

希望之旅

Journey of Hope

Sachs Family



Moritz与妻子Klara、女儿Anna在一起，德国，1936年

Moritz together with his wife Klara and his daughter Anna in Germany, 1936



Harry、Anna与Harry的母亲和保姆在上海的家里合影留念。

Harry, Anna, Harry's mother and their helper at their home in Shanghai



(左) Harry在自己的诊所，上海

(L) Harry at his own dental lab in Shanghai

(右) Harry、Anna与Feodor从上海前往美国途中

(R) Harry, Anna and Feodor en route to America



Moritz的外孙女Karen Landis一家于2010年12月27日在上海犹太难民纪念馆内合影留念。

Karen Landis, Moritz's granddaughter, and her husband William Knauf together with their two sons at the Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum, December 27, 2010



(左) Ida的旧护照

(L) Ida's old passport

(右) 这是Ida从上海通过红十字会绘在柏林的兄弟写的信，询问他的情况。她的这个兄弟在集中营被害。

(R) Ida's letter to her brother she sent via the Red Cross from Shanghai to Berlin asking how he was. He was killed in a concentration camp.



(左) Moritz从上海带到美国的中国明信片。一张是明信片背面Moritz的自画像，另一张是Moritz在上海收到的明信片。

(L) Postcards Moritz brought from China to the United States- One is a self-portrait Moritz drew on the back of a Chinese postcard; the other Moritz received in Shanghai.

(右) Moritz一家从上海带到美国旧金山的箱子。这些箱子是在东大名路184号的商店里买的

(R) This large wooden chest was brought from Shanghai to America by the Sachs family. It was bought at the Majestic shop at 184 Broadway Road in Hongkou.



Moritz Sachs

Moritz Sachs, 1868年5月4日生于德国Berkach, 1960年在美国旧金山去世, 享年91岁。1939年—1947年, Moritz和女儿Anna、女婿Harry从德国逃亡上海避难 (Moritz的妻子已经于1937年去世)。

Moritz Sachs was born in Berkach, Germany, on May 4, 1868, and died at the age of 91 in San Francisco in 1960. In 1939 Moritz, together with his daughter Anna and his son-in-law Harry, fled from Germany to Shanghai (his wife had already died in 1937).

Moritz的儿子Feodor、弟媳Ida和侄子Rudi也在1939年这一年从德国逃到上海与Moritz等团聚 (Moritz的弟弟Hugo Sachs已经于1925年去世)。Moritz的外孙女Karen一家于2010年到访上海犹太难民纪念馆时向我们讲述了Sachs一家避难上海的故事。Karen称这是Sachs家族的一段希望之旅。

1938年,在“水晶之夜”的排犹浪潮中, Moritz被抓进了Buchenwald集中营。在被拘留期间,倒塌的双层床严重伤害了他的双腿,以致他丧失了劳动能力, Moritz却因此从集中营被释放。1939年,71岁的Moritz带着巨大的勇气和求生的愿望同女儿女婿一道乘船经马来西亚逃到上海避难。1939年5月, Moritz一家抵达上海。Moritz在北苏州路360号河滨大楼的184房间短住了一些日子后,搬到了华德路 (如今的长阳路) 343号居住,并重新开始了新的生活。

Moritz的女儿Anna、女婿Harry住在舟山路33号。Harry是一名牙医,是上海欧洲牙医协会的会员。他在河滨大楼 (A出口处,电话42064)里开了一家诊所谋生,Anna和弟弟Feodor也在诊所帮忙,直至1947年他们一家离开上海前往美国旧金山定居。Harry和Anna于1954年6月和1991年11月在旧金山先后离世。尽管生前未能再回中国看看,但是Harry和Anna时常参加朋友聚会,也会去旧金山的唐人街,重温在上海生活的难忘时光。

Moritz的弟媳Ida和侄子Rudi在上海避难时居住在虹口区的唐山路。Rudi在上海参加过位于惠民路282号的ORT技术培训组织的培训。Ida生过一次病,很长时间都不见好,只得住进了位于华德路 (今长阳路) 138号的华德路医院。1944年3月3日,Ida去世,被葬在位于周家嘴路上的犹太公墓内。Rudi后来随Moritz等家人前往旧金山定居。Rudi于1996年6月19日在美国去世。

Sachs家族来到上海的六位成员都爱上了这里。他们的家人如今还珍藏着他们当年在上海购买的家具和衣服。他们在一次次的家庭聚会中向后人们讲述着避难上海的故事,表达着他们对上海无限眷恋的情怀。

Moritz's son Feodor, his sister-in-law Ida and his nephew Rudi also fled from Germany to Shanghai in 1939 to seek refuge together with Moritz (Moritz's brother Hugo Sachs had already died in 1925). In 2010, Karen Landis, Moritz's granddaughter, and her husband William Knauf together with their two sons visited The Shanghai Jewish Refugees Museum and Karen told the story of her family in Shanghai, saying that it was a journey of hope for the whole family.

In 1938, in the wake of Kristallnacht, Moritz was arrested and taken to the concentration camp in Buchenwald, and during this interment, he was seriously injured when a bunk bed collapsed and his legs were crushed. Unable to work any longer, he was released and he returned to Themar in 1938. With great courage and the drive to survive, at the age of 71 years old, he was able to secure passage via Malaysia on a ship arriving in Shanghai in May of 1939. He arrived along with his daughter Anna and her husband Harry Kleeman, and lived in Shanghai until 1947. Moritz resided briefly in the Embankment Building at 360 North Soochow Road, Room 184 before moving to live at 343 Ward Road where he started again to make a life for himself.

Anna and her husband Harry lived at 33 Chusan Road. Harry was a dentist by profession and belonged to the Association of European Dentists in Shanghai. He opened and operated a dental lab located in the Embankment Building (Entrance A, Telephone Number: 42064). Anna's brother Feodor worked at Harry's dental laboratory until he left Shanghai with the family. The family then lived in San Francisco until their deaths. Harry died in June 1954, and Anna survived her husband and her father, passing on November 23, 1991. Although they never had the opportunity to return to China before they died, both Harry and Anna frequently relived their memories by visiting friends from Shanghai and spending time in San Francisco's Chinatown.

Moritz's sister-in-law Ida and nephew Rudi fled to Shanghai as well and lived at Tangshan Road in Hongkou. In Shanghai, Rudi attended the ORT Technical school at 282 Baikal Road (now Huimin Road). After a long illness during which she was hospitalized in the Ward Road Hospital at 138 Chang Yang Road (i.e. formerly Ward Road), Ida died in Shanghai on March 3, 1944. She was buried in the Jewish Cemetery on Point Road. Rudi once again followed his Sachs relatives, this time to California. Rudi died on June 19, 1996 in the USA.

All six of the Sachs family members who took shelter in Shanghai felt deeply attached to Shanghai and the Chinese people. They came to treasure Chinese art and cuisine, and to enjoy the local customs of drinking tea and gathering as a family. They worked hard to collect Chinese furniture and clothing – some of which they were able to take with them when they left Shanghai to move to the United States. Some of these items were purchased at Majestic Retailers at 184 Broadway. All of these treasures – and the stories of their lives in Shanghai – have been shared with the rest of the Sachs family over the years as they gathered together in California from their respective travels.