

(←上接B3版)

深入讨论多

其实，成员创作多和高质转发多不过是成员勤于思考的反映，这就给了这个群另一个特点，那就是深入讨论多。限于篇幅，这里我只介绍一个例子。

去年12月9日，中国教育部颁发了《中小学教材管理办法》。其中“总则”的第三条规定“中小学教材必须体现党和国家意志。坚持马克思主义指导地位……引导学生坚定道路自信、理论自信、制度自信……”这条消息在群里转发后，引起大家的热议讨论。有同学评论，这个管理办法令人想起2018年初教育部新版历史教科书出现的关于“文革”内容的重大变化。旧版八年级下册第二单元第7课“文化大革命的十年”被删除，其内容与新版第6课“建设社会主义的十年探索”合并，统称为“艰辛探索与建设成就”。1981年中共十一届六中全会决议全面否定文革并将其定性为“十年浩劫”。可是随着时间的推移，关于文革的记忆逐渐风化。作家冯骥才于1986年出版了口述文革史《一百个人的十年》，通过描写100个普通中国人在文革中的遭遇再现十年浩劫的真相。在该书“关于文革博物馆”一章里冯骥才讲了下面一段话：

曾经有一个年轻人写信给我，说他看过《一百个人的十年》后不相信是真的，他认为生活里不可能发生这些事，纯属我的胡乱编造。他父亲看了，却告诉他：“文革就是这样，甚至更残酷、更荒唐。”他信服了。我却不敢置信，这场全民族的悲剧结束不过十年，有些情景还在恶梦里常常出现，怎么会成为年轻一代异国他乡的奇闻？这样会带来什么后果？

对比2018年教科书中文革从“十年浩劫”成为“艰辛探索”的变化，有同学评论，2018教科书改编和2019年教科书规定不是历史的风化，是历史的洗白。

有细心的同学提醒大家注意《管理办法》中的提法不是“马列主义”，而是“马克思主义”。我一看，果然是。中共一直自称是“马列主义政党”，音乐舞蹈史诗《东方红》里有“十月革命一声炮响，给我们送来了马克思列宁主义”的朗诵词，还有歌曲《北方吹来十月的风》，连2017年10月24日通过的最新版党章里仍然奉“马克思列宁主义”为自己行动指南。为什么现在去掉了列宁的名字呢？这可是牵一发而动全身的根本差别啊。对此，那位细心的同学回答：“据说是因为普京告诉中共，列宁和斯大林是坏人，给俄国带来了几十年的灾难，希望你们不要再给这两个人唱赞歌。所以列宁和斯大林被悄悄地下课了。”

网上也有报道称俄大使馆就列宁评价问题正式请求中国不要为俄国的历史罪人洗白。俄国从1992年开始将每年的10月30日定为国家“政治迫害受害者纪念日”，2017年十月革命百年的10月30日，一座名为“悲伤墙 (Wall of Grief)”的政治迫害受害者纪念碑在莫斯科揭幕，普京出席揭幕典礼并致辞说，一部国家机器像割草一样扼杀了许多无辜的受害者，这段可怕的未来不能从民族的记忆中抹去。我没有看到确凿的证据证明俄国确实要求中国让列宁斯大林下课，不过俄国制定国家“政治迫害受害者纪念日”和建立“悲伤墙”这两件事与以上报道的精神吻合恐怕是无人能够否定的。

回到将“马列主义”改为“马克思主义”的话题，群里有同学分享了多幅国内党校大门换牌子或会议室墙上换肖像的照片。那位细心的同学接着说，“国内各高校的马列学院都已经改名为马克思主义学院。我母校马列学院换牌子的时候，师生们问为什么，问答案是：接上级通知。”“接上级通知”？这不就是“媒体姓党”的翻版



# Failing police 'rumbled' by weary public

Everyday crime going unsolved, says watchdog

News that Home Communities

Police have been "rumbled" by the growing anger over the way they are handling a mounting list of crimes.

Home Secretary Priti Patel said the most common offences recorded in the past year were those involving the public's safety, according to a report by the Home Office watchdog.

The watchdog said that the public was losing faith in the police's ability to tackle everyday crime. It said that the proportion of crimes reported to the police in England and Wales in the year to March 2019 shows that 13.8 per cent in 2017-18. The proportion of victims reporting a crime to the police rose to 22.4 per cent in 2019.

50% and statistics have warned about a crisis in confidence but this is the first time that the importance of community, which makes forces, has been in starkly about the face.

Mr Patel said that there was a shortage of officers and that many were dealing with crime. Police were also struggling to handle

the gathering of digital material, he said. "If you are the subject of a crime, burglary or theft among it can be very difficult to get your own data. The police has done to these capabilities because they simply do not have the capacity to deal with it," he said.

He added that particularly in the "victim crime gap", which includes burglary and vehicle theft, "the public has not seen that the police is trying to deal with this in a timely way".

"There are some relatively low figures about our crime statistics, meaning most of the public simply give up reporting it because the chance of anything positive happening are so slim," he said.

He said that he intended to introduce legislation "that should ensure that a finding in which a force highlighted that it had solved nearly 11 per cent of its crime."

Mr Patel also pointed to "worrying trends" showing that victims of hate crime offences, including domestic abuse and sexual assault, were being less likely to report their crimes. The watchdog said that there was a need to do all they can to ensure that it is reported to do. He said: "There is a separate, urgent, question about whether we are not doing enough to ensure a situation in which it is possible to get a conviction. It is not just about a conviction. It is about getting the performance figures that show that the police is doing



# Coronavirus kills doctor who tried to warn of crisis

Coronavirus  
Diplomatic Correspondent  
Chris Buckley (Special Editor)

The Chinese doctor blamed when he first warned about the spread of a deadly new coronavirus has died from the illness, his hospital announced. Li Wenliang, 34, became a national hero after it emerged that he had been stopped by police when attempting to visit his patients in Wuhan Central Hospital, where he worked.

He revealed that he had received a diagnosis himself this month and, last night, his employer announced his death as Wuhan, the Chinese media outlet said.

The news came as his Wuhan, China, colleagues in London accused Britain of "overreaction and panic" over the coronavirus and termed it "year's attack against Chinese citizens."

The Foreign Office has suggested that all British leave China and continue quarantine advice was issued. However, the government said after a British citizen from Singapore who had not been to China because the first person in the UK to contract a disease.

Health chiefs are preparing to test hundreds of patients a day as they plan for a significant increase in cases. From next week, testing will be extended to all British laboratories with the ability to examine more than 1,500 samples a day. At present there is one centre in Cambridge, north London.

The doctor was first named about the coronavirus by Dr Li on December 30. He has now collected more than 20,000 test results from the virus. He used public to warn former medical colleagues of a mystery illness that had been spreading through quarantine

2月7日，李文亮去世的消息成为全球媒体的头版。(网络图)

吗？不问为什么，听话就行。如此万事按上级通知办事怎么能够让党校学员和青少年从心底建立“道路自信、理论自信、制度自信”呢？

为惩处中国此次疫情的责任者，中央于2月13日撤换了湖北省和武汉市党委书记。然而真正的责任者其实不在地方。武汉市长周先旺早在1月27日接受央视记者采访时就表示疫情早就上报了中央，地方官之所以没有通告民众是因为他们没有得到授权。谁的授权？根据“媒体姓党”的精神，当然就是习近平的授权。由于疫情迅速扩散，武汉于1月23日上午10点封城，而在同一时刻，北京人民大会堂在一派祥和气氛中举行了中央国务院春节团拜会，习在致辞中对疫情和武汉封城只字未提。这是他误判疫情，没有及时给地方授权导致疫情蔓延的有力旁证。不仅如此，武汉中心医院医生李文亮于12月30日根据自己病人的检测报告在同学群中发布了疫情警告，却在1月3日遭到公安局的传唤训诫，央视新闻联播先后8次向全国播报“造谣

者”李文亮被训诫的消息。李文亮不幸自己被感染于2月7日去世时，央视新闻联播突然180度转弯，对“疫情初期向外界发出预警”的他表示沉痛悼念，对自己的出尔反尔却没有任何说明或道歉。从公安局训诫到8条新闻联播再到后来的新闻联播出尔反尔注定会成为“媒体姓党”的典型案例被历史铭记。然而此时的疫情已经随着武汉流出的500万人蔓延到全国乃至全世界，包括武汉大学冯天瑜等教授在内的无数网民在悼念“吹哨人”李文亮的时候，得出“封口导致封城”的结论，强烈要求给予公民宪法赋予的言论自由。

哈佛大学教授鲁宾 (Jay Rubin) 在其研究日本帝国新闻检查制度史的著作 *Injurious to Public Morals: Writers and the Meiji State* 中指出，“一个国家最危险的时候莫过于当它只有一个声音的时候。”鲁宾教授判断的正确性曾被中国文革的惨痛教训所证实，然而今年被武汉肺炎的惨痛教训再次证实，这是我始料未及的。