

如何看待中國言論尺度正在收縮的現象?

每次到大陸旅遊，不管是一週，兩週或是更久，我做的第一件事就是找個小店，買個電話號碼。有了神州行的號碼之後就找店裡的小女孩給充值。這麼一來，不論跑到什麼深山裡，都可以跟外界聯繫，不像美國，所有國家公園裡都一律無法使用手機。

可是，今年四月間去到大陸，到店裡買電話號碼的時候卻大吃一驚：說是三個月前命令下來，不准把電話號碼賣給沒有身份證的人。也就是說，老外和老僑都買不到電話號碼了。

對此，我很不了解，所以到處詢問，但是得不到滿意的答覆。有人說這是防止謠言的傳播，也有人說，現在大陸用手機欺詐的事件非常多，這是為了防範欺詐，但多數人說不出個所以然。老實說，到現在我仍然有點茫然。如果買電話號碼需要身份證，目的是防止國內的人濫用，那麼為什麼外來的人不能通過護照購買呢?

這是一個比較令人困惑的發展。經過三十多年來的改革開放，中國幾乎在所有領域都有了突飛猛進的成就，自由的範圍不斷擴大，而且人民的自信心也不斷提高。中國的國際地位更是達到了——從清朝算起——三百年來的高峰。為什麼在這一箇看來很無害的小範圍內，中國突然收緊?

當然，這可能不僅是一個在小範圍內發生的事，因為後來我們也看到，數以千計的網站被停止運作，甚至一個充滿正能量的網站《炎黃春秋》也受到嚴峻的攻擊（我本人沒有看過該網站的文章，只知道它的作者大多數是國內聲譽很好、地位頗高的學者和退休幹部）。我們只能獲致一個結論：中國的言論尺度正在收縮。但是，我們不理解的是：為什麼?

我們知道，在國際的大範圍內，意識形態的鬥爭的確在加劇。可能是冷戰後最激烈的鬥爭之一。或許應當改名，稱之為價值系統的鬥爭，因為，根據零星的資訊，美國

中情局是中東一連串的阿拉伯之春背後的支持者。中情局以為，阿拉伯之春能夠在中東地區帶來民主政治轉型，所以暗中介入，可惜反而使整個中東陷入混亂，產生了許多「亂邦」(failed state)。也有許多報導說，中情局也介入了幾個俄國鄰國的「顏色革命」(color revolution)，包括在格魯吉亞和在烏克蘭前後兩次的群眾運動，終於使烏克蘭發生政變，換了顏色。我們不知道台灣的太陽花運動的背後有沒有黑手，但是香港的佔中運動極可能有美國的介入(金錢與技術指導。我們確知，該運動的領袖之一在《紐約時報》發表文章，公開呼籲美國和其他國家介入)。是不是這些運動使大陸當政者警覺?防範於未然?

必需承認，在所有這些運動中，都有相當重要的本土因素，否則外來的黑手不可能發揮無法控制的影響力。所以，應對的方法有兩大類，一類是鎖國，根本不讓外國的影響力進入。採用這類手段最極端的就是朝鮮。另一類是維持開放，但是以自己本身的能量來增強本國人民對各種資訊的辨別力和抵抗力。考慮到中國在國際上與日俱增的經濟、政治和軍事地位，中國別無他途，只能走開放言路，用一種打預防針的方式來增加抵抗力。

正是因為中國在許多方面取得了驕人的成就，所以它所面對的意識形態/價值觀的鬥爭也跟著嚴峻起來。不但國內仍然有隱忍已久、隨時冒頭的老左派(因為不管誰主政，都無法基本上否決共產黨的立國理論)，也有自五四以來就嚮往西方自由主義思想的老自由派，而他們各自都有接棒者，在非常肥沃的環境底下(大家都有點錢了，有了自己的地盤了)繼續發展。加上美國蓄意用價值觀來進行下一輪的冷戰，以至於矛盾的確在加深。如何適當的應對，不走向頭路，是當前中國面對的重大挑戰。

最近翻閱Time雜誌，封面是個可愛的娃娃，標題是「這娃娃可能活到142歲」。驚嘆之餘，恐懼隨之。

『長壽之道』以「科學發展」為中心，以「文化」為綱領，依次展開討論，包括「城市居住」、「生物學」、「心理學」、「腦」、「美國總統長壽論」、「食物」、「婚姻」和「意見」。

延年益壽本該是使人狂喜之事，為什麼要恐懼? 以下是我的扼要陳述：

進入廿一世紀，科技飛速發展，長壽不再只是個人養生以後的願望，而是精確的科學方法，包括藥物，基因治療，等等，使人類可能很快實現「延年益壽」的千古之夢。只是，人類社會所要承受的負擔，其巨大、深遠，和難以估計的衝擊，使人悲觀。

先看長壽的科學現況——有五個最有希望的發展方向：

- 一. Rapamycin (雷帕黴素)——Rapamycin原為器官移植病人用藥，以減低免疫系統的排斥作用。後來發現它有抑制人體mTOR基因的功能，抑制mTOR功能便能延緩我們分解營養，生長組織的過程，也減少因生長而累積的廢物，從而延遲老化。用老鼠試驗，生命得以延長1.77倍，如果以平均80歲的人類計算，1.77倍就是142歲。這是目前最有希望的長壽之約。
- 二. Telomeras enzyme (端粒酶)——人體攜帶DNA的細胞染色體在每次分裂後，末端的端粒(Telomeres)便會縮短一些，多次分裂後，細胞便走向死亡，人體組織老化即由此始。Telomeras可以恢復縮短的端粒，使細胞的壽命得以延長。
- 三. 以老鼠試驗，在年老的老鼠身上注入年青老鼠的血液，增加血液中的GDI 蛋白，便有反轉老化的現象。
- 四. Klotho 荷爾蒙——增加老鼠體內Klotho荷爾蒙使老鼠壽命延長30%。分析人體，凡具有增加Klotho含量基因的人(約佔全人口的20%)其壽命比不含此基因的人平均長壽3至5年。
- 五. 以醫療程序移除身體中老化或死亡的細胞、堆集的廢物或毒素，壽命便有可觀的延長，這是最簡單直接的方法。

研究長壽的科學家們，幾乎一致認為在我們的有生之年，就可以實現以上的發展。

再看長壽造成的巨大的衝擊：

1. 人口老化，使得穩定的三角形人口結構，變成不穩定的長方形，甚至可能成為倒三角。使得年青人口比例降低，生產結構改變，社會無法負擔老年人口的福利支出
2. 目前的社會制度和建設無法負擔大比例老化人口所需的生活環境，一切公共設施，無論是量和質都是根據正三角的人口結構

長壽的科學發展與衝擊

~陳旭虹~

而設計，遠遠不能供應快速增加的老年人口需要。

3. 人類長壽，人口汰換(死亡與出生)的速度減慢，導致全人口加速膨脹。資源的需求加劇，惡性競爭甚至戰爭隨之。環境的損壞，加諸整個地球的壓力，可能到達難以修復的地步。

4. 人是社會和文化的動物。自古以來，人類創造的社會和文化型態，都是建築在生命週期和環境的基礎上。其出生、成長、教育、投入生產、結婚生子、老化退休、以至於病、死，其相互關連與設計，早已按照比例形成既有的文化。科技的發展太快，而文化的調整非常慢，在未成年人口比例減少，老年人口增加的社會裏，資源(養育、教育、醫療、娛樂、建設、服務……)必須重新分配，甚至互相競爭。造成社會、政治的不穩定。

5. 其他因人口老化而產生的問題，從日常生活到人類社會，國家，到全人類與自然，多到無法估計，因為，如Time的標題所說，我們將面臨的，是一個未知的『非常老年的新年代』(“The new age of much older age”)

以下是我恐懼的根源和推論：

- 一. 任何與人口有關的問題都是大問題，人口結構改變，更是宏大深遠的問題，因為無論如何努力，都不是一、兩代就能解決，使社會達到新的平衡。大規模的人口增加，更是走向無解的不歸路。

根據柏克萊加大人口研究所的資料，目前全世界每年新生兒一億三千五百萬，死亡五千五百萬，人口淨增八千萬，每四年便多一個美國。聯合國人口研究報告更預測，從最保守的估計(包括全球計劃生育)到本世紀末，世界人口也會超過一百億，人類對資源的基本需求(如糧食、水源、能源等)和對環境造成的損害(包括污染、氣候改變等)，將遠遠超出地球所能負擔的上限。屆時，人禍(疾病、戰爭)、天災(也是人造成的，如海平面上升)必然發生，全人類的命運說不定會和恐龍一樣——走向絕滅。而這些，還沒有算進長壽的因素。長壽只會加速和加大人類災難的程度，禍延子孫。說到這裡，你還要長壽嗎?

難怪在70年代，美國一部收視率很高的科幻電視影集“Logan's Run”，描述未來的世界將是政府控制人口和人的壽命，保證所有人都是生而完美，只有享樂，不需工作，因為一切需求和服務都自動化了，但是，只能活到35歲，35歲生日一到便由國家慶祝，然後氣化升天。當然，不願赴死的人，便得反抗逃亡到完美環境的大玻璃罩之外，早已被污

染毒化而荒廢的地球。

二. 既使不談遠的未來，就說二、三十年之內的事。全世界發達國家包括北美、歐洲、日本，甚至台灣，南韓和快速發展中的中國，都已經形成人口老化的現象，北美和澳洲雖然目前相對穩定，那是因為還有地方容納新移民的緣故，新移民多為青壯年，可以增加生產。這是區域性的暫時舒緩，對全人類趨勢並無影響。

老化社會加諸於發達國家的壓力，現在就可以感受到。在美國，嬰兒潮時代出生的人(如你、我)可能是享受足夠社會福利的最後一代，等社福基金入不敷出之後，老年人都得自求多福(或者自生自滅)。美國的社會，看不出有多少改變的可能。這一點，倒是中國文化，稍有助益。君不見，中國的「孝道」已經在新加坡成為立法，由子女負起一部份養老的責任。要不然，全民長壽豈不把國家整垮?

也許你會說，長壽何妨? 延長工作年限不就完了! 說的容易，你能延長幾年? 工作環境和法律規定配合了嗎? 社會文化改變了嗎? 你工作了四、五十年後還有勁再作二、三、四十年嗎? 年青人巴不得早點接替你的位子呢!

我個人真希望還有身、心的強度，尋求學習、事業和生命的第二春，可是，我也需要教育制度、社會規則、政府和企業，來幫助我，要不，誰會投資給一個老頭去創業?

三. 發達國家是始作俑者，發展文化和科技使人長壽，是受益者，但，也是受害者，還連累了全世界。在提高生活水準、延長壽命之後加速消耗資源，污染環境，還刺激開發中國家，競相仿效，一起把地球消耗殆盡。科幻電影中，先進的外星人遊牧宇宙，逐適合生存的星球而居，等消耗完了資源，破壞完了環境，然後一走了之，再去尋找下一個寄生的獵物。人類去那?

四. 有生物學家曾經說過，人類追求長壽是違反自然法則的事，一切生物(除了人以外)，生命的長度都是以完成繁衍下一代為準，完成繁衍、撫育任務，便無生存的意義，自然界之例，多不勝書，如昆蟲，如鮭魚等，生產完畢，便即死亡。人類之不同，惟一的理由是人類有智慧、有靈魂，出生後需要很長時間養和育，所以父母必須活很久，但是由生物學的觀點來看，五、六十歲足矣，既使為增加繁殖機會，須生產第二、第三、第四胎，活到七、八十歲也夠了，也沒有必要以人力勝天意，延壽到142歲。難道上帝賦予人類智慧，使他們能自我改造，不但要他繁衍肉體，還要他繼續修行，以進化到靈魂昇界的境界? 果真如此，則非凡夫俗子如吾等所能參悟。

人類發明宗教，看來是有原因的。如果外星人只求生存，他們也不過是低等生物而已。

To Cooperate or Not to Cooperate (with China on Her 'Red' Interpol Notice)

The cooperation among nations regarding law enforcement and criminal justice dates back a century ago. In 1914, the idea of INTERPOL was born at the first International Criminal Police Congress, held in Monaco. The official International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) was created in 1923, headquartered in Vienna, Austria, on the initiative of Dr Johannes Schöber, president of the Vienna Police. In 1935, a police radio network was established but the mission of ICPC was interrupted from 1938-1945 by WW II. In 1946, Belgium led the effort to rebuild the organization, with Interpol as its telegraphic address and Paris its headquarters. In 1956, ICPC became International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpol or Interpol). In 1971, UN recognized Interpol as an international organization eventually accepted a liaison office and representative at the UN HQ in New York in 2004. Interpol is the second largest international organization next to the UN, supported by its member fees. Interpol progressed with time from radio network to X-400 electronic communication system (1990), then to a web-based I-24/7 system (2002) and established a cutting edge R&D, Interpol Global Complex for Innovation, in Singapore (2013). Interpol employed 756 staff representing 100 members as of 2013 with total of 190 members including China, Russia and the United States.

Notably, the first UN special notice was issued by Interpol in 2005 for individuals subject to UN sanction against Al Qaeda and the Taliban. Besides the UN Special notice, Interpol classifies seven types of notices, color coded, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Black, Orange, and Purple. Information disseminated via Interpol notices concerns individuals wanted for serious crimes, missing persons, unidentified bodies, possible threats, prison escapes and criminals' modes of operation. The red notice seeks the location and arrest of a person wanted by a judicial jurisdiction or an international tribunal expecting his/her extradition. Interpol publishes notices either on its own initiative, or based on requests from its member states' National Central Bureaus (NCBs) or authorized international entities such as the United Nations and the International Criminal Court. All notices are published on Interpol's secure website and extracts of notices may also be published on Interpol's public website if the requesting entity agrees. Interpol can only publish a notice that adheres to all the proper legal conditions under Interpol constitution. Notices can be issued in any of the four official languages of Interpol: English, French, Spanish, and Arabic. Chinese perhaps should be included as an official Interpol language since China has just issued a red notice for 100 criminals all

Mainstream and Organic Dr. Wordman

involved in swindling money on a large scale. (Using Chinese language is not an honor but practicality.)

Most Interpol member countries would consider a red notice a valid request for provisional arrest, except those countries having additional internal legal requirements or a bilateral extradition treaty to be satisfied. The United States and Canada are such significant examples because most of the corrupt officials on the Chinese red notice are likely hiding there. The United States has extradition treaties with 109 countries or territories but not with China. So the effectiveness of this red notice does depend on whether the United States and Canada would cooperate or not cooperate with China regarding this global warrant issued by China. The US extradition treaty with another country is established based on each country's internal law to safeguard the due judicial process rendered to a citizen or permanent resident. This protection is especially important if the individual fled the country was under religious or political reasoning. The extradition treaty would generally spell out such protection clauses.

The USNCB focuses on fugitives, financial fraud, drug violations, terrorism and violent crimes. It can refuse to respond to any of the 200,000 annual inquiries from other nations and, as required by INTERPOL bylaws, it does not assist in the capture of suspects, particularly those coming into the U.S. from a country having no extradition treaty with the U.S. The 100 wanted corrupt Chinese officials including 23 women on the Chinese red notice have most probably escaped to the United States and Canada. Some have been in exile for as long as a decade, hence likely they have become permanent resident or even citizen in a foreign country. Therefore, some of these fugitives could hire lawyers to engage complicated legal procedures to delay bringing them back to China for trial due to a lack of extradition treaties between China and their hiding countries. I might point out though the existing extradition treaty between Hong Kong and the U.S., perhaps, could be helpful before US and China sign an extradition treaty.

Listing people, fled more than ten years ago, on the Interpol notice seems to illustrate Chinese government's resolve in cracking down corruption and not as a political purge as some China critics claim. Sixty percent of the 100 wanted allegedly committed bribery and graft with evidence showing tens of million dollars involved. The red

notice provided names, sex, nationality, crime committed and identification features including color of hair and eyes with a head and face photo. For example, on top of the list is Yang Xiuchu, while serving as deputy of construction bureau of Zhejiang province she had enriched herself through construction projects up to 253.2 million Yuan (>\$40M). In 2003 after her brother was probed for corruption, she fled with daughter, son-in-law and granddaughter to the U.S. via Singapore. The red list will be updated every five years and will be effective permanently until the criminals are brought to justice. So the list definitely will have a positive effect on bringing criminals to justice and deterring corruptions in China.

Following the initial contact between two presidents, Xi and Obama, the US and Chinese officials will meet in August to discuss the possibility of repatriating Chinese officials who fled to America with billions of dollars of allegedly stolen government assets, a State Department official said. The absence of an extradition treaty between the US and China makes America an attractive destination for the fleeing Chinese, and a haven for the assets they allegedly stole. As a law abiding country, the U.S. must cooperate with China even at the loss of billions of dollars the corrupt officials had brought to the U.S. In the past, western governments had been reluctant to extradite suspects because of China's murky judicial system. With the new leadership as seen in China's 18th People's Congress, judicial reform and anti-corruption were their serious reform agenda for saving the CCP party and the country. As more cases of trial are brought to light and more Chinese people are supporting the government's reform, there is no reason for the U.S. not to cooperate with China on extradition.

Canada, which also has no formal extradition treaty with China, has already cooperated with China in extraditing suspects wanted by Beijing. In 2011, Canada sent Lai Changxing, a businessman wanted for corruption and smuggling, back to China on the promise that he would not be executed. He was sentenced to life in prison. China has no reason not to agree with the U.S. on conditions of fair due process, humane treatment and constitutional legal sentences, after all, these corrupt officials are not international spies who often get tortured to extract information. As a law abiding country, we shouldn't harbor criminals. Alternative to extradition, deportation for violating US immigration law or business ethics law can be applied as well. Neither country has publicly announced how much money has been smuggled from China into the U.S., but according to the Washington-based Global Financial Integrity group, \$1.25 trillion of illicit cash might have left China from 2003 to 2012, a mind boggling figure and a significant portion landed in the U.S. and Canada.

We urge the U.S. to cooperate fully with China on the Interpol red notice and we also urge China to use some of the recovered money on education including offering international student scholarships under the name 'XO grant' signifying a Xi-Obama beneficial cooperation.