Sarah Zauer's Marriage Certificate

EPAUHOE CBMANTERLOTBO. Шанхай 20 августа 1944 г.Мы, нижеподписавшіеся, русскій эмигранть, Павель Анаголіевниь ЗАУЕРЬ, родившійся 5 мая 1917г. холостой, жительствущій въ Шенказ, 220 Бейкаль родь, ка. 33, и польская подданная, Сара / Скзаниа/ЛИЕЕРМАНЪ, давида, родя виая-10/3 1923г., жительствунцая въ Шанхав, 343 Вард род.23, въ присутствія Присяжнаго Повъреннаго Ильи Никифоровича Пендрикова и свидателей: Викторая Ивановны Вянклерь, польской подданной, родив. въ Харбинь І. января 1921 г., жительствующей 120 Байкаль родь, и 33 и Павла Александровича Розентал, русскаго эмигранта, родивщагося 29 марта 1919 г., жительствукцаго 55 Pm Мореска, дом 2, закличили настоящій договорь о бракъ, съ подписаніемъ какового П.А.Зауеръ и С.Либермань всту пакть въ супружескій сокав со возын правами и облавнностями, кавъ моральнаго, такъ в матеріальнаго характера и С.Либерманъ будеть носить цамилів своего супруга - ЗАУЕРЪ. Выстоящій договорь составлень на точномь основания ст.ст. 972,962 Гражд. Код. Кит. Республики. Вступанціе въ бракъ: Jr. Jayop П.А.Зауерь Here washed О.Либермань B Il. Togenmail. Busieperp CBRENT CAR: В.И. Винклеръ Шанхай 20 августа 1944 г.Настоящимъ удостовъряется, что г.г. П.А.Зауеръ и С.Либерманъ въ присутствія вышеуказанныхъ сви-дътелей росписались подъ настоящимъ свидътельствомъ о брахъ въ моемъ присутствія въ конторъ моей по Кардиналъ Мерсье Ш 304. По ресстру № /96 Присячный Повъренны

This is the marriage certificate for Paul and me. We married during the war, so our wedding was very modest - just the registration and a festive party for the relatives. I met Paul Zauer in 1942. My relatives did not like it that he was Russian, and his relatives did not like it that I was Jewish. To us, it did not matter. We were going out for almost two years, and our parents accepted it in the end. My husband and I were married for 44 years. The national question was never a cause of quarrel or difference of opinions between us. In Harbin, I had been a member of the Zionist youth organization Betar. Paul and I were active members of the Soviet club in Shanghai. It was a very interesting and merry place. After the victory in Germany, later in Japan, the prestige of the Soviet Union grew, especially among the Russian-speaking population of China. In 1948, the Soviet Government said all interested Russian-speaking people could depart for the USSR. We decided to



go to this remarkable country, which defeated fascism, where all people had equal rights and all people were heroes. We were not afraid of the difficulties. Instead of Vladivostok, our ship arrived in the port Nakhodka. We were told: 'Choose! Siberia or the Urals.' We were afraid of Siberia and we decided to go to the Urals. We lived through this period thanks to my mother. She went shopping, stood in lines, bought food, sold our things - our clothes, porcelain - prepared meals, looked after my child, and encouraged us with Jewish humor. Our neighbors in the Urals had been deported from Estonia. They helped our family assimilate to the new conditions of our everyday life. After the amnesty in 1953, our Estonian friends went back to Estonia. They said we should go live there. From 1953, we too could move wherever we liked, except the capital cities. So we found ourselves in Estonia, in the town Kohtla-Jarve, where I have been living since 1953. We would probably be fully assimilated by now, if it were not for my mother. She lived with us until her death in 1962. She kept the house, and helped us bring up our son. She didn't let us forget that we were Jews. She told our son about her family, Jewish traditions and holidays; she cooked Jewish dishes. Thanks to my mother, my son and his children realized that they are Jews.