
Eternal Memories

The Jews in Shanghai


永恒的记忆——犹太人在上海

潘光 主编

Editor in chief Pan Guang

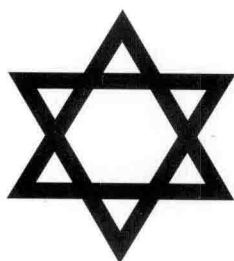


Shanghai Brilliant Publishing House

 上海锦绣文章出版社

永恒的记忆
——犹太人在上海
Eternal Memories
The Jews in Shanghai

潘 光 主编
Editor in chief Pan Guang



上海锦绣文章出版社
Shanghai Brilliant Publishing House

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

永恒的记忆 : 犹太人在上海 / 潘光主编. — 上海 : 上海锦绣文章出版社, 2015.8

ISBN 978-7-5452-1673-8

I. ①永… II. ①潘… III. ①犹太人—史料—上海市—摄影集 IV. ①K18-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 172201 号

出品人 周 皓

统 筹 郭燕红

责任编辑 姚琴琴

装帧设计 颜 英

技术编辑 李 荀

书 名 永恒的记忆——犹太人在上海

编 者 潘 光

出 版 上海世纪出版集团 上海锦绣文章出版社

发 行 上海世纪出版股份有限公司发行中心

网 址 www.shp.cn

锦绣书园 shjxwz.taobao.com

地 址 上海市长乐路 672 弄 33 号 (邮编 200040)

印 刷 上海一众印务中心

开 本 889×1194 1/16

印 张 10.25

字 数 100,000

版 次 2015 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次 2015 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

I S B N 978-7-5452-1673-8/J.1022

定 价 150.00 元

如发现印装质量问题,影响阅读,请与承印单位联系调换,电话:021-56477080

版权所有 不得翻印

犹太人在上海
已成为令人难忘的历史篇章！
The experiences of Jews in Shanghai
become an unforgettable chapter in history!

上海市原市长汪道涵为本画册题写的书名
The inscription The Jews in Shanghai, Wang Daohan, former Mayor of Shanghai, wrote in Chinese for this album.

猶太人在上海

汪道涵題



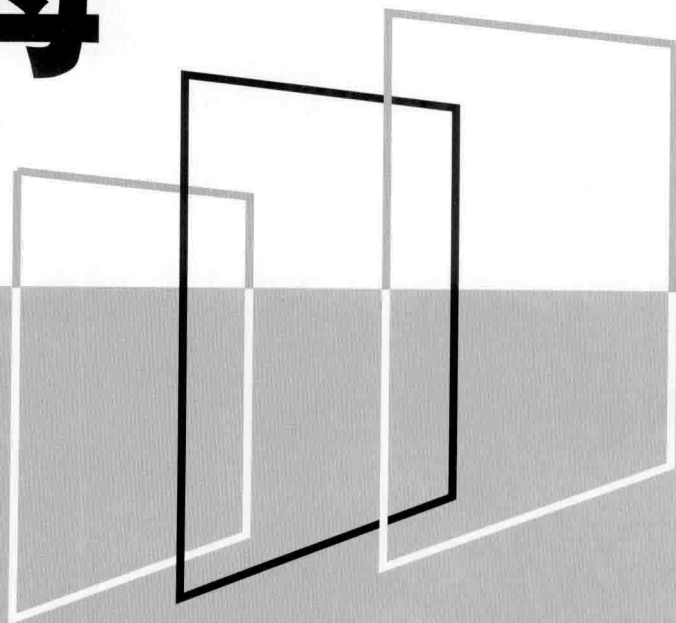
THE JEWS

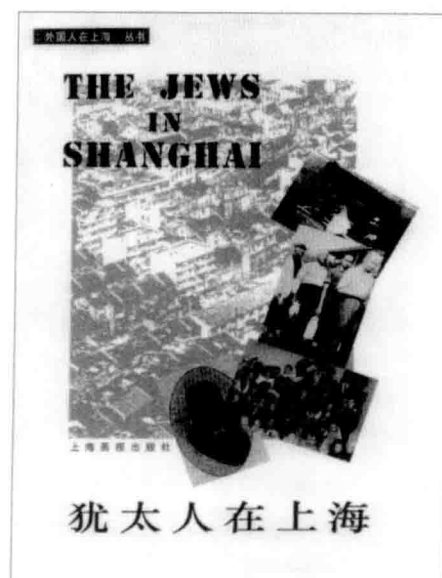
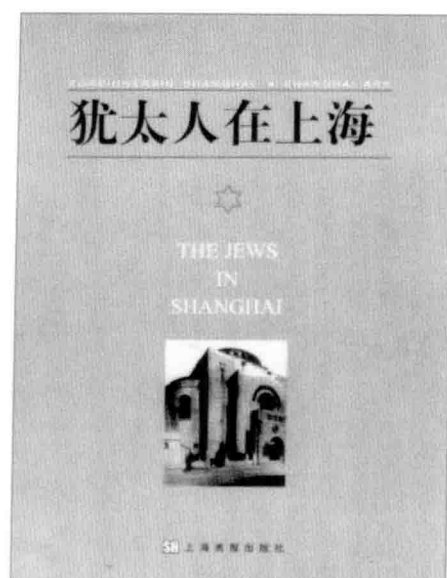
上 SHANGHAI

犹太人在海

THE JEWS IN SHANGHAI

回顾那一段历史，我们
可以自豪地说，上海在这场善与恶的
搏斗中作出了正确的抉择。当整个“文明世界”
将犹太人拒之门外之时，它向犹太难民敞开了大门，
为救助他们做了一切
不能做的事。





前言

本书的前身《犹太人在上海》问世于1995年，2005年出了修订版。现在，《永恒的记忆——犹太人在上海》画册又以全新面貌推出。二十年内不断地修订和充实，体现了作者和出版社与时俱进、精益求精的精神。

二十年前，人们对“犹太人在上海”这段历史还知之不多，而现在，它已是家喻户晓，许多人正是通过我们这本画册了解了这段历史，特别是上海在二战期间救助数万欧洲犹太难民的难忘篇章。这本画册还越出国门，走向了全球，受到国际舆论和国际友人的好评，形成了一股关注、研究“犹太人在上海”的热潮。时任德国总理的施罗德称赞该画册不但对中国人民，而且对德国人民也具有重要历史意义。时任以色列总理的奥尔默特看到画册中他父亲的照片时非常激动，表示要永远铭记中犹人民之间的传统友谊。美国前财政部长布鲁门撒尔阅读画册时回忆起了在上海度过的难忘岁月，表示要尽力促进中犹友好和中美关系。美国前国务卿基辛格在接受上海市领导赠送的画册时说，此书是他在上海收到的最好礼物。前上海犹太难民，已故华裔企业家艾森伯格自己掏钱买了上百本《犹太人在

上海》画册，作为珍贵礼物分送亲属和友人。加拿大和美国的一些大屠杀教育中心已决定将画册中的部分内容作为他们进行大屠杀教育的教材。当我在国外访问、讲学时，经常遇到很多人围绕画册的内容提出许许多多、永无止境的问题。还有很多学者和研究生专程来到我们上海犹太研究中心，将“犹太人在上海”作为自己考察、研究或撰写博士论文的题目。来自国内外的旅游者更是络绎不绝地前来寻访上海的犹太遗址。

2010年底，“来华犹太难民研究（1933—1945）”被确立为国家社会科学基金重大项目，由我担任首席专家，使我们关于上海犹太人、特别是犹太难民的研究得到了极大的促进和提升。我们以争分夺秒的精神采访仍然健在的前犹太难民及其后裔，抢救了一批前犹太难民的口述和文字记忆，并收集了大量与犹太难民相关的文件、档案资料，完成了力作《艰苦岁月的难忘记忆——来华犹太难民回忆录》，还将推出关于犹太难民的文件汇编和专著，这也为本画册的不断充实奠定了坚实的理论基础。

令人高兴的是，“犹太人在上海”这个题目并不局限于学术研究领域，而且还扩展到了公众关注的传媒和影视领域，甚至在一定程度上具有社会政治色彩。现在，“上海”一词在有关纳粹大屠杀的史料中已成了“拯救”“避难地”“诺亚方舟”的代名词。上海救助犹太难民和中犹人民互相支持的难忘历史成了学术研究、纪念活动、艺术创作的一个持续发展的热点，关于这个题材的论文、著作、小说、电影、戏剧、展览会不断涌现。之所以出现这种情况，既是因为犹太民族史上这“东方一页”在犹太学、汉学、历史学、宗教学、民族学、文化人类学、哲学等领域均具有重要的学术价值，也是因为这一题目在反对种族主义和法西斯主义，促进各民族之间的友好交往和不同文明之间的对话，维护世界和平发展等方面具有重要的现实意义。这些年来，国际上霸权主义与强权政治横行，新纳粹、极端主义和恐怖主义再次泛滥，“文明冲突”论甚嚣尘上，有人公然出来否定法西斯犯下的历史罪行和世界人民反法西斯战争的胜利成果，这就使研究“上海犹太人”、特别是“来华犹太难民”这个题目所具有的以史为鉴、温故知新的意义越发突出。同时，这个题目因其特有的中犹友好内涵又在促进中国人民与各国人民的友谊方

面发挥着重要作用。在纪念世界人民反法西斯战争和中国人民抗日战争胜利70周年之际推出本书全新版本，更是适逢其时。

当人类迈入21世纪之际，历史上那些中犹交往的友好篇章仍然闪烁着灿烂的光彩。许许多多普通人长期以来辛勤工作，收集、整理、研究那浩如烟海的历史资料和当事人记忆中的“活资料”，为后世写下那难忘的历史篇章，使子孙后代能汲取历史留给我们的经验、教训和启示，为使世界更美好而奋斗。

希望我们这本画册能够通过宣扬人类历史上友好互助、抗歪扶正的感人业绩，以及传承人类文化中的真善美价值观，为努力构建一个和谐、包容、美好的世界作出贡献。

潘光

2015年7月17日

于上海犹太研究中心
上海淮海中路社科院内

Foreword

In 1995, *The Jews in Shanghai* was firstly published and ten years later, the revised edition of this picture album came out. Now, *Eternal Memories—The Jews in Shanghai*, after being continuously revised and enriched in the past twenty years, is presented to the readers, reflecting the author and publisher's pursuit of excellence and perfection.

Twenty years ago, the history of the Jews in Shanghai is rarely known but now it is a household story. It is through this album that many people find and understand the history, especially the period when Jewish refugees escaping from holocaust sought sanctuary in Shanghai. This album has been widely acclaimed and numerous reprinted worldwide, attracting many to pay attention to the history of the Jewish community in Shanghai. Former German Chancellor Gerhard Schroder commends the album for its historical significance to not only the Chinese people, but also the German people. Excited to see his father's picture in the book, Israel's former Prime

Minister Ehud Olmert remarks that the traditional friendship between the Jewish and Chinese people should always be treasured. Former US Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal cannot help recalling his unforgettable days in Shanghai while reading the album, and expresses his wishes to further promote the Jewish-Chinese friendship and Sino-US relationship. Former US Secretary of the State Henry Kissinger says, when accepting the book as a present from the Shanghai leaders, that it is the best gift he has ever received in China. The late Jewish businessman Shaul Eisenberg, who was a refugee in Shanghai during wartime, buys hundreds of copies and sends them as precious mementos to his relatives and friends. Besides, some holocaust education centers in Canada and the United States have decided to adopt part of the content in the album as their teaching material. While I visit overseas and give lectures, many people would come to me asking questions about the content in the album. Quite a lot of scholars and graduate students visit

our Center for Jewish Studies Shanghai (CJSS), doing research on the Jews in Shanghai and making it the topic of their dissertations. Jewish sites are must-see spots for many foreign tourists who come to Shanghai.

At the end of 2010, “The Research on the Jewish Refugees in China (1933-1945)” was designated as the major project of China’s National Foundation of Social Sciences. I am appointed as the chief expert, working to promote the research on the Jews in Shanghai, especially the research on Jewish refugees coming to China. We interview Jewish refugees and their descendants, record a large number of stories and writings from Jewish refugees, collect documents and files about them and work every minute to its full value to complete the book *Jewish Refugee’s Memoirs: Their Experience in Wartime China*. We also plan to assemble the files and compile a monograph on Jewish refugees, laying a solid foundation for the completion of this album.

We are glad to find that the topic of “Jews in

Shanghai” has been seen not only in academic research, but also in public media and films, even carrying with it sort of social political influence. The name “Shanghai” has now become synonymous with “rescue”, “haven” and “Noah’s Ark” in the annals of the Holocaust. The history of the Jews in Shanghai and Jewish-Chinese mutual support is a long-term hot topic in academic research, commemorations and artistic creation and a center topic of many papers, articles, novels, films, dramas and exhibitions. That is because, firstly, the “oriental page” of Jewish people has great academic values in Jewish studies, sinology, history, religious studies, ethnology, cultural anthropology, philosophy and many other fields. Secondly, it has important practical significance in fighting against racism and Fascism, promoting friendship among different nationalities, facilitating dialogues among various civilizations, and safeguarding the world peace. These years, hegemonism and power politics run rampant worldwide. Neo-nazism, extremism and terrorism

pose a great threat. “The clash of civilizations” theory has aroused intense controversy and some people openly denied the crimes committed by fascists and the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War, which urges us to draw lessons from the history and review the topic of “the Jews in Shanghai”, especially the topic of “the Jewish refugees in China”. The topic which reflects the bond between Chinese and Jewish people has played an important role in enhancing friendship between China and other countries. On the occasion of celebrating the 70th anniversary of the victory of the War of Chinese People’s Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, the new edition of the album cannot come at a better time

As we enter the 21st century, the chapters marking the Jewish-Chinese friendship in the history are still brilliant, reminding us to learn lessons from the history and work hard for a better world. These chapters are recorded, collected and compiled by thousands of ordinary people from the

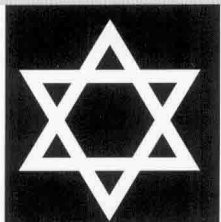
witnesses’ memories and large amounts of historic materials.

I hope this album promote the historic stories that carry forward friendship and righteousness, deliver the beautiful values and make contribution to a harmonious, tolerant and better world.

Pan Guang

July 27, 2015

Center for Jewish Studies Shanghai (CJSS)
at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences



THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI

上海犹太社团的形成与发展

The Formation and Development of the
Jewish Community in Shanghai

IN



SHANGHAI

目录 Contents

前言
Foreword



上海犹太社团的形成和发展2
The Formation and Development of the Jewish Community in Shanghai.....3



大屠杀受害者的避难地24
Haven for Holocaust Victims from Nazi Europe.....25



上海犹太人的社会生活60
The Jewish Life in Shanghai.....61



中犹传统友谊不断发展的桥梁88
The Bridge for Continuous Development of Traditional Friendship between the Chinese and Jewish People.....89



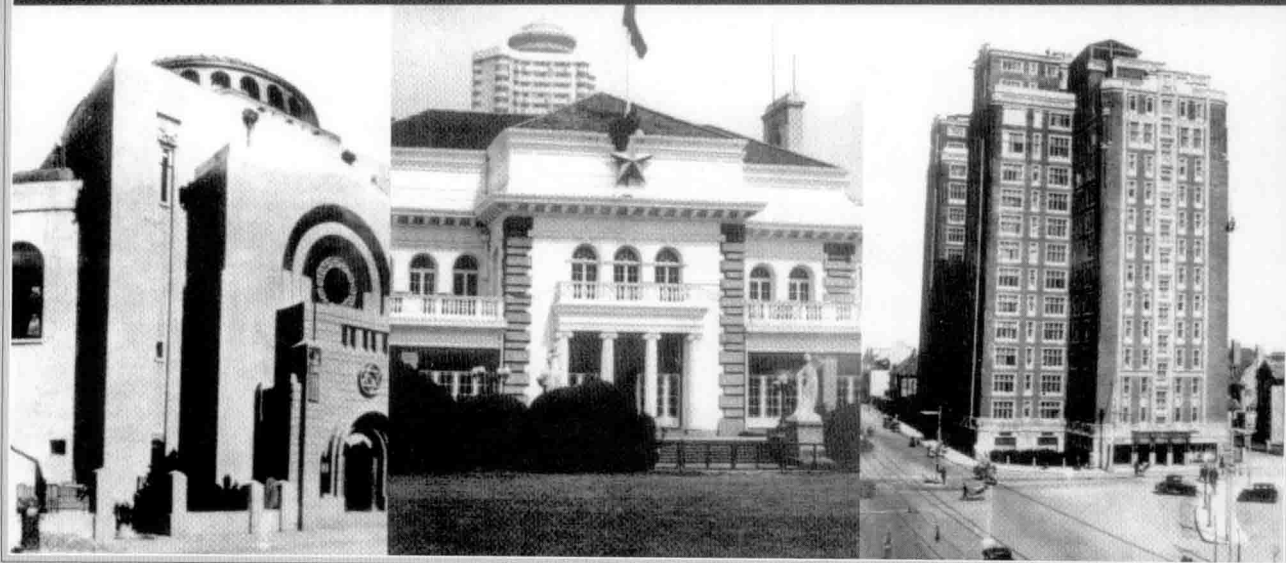
犹太人在上海：学术研究和公众关注的热点118
Jews in Shanghai: A Hot Topic of Academic Research and Public Interest.....119

注释136
Notes.....136

主要参考书目和资料来源138
Bibliography.....138

后记147
Afterword.....148

I





上海犹太社团的形成与发展

The Formation and Development of the Jewish Community in Shanghai

19世纪中叶,当黄河岸边的开封犹太社团逐渐被同化之时,东海之滨的黄浦江畔却出现了一个新的犹太社团,其形成标志便是塞法迪犹商集团在上海的兴起,塞法迪犹太人来自巴格达、孟买、新加坡、香港等地,大都是英籍商人和实业家。当英帝国主义发动鸦片战争打开了中国的大门之后,沙逊家族便来到中国上海设洋行经商办实业,随之洋行职员及家属陆续抵沪,他们大都是原籍巴格达的塞法迪犹太人。其中一些人,如哈同、嘉道理等,后来又离开沙逊集团自立门户。他们很快便显示出经商才能,利用与英国各属地的密切联系和上海的优越地理位置发展进出口贸易,迅速积累了巨额财富,随即又投资房地产、公用事业及制造业,逐渐成为上海滩最为活跃的工商财团。沙逊家族凭借其富厚的家底,很快成为上海犹商财团的盟主。而哈同则凭借其精明过人的经商头脑,由初到上海时的一名小职员,发展为南京路上的地产大王,一度被称为远东最富有的人。到20世纪初,在沪塞法迪犹太人约有800—1000人,形成了团结紧密的社团。

这时,由于大批俄国犹太人为逃避俄国的反犹暴行及革命引起的内战而来到上海,出现了近代以来犹太人移民上海的第二次高潮,使上海犹太社团迅速扩大。俄国犹太人比塞法迪犹太人穷,只能经营餐馆、杂货铺、面包房、时装店、书店等中小型生意,后经奋斗而逐步致富成为中产阶级。

到20世纪30年代中,由塞法迪犹太人和俄国犹太人组成的上海犹太社团发展到5000余人。随着大批欧洲难民的抵达,到1941年底,上海犹太人总数已近3.1万,成为远东最大的犹太社团。直至二战结束后,因犹太难民纷纷离沪,上海犹太社团的人数才开始下降。

When the old Jewish community in Kaifeng on the bank of Yellow River was assimilated, a new Jewish community began to emerge on the bank of the Huangpu River in the second half of 19th century. The mark of the formation of the latter was the rise of the Sephardic Jewish (Baghdadi origin) merchants in Shanghai. Soon after the British Empire opened the door of China as a result of the Opium War, the Sassoon family came to the city to open branches of its firms. This led to a steady flow of clerks and their families to Shanghai. Later, however, some of these families such as the Hardoons and the Kadoories established their own independent firms. Using the advantage of close connections with their business partners in British-ruled areas, they acquired great wealth by developing import and export trade. Then they invested in real estate, public utilities and manufacturing, and become the most active industrial and commercial-financial group in Shanghai. At the beginning of the 20th century, there were 800-1000 Sephardic Jews living in Shanghai. The second phase of the history of the Jewish community in Shanghai started around 1900 when a new, mainly Russian, wave of Jewish immigration expanded the community. These new arrivals, which had left Russia because of the bloody pogroms and civil war which resulted from revolution, were much poorer than

the Baghdadi Jews. They earned their living mainly as small shopkeepers and managed to run restaurants, groceries, bakeries, bookstores, millinery shops and so on. Gradually, through their bitter struggle and hard work, most of them became rich and began to live a life, which was considered middle class in the Jewish community.

In the middle of the 1930s, the social life of the Shanghai Jewish community, which numbered 5000 souls, both Sephardic and Ashkenazi(Russian), was well organized. After Central-European Jewish refugees flowed into Shanghai, the city saw a sudden increase of Jewish residents. Before Pearl Harbor, Shanghai Jews amounted to over thirty thousands. Soon after the end of World War II, the population of the Jewish community began to decrease when a number of refugees left Shanghai.