

并肩：他们跨越山海，与一个民族共赴黎明

【画面字幕】

并肩

SIDE BY SIDE

他们跨越山海 与一个民族共赴黎明

Across Oceans and Mountains, Joining China to Greet the Dawn

柯马凯 **Michael Crook** (中国工合国际委员会主席 国际共产主义战士柯鲁克、伊莎白之子 中国政府友谊奖获得者

Chairman of the International Committee for the Promotion of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (ICCIC)

Son of international Communist fighters David and Isabel Crook Recipient of the Chinese Government Friendship Award):

1931 年

In 1931

日军入侵中国东北

with the Japanese aggression against China's northeastern provinces

世界反法西斯战争自此拉开序幕

the World Anti-Fascist War began

这场战争持续了十四年之久

It lasted 14 years

1936 年

In 1936

正值世界反法西斯战争欧洲战场局势渐紧之时

(As the situation in the) European Theater of the World Anti-Fascist War (grew tense)

我的父亲远赴西班牙加入了国际纵队

my father went to Spain to join the International Brigades

他在哈拉马河战役中负伤

He was wounded in the Battle of Jarama

也正是在这段经历中结识了白求恩医生

and met Dr. Bethune

1937年 白求恩仍在西班牙投身反法西斯事业

And he was there in 1937

也就是在那一年

And it was that same year

中国爆发了卢沟桥事变

the Marco Polo Bridge Incident (Lugou Bridge Incident) happened

标志着日军全面侵华战争的正式开始

which marked the start of Japan's full-scale war of aggression against China

【画面字幕】

奔走于加拿大和美国为西班牙内战募捐的白求恩在讲演中表示，真正的战斗是在中国，那里的斗争决定着我们这个世界的命运。

While raising funds for the Spanish Civil War in Canada and the United States, Dr. Bethune stated that “the real battle is in China, where the struggle will determine the fate of our world.”

旁白：

就在中国军民

While the Chinese military and civilians

英勇抗击日本侵略者的同时

were bravely combating the Japanese invaders

世界各国的反法西斯战士

anti-fascist fighters from around the world

跨越山海 穿越硝烟来到中国

crossed oceans and battlefields to reach China

与中国军民并肩战斗

They fought alongside the Chinese people

在巍巍太行留下了他们的足迹

leaving their footprints of solidarity in the towering Taihang Mountains

【画面字幕】

太行山脉

Taihang Mountains

并肩

SIDE BY SIDE

他们跨越山海 与一个民族共赴黎明

Across Oceans and Mountains, Joining China to Greet the Dawn

河北唐县晋察冀军区司令部旧址

Former Site of the Headquarters of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei

Military Area in Tangxian County, Hebei Province

游黎清 You Liqing (白求恩助手游胜华之女 Daughter of You Shenghua, Assistant to Dr. Norman Bethune) :

1938 年

In 1938

白求恩到中国以后

after arriving in China

是先去的延安

Dr. Bethune headed straight for Yan'an

他是 6 月 17 号到的晋察冀

He reached the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Military Area on June 17

他来的时候带了很多

He brought with him a large amount of

医疗器械物资

medical equipment and supplies

然后他就提出要建医院

He then proposed building a hospital

就在松岩口 (山西省五台山县)

in Songyankou, Wutai County, Shanxi Province

那是一个庙

The chosen site was originally a temple

在那庙 建个医院

He suggested converting the temple into a hospital

也别建太大了

not a large one

做一个示范

but a model facility that would

也让咱们的医务人员

also serve as a training platform for

有一个学习的平台

local medical personnel

就 18 天就转移了

However, just 18 days after it was to put to use

25 号这个医院就让日军给烧了

the hospital was burned down by the Japanese troops on July 25,
1938

白求恩有个什么渴望呢

Dr. Bethune had a deep longing

就是直接上战场去救护伤员

heading directly for the front line to save the wounded

他非常迫切

He was absolutely determined to do so

旁白：

白求恩说

Dr. Bethune declared

你们要拿我当一挺机关枪使用

Treat me like a machine gun

从距离战地 30 公里的医院

From a hospital 30 kilometers behind the front

到距离战地 6 公里搭建手术台

to an operating table just 6 kilometers from the battlefield

再到距离前线 3.5 公里

and then to a setup within 3.5 kilometers of the front line

直到战火燃起窗帘

Even when gunfire lit up the curtains of his operating room

他仍未放下手术刀

he pressed on, never putting down his scalpel

一次在给一位战士做手术时

Once, while operating on a soldier

需要输血

who urgently needed blood

白求恩挺身而出

Dr. Bethune stepped forward without hesitation and said

我是万能的输血者 抽我的

I'm a universal donor, take my blood

游黎清:

就是他把这个输血技术

It was Dr. Bethune who

他是第一个带到了

first introduced modern blood transfusion techniques

咱们八路军

to the Eighth Route Army

带来以后又把方法教给咱们

Not only did he teach the method

然后把大家都给召集来

but he also gathered the local medics and villagers

跟大家讲

explaining

这献血对伤员多么重要

Donating blood saves lives

对咱们的身体不会有什么损害

It does no harm to your body

给大家讲清楚了以后

Once people understood

那老百姓特踊跃

they were eager to volunteer

一下子青壮年就报名

Over a hundred young villagers from

就报了 100 多人

the surrounding area stepped forward to register

不是一个村

They weren't from just one village

是一大片

They came from far and wide

到时候要是需要你了

Whenever blood was needed

就把你叫来

the volunteers were called in

献完血以后

After donating

给你一个小布条

each person received a small cloth ribbon that read

叫给血光荣

Glory to the Blood Donors

这就保证了血源问题

This ensured a reliable blood supply

当时 白求恩一看

Seeing this

哎哟 这架势

Dr. Bethune

白求恩就特感动

was deeply moved

发动群众

He exclaimed: "Incredible!"

你们真了不起

He praised the Eighth Route Army for mobilizing the people

说没想到八路军

and said he had never imagined they would achieve so much

这是人民血液银行

He added that this was truly a lifeline for the people

我在西班牙我怎么就没想到这一招呢

Why didn't I think of this in Spain

王永革 Wang Yongge (白求恩助手王道建之子

Son of Wang Daojian, Assistant to Dr. Norman Bethune) :

这个照片是

This photograph

拍摄白求恩大夫

was the last taken of Dr. Bethune

支援中国抗日战争

during his support of

(生前)留下的最后一个照片

the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese
Aggression

这个地点

It was shot outside a small temple

是在涞源县王安镇孙家庄村外小庙

in Sunjiazhuang Village, Wang'an Town, Laiyuan County

这个有正脸的

The man facing the camera

就是我父亲

is my father

【画面字幕】

王道建

Wang Daojian

白求恩助手

Assistant to Dr. Norman Bethune

看到白求恩在包扎

Dr. Bethune is shown bandaging

他的手被划了(伤口)

his wounded hand

没想到就是这个伤口

No one expected that this very cut

后来再给另外一个

would later become infected with erysipelas

负伤的一个伤员做手术

during surgery on

受到丹毒感染

another wounded soldier

结果引发败血症

leading to Septicemia

最后在 1939 年 11 月 12 号就去世了

Dr. Bethune died on November 12, 1939

旁白：

在中国短短一年多的时间里

In just over a year in China

他创办卫生学校

he founded medical training schools

流动医院

and established mobile medical units

抢救数千位伤病战士

saving the lives of thousands of sick and wounded soldiers

而他的生命却猝然落幕

Yet his own life was tragically cut short

这份太早的告别

This farewell came far too soon

让中国人民始终记着他的名字

But the Chinese people have never forgotten his name

诺尔曼·白求恩

Norman Bethune

柯马凯：

他的事迹激励了许多国际主义战士

His work helped to inspire many other internationalist fighters

从医疗等领域援助中国

who helped China, including on the medical front

凯瑟琳·霍尔便是其中一个

One of them was Kathleen Hall

白求恩医生称她为“天使”

Dr. Bethune called her his angel

【画面字幕】

保定市方志馆

Baoding Local Chronicles Museum

柯马凯：

凯瑟琳·霍尔

Kathleen Hall

她的中文名是何明清

who was known to the Chinese as He Mingqing

是一名新西兰传教士

was a New Zealand missionary

她满怀热忱来到中国

She came to China with great love

最终定居在一个偏远贫困的村庄

And she eventually settled in a remote poor village

河北曲阳宋家庄

of Songjiazhuang in a poor county called Quyang in Hebei Province

【画面字幕】

河北曲阳县宋家庄

Songjiazhuang, Quyang County, Hebei Province

马保茹 **Ma Baoru** (保定何明清研究会会长

President of the Baoding Kathleen Hall Research Association) :

柯马凯先生

Mr. Michael Crook

您知道当时 1935 年

you may know that back in 1935

何明清建立诊所的时候

when Kathleen Hall (He Mingqing) set up her clinic

为当地的老百姓治病

she treated both local villagers

也为八路军治病

and soldiers of the Eighth Route Army

旁白:

1938 年

In 1938

何明清的诊所来过两位特殊的客人

two very special visitors had come to her clinic

晋察冀军区司令员聂荣臻

Nie Rongzhen, commander of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Military Area

以及晋察冀军区卫生顾问白求恩

and Dr. Norman Bethune, the medical advisor to the area

他们希望她能帮助运送物资

They asked for her assistance in transporting medical supplies

何明清坦言

Kathleen Hall replied candidly

你们不会喜欢我的

You probably won't want my help

我是一个传教士

I'm a missionary

聂荣臻坦诚回应

Nie Rongzhen replied sincerely

您的信仰是上帝

Your faith lies in God

我们的信仰是人民

our faith lies in the people

我们为人民而奋斗

We fight for the people

这句话让何明清感受到共鸣

Those words deeply resonated with her

柯马凯：

她作为传教士能够前往日本占领的北平

She was able to travel to Japanese-occupied Beiping

北京当时被称为北平

Beijing was then called Beiping

购买供应品

And then purchased supplies

并最终将其交给白求恩医生

and eventually to supply Dr. Bethune

1939年8月

In August 1939

白求恩医生写了一份报告

Dr. Bethune wrote a report

给延安总部

to the Communist forces of the headquarters in Yan'an

（这一时期）我的医疗用品

My medical supplies

主要是宋家庄的何明清

have mainly been brought to me

给我带来的

courtesy of Kathleen Hall of Songjiazhuang

她为我提供的医疗用具和药品

She has provided for me medical supplies and medicines

应该足以帮助八路军

And this should be enough to help the Eighth Route Army

撑过整个冬天

through the winter

马保茹：

她不光是药

She didn't just transport medicine

有的时候聂荣臻元帅说

Sometimes, Commander Nie Rongzhen would request

你再给我们带点电台的部件过来

Could you also bring us some radio parts

当然不是整个电台

Not the whole radio, of course

是电台的部件

just certain components

所以要把这些部件

So she would conceal these parts

搁在药品里面

among the medical supplies

柯马凯：

当她目睹

And when she saw the atrocities committed

日本法西斯烧杀抢掠的暴行时

by the Japanese fascists of burning, killing and looting

她怒不可遏

马保茹：

she was outraged

日军搜查的时候

During a Japanese raid

她一手拿着她的护照

she held her passport in one hand

一手挡着教堂的门

and blocked the church door with the other

那后面是什么

Behind that door

这个背后那就是咱们八路军的伤员

lay the wounded soldiers of the Eighth Route Army

她用这种方式救了很多

She saved many lives this way

后来呢

But after

毕竟她这么多次（运药）

so many supply runs

作了这么多贡献

and contributions

也是暴露了吧

she was eventually exposed.

1939年（日军）烧了她的教堂

In 1939, her church was burned down

没办法了

leaving her no choice but to flee

就去了香港

She then went to Hong Kong

到了香港以后

There

工合国际委员会的主席

the chairman of the ICCIC

叫何明华

He Minghua

中国名字叫何明华

His Chinese name is He Minghua

他说这样吧

suggested

咱们去找宋庆龄先生吧

that they go see Madame Soong Ching-ling

宋庆龄先生马上决定

Madame Soong immediately arranged for her

介绍你（加入）中国红十字会

to join the Red Cross Society of China

所以她就有身份了

That gave her an official identity

旁白：

1939年10月

In October 1939

带着宋庆龄委托她护送的

carrying two truckloads of medicine and supplies

两卡车药品和物资

entrusted to her by Soong Ching-ling

从香港出发 取道越南

she departed from Hong Kong, traveled through Vietnam

回到中国

and returned to China

马保茹:

在贵州的时候

While she was in Guizhou Province

听说白求恩去世了

she heard that Dr. Bethune had died

但是这离白求恩去世的时间

However, six months had already passed

已经是 6 个月了

since his actual death

她就特别伤心 大病一场

She was devastated and fell seriously ill

旁白:

白求恩生前写下的最后一封信中

In the last letter Dr. Bethune wrote before his death

也表达了他对何明清的感谢

he expressed his gratitude to Kathleen Hall

柯马凯:

是的 她终身未嫁

Yes, she never married

当有人问起时

But when asked

她说我嫁给了中国

she said I married China

马保茹：

最后 1993 年的时候

In 1993

她的骨灰

a portion of her ashes

一部分撒在咱们这莲花山上

was scattered on the Lianhua Mountain

【画面字幕】

曲阳县宋家庄莲花山

Lianhua Mountain, Songjiazhuang, Quyang County

柯马凯：

尽管这批药品

Although this second batch of medicines

并未送到白求恩医生手中

never reached the hands of Dr. Bethune

但其他国际主义战士接过了医疗救援接力棒

they were used by other internationalist doctors

比如印度医生柯棣华

For example, the Indian doctor Dr. Kotnis

【画面字幕】

河北唐县白求恩柯棣华纪念馆

**Bethune-Kotnis Memorial Museum, Tangxian County, Hebei
Province**

柯马凯:

1939 年

In 1939

年轻印度医生柯棣华

the young Indian doctor Dr. Kotnis

受印度国民大会党派遣

who was sent by the Congress Party in India

满怀热忱地来到战火纷飞的中国

came full of fervor to battle-torn China

他秉持着一个朴素的信念

And he had a simple belief

邻居正在遭受侵略

when the neighbors are suffering from foreign aggression

我必须伸出援手

I just have to go

【画面字幕】

河北唐县白求恩柯棣华纪念馆

**Bethune-Kotnis Memorial Museum, Tangxian County, Hebei
Province**

旁白:

抵达中国不久

Shortly after his arrival in China

柯棣华就收到父亲去世的噩耗

Dr. Kotnis received the devastating news of his father's death

面对家人希望他返乡的请求

Despite his family's pleas for him to return home

他在给兄长的信中写道

he wrote to his elder brother in a letter

我看到人们从废墟中拖出遇难者的遗体

I've witnessed rescuers pulling the lifeless bodies of

有男人 女人和无辜的孩子

men, women, and innocent children from the rubble

他们究竟做错了什么要遭遇如此劫难

What sin had they committed to deserve such horror

请尽最大努力安慰妈妈

Please console mother as best you can

不能帮上忙非常遗憾

My heart aches that I cannot be there to help

柯马凯:

柯棣华医生在百团大战中

During the Hundred-Regiment Campaign, Dr. Kotnis

带领医疗队帮助救治了

led the medical team and insisted in treating and saving the lives

超过 800 名战士

of over 800 soldiers

他凭借钢铁般的意志

He was able with his iron will

拯救了无数生命

to save countless lives

1941 年 1 月

In January 1941

柯棣华被任命为

Dr. Kotnis was made

白求恩国际和平医院院长

the director of the Dr. Bethune International Peace Hospital

继续白求恩大夫的事业

and carried on the good work

遗憾的是 在 1942 年

In 1942, sadly

柯棣华医生积劳成疾 在一次癫痫发作后

Dr. Kotnis, who was totally worn out, died after an epileptic fit

牺牲在他的好朋友

And he died by the side of his good friend

奥地利的医生理查德·傅莱身边

the Austrian doctor Richard Frey

旁白：

1938 年

In 1938

年轻的奥地利共产党员傅莱

Richard Frey, a young Austrian Communist

受到纳粹迫害

was persecuted by the Nazis

于是登上轮船前往中国

So, he boarded a ship bound for China

因为他听说那里有一支反法西斯的队伍

having heard of an anti-fascist force there

中国共产党领导的八路军

the Eighth Route Army led by the Communist Party of China

【画面字幕】

江国珍

Jiang Guozhen

傅莱之妻

Wife of Richard Frey

傅莱是在 1939 年初就到了中国

Richard Frey arrived in China in early 1939

因为他的目的是要

He came with a clear purpose

去找共产党八路军

to find the Eighth Route Army led by the Communist Party of China

所以他就赶快北上

He headed north without delay

他就从上海到了天津

He traveled from Shanghai to Tianjin

在天津找工作

While working there

有业余时间

he used his spare time

他就到外面去

to seek out contacts

去看看能不能接触到有关的人

who might connect him to the Communist forces

晋察冀军区司令员

By then, Nie Rongzhen, commander of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei

Military Area

聂荣臻已经知道了那个消息

had already heard about him

就是同意你（傅莱）去了

and approved Frey's request to join

当时傅莱听到那个消息了以后

When Frey received the news

他说非常激动

he said he was

非常高兴

overwhelmed with joy

我可找到（中国共产党）了

“I've finally found the Communist Party of China,” he said

聂荣臻司令员接待了他

Commander Nie Rongzhen received him personally

问他的名字

and asked his name

（聂荣臻）一听到 Frey

Upon hearing “Frey,” Nie said

那好 我给你取个名字

“Very well, I will give you a Chinese name

就叫傅莱吧以后

From now on, you shall be called Fu Lai.”

旁白：

聂荣臻说

Nie Rongzhen explained

德文名字 Frey 就是自由的意思

In German, the name Frey literally translates to freedom

你离开被法西斯占领的祖国

You left your homeland occupied by fascists

来到中国是为了追求自由

and came to China in pursuit of freedom

叫这个名字很好

This name suits you well

江国珍：

而且问了他会什么

He then asked Frey

能够做什么

about his skills and what he was able to do

聂荣臻就跟他说

Nie Rongzhen said to him

那好 那你就到“白校”

Then you should go to

白求恩学校去

the Bethune Medical School

那个学校又培养战士的医疗（技术）

That school trains medics for soldiers

还给战士看病

and also provides treatment for them

这个很适合你

It would be a perfect fit for you

（当时）柯棣华也在“白校”

At the time, Dr. Kotnis was also at the Bethune Medical School

他们两个就成了好邻居

The two became close neighbors

很多医疗 工作 或者生活

sharing much of their medical work

很多都在一块

and daily life together

因为在一个院里

Living in the same compound

有什么事他们两个都抢着干

they were always eager to help

一定要争取参加

often competing to be the first to volunteer for any task

40年代中期以后

In the mid-1940s

组织上就要调他到延安

the Party reassigned Frey to Yan'an

傅莱就找了两个助手

There, he recruited two assistants

就在延安的一个窑洞里面

and in a cave dwelling in Yan'an

他们就开始着手来制造（粗制）青霉素

they began working to produce (self-made) penicillin

柯马凯：

1945年5月

In May of 1945

中国第一批粗制青霉素诞生了

the first batch of self-made penicillin was created in China

挽救了许多人的生命

And it helped to save many, many lives

旁白：

1953年4月傅莱加入中国国籍

In April 1953, Frey became a Chinese citizen

为中国人民的医疗事业贡献一生

He devoted the rest of his life to the medical welfare of the Chinese people

柯马凯：

回望岁月

Looking back over the years

80 年时光已悄然流逝

it has been 80 years

当年在中国战场上浴血奋战的

Who were they that were fighting on these

究竟是怎样的一群人

fronts in China

他们来自各个阶级 各个行业

Well, there were people from all classes, professions

有工人 农民 也有知识分子

they were workers, peasants, and intellectuals

有富人 也有穷人

Wealthy people, poor people

更有远道而来的国际友人

and also people from different countries came

再看欧洲战场

And if you look back at Europe

情况亦是如此

same thing

人们跨越阶级界限 国家疆界

People cut across class boundaries, national boundaries

甚至突破宗教信仰的差异

and even religious beliefs

携手并肩抗击法西斯

to fight together against the fascists

这是一段真正波澜壮阔的英雄史诗

This is a real epic story

唯有放下分歧 同心协力

It is only when we cast aside our differences and work together

我们才能实现和平

that we can achieve peace

今年

This year

是世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年

is the 80th anniversary of the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War

【画面字幕】

2025 年 8 月 29 日

北京阳台山自然风景区

August 29, 2025 Beijing Yangtai Mountain Scenic Area

而现在

And now

我们将继续并肩努力

we continue to stand side by side to work

致力于构建繁荣 和平 美好的世界

towards a prosperous, peaceful, beautiful world

【画面字幕】

谨以此片

献给所有为中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利

奉献热血与生命的国际友人

This film is dedicated to all international friends

who devoted their passion and lives to the victory of

the Chinese People' s War of Resistance Against Japanese

Aggression

and the World Anti-Fascist War

【画面字幕】

沃伦·白求恩(加拿大)

Warren Bethune (Canada)

白求恩家族后人

Descendant of the Bethune family

今天我们齐聚一堂

Today we celebrated an event

共同庆祝这一盛会

and we gathered people

来自世界各地的朋友

So China was blessed with all sorts of international friends

与中国并肩协作

who worked side by side

【画面字幕】

司徒杰森(新西兰)

Jackson Stuart (New Zealand)

路易·艾黎侄外孙女之子

Son of Rewi Alley's grandniece

传承并弘扬这种精神

Taking that kind of spirit and spreading it as much as we can

广泛传播这一理念

and getting the idea out there

我认为先辈们在历史长河中的成就与智慧

I think the history from all of these people has achieved

十分有教育意义

is a great way to teach people

【画面字幕】

林杰慕(澳大利亚)

James Francis Lindsay (Australia)

林迈可之子

Son of Michael Lindsay

我们交流越深入

The more we communicate

就越了解彼此

the better we understand each other

越能继续守护和平

and the better the chances are for peace

视频配文：

今年是中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利 80 周年。

1931 年，九一八事变拉开了世界反法西斯战争的序幕。中国人民为国家生存而战、为民族复兴而战、为人类正义而战。至暗时刻，中国一直将自身命运同世界反法西斯事业紧密连成一体。得道者多助，众多国际主义战士不远万里，奔赴中国。他们跨越了民族与信仰，与中国人民紧紧站在一起并肩战斗，在巍巍太行用热血和生命谱写了一曲曲壮丽战歌。

他们将异乡作故土，把热血融入中华民族抗战的史诗。当硝烟散尽，这份跨越山海的并肩情谊，早已化作人类命运与共的精神坐标——我们以史为鉴，让正义与担当照亮人类美好未来。

SIDE BY SIDE: Across Oceans and Mountains, Joining China to Greet the Dawn

SIDE BY SIDE: Across Oceans and Mountains, Joining China to Greet the Dawn

This year marks the 80th anniversary of the victory in the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

In 1931, the September 18th Incident signaled the beginning of the World Anti-Fascist War. The Chinese people fought not only for national survival and rejuvenation, but for justice for all humanity. In its darkest hour, China bound its own fate closely to the broader cause of the global anti-fascist movement.

As the Chinese saying goes, "A just cause enjoys abundant support." Countless internationalist fighters traveled thousands of miles to China. Transcending nationality and belief, they stood firmly side by side with the Chinese people in battle. In the towering Taihang Mountains, they composed magnificent anthems with their blood and lives.

They embraced this foreign land as their own homeland, pouring their passion and sacrifice into the epic struggle of the Chinese nation against Japanese aggression. When the smoke of war finally cleared, this camaraderie, which was forged across mountains and seas, had long become a spiritual landmark symbolizing the shared future for humanity. By learning from history, we ensure that justice and responsibility continue to illuminate the path toward a brighter future for all humankind.