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# 论东西方养生的理念

### 刘玉增

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【摘要】由于东西方文化有别,因此采用养生延年手段和方法也不同。 当今网空时代,东西方空间隔离,已经打破,为了使人延年益 寿,"东西方养生学论"实有综合探究之必要。本文是作者在研 究的基础上,对东西方支配年龄、延缓衰老、祛病延年等养生方 面问题进行一些探索。

【关键词】支配年龄; 延缓衰老; 祛病延年

由于东西方文化有别,因此采用养生延年手段和方法也不同。当今网空时代,东西方空间隔离,已经打破,为了使人延年益寿,"东西方养生学论"实有综合探究之必要。本文是作者在研究的基础上,对东西方支配年龄、延缓衰老、祛病延年等养生方面问题进行一些探索。

人类自远古开始,凡倾向用哲学思考的先贤们,免不了面对养生延年的问题。 西方人说: "人乃万物的尺度",而"死是人的尺度"。东方人说: "人生五福寿为先"。由于时代与思想进步,医疗条件的完善和养生延年手段的提高,今人则又倡言"人生七十方开始"。由于东西方文化有别,采用养生延年手段、方法不同。近些年来,欧美国家一些著名大学,盛设养生学讲座,研究人生内部变化法则,以期延长人类。东方以数千年来治学方法,重直觉及理性而拙实验,对于于"养生学"的研究,集中采用"从内筑基",以中国的性命学、丹术、太极拳、静坐和印度瑜伽健身术为主,以期达到养生延年之目的。在2007年嘉庆的今日,一些国家男子平均寿命已达到76岁,女子可达到78岁。笔者相信,如我们努力探讨"养生学",注重形体与生命延长,注重精神与心性修养,在本世纪末平均可以达到

100岁。若能够去取自然,括囊无咎,平均年龄达到110— 120岁是可能的。本文对东西方养生论做一探讨,请教同行共同研讨。

### 1. 西方"养生学"支配年龄的研究

"养生学"是新兴的科学之一,目的在延长和改进人的生命,指出衰老与疾病乃是两种纯然不同的历程。人不论有没有疾病,衰老历程总在人的生命中不断地进展。当然,心疾、癌症和爱滋病乃是今日死亡的最大原因,但到底必有克服的一天。到了那时,人类寿命会不会大加延长?美国罗安琪加省大学高的曼博士说:"在美国里,上述疾病,为引致半数死亡的因素,但假使这些疾病可以消除,每人平均年龄之增加也不会超过八年"。与其专门依赖消除疾病去延长生命去延长生命,不如进一步研究我们为什么会衰老,怎样延缓衰老。唯有如此,我们才可以支配衰老的历程。

英国伦敦大学的卡福博士认为: "在疾病消除的领域,递减回复的法则"已经发生效力。然而依现在情形看,人体等于一部电脑,它的部分总有缺点,到了

缺点太多时,整个电脑毁坏,无法修理。现在医学上虽能制造人为器官,

或把器官移植,但终究不会对于平均寿命作无限的延长。目前"养生学"的研究者,在兢兢业业地企图发现支配衰老历程的方法。没有任何科学家,知道这种方法是什么。从当前说明衰老历程的各种学说看,不同观念虽然具有各自的价值,但仍在实验室实验中,还须若干时间方能谈到实用的价值。

西方科学家多年来,不断注意控制延缓衰老的问题。直到今日,仍然没有成功 ,正在不断地往前追求,往前探索。"不问收获,只问耕耘",这是科学家的 可贵精神之所在。

## 2. 西方养生学的目的是"延缓衰老"

人身由细胞组成,科学对于细胞衰老已有相当认识。相信会更正确的了解它们变迁的原因,由细胞形成的身体衰老历程,自然可以延缓。细胞的遗传基因DNA的结构,可以受到环境的影响。只要深知DNA的结构,便可改变一个细胞由幼年到成熟以至衰老的历程,进而可控制衰老。现代的科学家,有些集中研究DNA的历程,有些则专心研究环境对于DNA

的影响,以及探索这种影响对于衰老的关系。卡福教授在另一方面指出人们到了年老以后DNA

往往发生突变。如果能够了解这种"突变"则可以控制衰老,其方法在减少这种突变,或在未变之前加以调整控制,以便防止其发展。

美国康奈尔大学的麦克博士对老鼠及其它动物作过无数实验,他把饲鼠食料,减少一半,可把幼年期延缓,饲料正常恢复后,老鼠身体变迁,一如从前,由成熟而趋于衰老。玻璃莫大学的教授巴罗思采取海上的微小动物加以实验,发现它们衰老历程,除所吃的物料之外,受温度的影响甚大。把水的温度降低,对于哪些动物的老年阶段有重大的影响。科学家因此相信如果人们深知食物和温度对人的衰老历程发生何种影响后,则身体的变迁,当一样地可以控制或延缓。英国百科全书记载满地可大学实验医学和手术学院的报告: "钙的分播在身体内发出混乱,实为衰老形象的许多原因之一种"。纽约大学医药中心的德逊教授指出普通认为血管硬化,或由食物、年龄、性别、种族、药物、酵素、紧张、脂肪及其它疾病所形成,但它认为血管硬化乃由支配血之流行的液质动力学之基本法则造成。该法则谓流行的速率越大,静的压力越低。如果这个法则是对的,医学界必须在理化方面,找出支配人血流行的方法,能对于年龄衰老之源于血管硬化者,予以控制。

社会环境对于衰老有重要影响。思波利维打医院研究衰老问题专家索巴尔教授指出我们没有出世以前已受到环境影响。例如母亲的营养、她服食何种药物以及她的情绪如何,对于未来出世的孩儿均有影响。癌症可以减少人们的寿命至数年或数十年之久,其产生当然与环境的因素有关系。较次的环境影响,如宇宙的辐射线,空气与水污染等对于寿命衰老有没有影响?如果是有的则对它们控制,当然可以延长寿命,后改进其品质。俄罗斯专家高维治谓长寿的秘诀,在排除个人的忧虑,增进个人的快乐。平均年龄亦大大增加。社会文化的循境因素对于衰老的关系,似亦不应忽视。美国朱思丹博士研究认为:化学品如食物、烟草、污染、及其它原料进入体内之后,可以增进衰老。许多分子在体内往往互相横结,结果便把分子对身体的利益取消,同时又把细胞的机械阻碍着,这便使细胞一方进入没落,一方又减少应付压逼的能力。如果这种学说是可

以证实的话,科学家的工作,在如何应用酵素来把"横结"的历程加以解除,也许是另一种对衰老医治的方法。

总之,科学家们预料人类的生命总有一天可以控制,使到幼年期延长以,其成熟期与健康期可以有60—

70年之久。认为我们在日常生活中,可靠自己努力控制衰老的历程,主要关键是:精神支配、营养合理及适宜的运动三种,而适宜的运动尤其可以培养精神,增强心力,延长寿命。所谓"流水不腐,户枢不蠹",正是此理。

## 3. 东方"养生"的目的是祛病延年

东方"养生学"以中国道家性命学、禅定、太极拳及印度瑜伽为主。注重物质元素,认为是寿命的基础。以阴阳刚柔,推论宇宙人生变化,始于周易"生生之谓易",由此可见古人注重变化与寿命关系至大。阴阳两极法则,为中国医学之宗,具有极大科学价值。孔子说: "未知生,焉知死",由此亦可窥见他对于生命的关怀。老子主张清静无为,虚心实腹,长生久视,早已指出寿命之途径与方术。庄子养生之道在于与大化冥合,天人合一。宗师们反复申言此意,明道原理之玄于天地上古之先,与现代科学之新发现雷同。新的有机体论说明人身由元子构成,人身之元子与宇宙之元子一致。此当为近代自然有机体论之先河,又是养生学之高境界。其理论想不特与科学一致,且与印度瑜伽学相密合。

道家修炼养生延年思想,由老庄之自然主义发展而来,其理想境界,以长生不 老为目的。常用的方法有:吐故纳新的呼吸法、服食日华的太阳疗法、熊经鸟 伸的运动法、燮理阴阳的房中术、服食丹药的仙道法、辟谷寡食的养生法、自 我疗治的按摩法等,实可代表中国"养生学"全部或大部分。以精、气、神, 为人身三宝。至其修命之方,则又有所谓移精补脑法,炼精化气,炼气化神之 法,以及炼心、炼形先后天交炼、阴阳双修等法,其中也有许多科学之说。炼 丹导引之术,已经流入欧美,颇能引起西方人之注意。

笔者认为道家"养生学"摒除糟粕,披沙铄金,自有可取之处。日本人尹藤光远谓: "当今世界各国,对于寿命之学的研究,无不全力以赴。而人类的寿命,亦复因而在日渐长加中;由于各国国民平均年龄之逐渐提高,足为证明。如能更从事提倡此炼丹内功的修炼养生运动,"76岁壮年"、"96岁老年"的美梦,当成事实。

王宗岳《太极拳论》首述"无极开太极"之说。可见太极拳的根本原理,除了易家阴阳刚柔相济,老子专气致柔之原则为依皈外,要以宋儒所解释之太极图为主要。朱彝尊考证出濂溪之太极图说,本于道家无极图。太极图说明宇宙万物生成之次序,无极图是道家用以讲玄,后来更应用于太极拳。太极图上端无极而太极;次二为阴阳配合,阴阳动静;次三为五行定性,五行各主其位;次四为干道成男,坤道成女。无极图由下而上,最初一为玄牡之门,次二为练精化气,次三为五行性,五气朝元,次四为阴阳配合,取坎填离,上为练气还虚复归无极。近代太极拳名家,均注重练精化气,练气化神,练神还虚的修炼养生技道双修之术。可见太极拳除外形外,实以内功为其精要。近来太极拳已流传世界各地,明智之士,视为寿命学之道,可惜数多人懂太极拳之形,至能真心一意,同时从事内功修养者为数甚少。今后如何扭转这一形式,其责任落在我们这些专门研究者身上。

佛家深信空谛,以禅定静坐养生,涅盘寂灭为究竟。金刚波箩密心经谓: "无 无明,亦无无明尽,无老死,亦无老死尽",并且认为: "色即是空,空即是 色",故能: "远离颠倒梦想",禅家则倡见性成佛,本来未尝有肉身不坏, 长生不老之说。然而"无量寿佛",佛到底与天地合一,同其永在、禅定修养 方法与道家修养,太极拳修炼养生等,有许多相通之处。定境成熟健康身心, 祛病延年,当然有其特效。

东方"养生学",除了以道家的性命学、太极拳和佛家禅定为主流外,当以印度之瑜伽为要。印度哲学家奥鲁宾铎经数十年之努力,把古代瑜伽综合起来,倡导瑜伽运动。着《神圣的生命》把印度的古代精神生活,打成一片,联成一气,具有研究精神力的独特方法。瑜伽就是印度的"养生学",与道家性命学,佛家的禅定和太极拳一样,同是东方的智慧结晶。把它们应用来治疗一切体质的和精神的疾病,当然不会发生任何损害。犹如一切科学,它也是思想的分析和综合之结果。瑜伽学者相信自然而然地感觉能与最高意识的合而为一。由于自身心灵的支配,进一步便是觉悟、圆满、自由。

先哲曰: "夫大人者,与天地合其德,与日月合其明,与四时合其序。老子称谓: "治人事天莫啬,是谓早服,早服谓之重积德。重积德则无不克,无不克则莫知其极,可以有国,有国之母,可以长久。是谓根深蒂固,长生久视之道"。"指穷于锌;火传也,不知其尽也"。薪喻形体;火喻精神。以指折薪而燃之,则薪有尽时,薪虽有尽,而火终无穷。与瑜伽之发现"悟"互相印证,是东方"养生学"的最高境界。,

综上所述,东方文化发展以精神支配物质,意识支配肉体的方法,其目的,养性修心,使人格升华,而修炼养生延年为其修养之最高境界。所采取之法,为 直觉、理性与慧识,与实验无涉。

西方近代文化,因生物学及医药科学之发达,对于人生衰老之历程,与如何克服衰老现象,使之延缓衰老,亦多蔟新的发现与了解。循此以往、克服死亡之年龄线,增长老年之健康线,自当可能。所遵循的方法,为观察与实验,而非直觉。

当今西方许多知识分子,在养生学方面,已接受东方之观点与方法,对于东方的"心灵科学"、"心理治疗",痛下功夫,而对于性命学、静坐、太极拳和瑜伽研究和学习,尤在风糜一时。"天地与我并生,万物与我同体之"天人合一,这种自然有机体论之人生观,对于维持"生命力"与"生存能"课题探究,确有独到之处。当今网空时代,东西方空间隔离,已经打破,"东西方修炼养生学论"实有综合探究之必要。

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# 各社会阶层体质健康状况 与体育锻炼行为研究

### 刘玉增

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【摘要】随着经济的不断发展,人们生活水平的不断提高,生活节奏的日益加快, 精神文化生活需求与人民群众对体育活动的需求都相应的增长,全民健 身活动成为精神文明建设中不可缺少的一项重要内容。本文就各社会阶 层体质健康状况与体育锻炼行为研究进行了阐述。

【关键词】阶层划分; 锻炼趋势; 健身对策

社会各阶层体育全民健身是一个由国家领导,社会支持,全民参与,有目标,有任务,有措施的健身计划,是与实现社会主义现代化目标相配套的社会系统工程和21世纪的发展战略规划。建国初期,毛泽东同志就提出了:发展体育运动,增强人民体质的口号,号召全国人民参加体育锻炼,增强国民体质。改革开放后,邓小平同志更加明确地指出:把体育运动普及到广大群众中去。,指出了体育运动应该是广大人民群众都应该参与的活动。江泽民同志从"三个代表"重要思想的理论高度出发,提出了全民健身口号:全民健身,利国利民,功在当代,利在千秋

随着经济的不断发展,人们生活水平的不断提高,生活节奏的日益加快,精神文化生活需求与人民群众对体育活动的需求都相应的增长,全民健身活动成为精神文明建设中不可缺少的一项重要内容。各社会阶层体质健康作为社会事业的构成和素质教育的重要手段,以往在社会、经济发展中更多地被作为"要事"来抓,特别是二十世纪后期,

各社会阶层体质健康开始被纳入国民经济和社会发展规划,主要作为实现小康的内容,服务于建设小康,"对促进经济发展和社会进步起到了重要作用,为二十一世纪我国社会、经济发展总体达到小康水平做出了应有的贡献。把社会阶层体质健康全民健身体系进一步具体为全面建设和谐社会的目标,使之成为全面建设和谐社会不可或缺的组成部分,成为能够量化评价的中国特色的社会发展指标。从"大事"到全面建设小康社会的目标,这其中蕴含着与时俱进、开拓创新的新思维,它赋予了全面建设和谐社会新的内涵,丰富了全面建设和谐社会的理论,是对当代现代化建设实践的新贡献。

河南省作为人口大省,地处中原,本课题对河南省各阶层体质健康状况与体育 锻炼行为进行研究。这对于河南省乃至整个中国都具有参考价值。

本课题首先对社会的各阶层进行划分,并对各个阶层的健康状况、体育锻炼情况进行统计,并对统计结果进行分析,最终预测出适合各阶层体育锻炼的形式、频度等趋势。具体内容如下:

## 一、社会各阶层划分及健康状况

根据社会各阶层不同情况,采用科学的锻炼方式,才能达到强身健体,延年益寿的目的。各阶层划分及健康状况如下:

## (一) 公务人员

公务人员由于工作的特殊性,享受各种福利待遇。工作强度相对较小。这部分人的共同特点是:有一定的经济基础和时间,可进行相应的体育锻炼。

## (二) 富有阶层

这是改革以来出现的一个非常引人注目的阶层。这个阶层人数很少,不超过总人口的0.4%,即37.568万人左右(包括家庭成员,下同)。但控制的财富已达到十分惊人的程度,其银行存款大约占全部居民存款的1/3以上,家庭收入估计也占全部居民收入的30%以上,这些人的私人资产一般都在3百万元以上,有的达到几亿元甚至更多。这部分人共同特点是:工作强度大,有足够的钱进行体育锻炼但没有时间。

### (三) 金领、白领阶层

这个阶层目前的人数接近总人口的0.6%,即56.352万左右。家庭财产从几十万到二三百万元不等。这部分人的共同特点是:工作强度及压力都很大,长期在电脑前工作,接受辐射较多。

### (四) 老百姓

这是当代中国民众中人数最多、最有代表性的一个阶层,大约接近总人口的90%,即8452.8万人左右。这个阶层的家庭年收入最低的不低于3千元(按农村温饱

型最低纯收入人均750元,按四口之家合计),最高的不超过4万元。主

要由有稳定收入的普通工人、普通农民、普通员工、部分打工者、普通公务员、部分从事科教医文的知识分子、个体业者以及其他属于平民阶层的人员组成。几乎覆盖所有行业和所有职业。这个阶层更是发展经济的主体,全民健身运动向前发展的主力军就存在于他们之中;这个阶层还是全民健身运动消费和推动全民健身运动消费的主体,他们虽然没有富有阶层那一掷千金的气派,也没有中产阶层那羞羞答答的大方,但他们收入水平的升降,消费步伐的进退,却决定着全民健身运动消费市场的涨落和走向。

## (五) 贫困阶层

这是当代中国在人数上仅次于老百姓的一个阶层。包括农村贫困人口和城市新增贫困人口在内,可能在563.52万左右,约占总人口的6%。对贫困阶层的界定实际上是个复杂问题,国外有国外的标准,中国有中国的标准,而中国各地又有不同的标准。参照各方面的情况,一个四口之家的农民家庭年纯收入在3千元以下、一个三口之家的市民家庭年消费收入在4千元以下划为贫困人口不致有太大的争议。如果按照这个标准,目前中国的贫困人口很可能突破8千万。当代中国的贫困人口是由生活和生存条件十分恶劣的农民、夫妻双下岗或一个下岗一个半下岗又年龄偏大谋生能力不强的市民、收入微薄负担沉重者、因经营或其他原因(如生病、意外事故)造成负债累累者、老弱病残缺乏抚养者以及其他种种难以维持温饱有余生活的人。

### 二、各阶层从事体育锻炼行为分析

在国务院及各级地方政府领导下,全国各级体育行政部门和有关部门、各群众组织和社会团体一起,同心协力,艰苦奋斗,开拓前进,实现了《全民健身纲要》确定的第一期工程的奋斗目标。我省各地市经常参加体育活动的人数明显增加,2006年经常参加体育活动的人数占总人口的比例比2001年有明显提高,人民的体质明显改善,人均体育场地建设面积显著增大,群众参加体育活动的时间和消费明显加大。我省全民健身事业的各项工作普遍取得明显成效,建立起了有河南省特色的全民健身体系的基本框架。

### (一) 河南省全民健身运动的特点

河南省是中国历史最悠久的省份之一,在我省的全民健身运动中,中国武术一直占据举足轻重的地位。中国武术,作为特有的一种体育健身运动,作为中华民族文化的一块瑰宝一直散发着神秘的色彩。中国武术流派繁乡,内容丰富,形式多样,各具特色,沉淀了中华武术博大精深的民族特色和文化内涵。武术作为中华民族最古老的体育运动之一,内容丰富,功能独特。在我河南省,中国武术有着广泛的群众基础,由于其健身价值高、事宜进行社区开展、不需要过多投入等优势使得中国武术在河南这一人口大省一直闪烁着不灭的光辉。

少儿和老年人参与健身运动者居多,中青年相比参与者相对较少,呈现明显的"马鞍型"分布趋势是我省现阶段的又一特点。现阶段我省经济高度发展,社会竞争压力大。中青年为了支撑家庭而终日在职场奔波,虽然不少人都经历过或正在经历着亚健康的状态,但由于生活的压力,他们不得不把全部精力投入到工作上去。这是"马鞍型"分布的根本原因,如何让武术发挥更大作用,如何更多的人,特别是中青年人参与健身运动,在健身运动只提高身体素质确实是我们急需研究的问题。

我省全民健身事业取得了一定的成就,但是距离时代的要求和人民的需要还存在一定的问题和差距。个别地市做全民健身工作时,受传统群众体育工作模式的影响,依然是以搞好群体活动为主,似乎全民健身工程就是搞活动。实际上,与文化、卫生、教育等社会事业相比较,与竞技体育相比较,我省全民健身事业的建设规模和建设水平仍存在相当的差距,我省全民健身事业在组织、队伍、设施、法制、理论等建设方面,还有大量的工作可以做。

### (二) 各阶层从事体育锻炼项目

1、官员阶层从事体育锻炼项目

官员阶层从事体育锻炼项目:主要是乒乓球、篮球、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、武术、气功、射击等。身体状况:一般。平均寿命62.3岁,低于全省平均寿命72.8岁。

2、富有阶层从事体育锻炼项目

富有阶层从事体育锻炼项目:主要是高尔夫球、武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、骑马、、射击、田径等。身体状况:良好。平均寿命72.3岁,低于全省平均寿命72.8岁。

3、中产阶层从事体育锻炼项目

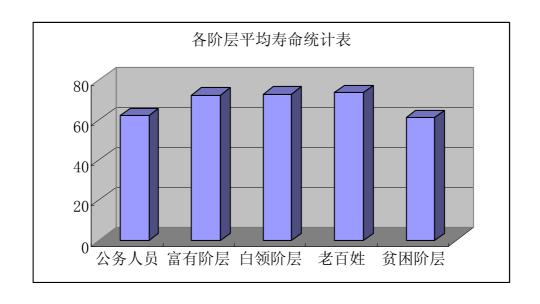
中产阶层从事体育锻炼项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、射击、田径等。身体状况:良好。平均寿命72.9岁,略高于全省平均寿命72.8岁。

## 4、平民阶层从事体育锻炼项目

平民阶层从事体育锻炼项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、健身器械、田径等。身体状况:一般。平均寿命73.5岁,高于全省平均寿命72.8岁。

### 5、贫困阶层从事体育锻炼项目

贫困阶层从事体育锻炼项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、棋牌、乒乓球、跳绳、田径等。身体状况:较差。平均寿命61.2岁,低于全省平均寿命72.8岁。



## 三、各阶层体质健康状况与体育锻炼趋势预测

### (一) 官员阶层体质健康状况与体育锻炼趋势

2004年河南省长住总人口: 9256万人。官员阶层人数占总人口的3.3%,即305.4 88万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上:

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的官员阶层人数占官员阶层人数的(47%)计143.579万人,持有健身器械健身人数占官员阶层参加锻炼总人数的79%计99.384

万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占官员阶层参加锻炼总人数的21%计30.153万人。运动项目:主要是乒乓球、篮球、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、武术、气功等。身体状况:一般。

2005年河南省长住总人口: 9380万人。官员阶层人数占总人口的3.4%,即318.9 2万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的官员阶层人数占官员阶层人数的(48%)计15 3.082万人,持有健身器械健身人数占官员阶层参加锻炼总人数的81%计123.996 万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占官员阶层参加锻炼总人数的19%计20.908万人。运动项目:主要是乒乓球、篮球、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、武术、气功等。身体状况:一般。

2006年河南省长住总人口: 9392万人。官员阶层人数占总人口的3.0%,即281.76万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的官员阶层人数占官员阶层人数的(43%)计12 1.156万人,持有健身器械健身人数占官员阶层参加锻炼总人数的82%计99.384 万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占官员阶层参加锻炼总人数的18%计21.816万人。运动项目:主要是乒乓球、篮球、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、武术、气功等。身体状况:一般。

## (二) 富有阶层体质健康状况与体育锻炼趋势

2004年河南省长住总人口: 9256万人。富有阶层人数占总人口的0.3%, 即27.76 8万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上; 每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的富有阶层人数占富有阶层人数的(52%)计14.439万人,持有健身器械健身人数占富有阶层参加锻炼总人数的80%计11.551万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占富有阶层参加锻炼总人数的20%计2.887万人。运动项目:主要是高尔夫球、武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、骑马、射箭、田径等。身体状况:良好。

2005年河南省长住总人口:9380万人。富有阶层人数占总人口的0.35%,即32.8

3万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的富有阶层人数占富有阶层人数的(53%)计17.399万人,持有健身器械健身人数占富有阶层参加锻炼总人数的88%计15.312万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占富有阶层参加锻炼总人数的12%计2.087万人。运动项目:主要是高尔夫球、武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、骑马、射箭、田径等。身体状况:良好。

2006年河南省长住总人口: 9392万人。富有阶层人数占总人口的0.4%,即37.56 8万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的富有阶层人数占富有阶层人数的(57%)计21.413万人,持有健身器械健身人数占富有阶层参加锻炼总人数的89%计19.058万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占富有阶层参加锻炼总人数的11%计2.354万人。运动项目:主要是高尔夫球、武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、骑马、射箭、田径等。身体状况:良好。

## (三) 中产阶层体质健康状况与体育锻炼趋势

2004年河南省长住总人口: 9256万人。中产阶层人数占总人口的0.5%,即46.28万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的中产阶层人数占中产阶层人数的(75%)计34.71万人,持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的78%计20.074万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的22%计7.636万人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、射箭、田径等。身体状况:良好。

2005年河南省长住总人口: 9380万人。中产阶层人数占总人口的0.55%,即51.5 9万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的中产阶层人数占阶层人数的(76%)计39.208万人,持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的83%计32.543万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的17%计6.665万人。运动

项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、射箭、田径等。身体状况:良好。

2006年河南省长住总人口: 9392万人。中产阶层人数占总人口的0.6%,即56.35 2万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上:

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的中产阶层人数占中产阶层人数的(58%)计32.684万人,持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的79%计25.820万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的21%计6.863万人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、高尔夫球、射箭、田径等。身体状况:良好。

## (四) 平民阶层体质健康状况与体育锻炼趋势

这是一个将民主性、宽容性、开放性、勤劳性、进取性、自救性、仁爱性集于一身的群体,身兼推动改革、发展经济、开发市场、淳化社会风气、弘扬和改造民族精神的重任,主导着自身也同时主导着中华民族全民健身运动的未来的阶层。

2004年河南省长住总人口: 9256万人。平民阶层人数占总人口的89.7%,即8302.632万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的平民阶层人数占中产阶层人数的(45%)计3736.184万人,持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的57%计2129.625万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的43%计1606.559万人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、健身器械、高尔夫球、射箭、田径等。身体状况:一般。

2005年河南省长住总人口: 9380万人。中产阶层人数占总人口的89.6%,即8404.48万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上:

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的中产阶层人数占阶层人数的(50.6%)计4252.667万人,持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的63%计2679.180万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的37%计1573.487万

人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、健身器械、高尔夫球、射箭、田径等。身体状况:一般。

2006年河南省长住总人口: 9392万人。中产阶层人数占总人口的90.%,即8452. 8万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上:

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的中产阶层人数占中产阶层人数的(55.7%)计4708.21万人,持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的69%计3248.665万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占中产阶层参加锻炼总人数的31%计1459.545万人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、健身器械、高尔夫球、射箭、田径等。身体状况:一般。

## (五) 贫困阶层体质健康状况与体育锻炼趋势

这是一个缺少互助合作又需要互助合作的阶层,这是一个需要其他阶层关怀和 自己奋起自救的阶层,这又是一个天然地拥护改革希望通过改革改变自身命运 的阶层。对当代贫困和贫困阶层的认识不能陷入急躁和浮浅的误区,战胜贫困 也不可能毕其功于一役,解贫救贫需要各阶层包括贫困阶层长期不懈的努力。

2004年河南省长住总人口: 9256万人。贫困阶层人数占总人口的6.2%,即573.8 72万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上:

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的贫困阶层人数占贫困阶层人数的(19%)计10 9.036万人,持有健身器械健身人数占贫困阶层参加锻炼总人数的23%计25.078 万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占贫困阶层参加锻炼总人数的77%计84.150万人 。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、棋牌、乒乓球、跳绳、田 径等。身体状况:较差。

2005年河南省长住总人口: 9380万人。贫困阶层人数占总人口的6.1%, 即572.1 8万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上; 每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的贫困阶层人数占阶层人数的(19.5%)计111.575万人,持有健身器械健身人数占贫困阶层参加锻炼总人数的24%计26.778万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占贫困阶层参加锻炼总人数的76%计84.797万人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、棋牌、乒乓球、跳绳、田径

等。身体状况:较差。

2006年河南省长住总人口: 9392万人。贫困阶层人数占总人口的6.0%,即563.5 2万人左右。每周身体活动频度3次(含3次)以上;每次身体活动时间30分钟以上;

每次身体活动强度中等程度以上的中贫困层人数占中贫困层人数的(20%)计11 2.704万人,持有健身器械健身人数占贫困阶层参加锻炼总人数的23%计25.922 万人;不持有健身器械健身人数占贫困阶层参加锻炼总人数的77%计86.782万人。运动项目:主要是武术、气功、羽毛球、健身操、棋牌、乒乓球、跳绳、田径等。身体状况:较差。

# 2004年参加体育锻炼统计表

社会阶层	人口比例(万人	参加健身现状(万人 )	有器械健身	无器械健身
公务人员	3. 3%	47%	79%	21%
	305. 488	143. 579	99. 384	30. 153
金领	0.3%	52%	80%	20%
<u> </u>	27. 768	14. 439	11. 551	2. 887
白 领	0.5%	75%	78%	22%
	46. 28	34. 71	20. 074	7. 636
老百姓	89. 7%	45%	57%	43%
<b>七日姓</b>	8302. 632	3736. 184	2129. 625	1606. 559
贫困阶层	6. 2%	20%	23%	77%
<b>贝四别</b> / 二	573. 872	112. 704	25. 078	84. 150

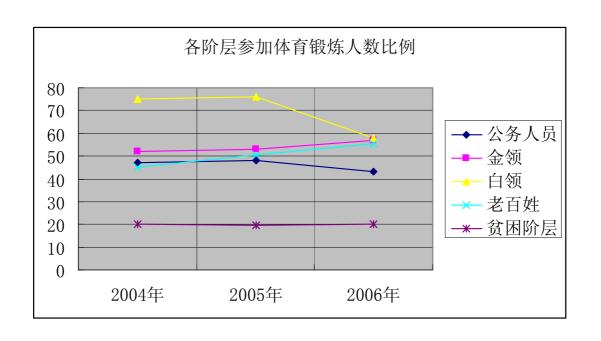
## 2005年参加体育锻炼统计表

社会	阶层	人口比例(万人 )	参加健身现状(万人)	有器械健身	无器械健身
公务人员	3.4%	48%	81%	19%	
	318. 92	153. 082	123. 996	20. 908	
金领	0. 35%	53%	88%	12%	
	32. 83	17. 399	15. 312	2. 087	
白 领	0. 55%	76%	83%	17%	
	51. 59	39. 208	32. 543	6. 665	

老百姓	89. 6%	50.6%	63%	37%
	8404. 48	4252. 667	2679. 18	1573. 487
贫困阶层	6.1%	19. 5%	24%	76%
	572. 18	111. 575	26. 778	84. 797

# 2006年参加体育锻炼统计表

社会阶层	人口比例(万人	参加健身现状(万人)	有器械健身	无器械健身
公务人员	3.0%	43%	82%	18%
	281. 76	121. 156	99. 384	21. 816
金领	0.4%	57%	89%	11%
	37. 568	21. 413	19. 058	2. 354
白 领	0.6%	58%	79%	21%
	56. 352	32. 684	25. 820	6.863
老百姓	90%	55. 7%	69%	31%
老日姓 	8452.8	4708. 21	3248. 665	1459. 545
贫困阶层	6.0%	20%	23%	77%
<b>火四阴</b>	563. 52	112. 704	25. 922	86. 782



上图可示,几个基本阶层中白领阶层参加体育锻炼的比例最多,因为这个阶层有一定的经济基础和精力来从事体育锻炼。从事锻炼比例最少的是贫困阶层,仅维持在20%左右。占人口比例最大的老百姓呈明显的上升趋势,这和我国经济增长是分不开的。

# 四、河南省社会各阶层全民健身运动对策

# (一) 突出武术、气功独特的健身功能

中国武术、气功从人的整体观出发,非常注重人体的内外兼修,天人合一。强调"精、气、神",及六合(意与气合,气与力合,力与心合,手与足合,肘与膝合,肩与髋合),注重由内至外,循序渐进地进行全面的修炼,而不是从局部的需要出发,所以研习武术可以使人得到全面的、健康的、内外兼修地发展。

中国武术、气功中的许多功法都己被证明具有较好的医疗保健及延年益寿的效果。武术运动静中有动、动中有静,通过对于各种不同武术运动的练习,可以使人体的速度、力量、灵敏度、耐力、协调性、柔韧性等多种素质得以锻炼。经络、神经、调息的练习,能使人心情平静,真正达到延年益寿的目的。

武术内容丰富,形式多样,使锻炼者有广泛的选择余地。无论是青少年、还是 中老年,无论 是何种社会阶层,都能在武术、气功运动中找到适合自己特点和兴趣的项目进行锻炼。武术、气功活动简便,不需要特殊的场地和服饰器材来丰富,花钱少,易于开展。特别是在基层单位体育经费不足的情况下,广泛开展全民武术、气功健身,可以起到投入少,收效大的明显效果。因此,无论在工厂、机关、学校、军队、沿海、山区,都能因地制宜,开展武术活动。

# (二)中国武术、气功在体育健身事业中的地位

全民健身运动需要具有广泛群众基础、健身价值高、适宜进行社区开展的体育项目,中国武术、气功是最佳选择。从历史上看,我国的群众性体育,主要是开展具有良好健身作用的武术(太极拳、形意拳、八卦掌、少林拳等)、足球、篮球、乒乓球、羽毛球、游泳等运动项目,传统武术是主要的健身项目。一方面因为传统武术所特有的健身功能,另一方面是因为传统武术的练习强度和练习密度可以随意控制,并且可选择没有激烈的对抗性活动,可以减少安全事故的发生,适合各种年龄阶段的民众参与。

# 五、加强社会各阶层体育锻炼以达到健康体质的具体实施方案

## (一) 建议河南省成立社会各阶层全民健身局

河南省成立社会各阶层全民健身局,加强领导。各地市、区和所属市县社会各阶层也应成立相应的领导机构加强工作力度。与此同时,敦促相关部委和群众团体建立相应的机构,以加强全民健身的领导与协调工作。社会各阶层全民健身的工作应着眼于社会化,因此在经费、活动、指导和场地等均要依靠社会化解决。

### (二) 对社会各阶层全民健身目标具体量化

根据我省特情,应区别不同地区和条件,对社会各阶层全民健身

目标具体量化,2010年前分期分批达到目标。充分利用大众传播媒介,网络、电视、广播、报纸均应有专栏宣传,比例大于体育新闻的1/3。出版全民健身杂志和书籍以及各种宣传品、奖品。宣传品、奖品容要包括社会各阶层体育与健康意识。

## (三) 大专院校设置全民健身专业

大专院校设置全民健身专业、招收研究生、本科生、以培养高级

管理与科研人才。成立谁各阶层全民健身研究机构,开展全民健身政策、理论 与方法的科学研究,定期召开研讨会,以提高我国全民健身的科学与理论水平 ,并积极参加国际学术交流活动。鼓励志愿者参与全民健身的指导与组织工作

## (四) 完善全民健身配套的法规制度

完善全民健身配套的法规制度,包括考核标准与奖惩制度,应规定全民健身开展的效益是各级领导考核的硬指标,以利于督促检查。一切可供体育锻炼的公共场所,包括公园、名胜、江河湖海,以及学校、机关、企业的体育场地均应向群众开放,免费或低收费。

## (五)河南省委组织生产一批价廉物美的健身物品

河南省委组织并鼓励生产一批价廉物美的健身器材、务品与运动服装,供广大群众购用。建立与发展体育市场与体育产业,合理引导体育消费。

## (六) 定期向公布社会各阶层全民健身的测试和评估结果

河南省社会各阶层全民健身局定期向全省公布社会各阶层全民健身的测试和评估结果,包括国民体质的改善情况,并建立全民健身的国际、国内信息网络。

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# 论警察合同战术制胜规律

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【摘要】现代科技飞速发展,各种科技成果广泛应用于警察执法领域的同时,科技也助长了犯罪。针对犯罪的高科技化,各警种之间有机的协调起来,密切配合、联合作战,才能取胜。然而如何提高警察合同作战的胜率?兵家历来重视合力制胜《孙子兵法》中的"善用兵者,携手若使一人"说的就是这个道理。其主要来自于对警察合同战术制胜规律的把握,通过对警察合同战术一般规律、特殊规律以及影响其规律发挥因素的研究,对获取战斗胜利有重大意义。

【关键词】制胜规律;一般规律;特殊规律

现代科技的飞速发展及各种科技成果在警察执法领域的广泛运用使警察队伍现代 化程度得到迅速的提高。与此同时,高科技犯罪和利用现代科技成果犯罪的现象 越来越突出、其破坏能力也越来越大。警察执法过程中遇有暴力反抗而进行战斗的情况也随之增多,警察伤亡情况迅速增长,社会治安情况出现很多新特点,仅 凭一个警种作战虽然广泛存在,但是警种警力的协同作战已成为新时期打击违法 犯罪的需要。因此,研究警察合同战术制胜规律,把现实执法战斗中各项因素对制胜规律效能发挥的影响降至最低,对夺取战斗胜利有重要意义。

## 一、警察合同作战规律的研究意义

(一) 指导合同战斗减少不必要的伤亡以最小代价获取战斗胜利

现代执法战斗速度的竞争时间的争夺,生存与死亡的较量对参战警种警力协同程度要求越来越高,行动的突然性严酷性倍增,战斗样式越来越多。研究战法,降低成本代价,提高效益和战果,是确保完成任务的质量和创造性的发挥合同制胜规律的基础。因此,指挥员必须掌握合同战术的致胜规律,灵活运用战斗方法,在复杂的战场环境中有效指挥所属警力,以最小代价获取战斗的胜利,减少不必要的伤亡,提高克敌制胜的把握。

(二) 有利于把握战机获取战斗的胜利

灵活掌握和运用合同制胜规律,能够快速反应、把握战机。通常战斗的发生发展 过程稍纵即逝,如果不能快速在第一时间反应就会丧失反应的主动权,造成被动 的局面。如何才能快速反应把握战机,只有建立有序的运作机制,才能在第一时 间反应,快速掌握战斗的主动权。合同战斗制胜规律要求以系统的有序运作致胜 ,有序性越强执法战斗效能的发挥就越充分,故理解和把握警察合同战斗制胜规 律,建立有序的组织保障是把握战机的关键。

(三) 有利于科学组织警力迅速确立主次分明的警种警力关系

警力的组织包括警力的调集、任务的区分、使用的方式和各阶段行动的协调。

灵活掌握和运用警察合同战斗制胜规律是合理组织不同类型战斗的基本保障,制 胜规律对于科学组织警力迅速确立主次分明的警种警力关系有很大的指导作用, 警察合同战斗必须以适应具体战斗类型和样式为前提,科学系统组织警力并确立 警种警力协同的主次关系,掌握制胜规律把握各警种警力的协同的主次关系,快 速投入战斗把握战斗的主动权获取战斗胜利有很大现实意义。

## 二、警察合同作战制胜规律分析

警察执法合同战斗除受现行法律法规的制约之外,还必须接受合同战斗制胜规律的制约和指导,就制胜规律而言,以下规律是必须予以充分重视和遵循的。

(一)警察合同战斗制胜的一般规律

1. 以强大的实力取胜

合同战斗,合力争胜,拥有力量,必须要懂得合成力量的特殊性和变化规律,会巧妙组织、协调使用力量,会保护、维护和不断增强自己的力量。

要达到力量强大,就必须使合同力量使用的方向一致。必须使分力变为合力,必须使力量组合的内部结构联系趋于紧密,使力量处于最佳的发力位置,并在发力时击中对方的薄弱部位或要害部位。

2. 以高超的技术技能取胜

以高超的技术技能取胜即装备技术水平高者胜装备技术水平低者,技术技能掌握程度优者胜技术技能掌握程度劣者。

装备技术水平和技术技能掌握的程度,通常能表明合同战斗物质基础与合同战斗实力的高低,能反映合同战斗力训练的程度和合同战斗力的强弱。武器装备技术水平先进,可以大幅度地增强合同战斗力量,可以提高合同战术应变能力,增加合同战术手段和合同战术灵活性,促进新战术的产生和使用,所以,以高超的技术技能取胜,在现代合同战斗中越来越显示出它的巨大作用,使它成为获取合同战斗胜利的基本法则之一。

3. 以准确的运筹把握取胜

合同战斗制胜规律的关键在于以准确的运筹把握取胜。

针对需要解决的具体事物、具体问题,根据自己及友邻或盟友的实际力量和能力,科学地谋划解决问题的方案,设计和制定正确的计划,并恰当地组织、运用各方面的力量,使整个运筹过程符合事物发展的客观规律,能够有把握地解决需要解决的问题,就是以准确的运筹把握取胜是合同战斗指挥员以及各警种、各层次参战人员感知事物、认识事物、运筹把握的综合表现。

合同战斗指挥员以及各警种、各层次参战人员,在合同战斗时,应对接受的外界事物信息,通过自身的感觉器官真实无误地反映客观现实情况。在感知正确的基础上经过科学的分析、归纳、判断、对事物的本质现象得出规律性的认识,并尽可能地予以多方面的证实。在正确的认识指导下,正确地筹划、运用策略和合成力量。这对于合同战斗指挥员以及各警种、各层次参战人员正确运筹具有重大的指导意义。

(二)制胜的特殊规律

1. 以作战系统的整体合力取胜

警察合同战斗是以作战系统的整体作战力量取胜的战斗。在这个整体作战系统中,各警种警队之间、单个要素强弱并不反映作战系统整体的强弱,只有作战系统整体功能强才是真正的强。作战的胜负不仅取

决于作战系统整体力量的协同统一,而且取决于作战系统整体力

量的科学使用,只有将各种作战力量形成整体威力,并正确地运用,才有可能夺取作战的胜利。

随着警察执法实践的需要,新警种的产生与警察合同战术的发展,各国警察机构都越来越重视其作战系统的整体合力,越来越认识到,同样的战斗作战力量,采用不同的组织形式,可以发挥不同的作战各要。系统作战指挥的实质,就是通过对组成作战系统的各子系统、各要素间执法活动的协调,使之形成合力,形成适应战斗需要的力量组织结构形式,并以整体力量作用于战斗对象,在数字化执法战斗过程中,通过各种情报信息、侦查手段、缉捕方法和指挥控制系统使指挥员与各警种、警队之间联成一个紧密的整体,从而能更好地达到战斗力量的集中统一和科学使用的目的,提高警察作战系统整体力量的功效

### 2. 以作战系统的有序运作取胜

作战系统整体力量的形成和增值要靠科学的组织,各警种警力在执法作战中作用的发挥更离的组织。作战系统的整体力量组织发挥更越周密,其有序性越强,反之则弱。有序性越强其执法战斗效能不但难以发挥,反而会迅速地充分;有序性越弱,执法战斗效能不但难以发挥,反而会量能地不同功能,若考虑到执法战斗的混乱,甚至导致执法战斗的混乱,甚至导致执战战斗的混乱,甚至导致执战战斗的积少。凡有经验的指挥员,和法战对象的有序性,尽力设法破坏执法作战对象的有序性。因为强相互的统有序性,尽力设法破坏统之间的联系组带,就是在加强相互的统有序性,就是加强作战系统的组织结构,所以,有序性是合同作战系统有序性,就是加强作战系统的组织结构,所以,有序性是合同作战系统格定的组织基础,也是作战系统整体力量发挥作用的保障条件。

### 3. 以作战警种的特长优势取胜

# 4. 以战术方法的综合多样性取胜

以综合多样的战术方法取胜,要注重谋略计策在合同战斗作战指导上的充分运用。战术方法是合同作战指挥员根据作战对象的具体情况和我们现有条件采取的施计用谋行动例如因敌示形,就是主动调动敌方,造成对我方有利的态势,夺取对抗中的主动权,以谋略计策巧取胜

利。攻其不备就是采用出乎作战对象意料之外的作战行动来打击

作战对象,不但会使作战对象迅速陷于被动挨打的困境,迅速失去反抗能力和反抗机会,还可以很小的代价取得效益很高的战果。攻其不备的作战指导思想与战必用谋、因敌示形的指导思想相结合,对合同战斗实践的指导作用甚为直接,效果极为突出。

只要不违法、不害民,有利于国家、有利于人民、有利于维护和执行法律,在这个前提下,阳谋、阴谋都要用,明计、暗计都要施,综合多样的战斗战术方法,对战术设计与战术实施过程都有着决定性的意义,特别是对提高执法战斗的成功率和效益比有着至关重要的作用。

## 三、影响合同作战制胜规律发挥的因素

合理而科学的运用战斗规律是无数警官追求的目标,但任何事物都有其客观存在 性和不可逆性,警察合同战斗中制约战斗胜利的因素同样客观存在,了解和把握 这些因素才能更好的运用合同战斗制胜规律获取战斗的胜利。一般制约制胜规律 作用发挥的客观因素有以下几种:

(一) 现场情景因素制约作战系统整体力量的发挥

警察合同作战要求警种协同、整体合力取胜,单个警种集团的强不是真正的强,只有整体力量的强大才能保证最后获取战斗的胜利,在现实战斗情景中,现场环境各因素往往影响警力协同,整体力量的发挥。例如,在与犯罪嫌疑人的对抗环境中,地方处于隐蔽状态,而我方处于明处,敌暗我明,敌方的隐蔽状况使我方有所顾忌,不能放开思路、放开手段去战斗,从而影响了警力优势的发挥。

其次,在处置重大突发性事件时,现场环境往往复杂不清,警方在与犯罪嫌疑人 对抗的时候,往往要分散警力保护疏散群众,混乱的场面往往有利于嫌疑人的逃 窜,却不利于警方的处置,给作战系统整体力量的发挥带来影响。

再次,警方在执法活动中往往遇有恶劣的天气气候,给执法处置增加了难度,但 恶劣的天气环境却给嫌疑人的逃窜做了天然的掩护,因此,警察在执法活动中, 警种警力协同往往受现场情景因素的制约,影响整体合力的发挥,对于现场环境 的制约要灵活运用合同战斗制胜规律,积极主动去改造环境变不利为有利,将环 境对系统合力的影响降至最低。

(二) 指挥机构不科学消弱合力战斗力

在警察执法实践中,同样的战斗力量,指挥机构的合理不合理,可以发挥不同的 作战效能,特别是针对重大暴力事件、重大治安事件指挥机构设立的科学性对于 处置的效果有重大的影响。

在遇有突发性事件或重大暴力犯罪时,各警种可以快速赶到现场进行控制,而各级领导也往往亲临现场以职位高低定指挥,形成断层指挥或不科学的"雪球式"指挥机构,严重影响了作战效能,故应根据制胜规律建立统一有序的作战系统,以指挥的有序运作取胜,保证指挥系统畅通。

(三) 信息工作薄弱难以实现资源共享, 影响警种警力协同

信息保障是获取敌情、我情、社情、地形、气候等有关作战的信息,为指挥员适时、正确的定下决心指挥战斗而采取的保障行动。

现实执法过程中,警察对于信息的收集利用率是很高的,很多疑难案件的侦破都得功于信息的收集,但现实中信息工作也存在薄弱的环节,获取信息后各警种集团力量各自为战,不仅走错了侦破方向,而且给犯罪嫌疑人以逃窜的时间、机会。杨新海案件就是以信息收集后各自为战的实案,杨新海陆续在山东、山西、河南、河北作案十几起,各地公安机关都收集了案件的信息,积极侦破案件,却没有把信息资源共享及时进行并案,导致侦破方向错误,投入了无为的警力、人力而一无所获,最后在郑州召开的四省公安会议上针对各省收集的资源信息进行分析,发现案件规律,锁定犯罪嫌疑人,从而抓获了杨新海。因此,现实信息使用过程中存在的薄弱环节严重制约了警种警力的协同,也影响了作战的效能。

### 四、有利制胜规律作用发挥的设想

(一) 合理完善力量编成,确保作战系统整体力量的发挥

警察战斗力量是参加合同作战警察力量的统称。它包括进行执法战斗的人、武器装备、物资器材等诸多要素,是取得战斗胜利的物质基础和先决条件。

1. 按需要处置的案件类型条件和环境编成

不同的案件类型条件和不同的作战环境特点与要求,决定着合同战斗战术方案的设计与选择,决定着合同作战指挥决策的过程、内容与方式。同时决定着警察力量编成的内容、形式规模与编成的变化,他们是合成警力编成的前提条件和必然要求。

需要处置的案件与作战环境不同,合同战斗的任务、目的及力量编成必然不同。所以,警察合同作战指挥员在进行警力变成时,必须认真分析、判断案件类型条件与作战环境条件,力求使警力编成的质量、数量、形式,适应案件处置与环境的特定要求,力求使警力编成内部结构联系紧密而灵活,能够高效地完成战斗任务,达到战斗目的。

2. 按警种建制和机动条件进行力量编成

不同的警种、警力单位,因其所属地区经济条件的差异,其装备条件、特别是机动条件也有着很大的差异。按警种建制和机动条件进行警力编成,就是在合同作战警力编成之时,要视具体地区的警力建制和机动能力的具体条件"具体问题具体对待",按任务区分和战斗需要来进行警力编成。这就要求合同作战指挥员必需十分注重了解参战各警种建制及警力单位人员编制情况,注重了解参战不同警力单位技术装备情况及机动能力情况。只有对警种建制及所在地区警力单位实力条件了解得全面深入,才能为正确进行合同战斗的警力编成提供客观条件和基本依据。

3. 根据不同的作战任务进行力量编成。

在合同战斗中,各警种、各警力单位所承担的任务不同,其力量编成的内容、规模、特点和方式也必然有着不同的差异。所以,合成警力指挥员必须根据整体作战任务来进行力量编成,各参战警力单元的指挥员,也必须在整体任务区分的前提下,依据本警种或警力单位的具体任务进行适宜完成任务的力量编成。

4. 按警种特点特长编成

不同的警种有其独特的特点与特长,熟悉不同警种领域的不同法律法规规定,具有完成与本警种特点、特长相适应的任务与能力,同时具有其擅长的战术方法、战斗样式与战斗手段。合同作战的力量编成,必须依据任务要求,选择适宜的警种力量来完成不同的具体任务,并依据不同的具体任务采用多样化的战术方法、战斗样式与作战手段。合同作战在战斗样式和作战手段上表现出多样性的同时,容观上也要求各警种作战力量在运用各种战斗样式和作战手段时,必须从战斗整本各警种作战力量在运用各种战斗样式、作战手段与其他警种战斗样式、作战手段的密切协调,因此,按照合同战斗的需要,根据警科特点特长进行力量编成,可根据不同战斗阶段的需要,使各警种力量有所侧重的相互支援与配合,合同战斗的整体优势则可充分发挥。

(二) 设置科学的指挥机构提高作战效能

利用现代的高科技实施犯罪的现象已经较为普遍,跨区域的犯罪及犯罪后流窜区域扩大,信息反馈灵通,反追查和抗拒执法能力增强,使违法犯罪人员逃窜和隐匿的可能性越来越大,只有设置科学合理的指挥机构,提高指挥效能,才能使所属警力集团快速反应,投入战斗,把握战争主动权,获取战斗的胜利。

(三) 改善思路确立信息主导的理念

信息的利用是指挥人员根据执法战斗的实际需要,对获取的各种信息加以具体使用的过程,只有确立信息主导的理念对收集的信息经过科学充分有效的利用才能保障战斗任务的顺利完成。

确立信息主导的理念,就是要以极大的注意力关注信息的获取、传递、处理和对抗。信息是合同作战的重要资源,物资流、能量流都受信息流的制约。物资和能量是对抗之"躯",而信息则是对抗之"魂"。因此,对于合同作战指挥员而言,只有获取足够而准确的信息,才能消除"战争迷雾";只有保持顺畅的信息传递,才能指挥自如;只有及时正确地进行信息处理,才能利用好信息。从而作出精确、及时的决策;只有搞好信息对抗,才能夺取局部乃至全局的"制信息权",为赢得作战全局的胜利创造条件。

(四)完善作战保障,给合同战斗提供可靠保障

完善作战保障,正确处理战斗保障中的各种矛盾关系是确保合同战斗,保障任务顺利完成的重要前提,也是合同作战取得胜利的重要前提。

1. 周密计划 预有准备

在战斗发起之前,通过对战斗情况的预测并根据受领的任务,周密细致制定各种战斗保障计划,预先充分准备,力争主动,避免被动,通盘考虑各方面的因素,做到具体细致、责任分明、有预见性。

2. 快速反应灵活机动

战斗行动的突然性是现代执法战斗的显著特点,各种保障只有具备快速反应灵活机动的能力,才能确保以最快的速度应付突变情况,为掌握合同战斗的主动权创造有利的条件。

3. 统筹兼顾保障重点

现代警察合同战斗战场范围大,情况复杂,参战警种多,使用警械武器种类多、数量大,因此,战斗保障任务十分艰巨,只有纵观全局,统筹兼顾,集主要力量保障重点,确保战斗任务的完成。

综上所述,警察合同战术制胜规律,只是警察合同战术得以取胜的一个方面,他

还包括警察合同战术力量编成与使用、协调、警察合同战术的训练、警察合

同战术的后勤保障等,只有各方面都得到有效的发挥,才能取得警察合同战术的最终胜利。我们还要不断的吸收和借鉴国外的成功经验,从而更好的服务于战斗。

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# 警察盘查战术在实战中的运用

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【摘要】警察盘查战术是指人民警察在执行任务过程中,依法对有违法犯罪嫌疑的人员进行盘问、检查或者是对有可疑的物品、车辆进行检查的方法。实施盘问和检查直接涉及到了公民的权益问题,所以说实施盘查的人民警察必须注意盘查语言和盘查战术的运用,因而,盘查必须重视其策略和战术。

【关键词】盘查战术;盘问过程;检查实施

盘查战术是指人民警察在执行任务过程中,依法对有违法犯罪嫌疑的人员进行盘问、检查或者是对有可疑的物品、车辆进行检查的方法。

《中华人民共和国警察法》第二章第九条规定: "为维护社会治安秩序,公安机关的人民警察对有违法犯罪嫌疑的人员,经出示相应的证件,可以当场盘问、检查……"对违法犯罪嫌疑人员的盘查,就是依照此法进行的。《中华人民共和国人民警察法》赋予人民警察可以对有违法犯罪嫌疑的人员,当场盘问、检查的权力。但是,有违法犯罪嫌疑的人员并非就是违法犯罪人员。应该说,警察实施盘问和检查直接涉及到了公民的权益问题,所以说实施盘查的人民警察必须注意盘查语言和盘查战术的运用,因而,盘查必须重视其策略和战术。

盘查主要就是盘问和检查,这是两项非常关键的工作。关于盘查从大的方面来说,可以分为:对人身物品的盘查和对人员车辆的盘查,而盘问主要针对人,检查则主要针对物品、场所和车辆,但是对人员盘查和对物品、车辆盘查各有各的策略和战术,同时对人员控制、盘问、检查和对车辆的盘查又需要互相配合,达到战术的协同。下面分别介绍一下对人身物品的盘查和对人员车辆的盘查。

### 一、对人身物品的盘问、检查

对人身物品进行盘查自始之终都要坚持一个原则,即"人物分离,保证安全"

,不论是在何时何地都应该如此。先盘问行人,再对物品进行检查。在盘

查中盘查人员至少要有两名以上,一人负责警戒,另外一人负责对人身物品进行盘问检查。警戒人员与被盘查人员之间的距离要保持在1.5米——

- 1.0米之间,被盘查人员与物品之间的距离要在2.0米——
- 1.5米之间,这之间的距离不能过大也不能过小,过大则不容易对被盘查人员进行控制,过近则对自身的安全有一定的危机。警戒人员要提高警惕,注意被盘查人员的双手,不允许其双手有任何动作,特别是对于有严重违法犯罪的可疑人员,盘查人员可以要求被盘查人员的双手抱头或者是被盘查人面向墙壁双手扶墙,脚于墙的距离在0.5米左右。盘查期间,不论是盘查人员还是警戒人员都要有相当高的警惕性。

在对两名以上可疑人员进行盘查时,要把可疑人员分开而立,盘查行动不可操 之过急,一个人一个人的进行盘问、检查,由始至终都要保持最高的警惕性。 对被盘查人员主要做到:

## (一) 三查

- 1. 查询。通过查询其单位、住址,核对其口音是否相符。对二人以上同行的要分开查询,看他们所谈的情况是否一致;通过查询其物品的名称、规格、型号、产地、购买时间、地点、价格、性能、是否修理过、使用情况等方面的询问,看他们是否能说清楚,回答不出的说明不是本人的物品,应带回审查。
- 2. 查看。在盘查中,注意查看其所携带物品是否有发票、手续、说明书、包装物等,以及有无修改、破坏、改头换面等可疑情况。如自行车锁有新撬痕,汽车的右侧三角玻璃被砸坏等可疑情况。
- 3. 查验。通过盘查、检验嫌疑人的证件、介绍信等是否与本人的身份相符。证件、介绍信等是否有涂改、伪造、冒充等情况。如有的带着偷、抢来的证件、介绍信,但是,他们一般只注意钱财、物品,对证件、介绍信上的内容不注意,若盘问其姓名时,往往与证件、介绍信上的姓名、单位不一致。遇此情况应带回去重点审查。

## (二) 三对

- 1. 核对负案在逃人员名册、通缉令,发现与通缉的犯罪嫌疑人情况、特征相符的,要带回去重点审查。
  - 2. 核对未破案件登记,看其所携物品中有无失单、电传通报中的赃物。
- 3. 核对所携物品是否为非私人所有的物品,如工业器材、铝锭、铜锭、钢锭、 仪表、仪器、电动机、变压器零件等,凡遇此种情况要详细盘查、询问其物品 来源、去向、出售原因,并与有关单位联系查询。

### (三) 三不同

- 1. 爱惜物品的程度不同。凡个人物品,包装及保管都相当爱惜。在出售之前,包装得都十分仔细。而盗、抢所得的物品则不注意这些。很高级的物品随便包一下就带出来,或到黑市上销售。销后无惋惜之态,而且要价不高,有的给钱就卖。遇此情况要严加盘查。
- 2. 所卖物品不同。一般人都是将自己用不着的东西或过时的物品拿到市上卖掉,换成新式的时髦物品。而销赃人员所销的物品则包罗万象。有的是市场上的紧俏商品,有的需有关单位的证明才能购买。遇此情况要重点盘查或带回审查
- 3. 说法不同。正常人在接受盘查时,回答都直截了当,说的合情合理。对所携物品的来源、价格、用法、去向都能说清楚。而违法犯罪人员对所携物品,往往避开其来源、价格,表现为拐弯抹角,吞吞吐吐,或胡编乱造,说的先后矛盾,有的甚至回答不出。遇此情况要带回重点审查。

在检查中若发现有易燃、易爆、腐蚀性等物品,应及时通知有关部门派专业人员移动到安全地方进行处置,在调查中对物品检查后的处置有几种情况:

- 1. 对危险物品,不管物主是谁,都应采取措施迅速转移,或请示上级派有关人员转移处理。
- 2. 对赃物、作案工具、违禁物品等要依法扣押,妥善保管,并按工作分工移交给有关部门。

3. 对遗弃物、无主物,经检查没有造成危险的可能,应如数登记,由公安机关暂作保存。

4. 对群众的物品,检查后可当场退还,并对群众给予的支持、帮助表示感谢。 对有些物品可能对调查有参考、使用作用,必要时可向群众暂借,用后立即归 还,造成损害的应予赔偿。

## 二、对车辆的盘查

对车辆的盘查主要是盘问司机和检查车辆以及检查车辆所拉的货物。对车辆的 拦截盘查方法和战术:

在车辆盘查之前,要制定好盘查预案,盘查人员要做好分工,不能再拦截住嫌疑车辆后盘查人员乱了手脚,给嫌疑人以可乘之机。拦截有拦截的人员,盘问有盘问的人员,同时还要对司乘人员进行必要的警戒。拦截车辆后要对车辆进行严密的监控,再监控中,有必要提醒警戒人员位置的站立,以及警戒人员和被盘查车辆的距离,这都适当时的情况和地形而定,占据自己最有利的地形,便于观察也便于隐藏。注意:如果是盘查持枪犯罪嫌疑人的车辆,拦截人员和警戒人员都不能站在车的正前方,警戒人员也不能在车门后面隐藏,因为车门太薄,容易被子弹打穿伤到警戒人员。要把车与道路成四十五度角的方向放置,人应在车屁股后面隐藏,这样既有利于隐藏,也有利于观察。注意:拦截车辆、被拦截车辆和追击车辆,三者不能再同一直线上,防止误伤自己人员,三方车辆应该成为一个三角形,或者说是一个"V"字形。

### (一) 设卡的位置、方法

根据被查控车辆逃窜的方位在相应的路口设卡堵截。警力应安排在高速路口收费处的里边,在车辆减速慢行准备交费时进行堵截查控。

堵截时前后要设两道关卡。第一道关卡设2至3人,佩带手枪,任务是举停车检查警示牌,负责拦车检查,对冲过关卡的嫌疑车辆,第一道关卡的警力要派出车辆进行追击;第二道卡子也是设2至3人,在关卡上要设置钉网,佩带手枪和

冲锋枪,主要任务是防止个别犯罪嫌疑人强行闯关通过,此道卡子的任务是进行第二次拦截,防止被盘查车辆再次逃窜。

注意:除非是认准了重特大违法犯罪人员,一般情况下不要开枪,以免误伤。

上述两道卡子只负责拦车靠边检查,其余人员为盘查、检索、核对、审查人员,确认是盗车犯罪嫌疑人之后要解回审查。

## (二) 拦截检查车辆的措施

凡被拦截检查的车辆都必须令其靠边停车、熄火,然后拔下车钥匙,把车钥匙放在机动车的操作台上或者是把车钥匙扔出窗外,然后让驾驶员下车接受检查,出示有关证件,目的是防止犯罪嫌疑人在检查当中突然驾车逃走。属于重点盘查的对象,应作严密控制,必要时可使用警械或武。器,对乘车人盘查完毕后,要求其立即通过关卡,避免造成交通堵塞或警力分散

## (三) 检查的方法及应注意的可疑情况

- 1. 询问与验看证件是否吻合。当向驾驶员要过机动车行驶证、驾驶证后,应首先询问驾驶员姓名、年龄、单位(住址),看是否与驾驶证上的内容相符;再问车牌、型号,看驾车人是否对所驾的车辆熟悉。因有的是刚刚盗、抢来的车,犯罪嫌疑人对行驶证、驾驶证上的内容不熟悉,不一定记住车号、姓名,所以若回答与两证不符的应重点审查。有的虽然对事主熟悉,但出生年月不一定知道。
- 2. 检索、核对三号及被盗、抢、失踪车辆登记簿。检索、核对该车的3号(车牌号、机器号、发动机号)是否是被盗、抢或失踪的车辆。其次,注意车与车牌是否相符,注意3号中有无私自涂改的号码(如1改4,1改7,3改8、6改8等)如发现是被盗、抢、失踪的车辆,车、牌不符或3号中有涂改的情况应重点审查。
- 3. 检查点火开关是否异常。查看点火开关是否被改动,有无拆卸的痕迹,若有异常,应重点审查。
- 4. 查看车身颜色变化。在检查中,可打开机器盖子,查看结合部位及边角外沿 儿的车漆颜色是否一致。若后喷的漆,在边缘处用指甲抠一下,能抠下漆皮儿 ,露出原漆本色。说明车身改了颜色。

其次。看合页的螺母是否有漆。凡原色漆的是先喷漆后上合页,故螺母无漆。 螺母上有漆的必然是后喷的漆。查明若不是因碰撞修理喷漆的,要重点审查。

5. 查验手续的真假。要认真查看车手续是否是伪造的假手续、假发票(注意有的是用复写纸反拓的假发票)、假证明。对自称是买的海关拍卖的走私车,要验看是否有公安部和海关总署联合签发的证明。凡没有此证明的不能放过,要重点审查。

通过询问购车时的价格,看价钱与车是否相符。若明显低于市场价的说明车有问题。对军队开出的车手续要从开手续的时间与车的新旧程度上比较,凡不符的要重点审查。

- 6. 注意车内情况异常的。查看车内情况时,凡司机座位周围及后排座周围有明显人血反映、搏斗痕迹等异常情况的要重点审查。
- 7. 检察车内是否有违禁物品。注意查看车厢内及后备厢内是否带有违禁物品。如毒品、枪支、弹药、管制刀具、淫秽物品、非法印刷物、作案工具、国控物资、赃证物及其他可疑物品,凡发现上述物品的要带回重点审查。
- 8. 看车与驾车人是否相符。若本地的车牌号,或高档轿车,而驾车人是外地口音,着装打扮为农村人打扮,与车明显不符的,通过盘查,排除是在本地工作的外地人后,要重点审查。

其次,对没有任何能证明是驾车人本人或本单位车的,亦要重点审查。

- 9. 注意进口原装车和国产车的区别。要了解掌握进口原装车和国产车的区别常识。发现进口原装车上有国产字样的,属异常情况应重点审查。如进口奥迪汽车的顶盖有的开有天窗,若发现开有天窗的奥迪车里面有"长春第一汽车制造场制造"的字样,说明此车有问题,应重点审查。
- 10. 注意车钥匙打不开后备厢的。凡原装车钥匙都能打开后备厢,这是一般常识。在盘查中,应让驾车人用车钥匙打开后备厢检查,若打不开的说明是后配的车钥匙,应重点审查。

- 11. 注意驾驶来回摇摆的车辆。在巡逻堵卡中,要注意驾驶技术差,汽车驾驶 来回摇摆的车辆,往往盗、抢汽车的犯罪嫌疑人,没有驾驶证,驾驶技术差, 不懂交通规则。凡发现驾驶来回摇摆或不按正常车道行驶,拐弯不打转向灯等 违犯交通规则的要拦截盘查。
- 12. 注意角玻璃被砸碎的可用车辆。在巡逻和堵卡中,要注意汽车的角玻璃被砸坏,尤其是右后侧的角玻璃被砸坏的,要重点审查。因盗车犯罪嫌疑人往往是将角玻璃砸碎之后,伸进手去打开车门行窃。砸右后侧角玻璃的是为了出高速路口交费处时不易被发现。故发现角玻璃被砸的不能放过,要重点审查。

凡发现上述1. 2种可疑车辆,无论驾车人是何身份,身着何种制服,使用何种车牌号,即使是"军、警"人员,也不能放过,要重点审。

### 三、盘查战后的处理

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要派技术人员到现场勘察,提取痕迹物证,并对现场进行拍照、摄像。

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擒获犯罪嫌疑人后,必须立即对其进行搜身检查,以免其暗藏其他的枪支、弹药、刀具,造成不必要的危害。

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迅速组织力量对伤员和受伤群众进行抢救。当受伤人数较多时,在现场要拦截、征集过往车辆,运送伤员和受伤群众,到就近医院进行救治,并进行必要的登记和统计。

(四)

如果有击毙的歹徒,对尸体的处理要等待刑技人员、检察院勘察现场完毕后,将击毙的犯罪嫌疑人的尸体暂存于公安机关的法医鉴定中心,待案件处理完毕,请示领导批准后,再通知其家属进行火化处理。

(五)

迅速向上级领导写出案情报告。必要时应写出新闻通讯稿,经领导审核后,利用新闻媒体向群众公布真实情况。

总的来说,警察在执行盘查前都要有一定的战术理念,什么样的情况使用什么

样的语言,使用什么样的战术、盘查人员心中都要有预案。盘查战术多种

多样,警察在盘查中要严格坚持盘查原则"人物分离",同时,还要保证自身的安全。盘查期间,战术运用要灵活,不能死搬硬套,要活学活用,借鉴以往的成功经验,并结合盘查中的具体情况,强调战术运用的灵活性、创造性,才可能真正做到"盘有所得、查有所获",既保护了自己、保护了群众,又通过盘查,对违法犯罪分子进行了有效的打击。

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# INTERNET GAMES AND VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN 21ST CENTURY CLASSROOMS

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#### **Abstract**

Internet Games and Virtual Learning Environments (VLEs) will play an increasingly important and significant role in education as we move into the 21st century. Young people are attracted to games and virtual worlds because they provide an alternative view of the familiar, challenge the boundaries of cultural acceptance, and are an extension of popular culture. Access to the internet and e-learning technologies remain limited by class, income, and geographic location. Despite the technical limitations, it is important to address instructional design, courseware models, and evaluation methods of these technologies. While cultural differences should be considered, these are adult limitations. Young people across cultures are the early adopters of internet and games technologies. They must be included in any discussion.

### Keywords

Games, education, virtual learning environment, alternative, internet, culture, tools, activities, game worlds, learning styles, technology, online, distance learning, youth culture

### 1. INTERNET CULTURE, GAMES, AND EDUCATION

Internet Games and Virtual Learning Environments (VLEs) will play an increasingly important and significant role in education as we move into the 21st century. Young people are attracted to games and virtual worlds because they provide an alternative view of the familiar, challenge the boundaries of cultural acceptance, and are an extension of popular culture. Yet increasingly, games are used to provide training in financial management (Wells Fargo/Second Life, BBC 15 September 2005), military tactics and strategies (US Army/Convoy Skills Engagement Trainer, BBC 25 November 2005), and basic literacy skills (West Nottinghamshire College/adaptation of Neverwinter Nights, BBC 12 January 2007). The same technologies used to create flight simulators are being used to create games. The visual elements of games, the virtual worlds, and gameplay itself are taking on ever more realistic character while at the same time, games have become an important popular cultural form. There is a kind of "inter-textuality" in which aspects of games spill over into other forms of popular culture. Ideas, scenes, and characters which were once strange and 'compartmentalized', become familiar in movies, television shows, and games. "Lara Croft" started as a comic book character, became a popular game character, and then featured in a movie series.

Internet and games culture is different from "normal" culture. Activities are based on different principles, relationships are developed via virtual interactions, and personal identity becomes integrated with the online persona. These differences are often overlooked by those who want to control and restrict internet use. The lack of restrictions in the internet world can be a problem, resulting in criminals trolling for unsuspecting users, computer hijackings, and the stealthy installation of software to create drones.

The internet world is evolving, technologies are changing rapidly. Young people are regularly exposed to the new and unfamiliar via multiple media which their parents and teachers often struggle to understand.

### 1.1 What is "Relevant" Information?

The explosion of information available via the internet shows no sign of slowing. Indexes, which were once created manually, cannot be kept up to date. Search is now the tool of choice for finding information. Yet instead of teaching people to think about the information, technology is "taught" to interpret "meaning" according to whatever is most popular or "relevant" today. This is like having an interpreter who ignores words, context, and tone (what is actually said) in favor of his or her personal notion of the speaker's "real meaning." Thus, the interpreter may completely change the message and the intent of the speaker. Google's search is based on this "real meaning" approach. They assume that the searcher must want whatever 200,000 other people wanted. This theory is based on authoritarian assumptions cleverly disguised as "relevant" results. Given the volumes of information now available, this notion of "relevant" results has its uses and plays an important role in internet culture. Nevertheless, with the old library systems, the books and research materials were (normally) in the same place for everyone to find; the librarians did not come in at midnight to move the archives and reorder the card catalog according to who looked at what the previous day.

## 1.2 Static and Dynamic Resources

The differences between a fixed order and a dynamic or socially-driven order challenge the way we learn, the way we seek information, and the methods applied to development, learning, and education. The next generations will need to learn and relearn skills with increasing frequency. What are the implications of these ideas and technologies for those developing education strategies? In this ever-changing, global environment, what role can games and virtual worlds play in education? One thing is clear: games and virtual learning environments which only reflect traditional structures and rote learning models will not effectively prepare students for the demands of the 21st century. Dynamic and social learning models must also be included.

### 2. TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES

The applications of e-learning, internet culture, and online games depend on the technologies which support them. Without computers, without connectivity, and without the skills to use the related software, there is no possibility of incorporating these technologies in education strategies. The technology gap is affected by income, infrastructure, and age. If the students do not have access to the technologies, they gain nothing. When teachers know less about the technologies than their students, how can they hope to provide instructions on their use?

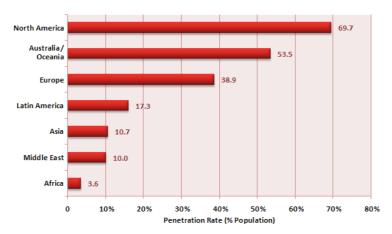


Figure 1. Internet Penetration by World Region (Internet World Stats online)

## 2.1 Availability of technology

Internet applications for distance learning have created potential access to educational tools that would not be available otherwise. Yet it would be a mistake to assume that students have access to the technologies needed to support virtual classrooms. Economic questions affect individuals in countries where the infrastructure exists. Availability of technologies in developing countries is both an economic and an infrastructure problem. As Figure 1 shows (http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm), availability of internet access is limited in many countries. In East Africa, in rural China, and many other places, the problem of access is painfully obvious. People in outlying areas often cannot access the internet because there is simply no electricity. Just because the technology exists does not mean everyone has access to it. If students do not have access to the technology, they clearly cannot use it to learn.

### 2.1.1 Internet Access in Schools in the United States

In the United States, many students (K-12) have limited access to outdated machines with little more than electronic versions of printed workbooks. Students at some schools have to share outdated textbooks. During a recent broadcast of a regular Dade County (Miami, FL, USA) School Board meeting, a frustrated parent complained about his son having to share a textbook with another student. It was not only *his* son. All students in the class had to share with at least one other student. Such anecdotal facts seem to be at odds with a report from the U.S. Department of Education (Internet Access in U.S. Public Schools and Classrooms: 1994–2005, November 2006). According to this report, in the fall 2005, nearly 100 % of public schools in the US had access to the Internet, compared with 35 % in 1994. These statistics are based on a sampling of 1205 schools from a selected list of 85,000. These figures represent access from an "instructional room" not individual student access. Small schools had fewer students per computer than did medium-sized and large schools (2.4 to 1 compared with 3.9 to 1 and 4.0 to 1, respectively). The availability of computers in public libraries and the efforts by major metropolitan areas to create public-access wi-fi have helped close the technology gap. Clearly, much more is needed.

### 2.1.2 Internet Access in China

In China, the state media reported 132 million people were using the internet at the end of 2006 (BBC Online /Xinhua, China's Internet Users Jump 30%, December 2006). While these numbers and the growth they indicate are impressive, they include adults and children aged 6 and over plus they include redundant access (computer, pda, cell phone), according to the China Internet Network Information Center's Statistical Survey Report on The Internet Development in China, (January 2007).

These numbers represent only 10% of the population of 1.3 billion people. College students in the major cities have access to the internet either at home or via computer labs and internet cafes. However, not everyone can afford the monthly fees. Students in elementary and middle school may have some access at home, but not in the classroom. Once outside the major population centers, accessibility drops sharply. The Chinese government is embarking on a massive five-year campaign to bring electricity and modern conveniences to 10 million people in outlying villages and remote areas. Despite government promotion of the internet for education, the availability of courseware remains a problem.

Under 18	18~24	25~30	31~35	36~40	41~50	51~60	Above 60
17.2%	35.2%	19.7%	10.4%	8.2%	6.2%	2.2%	0.9%

Table 1. Internet Users by Age in China

### 2.1.3 Internet Access in the United Kingdom

In the UK, differences in access and availability exist but are shaped by social class and regional location. According to the National Statistics website (<a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">http://www.statistics.gov.uk</a>), an estimated 13.9 million households (57%) in Great Britain could access the Internet from home between January and April 2006. Access was highest in London where 78% of households with Internet access had a broadband connection (49% of all households in the London region). Northern Ireland had the lowest proportion of households with a broadband connection at 56% (28% of all Northern Ireland households).

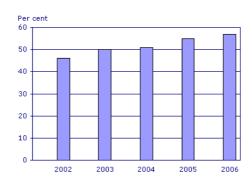


Figure 2. Households with access to the Internet in Great Britain

### 2.1.4 The Digital Divide

It is important to note that while there are cultural differences between the US, the UK and China, young people in all three regions share the common trait of having much less trouble adopting and becoming proficient with new technologies than do adults.

In the UK, there is still a large divide between the young and the old, with 83% of the 16 to 24 age group accessing the Internet within 3 months prior to interview (UK National Statistics website), compared with 15% of the 65+ age group. This is also supported by data that show there are now only 10% of the 16 to 24 age group who have never used the Internet, compared with 82% of the 65+ age group.

Similarly in the US and in China, younger people are much more likely to have access to the internet and to seek out access than are adults over 50. Further, those who are more affluent are much more likely to have access than those who are less well-off (UK National Statistics website). These disparities create a two-fold problem. First, classroom teachers are naturally in the older age groups. This means that students may be more proficient in the technologies than the teachers. Second, the people who could benefit the most from available online educational programs are least able to access them. This has serious implications for social policies that privilege inclusion and development.

One innovative solution would be to develop peer educator programs in schools. Such programs would encourage students who have gained internet skills via other means to work with both students and, where necessary, with teachers, thereby providing role models and helping to close the age gap. How many 12-15 year olds are totally comfortable with chat, texting, avatars, blogs, etc. and dealing with multiple media? For them, it's seamless technology. How many 35-50 year old educators (and parents) are familiar with these technologies?

### 3. INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN ISSUES

Having recognized the technological, infrastructure, and economic issues for e-learning in general, it is important to realize that despite the problems, we must move forward. Games and virtual worlds can play a pivotal role in education. But how can they be developed? What are the key instructional design issues? What role does culture play in an effective design? What roles do class and gender play? Are the young people for whom these technologies are being developed capable of using them in effective ways?

### 3.1 Designing e-Learning Settings: Classrooms and Games

Games were not considered valid educational tools until very recently. Even now, many teachers would take exception with the concept of lessons via games. In part, this is due to their lack of understanding of the technologies; in part, it is due to the lack of genuinely educational games. Frequently, so-called educational games are simply electronic workbooks. A game which asks students to count animated apples and oranges is not really a game. A game might require the student to catch the animated fruit before counting it. Unfortunately, educators are not bringing games into the classroom. Rather, young people are doing that.

### 3.1.1 Problem Solving

To succeed in the 21st century, students must be given the opportunity to discover and develop their own solutions to the challenges they face. They must learn to be creative, disciplined, and inventive. Rote learning and the "only one way" approach doesn't help them develop these skills. As the following example illustrates, there may be more than one correct way to solve a problem.

Goal: To cross the river. Problem: There is no boat and no bridge. Solution: Swim. Perhaps. But this solution may create further problems. In this case, the problem may not as clear cut as it might appear.

- Can the student swim across the river? No. Problem: he/she does not know how to swim. Solution: learn to swim. What's needed? Physical skills acquisition, learning. Risk: cannot learn well enough to make it across.
- Can the student swim across the river? No. Problem: The river is too wide. Solution: find an easier crossing. What's needed? exploration, geography. Risk: there is no easier crossing.
- Can the student build a boat? Maybe. Problem: Building the boat. Solution: knowledge. What's needed? Engineering skills, tools, materials. Risk: the boat won't float.
- Can the student build a bridge? Maybe. Problem: Building the bridge. Solution: knowledge. What's needed? Engineering skills, tools, materials. Risk: the bridge will collapse.

All these solutions could be correct and could result in achieving the goal of crossing the river. There is no single, correct answer; the "correct" answer is whatever choice the student makes based on his or her knowledge and skills. As this example also illustrates, the problem actually is not crossing the river; the problem is how to do it. Unfortunately, students are often not asked to find solutions nor are they given the intellectual skills to work through the logic as has been done in this example. They are asked to check A, B, C, or D on a multiple choice form and if the answer is E none of the above, they are not challenged to discover what the solution might be. Games can challenge students to discover, explore, invent, fail, succeed, create, and thereby, gain the skills and abilities they need to be successful in the 21st century.

One of the things we're quite interested in is the extent that games like Runescape, for example, reproduce or challenge extant (capitalist) relations and structures of power. Runescape, like other gaming worlds, is a sophisticated multi-player interaction constituted by geographical locations within which inhabitants live their virtual lives. It forms an environment that allows character and skill development through conventions in which young people are already culturally competent. It is a kind of 'bricolage' (Hebdige, 1979) of familiar inter-textual cultural forms and, as such, the geographies of Runescape are instantly accessible to young people. (Crowe, N., and Bradford, S., (2006) 'Hanging Out In Runescape: Identity, Work And Play In The Virtual Playground', Children's Geographies, 4, (3), 331-346.). Young people themselves acknowledge the game's potential for learning.

### 3.1.2 Learning Styles

Not only must games and VLEs help students develop problem solving skills, they must also take into account differences in learning styles. As noted above, young people generally tend to be early adopters of technologies. This transcends cultural background. Yet culture, class, and social roles have a significant impact on learning styles and shape young people's access to technology. Virtual worlds and gameplay often include elements of collaborative, problem-based, inquiry-based, blended, and distance learning. Young people may not refer to them as such and educators may not recognize the methods or benefits, yet they are part of gaming. In Runescape, collaboration, problem-solving, and inquiry are all built into the game.

### 3.1.3 Games as Social Networks

The goal of removing limitations and enhancing social interactions using virtual worlds is not mere speculation. It has been demonstrated in the results of a three-year study by Dr. Simon Bradford and Nic Crowe of Brunel University. They determined that 82% of nine to 19-year-olds have at least one games console and 70% play computer games online. And, rather than forfeiting existing friendships, teenagers logging into the game environment are actually adding to their groups of friends. This was because they meet different groups in diverse, virtual, meeting spaces. These findings have implications for educational work with young people. They show that, as well as being enjoyable, gaming worlds offer young people the chance to develop important social and cultural skills which carry significance for real life.

This study showed that players use the virtual world not only to recreate the real world, but to explore all sorts of experiences that would otherwise be closed to them. For example gender, race or class, can be less or

more important than they might be in the material world. "One of my favourite places on Rune is the Braxton Waterfall," said a 16-year-old player using the name Axegrrl. Axegrrl admits she has never seen a real waterfall or sat by a real river, but she uses the virtual experience to imagine how an event in real life might actually feel. She spends the first part of her gaming session at work, smithing and mining to generate income with which to buy the things she needs in the Runescape world: armour, food, clothes and so on. (How gaming is all work and no play: BBC. March 14, 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/technology/4774534.stm)

Role playing games can eliminate social stigma, psychological barriers, and physical limitations for those with disabilities. A student who physically could not manage a field trip to a museum or park due to illness or disability could create a character that could easily make friends and visit many places in a virtual world.

## 3.2 Creating e-Learning Courses

One fundamental question for any learning program is how to capture the attention of those the program is intended to educate. If the students are not paying attention, the program cannot be effective. If the program is not designed with this key idea in mind, it will not matter how elegant a solution is provided.

In China, the use of multi-media lectures which incorporate audio and video have been demonstrated to be very effective (Liu, Effective Application of Multimedia in Classroom Teaching, unpublished, 2006). They capture everyone's attention, keep everyone focused on the topic, and allow everyone to learn according to their preferred method (verbal/visual/aural). This creates a more relaxed and interesting learning process.

It is important to account for cross over between young people's experiences in popular cultureand the classroom. Where they are already familiar with game concepts, how can they apply those skills? How can games (types of learning, social networks, dynamic models) be incorporated within a more traditional educational model? Consider the ideas of interdisciplinary learning and field trips. Imagine teachers being able to take students on a field trip along the Silk Road in 1350 A.D. with Marco Polo as their guide or on a shuttle flight to Mars in 2230 A.D. for an interplanetary tour led by Isaac Asimov. An innovative game being developed by the Wudang Research Association provides the framework for such adventures. It combines martial arts themes, which include geometry, physics, medicine, history, language, philosophy with the reinforcement of ethical behavior in an online multiple player game intended to spark the imagination of students, create a flexible teaching medium for teachers, and provide storylines that promote critical thinking.

### 3.2.1 Framework and Achievement Measurements

To succeed, games must provide a framework for customizable lessons, achievement measurements, and progress testing. Tracking and recording the status, skills, artifacts, and location of all game characters allows research into a variety of social and psychological factors. Duration (time to learn), interactions (social and object), game theory (groups and group dynamics), and social factors can be tracked and measured, thereby providing resources for further research.

### 3.2.2 Shared Knowledge

By utilizing a flexible and adaptable framework, teachers and educators can integrate their experience and knowledge with local, regional, national, and individual study requirements. Expert teachers can build their knowledge into games, enhancing teacher training at all levels. Shared databases and common themes provide tools for researchers to develop measurements and assess student progress across geographic areas, cultural groups, and within smaller local groups while at the same time protecting individual privacy.

### 3.3 Designing e-Learning Tasks

Learning based on consequences is fundamental to the human experience. In the real world, it is often neither possible nor desirable to experience consequences first-hand. In a virtual world, it is possible to create environments and scenarios which approximate the real world. This is done in many professional training programs today. Doctors are trained to use the latest microscopic surgical tools, not by experimenting on patients, but by practicing in virtual operating rooms. Choices are fundamental and multiple correct solutions are frequently possible. So then, if internet games and virtual learning environments are to be used in ordinary classrooms, how can the tasks necessary for learning be designed to allow for these variations?

### 3.3.1 Advantages and Disadvantages of Virtual Worlds

The advantages of virtual environments are substantial. Learning can be accelerated and the consequences of mistakes are minimal. If the task is to prepare a chemical mixture and a mistake is made, the garage will not blow up. Only the virtual world is affected.

The disadvantages include limitations on sensory experience and the artificiality of the events. In a virtual environment, only two of the five human senses are actually used -- sight and sound, with sight receiving the most emphasis. Touch, smell, and taste cannot, yet, be directly included. In a real-world situation, these senses provide a great deal of information.

The artificiality of events affects the perception of both the virtual and real world. The advantage of facing a life-threatening situation in a virtual world is that there is no real risk of fatality. The disadvantage is the same. If the learning model does not reinforce the real-world risks, the person will not learn to make correct behavioral judgements.

### 3.3.2 Entertainment Models

The visual elements of games, the virtual worlds, and the gameplay itself are taking on ever more realistic appearance yet at the same time, incorporating characters from pop culture, from comic books, and from science fiction. Ideas, scenes, and characters which were once strange, become familiar in movies, television shows, and games. Luke Skywalker from the Star Wars movie series, the Doctor from the Dr. Who television series, Sun Wu Kong from the tales of the Monkey King, and a host of other characters are familiar to young people because they are part of popular culture. Why are these characters intriguing? What makes superheroes attractive to young people?

Young people engage in a game because it presents an unfamiliar yet attractive world. This use of edgy, unfamiliar and different reality is what is most attractive to young people. They want to play because they can enter a different world.? Yet too often, educational games ignore the role of imagination in favor of presenting the same old lessons dressed up in new technology. Rather than merely making the III, IV, and V versions of the same movie or simply changing the method of presentation, would it not be more interesting if entirely new learning models could be created?

### 3.3.3 What is relevant?

In developing curricula, very often the emphasis is placed on what must be learned. If it is not possible to learn everything, then what is worth learning? How can the requisite knowledge be capture, distilled, categorized, and presented? What is the requisite knowledge? What should students learn? This is a difficult question indeed. But perhaps it is not the best question to ask. Perhaps we need to consider another question which could be even more important in preparing young people for the 21st century. Learning "what" is a finite and problematic task. The internet continues to change the lives of millions of people around the world. Mobile phones and SMS did not exist 20 years ago. Now, billions of people regularly use personal communications devices. What will we have 20 years from now? In technology circles, the lifespan of many products is six months. What can be learned today may be obsolete in six months. Then what? Like the questions surrounding the Search utilities, we must repeatedly ask the question: what is relevant, today?

### 3.3.4 Learning How to Learn

A crucial aspect of learning is learning how to learn, not merely learning something ("what"). This concept is also frequently overlooked in the push to define "what" is most important.

Languages provide a good example. Classical Latin and Greek were staples of college curricula until around the middle of the 20th century. Then they were declared not relevant to modern society. Why would anyone want to waste time learning dead languages? This remains the view of many educators and students today. This is the "what" perspective.

Taken from the "how" perspective, great value can be gained from studying these languages. The study of classical Latin or Greek, provides linguistic skills, an understanding of how language changes, and knowledge of common root-words which prevail in English. It also provides insight into the thinking, culture, and perspectives of the ancient world. Moreover, it provides the ability to think using a totally different perspective and framework than modern English. This developmental and historical perspective is all too often lost in the rush to "learn something."

To some extent, learning any other language provides a certain ability to understand differences and a sense of "otherness." Many people in China learn English, yet they do not have a clear sense of the cultures, the perspectives, or how to apply English in ordinary situations. They learn "what" to say, but not "how" to actively learn the language. This is in contrast with many Europeans who learn multiple languages, not because they are required to learn "what" to say in school, but because they regularly interact with people from various cultures. They learn "how" to interact with others using language. This is precisely the type of learning which should occur in well-designed online games and virtual learning environments.

### 4. EVALUATION OF E-LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

There is a series of ethical dilemmas connected with hijacking aspects of youth culture. It seems that 'capitalists' (for want of a better term) are good at absorbing and appropriating cultural forms of different kinds and rendering them part of a governing strategy (e.g. through consumption). Young people may want to exercise autonomy, escape the control of their parents, to explore and discover on their own. The more mainstream an idea or product becomes, the more young people look for something outside. Many young people like internet games because they hold the potential for resistance to perceived authority (adults) and they are fundamentally "young people spaces". Educators and others should be careful of domesticating these spaces, emptying them of their current meaning and replacing what young people find valuable with what has been defined as "suitable" content. Part of the attraction of games is precisely that they are undertaken in a domain outside of education and often outside adult controlled space. They are edgy and different, and therefore potentially subversive of 'normal' cultural forms. Unless educators understand this, they will continue to have little impact on the many young people who are marginalised by current education practices. Effective evaluation of e-learning technologies must consider young people as the key agents. What may be considered suitable or effective by educators and adults may be considered boring and empty by young people. It becomes incumbent on all of us to consider that technology has changed and will continue to change the way we learn, the information we need, and the methods we use. Young people, irrespective of cultural differences have demonstrated their ability to embrace new methods of learning and communication, of creating communities and interacting with each other. Perhaps we should simply ask them?

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