

# 20 勇于抗战的斗士



niándōng tiān yì chǎng cù bù jí fáng de wēn yì gěi zhōng guó dōng běi méng shàng le yī céng céng  
1910年冬天，一场猝不及防的瘟疫给中国东北蒙上了一层层  
hòu hòu de yīn yǐng xǔ duō lǎo bǎi xìng fā shāo ké sou chū xuè sǐ wáng shī tǐ shù tiān nèi  
厚厚的阴影。许多老百姓发烧、咳嗽、出血、死亡……尸体数天内  
chéng zǐ sè měi rì shù yǐ bǎi jì de sǐ wáng rén shù yǐn qǐ mǐn zhòng hé zhèng fǔ de jí dù kǒng huāng  
呈紫色，每日数以百计的死亡人数引起民众和政府的极度恐慌。  
shèng dàn jié qián xī yì míng qīng nián yī shēng fēng chén pū pū dī dá dōng běi dāng shí dì  
圣诞节前夕，一名青年医生风尘仆仆抵达东北。当时，地  
fāng shàng yà gēn er méi yǒu fáng yì cháng sī gèng quē fá xiān jìn de yī xué shí yàn shì zài yī liáo  
方上压根儿没有防疫常识，更缺乏先进的医学实验室。在医疗  
zī yuán kuì fá de jiǒng jìng xià tā yào rú hé yán jiū kòng zhì wēn yì de fāng fǎ zhè jiǎn zhí nán rú  
资源匮乏的窘境下，他要如何研究控制瘟疫的方法？这简直难如  
dēng tiān kě qīng nián yī shēng bìng méi yǒu xiàng kùn nán dī tóu yì rán tà shàng le kǎn kē de kàng yì  
登天！可青年医生并没有向困难低头，毅然踏上了坎坷的抗疫  
zhēng tú yì wú fǎn gù xiàng wēn yì xuān zhàn  
征途，义无反顾向瘟疫宣战。

## A brave fighter

In the winter of 1910, an unexpected plague cast a dark shadow over Northeast China. Many people had fever, coughed, bled, and died...the corpses turned purple within a few days. Hundreds of deaths daily caused extreme fear among the people and the government.

On Christmas Eve, a young doctor arrived in Northeast China. At that time, there was no knowledge of epidemic prevention in the local area, and also lacked any advanced medical laboratories. Under the dire state of no medical resources, how would he research methods to control the plague? This is an impossible task! But this young doctor did not give up but resolutely embarked on the difficult journey of fighting the epidemic, and declaring war on the plague.

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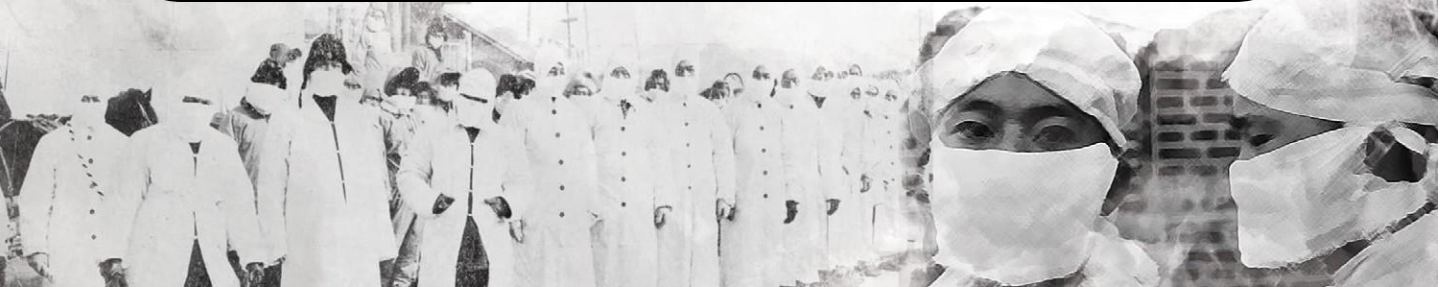
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tā fǎn fù shí yàn zhōng yú jiē lù le hàn tā shǔ yì jūn  
他反复实验，终于揭露了旱獭鼠疫菌  
kě yǐ tòu guò hū xī gǎn rǎn de zhēn xiāng tā lì jí shè dìng jiǎn  
可以透过呼吸感染的真相。他立即设定简  
dān de fáng yì guī tiáo jiāng bìng rén sòng wǎng shǔ yì yuàn jiē  
单的防疫规条：将病人送往鼠疫医院，接  
chù zhě xū bèi gé lí suǒ yǒu rén pèi dài nà rù xī shuǐ yào mián  
触者须被隔离，所有人佩戴纳入吸水药棉  
de kǒu zhào bìng qiě duì shǐ tǐ jìn xíng huǒ huà chǔ lǐ zhè xiē  
的口罩，并且对尸体进行火化处理。这些  
cuò shī è zhǐ yì qíng jiāo chā gǎn rǎn niǔ zhuǎn jú shì quán  
措施遏止疫情交叉感染，扭转局势，痊  
yù rén shù jié jié shàng shēng zhōng yú fèi shǔ yì xué shuō  
愈人数节节上升。终于“肺鼠疫”学说  
dàn shēng le hòu dá 480 yè de fèi shǔ yì lùn shù lǐ lùn wèn  
诞生了，厚达480页的肺鼠疫论述理论问  
shì  
世！

chūn jié zài chóu yún cǎn dàn zhōng piān rán ér zhì tā gǔ chuī  
春节在愁云惨淡中翩然而至，他鼓吹  
rén men àn xí sù rán fàng biān pào biān pào shēng shēng xiǎng quán  
人们按习俗燃放鞭炮。鞭炮声声响，全  
chéng lǒng zhào zài liú huáng mí màn de yān wú méi duō jiǔ shǔ  
城笼罩在硫磺弥漫的烟雾中，没多久，鼠  
yì zhì zhǐ le  
疫制止了。

After repeated experiments, he finally revealed that the bacteria that caused the plague spread through breathing. He immediately set up simple disease control regulations: patients were sent to the plague hospital for isolation, and close-contacts had to be quarantined, everyone had to wear masks with absorbent cotton wool, and the bodies were cremated. These measures have curbed the spread of the disease and the situation was under control. The number of patients who recovered continued to rise. Finally, the study of "pneumonic plague" was established, and a 480-page theory of pneumonic plague was published!

As the Spring Festival approached in gloom, he encouraged people to set off firecrackers as according to custom. As the firecrackers went off and the whole city was shrouded in sulfurous smoke, it didn't take long for the plague to stop.



niánmiǎo shān xī shǔ yì sì nüè gù shǒugǎng wèi de tā yī jiē huò zhè ge qíng tiān pī  
1917年杪，山西鼠疫肆虐，固守岗位的他一接获这个晴天霹

lì de xiāo xī lòu yè qiánwǎngkàng yì tā bù shǔ yí xì liè jiù zāi cuò shī zài cì xùn  
雳的消息，漏夜前往抗疫。他部署一系列救灾措施，再次迅  
sù yì zhì yì qíng hé jiàng dī sǐ wáng lǜ hòu lái tā hái liǎng dù zǔ duàn hā ěr bīn huò luàn kuò  
速抑制疫情和降低死亡率。后来他还两度阻断哈尔滨霍乱扩  
sàn gèng fù zhù shàng hǎi hǎi guān dù jué huò luàn bào fā zài kàng yì lù shàng jì xù qián xíng  
散，更辅助上海海关杜绝霍乱爆发，在抗疫路上继续前行。

suì líng yīng nǚ huángjīǎng xué jīn fù yīngshēn zào tā shì jiàn qiáo dà xué dì yī wèi  
17岁领英女皇奖学金赴英深造，他是剑桥大学第一位  
huá yì yī xué bó shì zài kàng yì zhànchǎngshàng lǚ lǚ jiàn gōng rì nèi wǎ guó jì lián  
华裔医学博士，在抗疫战场上屡屡建功，日内瓦国际联  
méng wèi shēng zǔ zhī shòu yǔ shǔ yì zhuān jiā de shū róng nián tā yě chéng  
盟卫生组织授予“鼠疫专家”的殊荣！1935年，他也成  
wéi quán qiú dì yī wèi huò tí míng wéi nuò bèi ěr shēng lí huò yī xué jiǎng hòu xuǎn rén de huá rén  
为全球第一位获提名为诺贝尔生理或医学奖候选人的华人。

At the end of 1917, the plague again broke out in Shanxi. As soon as he received the shocking news, he immediately set off to fight the epidemic. He deployed a series of disaster relief measures to quickly suppress the epidemic and reduce the death rate again. Sometime later, twice he helped stop the spread of cholera in Harbin, and assisted Shanghai customs department to prevent an outbreak of cholera. He continued his fight against the epidemic.

At the age of 17, he went to the UK to further his studies under the Queen's Scholarship. He is the first Chinese doctor at the University of Cambridge. He has achieved great achievements in the fight against the epidemic and WHO in Geneva honoured him as the 'expert in plague'. In 1935, he became the first Chinese to be nominated for the Nobel Prize in Medicine.

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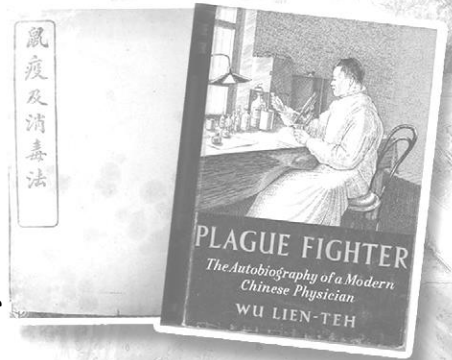
tā shì xiǎng yù guó jì de yī xué qiāo chǔ ——  
他是享誉国际的医学翘楚 ——

wǔ lián dé bó shì chū shēng yú mǎ lái yà bīng láng yǔ jīn wǒ  
伍连德博士，出生于马来亚槟榔屿（今我  
guó bīn chéng tā yòng rè chén yǔ jiān yì rán shāo zì jǐ de yī  
国槟城）。他用热忱与坚毅燃烧自己的一  
shēng nián wǔ lián dé bó shì yǐn yòng shǔ yì dòu shì  
生。1959年，伍连德博士引用“鼠疫斗士”

zuò wéi yīng wén zì zhuàn de shū míng bǎ yì shēng kàng yì shì jì yǐ  
作为英文自传的书名，把一生抗疫事迹以  
wén zì liú gěi hòu rén yīng guó tài wù shì bào céng píng lùn  
文字留给后人。英国《泰晤士报》曾评论：

tā shì yí wèi wēi dà de rén dào zhǔ yì dòu shì tā liú gěi shì  
“他是一位伟大的人道主义斗士，他留给世  
rén de yí qiè wú yǐ pì bǐ lǐng wǒ men yǐn yǐ wéi ào  
人的一切无以媲美，令我们引以为傲。”

nián yuè rì wǔ lián dé yī shēng xué huì zài bīn  
2012年10月14日伍连德医生学会在槟  
chéng chéng lì le xué huì tuī chū wǔ lián dé yī shēng bīn chéng  
城成立了。学会推出“伍连德医生-槟城  
shǐ jì xún lǐ shǐ jì dì tú jí jiè shào ràng gōng zhòng kě yǐ àn  
史迹巡礼”史迹地图及介绍，让公众可以按  
tú suǒ jì xún zhǎo wǔ lián dé yī shēng zài bīn chéng de lì shǐ gù shì  
图索骥，寻找伍连德医生在槟城的历史故事。



Dr. Wu Lien-teh is an internationally renowned medical expert, he was born in Malaya's Pinang Island (now Penang). His life is filled with passion and perseverance. In 1959, Dr. Wu Lien-teh used the name "Plague Fighter" as the title of his English autobiography, putting his life's contributions in fighting epidemic in words for future generations. The British "Times" once commented: "He is a great humanitarian fighter. Everything he left in this world is unparalleled/unmatched and we are proud of you."

On October 14, 2012, Dr Wu Lien Teh Society was established in Penang. The Society launched the "Dr. Wu Lien Teh-Penang Historic Site Tour" map to introduce the historical sites linked to Dr. Wu so that the public can follow the map to find out more about his story in Penang.

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