



運用透明玻璃效果的木盒象徵了“玻璃破碎之夜”（前譯“水晶之夜”），指的是1938年11月9日發生在納粹德國和奧地利的大規模反猶事件，被認為是納粹對猶太人迫害升級的標誌。1938年11月9日，希特勒以德國駐法使館一名三秘被猶太青年暗殺為借口，發動黨徒在整個德國和奧地利對猶太人採取報復行動。

包裝盒內斜置的卷軸證書，其形式猶如門柱聖卷，它是猶太人遵從《申命記》訓示，把上帝的誡命“寫在家裏的門框和大門上”而演變成的習俗。經文中的希伯來文mezuzah，意為“門框”，故而得名。按照猶太人傳統，在一塊長方形的羊皮紙上，抄錄《申命記》的兩段希伯來語經文。在經過祝福後，將折疊的羊皮紙卷置于金屬、木質或玻璃盒中，并斜掛在住房的門框右側。猶太人相信借助聖卷的力量能夠驅邪，保佑平安。

項目的包裝創意來自于為上海灘記憶做出貢獻的團隊。

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A wooden box with inset glass is used to symbolize the "Night of Broken Glass" (Kristallnacht). This refers to the November 9th 1938 large scale anti-Semitic incident which occurred in both Germany and Austria. This event is believed to mark the escalation of persecution of the Jewish people by the Nazi regime. On November 9th, 1938 using the pretext that a German diplomat stationed in France was murdered by a Jewish youth, Hitler mobilized his followers throughout all of Germany and Austria to carry out violent retaliations against the Jewish people.

The slanted certificate scroll inside the box takes the form of the holy scroll found on the doorposts of Jewish people who developed the custom in accordance with the book of Deuteronomy which states: God's commandments "Shall be inscribed upon the door posts of your house and on your gates." The word mezuzah derives from the ancient Hebrew word "door frame." According to Jewish tradition, a piece of long rectangular parchment is inscribed with two paragraphs of Hebrew verses from the book of Deuteronomy. After the parchment is blessed the scroll is placed inside a metal, wood, or glass casing and placed slantways on the right side door frame of the house. Jews believe that the spiritual power of the scroll can both dispel evil and provide protection.

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