

Lernen aus der Geschichte e.V.

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Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

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only member of his family to survive the Nazi era.

Moritz and

Margarete Gans led a respectable and comfortable existence during the Weimar Republic, according to their only surviving child, Werner, born in 1914. He left Germany in 1936, thus becoming the

Moritz Gans was born in 1882 in Emmerich. He worked for the Kamp Brothers butcher store until 1914. His wife, Margarete Bernheim, was born in 1884 in Fehrbellin. Moritz Gans served in the army during World War I, and started his own business after the war. He and a former colleague opened the firm "Gans and Salomon," which supplied equipment to butchers as well as casings and spices.

Moritz and Margarete Gans had two children.

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worked as an apprentice in his father's store for three years, and succeeded in emigrating to South Africa in 1936.

Their daughter Lieselotte was born in 1911. She, together with her husband and daughter, were deported and killed in 1940. Their son Werner was born in 1914. He

The Gans family was not especially religious, although the father had come from a strict religious upbringing. They celebrated the major Jewish holidays, and visited the synagogue on those occasions, but did not keep kosher. The parents' circle of friends was largely Jewish, but not exclusively so. After 1933, they lost contact

with their non-Jewish maid. After 1933, the business took a sharp turn friends.

The father's business left them comfortably situated. They could afford a car and a

for the worse. It became increasingly difficult to purchase goods wholesale and then resell them to butchers, who soon were no longer allowed to buy from Jewish businesses. The business was finally closed down. Even before this, the families of the two owners had only

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it would be very difficult to emigrate.

to rely on their income from rents they received on two businesses they owned. Nevertheless, Moritz and Margarete Gans did not leave Germany.

Two sisters of Margarete Gans from Fehrbellin, who had married local Christians and therefore had fewer difficulties, regularly sent food packages since they owned large farms. In 1940, Moritz Gans was employed by the Essen Jewish community as a food buyer for their soup kitchen.

Their son assumes they stayed because of their daughter and because they thought

Moritz and Margarete Gans were deported on November 10, 1941, to Minsk, where they were killed.

(Image of first page)

Ich gedenke

יזכור

Moritz Gans

Margarete Gans

Das Ehepaar Moritz und Margarete Gans führte in den Jahren der Weimarer Republik ein sozialistisches und unparteiliches Leben. Sie bemühten sich zunächst für 1914 geborener Sohn Moritz, der 1936 emigrierte und so als einziges Mitglied der Familie in nationalsozialistische Herrschaft überlebte.

Moritz Gans war 1882 in Eisenach geboren worden und arbeitete bis 1914 unter Einnahme sozialistischer Einstellung für Metzgermeisterhof Gebrüder Kämpf. Seine Frau wurde als Margarete Friedhelm 1886 in Fühlleben geboren. Nachdem Moritz Gans im 1. Weltkrieg als Soldat geblieben hatte, wählte er auch nach Kriegsende selbstständig die grüne Sozialdemokratie mit einem alten Arbeitskollegen die Arbeiter "Gans und Seidmann", das Marx- und Leninjournal, und auch mit Arbeitskollegen für Metzgerhelfer handelte.

Moritz und Margarete Gans hatten zwei Kinder

וְרַחֲמֵי לֵבָבְךָ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ יִשְׁמְרוּ אֶת יְרֵמְיָהוּ