Evelyn Pike Rubin, 1930 年出生于德国的 Breslau，1939 年随父母来沪避难，1947 年前往美国定居。著有回忆录《上海隔都》，并参与了纪录片“上海隔都”的拍摄。她在学校、犹太会堂和各类组织举行了很多关于大屠杀及犹太移民史的讲座。

Evelyn Pike Rubin was born in 1930 in Breslau, Germany, and came to Shanghai with her parents in 1939. In 1947, she emigrated to the USA. Evelyn is featured in the award-winning documentary film Shanghai Ghetto. She has just published the third edition of her memoir, Ghetto Shanghai. Evelyn lectures on the Holocaust and immigrant Jewish history in local schools, synagogues and other institutions.

“隔都的出口由士兵把守。国军难民事务处在河南路70号，由日本军官或保长领导。他雇了两个人，沿路和大门。去办理通行证方面的事情。有了通行证，我们就能离开隔都区。每人的是季度通行证，三个月后需提前申领。持证的通行证每个月都要重新申请。在隔都区外，难民们必须一直随身带着一张带有照片和活动区域的通行证，并佩戴一枚印有中文“堵”字的金属徽章。如果有人没有徽章，而又被日本兵给拦下来了，那人就麻烦了，即使有通行证也没用，证会被没收。也不准再次申请。这个人可能还会被投入监狱。返回隔都区的时间是晚上六点。’’

——摘自《上海隔都》

“The ghetto exits were guarded. A bureau for Stateless Refugees had been set up at 70 Muirhead Road, headed by Tadomo Kotoha. Kotoha hired two men named Shiyoa and Okura to administer a pass system, under which we could be required to leave the ghetto environs. A blue, or seasonal pass, required renewal every three months, while a pink pass required monthly renewal. This pass consisted of a card with a photograph, stating the sectors of the city the bearer would be permitted to travel to, and a little metal badge with the Chinese character Tong-(May pass)-which had to be worn all the times outside the ghetto area. If it was removed, and the individual was stopped by Japanese occupation soldiers, there could be trouble. The pass, even if valid, would be confiscated, never to be renewed, and the individual could end up in jail. Curfew for return into the ghetto was 6:00 P.M.”

——Ghetto Shanghai