

放飞和平

Flying Peace

——谨献给世界反法西斯战争、中国人民抗日战争胜利 60 周年暨潍县集中营解放 60 周年
To the memory of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the World War II and
the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the former Weihsien Concentration Camp



潍坊市人民政府外事与侨务办公室 编
潍坊市人民对外友好协会

Compiled by Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Weifang People's Municipal Government
Weifang People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

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Shandong Art & Literature Publishing House

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编 著

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前 言

太平洋战争爆发后，日本为报复美国限制日裔美籍人士在美国本土活动，于1942年3月在中国山东潍县乐道院设立了外侨集中营，关押了2008名欧美侨民（后因交换战俘释放了500名），其中包括327名儿童。曾任蒋介石顾问的美国人雷振远、华北神学院院长赫士博士、齐鲁大学教务长德位思，后来担任美国驻华大使的辅仁大学附中教师恒安石、英国著名奥运会400米短跑冠军埃里克·利迪尔等都被囚禁于此。

集中营的人士曾经得到了潍坊人民和抗日部队的同情与帮助。当地农民偷偷为他们运送食物，为其秘密传递信件；帮助恒安石和英国人狄兰成功地逃离，并及时把这一消息送往重庆美国大使馆。当地民众还秘密捐赠善款，以国际红十字会的名义购买药物与营养品，帮助集中营的大多数人员幸运地度过了囚禁岁月，直到1945年8月17日被解放。

集中营解放后，被囚禁的人士大多回到了自己的国家，现主要居住在欧美和澳洲，其中有的已成为所在国政界、商界中的知名人士。对于集中营的幸存者，潍坊的特殊经历已成为他们难以忘怀、挥之不去的回忆。他们相互联络，组织潍县集中营难友会，建立网站，撰写回忆录。还有许多人，包括曾任美国驻华大使的恒安石先生等曾多次回潍坊故地重游。美国花旗银行副董事长司马雷先生的夫人沙德拉·司马，二战时期出生在潍县集中营，为缅怀苦难的过去，用自己的积蓄在潍坊第二中学设立了奖学金。对于苦难的经历和潍坊人民的帮助，他们不仅自己感怀不忘，还著书立说，告知于自己的亲友后代与世人。潍坊，永远铭刻在他们心中。

战争是人类共同的灾难，反思战争就是为了避免战争。“以史为鉴，面向未来”已成为全世界爱好和平人们的共同心声。为了增进中国人民同世界人民之间的了解和友谊，为了维护世界和平、促进共同发展，值此世界反法西斯战争和中国人民抗日战争胜利60周年暨潍县集中营解放60周年之际，潍坊市人民政府特编辑出版本画册。本画册分四篇：第一篇，难忘的岁月；第二篇，患难见真情；第三篇，翘首盼解放；第四篇，深情系潍坊。敬请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

PREFACE

After the Pacific War broke out, as a vindictive act to the restrictions on the activities of the Americans of Japanese origin in USA, Japan set up a foreign residents concentration camp in Weihsien Ledaoyuan, Shandong, China in March 1942. There were about 2008 European and American people including 327 children internees in the concentration camp. (Later 500 of them were set free because of War prisoners exchange.) Mr. R. Jaegher, the former American adviser of Chiang Kai-shek, Rev. Dr. W. M. Hayes, President of Huabei Theological Seminary, Mr. Davies, Dean of Qilu University, Mr. Arthur W. Hummel Jr., a teacher in Secondary School attached to Catholic University who later became the former American Ambassador to new China, Mr. Eric Liddell, the famous British Olympic Champion of 400-meter race in 1924, were all interned here.

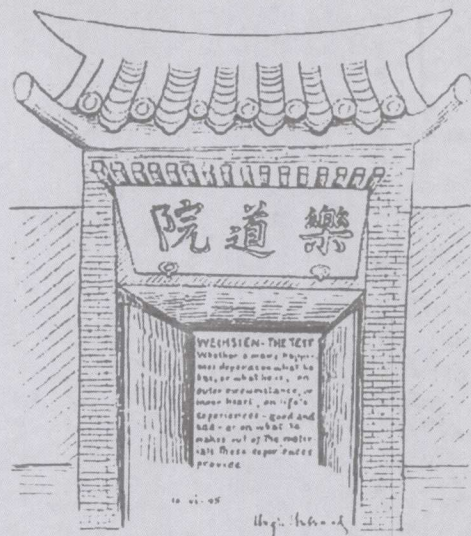
The Weihsien internees got sympathy and help from the local people of Weifang and anti-Japanese army. The local peasants covertly sent food to the internees who were short of supplies and secretly delivered letters for them. They helped Mr. Arthur W. Hummel Jr. and an English man Tipton make their escape successfully and promptly sent the news to the American Embassy in Chongqing. The local people also contributed money to buy medicines and nutriment in the name of International Red Cross and helped most of the internees in the concentration camp tide over the hard days of imprisonment till the liberation on August 17th, 1945.

After the liberation of the concentration camp, most of the former internees returned to their home country. Now most of them live in Europe, America and Australia. Some of them have been the well-known personages in political and business circles of their own countries. The special experience in Weihsien has become their unforgettable memory. They contact with each other, organize Weihsieners Companions Party, establish Website and write memoirs. Many of them, including Mr. Arthur W. Hummel Jr., the former American Ambassador to China, have come back to the old haunt of Weifang for several times. Mrs. Sandla Small, the wife of Mr. Small, the vice director of the board of City Bank, U.S.A., was born in Weihsien concentration camp during World War II. To reminisce about the miserable life and past days, she founded scholarship with her own savings in the No.2 Middle School of Weifang. They not only bear in their own minds the miserable experience and the help from Weifang people, but also write articles or books to reveal the truth about these events to the world and tell the memories to their children, relatives and friends. Weifang is indelibly engraved on their minds.

The war is a common disaster of mankind. To reflect upon the war is to avert new wars. Taking history as a mirror and turning towards the future has become the common heartfelt wish of the people all over the world who love peace. To enhance the understanding and the friendship between Chinese and peoples from other countries and to maintain world peace and promote the common development, Weifang People's municipal Government specially compiles and publishes this picture album at the time of the 60th anniversary of the victory of the World War II and the 60th anniversary of the liberation of the former Weihsien Concentration Camp. This picture album consists of four parts: Part I Unforgettable Years, Part II Finding true friends in trials and tribulations, Part III Looking forward to liberation, Part IV Deep Love for Weifang. Welcome the readers' valuable suggestions.

第一篇 难忘的岁月

Part I Unforgettable Years



FLYING PEACE

潍坊第二中学和潍坊人民医院原址为潍县乐道院。它是由美国基督教长老会传教士狄乐播夫妇于1883年所建，用以传教、办学和开办西医诊所。1900年被义和团放火烧掉。

1902年，美国基督教长老会利用“庚子赔款”分得的14773两白银，购买土地160余亩，重建扩建了乐道院。新建的乐道院除了设有大教堂外，还设有教会学校和医院，其中有广文大学、文华中学、文美女中，医院还附设了医护学校。

1937年7月7日卢沟桥事变后，日军于1938年初占领了胶东半岛。由于当时美国持中立态度，所以驻潍县的侵华日军对乐道院基本不加干涉。一时乐道院成了避难所，住进的难民达到4000多人。

1939年9月1日，德国进攻波兰，欧洲大战爆发。日本政府发表声明：“不介入，专注于解决中国事变”。但是日本采取的对中国正面战场的多次进攻，对重庆等大后方城市的轰炸，对敌后战场的大规模扫荡，以及扶植汪伪政权等措施，都未能使中国屈服。中国军民特别是中国共产党领导的抗日武装英勇抗战，使日本帝国主义进退维谷。在此期间，美日矛盾日趋尖锐。日本决定对美国开战。

1941年12月7日，日军在2个小时内出动350余架飞机偷袭珍珠港的美军基地，炸沉炸伤美军舰艇40余艘，炸毁飞机200多架，毙伤美军4000多人。

1941年12月8日，美英对日宣战，太平洋战争爆发。

太平洋战争爆发后，美国政府以日本侨民窃取美军情报、为日军服务为由，将侨居旧金山等地的日本人集中到洛杉矶附近指定的地区，限制其自由。

日本为报复美国，将中国沦陷区内的美国、英国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰等国家的旅华侨民强行隔离关押。日军在华北地区选中潍县乐道院作为关押侨民的集中营。

1942年3月，驻潍县的日本宪兵队长汤本宣典率日本宪兵和伪军强占乐道院，把所有人员赶出，将所有的房屋和区域依次编号，并抓来民夫突击施工，砍伐院中树木，拆掉内部院墙，四周围墙布满了一道道电网，林立的岗楼上全部安装探照灯。院内修了环墙路，并加设铁丝围墙。

昔日幽静典雅的乐道院，顷刻间变成了一座阴森恐怖的集中营，日本人称之为“敌国人民生活所”，当地老百姓叫它“外国侨民集中营”。

此后，日军将长江以北地区及上海的美英等国侨民陆续掳来关押。

据统计，前后被日军关押到潍县集中营的欧美牧师、教师、医生、商人、学生等共2008人，期中因交换战俘释放了500人。在被关押的人员中还包括327名儿童。成人难友中有许多知名人士，如曾任蒋介石顾问的美国人雷振远、华北神学院院长赫士、齐鲁大学教务长德位思，后来担任美国驻华大使的辅仁大学附中教师恒安石、英国著名奥运会400米短跑冠军埃里克·利迪尔等都被囚禁于此。

The former site of Weifang No.2 Middle School and Weifang People's Hospital is Weihsien Ledaoyuan. It was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Mateer, missionaries of the American Presbyterian Church in 1883. It was used for them to do missionary work, establish schools and open western medicine clinic. It was burned down by Yihetuan(known in the West as the Boxer Uprising) in 1900.

In 1902, American Presbyterian Church rebuilt Ledaoyuan, using 14,773 *Liang* silver from Indemnity for the 1900 War, (known in the West as Boxer Indemnity) to buy about 160 *mu* land. Besides the cathedral, the new-built Ledaoyuan had missionary schools and hospitals, among them were Guangwen College, Wenhua High School, Wenmei Girl High School. There were nurse schools attached to the hospitals.

After Lugouqiao Incident on July 7th, 1937, Japanese army occupied Jiaodong Peninsula at the beginning of 1938. Because at that time American maintained the neutral position, the Japanese army in Weihsien did not interfere Ledaoyuan much. Quickly, Ledaoyuan became a refuge. The refugees there

came up to 4000.

On September 1st, 1939, German Army invaded Poland and the European War broke out. The Japanese government claimed "No involvement, concentration on solving the Chinese incidents." But all the actions that the Japanese took, including many attacks to Chinese frontal battlefield, bombing to the rear cities including Chongqing, the large-scale moping-up operations towards the battlefield behind the enemy lines and the measure to prop up the Wang's puppet regime, failed to force the Chinese to yield. The Chinese army and people, especially, the brave anti-Japanese Armed Forces led by the Communist Party, made the Japanese be on the horns of a dilemma. During this period, the conflict between America and Japanese became more acute. Japanese Government decided to declare war against USA.

On December 7th, 1941, Japanese army launched a sneak attack on the American base on Pearl Harbor. Within 2 hours, they sent more than 350 airplanes. They sank or damaged over 40 American warships by bombs, destroyed more than 200 planes, killed or injured more than 4,000 American soldiers.

On December 8th, 1941, both America and Britain declared war against Japan and the Pacific War broke out.

After the Pacific War broke out, based on the excuse that the Japanese stole the secret information of the US army and served for the Japanese army, US government gathered all the Japanese immigrants in San Francisco to a confined place near Los Angeles, and restricted their freedom.

In order to take the revenge on US, Japan enforced to isolate and intern all the overseas persons living in the enemy-occupied China from Britain, America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand etc. The Japanese chose Weihsien Ledaoyuan in North China as a concentration camp to intern these foreign residents.

In March 1942, the Japanese sergeant in Weihsien led Japanese military policemen and puppet army occupied Ledaoyuan by force. They drove all the persons inside away, numbered all the houses and districts in turn, and seized the peasants to construct the camp in a hurry. They cut down all the trees in the yard, pulled down the inner walls, covered the walls with electric nets and set searchlights in all the watchtowers. They constructed roads along the walls in the yard, and added the wire net fences on the walls.

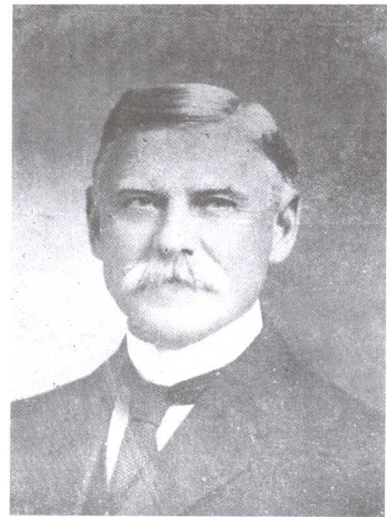
The quiet, elegant Ledaoyuan in the past has become a horrible concentration camp. The Japanese called it "A living place for the people of the enemy state". But the local people called it "Foreign Residents Concentration Camp".

After that, Japanese successively took captive and imprisoned the foreign residents from US, Britain and other countries who lived in the north of Yangzi River and Shanghai.

According to the statistics, there were totally about 2,008 European and American priests, doctors, teachers, businessmen, students and so on including 327 children interned in the concentration camp by the Japanese. 500 of them were set free because of war prisoners exchange. There were many celebrities in the adult internees, among them were American de R. J. Jaegher, who was once Mr. Chiang Kai-shek's advisor; Mr. Rev. Dr. W. M. Hayes, the President of North China Seminary School; Mr. Davies, Dean of Qilu College; Mr. Arthur W. Hummel Jr., a teacher in the Middle School attached to Catholic University, later as the American Ambassador to China and Mr. Eric Liddell, the famous British Olympic champion of 400-meter race.



乐道院正门
Main entrance to Ledaoyuan



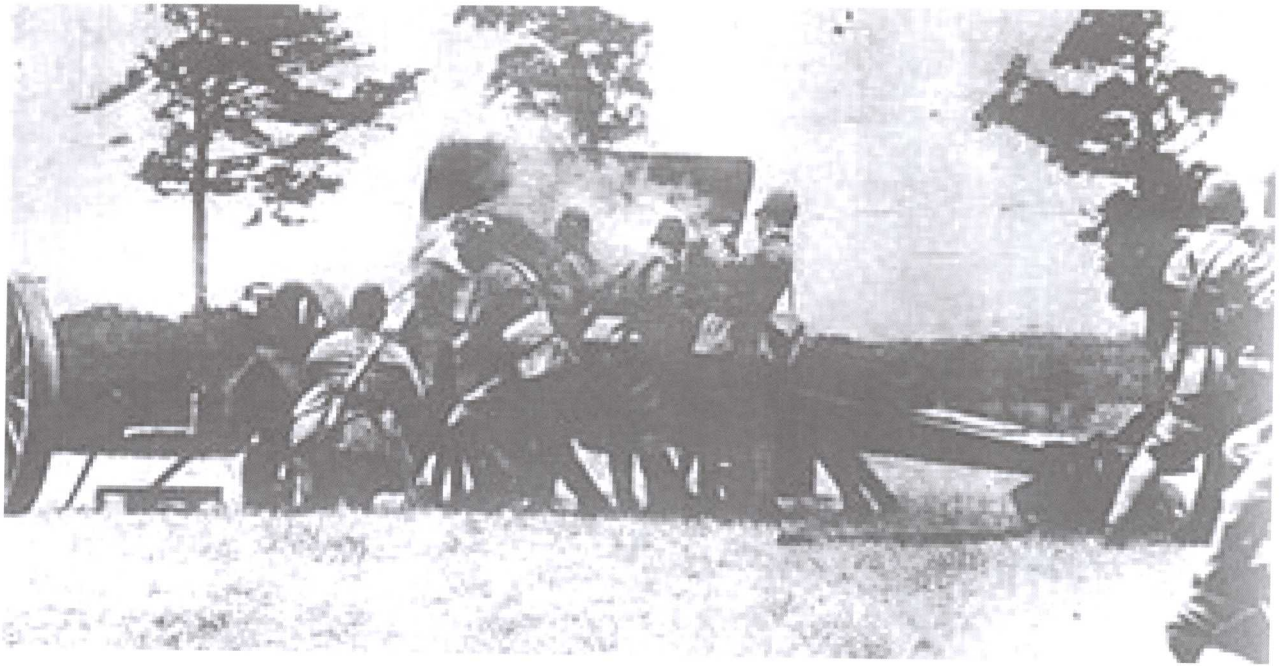
美国传教士狄乐播
Rev. R.M. Mateer, American missionary



乐道院医院
Ledaoyuan Hospital

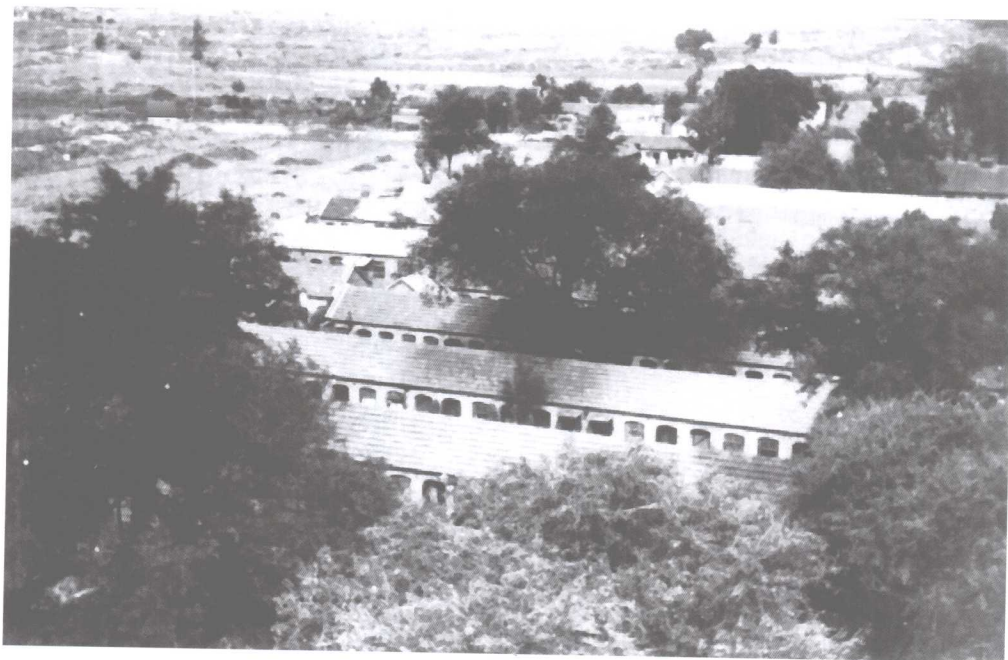


乐道院钟楼
Ledaoyuan Bell Tower



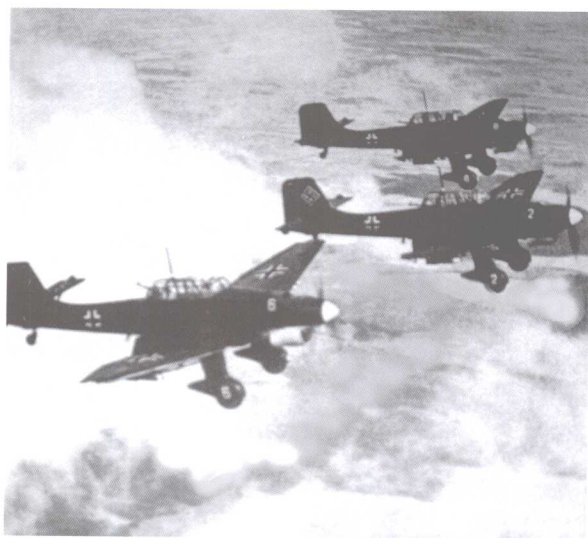
1937年7月7日，日军炮轰宛平县城，制造了卢沟桥事变

On July 7th, 1937, Japanese invaders bombarded the town of Wanping, and engineered Lugouqiao Incident



1938年初日军占领胶东半岛，乐道院成了避难所
Japanese army occupied Jaodong Peninsula at the beginning of
1938. Ledao Yuan became a refuge

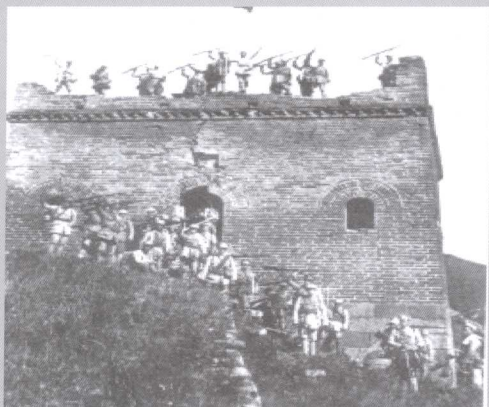
德军进攻波兰
German Army's attack on Poland



德军飞机
German Army's planes



日军对中国华北敌后战场扫荡
Japanese army's mopping-up operations towards base areas in north China



1940 年八路军在华北进行的百团大战

Hundred-Regiment Campaign launched by the Eighth Route Army in north China in 1940



山本五十六在日本舰队旗舰上策划军事行动

The Japanese navy commandor is plotting military actions in a Japanese fleet flagship



被日军炸沉的美军主力战舰“亚利桑那”号

Arizona, the main battleship sunk by Japanese Army



日军偷袭珍珠港

Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor

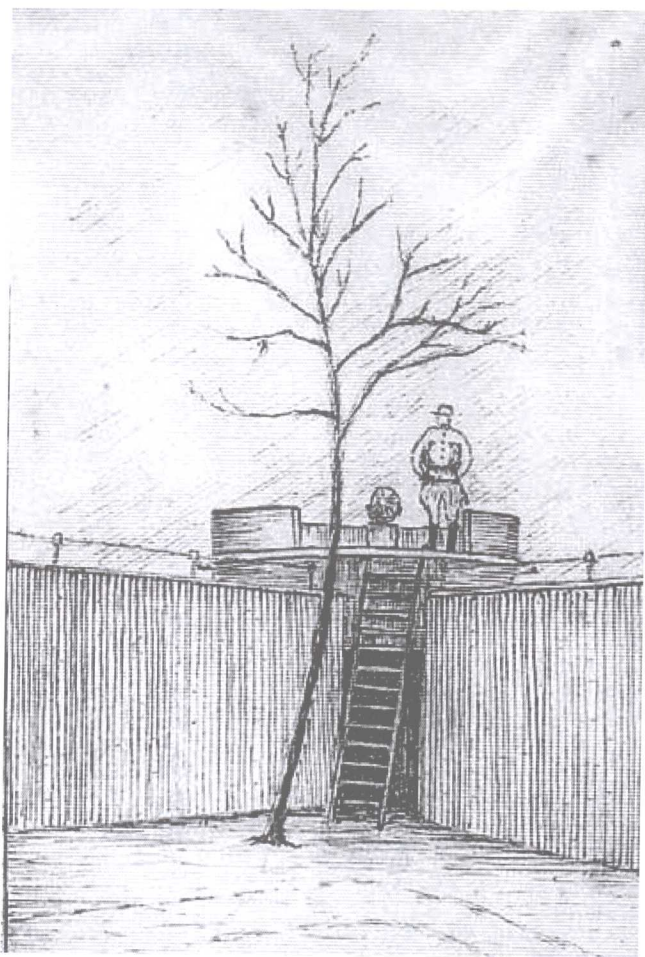


罗斯福总统在美国国会发表演讲

President Roosevelt is delivering a speech in American Congress



潍县乐道院『十字楼』
The Cross Building in Weihai



当时集中营难友画的日军看守与岗楼
The Japanese guard and watchtower painted by an internee in the concentration camp

集中营壕沟、铁丝网、电网与岗楼

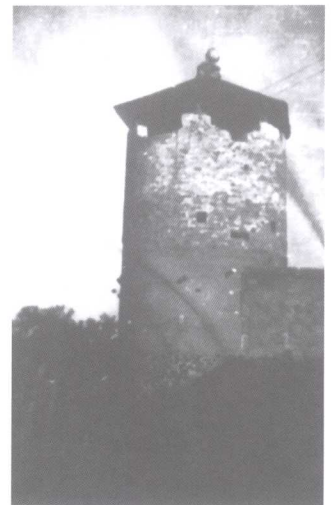
The entrenchment, wire netting, electric netting and watchtower





潍县集中营一角

A corner of the Weihsien Concentration camp



日军岗楼

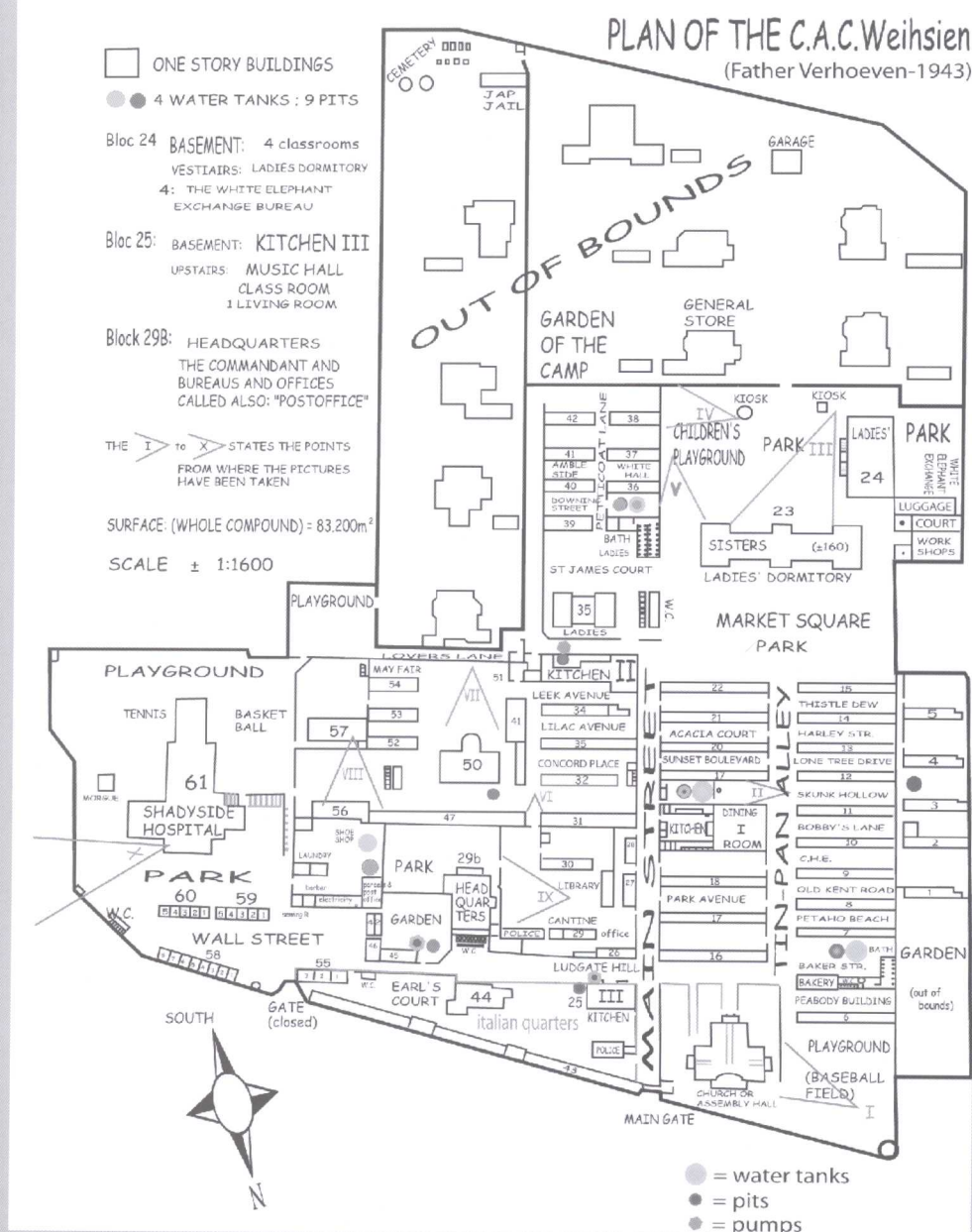
The Japanese watchtower



潍县集中营一角

A corner of the Weihsien Concentration camp

FATHER VERHOEVEN'S PAINTINGS ...



难友绘制的集中营平面图

The plane figure of the concentration camp drawn by an internee



雒县集中营南侧鸟瞰图

The bird's-eye view of the south side of the concentration camp

押送西方侨民的汽车

Trucks used to carry the foreign residents



雒县集中营西侧鸟瞰图

The bird's-eye view of the west side of the concentration camp