Fang serves as its chief advisor^[173].

Anyway, at 10:25 on Feb. 3, 2012, about a half hour before Fang posted his final “analysis,” Dr. Li posted this comment and notified Fang at the same time:

“In the original text in *Seeing a Doctor*, it was a card, and this [medical record] is a page of paper in the patient’s disease history booklet; the original text said the information about the patient was on the face side, and the patient history was written on the back; however, this record shows the words are all on one side only. For the purpose of literary modification, it is completely unnecessary to modify the detail, so it is obvious that the original text was written at the time when the hospital was still using the medical card, and that time is definitely not the end of 1990s. Copy to @Fang Zhouzi.”^[174]

And Fang duplicated Dr. Li’s argument faithfully:

“This piece of medical record is a page in the patient’s disease history booklet, having the characters on one side only. However, in *Seeing a Doctor*, it says that [what was used] was a patient’s disease history card, patient’s disease history was written on the back of the card. What described in the essay was that the patient’s disease history cards were still being used, which doesn’t look like what happened in a big hospital in 1999.”^[175]

(3) More Stolen “Discoveries”

Fang’s last two “important and big” discoveries were based almost entirely on a comment by a Fang-lover “It is not tourism, but asceticism” (不是旅行----而是苦行), posted at 2:30 on Feb. 3, 2012:

“[He] forgot that he wrote the pharmacist was unable to read the prescription, even your old daddy I am able to read ‘Crotamiton Cream 10gx10,’ you thought the fucking pharmacists were all illiterates? In *Seeing a Doctor*, Han Han said even his face had scabies, however, in the case record, no such a description can be found. This is a joke. In *Seeing a Doctor*, Han Han was unable to locate his itching spots, but in the record, it writes in black and white that there were scratches. @Fang Zhouzi.”^[176]

And here is what Fang wrote:

“On the medical record, it says that the certain parts of the patient’s body had scratches, therefore, it should be clear where the itching was, rather than like what Han Han said in *Seeing a Doctor* that he was unable to locate the itching spot.

“On this medical record, the prescription ‘Crotamiton Cream’ was clearly written, the handwriting is neat and legible, rather than scribbling as described in *Seeing a Doctor*, Han Han ‘who reads books for many years, believes himself to be knowledgeable, however, was unable to recognize a single character,’ even the cashier was unable to read, needed to ask for help from an old physician. Also, ‘Crotamiton Cream’ is a commonly used skin drug, it

won't be like what was written in *Seeing a Doctor*, the pharmacy in the hospital didn't have it, and the patient needed to purchase it from another drug store."^[177]

And based on the above idiotic "analyses," Fang concluded:

"Therefore, the medical record posted by Han Renjun demonstrates exactly that what was written in *Seeing a Doctor* is not Han Han's experience with seeking for a medical treatment of his scabies in Jinshan District Central Hospital in 1999; rather, it is a recollection of seeing doctors in the 1970s and 1980s by a mid-aged author."^[178]

Do you still remember that in his previous "analyses," Fang said the story occurred "in the 1960s or 1970s (or even earlier)" and "in the 1970s or before"? And in his final analysis, it occurred "in the 1970s and 1980s." The John Maddox Prize winner has a golden mouth - he can say anything he wants, disregarding anything else, including his own words. Here are two of the thousands of negative comments on Fang's evil "analysis":

"I don't know what I should say to an importune thing like you. No matter how many evidences Han Han brings out, they are all forged in your eyes. In your world, anything you said is right, anything against you is wrong and should be suppressed. A Monster like you should have not returned to China. Had you stayed in the U. S., China's progress would have been faster."^[179]

"Mr. Fang, do something meaningful. There are so many fake and shoddy products on the market, and they harm [people's] health badly. Aren't you very powerful? Bust frauds, why do you compete against Han Han? You are very famous already; you don't need to increase your visibility any more. Please do something we are unable to do!"^[180]

Conclusion

By Feb. 3, 2012, Fang's new season, which was started one week earlier and intended to provide hard evidence to substantiate his allegation leveled against Han Han in the previous "season," had gone back to its original point, which was to try to cast doubt on Han Han's character in people's mind. In other words, what the fraudulent fraud fighter Fang has been doing in the past 15 years has been nothing but character assassination. The problem for him was, by the end of January 2012, there was almost no one else who still believed him, except for his loyal gangsters.

In many aspects, Fang's campaign to fix Han Han's father Han Renjun as the author of *Seeing a Doctor* was the most crucial battle in the entire Hanly War. As a matter of fact, to some extent, it was equivalent to Adolf Hitler's Battle of Stalingrad in the World War II. Of course, both Fang and Hitler were defeated in these battles, and both of them were never able to recover from these defeats. In other words, although Fang's fight against Han Han is still ongoing after being started more than 3 years ago, the Hanly War was essentially over about two weeks after Fang's participation.

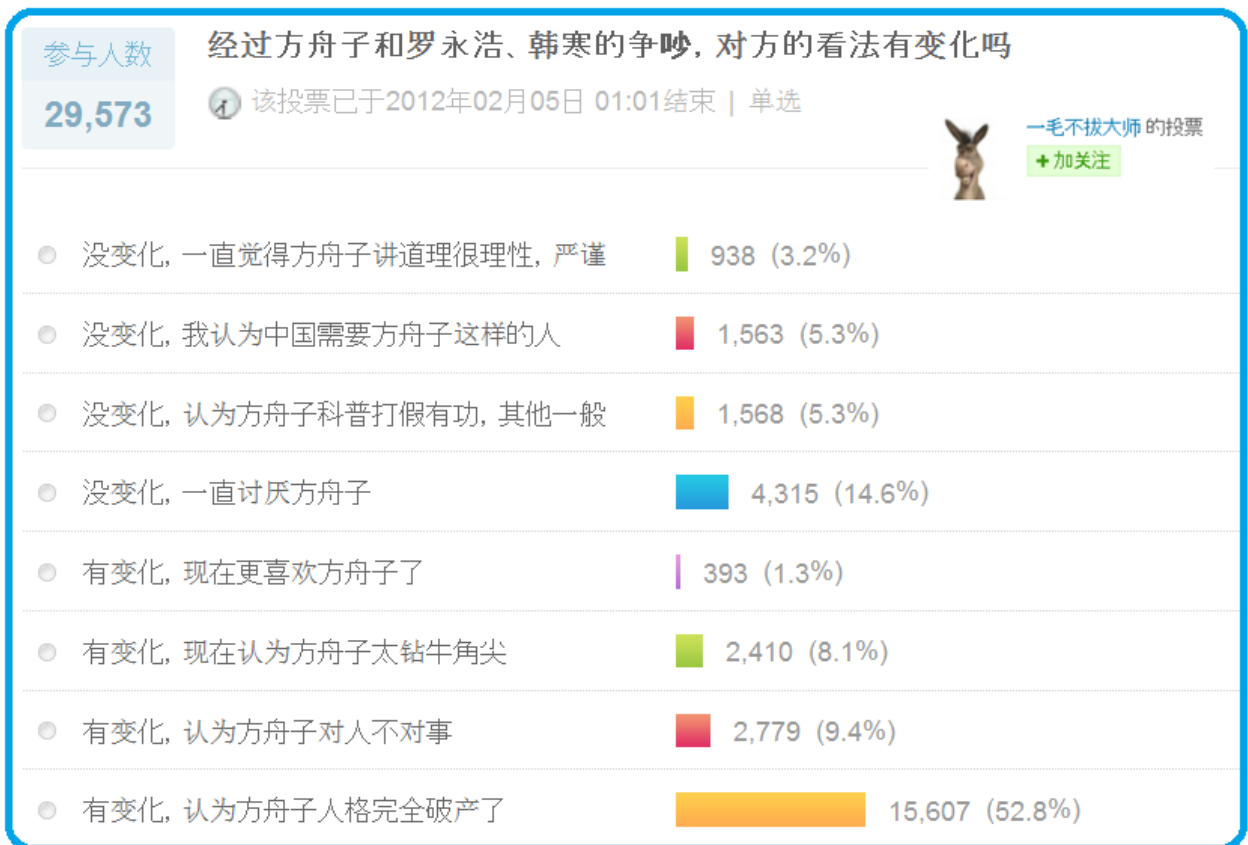
On Jan. 28, 2012, Mr. Bei Zhicheng (贝志城, web ID [一毛不拔大师](#)) initiated a poll: *Were Han Han's articles ghostwritten?* In one week, 40,507 Weibo users voted, and only 11% of the voters believed that the allegation against Han Han was legitimate, while 77.6% of them believed that the allegation was groundless, the rest was just watching^[181].



Not fooled by the fraudster

From Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, 2012, 40,507 Weibo users voted in a poll asking whether they believe that Han Han's articles were written by other people. 77.6% of the voters said no, 11% said yes, 11.5% undecided.

One day later, Mr. Bei created another poll, asking: "After [watching] Fang Zhouzi's fights against Luo Yonghao and Han Han, have you changed your opinion of Fang?" 72% of the voters said yes, and 92% of these voters had a negative change, and 15,607 individuals (52.8% of total) believed that Fang's character had bankrupted^[182]. Of course, Fang would try to fix Mr. Bei as a murderer one year later^[183].



Character bankruptcy

52.8% of Weibo users believed that Fang's character had bankrupted by Feb. 5, 2012, and only 1.3% of the voters liked him more than before.

On Jan. 29, 2012, because Han Han announced that he was going to sue Fang Zhouzi in the court of law, the official Weibo account of Sina Culture created a poll, "Han Han vs. Fang Zhouzi: Whom Do

You Support?” By the time the poll was closed one week later, a total of 83,031 Weibo users had casted their votes, and Han Han’s support rate was 81.3%, vs. Fang’s 18.7%^[184].



Extreme unpopularity

By Feb. 5, 2012, after having published more than a dozen anti-Han articles and hundreds of anti-Han posts, Fang’s support rate was 18.7%, compare with Han Han’s 81.3%.

On Jan. 29, 2012, the *Topic Today* on qq.com was *The Method Fang Zhouzi Used to Bust Han Han Is Wrong*. In the article, Fang’s various foul plays and wrongdoings were exposed to illustrate Fang’s many “questionable approaches”^[185]:

1. Too arbitrary and incautious when analyzing his data;
2. Looking only for favorable evidence, and disregarding its reliability;
3. Ignoring the unfavorable evidence, labeling all those people with opposite opinions Han-lovers;
4. Framing Han Han with the mean of suggestion;
5. Making factual errors.

On Feb. 10, 2012, *Southern People Weekly* published a group of articles discussing Fang’s attack on Han Han, among them was one entitled *Fang Zhouzi against Fang Zhouzi*, by Mr. Liu Yanwei, one of Fang-lovers among China’s journalists. Here is his introductory section:

“Every one of my readers knows that I am a loyal fan of ‘anti-fraud and anti-pseudoscience hero Fang Zhouzi.’ Since 2006, I have been sparing no effort to promote Fang’s articles and propagandize his thinking in the media columns I have been in charge of. More than a month ago, I wrote an article to a newspaper, *The Person Who Has Touched China: I Want to Cast My Vote for Fang Zhouzi*. At the time, there were people who said that Fang Zhouzi didn’t bust the frauds committed by officials and the people inside the system, I was extremely upset when I heard it, and wanted to defend Fang Zhouzi. Of course I didn’t do those things out of partiality, rather, I did them because I think that Fang Zhouzi’s scientific

thinking and his courage to fight the frauds are rare products in current China, and thus worth promoting.

“However, I cannot agree with the Fang Zhouzi who is questioning Han Han. To show my support for the former Fang Zhouzi, I examine the latter Fang Zhouzi with the principles of the former Fang Zhouzi.”^[186]

The so called “the principles of the former Fang Zhouzi” were what Fang had been preaching to other people on how to fight against fraud: “hearsays are not evidence,” “stories are not evidence,” “coincidences are not evidence,” “making reasonable hypothesis, and verifying it accurately,” “one should not select only the data advantageous to himself, but ignoring the disadvantageous ones,” “playing dumb, remain silent, and pretend nothing has happened is the last strategy of all the imposters when their frauds are brought to light”^[187]. And Mr. Liu the ex-Fang-lover would demonstrate, item by item, point by point, that what Fang had been doing to Han Han was just the opposite of these doctrines.

However, despite of these public outcries, Fang made a series of shameless victory declarations. Feb.3, 2012, when interviewed by Shanghai-based Xinmin Weekly, Fang claimed:

“What can be confirmed right now is, Han Han’s those early writings were not written by him, they were ghostwritten. However, I cannot be certain that the ghostwriter was his father. It is possible there was another ghostwriter.”^[188]

On Feb. 10, 2012, in an article published in his column in *Xinhua Daily Telegraph*, Fang claimed that “many physicians unanimously believe” that the symptom described in *Seeing a Doctor* is not scabies; and Fang concluded that what described in the essay was the itching caused by other factors, such as hepatitis^[189]. It was found out by me last year that the entire article was plagiarized from an article which itself was a plagiarism. The story will be told in the next part of this Open Letter to Nature.

Probably at the same time when he committed the transcontinental plagiarism, Fang told a reporter with China News Weekly that he had “actually already proved” that Han Han’s writings were written by ghostwriter(s)^[2].

In March 2012, Fang declared on tudou.com that he had found dozens of indirect evidences to prove that Han Han’s early writings were actually written by a mid-aged man, and Fang proclaimed that his conclusion is very reliable^[190].

In other words, Fang’s conclusions are predetermined, and once he has determined to incriminate a person, that person is already convicted in the court of Fang’s Law, no matter how many evidences and eye witnesses that person could find to prove his innocence. On the other hand, no matter how many evidences have been found and presented to demonstrate his evildoings and crimes, Fang will never admit his guiltiness. Fortunately, Fang’s Law prevails only in a limited domain and limited period, and that domain is diminishing, and that period is fading away.



Shameless and repetitive victory declaration

In March 2012, Fang declared on tudou.com that he had proven that Han Han's early writings were actually written by a mid-aged man^[190].

Notes

[1] Original Chinese:

中国新闻周刊：你曾说“鉴定”韩寒代笔的过程分为两个阶段，第一阶段是找他们父子说话矛盾的地方，在这个阶段你找到的主要漏洞有哪些？

方舟子：主要是对于《三重门》是怎么写出来的，《杯里窥人》是怎么写出来的，他父子俩的说法并不一致，甚至同一个人，前后说话也不一致。这个阶段就相当于“对口供”。

中国新闻周刊：那么，这些前后不一致的说法，能否作为韩寒有代笔的证据呢？

方舟子：不能。我指出的这些疑点，是说明韩寒父子有说谎的地方。这从侧面可以说明，他有代笔的嫌疑。

中国新闻周刊：但即使他在这些事情上说谎了，也不能由此直接推导出他就是有代笔。

方舟子：对。这只能说明，他在这些事情上做了手脚，能够证明有代笔的是文本分析。第一阶段，我只是不停地把疑点抛出来，这些是铺垫。第二阶段的文本分析，我通过分析他的文章，就可以证明他是代笔的。

中国新闻周刊：第二阶段的文本分析，主要的质疑内容有哪些？

方舟子：目前已经发的几篇文章是对韩寒两篇作文《求医》和《书店》的分析。通过文本分析，所有的怀疑都指向一个中年男人，有过 1970 年代的后文革经历，体弱多病，有文学功底，而这些，他父亲都符合。不过，他父亲只是嫌疑比较大，说不定还有别人。要证明有代笔，好办，但是谁代笔，这个无法证明。我还会有新的分析文章出来，但是这两天我不停地接受媒体采访，影响到了写作进度。(See: Qian Wei. *Fang Zhouzi: I am Exposing a Youth Idol*. China News Weekly, Feb. 12, 2012. pp.27-29. 钱炜：《[方舟子：我在揭穿一个青年偶像](#)》，《中国新闻周刊》2012 年第 4 期，27-29 页。)

[2] Fang's original Chinese: “有人认为，文学作品是不是有代笔，是无法证伪或证实的。但我认为是可以证实的，我现在实际上已经是证实了，但好多人都不相信，那我就一篇一篇的文章继续写下去。如果一个青年领袖是包装出来的，他成名的起点就是假的，那我觉得我所做的意义还是很大。” *ibid*.

[3] See the poll: *Fang Zhouzi is listed as a Spiritual Tycoon, do you agree?* 《[对于方舟子荣登心灵富豪榜，你认同吗？](#)》(See: [2012-4-24 21:01](#).)

[4] Liu Huajie. Biochemist, Poet, Netizen: Internet Interview of Fang Zhouzi, an *Amphibious* Scholar of Sciences and Humanities. Science Times, Feb. 21, 2000. (刘华杰: 《[生物化学家·诗人·网民——网上访科学/人文两栖学人方舟子](#)》, 2000年2月21日《科学时报》。)

[5] Xu Yun. *Transocean Interview: Scholar, Poet, Fighter Fang Zhouzi*. Tianjin Daily, Jan. 30, 2002. (徐筠: 《[越洋采访: 学者·斗士·诗人·方舟子](#)》, 2002年1月30日《天津日报》。)

[6] Fang's original Chinese: “新的一季开始了: 《‘天才’韩寒作品《求医》分析》<http://t.cn/z0spqHu>”。(See: [2012-1-27 10:58](#)。)

[7] Fang's original Chinese: “从这篇开始, 我将陆续分析韩寒的一些作品, 证明这些作品不可能是韩寒写的。先从韩寒投给新概念作文大赛的文章说起。在1999年韩寒上高一的时候, 给首届新概念作文大赛寄去两篇文章, 受到评委们的重视, 得以参加单独为他举行的复赛, 获得一等奖。这两篇文章中有一篇是《求医》。韩寒的父亲韩仁均在《儿子韩寒》一书中说, 这篇文章是韩寒根据自己得疥疮的一次真实经历写成的。文中也有‘她看看卡, 认识我的名字“韩寒”’的说法, 说明叙述的是真实发生的事情经过。但是这篇文章的内容却表明, 这次求医不可能发生在韩寒身上, 这篇文章更不可能是韩寒自己写的。”(Fang Zhouzi. *The Analysis of ‘Genius’ Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*. Fang Zhouzi’s Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-27 10:57:01. 方舟子: 《[“天才”韩寒作品《求医》分析](#)》, 方舟子的新浪博客, 2012-01-27 10:57:01. Also see: [XYS20120202](#). 《[“天才”韩寒作品《求医》分析《四则》](#)》。)

[8] Ge Xin. [Shamelessness Shouldn’t Be Anyone’s Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part XLIV: The Hanly War \(V\): The Incriminator](#). *China Academic Integrity Review*, Nov. 19, 2014.

[9] Original Chinese: “因为这篇参赛文章先在1999年第8期《萌芽》杂志上发表, 后被1999年第10期《小说选刊》选载, 后又被1999年第12期《山西文学》‘选了再选’。”(Han Renjun. *My Son Han Han*. Rolls Publishing Company, 2008. 韩仁均: 《[儿子韩寒·《求医》出现在试卷里](#)》, 万卷出版公司2008年版。)

[10] Fang's original Chinese: “文章说: ‘第二天去学校医务室, 盖我体弱多病, 校医已经熟识我, 便一手搭在我的肩上问此番为何而来。’韩寒是体育特长生, 3000米长跑冠军、足球队队员, 并非‘体弱多病’。体弱多病的是因为肝炎退学的韩仁均。”(See: [7].)

[11] Fang's original Chinese: “这也更像是接触过很多医生的韩仁均的经验之谈, 不是一个身体棒棒的体育特长生所能有。”(See: [7].)

[12] Fang's original Chinese: “文中说: ‘西格蒙·弗洛伊德有一本《The Psychopathology of Everyday Life》上说, 故意念错一个人的姓名就等于是一场侮辱。’英语不及格的韩寒突然直书英文书名, 书名中还有一个罕见的英语单词, 似乎直接读的就是英文著作, 可能吗? 文中说: ‘《父与子》里有一段: “省长邀科少诺夫和巴扎洛夫进大厅坐, 几分钟后, 他再度邀请他们, 却把他们当作兄弟, 叫他们科少洛夫。”……屠格涅夫《烟》里一段写拉特米罗夫忘记李维诺夫的名字, 这种错误情有可原, 俄国人的名字像火车, 太长, 不免会生疏, 而我的名字忘了则不可原谅。’《父与子》和《烟》都是屠格涅夫的长篇小说, 俄国文学曾在韩仁均这一代知青中流行, 却不是‘80后’喜欢的。而且韩寒在回忆中小生活的小传《第三个人》中明确说自己不读中外名著, 特别是这类翻译过来的长篇小说: ‘我无书不看, 只是有一个怪癖, 唯中外名著不读。那时我就觉得好些特被人推崇的长篇小说文笔拖沓, 太强调思想性, 而且有的翻译得半生不熟, 读了几本后就觉得是浪费时间。直到现在, 我还没读全过一本外国名著。’但是在《求医》中却引用了屠格涅夫两部长篇小说中相关的细节, 信手拈来, 不仅读过这两部长篇小说, 而且十分熟悉, 显然不可能是韩寒写的。更蹊跷的是, 《求医》中有这么一句话: ‘我曾见过一个刚从大学出来的实习医生, 刚当医生的小姑娘要面子, ……’韩寒那一年17岁, 而一个刚从大学出来的实习医生年龄应有23岁左右。一个17岁的人怎么可能称比自己大6岁的人为‘小姑娘’? 只有像韩仁均这样的中年人或更年长者, 才会这么叫。新概念作文大赛的评委们居然看不出这个马脚? 发现并推荐这篇文章的《萌芽》编辑胡玮蔚, 给韩寒出复赛题的编辑李其纲, 领导大赛的主编赵长天, 我再问你们一次: 17岁的韩寒有没有可能称比自己大6岁的医生为小姑娘?”(See: [7].)

[13] Original Chinese: “这个我昨天就看了啊 你抄谁的” (Posted at 2012-1-27 11:01 by [克里斯蒂娜马洛塔](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[14] Original Chinese: “方舟子不厚道，这是根据一个别的网友的分析写的，人家比你先发，你应该引文献，否则是抄袭。” (Posted at 2012-1-27 11:02 by [青春之门](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[15] Original Chinese: “《韩寒成名作〈求医〉蹊跷的三重门——韩寒代笔证据之二》”(See: [2012-1-27 00:11](#).)

[16] Original Chinese: “在我十余年阅读新语丝的历史中，从未见过方泄露过任何一个打假线索的来源。” (See: [2012-1-1 04:56](#)); “你要是知道我是新语丝十年以上的老读者，就不会对我刻意追求与方舟子近似的文风大惊小怪了，方舟子的文章洗练、犀利，一直是我的学习教材。” (See: [2012-1-28 09:45](#).)

[17] Ge Xin. *Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part XLV: The Hanly War (VI): The Intimidator*. *China Academic Integrity Review*, Jan. 11, 2015.

[18] Peng’s original Chinese: “好吧，转到底。这真是一个开放时代，打破了探索、求真固有的空间局限。不得不说，若不是韩寒反应惊慌失措，让人心生疑窦，我根本不会去质疑，我原意只到批评文化现象止步，但是，这种诅咒谩骂式的反应，使我好奇，在已经看过大量博客文章和视频基础上，去看了书店二篇，顿时被震惊了。” (See: [2012-1-27 00:18](#).)

[19] Fang’s original Chinese: “【路金波：‘我以后但凡眼贱再看一次方的文章，手贱再提一次方的名字，我就是猪~~~~’】恭喜这两天东奔西跑的路老板，你的猪身终于长完整了。少年韩寒 为何要看《养猪秘诀》的谜底也揭晓了，原来是为养你做准备啊。” (See: [2012-1-27 00:19](#).)

[20] Li’s original Chinese: “又有新发现了！[@韩仁均叔叔](#)”。(See: [2012-1-27 00:27](#).)

[21] Fang’s original Chinese: “内容和我的分析部分重复，但是对“韩寒”引用屠格涅夫长篇小说的部分分析得比我详细、更有说服力。” (See: [2012-1-27 22:09](#).)

[22] Original Chinese: “同问，如此重复明显的文章，老方倒不质疑了，还拿出来推荐，这个还真不是一般的‘双重标准’了！//[@ Mo](#) :是重复还是抄袭捏……😏” (See: [2012-1-27 22:19](#).)

[23] Original Chinese: “是您抄袭的吧?怎么会是重复的呢?” (See: [2012-1-27 22:17](#).)

[24] Original Chinese: “按时间来看 他的是在先 而且你的太多跟他雷同了。。他的还更详尽啊 按照你的逻辑 你这是赤果果的完全抄袭他的吧? ? 没劲。。。” (See: [2012-1-27 22:26](#).)

[25] Original Chinese: “老方啊，人家这个发在你前面，又 at 了你，你发自己的东西的时候没引人家就不厚道了，现在还这么说，给人感觉他是参考你的一样。怪不得你没法在学术界混下去。许多支持你的人不是因为你比较高明，是因为对方更不堪，‘骄傲使人落后’，共勉。” (See: [2012-1-27 22:52](#).)

[26] Original Chinese: “这倒是可以作为方老师有团队，有枪手，文章为他人代笔的有力证据哦，因为连@方舟子自己都承认内容重复，可以用反抄袭软件试试看？请方舟子现正自证清白！！[@韩仁均叔叔](#) [@六六](#) [@王冉](#)”。(See: [2012-1-27 22:34](#).)

[27] Original Chinese: “[@方舟子](#) 涉嫌抄袭！！[@法律与科学](#) 《韩寒成名作〈求医〉蹊跷的三重门》一文发表于1月27日 00:11，而方舟子发表的《求医分析》却是1月27日 10:58，明显晚于前者，却说“内容和我的分析部分重复”，拜托！别人比你发的早好不好！[@韩仁均叔叔](#) [@亭林镇独唱团](#) [@不加V](#)” (See: [2012-1-28 09:21](#).)

[28] Original Chinese: “我高中的时候一堆人称呼数学老师为小姑娘，不知道哪里蹊跷了？” (See: [2012-1-27 00:21](#).)

[29] Original Chinese: “不知道上海话里‘小姑娘’是什么意思吧？‘破字当头’，当年红卫兵也是这么无知者无畏的。……” (See: [2012-1-27 00:22](#).)

[30] Original Chinese: “看一群韩粉不停地刷屏说上海小孩就是可以把大人叫小姑娘，我还以为上海有独特的民俗呢，原来没有啊。//@金王爷:上海人会叫比他大六七岁的姐姐(或阿姐，绝不可能叫小姑娘。很强大的一篇文章。基本宣判了这篇文章非韩寒所做。” (See: [2012-1-27 12:42](#).)

[31] See: 钱乃荣、许宝华、汤珍珠：《上海话大词典》，上海辞书出版社 2007 年版 146 页。

[32] Fang's original Chinese: “即使金山有此民俗，也难以一一解释其他的疑点。而且该文用语书面化，没有用到方言。综合起来看，就是一个体弱多病的中年知青的代笔。” (See: [2012-1-27 13:51](#).)

[33] Original Chinese: “其实我觉得也就最后一点有点说服力，关于屠格涅夫那段选自弗洛伊德《日常生活的心理分析》第五章中的一个注释，至于为什么书名用英文是因为这种翻译的心理学著作在封面上通常会印有原书名（还有就是弗洛伊德的国内译本通常译自英文版而非德文版）。” (Posted at 2012-1-27 12:59 by [vladmier b0z](#) as a comment on Fang's post [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[34] Lin's original Chinese: “我四年级换班主任，回家我跟爸妈说，‘我们换老师了，居然是个小姑娘’，我爸说，‘你才多大？叫老师小姑娘？’五年级新老师布置作业是摘录一切美好的词、格言、描写，每周摘三页，小学生哪那么多储备？互相抄。我抄过普希金的，忘了有没有屠格涅夫的，但我从没看过他们的书。以上是我身上发生的。” (Lin Chufang. *A Brief Summary of the Battle between Fang Zhouzi and Han Han*. NetEase Reading Channel, Jan. 30, 2012. 《林楚方：对方舟子韩寒之战小结》2012-01-30 15:21:15 来源: [网易读书](#)。)

[35] Fang's original Chinese: “你当年抄文学名著，只是抄名言名句，而不是像《求医》那样引用细节描述和小说情节，那是必须熟读整部小说才能知道的（我作为“60 后”，高中时看过屠格涅夫的这两部小说，但真没记住那两个情节）。你嫌现在这个坑还不够大？” (See: [2012-1-27 14:22](#).)

[36] Original Chinese: “又破解了一个谜，韩寒既没有看过屠格涅夫的《父与子》，也没有看过《烟》，不过他也许读了彭丽新等译的《日常生活的精神病理学》（下载 <http://t.cn/z0sjB7c>）第 85 页的脚注，如图。” (Note: the original post has expired, but the content is still available on the internet. See, for example, [2012-01-27 16:09:47](#), [2013-3-22 19:29](#).)

[37] Wang's original Chinese: “【打脸喽！打脸喽！】有网友刚刚在某旧书网找到了 1988 年上海文学杂志出版《日常生活的心理分析》封面。上面有英文书名噢！还是上海的出版社出版的噢！韩寒很可能看了这本书并在当年的作文《求医》中引用了书名。看着封面抄下英文书名，并且引用书中的话，对一个心智正常的 17 岁少年来说不正常吗？” (See: [2012-1-27 22:07](#).)

[38] Wang's original Chinese: “刚才韩寒发来微信说，他家里现在可能还留着当年这本书。他早年看这本书，抄了一些好词好句，其实不是用来为了写文章而引用的，是为了引用而写文章的。我回复说：如果还能找到，你快找出来，合个影。” (See: [2012-1-27 23:17](#).)

[39] Original Chinese: “韩寒《杯中窥人》中的 *Corpusdelieti* (*corpus delicti*) 来自何方，为什么有那种不通的解释呢，现在被我破译了，原来出自《马克思恩格斯全集（第 1 版）第五十卷》P474，我真佩服他的渊博啊，中学时连马恩全集都读，还读到第 50 卷的后面部分。马恩全集第 50 卷下载: <http://t.cn/z0sq9Y0>” (Note: the original post has expired, but the content is still available on the internet. See: [2012-01-26 02:43:52](#), [2012-01-26 21:55:48](#), [2012 年 1 月 26 日 10:27](#).)

[40] Fang's original Chinese: “韩寒以后在高中‘彻夜阅读《管锥编》《二十四史》《论法的精神》《悲剧的诞生》’后面还要再加一个‘《马克思恩格斯全集》’。我还只读过马恩选集呢，他连全集都读，还刻苦读到了 50 卷，还顺带着记了个拉丁词，不能不说是‘天才’。” (Note: Fang deleted the post later, but the content is still available on the internet. See: [2012-01-26 21:55:48](#), [2012 年 1 月 26 日 10:27](#).)

[41] Ge Xin. *Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature — An Open Letter to Nature, Part XVIII: Fang's Plagiarism History: The Harvard Case (I)*. *China Academic Integrity Review*, March 17, 2013.

[42] Fang's original Chinese: “让‘爱’的信徒张牙舞爪，让抄几篇古文名篇就以酸自居的人泛出恶臭，让言必称逻辑者露出流氓的尾巴，让道貌岸然者暴露暗藏的飞针，就象让自诩不食人间烟火者变成披头撒发的泼妇，都是网上最大的娱乐。” (Fang Zhouzi. *The Three Kinds of Crazy People on the Internet*. Written on July 3, 1995. 方舟子: 《[网上三狂](#)》，作于 1995 年 7 月 3 日。)

[43] For a discussion about the “evolutionary” advantage of jealousy, please see: *Gut Reactions: A Perceptual Theory of Emotion* by Jesse J. Prinz, Oxford University Press, 2004. p.120.

[44] Original Chinese: “根据进一步的考证，韩寒的 *Corpusdelieti* 来自《德国诗选》的可能性更大，一则这本书常见，二则明确说了是拉丁文，三此书印刷不良，很容易不小心把 c 看成 e，四，【呵，比叛徒还严重的危险分子//——被他们关进了监牢里!——//其实不过是一个弱小的女子，//她有着可爱的‘罪体’。】语义贴近韩寒竞赛作文。” (See: [2012-1-26 21:05](#), [2012-01-26 21:48:50](#).)

[45] Fang's original Chinese: “《杯中窥人》的作者看的应该是这个，读这本书的人比啃马恩全集的多，而且该书对该拉丁文的解释与《杯中窥人》引用的相近。” (See: [2012-1-26 23:09](#).)

[46] Fang's original Chinese: “我几乎从不删微博（偶尔删了也会做说明）”。（见: [2013-11-16 09:40](#), [2013 年 11 月 16 日 09:41](#)）。

[47] Fang's original Chinese: “我鄙视动不动就自宫微博的人。” (See: [2012-09-12 11:42](#).)

[48] Fang's original Chinese: “我没有主观的恶意，并不是想要搞臭韩寒。” (He Li. *Fang Zhouzi: I Doubt Reasonably*. *Xinmin Weekly*, 2012(5). 贺莉: 《[方舟子: 我合理怀疑](#)》，《新民周刊》2012 年 5 期);“对于这场波及面颇广的争论，方舟子表示自己本无恶意，跟韩寒也没有什么个人恩怨。”(Anonymous. *Fang Zhouzi: Han Han Has Been Packaged for More Than a Dozen Years, Rewarding Heavy Money Shows His Innate Weakness*. China News Network, Feb. 1, 2012. 《[方舟子: 韩寒被包装十几年 重金悬赏显得内心虚弱](#)》，2012 年 2 月 1 日中国新闻网。) Also see: Fang Zhouzi. *Video: Dialogue Between me and Lin Chufang about Han Han Incident*. 2012-02-07 12:45. (方舟子: 《[视频: 我和林楚方对话韩寒事件](#)》，2012-02-07 12:45. Note: the original link has expired. But the video is still available on the internet: 《[独家对话方舟子（上）](#)》，腾讯视频，2012-02-06。)

[49] Ge Xin. [Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature — An Open Letter to Nature, Part XXVII: Why Fang Shimin Was Awarded the John Maddox Prize? \(II\): Albert Yuan's Nomination Is Filled with Lies and Malice](#). *China Academic Integrity Review*, July 28, 2013.

[50] Yi Ming. *Fang Zhouzi's Water Zombies*. [China Academic Integrity Review](#), Jan. 26, 2012. (亦明: 《[方舟子尸](#)》，中国学术评价网 2012 年 1 月 26 日。)

[51] Original Chinese: “我现在才发现韩寒是自盘古开天以来最伟大的‘天才’!鲁迅巴金金庸李敖加起来都不如他!他上天入地•白日飞升•装神弄鬼•无所不能!强烈要求韩寒入选《世界吉尼斯纪录》!!!!!!!!!!!!!!”。(Posted between 2012-1-28 11:33 and 2012-1-28 20:06 for 65 times as comments on Fang's post [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[52] Original Chinese: “方舟子打假没有害处!如果最终证明是真的-会有更多人支持韩!如果是假的!也只是还原了一个真实的韩寒!只要静观真相就可以了!骂街只会衬托得韩更没素养!” (Posted between 2012-1-27 23:12 and 2012-1-28 11:28 for 61 times as comments on Fang's post [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[53] Original Chinese: “我最大失误是和你妈生了你个畜生!早知如此/直接把你射墙上'省得你像疯狗到处乱咬” (Posted between 2012-1-27 18:00 and 2012-1-27 18:29 for 13 times as comments on Fang's post [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[54] Fang's original Chinese: “我在《‘天才’韩寒作品〈求医〉分析》一文中，通过分析用语和用典，认为该文不可能出自 17 岁体育特长生韩寒之手，而是一位中年老病号的代笔。文章贴出后，几位医生网友给我留言，指出根据该文对病情的叙述，作者并非疥疮患者，而是肝炎患者。我得到启发，看了一些医学文献资料，

对该文做医学分析，给证据链补上一环。” (Fang Zhouzi. *The Medical Analysis of “Genius” Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*. Fang Zhouzi’s Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-28 10:40. 方舟子：《[对“天才”韩寒〈求医〉的医学分析](#)》，方舟子的新浪博客，2012-01-28 10:40。Also see: [2012-1-28 10:53](#).)

[55] Fang’s original Chinese: “所以该文所写的，其实是上个世纪六七十年代（或更早）一位肝炎患者在一家小医院的求医经历，而不是韩寒作为疥疮患者在 1999 年的大医院的求医经历。作者的身份，更像是 1977 年考上华东师大中文系，又因肝炎退学的韩仁均。” (See: [54].)

[56] Ge Xin. [Shamelessness Shouldn’t Be Anyone’s Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part VI: A fake scientist’s fight against science](#). *China Academic Integrity Review*, November 23, 2012.

[57] Fang’s original Chinese: “我说的是，不搞科学的人有权利但无资格质疑转基因”。 (See: [2013 年 9 月 13 日 19:15](#).)

[58] Shaanxi Satellite TV. *Fang Zhouzi: Cui Yongyuan Has No Qualification*. Sept. 12, 2013. (陕西卫视《华夏夜表情》：《[方舟子：崔永元没资格!](#)》，2013 年 9 月 12 日。)

[59] Ge Xin. [Shamelessness Shouldn’t Be Anyone’s Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part III: Shameless Make-up](#). *China Academic Integrity Review*, November 11, 2012.

[60] Fang’s original Chinese: “我们从一开始打击这些学术腐败的时候，从 2000 年开始打击的时候，关于医疗保健这一块的造假问题一直是我们的对象。因为这个跟我的专业背景有关，我是学生物医学出身的，所以比较关注这方面的造假现象。” (See: *The Transcript of Fang Zhouzi’s Talk on How to Identify the Fake Doctors, Fake Drugs, and Fake Health Supplements on sina.com*. The New Threads, Feb. 1, 2007. 《[方舟子做客新浪网谈如何识别假医、假药、假保健品实录](#)》，XYS20070201).

[61] Original Chinese: “在《科学成就健康》中，学生物医学出身的方舟子‘用科学说话’，指名道姓地揭露了二十多种常见虚假保健品的真相，如‘核酸营养品’、‘干细胞美容’等。” (Zhao Mingyu. *Fang Zhouzi Bombards Fake Health Supplements, Was Followed, and Received Threat Letter*. Beijing Daily Messenger, Feb. 5, 2007. 赵明宇：《[方舟子炮轰虚假保健品 被人跟踪收到恐吓信](#)》，2007 年 2 月 5 日《北京娱乐信报》。)

[62] Nature Editorial. 2012. [John Maddox prize](#). *Nature* 491,160.

[63] Fang’s original Chinese: “血红素中的卟啉有多达 11 个双键，吸收波长较长的红光，于是就有了红色。” (Fang Zhouzi. *How Come the Face Has Turned Yellow*. China Youth Daily, Nov. 5, 2008. 方舟子：《[脸怎么黄了](#)》，2008 年 11 月 5 日《中国青年报》。)

[64] Fang’s original Chinese: “有氧的动脉血是鲜红的，而缺氧的静脉血则是紫蓝色的。” (Fang Zhouzi. Intend to modified the portion about the relationship between [porphyrin](#) and the color of blood in the first paragraph of *How Come the Face Has Turned Yellow* as following. The Reading Forum of the New Threads, [2008-11-07, 12:28:24](#). 方舟子：《[拟对〈脸怎么黄了〉第一段有关卟啉与血液颜色部分做如下改动](#)》，新语丝读书论坛，[2008-11-07, 12:28:24](#).)

[65] Fang’s original Chinese: “有氧的血红蛋白是鲜红的，而去氧的血红蛋白则是蓝紫色的。” (Fang Zhouzi. *The Modification to How Come the Face Has Turned Yellow*. The New Threads, Nov. 8, 2008. 方舟子：《[对〈脸怎么黄了〉的修改](#)》，新语丝 2008 年 11 月 8 日新到资料。)

[66] Fang’s original Chinese: “静脉血和动脉血的含氧量其实差别不大[.]肺静脉血的氧气饱和程度还达到 75%。去氧血红蛋白的颜色是紫蓝色的，这应该是完全不含氧的血液的颜色。” (See: The Reading Forum of the New Threads, [2008-11-08, 13:20:00](#). 新语丝读书论坛，[2008-11-08, 13:20:00](#).)

[67] Original Chinese: “方‘医学专家’又瞎扯--肺静脉里是静脉血[.]医学院一年级的解剖课程就教了肺静脉里流的是动脉血。方砖家望文生义以为静脉里流的是静脉血。另外肺静脉血的氧饱和度应该是全身血管里最高的，要超过 95%，低于 95%基本上就要考虑是缺氧了。砖家竟然感叹‘肺静脉血的氧气饱和程度还达到

75%’,大概是从死人身上测得数字。”(Note: the original message was posted at [2008-22-08 15:29:37](#) by AATTCCGG on the BBS of creaders.net, and it was later deleted. The content of the message is preserved in my previous writing.)

[68] Fang’s original Chinese: “‘静脉血’和‘动脉血’的颜色[]我下面有笔误。我的意思是含氧量最少的肺动脉里的‘静脉血’的氧气饱和量还达到 75%，而含氧量最高的肺静脉里的‘动脉血’的氧气饱和量则接近 100%。二者差别实际不大，体内的静脉血仍然含有大量的氧气，不能说明去氧状态的血液颜色”(See: See: The Reading Forum of the New Threads, [2008-11-09, 04:31:48](#).)

[69] My original Chinese: “这样一个人宣称自己搞‘医学分析’，就像是一个在家庭土作坊炮制爆竹的工匠宣称自己在研制洲际导弹一样，是一个天大的笑话。”(Yi Ming. *The Tactics Used by Fang Zhouzi to Analyze Han Han’s Seeing a Doctor*. AIR-China, May 31, 2014. 亦明: 《[偷盗坑唬骗：方舟子“分析”韩寒〈求医〉一文的招术](#)》，中国学术评价网，2014 年 5 月 31 日。)

[70] Fang’s original Chinese: “你从医生的角度分析指出《求医》写的是一个肝炎患者在年代久远的医院里的经历，很专业很有价值，可惜你的系列评论被韩家骂街团的刷屏淹没了，建议整理了贴到你的微博上，或转成长微博。”(See: [2012-1-27 15:19](#).)

[71] Original Chinese: “这不是一个僵尸粉吗”。(Posted at 2012-1-27 15:20 by [专业路人某魂](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 15:19](#).)

[72] Original Chinese: “这个人真不是医生，老方还是要查专业书籍。”(Posted at 2012-1-27 15:21 by [hezter](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 15:19](#).)

[73] Original Chinese: “莫非又是钓鱼？大过年的不带你们这么调戏舟子的”(See: [2012-1-27 15:21](#).)

[74] Original Chinese: “这个@恨虚度 看起来是个江湖郎中，半仙级的专门诊治脑残，方老师听他吹牛，我笑了~”(Posted at 2012-1-27 15:45 by [蓝天下的太阳花](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 15:19](#).)

[75] Original Chinese: “评价一个‘脑残病诊疗首席专家’：从医生角度分析，很专业很有价值。可还行。。。”(See: [2012-1-27 15:47](#).)

[76] Original Chinese: “恨虚度是医生？哈哈，笑死人了，大家去恨虚度微博围观啊。”(Posted at 2012-1-27 15:48 by [郁闷傅立叶](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 15:19](#).)

[77] Original Chinese: “大家快看，那个恨虚度自己介绍是脑残病治疗专家，看来方老师的病真不轻啊”(Posted at 2012-1-27 15:51 by [clevergary](#) as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 15:19](#).)

[78] See the messages posted by “[天涯明月 UFO](#)” on Jan. 28, 2012.

[79] Original Chinese: “《求医》分析一，首先，疥疮这个疾病，一般是接触小动物感染，住宿学会感染机会不大，并且随着生活水平提高，卫生条件好了，感染的人也很少，所以小韩得疥疮的概率并不大。”(See: [2012-1-28 10:13](#).)

[80] British Association of Dermatologists. [SCABIES](#). Patient Information Leaflet, produced in 2004, last updated in 2013.

[81] Michigan Department of Community Health. [Scabies Prevention and Control Manual](#). May 2005. pp.6-7.

[82] Hengge UR, et al. 2006. *Scabies: a ubiquitous neglected skin disease*. Lancet Infect Dis. 6:769-79.

[83] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Scabies: Epidemiology & Risk Factors](#). Last reviewed: November 2, 2010

[84] Original Chinese: “体育特长生当然可以生病，不过不可能疥疮生到头上，但身上痒又找不到地方。全身奇痒又找不到皮肤表面症状的，肝炎可能性更大。【皮肤奇痒无比原来肝炎作怪】” (Note: The “USO Haunt deleted all of his posts later. However, some of them have been preserved by the Fang-lover “天涯明月 UFO.” See: [2012-1-28 11:57.](#))

[85] Original Chinese: “韩寒父亲肝炎，因此多次皮肤痒求医的可能性更大。注意原文（全身突发性部分之大痒.....足、头、腹无处不痒），明确说是全身突发性痒。疥疮是有皮肤外表症状的，主要是身上褶皱处，且不存在突发之说。这个症状不应该是疥疮。” (See: [2012-1-28 11:29.](#))

[86] Original Chinese: “韩寒的父亲韩仁均在《儿子韩寒》一书中说，这篇文章是韩寒根据自己得疥疮的一次真实经历写成的。文中也有‘她看看卡，认识我的名字‘韩寒’”的说法，说明叙述的是真实发生的事情经过。再问一次：疥疮还是肝炎？” (See: [2012-1-27 11:43.](#))

[87] Yu's original Chinese: “但是，我也不大认可方舟子的推测，认为是肝炎诱发的痒。病毒性肝炎所导致的黄疸是肝细胞性黄疸，一般不痒或只有轻度痒。梗阻性黄疸导致的痒才比较明显。若确然是韩爸的肝炎体验，除非是淤胆型肝炎，兼具二者特征，那么同时，患者的黄疸体征一定也非常明显，只要是医生，一定会一望而知是黄疸，医生又何至于非要看哪里痒呢？” (棒棒医生：《[韩寒〈求医〉的医学再分析](#)》，[河马诊所 BLOG](#)，2012-01-28 16:53:37。)

[88] Original Chinese: “受教。转 [@方舟子](#)” (Posted at 2012-1-28 16:59 as a comment on [87].)

[89] Fang's original Chinese: “好几位医生都说像肝炎引起的神经痒。也有这样的报道：皮肤奇痒无比原来肝炎作怪 <http://t.cn/z0spH31>” (Posted at 2012-1-28 17:23 as a comment on [87].)

[90] Original Chinese: “据医生介绍，肝炎诱发皮肤瘙痒并不多见，大多数患者对此缺乏认识。” (Jin Ping and Zhan Xiang. *Severe Skin Itching Caused by Hepatitis*. Daily Commercial News, Oct. 28, 2004. 金萍、詹祥：《[皮肤奇痒无比原来肝炎作怪](#)》，2004年10月28日《每日商报》。)

[91] Lü's original Chinese: “这个、、、我得直言。肝炎引发的皮肤瘙痒极少见，C肝晚期可能有瘙痒出现，与肝脏有关的瘙痒见于阻塞性黄疸引起的胆汁淤积（cholestasis）。而且阻塞性黄疸引起的瘙痒的具体机制也是不明的。结合胆红素皮下沉积只是假说之一。” (Posted as a comment on Fang's post [2012-1-28 10:53](#), but has been deleted. The content is preserved in other people's reposts. See: [2012-1-28 12:55](#). Please note that Lü Jie had been trying to hide his real identity, which was exposed in this post: [2013-04-06 22:00:49.](#))

[92] Original Chinese: “头皮不是柔嫩部位，所以应该不会直接由疥虫引起头皮痒。但疥虫累及部位是全身性的，发作时奇痒难耐，想起来头皮都会麻痒，以后实习的时候病人告诉我的。不能想了，再想就要想到那位全身不舒服的阴虱患者了。如果求医中这一段描写是肝炎患者想出来的，难免奇才。” (Posted at 2012-1-27 16:42 as a comment on Fang's post [2012-1-27 10:58.](#)) Note: The Weibo user's physician identity could be easily confirmed by reading her posts, such as the following one: “The year before last year, I celebrated the birthday of one of the founders of our department. His research achievement made him in Cambridge University's one hundred celebrities in the 20th century. That was in the 1990s, when no fraud was possible. However, in the last 20 years, it has been demonstrated that his innovation does not work. A reporter asked me, is he a failed researcher? I immediately thought it was Fang Zhouzi came to the scene: it is Fang Zhouzi's idea which does not allow physicians to fail in their research, and it is only in China that he can prevail.” (Original Chinese: “前年我为我们科的一位元老庆生。他的研究成果曾使他被列入剑桥大学 20 世纪百位名人行列，这可是 90 年代初哦，不带造假的哦。但后来的 20 年证明他的创新此路不通。有记者问我，他不是个失败的研究者吗？我当时就觉得方舟子出场了：不允许医生研究失败的方舟子思路，只有在中国会得势。” See: [2012-1-27 18:45.](#))

[93] Original Chinese: “从医生的角度讲，只有疥疮患者才能写出其中关于病史主诉的第五段。那种无可言说的痒。” (See: [2012-1-27 15:40.](#))

[94] Han's original Chinese: “他们就是团结在一起，目的只有一个，搞臭你。” (Yi Xiaohe. *Han Han: It Was Me Who Made Myself*. China News Weekly, Feb. 12, 2012. pp.30-32. 易小荷：《[韩寒:是我造就了我自己](#)》，《中

国新闻周刊》2012年第4期, 30-32页。Also see: Tudou.com. *Exclusive Interview: Han Han Responds to Ghostwriter Incident, Saying Helpless against Fang Zhouzi*. Potatoes Entertainment Express, Jan. 31, 2012. 《【独家专访】韩寒回应“代笔”事件, 称对方舟子很无奈》, 《土豆娱乐快报》, 2012年1月31日。)

[95] Fang's original Chinese: “韩仁均《儿子韩寒》说, 这篇文章是1999年1月韩寒上高一时得疥疮期间写的。韩仁均在《说说我自己》一文中再次重复了这个说法。《求医》中也明确说了是去治疗疥疮, 而且因为校医院不给治, 去了大医院。那么韩寒在写这篇文章时, 疥疮还没好, 对疥疮症状的描述应该比较准确才对。实际又如何呢?” (See: [54].)

[96] Fang's original Chinese: “文中说: ‘读书在外, 身心疲惫, 难免某日起床或腮边凸起一块或腿边红肿一片。’全身突发性部分之大痒……足、头、腹无处不痒……’而他却不日痊愈, 这就是为什么佛教在印度创始而在中国发展。’疥疮是因为疥虫感染皮肤引起的。疥虫钻入皮肤, 在皮肤中间穿行打隧道、产卵, 引起过敏反应, 导致皮疹、瘙痒。皮疹多发生在皮肤皱折处, 包括手、腕、腹部、阴部等。只有幼儿患者才会在头部发生皮疹、瘙痒, 少年和成年患者不会。所以该文说的‘腮边凸起一块’、‘足、头、腹无处不痒’, 不是疥疮的症状。不把疥虫杀死, 疥疮不会‘不日痊愈。’” (See: [54].)

[97] Han Han's original Chinese: “读书在外, 身心疲惫, 难免某日起床或腮边凸起一块或腿边红肿一片。笔者寝室如猪窝, 奇脏无比, 上铺更是懒得洗衣服。传闻一条内裤穿两个礼拜, 第一个礼拜穿好后第二个礼拜内外翻个身穿, 最终他得疥疮。由于他整日踏我的床而上, 我也不能幸免, 一到晚上挠得整张床吱吱有声, 睡衣上鲜血淋漓, 而他却不日痊愈, 这就是为什么佛教在印度创始而在中国发展。” (Han Han. *Seeing a Doctor*. In *Collected Works of Han Han for Five Years*. Rolls Publishing Company, 2008. p.223. 韩寒: 《求医》, 见《韩寒五年文集》下卷, 万卷出版社2008年版223页。)

[98] Han Han's original Chinese: “问好之后, 医生就在病历卡背面写。我见过两种医生: 一种满腹经纶, 一写可以写上半天, 内容不外乎‘全身突发性部分之大痒……足、头、腹无处不痒……病人痒时症状如下……’曾闻一个医生写好, 病人早已呼呼而睡。还有一种医生惜字如金, 偌大一张卡上就写一个‘痒’。” (See: [97], p.224.)

[99] Fang's original Chinese: “文中说: ‘那女医生也问我何病。我告诉她我痒。女医生比较认真, 要我指出痒处, 无奈我刚才一身的痒现在正在休息, 我一时指不出痒在何处。医生笑我没病看病, 我有口难辩。忽然, 痒不期而至, 先从我肘部浮上来一点点, 我不敢动, 怕吓跑了痒, 再用手指轻挠几下, 那痒果然上当, 愈发肆虐, 被我完全诱出。我指着它叫: ‘这!这!这!’医生探头一看, 说: ‘就这么一块?’这句话被潜伏的痒听到, 十分不服, 纷纷出来证明给医生看。那医生笑颜大展, 说: ‘好!好!’我听了很是欣慰, 两只手不停地在身上挠, 背在椅子背上不住地蹭, 两只脚彼此不断地搓。’” (See: [54].)

[100] Fang's original Chinese: “疥疮的瘙痒局限于手、腕、腹部、阴部等特定部位, 痒处会有皮损, 包括皮疹、小水泡或结痂。所以要指出哪里痒, 是很容易的, 而不是像文中所述无法向医生指出痒在何处, 而一痒起来又是全身无处不痒。该文的作者显然没有患过疥疮, 至少不是在患疥疮期间写的文章。” (See: [54].)

[101] Original Chinese: “因此方舟子断定, 《求医》作者并非患了疥疮。他说他是看了一些医学文献资料后, 才进行医学分析的, 并附上了两个参考资料的网址。然而, 在方舟子所附的网址 <http://www.scabiesweb.org> 中, 里面对疥疮症状的描写是与他的说法有明显出入的, 这个页面原文是‘most common places where the scabies rash occurs are on the knees, around the waist, on the webs between fingers, on the sides of the feet, on the areas surrounding the nipple, on the wrists and on the genital area.’, 明确提到常发区域是包括 feet (足部) 和 knees (膝盖) 的, 并且前后文没有提到这是针对幼儿患者。而这个网站关于疥疮症状的详细介绍的页面 <http://www.scabiesweb.org/blog/what-are-scabies-mites/> 中, 还有这种说法: ‘Scabies is most often noticeable on the head, neck, hands and feet. Generally, infants and young children are more affected in these areas than adults.’意指疥疮是多发于头部、颈部、手部和足部的, 只是通常婴幼儿比成人更容易在这些区域被感染, 与方舟子“少年和成年患者不会头部发生皮疹、瘙痒”的说法似乎不符。另外, 在搜索引擎上用‘疥疮+头部’、‘scabie+head’做关键词检索, 也确实有一些成人反映有症状的结果。” (Tencent Commentary. *Fang Zhouzi Busts Han Han the Wrong Way*. Topic Today, Jan. 29, 2012. 腾讯评论·今日话题: 《方舟子打假韩寒方式错了》, 2012年1月29日。)

[102] Adams, J. *Observations on Morbid Poisons, Acute and Chronic*. J. Callow, London, 1807. pp.295-296.

[103] Kenny, T., et al. [Scabies](#). patient.co.uk. Last Checked: 28/10/2014.

[104] Michigan Department of Community Health. [Scabies Prevention and Control Manual](#). May 2005. p.9.

[105] Buxton, P. K. *ABC of Dermatology*. 4th Ed. BMJ Books, London, 2003. p.24.

[106] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Scabies Frequently Asked Questions](#). Last updated: November 2, 2010.

[107] Fang's original Chinese: “文中所述的这种没有皮疹、全身奇痒却没有特定痒处的症状，更像是肝炎诱发的，是肝炎患者的切身感受。肝炎造成肝功能损伤，导致血液中的胆红素升高，在皮肤下沉淀，刺激皮下神经末梢，导致全身上下都瘙痒难忍。所以文章所述，是作者把自己初患肝炎的体验移植给了疥疮患者。” (See: [54].)

[108] See: Han Renjun. *Talk about Myself*. Han Renjun's Weibo, [2012-1-27 14:01](#) (韩仁均: 《说说我自己》, [2012-1-27 14:01](#)); Han Han. *My Father Han Renjun and his Works*. Han Han's Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-27 14:08:14. (韩寒: 《[我的父亲韩仁均以及他的作品](#)》, 韩寒的新浪博客 2012-01-27 14:08:14。)

[109] Fang Zhouzi. *Brief Comment on Han Han's Father Han Renjun's Talk about Myself*. Fang Zhouzi's Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-27 15:53. (方舟子: 《[简评韩寒父亲韩仁均〈说说我自己〉](#)》, 2012-01-27 15:53。)

[110] Fang's original Chinese: “当然，韩寒可以说我这是文学创作，但是为什么非要在一篇自称写自己的求医经历的散文中，把睡上铺说成睡下铺？这有什么必要吗？” (Fang Zhouzi. *The Third Analysis of the Myth about Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*. Fang Zhouzi's Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-30 11:26:58. 方舟子: 《[三度剖析韩寒〈求医〉之谜](#)》，方舟子的新浪博客，2012-01-30 11:26:58。Also see: [2012-1-30 11:29](#).)

[111] Wang's original Chinese: “首先在上海的寄宿制高中(我本人就是就读于上海的寄宿制高中)换宿舍换铺位很正常，很多人都是既睡过上铺又睡过下铺。其次，文学创作不等于现实，就算在一篇文学作品中我说我睡的是中铺又如何？所以这个质疑很荒谬。”(Ma Ruila. *Fang Zhouzi Is Finished: Refuting The Third Analysis of the Myth about Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*. Ma Ruila's Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-30 13:35:07. 马锐拉: 《[方舟子万丹了——驳〈三度剖析韩寒求医之谜〉](#)》，马锐拉的新浪博客，2012-01-30 13:35:07。)

[112] Original Chinese: “求方老师解释 韩寒他爸是如何只在学校里呆了一个星期，却知道上铺的室友二礼拜换一次内裤的？我不是那些个你口中的骂街团，我用 common sense 在理解！” (Posted at 2012-1-27 16:41 by [张 menglei](#) as a comment on Fang's [2012-1-27 10:58](#).)

[113] Original Chinese: “每晚寝室熄灯后，韩寒不甘心沉默，知道我爱听他的文学纵谈，便每每爬到斜上铺我的被窝里上所谓的‘必修课’。” (Jin Danhua. *For the Wordless Expectation*. Chinese Self-Study. 2000(12):. 金丹华: 《为了无言的期待》，《中文自修》2000年12期。See: [2012-1-28 14:36](#).)

[114] Original Chinese: “接下来切入正题，说说我所知的韩寒的倚马千言的文字功夫。上高一那会，韩寒一般不上晚自习，除去和我们偷偷出去吃锅贴啥的，很多时候他都去松江中山东路？上的肯德基写东西，等晚上大家都回寝室，我们的一大必修课就是读他当晚写的手稿，往往笑倒一片，这便是《零下一度》大多数文章的由来。” (See: [2012-1-28 19:54](#).)

[115] Han Han's original Chinese: “她看看卡，认识我的名字‘韩寒’，却不知道普通话该怎么念，闭上眼睛读：‘园寒！’西格蒙·弗洛伊德有一本《The Psychopathology of Everyday Life》上说，故意念错一个人的姓名就等于是一场侮辱。我尚不能确定她是否故意念错，所以不便发泄，忍痒承认我是‘园寒’。” (See: [97], p.224.)

[116] Fang's original Chinese: “据上海金山的网友说，金山话的确把‘韩’读成‘园’。在1999年的上海大医院，还有医生说不好普通话，连‘韩’字都不会念？为什么念成了‘园韩’就让韩寒觉得是侮辱？如果是把‘韩仁均’念成‘猿人君’，让韩仁均觉得侮辱，还可以理解。” (See: [110].)

[117] Original Chinese: “《求医》分析五, ‘她看看卡, 认识我的名字“韩寒”, 却不知道普通话该怎么念’, 在电视普及的今天, 一个医生, 肯定是医学院毕业, 无论她是云南人还是广东人, 不会念韩寒的普通话发音, 这是不可能的, 所以, 这似乎是年代久远的医院” (Posted at 2012-01-27 11:26 as a comment on Fang’s post [2012-1-27 10:58](#). It has been deleted, but preserved here: [2012-1-28 10:35](#).)

[118] Original Chinese: “我也觉得奇怪, 难道是到外地求医? //@张小龙: 《求医》里面另一细节违反常理。 “女医生把韩寒叫成了园寒”上海的大医院进入门槛很高, 很难想象经历过正规教育的医生不用用普通话读 “韩寒”两个字, 只懂方言更像是小地方的医院。上海话里面的韩和寒是一样, 和园不搭界 ” (See: [2012-1-28 18:37](#).)

[119] Teacher Fan Run Run. *That Accounts for It: Add a Brick to Fang Zhouzi’s Analyses of Seeing a Doctor*. Kidnet.net, 2012/1/29 11:30:05. (范老师跑跑: 《“园”来如此 — 为方舟子的〈求医〉考添块砖》, [凯迪社区](#) > [猫眼看人](#), 2012/1/29 11:30:05。)

[120] See, for example, a comment by Mr. Liu Yang ([刘仰](#)), a writer and commentator: “‘轅’简写之后, 变成了‘轶’。韩和轶差得太远。如果不是对繁体的‘轅’字记忆深刻的人, 是没法从手写的韩联想到轶的。” (See: [2012-1-29 17:33](#).)

[121] Original Chinese: “你是 2b 吗? 本地话可能会被读成 yu, yu 和园又读音一样” (See: [2012-1-28 18:45](#).) “刘老师, 这个问题我可以解答, 按我们本地方言, 是把‘韩’念成‘园’的。韩寒老家金山区, 跟我们奉贤区是近邻, 所以方言相同。” (Posted at 2012-1-29 17:40 by [林岳芳](#) as a comment on [2012-1-29 17:33](#).) Please note that Ms. Lin Yuefang, a self-claimed poet, has been supporting Fang’s “questioning” of Han Han since the very beginning. (See: [2012-1-29 11:07](#), [2014-8-22 13:32](#).)

[122] Original Chinese: “记得我初中二年级的语文老师, 念起来就是一半普通话, 一半方言的。比如, 把‘银杏树’念作‘银桧树’。” (Posted at 2012-1-29 18:07 by [林岳芳](#) as a comment on [2012-1-29 17:33](#).)

[123] Original Chinese: “有很多年纪稍大的上海大爷大妈, 普通话不好, 在需要说普通话的场合, 往往简单把上海话发音, 直接转成普通话发音, 造成笑话! 上海滑稽戏中, 有一类就是专门模仿这种笑料的~~” (See: [2012/1/29 11:48:24](#).)

[124] Han Han’s original Chinese: “我曾见过一个刚从大学出来的实习医生, 刚当医生的小姑娘要面子, 写的字横平竖直, 笔笔遒劲, 不慎写错还用橡皮沾口水擦, ……” (See: ^[97], p.224.)

[125] Fang’s original Chinese: “在上世纪 90 年代, 还有医生用橡皮沾口水擦错字? 这该是多久远的事?” (See: ^[110].)

[126] Original Chinese: “你妹的! 忍不住要骂人了, 描写中的这种货色除了文革中那种半文盲直接上工农兵医学院中最差等级还不如的水准的, 再除了那些文革一条龙瞎搞之后的护士技师做医生还有什么能解释的? 90 年代后毕业分配进医院的有哪个医生童鞋是写病历写错了还用橡皮沾水擦这么小学生做派而不是直接叉掉或杠掉继续写的? 站出来我去找两个民工抡铁锤去干掉你! 免得你给全中国坐诊的医生丢人!” (Kaerna. *Question Seeing a Doctor from the Perspective of Medical and Healthcare Professionals*. Kaerna’s Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-30 08:55:22. 喀迹娜: 《[从医学及卫生系统业内人士角度对〈求医〉一文的质疑](#)》, [前院篱笆墙](#), 2012-01-30 08:55:22。 Also see: [2012-1-30 09:15](#).)

[127] Fang’s original Chinese: “医生对韩寒《求医》一文的专业解读, 比我写的更好, 推荐。读完这篇解读, 结合我以前的分析, 《求医》作者不可能是韩寒, 应该更清楚了。请骑墙派领袖[@刘戈](#) [@林楚方](#) 圈阅。” (See: [2012-1-31 08:41](#).)

[128] National Health and Family Planning Commission of PRC. *The Regulation on the Handling of Medical Accidents*. June 29, 1987. (中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会: 《[医疗事故处理办法](#)》, 国务院 1987 年 6 月 29 日发布。)

[129] Original Chinese: “据我所知，九十年代，医生写病历不仅用橡皮加水擦，还会用刀片刮，用胶带粘。这些都是小医生的基本功啊！一份病历，不能涂改，所以一旦写错个把字，整份重写太麻烦，就会使出看家本领来了，做个天衣无缝！方显然是外行啊！” (See: [2012-1-30 23:13](#).)

[130] Han Han's original Chinese: “我走出外科，听见内科一个医生在骂病人笨，那病人怯生生地说：‘你们这里——墙上不是写着“请用——谢谢、再见、对不起”……’” (See: [97], p.225.)

[131] Fang's original Chinese: “在 1999 年的上海大医院，还在墙上贴礼貌用语标语？那好像是 80 年代初‘五讲四美三热爱’运动时期的事。” (See: [110].)

[132] Original Chinese: “《求医》分析六，‘我走出外科，听见内科一个医生在骂病人笨，那病人怯生生地说：“你们这里——墙上不是写着‘请用——谢谢、再见、对不起’……”，医生敢骂病人笨？管理规范的医院不可能，墙上写着小学生学习的文明礼貌用语，现在的医院早就过了那个阶段了，所以可能是年代悠久的医院” (See: [2012-1-27 21:39](#).)

[133] Wang's original Chinese: “我在 2009 年时，因扁桃体发炎，高烧 40 度，去上海普陀区人民医院吊点滴时，清楚记得当时看到墙上贴着‘您好，谢谢，再见’的文明用语海报。请问方舟子是如何得出上世纪 90 年代的上海医院是不会贴文明用语海报这个神一样的结论的？” (See: [111].)

[134] *Five Refutations of Fang Zhouzi by Ma Rila: You're a Dumb Ass*. The Reading Channel, NetEase, 2012-01-30 14:28:42. (《[马日拉五驳方舟子：泥石答春绿](#)》，[网易 > 读书频道](#)，2012-01-30 14:28:42。)

[135] Original Chinese: “方舟子根本不在乎解释，他只是希望你们不断的解释中出现新的笔误或矛盾让他不断的循环质疑下去。解释了 10 处只要有一个小地方有问题他就会揪着不放，他是不会管其他的。给他的受众别人一直在犯错的错觉。要和他打架就只能比脸皮的厚度和精神体力了。旁观者该看清的早看清了。不理他为上啊。” (Posted at 2012-1-30 14:52 by [养猪骑士](#) as a comment on Mr. Wang Jiamin's article, Fang Zhouzi is finished. 《[方舟子万丹了——驳〈三度剖析韩寒求医之谜〉](#)》。)

[136] Original Chinese: “看完《三度剖析韩寒求医之谜》，我在方的小纸条上留言：to be honest, i'm very disappointed by this meaningless "analysis". god bless you and good luck!他的所谓质疑如此低水准实在让我大跌眼镜。” (Posted at 2012-1-30 15:00 by [GXU ST](#) as a comment on Mr. Wang Jiamin's article, Fang Zhouzi is finished. 《[方舟子万丹了——驳〈三度剖析韩寒求医之谜〉](#)》。)

[137] See Wiktionary: [完蛋](#).

[138] Han's original Chinese: “今晚整理杂物，居然发现了韩寒 1999 年 5 月就读松江二中时写给我的两封信。真是一段美好的回忆啊，而且还可以顺便回答一些网友的疑问。” (See: [2012-1-29 02:44](#).)

[139] Fang's original Chinese: “大家一起来研究：《两封奇怪的韩寒家书》<http://t.cn/zOvQQ1E>” (See: [2012-1-30 13:13](#).)

[140] Fang's original Chinese: “一起当福尔摩斯：第 2 张照片，信封背后的字，像不像写在邮戳上面（正常的话应该是邮戳盖在字上面）？书写的格式，第 1 行的‘家’，第 4 行的‘机’，最后的‘起’，像不像是顺着撕口写的？即这些字是后来补写在旧信封上为了证明信封信纸是一套？更多有趣内容见《两封奇怪的韩寒家书》<http://t.cn/zOvQQ1E>” (See: [2012-1-30 14:31](#).)

[141] Ma Rila. *A Weird Doctorate: Refuting Fang Zhouzi's The Two Weird Family Letters from Han Han*. Ma Rila's Blog on sina.com, 2012-01-30 14:40:33. (马锐拉：《[一个奇怪的博士——驳方舟子〈两封奇怪的韩寒家书〉](#)》，马锐拉的新浪博客，2012-01-30 14:40:33. Also see: [2012-1-30 15:15](#)); Little Pebble. *The Analysis of Fang Zhouzi's The Two Weird Family Letters from Han Han*. Little Pebble's Blog on 163.com, 2012-02-01 09:00:16. (小小鹅卵石：《[对方舟子〈两封奇怪的韩寒家书〉的分析](#)》，小小鹅卵石的个人主页，2012-02-01 09:00:16); Oriental Black 2011. *Point-by-point Comments on Fang Zhouzi's Blog Article The Two Weird Family Letters from Han Han*. Tianya.cn, 2012-02-06 16:09:00. (东方黑 2011：《[方舟子的博文〈两封奇怪的韩寒家书〉点评](#)》，天涯论坛 > 关天茶舍，2012-02-06 16:09:00。)

[156] Fang's original Chinese: “老韩有远见，或许早知会有今日，或许认定韩少会名留青史，将十来年前的病历纸保留。可是看那位医生还真是写了一手漂亮的医生字，那是个认真读书写字的好医生” (See: [2012-2-3 10:32](#).)

[157] Fang's original Chinese: “这铁证证明:要么韩寒是纯属虚构的写了其求医经过,要么是另一位韩寒写了自己求医经历” (See: [2012-2-10 10:07](#).)

[158] Fang's original Chinese: “针对署名韩寒的《求医》一文，我已写了三篇文章进行分析，指出该文并非如韩氏父子所言描写的是韩寒 1999 年在上海一家大医院看疥疮的经历，而更像是一位肝炎患者在上世纪七、八十年代看病的回忆。为了证明《求医》所写是真实情况，韩寒父亲韩仁均在微博上贴了当时的就诊记录。我并没有怀疑韩寒当时得了疥疮去看过医生（只不过文章所述并非对该经过的描写），所以贴出就诊记录并不能说明所写为真。倒是把这份就诊记录与韩仁均以前的说法和《求医》所写对比，可以发现以前有趣的东西。” (Fang Zhouzi. *Han Han's Medical Record Falsifies Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*. Fang Zhouzi's Blog on sina.com, 2012-02-03 10:53. 方舟子: 《[韩寒的就诊记录否证了韩寒〈求医〉](#)》，2012-02-03 10:53。Also see: [2012-2-3 11:01](#).)

[159] Fang's original Chinese: “该记录是韩寒在 1999 年 1 月 11 日 18 点 50 分在上海市金山县中心医院看皮肤科急诊的记录。而韩仁均在《儿子韩寒》一书中对此事的说法是：1999 年 1 月 18 日韩寒从松江二中回家，因为患了疥疮，在松江配了一种叫‘优力肤’的药膏后，老师让他回家在家里复习一个星期。那么 1 月 11 日韩寒还在松江二中，患了病不去学校附近（距离仅 2 公里）的松江中心医院，却跑到几十里外的金山中心医院看急诊，看完了不回家又回校，一周后才回家，这不合情理。很显然，《儿子韩寒》说法有误，韩寒是在 1 月 11 日或之前就已回家，然后在金山区（这时已改成区）中心医院看了急诊。这只是个无关紧要的小错误。” (See: [158].)

[160] Fang's original Chinese: “上海市金山区中心医院是一所科室齐全、设施先进，集医疗、教学和科研为一体的二级甲等综合性医院，有单独的皮肤科。这与《求医》所述的皮肤科与外科合并成一科的情况不符。皮肤科与外科并科是七十年代或之前的小医院的情况。何况金山区中心医院有急诊科，看急诊怎么跑去了皮肤科与外科并科？不知哪家医院的皮肤科会有急诊？” (See: [158].)

[161] Original Chinese: “经查，金山是 1997 年撤县设区，请问韩寒，这张标注 1999 年的急诊表上面“上海市金山县”从何而来？抄送@方舟子，@王志华，@麦田” (Posted at 2012-2-3 02:01 as a comment on Han Renjun's post [2012-2-3 01:47](#). Reposted 3 minutes later.)

[162] Original Chinese: “1956 年易名为金山县人民医院，1998 年更名为上海市金山区中心医院，是一所科室齐全、设施先进，集医疗、教学和科研为一体的二级甲等综合性医院。医院现拥有枫泾和漕泾两所分院，是上海中医药大学实习基地。” (Posted at 2012-2-3 02:14 as a comment on Han Renjun's post [2012-2-3 01:47](#).)

[163] Original Chinese: “上海市金山区中心医院（又名上海市第六人民医院金山分院）创建于 1935 年，前身为金山县卫生院，1956 年易名为金山县人民医院，1998 年更名为上海市金山区中心医院，是一所科室齐全、设施先进，集医疗、教学和科研为一体的二级甲等综合性医院。[@方舟子](#)”。 (See: [2012-2-3 02:16](#).)

[164] Original Chinese: “糟，大漏洞！【1998 年更名为上海市金山“区”中心医院】。你的单写 99 年，怎么还是金山县？[@方舟子](#)” (Posted at 2012-2-3 02:26 as a comment on Han Renjun's post [2012-2-3 01:47](#).)

[165] Original Chinese: “糟糕了，出漏洞了。百科显示【1998 年已更名为上海市金山《区》中心医院】。” (Posted at 2012-2-3 02:20 as a comment on Han Renjun's post [2012-2-3 01:47](#).)

[166] Han's original Chinese: “金山以前是县，1997 年和石化联合建政撤县建区，然后有关单位也陆续改名。金山县中心医院什么时候改名称的我不知道。但我知道好多单位一些原先印好没用完的印刷品延用了好长时间。不说，累了，洗洗睡去。” (See: [2012-2-3 03:14](#).)

[167] Tricycler. *Analysis: Han Han's Medical Record Falsifies Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*. Tricycler's Blog on sina.com, 2012-02-03 14:12:16. (三轮车夫: [《分析——韩寒的就诊记录否证了韩寒〈求医〉》](#), 三轮车夫的新浪博客, 2012-02-03 14:12:16。)

[168] Hippocrates' Disciple. *Refutations Based on Rationality and Evidence of All of Fang Zhouzi's Questions on Han Han's Seeing a Doctor*. Hippocrates' Disciple's Blog on sina.com, 2012-02-20 16:42:07. (希波克拉底门徒: [《有理有据驳斥方舟子关于韩寒〈求医〉的所有质疑\(汇总\)》](#), 希波克拉底门徒的新浪博客, 2012-02-20 16:42:07。)

[169] Fang's original Chinese: “这张就诊记录是病历本中的一页, 只有一面写字。而《求医》原文说的是病历卡, 病史写在病历卡背面。这描述的是医院还在用病历卡的情形, 不像是 1999 年大医院发生的事。” (See: [158].)

[171] Xiyi. Lw56102, A Paradoxical TCM-Hater. See: [2013-09-13 23:13](#). (反伪打骗之希一: [《自相矛盾的反中医人士@lw56102》](#), [2013-09-13 23:13](#)。)

[172] See: eprom2006. *How Did Healthier Chinese Network Get its Certification?* Eprom2006's Blog, July 21, 2013. (eprom2006: [《健康中国人网的机构认证是怎么来的?》](#), eprom2006 的新浪博客, 2013 年 7 月 21 日); *The Mysterious Domain Holder*. Eprom2006's Blog, July 21, 2013. (eprom2006: [《神秘的域名持有人》](#), eprom2006 的新浪博客, 2013 年 7 月 21 日); *Abolishing TCM and Examining the Drugs: Really?* Eprom2006's Blog, July 22, 2013. (eprom2006: [《真的是废医验药么?》](#), eprom2006 的新浪博客, 2013 年 7 月 22 日。) (Also see: [2013-07-24 09:37](#), [2013-07-21 18:43](#), [2013-07-24 12:37](#), [2013-07-26 22:20](#)。)

[173] Original Chinese: “今天 9: 00 到 12: 30, 搜狐微博全程直播健康中国人网站的开通仪式, 诚邀大家热诚参与。健康中国人团队组成: 顾问团, 总顾问方舟子, 顾问: 张功耀、太簇、方玄昌、棒棒医生, 刘平生; 总裁: 神雕侠侣之大侠杨过; 副总裁: 龙哥; 主编: LW56102; 副主编: 三思逍遥。我们还邀请了部份媒体参与今天的发布会, 包括财经杂志、21 世纪经济报道、中国日报、中国食品报、中国经济时报、京华时报、新京报、博客天下、北京科技报、搜狐、中国新闻周刊、健康报、联通沃邮箱、人民邮电出版社、中青社。著名媒体人黄艾禾将作为媒体人代表发表演讲。” (See: [2013-07-21 08:29](#)。)

[174] Li's original Chinese: “求医原文中说的是病历卡, 这个是病历本中的一页, 原文中说病人的姓名信息在病历卡正面, 病史写在病历卡背面, 这张纸只有一面写字。要是文学加工, 这个细节加工的完全没有必要, 很明显原文是写于医院还在用病历卡的年代, 这个年代肯定不是九十年代末。抄送@方舟子。” (See: [2012-2-3 10:25](#)。)

[175] Fang's original Chinese: “这张就诊记录是病历本中的一页, 只有一面写字。而《求医》原文说的是病历卡, 病史写在病历卡背面。这描述的是医院还在用病历卡的情形, 不像是 1999 年大医院发生的事。” (See: [158].)

[176] Original Chinese: “忘了他写了药房的看不清处方啊, 老子都认出了'优力肤霜 10gx10', 你们特么的以为药房的都是文盲啊? 求医文章里, 韩寒描述脸上都长疥疮, 但是在这个病历里, 根本就看不到什么脸上长疥疮。这就是一个笑话。就医里说, 韩寒自己都找不到痒的地方, 在这个病历里黑子白纸的写着有抓痕。[@方舟子](#)” (Posted at 2012-2-3 02:30 as a comment on Han Renjun's post [2012-2-3 01:47](#)。)

[177] Fang's original Chinese: “这份就诊记录记载患者身上某些部位有抓痕, 那么哪里痒是很清楚的, 不像《求医》说的韩寒说不出身体哪里痒。这份就诊记录清楚地写着处方是'优力肤霜', 字迹工整、清晰, 而不是像《求医》所述药方潦草, 韩寒'读书多年, 自命博识, 竟一个字都不懂', 连收费处也看不懂, 要找老医师来辨认。而且'优力肤霜'是皮肤科常用药, 不会像《求医》说述, 医院药房没有, 要到外面药店去买。” (See: [158].)

[178] Fang's original Chinese: “所以韩仁均出示的这份就诊记录, 恰恰证明了《求医》所写不是韩寒 1999 年在金山区中山医院看疥疮的经历, 而是一个中年作者对七、八十年代看病的回忆。” (See: [158].)

[179] Original Chinese: “对于你这样胡搅蛮缠的东西，不知道该怎么说了，任凭韩寒拿出多少证据，在你的眼里，反正都是假的，你的世界，只要是你说出来的都是对的，不符合你意的思想都是错的都要打压，你这样的祸害当年真不该回国，也许留在美国，中国会进步的更快。” (See: [2012-2-3 11:09](#).)

[180] Original Chinese: “方先生，去干点正事吧，社会上那么多假冒伪劣产品，特别是严重影响健康的，你不是牛吗，去打假，跟韩寒叫什么劲啊，你已经很出名了，不需要再提高知名度了，拜托去干些我们无能为力的正事吧！” (See: [2012-2-3 11:03](#).)

[181] See: 《[韩寒的文章是否有人代笔](#)》，[2012-1-28 20:49](#)。

[182] See: 《[经过方舟子和罗永浩、韩寒的争吵，对方的看法有变化吗](#)》，[2012-1-29 9:06](#)。

[183] The story was briefly told in: Ge Xin. [Shamelessness Shouldn't Be Anyone's Nature—An Open Letter to Nature, Part XXXVII: The Fangsters \(VII\): Shu-Kun Lin and His Predatory MDPI Journals \(III\)](#). [China Academic Integrity Review](#), March 4, 2014.

[184] See: 《[方舟子 VS 韩寒，你支持谁?](#)》，[2012-1-29 16:48](#)。

[185] Original Chinese: “1、对材料分析过于主观、不谨慎”；“2、只找对自己有利的证据，而忽视其真实性”；“3、无视不利证据，将反对意见一概打为‘韩粉’”；“4、用暗示手段‘构陷’韩寒”；“5、犯了一些事实性错误”。 (See: 腾讯评论·今日话题: 《[方舟子打假韩寒方式错了](#)》，2012年1月29日。)

[186] Liu's original Chinese: “我的老读者们都知道，我是‘打假反伪英雄方舟子’的忠实粉丝，从2006年起，就在我负责的媒体栏目里不遗余力地推荐方舟子的文章、宣传他的思维，一个多月前，还给某报写了篇《感动中国人物，我愿投方舟子一票》（发表时标题被改为《莫让科学思维成为稀缺品》并有删节）。当时有人说方舟子不打官员和体制内人物的假，我听了义愤填膺，想站出来为方舟子一辩。做这些当然不是因为什么偏心，而是我认为，方舟子的科学思维、打假勇气是当下中国的稀缺品，值得宣扬。但我不能赞同‘质疑韩寒的方舟子’。为了表示对前一个方舟子的支持，这里我用前一个方舟子的准则来检视后一个方舟子。” (Liu Yanwei. *Fang Zhouzi against Fang Zhouzi*. Southern People Weekly, Feb. 10, 2012. 刘彦伟: 《[方舟子反对方舟子](#)》，《南方人物周刊》2012年2月10日。)

[187] Fang's original Chinese: “传闻不是证据。”“轶事不是证据。”“巧合不是证据。”“合理假设，准确求证。”“不能只挑选对自己有利的数据作解释，而无视不利的数据。”“装聋作哑其实是一切造假者在事情败露后的最后一招。” (Zhao Jiayue and Zhang Lei. *Learn to pursuit in compromise: Dialogue with Han Han*. Southern People Weekly, Jan. 14, 2012. 赵佳月、张蕾: 《[学会在妥协中追求—对话韩寒](#)》，《南方人物周刊》2012年1月14日。)

[188] Fang's original Chinese: “现在可以肯定的就是，韩寒这些早期的作品不是他写的，是代笔的。但我不能肯定代笔的就是他爸，说不定背后还有高人。” (He Li. *Fang Zhouzi: I Doubt Reasonably*. Xinmin Weekly, 2012(5). 贺莉: 《[方舟子：我合理怀疑](#)》，《新民周刊》2012年5期。)

[189] Fang's original Chinese: “但是许多医生看了这篇文章之后，一致认为根据文中对疾病症状的描述，写的不是疥疮。……是其他因素(例如肝炎)引起的皮肤瘙痒。” (Fang Zhouzi. *A Dispute Incited by a Parasite*. Xinhua Daily Telegraph, Feb. 10, 2012. 方舟子: 《[一种寄生虫引起的争端](#)》，2012年2月10日《新华每日电讯》。)

[190] Fang's original Chinese: ““现在我们能够发现几十条间接的证据，都指向同一个结论，那就是，韩寒早期的文章，不是一个十几岁的少年写的，而是一个中年男人写的，这个结论就很可靠了。” (A True Record of the War between Fang and Han: *Question Seeing a Doctor and Bookstore*. Tudou Entertainment Express, March 20, 2012. 《[方韩之战事件真实纪录——质疑〈求医〉〈书店〉](#)》[土豆娱乐快报](#)，2012年3月20日。)