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The World After Coronavirus

Yuval Noah Harari



来源: 阮一峰的网络日志、《金融时报》

《人类简史》的作者尤瓦尔·赫拉利，上周末在《金融时报》发表了一篇长文《冠状病毒之后的世界》。

他谈到疫情结束后，世界向何处去的问题，以及对目前各国没有统一行动的计划，反而各自为战、竞相关闭边境的担忧。这篇文章非常发人深省，强烈推荐。

FINANCIAL TIMES

Life & Arts

Yuval Noah Harari: the world after coronavirus

This storm will pass. But the choices we make now could change our lives for years to come



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冠状病毒之后的世界

作者：尤瓦尔·赫拉利 (Yuval Noah Harari) ,《人类简史》的作者

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Humankind is now facing a global crisis. Perhaps the biggest crisis of our generation. The decisions people and governments take in the next few weeks will probably shape the world for years to come. They will shape not just our healthcare systems but also our economy, politics and culture. We must act quickly and decisively. We should also take into account the long-term consequences of our actions. When choosing between alternatives, we should ask ourselves not only how to overcome the immediate threat, but also what kind of world we will inhabit once the storm passes. Yes, the storm will pass, humankind will survive, most of us will still be alive — but we will inhabit a different world.

人类现在正面临全球危机。也许是我们这一代人最大的危机。各国政府在未来几周内做出的决定，可能会在未来数年内改变世界。它们不仅将影响我们的医疗保健系统，还将影响我们的经济、政治和文化。我们必须迅速果断地采取行动，但还应考虑到这些行动的长期后果。在不同方案之间做选择时，我们不仅要问自己，如何克服眼前的威胁，而且还要问问自己，风暴过后我们将居住在什么样的世界上。是的，风暴将过去，人类将继续存在，我们大多数人仍将活着，但将生活在另一个世界中。

Many short-term emergency measures will become a fixture of life. That is the nature of emergencies. They fast-forward historical processes. Decisions that in normal times could take years of deliberation are passed in a matter of hours. Immature and even dangerous technologies are pressed into service, because the risks of doing nothing are bigger. Entire countries serve as guinea-pigs in large-scale social experiments. What happens when everybody works from home and communicates only at a distance? What happens when entire schools and universities go online? In normal times, governments, businesses and educational boards would never agree to conduct such experiments. But these aren't normal times.

许多短期的紧急措施将成为生活的一部分。这就是紧急措施的性质，它们加快了历史进程。通常情况下，可能需要花费数年时间进行审议的决定，现在几小时内即可通过。不成熟甚至危险的技术投入使用，因为不采取任何行动的风险更大。整个国家都在大型社会实验中充当豚鼠。每个人都在家工作，并且仅远程交流时会发生什么？整个学校和大学都上网时会发生什么？通常情况下，政府、企业和学校永远不会同意进行此类实验。但现在不是正常时期。

In this time of crisis, we face two particularly important choices. The first is between totalitarian surveillance and citizen empowerment. The second is between nationalist isolation and global solidarity.

在危机时刻，我们面临两个特别重要的选择。第一个是在极权主义监视与公民赋权之间的选择。第二个问题是在民族主义孤立与全球团结之间的选择。



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Under-the-skin surveillance

In order to stop the epidemic, entire populations need to comply with certain guidelines. There are two main ways of achieving this. One method is for the government to monitor people, and punish those who break the rules. Today, for the first time in human history, technology makes it possible to monitor everyone all the time. Fifty years ago, the KGB couldn't follow 240m Soviet citizens 24 hours a day, nor could the KGB hope to effectively process all the information gathered. The KGB relied on human agents and analysts, and it just couldn't place a human agent to follow every citizen. But now governments can rely on ubiquitous sensors and powerful algorithms instead of flesh-and-blood spooks.

皮下监视

为了遏制这种流行病，所有人都必须遵守某些准则。有两种主要方法可以实现此目的。一种方法是政府监视人民，并惩罚违反规则的人。如今，人类历史上首次，技术可以一直监控每个人。五十年前，克格勃无法每天24小时追踪2.4亿苏联公民，也不可能有效处理收集到的所有信息。克格勃依靠人类特工和分析师，不可能跟踪每个公民。但是现在，政府可以依靠无处不在的传感器和强大的算法，实现这个目标。

In their battle against the coronavirus epidemic several governments have already deployed the new surveillance tools. By closely monitoring people's smartphones, making use of hundreds of millions of face-recognising cameras, and obliging people to check and report their body temperature and medical condition. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel recently authorised the Israel Security Agency to deploy surveillance technology normally reserved for battling terrorists to track coronavirus patients. When the relevant parliamentary subcommittee refused to authorise the measure, Netanyahu rammed it through with an "emergency decree".

在与冠状病毒的斗争中，一些政府已经部署了新的监视工具。通过严密监视人们的智能手机，使用数以百万计的面部识别摄像头，并迫使人们检查并报告其体温和医疗状况。以色列总理本杰明·内塔尼亚胡（Benjamin Netanyahu）最近授权以色列安全局，部署监视技术以追踪冠状病毒患者，该技术通常用于与恐怖分子作战。当议会拒绝批准该措施时，内塔尼亞胡提出了一项"紧急命令"。

You might argue that there is nothing new about all this. In recent years both governments and corporations have been using ever more sophisticated technologies to track, monitor and manipulate people. Yet if we are not careful, the epidemic might nevertheless mark an important watershed in the history of surveillance. Not only because it might normalise the deployment of mass surveillance tools in countries that have so far rejected them, but even more so because it signifies a dramatic transition from "over the skin" to "under the skin" surveillance.

你可能会争辩说，这些并没有新意。近年来，政府和公司都在使用越来越先进的技术来跟踪、监视和操纵人员。但是，如果我们不谨慎的话，现在的这种流行病可能将是人类监控史上一个重要的分水岭。不仅因为它可以使迄今为止拒绝使用大规模监视工具的国家，出现监控正常化，而且更重要的是，它表明监控从"皮肤上"急剧转变为"皮肤下"。

Hitherto, when your finger touched the screen of your smartphone and clicked on a link, the government wanted to know what exactly your finger was clicking on. But with coronavirus, the focus of interest shifts. Now the government wants to know the temperature of your finger and the blood-pressure under its skin.

以前，当你的手指触摸智能手机的屏幕并单击链接时，政府想知道你的手指到底在单击什么。但是对于冠状病毒，政府关注的重点已经转移，现在

政府希望知道你的手指的温度及其皮肤下的血压。



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The emergency pudding

One of the problems we face in working out where we stand on surveillance is that none of us know exactly how we are being surveilled, and what the coming years might bring. Surveillance technology is developing at breakneck speed, and what seemed science-fiction 10 years ago is today old news. As a thought experiment, consider a hypothetical government that demands that every citizen wears a biometric bracelet that monitors body temperature and heart-rate 24 hours a day. The resulting data is hoarded and analysed by government algorithms. The algorithms will know that you are sick even before you know it, and they will also know where you have been, and who you have met. The chains of infection could be drastically shortened, and even cut altogether. Such a system could arguably stop the epidemic in its tracks within days. Sounds wonderful, right?

紧急布丁

监控技术正以惊人的速度发展，十年前的科幻小说如今已成为日常新闻。作为一项思想实验，请考虑一个假设的政府，该政府要求每个公民每天都要佩戴生物特征识别手环，以监测24小时的体温和心率。所得数据通过政

府算法进行存储和分析。这些算法甚至会在症状出现之前就知道你生病了，并且他们还将知道你去过哪里以及遇到了谁。感染链可以大大缩短，甚至完全切断。可以说，这样的系统可以在几天之内停止流行病的蔓延。听起来很棒，对吧？

The downside is, of course, that this would give legitimacy to a terrifying new surveillance system. If you know, for example, that I clicked on a Fox News link rather than a CNN link, that can teach you something about my political views and perhaps even my personality. But if you can monitor what happens to my body temperature, blood pressure and heart-rate as I watch the video clip, you can learn what makes me laugh, what makes me cry, and what makes me really, really angry.

缺点当然是，这种恐怖的新监视系统一旦具有合法性的后果。例如，如果你知道我单击的是 Fox News 的链接而不是 CNN 的链接，则可以提示你一些有关我的政治观点甚至个性的信息。但是，如果你可以在我观看视频时监视我的体温、血压和心率变化，则可以了解使我发笑、使我哭泣以及使我真正非常生气的原因。

It is crucial to remember that anger, joy, boredom and love are biological phenomena just like fever and a cough. The same technology that identifies coughs could also identify laughs. If corporations and governments start harvesting our biometric data en masse, they can get to know us far better than we know ourselves, and they can then not just predict our feelings but also manipulate our feelings and sell us anything they want — be it a product or a politician. Biometric monitoring would make Cambridge Analytica's data hacking tactics look like something from the Stone Age. Imagine North Korea in 2030, when every citizen has to wear a biometric bracelet 24 hours a day. If you listen to a speech by the Great Leader and the bracelet picks up the tell-tale signs of anger, you are done for.

重要的是要记住，愤怒、喜悦、无聊和爱是生物现象，就像发烧和咳嗽一样。识别咳嗽的相同技术也可以识别发笑。如果公司和政府开始大量收集我们的生物识别数据，他们将比我们自己更了解我们，那么他们不仅可以预测我们的感受，还可以操纵我们的感受，并向我们出售他们想要的任何东西，从产品到政治观点。生物识别监控将使Cambridge Analytica 公司的数据黑客策略看起来像石器时代。想象一下2030年的朝鲜，那时每个公民都必须每天24小时佩戴生物识别手环。如果您听取了伟大领袖的演讲，而手环发现你有愤怒的迹象，那么你就完蛋了。

You could, of course, make the case for biometric surveillance as a temporary measure taken during a state of emergency. It would go away once the emergency is over. But temporary measures have a nasty habit of outlasting emergencies, especially as there is always a new emergency lurking on the horizon. My home country of Israel, for example, declared a state of emergency during its 1948 War of Independence, which justified a range of temporary measures from press censorship and land confiscation to special regulations for making pudding (I kid you not). The War of Independence has long been won, but Israel never declared the emergency over, and has failed to abolish many of the “temporary” measures of 1948 (the emergency pudding decree was mercifully abolished in 2011).

当然，政府可以将生物特征识别，作为紧急情况下采取的临时措施。一旦紧急情况结束，这些措施就会取消。但是，临时措施有持久保持下去的巨大惯性，尤其考虑到新的紧急状态可能会再次出现。例如，我的祖国以色列在1948年的独立战争期间宣布进入紧急状态，通过了一系列临时措施，包括从新闻审查、没收土地到制作布丁的特殊规定（我没骗你）。独立战争早就赢得了胜利，但以色列从未宣布过结束紧急状态，并且也没有废除了1948年的许多“临时”措施（紧急布丁法令倒是于2011年被废除）。

Even when infections from coronavirus are down to zero, some data-hungry governments could argue they needed to keep the biometric surveillance systems in place because they fear a second wave of coronavirus, or because there is a new Ebola strain evolving in central Africa, or because... you get the idea. A big battle has been raging in recent years over our privacy. The coronavirus crisis could be the battle’s tipping point. For when people are given a choice between privacy and health, they will usually choose health.

即使在冠状病毒的感染者降至零的情况下，一些渴望获取公民数据的政府也可能会说，由于害怕第二次冠状病毒流行，或者因为中部非洲正在出现新的埃博拉病毒，他们需要保持生物特征监测系统继续运行。因为.....你懂的。近年来，在我们的隐私问题上，一场激烈的战斗一直在进行。冠状病毒危机可能是这场战斗的转折点。因为当人们在隐私和健康之间做出选择时，他们通常会选择健康。



IFP Editorial Staff

The soap police

Asking people to choose between privacy and health is, in fact, the very root of the problem. Because this is a false choice. We can and should enjoy both privacy and health. We can choose to protect our health and stop the coronavirus epidemic not by instituting totalitarian surveillance regimes, but rather by empowering citizens. In recent weeks, some of the most successful efforts to contain the coronavirus epidemic were orchestrated by South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore. While these countries have made some use of tracking applications, they have relied far more on extensive testing, on honest reporting, and on the willing co-operation of a well-informed public.

肥皂警察

实际上，要求人们在隐私和健康之间进行选择是问题的根本所在。因为这是一个错误的选择。我们可以并且应该同时享受隐私和健康。我们可以选择保护我们的健康的同时，阻止冠状病毒流行，而不是通过建立极权主义的监视制度，我们也可以选择增强公民的权力。最近几周，亚洲一些国家

和地区精心实施了一些最成功的遏制冠状病毒流行的措施，它们虽然使用了跟踪应用程序，但更多地依赖于广泛的测试、诚实的报告以及有见识的公众的自愿合作。

Centralised monitoring and harsh punishments aren't the only way to make people comply with beneficial guidelines. When people are told the scientific facts, and when people trust public authorities to tell them these facts, citizens can do the right thing even without a Big Brother watching over their shoulders. A self-motivated and well-informed population is usually far more powerful and effective than a policed, ignorant population.

集中监控和严厉惩罚并不是使人们遵守有益规则的唯一方法。当人们被告知科学事实，并且人们信任公共当局告诉他们这些事实时，即使没有“老大哥”看着他们的肩膀，公民也可以做正确的事情。一个有上进心和知识渊博的人群通常比受过训练的无知人群要强大得多。

Consider, for example, washing your hands with soap. This has been one of the greatest advances ever in human hygiene. This simple action saves millions of lives every year. While we take it for granted, it was only in the 19th century that scientists discovered the importance of washing hands with soap. Previously, even doctors and nurses proceeded from one surgical operation to the next without washing their hands. Today billions of people daily wash their hands, not because they are afraid of the soap police, but rather because they understand the facts. I wash my hands with soap because I have heard of viruses and bacteria, I understand that these tiny organisms cause diseases, and I know that soap can remove them.

肥皂洗手就是一个例子，这是人类卫生学上最伟大的进步之一。这个简单的动作每年可以挽救数百万的生命。虽然我们认为这是理所当然的，但直到19世纪，科学家才发现用肥皂洗手的重要性。以前，即使是医生和护士，也无需洗手就从一台外科手术转到另一台外科手术。今天，数十亿人每天洗手，不是因为他们害怕警察正在监控，而是因为他们了解事实。我用肥皂洗手是因为我听说过病毒和细菌，我知道这些微小的生物会引起疾病，并且我知道肥皂可以清除它们。



<https://www.easternshoredoctors.com.au/news/coronavirus-what-should-you-do>

But to achieve such a level of compliance and co-operation, you need trust. People need to trust science, to trust public authorities, and to trust the media. Over the past few years, irresponsible politicians have deliberately undermined trust in science, in public authorities and in the media. Now these same irresponsible politicians might be tempted to take the high road to authoritarianism, arguing that you just cannot trust the public to do the right thing.

但是要达到这种合规与合作水平，你需要信任。人们需要信任科学、信任公共权威以及信任媒体。在过去的几年中，不负责任的政治家故意破坏了对科学、公共当局和媒体的信任。现在，这些同样不负责任的政治家可能会倾向于走专制主义的道路，争辩说我们不能信任公众会做正确的事。通常，已经侵蚀了多年的信任不能在一夜之间重建。

Normally, trust that has been eroded for years cannot be rebuilt overnight. But these are not normal times. In a moment of crisis, minds too can change quickly. You can have bitter arguments with your siblings for years, but when some emergency occurs, you suddenly discover a hidden reservoir of trust and amity,

and you rush to help one another. Instead of building a surveillance regime, it is not too late to rebuild people's trust in science, in public authorities and in the media. We should definitely make use of new technologies too, but these technologies should empower citizens. I am all in favour of monitoring my body temperature and blood pressure, but that data should not be used to create an all-powerful government. Rather, that data should enable me to make more informed personal choices, and also to hold government accountable for its decisions.

但现在不是正常时期，在危机时刻，思想也会迅速变化。多年以来，你的兄弟姐妹之间可能会发生激烈的争吵，但是当发生紧急情况时，你突然发现了隐藏的信任和友善，并急于互相帮助。要建立人们对科学、公共当局和媒体的信任，而不是建立一个监督制度，现在并不为时已晚。我们当然也应该利用新技术，但是这些技术应该赋予公民权力。我完全赞成监控自己的体温和血压，但不应该使用这些数据来创建一个功能强大的政府。相反，这些数据应该使我能够做出更明智的个人选择。

If I could track my own medical condition 24 hours a day, I would learn not only whether I have become a health hazard to other people, but also which habits contribute to my health. And if I could access and analyse reliable statistics on the spread of coronavirus, I would be able to judge whether the government is telling me the truth and whether it is adopting the right policies to combat the epidemic. Whenever people talk about surveillance, remember that the same surveillance technology can usually be used not only by governments to monitor individuals — but also by individuals to monitor governments.

如果我可以一天24小时追踪自己的病情，我不仅会了解自己是否对他人构成健康危害，而且还会了解哪些习惯对我的健康有所帮助。而且，如果我能够访问和分析有关冠状病毒传播的可靠统计数据，我将能够判断政府是否在告诉我真相，以及它是否在采取正确的政策来对抗流行病。每当人们谈论监视时，请记住，相同的监视技术通常不仅可以由政府用于监视个人，而且可以由个人用于监视政府。

The coronavirus epidemic is thus a major test of citizenship. In the days ahead, each one of us should choose to trust scientific data and healthcare experts over unfounded conspiracy theories and self-serving politicians. If we fail to make the right choice, we might find ourselves signing away our most precious freedoms, thinking that this is the only way to safeguard our health.

因此，冠状病毒的流行是对公民身份的主要考验。在未来的日子里，我们每个人都应该选择信任科学数据和医疗保健专家，而不是相信毫无根据的阴谋论和自私自利的政治家。如果我们未能做出正确的选择，我们可能会发现自己放弃了我们最宝贵的自由，相信只有听任政府监控才是维护我们健康的唯一途径。



Illustration: Andrzej Krauze/The Guardian

We need a global plan

The second important choice we confront is between nationalist isolation and global solidarity. Both the epidemic itself and the resulting economic crisis are global problems. They can be solved effectively only by global co-operation.

我们需要一项全球计划

我们面临的第二个重要选择是在民族主义孤立与全球团结之间做选择。流行病本身和由此产生的经济危机都是全球性问题，只有全球合作才能有效解决这些问题。

First and foremost, in order to defeat the virus we need to share information globally. That's the big advantage of humans over viruses. A coronavirus in China and a coronavirus in the US cannot swap tips about how to infect humans.

But China can teach the US many valuable lessons about coronavirus and how to deal with it. What an Italian doctor discovers in Milan in the early morning might well save lives in Tehran by evening. When the UK government hesitates between several policies, it can get advice from the Koreans who have already faced a similar dilemma a month ago. But for this to happen, we need a spirit of global co-operation and trust.

首先，为了战胜病毒，我们需要在全球范围内共享信息。这是人类相对于病毒的最大优势。中国可以向美国传授许多有关冠状病毒及其应对方法的宝贵经验，一位意大利医生清晨在米兰发现的东西很可能晚上在德黑兰挽救生命。当英国政府对几项政策犹豫不决时，它可以从一个月前已经面临类似困境的韩国人那里获得建议。但是，要做到这一点，我们需要一种全球合作与信任的精神。

Countries should be willing to share information openly and humbly seek advice, and should be able to trust the data and the insights they receive. We also need a global effort to produce and distribute medical equipment, most notably testing kits and respiratory machines. Instead of every country trying to do it locally and hoarding whatever equipment it can get, a co-ordinated global effort could greatly accelerate production and make sure life-saving equipment is distributed more fairly. Just as countries nationalise key industries during a war, the human war against coronavirus may require us to "humanise" the crucial production lines. A rich country with few coronavirus cases should be willing to send precious equipment to a poorer country with many cases, trusting that if and when it subsequently needs help, other countries will come to its assistance.

各国应该愿意公开地分享信息，谦虚地寻求建议，并且应该信任所收到的数据和见解。我们还需要全球范围内的努力来生产和分销医疗设备，尤其是测试套件和呼吸机。与其每个国家都尝试在本地进行生产并囤积任何设备，不如在全球范围内协调一致地努力，就可以大大加快生产速度，并确保可以更公平地分配救生设备。正如各国在战争中将关键产业国有化一样，人类与冠状病毒的战争可能会要求我们将关键的生产线"世界化"。较少冠状病毒病例的富裕国家，应该愿意向较多病例的较贫穷国家提供宝贵的设备，并相信如果以后需要帮助，别的国家也会同样帮助自己。

We might consider a similar global effort to pool medical personnel. Countries currently less affected could send medical staff to the worst-hit regions of the world, both in order to help them in their hour of need, and in order to gain valuable experience. If later on the focus of the epidemic shifts, help could start

flowing in the opposite direction.

我们可能会考慮采取类似的全球努力来召集医务人员。当前受影响较小的国家可以派遣医务人员到世界上受灾最严重的地区，以帮助他们，并获得宝贵的经验。如果未来流行病的发病重点转移了，帮助就会开始朝相反的方向流动。

Global co-operation is vitally needed on the economic front too. Given the global nature of the economy and of supply chains, if each government does its own thing in complete disregard of the others, the result will be chaos and a deepening crisis. We need a global plan of action, and we need it fast.

经济方面也非常需要全球合作。考虑到经济和供应链的全球性，如果每个政府在完全不顾其他政府的情况下做自己的事情，结果将是混乱和危机加深。我们需要一项全球行动计划，而且要快速行动。

Another requirement is reaching a global agreement on travel. Suspending all international travel for months will cause tremendous hardships, and hamper the war against coronavirus. Countries need to co-operate in order to allow at least a trickle of essential travellers to continue crossing borders: scientists, doctors, journalists, politicians, businesspeople. This can be done by reaching a global agreement on the pre-screening of travellers by their home country. If you know that only carefully screened travellers were allowed on a plane, you would be more willing to accept them into your country.

另一个要求是达成全球旅行协议。所有国际旅行暂停数月之久，将造成巨大的困难，并阻碍与冠状病毒的战争。各国需要进行合作，以便至少允许一小撮重要的旅客继续过境：科学家，医生，记者，政治人物，商人。这可以通过对旅行者在本国进行的预检查达成全球协议来实现。如果你知道只有经过严格检查的旅客才可以乘坐飞机，那么你会更愿意接受他们进入你的国家。

Unfortunately, at present countries hardly do any of these things. A collective paralysis has gripped the international community. There seem to be no adults in the room. One would have expected to see already weeks ago an emergency meeting of global leaders to come up with a common plan of action. The G7 leaders managed to organise a videoconference only this week, and it did not result in any such plan.

不幸的是，目前各国几乎没有做任何这些事情。国际社会陷入了集体瘫

痪。房间里似乎没有大人。人们原本希望在几周前看到全球领导人紧急会议，以制定一项共同的行动计划。七国集团领导人仅在本周组织了一次电视会议，但并未制定任何此类计划。

In previous global crises — such as the 2008 financial crisis and the 2014 Ebola epidemic — the US assumed the role of global leader. But the current US administration has abdicated the job of leader. It has made it very clear that it cares about the greatness of America far more than about the future of humanity.

在先前的全球危机（例如2008年金融危机和2014年埃博拉疫情）中，美国担当了全球领导者的角色。但是现任美国政府已经放弃了领导人的职务。它已经非常清楚地表明，它更关心美国的伟大而不是关心人类的未来。这个政府甚至放弃了它最亲密的盟友。

This administration has abandoned even its closest allies. When it banned all travel from the EU, it didn't bother to give the EU so much as an advance notice — let alone consult with the EU about that drastic measure. It has scandalised Germany by allegedly offering \$1bn to a German pharmaceutical company to buy monopoly rights to a new Covid-19 vaccine. Even if the current administration eventually changes tack and comes up with a global plan of action, few would follow a leader who never takes responsibility, who never admits mistakes, and who routinely takes all the credit for himself while leaving all the blame to others.

当它禁止所有来自欧盟的旅行时，它都没想到要事先通知欧盟，更不用说与欧盟商讨这一严厉措施了。据称，美国曾向一家德国制药公司出价10亿美元，购买了新的Covid-19疫苗的垄断权，这使德国感到震惊。即使美国现任政府最终改变了立场，并提出了一项全球行动计划，也很少有人会追随一个从不承担责任，从不承认错误，并将所有责任归咎于他人，荣誉归咎于自己的领导人。

If the void left by the US isn't filled by other countries, not only will it be much harder to stop the current epidemic, but its legacy will continue to poison international relations for years to come. Yet every crisis is also an opportunity. We must hope that the current epidemic will help humankind realise the acute danger posed by global disunity.

如果美国留下的空白没有其他国家填补，那么阻止当前的流行不仅更加困难，而且这种空白将在未来几年继续毒害国际关系。然而，每次危机也是

一个机会。我们必须希望，当前的流行病将帮助人类认识到全球不团结带来的严重危险。

Humanity needs to make a choice. Will we travel down the route of disunity, or will we adopt the path of global solidarity? If we choose disunity, this will not only prolong the crisis, but will probably result in even worse catastrophes in the future. If we choose global solidarity, it will be a victory not only against the coronavirus, but against all future epidemics and crises that might assail humankind in the 21st century.

人类需要做出选择。我们是走全球团结的道路，还是继续各据一方？如果我们选择不团结，这不仅会延长危机，而且将来可能会导致更严重的灾难。如果我们选择全球团结，这将不仅是对抗冠状病毒的胜利，也是抗击可能在21世纪袭击人类的所有未来流行病和危机的胜利。

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使用Zoom，风险自负

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The New York Times | 纽约时报中文网



GLENN HARVEY

Ever since many of us started working from home in the coronavirus pandemic, I've been invited to countless gatherings taking place on Zoom, the videoconferencing app. Virtual happy hours, work meetings, dinners, you name it.

自从许多人因为新冠病毒疫情开始居家办公以来，我多次被邀请参加使用视频会议应用程序Zoom进行的聚会。不但有虚拟欢乐时光，还有虚拟工作会议、晚餐等等。

I've been a no-show, and it's not just because my hair has grown embarrassingly long. It's because I have a fundamental problem with Zoom.

我始终失约，不仅仅因为我的头发长到令人尴尬的地步。我失约是因为我压根不喜欢Zoom。

Let me first say I understand why Zoom has been so popular in the pandemic. The company designed its app to be free and extremely easy to use; in tech lingo, we call it “frictionless.” Even our friends and relatives with zero technical know-how can join a Zoom meeting just by clicking a link. Then, voilà, you are looking at a screen with familiar faces and can begin chatting away.

首先我得说，我明白为什么Zoom在疫情期间如此受欢迎。该公司将其应用程序设为免费，而且极其易于使用；在技术术语中，我们管这个叫“无阻”设计。即使我们的科技零基础的亲朋好友也能通过点击一个链接加入Zoom聚会。然后，哇，你就在屏幕上看到一个个熟悉的面孔并可以马上开始聊天了。

At least 200 million of us, desperate to see people outside our homes, now use Zoom, up from 10 million a few months ago. Many of us use it for free, though Zoom also has a paid product. For lots of us, it's a lifeline to see and converse with a friend or relative.

我们之中，至少有2亿迫切希望见到家人以外的人现在用上了Zoom，而几个月前，使用Zoom的只有1000万人。我们之中的许多人在免费使用Zoom，尽管它也有一个付费的产品。能与亲戚朋友见面并交谈，对于我们很多人来说，它简直就是救命的稻草。

But for the last year, I've been wary of the app. Zoom has had multiple privacy snafus in that period, which have come up so frequently that they became a game of Whac-a-Mole.

但是过去一年，我一直对这个应用程序保持警惕。在那段时期，Zoom曾出现过多次隐私隐患，频率之高，简直犹如打地鼠一般。

The missteps included a weakness that would have allowed malware to attach to Zoom and hijack our web cameras. The issues with basic security practices culminated with “Zoombombing,” in which trolls crashed people's video meetings and bombarded them with inappropriate material like pornography.

隐患包括一个可能导致恶意软件附着到Zoom上并劫持摄像头的漏洞。基本安全措施问题的高峰是“Zoom轰炸”(Zoombombing)的出现，捣乱者闯入人们的视频会议，不断用色情等不良内容轰炸他们。

In a blog post last week, Zoom's chief executive, Eric Yuan, apologized for all the mistakes and said the recent problems had largely been addressed. The company promised to focus on fixing its privacy and security issues over the coming months; it reiterated the plan on Wednesday.

Zoom首席执行官袁征上周在一篇博客文章中为所有错误表示歉意，并表示最近出现的问题已经基本得到解决。该公司承诺将在未来几个月内集中解决隐私和安全问题。它在周三重申了该计划。

If there is something déjà vu about all of this, you aren't wrong. That's because we find ourselves dealing with the same situation over and over again, focusing on the convenience of easy-to-use tech products over issues like data security and privacy.

如果所有这些让你有似曾相识感觉的话，你的感觉没错。那是因为我们一次又一次地处理着相同的情况，专注于科技产品在使用上的便利性，而忽视数据安全和隐私等问题。

We went through this not long ago with Ring, the doorbell camera, another product with a catchy name. Ring, which is owned by Amazon, became popular during another crummy situation: an increase in the petty crime of package thefts. It was also easy to install. But despite glowing customer reviews, Ring became mired in privacy scandals, including one that involved hackers hijacking the Ring cameras of multiple families.

不久前，我们在门铃摄像头**Ring**上——另一个名字琅琅上口的产品——也经历了同样的问题。由于盗窃包裹的轻微犯罪上升，在这个令人恼火的情况下，亚马逊旗下的**Ring**变得流行起来。它的安装也很简便。但是，尽管好评连连，**Ring**还是陷入了隐私丑闻中，包括一桩涉及黑客劫持多户人家**Ring**摄像头的事件。

The lesson is one we need to learn and relearn. When a company fails to protect our privacy, we shouldn't just continue to use its product — and tell the people we care about to use it — just because it works well and is simple to use. Once we lose our privacy, we rarely get it back again.

这样的教训，我们需要一再学习。当一家公司未能保护我们的隐私时，我们不应该仅仅因为方便好用而坚持使用它的产品，甚至让我们关心的人也一起使用。隐私一旦丢失，就很难回来了。

“There’s a revolving door,” said Matthew Guariglia, a policy analyst for the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a digital rights nonprofit. “When you give your data to one company, you have no idea who else is going to have access to it, because so much of it happens behind the black box of company secrecy.”

“来来回回总是如此，”数字权益非营利组织电子前沿基金会(Electronic Frontier Foundation)的政策分析师马修·瓜里利亚(Matthew Guariglia)说。“当你将你的数据提供给一家公司时，根本不知道还有谁可以访问它，因为许多都发生在公司的秘密黑匣子背后。”

The onus is certainly on Zoom, not us, to fix the privacy and security problems of its app. But we can put pressure on Zoom by not accepting the situation. If you do use Zoom, do so with caution and strong security settings. More on this later.

解决应用程序的隐私和安全问题肯定是Zoom的责任，而不是我们的责任。但是我们可以对Zoom施加压力，拒绝接受这种情况。如果你的确需要使用Zoom，请谨慎使用并将安全性设置提高。稍后再详细介绍。

Zoom’s Privacy and Security Issues

Zoom的隐私和安全问题

Let’s first take a closer look at why Zoom has been under the microscope. The issues boil down to two main things: its privacy policy and the architecture of its security.

首先，让我们仔细研究一下，为什么Zoom一直被遭到仔细审查。问题主要归结为两点：隐私政策和安全架构。

Zoom’s privacy policy

Zoom的隐私政策

Zoom recently announced that it had revised its privacy policy to be clearer and more transparent. In it, the company emphasized that it does not and has never sold people’s personal data, and has no plans to.

Zoom最近宣布已经修改了隐私政策，使其更加清晰和透明。公司在声明中强调，无论过去、现在还是将来，都不会出售人们的个人数据。

But the policy does not address whether Zoom shares data with third parties, as companies such as Apple and Cisco explicitly state in their privacy policies.

但该政策并未涉及Zoom是否与第三方共享数据，苹果(Apple)和思科(Cisco)等公司在其隐私政策中都明确指出了这一点。

This is a notable omission. Tech companies can monetize user data in many ways without directly selling it, including by sharing it with other companies that mine the information for insights, according to research published by the M.I.T. Sloan School of Management. In some cases, tools to collect data from users are “rented” to third parties. Such practices would technically make it true that your personal data was not “sold,” but a company would still make money from your data.

这一缺失值得注意。麻省理工学院斯隆管理学院(M.I.T. Sloan School of Management)发表的研究报告显示，科技公司无需直接出售也可以通过多种方式将用户数据货币化，包括与其他挖掘用户信息以获取深入知识的公司共享数据。在某些情况下，收集用户数据的工具被“租借”给第三方。这种做法在技术上可以使你的个人数据不被“出售”，但公司仍然可以用你的数据赚钱。

Lynn Haaland, Zoom’s global risk and compliance officer, said the company does not anonymize or aggregate user data or rent it out in exchange for money.

Zoom的全球风险和合规负责人林恩·哈兰德(Lynn Haaland)表示，公司不会匿名或汇总用户数据，也不会出租数据赚钱。

So why is this not addressed in the privacy policy?

那么，为什么隐私政策中没有提到这一点呢？

“We try to be clear here about what we do do with the data,” Ms. Haaland said about the updated policy. “Sometimes when you try to list all the things you don’t do with data, if you leave one out, then people say, ‘Oh, well, you must be doing that.’”

“我们试图在这里澄清我们确实如何处理这些数据，”哈兰德在谈到新政策时说。“有时候，当你试图列出所有和数据无关的事情时，如果漏掉了一件，人们会说，‘哦，好吧，你一定是在这么做。’”

Zoom's security flaws

Zoom的安全缺陷

While Zoom has worked furiously to plug the security holes that have emerged in the last few weeks, its products for Windows and Mac computers have weaker security by design.

虽然Zoom公司一直在努力修补过去几周出现的安全漏洞，但其针对Windows和Mac电脑的产品在安全上较弱是有意而为。

That is largely because the company opted not to provide its app through Apple's official Mac app store or the Microsoft Windows app store. Instead, consumers download it directly from the web. In this way, Zoom's software avoids living in a so-called sandboxed environment, which would have restricted its access to Apple and Microsoft operating systems.

这主要是因为公司选择不通过苹果官方的Mac应用商店或微软的Windows应用商店提供其应用程序，而是由消费者直接从网上下载。通过这种方式，Zoom公司的软件避免了限制其访问苹果和微软操作系统的所谓沙箱环境。

As a result, Zoom is able to gain access to deeper parts of the operating systems and their web browsers. That is largely what makes Zoom sessions so simple to join.

这样一来，Zoom就能够访问两种操作系统及其网络浏览器的更深层部分。这在很大程度上使得Zoom会话非常容易加入。

By choosing to circumvent safer methods for installing its app, Zoom has opted for weaker security architecture, said Sinan Eren, chief executive of Fyde, an app security firm.

应用安全公司Fyde首席执行官斯南·埃伦(Sinan Eren)表示，通过绕过更安全的安装方法，Zoom公司选择了较弱的安全架构。

“They want to make the installation process a lot easier and streamlined, but at the same time they want deeper hooks into the operating system so they can collect more things,” he said. “That also exposes us to potential vulnerabilities.”

“他们想让安装过程更简单流畅，但同时他们想让软件进入到操作系统的更深层次，这样他们就能收集更多东西，”他说。“这也让我们受到它潜在弱点的影响。”

Zoom declined to comment on its security architecture.

Zoom拒绝就其安全架构置评。

Use Zoom at Your Own Risk

使用Zoom，风险自负

So what to do? In these difficult times, many of us have no better option than to use Zoom. So here are some steps to keep in mind.

那么，该怎么做呢？在困难时期，我们中的许多人没有比Zoom更好的选项。这里有一些步骤要记住。

- Use Zoom with caution. In general, it's safer to use Zoom on a mobile device, like an iPad or an Android phone, than on a Mac or Windows PC. Mobile apps operate in a more restricted environment with limited access to your data. In addition, apps served through the App Store or Play store undergo a review process by Apple and Google that include an inspection for security vulnerabilities.
- 使用Zoom时，保持警惕。总的来说，在平板电脑或安卓手机等移动设备上使用Zoom比在Mac或Windows电脑上使用更安全。移动应用在一个更严格的环境下运行，对数据的访问也受到限制。此外，通过App Store或Play应用商店上架的应用程序必须接受苹果和谷歌的审核，其中包括对安全漏洞的检查。
- Also, be sure to turn on Zoom security settings, like meeting passwords, to prevent unwanted guests from Zoombombing your sessions.
- 另外，一定要打开Zoom的安全设置，如会议密码，以防止不速之客突然“轰炸”您的会议。
- Last but not least, be mindful of what it means to tell others to use a product with weak data security. Try to avoid using it for sensitive matters, like work meetings that discuss trade secrets.

• 最后但同样重要的是，要了解告诉别人使用一款数据安全系数低的产品意味着什么。尽量避免用它谈论敏感议题，比如召开讨论商业机密的工作会议。

• If you are concerned about privacy, try an alternative. There are video chatting tools from companies with better reputations, like Google's Hangouts, Cisco's Webex and FaceTime for Apple devices. These products may not be as simple to use as Zoom, but they work and you can worry less.

• 如果你对隐私仍存疑虑，试着使用一款替代产品。还有一些声誉更好的公司提供的视频聊天工具，比如谷歌Hangouts、思科Webex以及苹果设备上的FaceTime。这些产品可能不像Zoom那样使用简便，但它们确实能用，你也可以少些担心。

A product's being great just isn't good enough if it's lousy at protecting our privacy. Many people appear to have learned this lesson already and have reacted accordingly. Elon Musk's rocket company, SpaceX, barred employees from using Zoom. New York City's school district recently banned Zoom for online learning.

如果一个产品在保护我们的隐私方面做得很糟糕，那么它还远远不够优秀。许多人似乎已经吸取了这一教训，并作出了相应的反应。埃隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)的火箭公司SpaceX已经禁止员工使用Zoom。纽约市学区最近也已禁止使用Zoom在线学习。

And us? It may be our turn to pause, too.

而我们呢？也许我们也该暂停了。

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翻译：晋其角、邓妍

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疫情中的“亲密恐怖主义”：全球家暴事件激增

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世界各国实施的流动限制迫使人们更多地待在家里，导致家庭暴力案件激增。FEDERICO RIOS FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Add another public health crisis to the toll of the new coronavirus: Mounting data suggests that domestic abuse is acting like an opportunistic infection, flourishing in the conditions created by the pandemic.

另一场公共健康危机也该归为新型疫情造成的损失：越来越多的数据表明，家庭暴力如同一种伺机性感染，正在大流行造成的环境中迅速蔓延。

There was every reason to believe that the restrictions imposed to keep the virus from spreading would have such an effect, said Marianne Hester, a Bristol

University sociologist who studies abusive relationships. Domestic violence goes up whenever families spend more time together, such as the Christmas and summer vacations, she said.

布里斯托尔大学(Bristol University)研究虐待关系的社会学家玛丽安·赫斯特(Marianne Hester)说，完全有理由相信，为防止病毒传播而实施的限制措施会产生这样的效果。她指出，每当家庭成员在一起的时间变多，比如圣诞节和暑假时，家暴就一定会增加。

Now, with families in lockdown worldwide, hotlines are lighting up with abuse reports, leaving governments trying to address a crisis that experts say they should have seen coming.

现在，全世界的家庭都陷入了封锁，报告家暴的热线电话连连响起，让各国政府不得不努力应对一场专家认为本应预见到的危机。

The United Nations called on Sunday for urgent action to combat the worldwide surge in domestic violence. “I urge all governments to put women’s safety first as they respond to the pandemic,” Secretary General António Guterres wrote on Twitter.

联合国周日呼吁采取紧急措施，打击世界范围内激增的家暴行为。“我敦促各国政府在应对大流行的同时，把女性的安全放在首位，”秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯(António Guterres)在Twitter上写道。

But governments largely failed to prepare for the way the new public health measures would create opportunities for abusers to terrorize their victims. Now, many are scrambling to offer services to those at risk.

但是，各国政府基本没有准备好应对新的公共卫生措施将会带来的影响，即一个为施虐者恐吓受害者制造机会的环境。现在，他们中的许多正在仓促行动，为那些身处险境的人提供救助。

But, as with the response to the virus itself, the delays mean that irreparable harm may already have occurred.

然而，正如对病毒本身的应对一样，这种延误意味着，无法挽回的伤害可能已经发生。

Lockdown and ‘Intimate Terrorism’

封锁和“亲密恐怖主义”

As cities and towns across China locked down, a 26-year-old woman named Lele found herself entangled in more and more arguments with her husband, with whom she now had to spend every hour in their home in Anhui Province, in eastern China.

随着中国各地城镇进入封锁，一位名叫乐乐(Lele)的26岁女子发现，自己越来越多地陷入和丈夫争吵中，但又不得不跟他在东部安徽省的家中共度每分每秒。

On March 1, while Lele was holding her 11-month-old daughter, her husband began to beat her with a high chair. She is not sure how many times he hit her. Eventually, she says, one of her legs lost feeling and she fell to the ground, still holding the baby in her arms.

3月1日，当乐乐还抱着她11个月大的女儿时，丈夫开始用一把高脚椅殴打她。她不确定他打了她多少下。她说，最终她的一只脚失去知觉，她倒在地上，但手里仍然抱着孩子。

A photograph she took after the incident shows the high chair lying on the floor in pieces, two of its metal legs snapped off — evidence of the force with which her husband wielded it against her. Another image documents Lele's injuries: Nearly every inch of her lower legs was covered in bruises, a huge hematoma blooming on her left calf.

她在事后拍下的一张照片显示，那把高脚椅四分五裂地散落在地上，两条金属腿都断了——这正是她丈夫用力将这把椅子挥向她的证据。另一张照片记录下了乐乐的伤痕：她小腿布满了淤青，左腿腿肚子上出现了一块巨大的血肿。

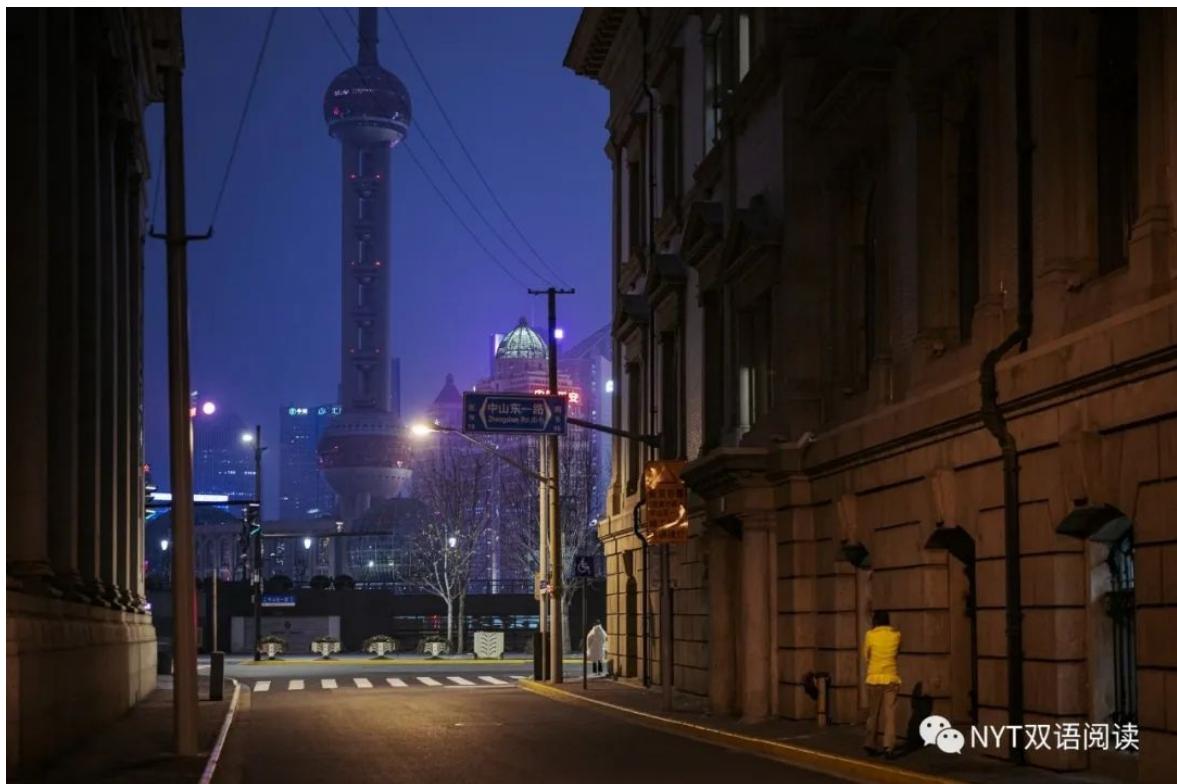
Lele — her full name is not being used for her safety — said that her husband had abused her throughout their six-year relationship, but that the Covid-19 outbreak made things far worse.

在六年的相处中，乐乐——为安全考虑未使用其全名——说丈夫一直虐待她，但是疫情暴发使情况变得更糟。

“During the epidemic, we were unable to go outside, and our conflicts just grew bigger and bigger and more and more frequent,” she said. “Everything was

exposed.”

“疫情期间我们不能出门，我们之间的冲突越来越大，越来越频繁，”她说。“一切都暴露出来。”



NYT双语阅读

越来越多的数据表明，在大流行造成的环境中，家暴现象日益猖獗。

YUYANG LIU FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

As quarantines take effect around the world, that kind of “intimate terrorism”—a term many experts prefer for domestic violence—is flourishing.

随着隔离措施在世界各地生效，这种“亲密恐怖主义”——许多专家更喜欢用这个词来形容家庭暴力——正在大行其道。

In China, a Beijing-based NGO dedicated to combating violence against women, Equality, has seen a surge in calls to its help line since early February, when the government locked down cities in Hubei Province, then the outbreak’s epicenter.

在中国，自从2月初政府封锁疫情中心湖北省的城市以来，总部设在北京、致力于打击针对妇女暴力的非政府组织“为平”接到的求助热线电话开始激增。

In Spain, the emergency number for domestic violence received 18 percent more calls in the first two weeks of lockdown than in the same period a month earlier.

在西班牙，家庭暴力的紧急求助号码在封锁前两周接到的电话，比一个月前同期多了18%。

“We’ve been getting some very distressing calls, showing us clearly just how intense psychological as well as physical mistreatment can get when people are kept 24 hours a day together within a reduced space,” said Ana Bella, who set up a foundation to help other women after surviving domestic violence herself.

“我们接到一些非常痛苦的电话，清楚地向我们表明，当人们一天24小时被关在同一个狭小的空间里，会发生怎样的心理和身体虐待，”安娜·贝拉(Ana Bella)说，她在摆脱家庭暴力之后成立了一个基金会来帮助其他女性。

On Thursday, the French police reported a nationwide spike of about 30 percent in domestic violence. Christophe Castaner, the French interior minister, said he had asked officers to be on the lookout for abuse.

周四，法国警方报告说，全国范围内的家庭暴力上升了大约30%。法国内政部长克里斯托夫·卡斯塔内(Christophe Castaner)表示，他已要求官员们注意虐待行为。

“The risk increases due to confinement,” he said in an interview on French television.

“禁足会增加风险，”他在接受法国电视台采访时表示。

No Escape

无处可逃

In Spain, with the help of women’s associations, The New York Times contacted women stuck at home with an abusive husband or partner and conducted interviews over WhatsApp.

在西班牙，《纽约时报》在一些女性协会帮助之下联系了一些困在家中、遭受丈夫或伴侣虐待的女性，并通过WhatsApp进行了采访。

One of them, Ana — who asked that her full name be withheld — shares an apartment with her partner, and says he has been regularly abusing her. He insists on total surveillance at all times. If she tries to lock herself in a room, he kicks the door until she opens it.

其中，安娜——她要求隐去自己的全名——和伴侣同住一间公寓，她说对方经常虐待自己。他始终坚持对她进行全天候的全面监视。如果她把自己锁在一个房间里，他就会踢门，直到她把门打开。

“I can’t even have privacy in the bathroom — and now I have to endure this in a lockdown,” she wrote in a message sent late at night, to hide the communication from her husband.

“我甚至在卫生间里都不能有隐私——现在我不得不在禁闭中忍受这一切，”她写道，为了不让丈夫知道，她在深夜发来信息。

Judith Lewis Herman, a renowned trauma expert at Harvard University Medical School, has found that the coercive methods domestic abusers use to control their partners and children “bear an uncanny resemblance” to those kidnappers use to control hostages and repressive regimes use to break the will of political prisoners.

哈佛大学医学院(Harvard University Medical School)著名创伤专家朱迪斯·刘易斯·赫尔曼(Judith Lewis Herman)发现，家庭中的施虐者用来控制伴侣和孩子的胁迫手段，与绑架者用来控制人质、专制政权用来摧毁政治犯意志的手段“惊人地相似”。



在中国，据说当局告诉一名家暴受害者：“危机过后我们可以去你那里。”
YUYANG LIU FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

“The methods which enable one human being to control another are remarkably consistent,” she wrote in a widely cited 1992 journal article. “While perpetrators of organized political or sexual exploitation may instruct each other in coercive methods, perpetrators of domestic abuse appear to reinvent them.”

“让一个人能够去控制另一个人的方法，是大同小异的，”她在1992年一篇被广泛引用的期刊文章中写道：“有组织的政治或性剥削施害者在胁迫手段方面可能有共通之处，而家庭暴力的施害者似乎会改造这些手段。”

In addition to physical violence, which is not present in every abusive relationship, common tools of abuse include isolation from friends, family and employment; constant surveillance; strict, detailed rules for behavior; and restrictions on access to such basic necessities as food, clothing and sanitary facilities.

除了在每一种虐待关系中都存在的身体暴力之外，常见的虐待手段还包括令受害者与朋友、家人和工作隔绝；持续的监视；严格、详细的行为规则；对食品、服装、卫生等基本生活必需品实行限制。

Home isolation, however vital to the fight against the pandemic, is giving still more power to the abuser, Dr. Hester said. “If suddenly people have got to be at home,” she said, “that gives him an opportunity, suddenly, to call the shots around that. To say what she should be doing or shouldn’t.”

赫斯特说，尽管家庭隔离对抗击大流行至关重要，但却极大助长了施虐者。“如果突然之间，人们必须待在家里，”她说，“那就给了他一个机会，突然之间，他就可以在家里发号施令，说她应该做什么，不应该做什么。”

The isolation has also shattered support networks, making it far more difficult for victims to get help or escape.

这种孤立也破坏了支持网络，使受害者更难以获得帮助或逃脱。

Fragile resources, overwhelmed

薄弱的资源，被压垮的感觉

After her husband attacked her with the high chair, Lele limped to the next room and called the police. When they arrived, however, they only documented the attack, then took no further action.

被丈夫用高脚椅殴打后，乐乐一瘸一拐地走到隔壁房间报了警。然而，警察到达后只是记录了袭击行为，没有采取进一步的行动。

Next, she hired a lawyer and filed for divorce — only to find that the epidemic had cut off that avenue of escape, too. Her divorce proceeding was postponed until April. She is still waiting for the court’s decision.

接着，她聘请了一名律师，提出离婚——结果却发现这条退路也被疫情切断。她的离婚诉讼被推迟到四月。她还在等待法院的判决。

And finding a new home amid the outbreak proved difficult, forcing Lele and her daughter to continue to live with their abuser for weeks.

况且，事实证明要在疫情期间找到新家是很困难的，这迫使乐乐和女儿与她们的施虐者一起生活了几个星期。

It is a pattern playing out around the world.

同样的事在世界各地都在上演。

Institutions that are supposed to protect women from domestic violence, many weak and underfunded to begin with, are now straining to respond to the increased demand.

本来应该保护妇女免受家暴侵害的机构，本就薄弱且资金不足，现在正竭力应对不断增长的求助。

Feng Yuan, a co-founder of Equality, the Chinese advocacy group, said she had one client who called an emergency line only to be told the police were too overstretched to help her. “We can come to your place after the crisis,” she recounted the operator saying.

中国倡导组织为平的共同创始人冯媛说，她有一个客户打了求救电话，但被告知警察已经超负荷工作，无法帮助她。她回忆接线员说：“危机过后我们可以去你那里。”

In Europe, one country after another seems to have followed the same grim path: First, governments impose lockdowns without making sufficient provisions for domestic abuse victims. About 10 days later, distress calls spike, setting off a public outcry. Only then do the governments scramble to improvise solutions.

在欧洲，一个接一个国家走上同一条严峻的道路：首先，政府实行封锁时，没有为家暴受害者提供足够的支持。大约10天后，求救电话激增，引发了公众的强烈抗议。直到那时，政府才会手忙脚乱地制定解决方案。

Italy was first.

首先是意大利。

Its lockdown began in early March. Soon after that, domestic violence reports began to rise, but there was nowhere for newly desperate women to go. Shelters could not take them because the risk of infection was too great.

该国的封锁从3月初开始。此后不久，家暴报道开始增多，但是这些陷入绝境的女性无处可去。由于传染病的风险太大，庇护所也无法将她们带走。

So the government said local authorities could requisition hotel rooms to serve as makeshift shelters where victims could quarantine safely.

因此，政府表示，地方当局可以征用旅馆房间作为临时庇护所，让受害者可以安全地隔离。

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意大利被封锁后不久，家庭暴力庇护所开始人满为患。ALESSANDRO GRASSANI FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

Spain announced its lockdown on March 14; France's began three days later. About two weeks later, with abuse reports soaring, officials there announced that they, too, planned to turn vacant hotel rooms into shelters, among other emergency efforts.

西班牙于3月14日宣布封锁；法国则在三天后开始。大约两周后，随着虐待报告的飙升，那里的官员也宣布，除了其他紧急措施以外，他们计划将空置的旅馆房间改成庇护所。

Eventually, the lockdowns will end. But as the confinement drags on, the danger seems likely to intensify. Studies show that abusers are more likely to murder their partners and others in the wake of personal crises, including lost jobs or major financial setbacks.

封锁最终会结束。但是随着隔离的继续，危险似乎可能加剧。研究表明，在发生个人危机——包括失业或重大财务损失——之后，施虐者更有可能谋杀其伴侣和他人。

With Covid-19 ravaging the economy, such crises are set to become much more frequent.

随着Covid-19毁坏了经济，此类危机只会变得更加频繁。

本文作者是Amanda Taub。Raphael Minder自西班牙、Vivian Wang自香港、Constant Méheut自法国、Elisabetta Povoledo自意大利对本文有报道贡献。

翻译：晋其角、Chen Huayizi、邓妍

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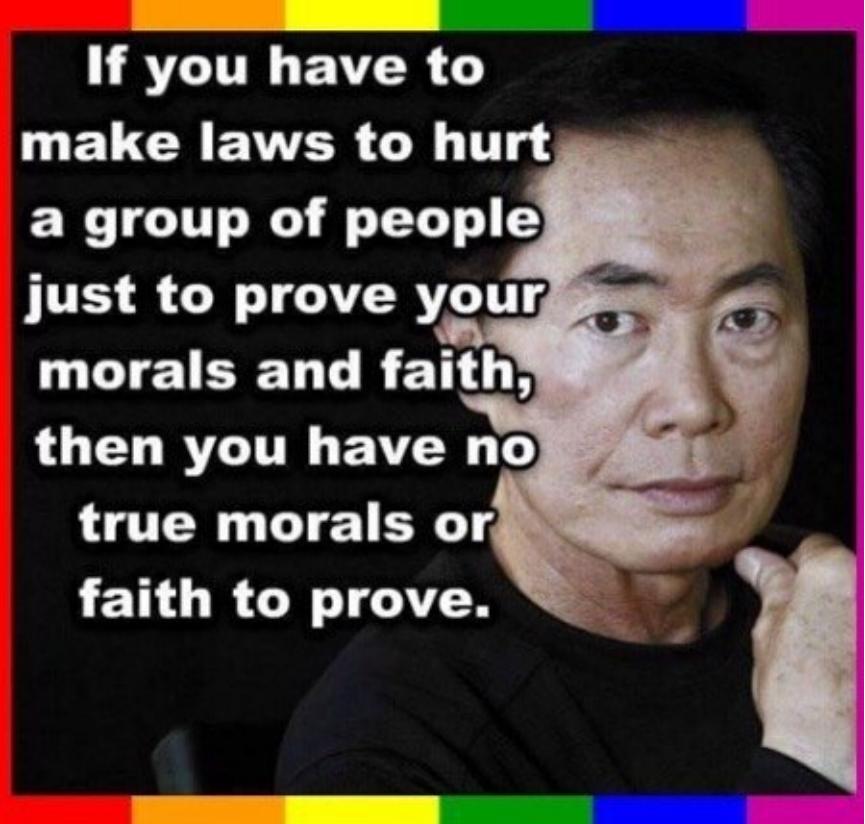


Reporting an abuser doesn't ruin their lives, they did that themselves.

Reporting an abuser doesn't ruin their reputation, it makes it more accurate.

Reporting an abuser isn't selfish, it's a radical act of bravery that takes tremendous courage

#IBelieveYou



**If you have to
make laws to hurt
a group of people
just to prove your
morals and faith,
then you have no
true morals or
faith to prove.**

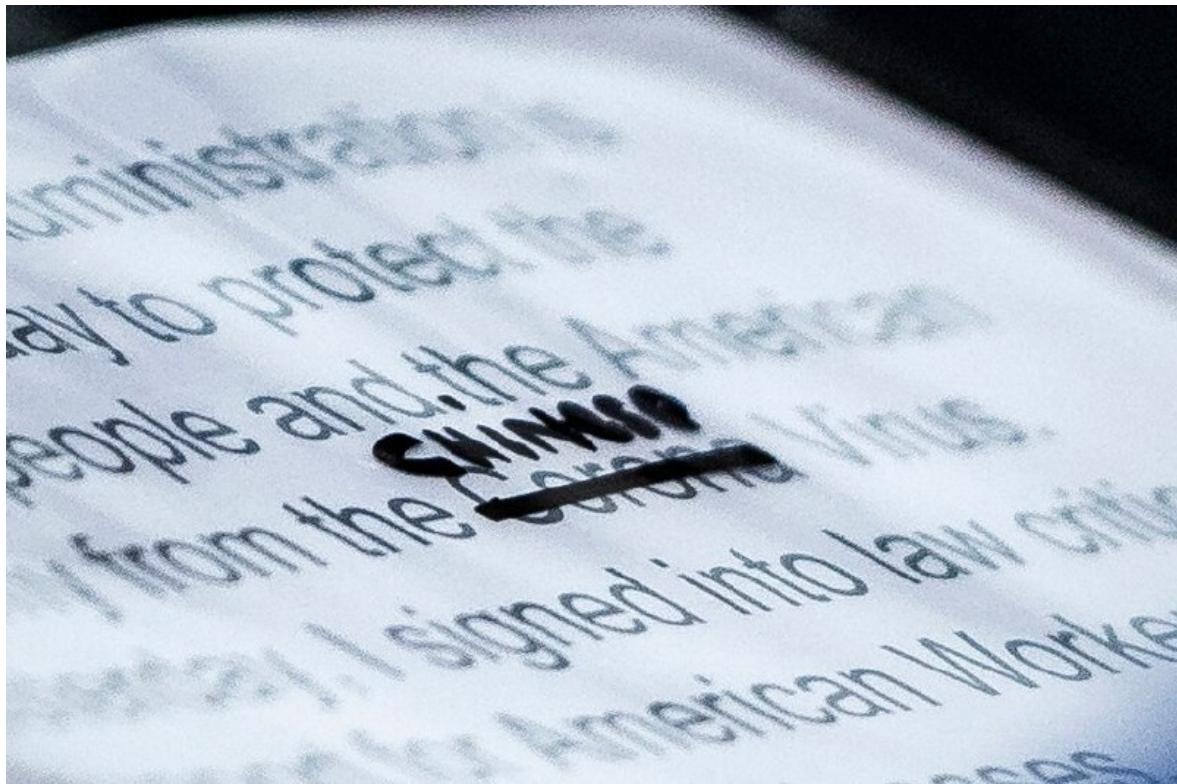


Briahna Joy Gray ✅
@briebriejoy



Now that we all agree corona virus treatment and testing should be free, let's list the diseases that people should definitely have to pay for out of pocket— regardless of whether they can afford it.

You go first, because I'm at a loss.



A close-up of President Trump's notes shows where "Corona" was crossed out and replaced with "Chinese."

[telegraph.co.uk/Trump-takes-direct-aim-at-China-as-known-US-infections-double-and-criticism-mounts-04-06](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/Trump-takes-direct-aim-at-China-as-known-US-infections-double-and-criticism-mounts-04-06)

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This is something that I and our leadership feel really strongly about, even though we now have 95% of our people working from home which is great. There are 2 key reasons – firstly if you don't have a bigger house – and maybe you have a couple of kids that are trying to do school from home, plus 2 parents trying to work from home, you may well need to come into the office for a break from that environment ! Secondly, we have to remember that for some that suffer domestic violence, their workplace is often their only safe haven. We don't want to take that away from them at a time when we know mental health, domestic violence etc is on the rise.

今天ceo发邮件，我之前也想过为什么大街上都没人了，办公室还不关门，多浪费电。今天看到这个觉得还是太欠考虑了。墨尔本真的好有人情味。

[source](#)

Harlem

BY LANGSTON HUGHES

What happens to a dream deferred?

Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
Or fester like a sore—
And then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
Or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?

Maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.

Or does it explode?

The second is from a *Tribune* column in 1944:

The fallacy is to believe that under a dictatorial government you can be free *inside*.... Why is this idea false? I pass over the fact that modern dictatorships don't, in fact, leave the loopholes that the old-fashioned despotisms did; and also the probable weakening of the *desire* for liberty owing to totalitarian methods of education. The greatest mistake is to imagine that the human being is an autonomous individual. The secret freedom which you can supposedly enjoy under a despotic government is nonsense, because your thoughts are never entirely your own. Philosophers, artists, writers, even scientists, not only need encouragement and an audience, they need constant stimulation from other people.... Take away freedom of speech, and the creative faculties dry up.

真的喜欢奥威尔，这个道理，几年前的我不懂 [source](#)

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(Eng/Chi Sub) Is Marriage Outdated? ft. Yumi Nagashima & Brian Tseng 曾博恩 - CC Courtroom

Does anyone really believe in marriage anymore or is it just an old, outdated tradition? #StandUpAsia's Yumi Nagashima and Brian Tseng 曾博恩 (who's newly marri...

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Haraway: A Cyborg Manifesto

<http://people.oregonstate.edu/~vanlondp/wgss320/articles/haraway-cyborg-manifesto.pdf>

1. 隐私和健康可以兼得

2. 信息应公开

3. 全球应合作

[telegra.ph/人类简史作者新作冠状病毒之后的世界中英双语-04-06](#)

Telegraph

《人类简史》作者新作《冠状病毒之后的世界》（中英双语）

The World After Coronavirus Yuval Noah Harari 来源: 阮一峰的网络日志、
《金融时报》《人类简史》的作者尤瓦尔·赫拉利，上周末在《金融时报》发表了一篇长文《冠状病毒之后的世界》。他谈到疫情结束后，世界向何处去的问题，以及对目前各国没有统一行动的计划，反而各自为战、竞相关闭边境的担忧。这篇文章非常发人深省，强烈推荐。冠状病毒之后的世界 作者：尤瓦尔·赫拉利 (Yuval Noah Harari)，《人类简史》的作者 原载：2020年3月20日的《金融时报》 ...

1990 was the year routine job growth flat-lined. It's also when hours worked per year stopped declining and started increasing again for the first time since the Great Depression. Since 2000, the percentage of the population employed has trended downward. Peak human labor in the US appears to have occurred 17 years ago.

[medium.com/basic-income/its-time-for-technology-to-serve-all-humankind-with-unconditional-basic-income-e46329764d28](#)

Medium

It's Time for Technology to Serve all Humankind with Unconditional Basic Income

The 1-hr case for unconditional basic income as summarized by UBI advocate Scott Santens for a keynote speech delivered in November of...

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What we learned about sexualization from analyzing 481 high school dress code policies.

pudding.cool/2019/10/prosecutors

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This is the kind of research we need more of: careful, detailed, expert. They find China's policy banks lend to BRI countries at 3.1%, while proper "concessional" lending from the World Bank is priced at 1.2%. sample is during 2000-14.

[https://www.cgdev.org/publication/chinese-and-world-bank-lending-terms-systematic-comparison](#)

[source](#)

Center For Global Development

Chinese and World Bank Lending Terms: A Systematic Comparison Across China's lending volumes in developing countries far surpass those of other bilateral creditors and compare in scale only to World Bank lending practices. Where World Bank lending terms, volumes, and

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