

# THE JEWS OF SHANGHAI

## 上海的猶太人

The legacy of the Hongkou ghetto is just one part of the multi-faceted history of the Jews in Shanghai. The Sephardic Jews came first to the city, arriving as early as the second half of the 19th century from British ruled areas like Baghdad, Bombay and Hong Kong – notably, the Sassoons, Hardoons and Kadoories. Then came the Russian Jews fleeing pogroms of the 1880's and early 1900's, and finally, European Jews, especially Central European Jews, escaping the Nazis in the 1930's. During World War II, Shanghai was home to around 31,000 Jews, making it the largest Jewish community in the Far East. It had its own associations, synagogues, schools, hospitals, clubs, cemeteries, chamber of commerce, publications and active political groups such as the Zionist party. Between 1903 and 1949, Shanghai boasted more than 50 Jewish newspapers and magazines published in English, Russian, German, French, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Hebrew and Yiddish.

Following World War II, the Jewish community dispersed around the world – to Israel, the United States, Canada and Australia, until by 1948, the Jewish population had dwindled to around 10,000. In 1948, Israel evacuated several ships of Jews from Shanghai as Mao Zedong's Red Army crept closer. After October 1949, the Chinese government began repatriating Jews, so that by 1957, only about 100 Jews remained in Shanghai. The last member of the Jewish community died in Shanghai in 1982. Presently, around 500 Jews from different countries reside in Shanghai, most of them businessmen, journalists or diplomats.

猶太人在上海活動的歷史源遠流長，虹口猶太難民居住區記載的只是其中的一部分。最早來到上海的是塞法第猶太人，他們19世紀下半葉從英國統治下的巴格達、孟買和香港遷居上海，其中較為著名的有沙遜、哈同和嘉道理家族。之後在十九世紀八十年代到二十世紀初又有一批逃避沙皇迫害的俄國猶太人涌入，最後是二戰時期，即二十世紀三十年代來自歐洲，尤其是為逃避納粹迫害而來的中歐猶太人。當時31000名猶太人落戶上海，這裡成為遠東最大的猶太人居住區。隨之產生了猶太人的協會、教堂、學校、醫院、俱樂部、墓地、商會和出版物，一些活躍的政治組織也隨之出現，如猶太復國主義黨派。1903-1949年之間，上海有過50餘種猶太報紙和雜誌，語言有英、俄、德、漢、法、日、波蘭、希伯來和意第緒語。

二戰後，猶太社團分散到世界各地——以色列、美國、加拿大、澳大利亞——1948年上海猶太人數量驟減到約10000人。1948年由於共產黨軍隊已經迫近，以色列派船將居住上海的猶太人接回國。1949年10月後中國政府開始遣返猶太人，到1957年只有約100人滯留上海，最後一人1982年去世。而今上海住有各國猶太人約500名，多為商務人士、記者或外交官。



## SHANGHAI'S FORMER JEWISH GHETTO

提籃橋  
猶太人的諾亞方舟

### Explore Shanghai Heritage 上海遺產探索小組

The Explore Shanghai Heritage Group was established in 2003 in the context of the rapidly changing Shanghai urban landscape, and addresses the conservation of architectural heritage. It aims to promote the understanding, protection and care of Shanghai's heritage to all its residents and visitors. Tours, lectures, and brochures for self exploration of heritage marked buildings are provided by ESH. The group committee meets on a monthly basis, to hear updates on the environment of heritage sites in Shanghai, to listen to former residents who have returned to explore their family heritage in architecture, and to exchange viewpoints on promoting cultural tourism, including house museums and historical homes of significance to Shanghai's history.

在上海城市景觀飛速變化的形勢下，上海遺產探索小組成立於2003年，致力於建築遺產的保護，旨在促進上海市民和參觀者對上海遺產的認識、保護和關心。小組的活動有遊覽、講座、編印歷史遺跡自助游小冊子。小組的委員會每月舉行例會，听取保護建築的現狀、保護建築原居住者探尋家族遺產的介紹，並對文化旅遊、家庭博物館以及上海的历史遺跡等話題交換看法。

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Generalkonsulat  
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
Shanghai



Austrian Consulate General  
Shanghai

# SHANGHAI'S FORMER JEWISH GHETTO

## 提籃橋：猶太人的諾亞方舟

In the decade prior to World War II, Shanghai was one of the few cities in the world generously accepting immigrants without passports. Between 1933 and 1941, more than 30,000 Jewish refugees, primarily from Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary arrived in Shanghai. Although visas were not required for entry into Shanghai, Jews needed visas for the transit countries or final destinations, in order to leave Europe. Among the many diplomats who saved countless lives were Jan Zwartendijk 1940 Dutch Honorary Consul and the Japanese Consul Chiune Sugihara, (1939-1940) both in Kaunas/Lithuania; He Fengshan (Ho Feng-Shan), (1938-1940) Chinese Consul General in Vienna and the Swedish Diplomats, Per Anger and Raoul Wallenberg (1944) in Budapest.

When the Japanese took over the International Settlement on December 8, 1941 Americans, British and other 'enemy nationals' were placed in hastily constructed camps around the city. However, former residents of Nazi occupied Europe and stateless people, such as White Russians and Jewish refugees, were not placed in camps. When Nazi Colonel Josef Meisinger applied pressure on the Japanese to evoke the "final solution" to the Jewish refugees of Shanghai, the Japanese responded with the milder action of ghettoizing them in a restricted area of north Shanghai. On February 18, 1943, the Japanese authorities proclaimed the 'Designated area for Stateless Persons' ordering all refugees who had arrived in Shanghai after 1937 to move into the ghetto area within a month. In May 1943, about 8,000 people were moved into a small area of Hongkou (Hongkew) already occupied by 10,000 refugees and 100,000 Chinese.

It is likely that the Japanese chose this area of Hongkou as the restricted area due to its proximity to the Ward Road Prison which accommodated numerous prisoners of war and due to its proximity to the dockyards, oil tanks and a radio station, as the Japanese assumed that the allies would not target the ghetto or prison for bombing, thus protecting the military facilities. The only incidence occurred when American fighter pilots accidentally bombed the area on July 17, 1945, resulting in several hundred civilians being wounded as well as casualties.

Although the area is referred to as The Jewish Ghetto, it was technically a "Designated Area for Stateless Persons." Refugees were required to reside there, but could move about to other parts of the city with an authorized official pass. Because many of the exiles were highly talented professionals -- teachers, editors, reporters, writers, painters, musicians and sportsmen - they opened the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School (Kadoorie School) on East Yuhang Road, organized soccer teams, built up a mobile library, created drama groups, hosted a radio show, started bands and even a table tennis club. Dozens of magazines and newspapers were published including Yiddish books and calendars, the German-language Jewish magazine, "Gelbe Post", and the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle" (1939-1949), the longest running German language Jewish newspaper. Refugees in the Hongkou ghetto generally fared better than 'enemy nationals', or the British and Americans, in the internment camps.

Today, the area known as Tilanqiao retains many of the buildings and places that played a key role in the lives of the refugees in this safe haven during the War years. In 2003, in recognition of its national and international significance, the Shanghai government proclaimed Tilanqiao one of Shanghai's 12 historic conservation zones. In 2005, a Conservation Plan and Master Plan prepared by the National Research Centre of Historic Cities under Professor Ruan Yisan, received official endorsement. The Conservation Plan identifies historic features of the area, provides policies to protect them and guidelines for future development.



在二战前的十年间上海是世界上少数几个接纳无护照移民的城市之一。从1933年到1941年，有超过3万的犹太难民来到上海，他们主要来自德国、奥地利、波兰、捷克斯洛伐克和匈牙利。虽然上海无需签证与护照，但犹太人离开欧洲前往中转国家或目的国仍需要签证。当时许多外交官都对犹太难民施以援手，其中有1940年任荷兰驻立陶宛考纳斯名誉领事的Jan Zwartendijk，1939-1940年日本驻考纳斯领事杉原千亩，1938-1940年中国驻维也纳总领事何凤山，以及1944年瑞典驻布达佩斯外交官Per Anger和Raoul Wallenberg。



日军于1941年12月8日占领上海的公共租界后，美英等“敌国”侨民都被赶到在市郊匆忙构建的集中营，而欧洲纳粹占领国和无国籍侨民则不在此例，如白俄人和犹太人。纳粹上校约瑟夫·麦辛格向日本施加压力，提出要“最终解决方案”。日本人没有完全遵照执行，只是将1937年前抵沪的难民集中到上海北部一个划定的区域。1943年5月约有8000名难民被迁入虹口区一个狭小区域，当时那里已经住有一万难民和十万中国人。

日本人将犹太人圈进虹口口的这一地块可能是因为这里距关押无数战犯的华德路监狱不远，离码头、油库和电台也很近，他们估计盟国不会轰炸难民区或监狱，这样可保护军事设施。1945年7月17日美军飞机误炸这一难民区，死伤数百人，这是难民区遭到的唯一一次轰炸。

虽然这一区域名义上是犹太难民区，实质上是划定的“无国籍者聚居区”。虽然规定难民在此居住，但凭日本人签发的通行证，他们可以出入上海的其他区域。当时这些流亡者中不乏文化精英——教师、编辑、记者、作家、画家、音乐家和运动员——他们在上海东有恒路（今东余杭路）开设了上海犹太青年学校（又名“嘉道理学校”），还创办了足球队、流动图书馆、演剧团、广播节目、乐队，甚至还成立了乒乓球俱乐部。当时他们出版了数十种杂志和报纸，有意第编语书和日历，有德语犹太杂志《黄报》，还有存在时间最长的德语犹太报纸《上海犹太早报》。虹口区的难民生活条件要优于那些身处难民营中的“敌国人”，即英美难民。

如今上海的提篮桥地区还保留着许多当时的建筑和场所，它们在二战时期曾发挥了重要作用，堪称国际难民的避风港。2003年，鉴于它在国内外的重大影响，上海市政府把提篮桥列为12个历史文化风貌保护区之一。2005年，以阮仪三教授为首国家历史文化名城研究中心制订了对该区域的规划纲要并得到了政府的支持。规划纲要确定了提篮桥地区建筑的历史风貌。

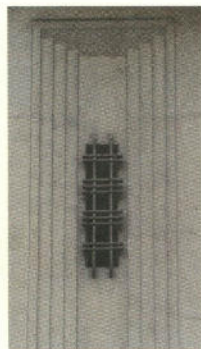
## ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

### 建築細部賞析

Most of the area's building stock dates from the period of the former International Settlement in the early 20th century. The architecture is predominantly 'Queen Anne' style; - featuring face brickwork in contrasting red and black colours; Dutch gables; along with Dutch gables, dormers, and towers, with elaborate timber detailing.



提籃橋地區建築多建於20世紀初，當時此地為公共租界內。建築風格大多承襲了安妮女王風格，使用色彩對比強烈的紅色或黑色面磚，以及荷蘭式山牆、天窗、塔樓和做工精細的木質構件。



## ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

### 歷史風雲大家談

Shanghai is a city with many layers of history and many stories that can be told from multiple perspectives. One of the aims of "Explore Shanghai Heritage" is to help unlock some of these diverse personal narratives through the Oral History Program.

Some of the Chinese residents of Tilanqiao who accommodated the influx of Jewish people during WWII, and helped them, are still living in the area. In 2008, "Explore Shanghai Heritage" commenced the Oral History project to record the everyday stories of these Chinese people. If you know of anyone who would be willing to tell their story of the Jewish Ghetto years and have it recorded on tape, to be carefully archived for future generations, please contact ESH at [exploreshanghai@gmail.com](mailto:exploreshanghai@gmail.com). Any contact will be gratefully acknowledged as a valuable contribution towards understanding the stories of all those who lived through the years of Shanghai's Jewish ghetto. The stories can be recorded in any language, and kept confidential if requested.

上海這個城市有著深厚的歷史和繁多的掌故，可以從不同角度來解讀。上海遺產探索小組（ESH）的目標之一就是通過這一口述歷史項目挖掘整理紛繁的個人珍聞。

在提籃橋地區，許多在二戰時期接納、幫助過猶太難民的居民今天依然健在。2008年ESH發起了“歷史風雲大家談”項目，專門記錄當事人的故事。如果您知道有人願意向我們講述這段歷史，願幫助後人了解這段文脈，請發郵件至：[exploreshanghai@gmail.com](mailto:exploreshanghai@gmail.com)。如跟我們聯繫，我們認為這將有助於人們了解那些過來人的故事，並對您的貢獻深表感謝。您可使用任何語言敘述供我們記錄，如提出要求我們可對您的故事保密。

## JEWISH MEMORIAL PROJECT

### 猶太紀念項目

Prior to the 1960s, there were four Jewish cemeteries in Shanghai with some 3,700 Jewish graves. In 1958, the western cemeteries in Shanghai, including the Jewish sites, were moved out of town to the Qingpu district where an International Cemetery was created. This International Cemetery was destroyed in the 1960s, with the gravestones becoming scattered around the city.

Since 2001, Israeli Journalist and Shanghai resident, Dvir Bar-Gal, has been on a mission to locate the lost tombstones. To date, he has recovered 80 headstones, all of which have been documented, safely stored, and the details placed on his website, [www.shanghaijewishmemorial.com](http://www.shanghaijewishmemorial.com). Bar-Gal is now seeking to create a Jewish Memorial site in Shanghai that will provide a permanent resting place for the recovered tombstones.

自2001年始，駐滬的以色列記者Dvir Bar-Gal開始尋訪分散各處的四上海個猶太公墓的墓碑。上世紀60年代前，上海有四個猶太公墓，猶太人墳墓總數約3700個，1958年西人包括猶太人的公墓遷入市郊青浦縣新建的國際公墓，60年代國際公墓被毀，墓碑散落于市郊各處。2001年以來，常住上海的以色列記者Dvir Bar-Gal一直致力尋找失落的猶太墓碑，如今他已發現並妥善保存了80塊墓碑，將詳情記錄在案並在其網站上公布：[www.shanghaijewishmemorial.com](http://www.shanghaijewishmemorial.com)。他正尋求機會在上海建立一個猶太人紀念場館，為這些失而復得的墓碑找到永久栖身之地。



## Ohel Moishe Synagogue 摩西会堂

62 Changyang Rd  
长阳路62号

Founded in 1907, Ohel Moishe was the original Ashkenazi synagogue for Orthodox Russian and German Jews in Shanghai. It moved to the current site on Changyang Road in 1927 and ceased operating as a synagogue after 1949.

The building was reconstructed by the Hongkou district government and re-opened as a Museum in 2008 with a separate wing interpreting Jewish history in Shanghai.

摩西会堂创办于1907年，原为东正教俄国人和德国犹太人的阿什肯纳兹犹太教堂，1927年迁至长阳路现址，1949年后关闭。该建筑后由虹口区政府重建并于2008年辟为纪念馆重新开放，在纪念馆一侧有介绍上海犹太人历史的陈列馆。



## Ward Road Heim 华德路收容所

138 Changyang Rd  
长阳路138号

Housing over 1000 refugees, the camp, created in 1939, was the largest in Shanghai later becoming a hospital. The "Heim" kept a vegetable garden and operated a kitchen for refugees, under the management of Austrian Jewish refugee, Julius Weinberger. A portion of the "Heim" was demolished in 2009 for road widening.

该所成立于1939年，曾容纳犹太难民千余人，是当时上海最大的收容所，后改为医院。当时在澳大利亚犹太难民Julius Weinberger管理下，该收容所当时内有菜园和为难民服务的厨房。2009年这一昔日收容所部分建筑毁于道路拓宽工程。



## Shanghai Municipal Gaol (Ward Road Gaol) 上海工部局警务处监狱(今提篮桥监狱)

147 Changyang Rd  
长阳路147号

The Shanghai Municipal Gaol was built by the Shanghai Municipal Council in four stages between 1901 and 1928. It was one of the largest prisons in Asia, with 11 cell blocks containing 920 cells, plus workshops, hospital, cafeteria and administration. Occupied by the Japanese army in 1942, and then the Republican Government in 1945, it became a "Justice Institute to imprison and re-educate criminals" after Liberation. Note the art-deco entrance gateway with its multi-stepped panels of contrasting render and face brickwork focusing the eye inwards to the central prison doors.

原名上海工部局警务处监狱，由上海工部局从1901年到1928年分4个阶段建成，是当时亚洲最大的监狱之一，由11座狱所组成，共有920间牢房，还设有监狱工厂，医院，咖啡馆和办公用房。这个四层楼的监狱每间牢房面积从3.4到3.6平方米不等。监狱于1942年被日军占用，1945年由国民党政府司法行政部接管，解放后成为关押改造囚犯的机构。在这个建筑的入口处可见精致的装饰艺术风格面貌，层层收分的监狱中央大门使用了色彩对比强烈的面砖。



## "Little Vienna" “小维也纳”

Zhoushan Rd  
舟山路

Known as "Little Vienna" for its shops selling European goods, Chusan Road was the most prosperous commercial street in Tilanqiao, and served as the major neighbourhood for Jewish refugees.

舟山路被称为“小维也纳”，因当时那里有诸多欧洲货品的商店。舟山路当时是提篮桥最繁荣的商业街，也是犹太人集中的主要地区。



## Shanghai Jewish Refugees Memorial 上海犹太难民纪念碑

Huoshan Park (Wayside Park)  
118 Huoshan Road  
汇山公园(今霍山公园)  
霍山路118号

Established in 1917, Wayside Park functioned as a major gathering place for the Jewish community. Located within Wayside Park, the Memorial Stone commemorates (in Chinese, Hebrew and English) the area's role as "haven for stateless refugees". The monument was erected for the visit of Israeli PM Yitzhak Rabin in 1993.

汇山公园建于1917年，为当时犹太居民主要聚集地点。纪念碑坐落于公园中，碑上以中、希伯来、英文记述本地区的作为“无国籍难民庇护所”之历史意义，为1993年以色列前总理伊扎克·拉宾访华时所建。



## The Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) premises 美犹联合救济委员会

119 & 121 Huoshan Road  
霍山路119号和121号

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), the largest international organization assisting Jewish people in the 1940's, organized relief programs for Shanghai's refugees from this building.

美犹联合救济委员会是20世纪40年代最大的救助犹太难民的国际机构，当时在此组织救济事宜。

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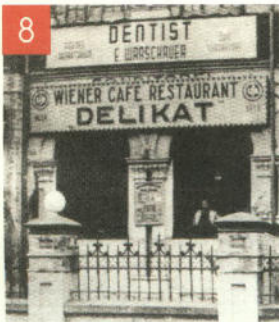
## Broadway Theatre and Mascot Roof Garden 百老汇大戏院和麦司考脱屋顶花园

57 Huoshan Road  
霍山路57号

Broadway Theater was a venue for the Jewish community's religious services between 1939 and 1945. Above the theatre was the "Mascot Roof Garden", a popular meeting place in the 1930's and 40's.

百老汇大戏院是1939-1945年间犹太人举行宗教仪式的场地。其顶上的麦司考脱屋顶花园在20世纪三四十年代光顾者甚众。

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## Wiener Cafe Restaurant Delikat 小维也纳咖啡馆

8 Huoshan Road  
霍山路8号

Once a popular meeting place of this area, the site of the "Little Vienna Café" is now an office space.

当年这一咖啡馆人气甚旺，现为办公场所。

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## Atlantic Café and Horn's Imbiss-Stube 大西洋咖啡馆和霍恩氏快餐店

127 Haimen Road  
海门路127号

In 2009, the building which once housed the Atlantic café and "Horn's Imbiss-Stube" was demolished for road widening. The painted signs, miraculously undisturbed for 60 years, were removed by the Shanghai government and stored for safe-keeping.

2009年，昔日的大西洋咖啡馆和霍恩氏快餐店所在的建筑因道路改扩建而被拆除。历经60年风雨的店招被政府拆卸并保存。

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## Eastern Theater 东海大戏院

144 Haimen Road  
海门路144号

The "Shanghai Musicians Association", a Jewish chamber orchestra and choir performed here from 1940 to 1945.

由犹太人组成的“上海音乐家协会”曾有室内乐团和合唱团，1940-1945年在此演出。

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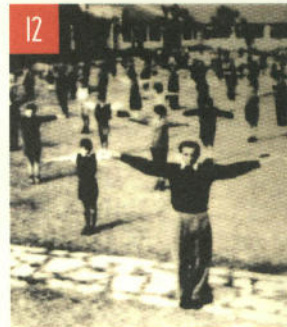
## Jewish Community of Central European Jews 中欧犹太协会

No. 22, Lane 416 Tangshan Road  
唐山路416弄22号

Established in 1939, the Jewish Community of Central European Jews was the largest society dealing with Jewish refugee affairs in Shanghai. During Japanese occupation, it was the only refugee organization dealing directly with the Japanese authorities. After WWII the society helped organize the repatriation of Jewish refugees.

中欧犹太协会于1939年11月建立，是上海会员最多的犹太难民组织。日军占领上海期间，该协会是难民与日本官方发生联系的唯一机构。二战后负责难民遣送工作。

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## Kadoorie School Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School 嘉道理学校 上海犹太青年学校

627 East Yuhang Road  
东余杭路627号

Established with funding from Horace Kadoorie in 1937, the Kadoorie School moved to this premises in 1942. It had two kindergartens and 4 classrooms accommodating around 600 students. When Kadoorie was interned as a POW (prisoner of war) by the Japanese, the school was run by the Jewish Community of Central European Jews. Only the original school gates remain.

犹太富翁嘉道理出资建造，初创于1937年，1942年迁于此地，有2所幼稚园和4个年级，学生600人。嘉道理被日军作为战犯关押后，中欧犹太协会接办该校。现仅存原校门。

# MAP OF JEWISH GHETTO

## 提籃橋地圖

