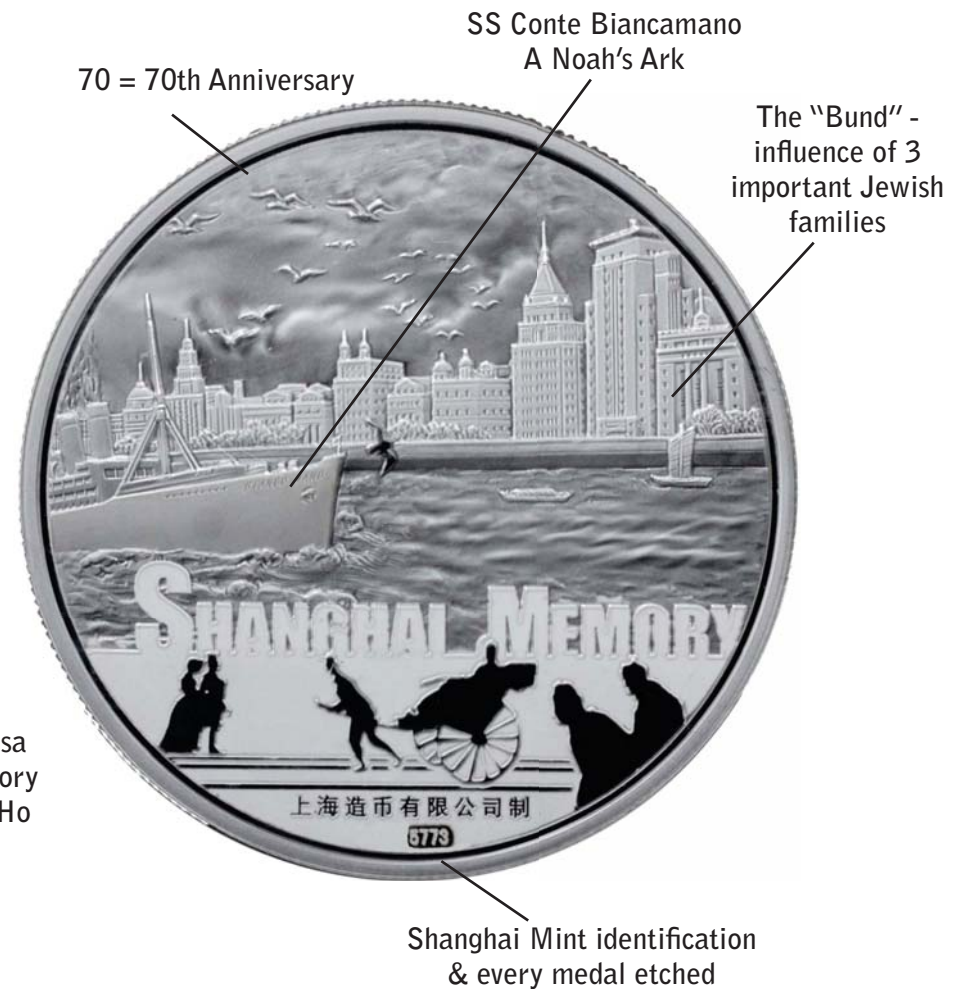
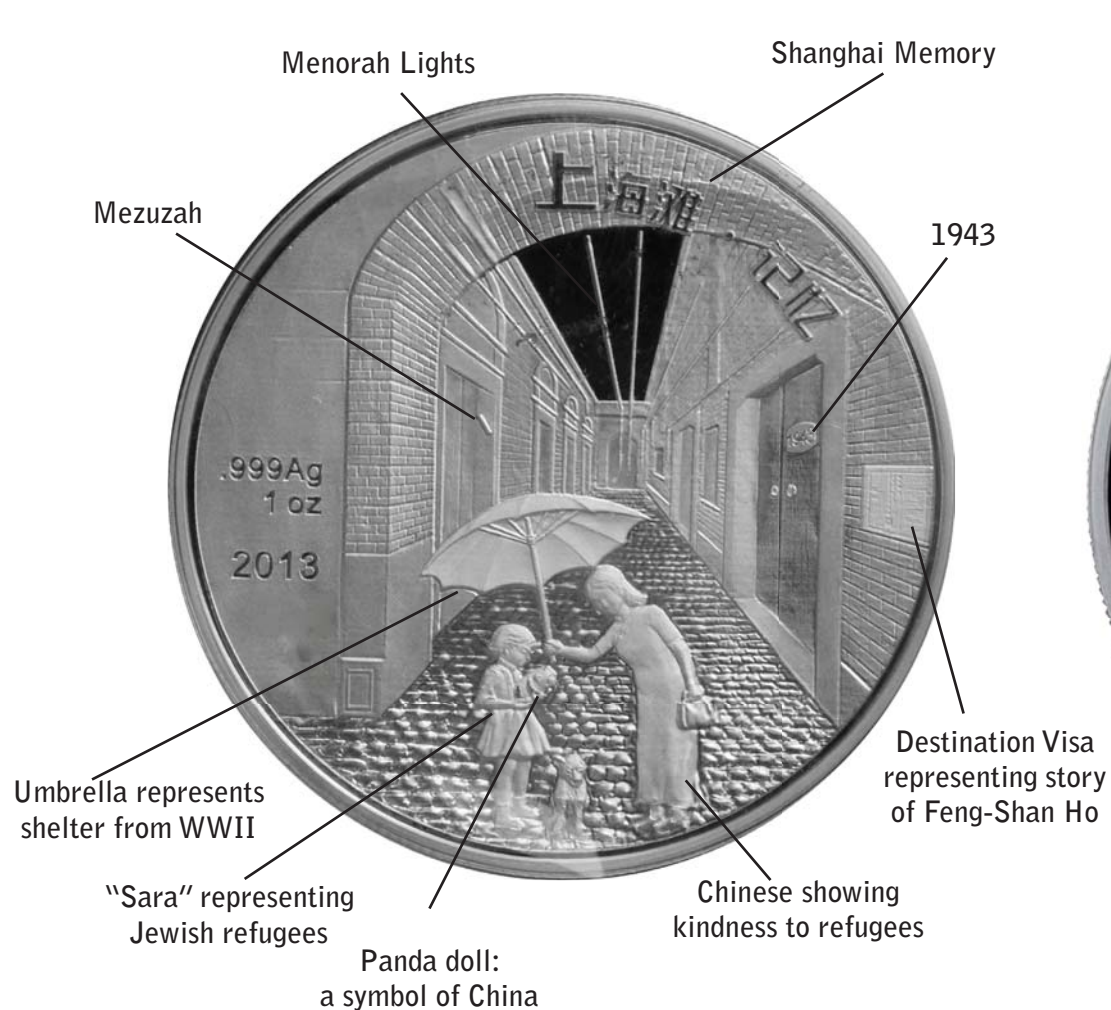


For the First Time in History



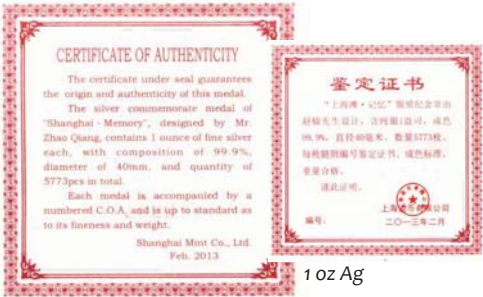
Certificate of Authenticity (COA) - A

Shanghai Mint



5 oz AU

1 oz AU



1 oz Ag



1 oz Au & Ag Front

Certificate of Authenticity (COA) -B

Nanjing University - Scroll

I am Sara, a Jewish girl from Europe.

In the 1930s my future was shadowed by the rise of the Nazis. My family and I were forced to abandon our happy lives and beautiful home to escape the Shoah. A ship called SS Conte Biancamano -- a true Noah's ark -- took us on to new lives at the Bund of Shanghai, an international city filled with multinational architectural designs and diverse people.

When my family arrived, we were warmly greeted by our Chinese neighbors. However, the establishment of "Designated Area for Stateless Refugees" known today as the "Hongkew Ghetto" in 1943, filled our lives with hardship and dismay.

One stormy afternoon, when I got lost, wandering through the rain-swept, narrow streets, with my dog and panda toy, a kind Chinese lady befriended me by holding an umbrella over my head to protect me from the rain and wind. The warmth of her gesture in this dark moment was like the bright rays of light emitting from a holiday menorah. I, therefore, became a witness to history and live today to tell the tale 70 years later.

Prof. Xu Xin Nanjing University
May 2013

我叫萨拉，一个来自欧洲流亡的小女孩。

上世纪30年代末，纳粹的阴影笼罩，我和家人不得不逃离熟悉的家园。乘坐 SS Conte Biancamano 号邮轮(像诺亚方舟似的)离开波兰来到东方一座陌生的城市——上海。

上海滩，万国建筑林立的都市，东西方文化交汇的港口，热心的中国邻居接待了我们。然而，1943年在虹口设立的“上海无国籍难民居住区”，令我和家人陷入生活的困境。

一个风雨交加的夜晚，我迷路了，只身带着小狗，抱着我心爱的熊猫玩具，在一条狭窄的弄堂门牌里寻找自己的家。被雨困，风大的雨声拂过了，原来是一位美丽善良的中间阿婆为我打着伞温暖我无助的时刻。此刻，我仿佛看到了一道温暖的光芒，正如此刻，我成为了70年后，南京历史见证的幸存者！

南京大学 徐新教授
2013年5月

Between 1937 and 1940, approximately 20,000 Jewish refugees escaping the rise of the Nazis and WWII fled to Shanghai. These refugees were welcomed by their new Chinese neighbors even though conditions were very poor. On February 18, 1943 under pressure from Nazi Germany, the Japanese authorities created the "Designated Area for Stateless Refugees" in Shanghai known today as the "Hongkew Ghetto." Jewish refugees were forced to move into this 2.8 square kilometer area which was already densely populated by the poorest of the Chinese. The hardships were tough but the kindness and support by the Chinese to their new Jewish refugee neighbors made the chances of survival much more possible. This is an important piece of history that should continue to be recognized.

The Shanghai Memory 2013 events could not have been possible without the passion, support and consultations from the following:

Shanghai Finance University

Shanghai Finance University Modern Coins Museum

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Peter Anthony

Certificate of Authenticity (COA) -C

Box



First 200 Only

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.

Packaging design created by contributors to the Shanghai Memory
Center of Jewish Studies Shanghai (CJSS) Pan Guang Zhou Guojian
May 2013

通用透明玻璃框架的木盒象徵了“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記。1938年11月9日，希特勒以德國駐法使館一名三級被擄大青年被殺為藉口，發動對法京巴黎猶太人和奧地利猶太人實施大規模暴力行動。

包裝盒內置的卷軸證書，呈矩形類似門柱壁龕，它是猶太人遵從《申命記》訓示，把上帝的戒命“寫在家的門柱和火門上”而演變成的習俗。經文中的希伯來文 mezuzah，意為“門柱”，故而猶太人傳統，在一段長方形的羊皮紙上，抄錄《申命記》的兩段希伯來語經文，在經過祝禱後，將抄寫的羊皮紙卷置于金屬、木質或玻璃盒中，並掛在居住者的門柱壁龕，猶太人相信這個聖盒的力量能夠驅邪，保佑平安。

項目的包裝則參考了上海難民機構出資創作的圖冊。

上海難民研究中心 潘光 周國建
2013年5月



*Special "bottom" First 200 Only

