

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Establishment of Refugee Camps

设立难民收容所

During the Nanjing Massacre, Rabe and the International Committee for Safety Zone established 25 refugee homes, providing them with food and lodging and went all out to protect them from Japanese killings. More than 250,000 citizens and disarmed soldiers of Nanjing sought refuge in the Safety Zone and were saved from the Japanese slaughter.

在侵华日军南京大屠杀期间，拉贝和安全区国际委员会成员还建立了25个难民收容所，为难民提供吃住，他们尽其全力保护难民的安全。先后有25万南京市民和放下武器的中国官兵在难民区避难，使他们免遭日军杀害。



Refugee home in the Safety Zone
安全区内的难民收容所



Shanghai Rd. in the Safety Zone,
crowded with refugees
安全区的上海路上挤满了避难的市民

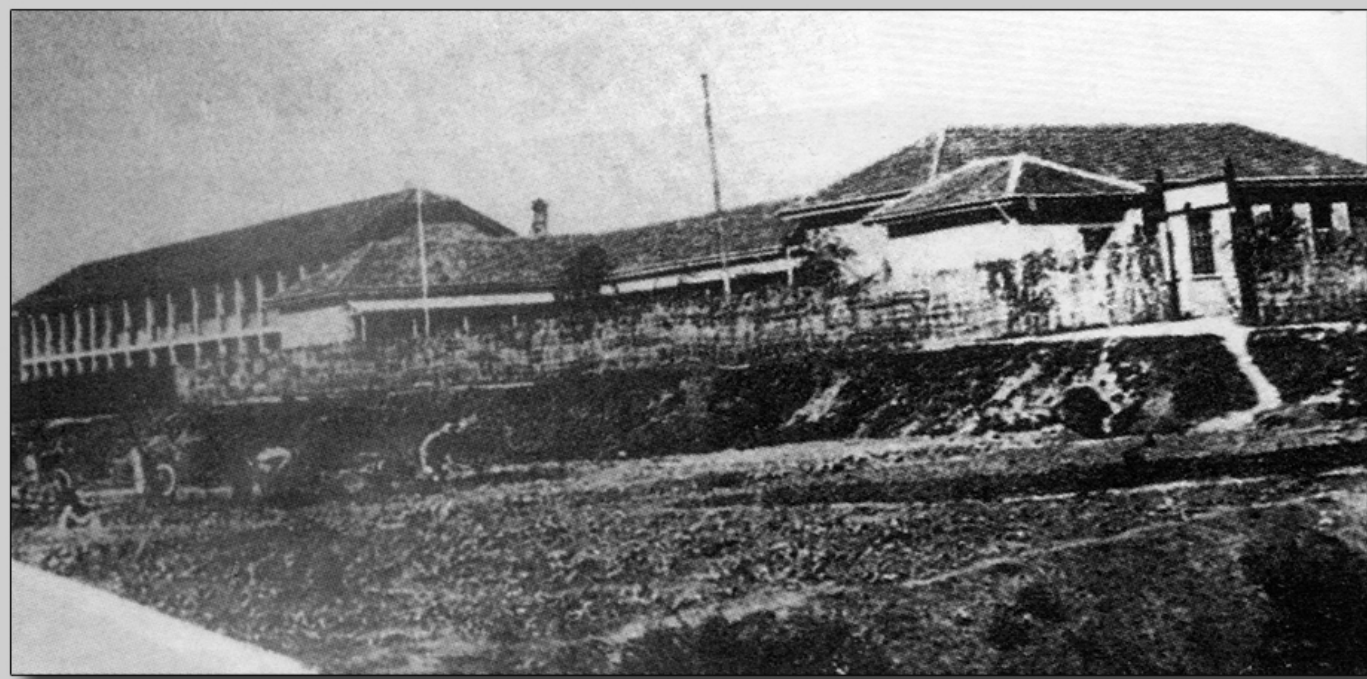
INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Also called *Refugee Zone*, the Nanjing Safety Zone covered an area of 3.86 square kilo-meters. It was centered around the American Embassy and missionary schools such as the University of Nanking. Within the Safety Zone, there were 25 refugee camps located in the office buildings of the Ministry of Communications, Huaqiao Hostel, Nan-king Women's College of Arts and Sciences, the Supreme Court, the University of Nanking and etc. Before and after the fall of Nanjing, big numbers of Nanjing civilians and refugees from outside flooded into the Refugee Zone. A few disarmed Chinese soldiers also took refuge in the Safety Zone. As a result, all the refugee camps were overcrowded to the point of dysfunction.

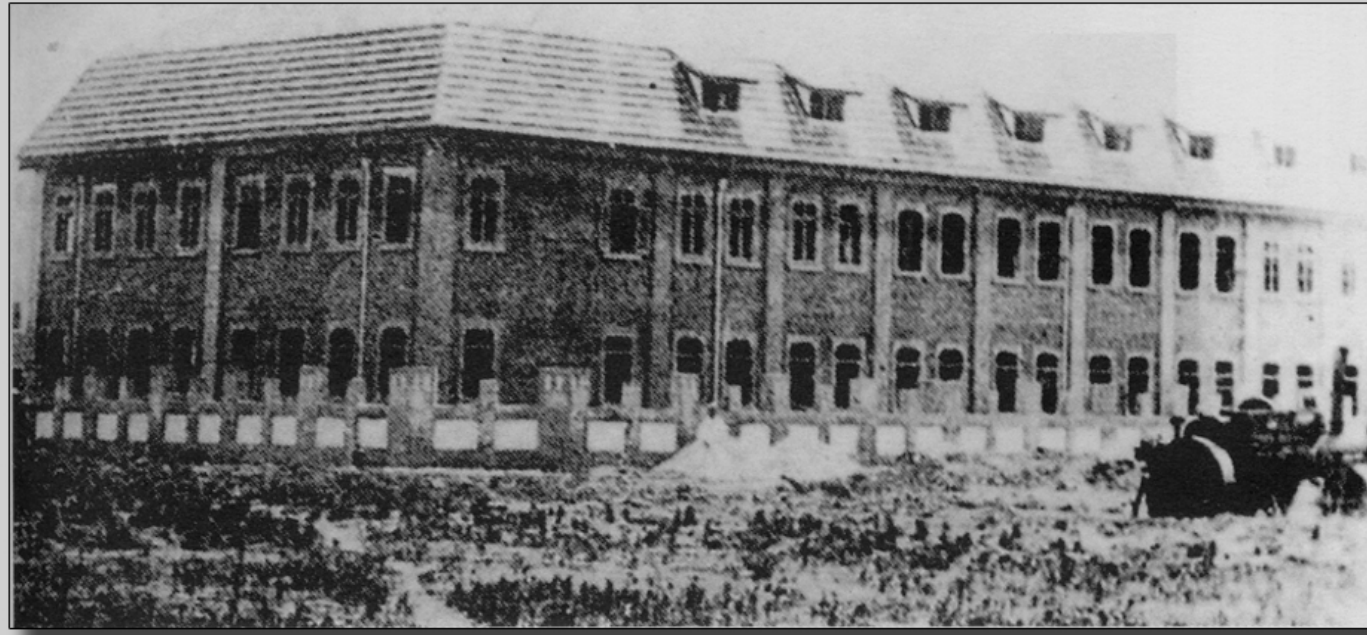
安全区亦称“难民区”，以美国大使馆所在地和金陵大学等教会学校为中心，占地3.86平方公里，界内分设交通部大厦、华侨招待所、金陵女子文理学院、最高法院、金陵大学等25所难民收容所。南京沦陷前后，南京市民及外地逃来的难民，蜂拥而入难民区，少数放下武器的中国士兵也进入安全区避难。各个收容所都人满为患。



Refugee Camp on the campus of the University of Nanking
在金陵大学校园内设置的难民收容所



Refugee Camp within the Primary School of Hankou Road
在汉口路小学设置的难民收容所



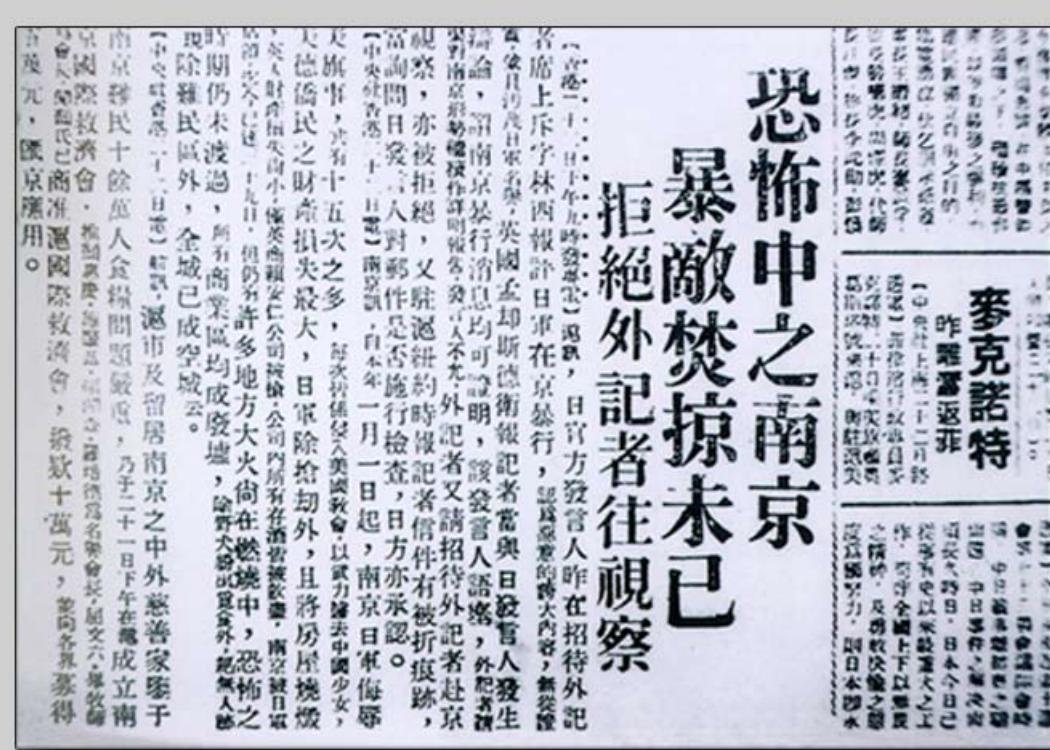
Refugee Camp within the Wutaishan Primary School
在五台山小学设置的难民收容所



A group photo of John Rabe with some international
committee members of the Safety Zone in Nanjing
南京安全区国际委员会部分委员和拉贝的合影



Headquarters of the Safety Zone was
crammed with refugees
安全区总部住满了难民



A report about Japanese army's savage doings appearing in
Takung Newspaper on January 23, 1938 entitled Nanjing in
Terror: Brutal Enemies' burning and looting; Foreign Report-
ers' Inspections Denied
1938年1月23日，大公报以《恐怖中之南京暴敌焚掠未已，
拒绝外记者往视察》为题，报道日军在南京的暴行。

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

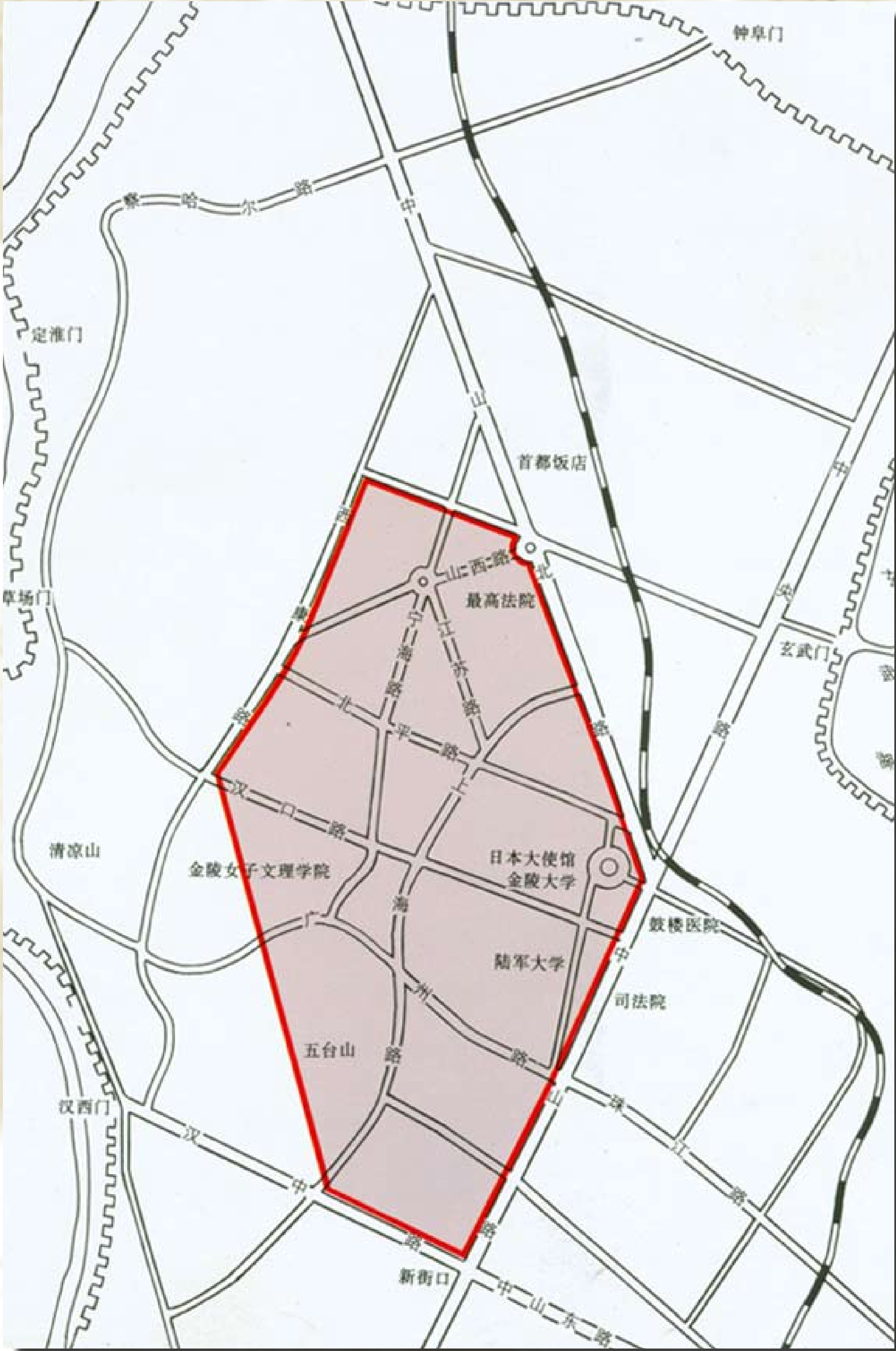
南京安全区国际委员会名单

姓 名	国籍	服务机关
主席 拉贝 (John. H. D. Rabe)	德国	西门子洋行
秘书 史迈斯 (Lewis. S. C. Smythe)	美国	金陵大学
马吉 (John Magee)	美国	美国圣公会
福娄 (P. H. Munro-Faure)	英国	亚细亚石油公司
汉森 (J. M. Hanson)	丹麦	德士古石油公司
希尔兹 (P. R. Shields)	英国	和记洋行
潘亭 (G. Schultze-Pantin)	德国	兴明贸易公司
麦凯 (Ivor Mackay)	英国	太古公司
毕戈林 (J. V. Pickering)	美国	美孚石油公司
史波林 (Eduard Sperling)	德国	上海保险公司
贝茨 (M. S. Bates)	美国	金陵大学
米尔士 (W. P. Mills)	美国	长老会
里恩 (D. J. Lean)	英国	亚细亚石油公司
德利谟 (C. S. Trimmer)	美国	鼓楼医院
李格斯 (Charles Riggs)	美国	金陵大学

国际红十字会南京委员会名单

主 席	马 吉 (John Magee)
副主席	李春南、洛威 (W. Lowe)
秘 书	福斯特 (Ernest H. Forster)
司 库	克鲁治 (Christian Kroeger)
委 员	特威兰 (女) (Paul Dewitt Twinem)、魏特琳 (女) (Minnie Vautrin)、威尔逊 (Robert O. Wilson)、福娄、德利谟、麦考伦 (James Mccallun)、贝茨、拉贝、史迈斯、米尔士、波德希伏洛夫 (Cola Podshivoloff)、沈瑜舒

Name list of the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone and the Nanjing Committee of the International Red Cross
南京安全区国际委员会和国际红十字会南京委员会名单



East Side: bordered along Zhongshan Road, from Xinjiekou to Shanxi Road;
东面：以中山路为界，从新街口至山西路交叉路口；
North Side:
from Shanxi Road to Xikang Road;
北面：从山西路交叉路口至西康路；
West Side: from Xikang Road to the intersection of Shanghai Road and Hanzhong Road
西面：从西康路直至上海路与汉中路交叉路口；
South Side: beginning from the intersection of Hanzhong Road and Shanghai Road ending in the starting point of Xinjiekou.
南面：从汉中路与上海路交叉路口起，至新街口起点止。

Sketch Map of the Safety Zone
安全区范围示意图

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Rabe and his friends created a miracle under such circumstances. Covering one eighth of the entire city, the Safety Zone was the only oasis evaded from fires or arson attacks by the Japanese troops. Thanks solely to the effective protection from the International Safety Committee, buildings and streets inside the Safety Zone remained intact in wanton bombings by the Japanese military, including the University of Nanking, Nanking Women's College of Arts and Sciences, Gulou Hospital and hundreds of private western-styled houses along Ninghai Road and Yihe Road. As historical heritage, their value cannot be measured in terms of money.

拉贝和他的朋友们，创造了一个奇迹，面积占全城总面积八分之一的安全区，成为南京市唯一一块得以幸免火灾的绿岛。南京安全区内没有发生日军纵火事件，金陵大学、金陵女子文理学院、鼓楼医院等优秀建筑以及宁海路，颐和路一带几百幢私人小洋楼得以保存下来，完全得益于国际安全委员会强有力的保护，作为历史遗产，其价值是无法用金钱衡量的。



The University of Nanking survived the Japanese arson in December, 1937

1937年12月日军纵火行动中幸免于难的安全区内金陵大学



Dormitory buildings in Nanking Women's College survived the Japanese arson in December, 1937

1937年12月日军纵火行动中幸免于难的安全区内金陵女大校舍



The Embassy of the U. S. A. in the Safety Zone survived the Japanese arson in December, 1937

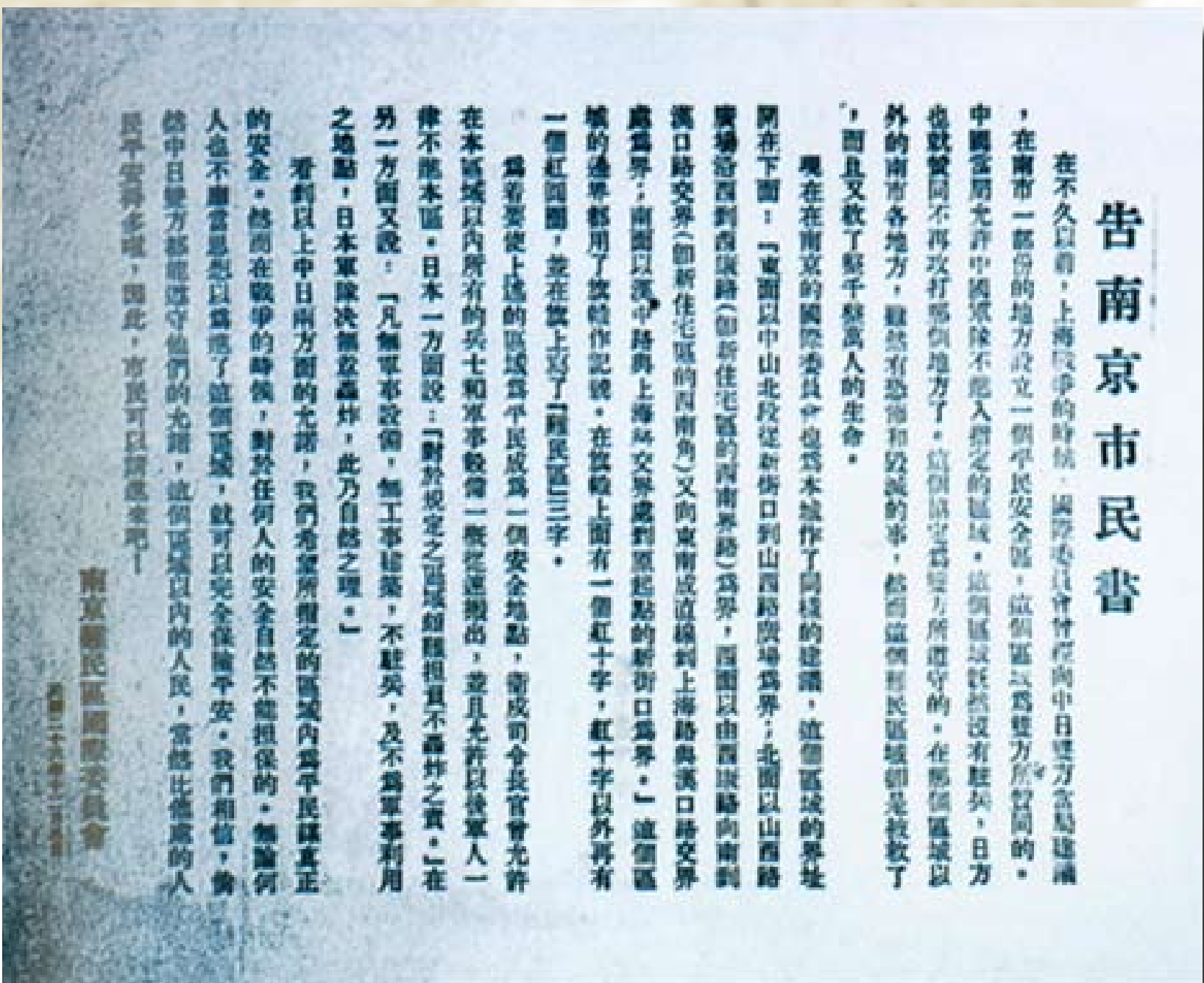
1937年12月日军纵火行动中幸免于难的安全区内美国大使馆

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Refugee Placement 难民安置

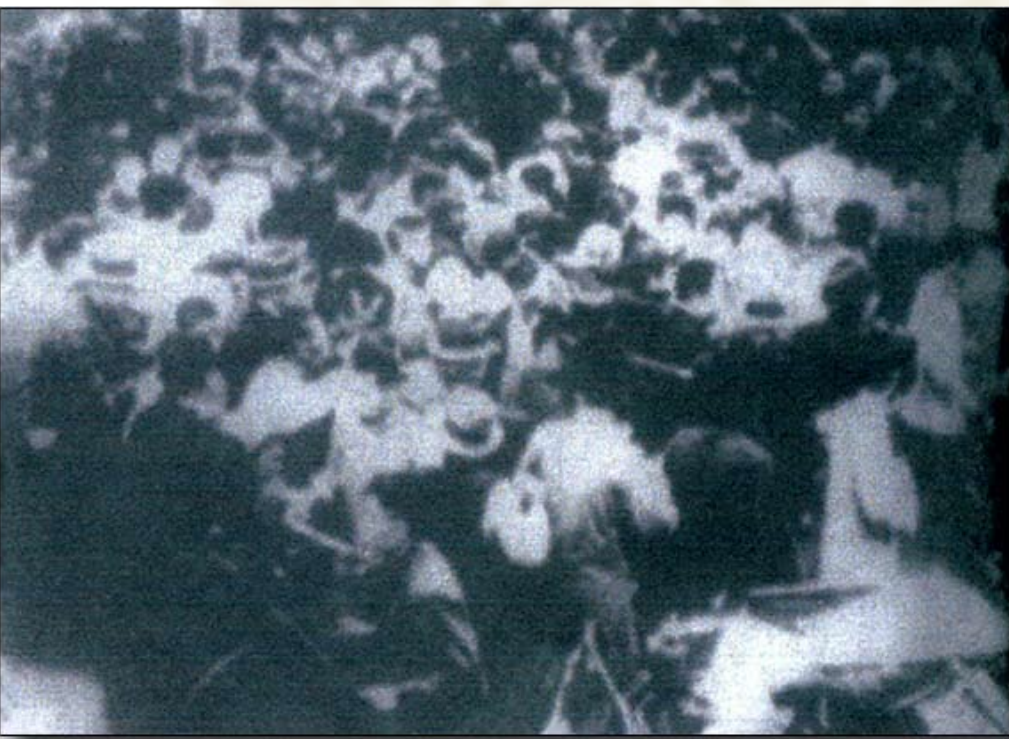
After the fall of Nanjing, nearly 300,000 refugees gathered in the Safety Zone. A few disarmed Chinese soldiers also entered the Safety Zone to seek refuge. Some high-ranking officials of the Kuomintang Army received special care from the International Committee for the Safety Zone. All the refugee camps were overcrowded to its utmost capacity.

南京沦陷后，安全区内聚集了近30万难民，少数放下武器的中国士兵也进入安全区避难，一些国民党军队的高级军官也得到了安全区国际委员会的特别照顾，各个收容所均人满为患。



To optimize the function of the refugee camps, the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone stipulated *Regulations in the Refugee Zone*, and distributed flyers of *Message to the People of Nanjing*, calling on people to take refuge in the Safety Zone.

为了使难民区更好地发挥救助难民的作用，南京安全区国际委员会制定了《难民区规则》，同时印发了告“南京市民书”，呼吁南京市民进入安全区避难。



High-ranking officials of the Kuomintang army received
国民党军队的高级军官在安全区得到救助



Refugees flooding into the Safety Zone
(Photo 1)
难民涌进安全区的照片之一



Refugees flooding into the Safety Zone (Photo 2, Photo 3)
难民涌进安全区的照片之二、三

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Witnessing the Killings of Chinese Soldiers and Civilians

目击中国军民的死亡之旅

On December 13, 1937, the Japanese troops occupied Nanjing City and committed horrifying atrocities of massacre. John Rabe witnessed the killings of the Chinese combatants and civilians, and faithfully recorded the Japanese cruelties that he saw and heard in his diaries and other documents.

1937年12月13日，日军攻占南京后制造了残酷的大屠杀。拉贝亲眼目睹了中国军民的死亡之旅，并在百忙中将其所见所闻以日记和其他文件的形式详实地记述了侵华日军在南京犯下的一桩桩令人发指的暴行。



John Rabe, working at his office in the International Safety Zone, where he completed the Diaries
约翰·拉贝先生正在南京国际安全区的办公室工作的照片。在这里，拉贝先生写了拉贝日记



John Rabe, writing his wartime diaries in his former residence
拉贝在故居内撰写他的战时日记

The following excerpts are taken from John Rabe's diaries:
下面是摘抄的部分日记：

December 14: We came to know how much the devastation had been only after a drive through the city. At an interval of one or two hundred meters, the car would literally run over corpses of civilians. I examined them and found that they were shot from behind, which means that those people were killed when they were trying to run away. The Japanese soldiers, in teams of 10 to 20, marched across the city and robbed every store clean. That would have been unbelievable if I had not seen it with my own eyes.

12月14日：开车经过市区，我们才晓得破坏的巨大程度。车子每经一二百米就会压过尸体，那些都是平民的尸体。我检查过，子弹是从背后射进去的，看来这些人是在逃跑的途中从后面被打死的。日本人每10人-20人组成一个小分队，他们在城市中穿行，把商店洗劫一空。如果不是亲眼目睹，我是无法相信的。

The Diaries of John Rabe also recorded a local policeman Wu Changde, an officer of Nanjing Police Troop assigned to work in the headquarters of the International Committee for the Safety Zone. Wu was captured by the Japanese on December 16, 1937 to be executed with about 1,000 Chinese people, including 450 policemen. Wu was wounded, but managed to escape to seek protection in the Safety Zone. After the War, Wu appeared in the International Military Tribunal for Far East as witness.

拉贝日记中还记载了被派在国际安全区委员会总部工作的南京警察部队警员伍长德。他于1937年12月16日被日本人抓走，与他一同被抓的包括450警察在内的约1000名中国人被处决。伍长德受了伤，但幸免一死，后来逃到了安全区避难。战后，他曾到远东军事法庭作证。



News report (July 27, 1947) about Xu Chuanyin and Wu Changde as witnesses testifying at the Tokyo War Crime Tribunal

1947年7月27日《中央日报》关于许传音、伍长德分别在东京军事法庭上作证的报道



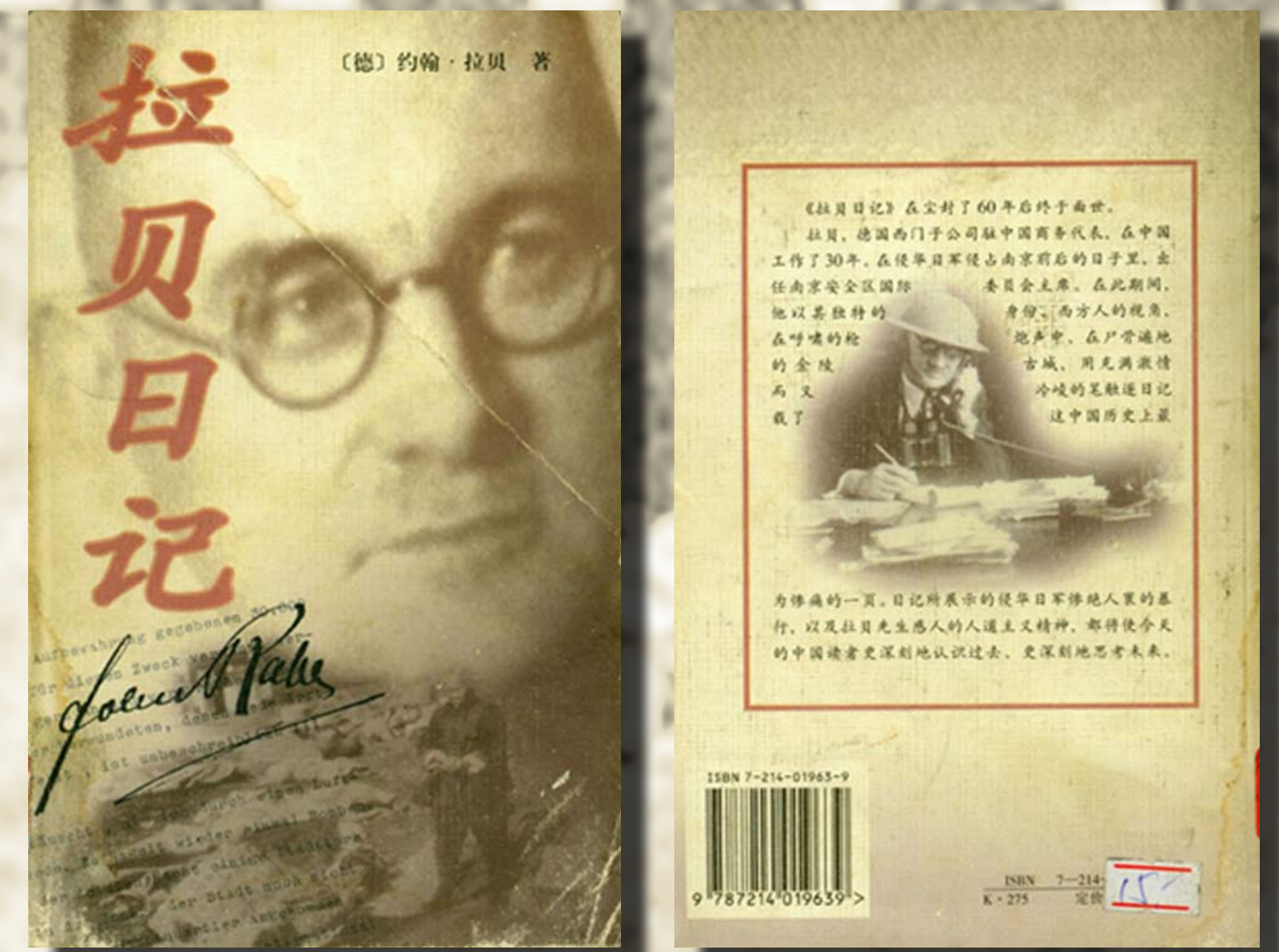
Wu Changde, Police Officer, saved by Rabe
被拉贝救助的警察伍长德照片

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

The Publication of The Diaries of John Rabe in Chinese 拉贝日记中文版出版

中文版《拉贝日记》是以拉贝本人整理的原稿《轰炸南京》为版本的全文翻译本，由江苏人民出版社、江苏教育出版社于1997年8月出版。

In August 1997, the Chinese version of *The Diaries of John Rabe*, a complete translation from the entire manuscripts of John Rabe's own compilation, *Bombardment of Nanjing*, was jointly published by Jiangsu People's Press and Jiangsu Education Press.



Chinese version of *The Diaries of John Rabe*
中文版拉贝日记



The original manuscripts of *Bombardment of Nanjing*, reorganized by John Rabe himself
拉贝本人整理的原稿《轰炸南京》



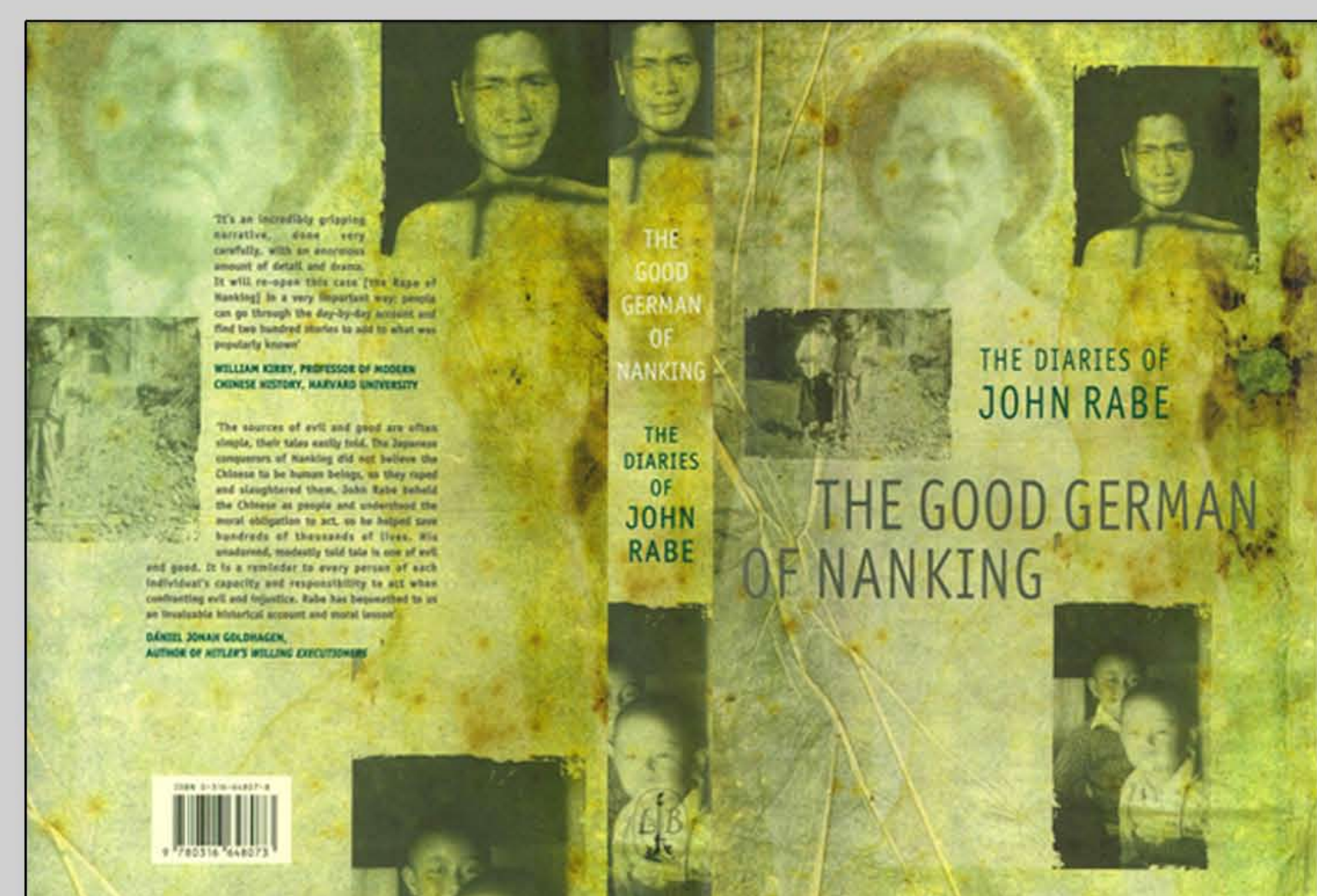
At Mr. and Mrs. Reinhardt's house, Germany. From right to left: Cai Yuhua, former Vice-Chief Editor and Deputy Director of Jiangsu People's Press, Mrs. and Mr. Reinhardt, Xu Zhongwen, former Vice Chief Editor of Jiangsu Education Press and Zheng Shoukang, professor from the German Department of Nanjing University

江苏人民出版社原副社长、副总编蔡玉华（右一）、江苏教育出版社原副总编徐中文（左二）、南京大学外文系德语教师郑寿康（左一）赴德国谈判出版中文版拉贝日记时，在拉贝外孙女莱茵哈特夫人家中与莱茵哈特夫妇合影

The publication of The Diaries of John Rabe in English 拉贝日记英文版出版

Based on the German version compiled by Mr. Erwin Wickert, the English version, entitled *The Good German of Nanking—The Diaries of John Rabe*, was published in 1998 by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., in the United States. The British Publishing Corporation published the same edition in the following years.

英文版拉贝日记，以德文版维克特编纂本为蓝本，由美国Alfred A.Knopf出版公司于1998年出版，书名为《南京的好德国人——约翰·拉贝日记》，后英国出版公司也出版了与之完全相同的版本。

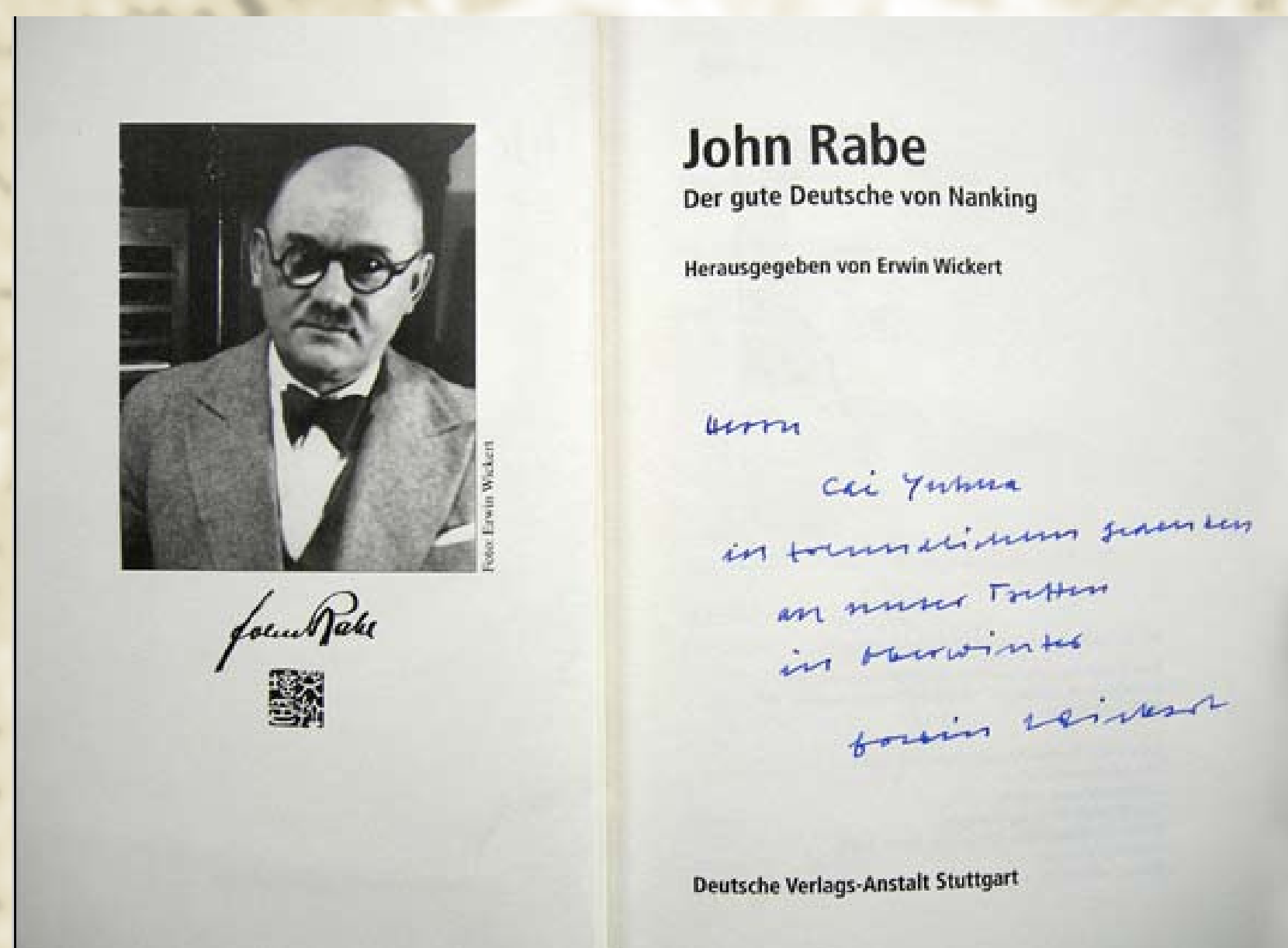
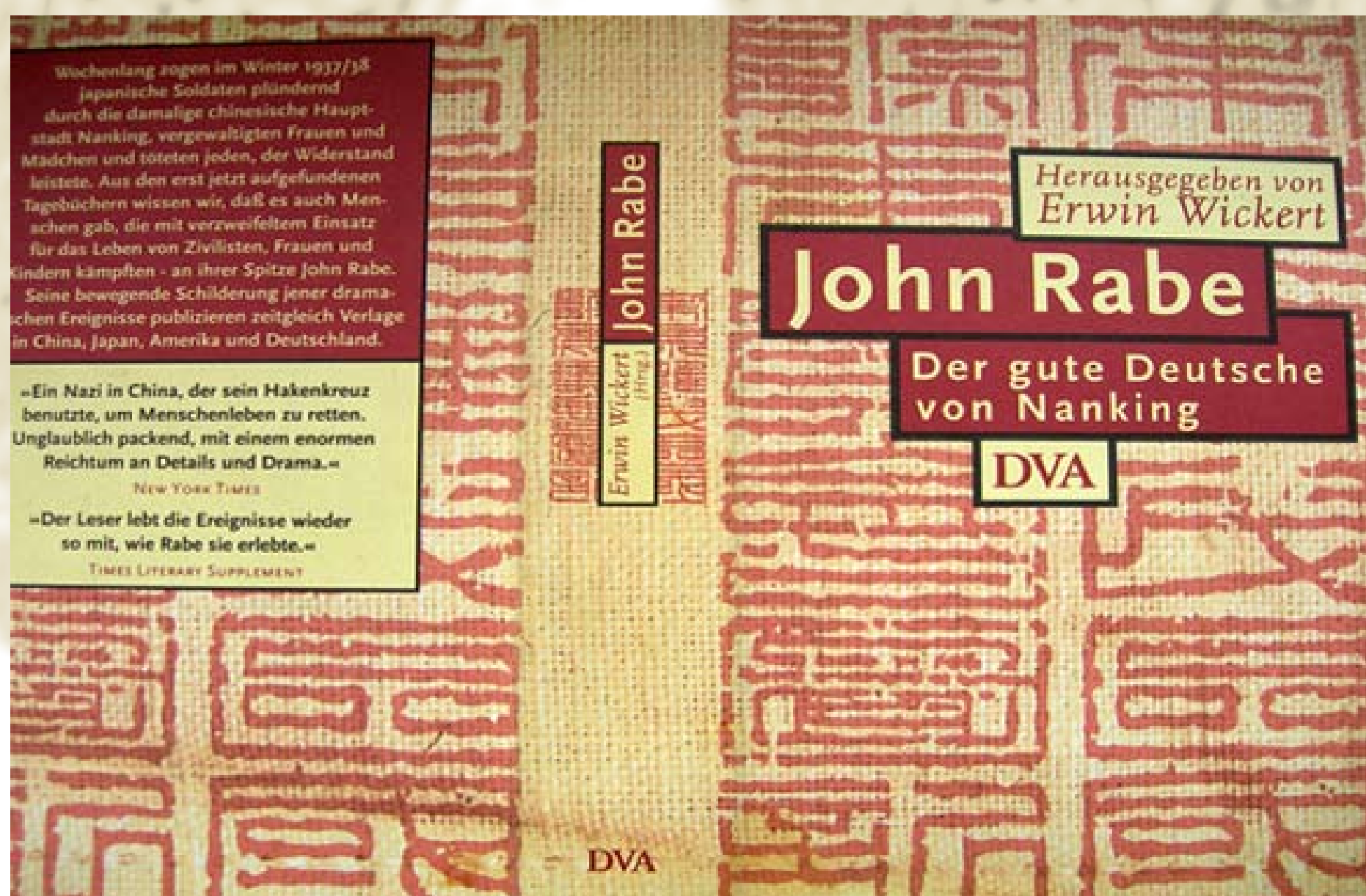


INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

The publication of The Diaries of John Rabe in German 拉贝日记德文版出版

Compiled by Mr Erwin Wickert, former German Ambassador to China, the book entitled Der gute Deutsche von Nanking (The Good German of Nanjing) was published by Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt Stuttgart (DVA) in October 1997

德文版拉贝日记，由原德国驻华大使维克特编纂，于1997年月10月由德意志机构公司（DVA）出版，书名为《南京好德国人》。



Mr Erwin Wickert, a friend of John Rabe, is the editor of The Diaries of John Rabe, both English and German edition. In November, 1936, Mr. Wickert, who was a graduate from a US university, visited Mr. Rabe. Later on, he became the German ambassador to China.

德文版、英文版拉贝日记编者，拉贝的好朋友（1936年11月在约翰·拉贝家作客的德国留美毕业生，后来成为德国驻华大使）埃尔温·维克特先生

The publication of The Diaries of John Rabe in Japanese 拉贝日记日文版出版

The Japanese version of The Diaries of John Rabe was based upon the German edition and published on October 9, 1997 by a Japanese company. The name of the book is True Stories of Nanjing.

日文版的拉贝日记参照德文版编著而成，于1997年10月9日由日本的株式会社讲谈社出版，书名为《南京之真实》。



INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Minnie Vautrin 华群（魏特琳）

Minnie Vautrin was born on September 27, 1886 in Secor, Illinois. She majored in pedagogy in the University of Illinois and graduated with honors in 1912. And then Christian Church sent her to China as a missionary. During the first few years, she served as principal of a high school in Luzhou, Anhui Province. In 1916 when the Department of Education was established in Nanking Women's College of Arts and Sciences, she was invited to chair the department. When the president of the college, Mrs. Thurston went back to the U.S. for fund-raising, Ms. Vautrin became Acting President. During the Japanese's occupation, Vautrin was again entrusted to take care of the university properties and opened the university campus as a refugee camp for women and children. The campus once accommodated nearly ten thousand refugees and thus saved many women from being raped by the Japanese soldiers. In recognition of her devoted efforts in protecting refugees, the Nationalist Government awarded her on July 30, 1938 a blue jade medal with silk ribbons in blue, white and red colors for her noble deeds.

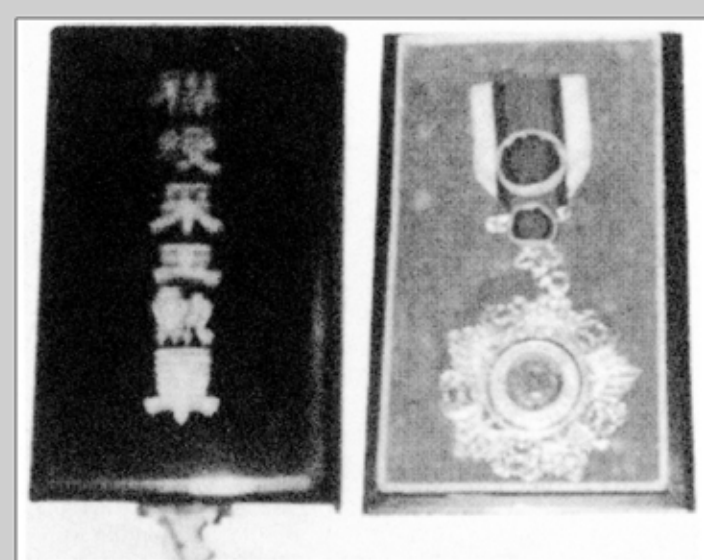
华群（Minnie Vautrin）1886年9月27日生于伊利诺州司考尔。她在依利诺大学攻读教育学专业，1912年以优异成绩毕业。基督会任命她为传教士并派她前往中国，最初几年在安徽庐州一所中学任校长，1916年金陵女子文理学院成立教育系，由她出任主任。在德本康夫人（Matilda Thurston）校长回国筹款期间，她担任代理校长。日军占领南京期间，华群再次受命照管校产，并开放校园作为妇女和孩子们的难民营，在高峰时金女大曾收容近1万人，使许多妇女免遭日军强暴。国民政府为表彰她保护难民的业绩，于1938年7月30日授予蓝、白、红三色襟绶采玉勋章一枚。



Minnie Vautrin
华群



Ms Vautrin with staff members and volunteers in the Refugee Camp of Nanking Women's College
魏特琳女士与金陵女子学院难民营的职员及志愿者合影。



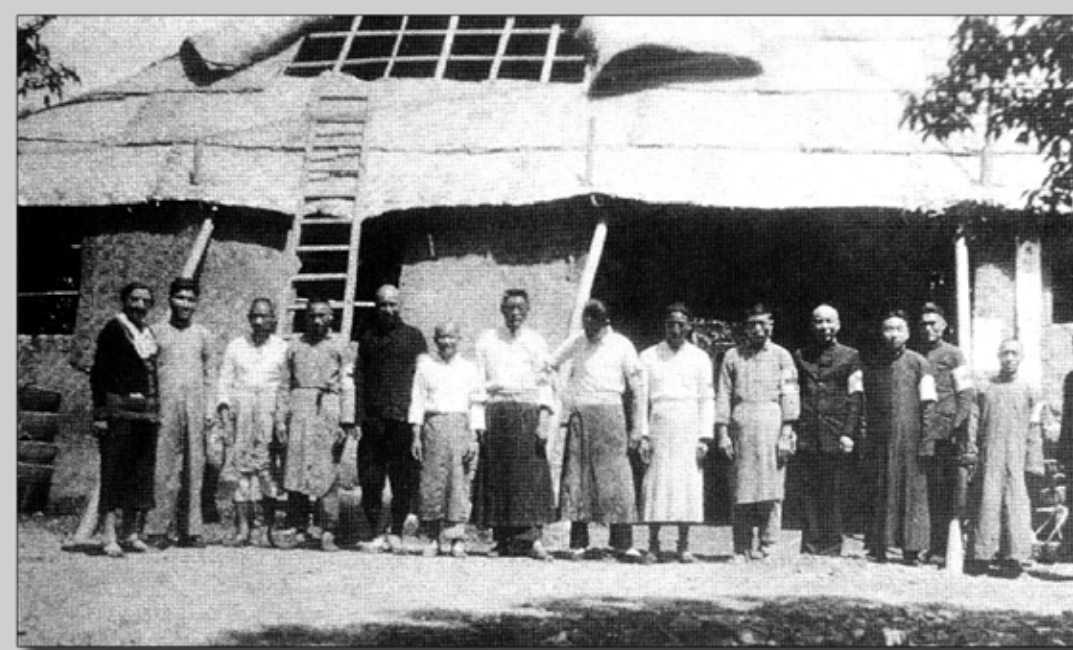
The Nationalist Government awarded Ms. Vautrin on July 30, 1938 a blue jade medal with silk ribbons in blue, white and red colors for her successful work in protecting Chinese women and children during the period of the Nanjing Massacre.

中国国民政府为了感谢魏特琳女士在南京大屠杀中保护中国妇女儿童的功效，在1938年7月30日授予她一枚蓝、白、红三色襟绶采玉勋章。



Burned out by constant overwork and highly stressful responsibilities in the refugee camp of Nanjing, Ms Vautrin was inflicted on by schizophrenia and returned to the United States for treatment. In 1941 she passed away at the age of 55, and was buried in the State of Michigan. Her tombstone is inscribed with four Chinese characters of "An Immortal of Nanking".

由于在中国南京难民收容所劳累过度和精神高度紧张，魏特琳女士患了精神分裂症回到美国治疗。1941年，魏特琳女士在美国逝世，享年55岁，葬于美国密西根州。其墓碑上方刻有“金陵永生”四个中文字。



Ms. Vautrin with the clerks distributing relief food sponsored by the Red Cross
魏特琳与红十字会设立的施粥处的员工合影

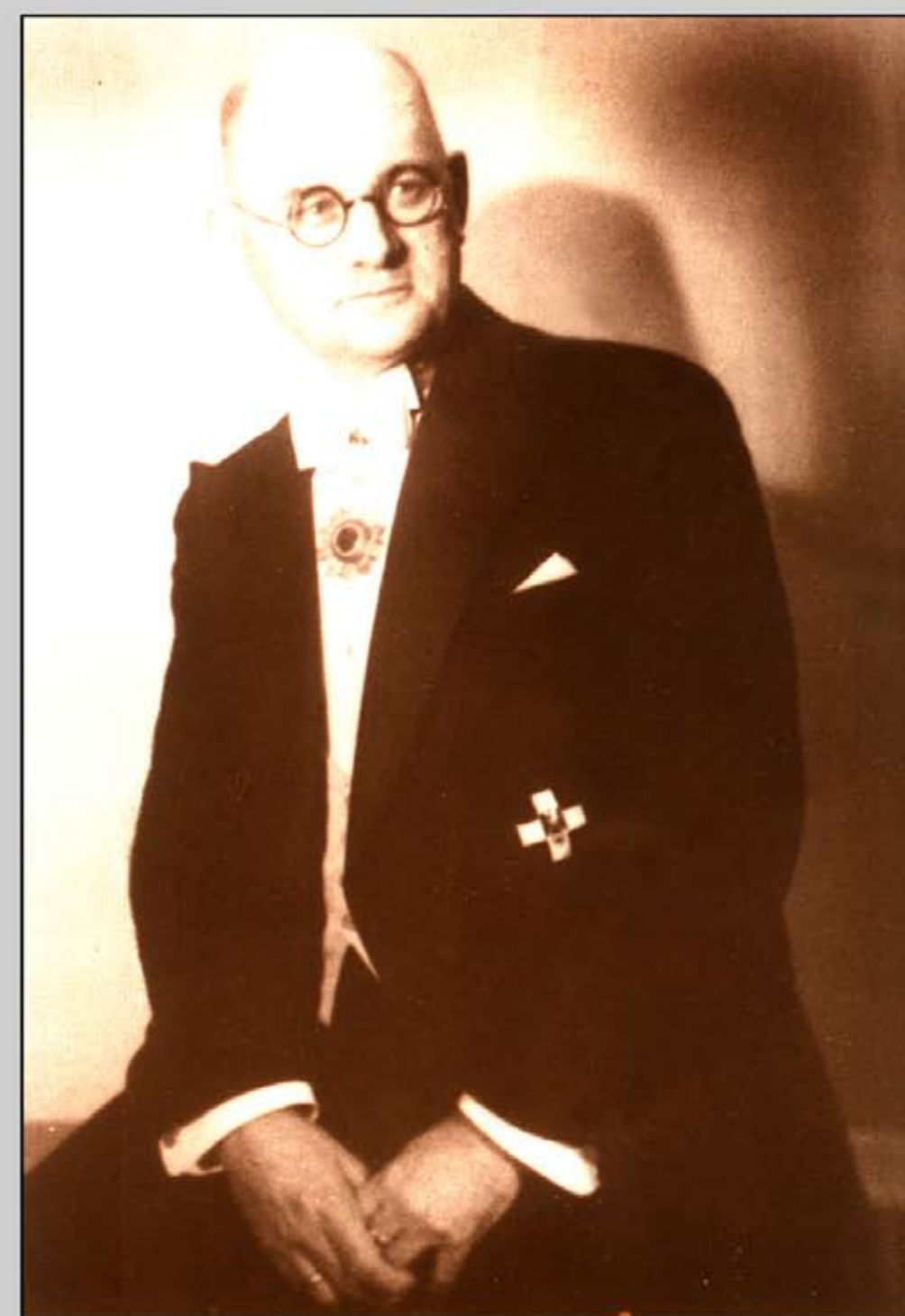
John Rabe 约翰·拉贝

John Rabe (1882-1950) was born in Hamburg, Germany in 1882. In 1908 he came to China to do business first in Beijing and later in Shanghai, Nanjing and other cities. From 1931 to 1938, he served as Representative of Siemens Ltd. Co. in Nanjing. Out of a lofty sense of human justice and sympathy, Mr. Rabe, together with over a dozen of other foreign nationals working in China, set up the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone during the Nanjing Massacre and was elected Chairman of the Committee. Having saved the lives of more than 200,000 Chinese refugees, he was acclaimed as "Schindler of Nanjing".

1938年，中国国民政府曾授予拉贝先生蓝、白、红三色襟绶采玉勋章一枚。

In 1938, the Chinese Nationalist Government awarded Mr. Rabe a blue jade medal with silk ribbons in blue, white and red colors for his noble deeds of saving Chinese refugees.

约翰·拉贝(John Rabe)1882年出生于德国汉堡。1908年来中国。先后在中国北京、天津和南京等地经商。1931年至1938年任德国西门子公司驻南京代表。出于人类崇高的正义感和同情心，在南京大屠杀期间，他与十几位外籍人士共同筹建了南京安全区国际委员会，并被推选为主席。曾保护了20多万中国南京难民的生命，被称为“南京的辛德勒”。



John Rabe, wearing on the neck the tri-color medal awarded by the Nationalist Government (Nanjing, 1927-1937), and on his left chest, the Red Cross Medal awarded by the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC)

拉贝半身像，其脖颈上挂的是南京国民政府授予他的红蓝白三色勋章，左胸戴的是国际红十字会授予他的“红十字勋章”



In 1938, the Chinese Nationalist Government awarded Mr. Rabe a blue jade medal with silk ribbons in blue, white and red colors for his noble deeds of saving Chinese refugees.

1938年，中国国民政府曾授予拉贝先生蓝、白、红三色襟绶采玉勋章一枚。

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

Lewis S.C.Smythe 史密斯

Lewis S.C.Smythe received a Ph.D degree in sociology from the University of Chicago in 1934 and was assigned to teach in the University of Nanjing by Christian Church. In September of 1937, Mrs. Smythe and her two children went to the American School in Guling while Mr. Smythe stayed behind in Nanjing teaching. When the city of Nanjing was soon to fall, he refused to evacuate and went on working for the establishment of the Safety Zone to protect refugees. As secretary of the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone, he wrote 69 letters during the period from December 14, 1937 to February 19, 1938 to the Japanese Embassy, protesting against the Japanese army's brutal doings. Some of the letters bore the chairman, Mr. Rabe's signature, but most letters were signed and sent by him.

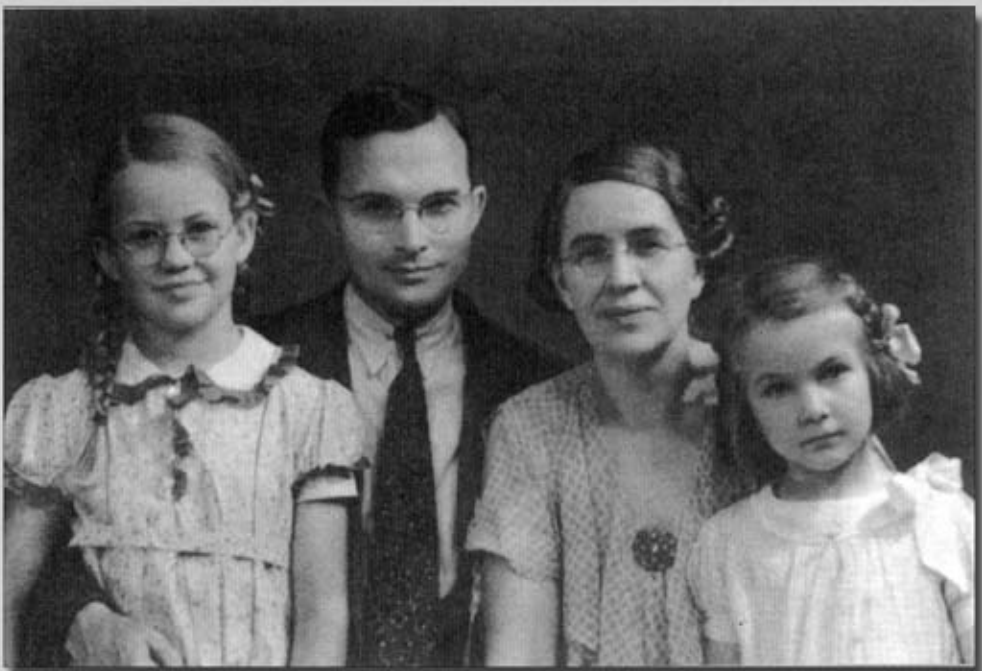
In the spring of 1938, arranged by the International Relief Committee, Smythe headed a group of about 20 students to make an investigation about the damages inflicted by the war in Nanjing and its suburban counties. Based upon the investigation the book "War Calamities in Nanjing Area: from December 1937 to March 1938" came to press.

史密斯（Lewis S.C.Smythe）1934年在芝加哥大学获社会学博士学位。并被基督会派往金陵大学任教。1937年9月，史密斯夫人带着两个孩子前往牯岭美国学校，他本人留在南京教书。当南京即将陷落时，他拒绝撤离并致力于建立安全区保护难民。作为安全区国际委员会秘书，他从1937年12月14日到1938年2月19日，给日本大使馆写了69封信以抗议日军暴行，有些信由委员会主席拉贝签字，但大多数由史密斯签发。

1938年春，根据国际救济委员会的布置，史密斯率领大约20个学生，对南京及其邻县战争损害进行调查，其成果是出版了《南京地区战争灾祸，1937年12月至1938年3月》一书。



Lewis S.C.Smythe
史密斯



Dr. Smythe and his family 图为史密斯博士和家人

Robert O.Wilson 威尔逊

Robert O.Wilson, born in Nanjing on October 5, 1906, was the son of William F. Wilson, missionary of Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mary Rowley. He graduated from Princeton University and received a Ph.D degree from the School of Medicine of Harvard University. In 1935, he was approved of working in the Hospital of the University of Nanking (today's Gulou Hospital in Nanjing) and began his work the following year. Before the fall of Nanjing, most Chinese doctors left Nanjing, but Wilson continued to work in the hospital during the Japanese occupation. With the help of C.S. Trimmer, his colleague and a few nurses (one of them was 67-year-old Eva Heinz, from the U.S.A), Wilson managed to get along with incredibly heavy medical work load. It was not until the arrival of Doctor Li from St. Andre Hospital of Wuxi and another doctor and two nurses were Wilson and his fellow workers able to ease off.

威尔逊（Robert O.Wilson）1906年10月5日生于南京，是美以美会传教士威廉·威尔逊（William F.Wilson）和玛丽·萝内（Mary Rowley）的儿子。威尔逊毕业于普林斯顿大学，并于1929年在哈佛医学院获得博士学位。1935年获准在金陵大学医院（即今天南京市鼓楼医院）工作，1936年到职。南京沦陷前大多数中国医生都离开南京，威尔逊则在整个日本占领时期坚持在该医院工作。威尔逊在同事特里默（C.S.Trimmer）和少数护士（其中一位是67岁的美国的爱娃·海因兹）协助下所从事难以置信的繁重的医务工作。直到1938年4月，无锡圣安德烈医院的李医生和另外一位医生及两位护士来到（金陵）大学医院，才使得威尔逊和他的部属稍得轻松。



Robert O.Wilson
罗伯特·威尔逊



Dr. Wilson was injecting the vaccine against typhoid for the refugees.
威尔逊医生为难民注射预防伤寒疫苗的情形



Dr. Wilson was treating a 14-year-old boy shot in the right leg by the Japanese troops.
威尔逊医生在为被日军伤右腿的14岁儿童医治的情形

Wilson Plumer Mills 米尔士

Wilson Plumer Mills, priest assigned to Nanjing by the Overseas Missionary Department of Presbyterian Church (U.S.A). He was born on December 1, 1883 in Waynesboro, South Carolina. On November 22, 1937, he became member of the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone. On February 18, 1938, he was elected Vice Chairman of the newly-founded Nanjing International Relief Committee. After Mr. Rabe left Nanjing on February 23, 1938, he succeeded him as Chairman of the Nanjing International Relief Committee where he stayed on till May of 1939 when he and his wife left Nanjing for home in the U.S.

米尔士(Wilson Plumer Mills),美国长老会海外布道托事部在南京的牧师,1883年12月1日出生于南卡罗来那州的温斯波罗;1937年11月22日出任“南京安全区国际委员会”委员;1938年2月18日被评选为新成立的“南京国际救济委员会”副主席;1938年2月23日拉贝离开南京后,他继任“南京国际救济委员会”主席,直到1939年5月与其夫人一同离开南京回美国。



Wilson Plumer Mills 威尔逊·米尔士

Miner Searle Bates 贝德士

Miner Searle Bates was an American professor working in the History Department of the University of Nanking. During the war, he was Chairman of the Emergency Committee, member of the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone and member of the Nanjing Branch Committee of the International Red Cross. On January 13, 1938, he was appointed Vice President of the University of Nanking by the Board of Trustees. In May, 1939, he succeeded Mr. Mills as Chairman of Nanjing International Relief Committee. Probing deeply into the society, he made investigations and wrote many articles based on his findings such as Investigation on Grains in Nanjing Area and Nanjing Population revealing the Japanese crimes such as drug trafficking and the practice of the system of "Comfort Women". These articles appeared in Chinese and foreign newspapers and journals and as a result he was much hunt for by the Japanese. In May of 1941, he left Nanjing and went back to the U.S. There he delivered speeches to expose the Japanese army's colonial policy and war crimes. After the war, he appeared in court as witness in the trial of the Japanese war criminals in Tokyo and Nanjing.

贝德士(Miner Searle Bates),金陵大学历史学系教授;战时在南京任“应变委员会”主席、“南京安全区国际委员会”委员与“世界红十字会南京分会”委员;1938年1月13日被金陵大学董事会任命为副校长;1939年5月接替米尔士任“南京国际救济委员会”主席。他在南京深入社会调查,写了《南京地区粮食调查》与《南京人口》以及多篇揭露日方贩卖毒品、实施慰安妇制度罪行的文章,在中外报刊发表,因而受到日方的多次迫害。他在1941年5月离开南京。他回到美国后,发表讲演,揭露日本在南京的殖民政策与战争暴行。战后他曾作为证人出席东京与南京对日本战犯的审判。



Miner Searle Bates
贝德士

INTERNATIONAL SAFETY ZONE IN NANJING

George Ashmore Fitch 费奇

Mr. Fitch (George Ashmore Fitch) was the head of Nanjing branch of Y.M.C.A. During the war, he was a member as well as executive director of the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone. In early March of 1938, he left Nanjing and on his way back to the U.S via Hong Kong, he stopped over in Guangzhou and several other places in the U.S making public the Japanese army's inhumane violence in Nanjing with the evidence of documentaries about the Nanjing Massacre. After the war, he was present at the trial of the Japanese war criminals as witness in the Tokyo War Crime Tribunal.

乔治·费奇 (George Ashmore Fitch)，美国基督教青年会南京分会负责人；战时在南京任“安全区国际委员会”的委员兼行政主任——总干事；1938年3月初离开南京，取道香港回到美国；曾在广州与美国各地介绍日军在南京的大屠杀暴行，并放映有关记录片。战后曾作为证人出席东京国际军事法庭对日本战犯的审判。



George Ashmore Fitch
乔治·费奇



George Fitch (the first left in the front row), with his brothers and sisters and their parents who served as missionaries in China
图为费奇（前排左一）和他在华传教的父母、哥哥、姐姐合影

杭立武 Hang Liwu

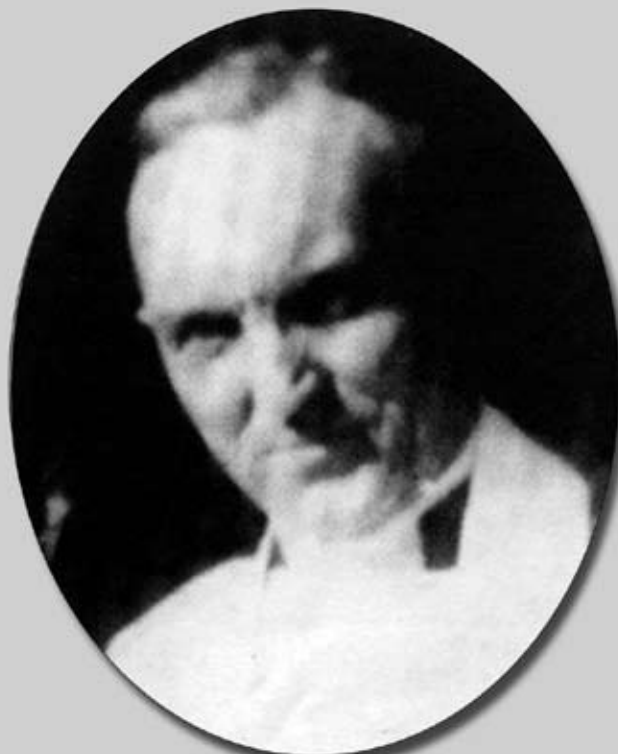


发起成立南京安全区的金陵大学校董杭立武
Hang Liwu, Chairman of the board of Trustees of the University of Nanjing, who initiated the establishment of the Safety Zone

John G. Magee 马吉

John Magee was priest of Nanjing Desheng Church of American Episcopal Church. During the war, he was Chairman of the Nanjing Branch of the International Red Cross, and member as well as General Inspector of the International Committee for Nanjing Safety Zone. While saving Chinese refugees, he took a risk and managed to film abuses committed by the Japanese soldiers in the Nanjing Massacre. In the summer of 1938, he left Nanjing and went back to the U.S. He made lecture presentations around the U.S disclosing the Japanese army's outrages during the Nanjing Massacre. In May of 1939, he came back to Nanjing where he lived and worked for the church for a long time. After the war, he attended the trial of the Japanese war criminals as witness in the Tokyo War Crime Tribunal.

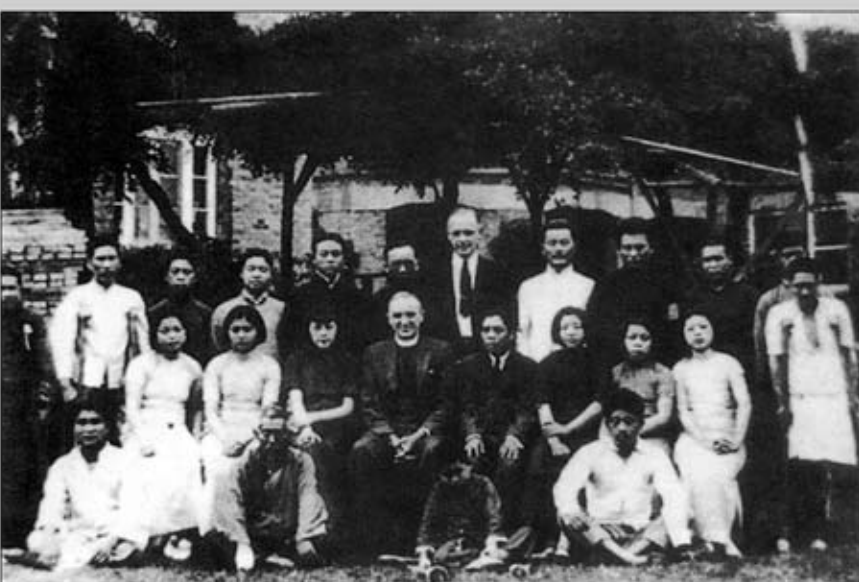
马吉 (John G. Magee), 美国圣公会南京德胜教堂牧师；战时任“世界红十字会南京分会”主席、南京“安全区国际委员会”委员兼总稽查，在救护中国难民时，冒险秘密拍摄了日军南京大屠杀的记录影片；1938年夏天他离开南京回到美国，曾长途旅行演讲，介绍日军南京大屠杀的暴行；1939年5月他又回到南京教堂，长期居住并工作。战后他曾作为证人出席东京国际军事法庭对日本战犯的审判。



John G. Magee
约翰·马吉



The cinecamera used by Rev. John Magee for recording the Japanese troops' atrocities during the Nanjing Massacre
马吉牧师当年在南京拍摄侵华日军南京大屠杀暴行的摄像机



John Magee and the staff of Gulou Hospital in 1938
1938年马吉与鼓楼医院工作人员合影

James Henry MaCallum 麦考伦

James Henry MaCallum was born on November 19, 1893 in Olympia, Washington State. In 1917, he completed undergraduate study at University of Oregon. In 1921, he received a Bachelor degree of theology from Yale University Divinity School and then got a Master degree of theology from The University of Chicago Divinity School. While on vacation he attended the doctoral courses in Union Theology College. Following his marriage in 1921 to Eva Anderson from Philadelphia they came to China. In the next thirty years, MaCallum was engaged in sermons and work in community centers for Christian Church in towns and villages of Anhui and Jiangxi provinces. From 1946 to 1951, working as secretary of the Missionary Society he was involved in the reconstruction of Nanjing. When his service in China was about to terminate, he was in charge of the finance and withdrawal of the Missionary Society.

During the period of the Nanjing Massacre, MaCallum's wife and his two children lived in Guling, Jiangxi Province, while he stayed in Nanjing as a staff member of the Hospital of the Univeristy of Nanking and a manager of refugee relief work. His diaries and letters to his family members written between December 19, 1937 and January 15, 1938 were presented to court as testimony to the Nanjing Massacre in the trial of the Japanese war criminals in Tokyo. In 1995, a copy of his diaries was found in Shanghai and was soon translated and published in Chinese.

麦考伦 (James Henry MaCallum) 1893年11月19日生于华盛顿州奥林匹亚。1917年完成在俄勒冈大学的本科学业，1921年在耶鲁神学院获神学学士学位；然后在芝加哥神学院取得神学硕士学位，并利用休假在协和神学院攻读博士课程。1921年他与费城的爱娃·安德逊 (Eva Anderson) 结婚后随即前往中国。此后30年麦卡伦为基督教会从事布道与社区中心工作，到过安徽、江西两省城乡各地。1946年至1951年，他作为差会秘书在南京从事重建工作。在中国服务结束时，他掌管差会的财务与撤离。

南京大屠杀期间，麦卡伦的妻子和两个孩子住在江西牯岭，他作为金陵大学医院和难民救济的管理人员留在南京。他于1937年12月19日至1938年1月15日期间给家人的日记、信件，在东京日本战犯审判时曾作为南京大屠杀证词。1995年在上海发现麦卡伦日记的副本，随即以中文翻译出版。



James Henry MaCallum
麦考伦



The former residence of Mr. MaCallum in Nanjing. This house accommodated a great number of refugees during the Massacre.
麦考伦在南京的住所。该宅曾收容大量难民