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# The Oriental Noah's Ark — On the History and Culture of Jews in Harbin

# 东方诺亚方舟

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—— 犹太人在中国哈尔滨历史文化研究

曲伟 韩天艳 程红泽 著

中国社会科学出版社  
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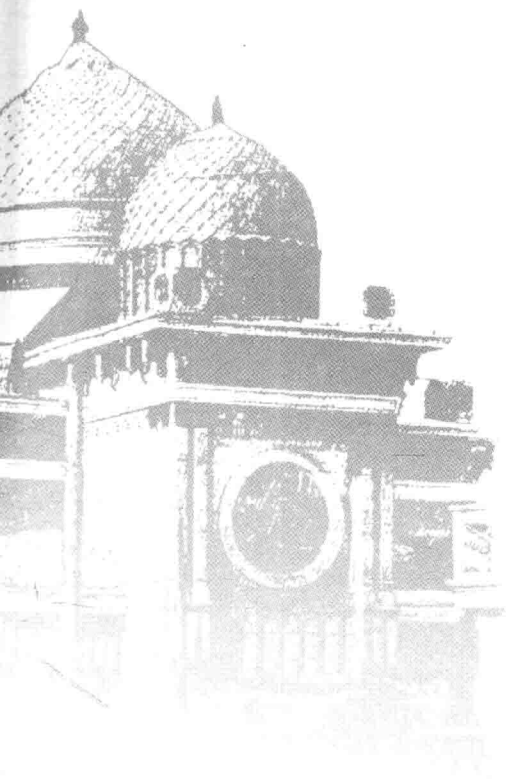
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曲伟 鲍海春 刘瑞强 策划

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## 序一

# 我们家族历史的中心和转折点

埃胡德·奥尔默特 [以色列]

001

非常欢迎你们再次来访。作为原居哈尔滨犹太人的后代,我愿意接受你们的采访。首先,我要说,哈尔滨是我们家族历史的中心和转折点。我虽然出生在以色列,但儿童时代我就常常听父母提起过哈尔滨,因为那里有他们美好的回忆。在世界反犹排犹浪潮迭起的年代里,哈尔滨曾经是他们唯一可以幸福生活的乐园。他们从来没有被哈尔滨人排挤过,中国人民非常友善地对待他们,他们在自己的社区里生活十分自由。

我父母生于俄罗斯的萨马拉与乌克兰。在沙俄歧视、排斥犹太人时,我的外祖父和外祖母认为乌克兰已经不是犹太人可以平安生活的家园,因而他们决定另寻安乐之地,于是就迁居到了哈尔滨。当时对他们来讲,东方的中国哈尔滨是最理想的地方。他们在哈尔滨长大。据他们回忆说,他们离开哈尔滨以后再也没有机会故地重游,但是在他们的记忆中,哈尔滨是个非常舒适、惬意和令人向往的地方。

2004年6月,我有幸以以色列副总理和原居哈尔滨犹太人后裔的身份,亲自到访哈尔滨——这个我祖父母生前侨居、死后安息之地——一个充满生机活力、富有独特魅力的城市。当看到当地政府正在积极努力修复哈尔滨的犹太遗址遗迹时,我感到十分兴奋,激动

不已,我能深深地感受到当年犹太社区生机勃勃的气息。哈尔滨保留下来的犹太会堂等犹太社区遗址遗迹,都是当时多数国家拒绝接纳犹太人,唯有中国敞开大门、敞开胸怀善待犹太人的有力佐证。

我的父母是在20世纪30年代离开中国的。我父亲先去了欧洲,然后来到以色列;我的母亲1933年来到以色列。我的父母在以色列结婚。他们的一生,直到去世时都对中国、对哈尔滨充满美好的回忆。我父亲直到去世前还在讲中文,他说最大的遗憾是没有再回哈尔滨看一看。我很遗憾不会说中文,但是我希望能够。在父母的熏陶之下,我也能听懂一些中文。我记得我父亲在85岁高龄时仍然能流利地说中文,这说明我们家族的根在中国,在哈尔滨。

我父亲作为哈尔滨犹太复国主义的领导人之一,年轻时就想回到巴勒斯坦,完成犹太复国的梦想。当他向我的祖父母讲了这个愿望之后,我的祖母却说:“你想去天堂,去巴勒斯坦,你疯了吧?”我父亲回答说:“那是犹太人的国土,那是犹太人的家园,那里是古以色列,我一定要去为恢复建设以色列国家而出力。”我的祖母说:“如果你一定要去,我不能给你路费,你需要自己去挣钱。”所以,我父亲到了位于哈尔滨南郊的双城堡,成为一所中国学校的俄语老师。为与学生沟通,他也学习了中文。20世纪20年代末,作为一个哈尔滨犹太人,我的父亲既能熟练地讲俄语,也能说流利的汉语。

2004年6月,我以去哈尔滨犹太墓地为我祖父扫墓为名,来到哈尔滨访问。我在哈尔滨的犹太墓地看到了我们家族的名字,看到了保存完好、修缮一新的祖父的墓碑,我从心底里十分感动。当时,我同我的哥哥和我的夫人在那里用犹太人特有的方式祭奠了我的祖父。

我的家族曾经讨论过,是不是应该把我们祖父的遗骨迁移到以色列来?最后一致的意见是,我们应该理解他们将自己长期生活过的哈尔滨作为身后安息之地的正确选择。我们应该尊重他们热爱中国和哈尔滨的感情,尊重他们已经与哈尔滨这座城市结下的不解之缘,他们不仅属于犹太民族,也属于中国,属于哈尔滨。总之,我们应该尊重他们的选择。

中国是个世界大国,资源丰富,人民奋发图强,同时也有着许多需求。最重要的是,她要不停地为改善本国13亿多人口的生存状况而奋斗。以色列视中国为至关重要的伙伴,如同美国、俄罗斯以及欧洲国家,并致力协助她打造未来。我们和中国有如此之多的共通之处,





我们不可错失良机。我相信,中国向我们伸出的友善之手,必将进一步推动双方为合作竭尽全力,给双方带来利益。

本人确信,今后每次来华访问都一定会看到中国在发展和创新方面的更大进展,会看到人们生活水平更大的提高。目前,中国正在赛道上全速奔驰,我希望以色列能在途中为其加油。至于我本人,我将尽一切可能帮助以色列在这一过程中发挥重要作用。

(摘自原居哈尔滨犹太人后裔、时任以色列副总理兼工贸部和财政部部长埃胡德·奥尔默特于2005年11月6日在耶路撒冷总理会客室接待以曲伟为团长的黑龙江省社会科学院代表团时的谈话)





## Preface I

# The Center and Turning Point of Our Family History

By Ehud Olmert [Israeli]

You are very welcome to visit us again. As a descendant of Harbin indigenous Jews I am willing to be interviewed by you. First of all, I would say Harbin is the center and a turning point of our family history. Born in Israel as I was, I often heard my parents speak of Harbin in my childhood, for they had a lot of wonderful memories of the city. In that era when anti-Semitic waves surged repeatedly over the world, Harbin was the only paradise for them to live in happily. They had never been marginalized by the local citizens. Instead, they were kindly treated by the Chinese people and led a very free life in their own community in Harbin.

Both my parents were born in the former Russia, my father from Samara and my mother from Ukraine. In the time of Tsarist Russia's discrimination and persecution against Jews, my maternal grandparents thought that Ukraine was no longer a safe homeland for Jews to live in peacefully, so they decided to seek a peaceful and nice land elsewhere,

and eventually moved to Harbin. At that time Harbin, China in the east was for them an ideal place of habitation, where they grew up. According to their memories, they felt it a pity not to have an opportunity to return to their hometown Harbin after they departed from it, even though it remained so comfortable, pleasing and desirable a place in their memories.

In June 2004, I was lucky to pay a personal visit to Harbin, a habitat of my grandparents' during their lifetime and the resting place after their deaths, as Deputy Prime Minister of Israel and a descendant of the former Jewish residents of the city, a city now full of vitality, charm and distinct features. I was very excited and emotionally agitated to see that the local government was making an active effort to restore the old sites and relics left by the former Jewish community. I could deeply feel the vibrant atmosphere of the former Jewish community. The well preserved synagogues and other Jewish communal sites and relics left in Harbin, were all supporting proofs demonstrating that in those years only China kept its doors and minds open and showed kindness to Jews, whereas most other countries refused to accept them.

My parents left China in the 1930s. My father left for Europe first and sometime later arrived in Israel; and my mother moved to Israel in 1933. They got married in Israel. Their minds had been full of wonderful memories of China and of Harbin all their lives until their deaths. My father spoke his last words in Chinese, murmuring that his biggest regret was his incapability of returning to Harbin to have a look. Unfortunately, I do not speak Chinese, but I hope to be able to. Yet, I can understand some Chinese under the influence of my parents. I remember that my father could still speak Chinese fluently at the age 85, which reflects that China, or rather Harbin, is where our family was rooted.

Serving as a leader of the Zionist movement in Harbin, my father had yearned to return to Palestine to realize his dream of Zionism since his teenage years. When he told my grandparents about the aspiration, she responded: "You must be crazy to go to such a heaven as Palestine,







aren't you?" "That's the Jewish land, the Jewish national homeland and the ancient land of Israel," responded my father, "I am determined to go there and contribute to re-establishment of the State of Israel." Then, it was my grandmother's reply: "If you are sure to go, I won't offer you the travelling expenses. You'll have to count on your own." Hence, my father went to Shuangcheng-burg, a small town located in the outskirt south of Harbin, to work as a teacher of Russian language in a Chinese school. In order to communicate with his students smoothly, he studied the Chinese. At the end of the 1920s, my father could speak both Russian and Chinese fluently despite being a Jewish Harbinger.

In June 2004, I visited Harbin in the name of paying respects to my grandfather at his grave in the Jewish Cemetery. At the sight of the names of our family and my grandfather's tombstone which was well-preserved and renovated, I was touched from the bottom of my heart. At that time, my elder brother, my wife and I held a memorial ceremony for my grandfather in a particular Jewish way.

My family had a discussion as to whether we should transfer our grandfather's remains to Israel. The final consensus was that we should understand my grandparents' correct decision of choosing Harbin as their resting place, where they had lived for so long. We should respect their feelings of love for China and for Harbin, and respect the fact that they had already forged an indissoluble bond with the city of Harbin. They belong not only to the Jewish nation, but also to China, and to Harbin. In a word, we should respect their choice.

China is a great world power with rich resources and hard-working people. She has tremendous demands as well. Most importantly, she has to keep striving to improve the living conditions of the national population of over 1.3 billion. She is regarded as one of Israel's vitally important partners, such as the United States, Russia and European countries. Israel is committed to assisting China to build her future. We have so much in common with China that we must not miss the opportunity. I believe that the friendly hands China has extended to us, will surely further push both sides to make every effort in our bilateral cooperation

and bring benefits to both sides.

I am sure that each time when I arrive in China, I will for sure see greater progress in China's development and innovation, and see the people's higher standard of living. China is running at full speed on the current racing course. I hope that Israel could lend a hand to China on the way. As for myself, I will do everything possible to help Israel play an important role in this process.

(The writing is excerpted from a talk given in the Prime Minister's reception parlor in Jerusalem on November 6, 2005 by Ehud Olmert, a descendant of a former Jewish family in Harbin, the then Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers of Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Ministry of Finance, on the occasion when he was meeting with the visiting delegation of China's Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Social Sciences, headed by Prof. Qu Wei.)





## 序二

# 我从心底里感激中国善待犹太人

亨利·基辛格 [美国]

001

以前,我虽然知道中国的上海、天津乃至大连曾是大批犹太人的避难所,但对哈尔滨犹太人的历史却不甚了解。作为犹太人,我非常关注犹太民族的命运。我的父母是从德国来到美国的犹太移民。我知道,在历史上中国人一直善待犹太人,早在一千多年前犹太人就开始在开封生活、同中国人和睦相处的史实就说明了这一点。我现在的一个学生就在学习中美关系,研究中国人与犹太人交往的历史。中国是我访问最多的国家之一,不久前我刚刚结束对华访问,曲伟院长介绍中国哈尔滨善待犹太人的历史,弥补了我历史知识的一个空白。所以,对中国善待犹太人的情况有了深入了解。因此,我对你们在研究、宣传中国善待犹太人的历史,促进发展中美两个国家、中犹两个民族友谊合作方面所取得的成就表示祝贺。

对于你们在研究、宣传犹太人曾为哈尔滨做出的巨大贡献方面所做的努力,本人深为感动。能成为黑龙江省社会科学院的名誉研究员,也是我的荣幸……你们介绍的情况和带给我的《犹太人在哈尔滨》画册让我了解到,曾经有两万多犹太人为摆脱迫害和歧视而落户到哈尔滨,也知道了哈尔滨人民以中华民族特有的博大胸怀善待犹太人的历史事实,这是一个世界人道主义的光彩记录。我坚信,重视

美中关系、促进美中两国人民的友谊,是维护世界和平的基本要素。我感谢黑龙江省和哈尔滨市政府以及当地人民为世界人道主义事业所做的贡献,感谢中国在二战期间救助了众多犹太人并为他们提供了避难所,感谢中国一向对其他民族提供的巨大援助。我要祝贺中国自改革开放以来所取得的巨大成就,祝愿黑龙江省和哈尔滨市有更大的发展和变化。

(摘自美国前国务卿亨利·基辛格2005年10月会见作者时的谈话)





## Preface II

# High Appreciation to China for Its Kind Treatment to Jews from the Bottom of My Heart

By Henry A. Kissinger [American]

I was unaware of the Jewish history in Harbin despite knowing that the Chinese cities Shanghai, Tianjin, or even Dalian were once shelters for large groups of Jews. As a Jew, I am very concerned about the fate of the Jewish nation. My parents are Jewish immigrants who came to America from Germany. I know that the Chinese people treated Jews kindly in history, which is evidenced by the fact that Jews started living in Kaifeng, China as early as 1000 years ago and they enjoyed a harmonious life with the Chinese people. One of my students is now engaged in US-China relations, delving into the history of relations between the Jewish and Chinese peoples. China is a country I visited for the most times and I concluded my last visit to it not long ago. I have just been introduced by Mr. Qu Wei, president of Heilongjiang Academy of Social Sciences, about the history that the Jews were kindly treated in Harbin, China, which filled in a gap in my historical knowledge. So, I have got in-depth knowledge about China's kind treatment of

Jews. Accordingly, I'd like to convey my congratulations to you on your achievements made in promoting the friendship and cooperation between the Jewish and Chinese nations through researching and publicizing the history of China's kind treatment of Jews.

I am deeply touched by your efforts made in researching and publicizing the tremendous contributions Jews once made to Harbin. I feel honored to become an honorary fellow of Heilongjiang Provincial Academy of Social Sciences ... What you have introduced me and the album "Jews in Harbin" you have brought me, enable me to know the historical facts that more than 20,000 Jews once settled in Harbin to get rid of persecution and discrimination, and that the Chinese people in Harbin treated Jews in a broadminded manner that is typical of the Chinese nation, which is a glorious record of world humanitarianism. It is my firm belief that importance to be placed on US-China relations and promotion of friendship between the two peoples are essential elements for maintaining world peace. I would express my thanks to the governments of Heilongjiang Province and Harbin Municipality, and to the local people as well for their contributions to the world humanitarian cause, and express my thanks to China for saving and providing shelter for many Jews during World War II, and for China's consistent great assistance offered to other nations. I would also congratulate China on its great achievements made since its implementation of the policy of reform and opening up. Finally, I wish that even greater development and changes could take place in Heilongjiang and in Harbin as well.

(The article is excerpted from the talk given by former U.S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger at his meeting with the author in October 2005.)





## 序三

# 哈尔滨：中犹友谊之城

杜宇新

001

由曲伟研究员等撰写的大作《东方诺亚方舟》即将面世。看到史料丰富、图文并茂、精美厚重的样书，我既兴奋，又感动。作者积十余年之功力，遍访世界各地上百名原居哈尔滨犹太人，遍查国内外相关档案资料，撰写出了一百多万字的哈尔滨犹太人“史记”。本书全面展示了19世纪末至20世纪下半叶，来自俄罗斯和欧洲其他国家的犹太人在哈尔滨避难、生活与创业的波澜壮阔的历史，客观描述了哈尔滨善待犹太人这一体现中华民族博大胸怀的人道主义史实，为哈尔滨人民善待犹太人的历史树起了一座丰碑，为犹太人对哈尔滨的贡献叙写了一部传记，也为中犹、中以友谊架设了一座桥梁。

我人生的大部分经历，是在哈尔滨市度过的。散布于这座城市的各色欧式建筑、各种教堂以及各国侨民，构成我童年记忆的深刻印象。但那时，这些所带给我的主要是一种神秘感。随着年龄的增长，我对这座城市的历史有了更多的了解，特别是2003年12月至2009年8月期间，我有幸担任中共哈尔滨市委书记，得以更加深入地探寻哈尔滨与犹太人那段弥足珍贵的历史。令我感到震撼的是，中华民族和犹太民族这两个同样有着悠久历史，又同样在近代饱受帝国主义和法西斯主义欺凌的民族，相聚在哈尔滨这座中国边陲小城，共同书写了人



类历史上人道主义的光彩篇章。我认为,这正是本书所蕴含的最大价值。

我所结识的犹太朋友,好多都把哈尔滨称之为“福地”。我知道,他们这样说,并非出于礼貌。自19世纪末到20世纪上半叶,曾相继有两万多犹太人,从饱受歧视迫害的俄罗斯、波兰、德国等十几个国家来到哈尔滨。哈尔滨人民以宽容和友善接纳了这些犹太人。来自世界各地、身世各不相同的犹太人,在这里组成了富有活力的社区。他们同哈尔滨人民和睦相处,携手并进,共同创造了这座城市的历史。一幢幢绮丽的建筑,一座座现代企业,一所所学校医院,以及互爱互助的人道主义精神,至今仍滋养着这座城市。它们不仅记录着犹太民族的一段辉煌,也是哈尔滨这座城市的骄傲,更是中犹友谊的历史见证。

透过历史的迷雾,追溯犹太人在哈尔滨的这段历史,令我赞叹的是犹太民族那种坚韧不拔、生生不息的自我组织能力。从异国他乡流落到哈尔滨的犹太人,巅峰时期不过两万多人,但他们凭借自己的宗教信仰和文化习俗,自觉地凝聚起来,为社区里的犹太人开展祈祷、宰牲、教育、文化、医疗、扶贫、养老乃至殡葬等自我服务,同时,广泛参与城市的经济、社会、文化建设,并在各个领域都有卓尔不凡的表现。我认为,本书有关哈尔滨犹太公会以及各类犹太社团一系列活动的史料,是全书最有学术价值的部分。可以说,它为世人认识和理解犹太民族提供了一把钥匙。

哈尔滨人民格外珍惜与犹太民族和睦相处的这段历史。譬如,在1950年代因城市发展需要而迁移外侨墓地之时,哈尔滨市人民政府经与犹太公会沟通,有序组织了犹太墓地的大规模搬迁,至今尚有近600座犹太墓碑保存完好,陵园庄严肃穆,堪称东亚奇迹;再如,改革开放以来许多城市大规模拆除老旧建筑之时,哈尔滨市人民政府却一批又一批地颁发了历史文化建筑保护名单,使得犹太教堂、学校、医院、银行、商店、住宅等历史文化遗址遗迹得以保存;又如,近些年来哈尔滨市人民政府不断加大对犹太遗址遗迹的保护开发力度,已累计投资数千万元修缮哈尔滨犹太新老会堂,恢复重建犹太墓地会堂和维护犹太墓地等一大批犹太建筑,使这些历史文化遗产重放异彩。

历史意味着过去,但它将激励我们去创造美好的未来。今天的哈





尔滨市人民更加重视与以色列乃至世界犹太人的交流与合作。黑龙江省和哈尔滨市政府辟出专项资金,支持哈尔滨犹太历史文化研究,举办哈尔滨历史文化论坛,扶持一批相关学术著作出版。已成功申报将一批哈尔滨犹太历史文化遗址遗迹纳入国家文物保护单位的范畴。正在本着尊重历史的原则,大规模“修旧如旧”、“精雕细刻”地修缮犹太老会堂、犹太中学及格拉祖诺夫高等音乐学校,并将后者打造成为具有深厚犹太文化底蕴,又体现面向未来的“格拉祖诺夫音乐广场”,积极探索一条保护、开发、利用相结合的可持续发展之路。近年来,哈尔滨和以色列的高层互访持续不断,与世界各地犹太人的交流往来日趋频繁,一批来自以色列和其他国家的犹太企业家已在哈尔滨投资兴业。我们欣喜地看到,在新的历史时期,中犹两个民族的传统友谊正在经贸、人文等各个领域传承光大。

我在对本书作者表示由衷敬意和感谢的同时,也真诚地期待《东方诺亚方舟》中文版和未来的英文版、希伯来文版及早问世,能够成为促进中犹人民和中以两国友谊合作的“文化桥梁”,期望哈尔滨市成为享誉世界的中犹友谊之城。

(作者系中国人民政治协商会议黑龙江省第十一届委员会主席)