

Holocaust Centre of New Zealand & Zikaron BaSalon **Host Kit**

The Story of Zofia “Sophia” Galler née Minc (1929 – 2012)

In this kit you will find:

- Testimony of Zofia “Sophia” Galler
- Hosting Zikaron BaSalon in the classroom
- Details on the structure of the event
- Discussion ideas

Zikaron BaSalon in the Classroom

Zikaron BaSalon (Living room Remembrance in Hebrew) is an initiative that calls on us to take personal responsibility for Holocaust commemoration. Bringing Holocaust remembrance into our homes and our communities.

Every student can become an agent of change, being active in commemorating the Shoah and spreading the importance of the initiative to their family and friends.

Zikaron BaSalon is not a History class but an opportunity for a personal and intimate gathering where participants can share their personal stories, experiences, and thoughts.

Setting:

Create a different atmosphere by changing the setting. It should set a tone of intimacy and openness. Set the room in a form that allows people to see each other and connect, ideally a circle or half a circle.

Zikaron Basalon has three parts:

1 **Remember the Past:** Start by listening to personal testimony.

On our website, you will find written or recorded testimonies that you can use. We can also help connect with a Holocaust survivor or descendant. We recommend checking if one of the students or staff has a personal connection and can share their family story.

2 **Feel the Moment:** A time to share, absorb and process. Take time to pause and reflect on the story that we heard.

Following the testimony, we create a transitional stage to allow us time to process. Read a poem, play an instrument, sing a song or recite a prayer. Use our website to find resources, playlists and inspirational texts that you can use during this part.

3 **Shape the Future:** Discuss the impact of the Holocaust on our lives today and in the future.

In the last part, everyone should contribute to the conversation. Create a safe and open space for a meaningful discussion. There is no right or wrong. Many ideas for discussion are available on our website.

A few things to keep in mind when speaking to students about the Holocaust:

It is essential to choose a testimony that fits the age of the students. When inviting a speaker to your class, share in advance information about the student's age and knowledge.

Prepare the students for the specific story they will listen to.

Do not get into graphic details and horrible stories. Provide a wider context, explain what antisemitism is, and share that there was cruelty towards Jews.

You can focus on humanity, optimism, sturdiness, and mutual aid. If a Survivor is coming to the classroom, ask them to focus on these topics.



Remember

“A person lives as long as they are remembered”

The first part of the Salon focuses on the historical testimony. It offers you an opportunity to learn and connect to the stories of the Shoah.

Zofia “Sophia” Galler was born in Katowice, Poland in 1929 to her father, Hilary Minc, and mother, Cecilia Kronenblum.

When the war began in 1939, Sophia was only ten years old, and the Minc family was forced out of Katowice as it was being declared “Judenfrei”, “Free of Jews.”

In 1941, Sophia and her parents were interred in the Sosnowiec ghetto. In 1942, Sophia and her mother were forced to watch the execution of her father, who had been caught trying to arrange an escape for his wife and daughter. By the end of 1942, Sophia and her mother had been deported to the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, where they met Josef Mengele himself. When Mengele chose them to work, Cecilia told Sophia “remember, you have to be strong because I will never come out of here.” It was a prophetic statement, as her mother did not survive Auschwitz.

While on a death march from Auschwitz, Sophia and another prisoner managed to escape, hiding from the Nazis and their collaborators until a black American soldier found them. After liberation and being taken care of by the Americans, she returned to Katowice to find that her family home had been taken by a Polish family who slammed the door in her face. She moved to New Zealand in 1952 with her new husband, Anton Galler whom she met in Israel.

She had two sons, both of whom live in New Zealand.

Zofia's Story:





Feel

Play music,
sing together,
read a poem,
light a candle

In the second part of the event, we create a transitional stage to allow us time to process the testimony and create a safe and open space for a meaningful discussion.

Following Zofia's Testimony, invite your guests to express themselves and share thoughts, stories or ideas.

To further engage your participants in the experience, we suggest you invite them to bring a reading, instruments, a song, a poem or other similar contributions.

On Zikaron BaSalon website, you will find resources such as playlists with songs, complete with chords and lyrics, so that your participants can join in.

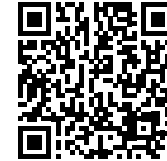
Te Aroha

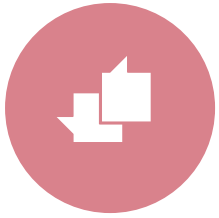
Te aroha - Love

Te whakapono - Faith

Me te rangimarie - Peace

Tatou tatou e - For us all





Shape

A facilitated discussion that focuses on the memory of the Holocaust and its significance in our lives.

In the third and final part of the event, participants are invited to have an open and stimulating discussion.

The first part of the discussion will focus on the testimony, while the second part will reflect on connections to the present day. We recommend choosing 1-2 from questions in each section, or adding questions of your own.

The testimony

- What are some of your initial reactions to this testimony?
- What was something new you learned from Zofia's specific experience? How did this knowledge compliment your existing understanding of the Holocaust?
- How do you think the Holocaust had an impact on a survivor's life?
- Was the Holocaust a human act? Are those responsible for it human beings the same as us?
- What do you think about Zofia's statement about Holocaust remembrance today? What is your role once you heard Zofia's testimony?

Connections to our days

- Think about the two terms: forgiving and forgetting.
- What do you think is the biggest danger for the memory of the Holocaust?
- How should we (as individuals and as a society), react to situations of hardships and trauma?
- Could another Holocaust happen? Is there one occurring right now somewhere in the world without us noticing?
- How did this testimony and the discussion connect to the world today?