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# Naoorlogse generaties alertering

Updates augustus 2022

Oorlogservaringen van ouders kunnen een enorme impact hebben op hun kinderen, ook als deze de oorlog zelf niet hebben meegemaakt. De soms zeer indringende of zelfs traumatische ervaringen van (een van) de ouders kan van invloed zijn op de wijze waarop de kinderen worden opgevoed. Als volgende generaties hiervan hinder ondervinden, spreken we van 'intergenerationele overdracht'.

Elke maand zet de ARQ-bibliotheek nieuwe publicaties over *Naoorlogse generaties* met focus op de Tweede Wereldoorlog op deze lijst. Wilt u liever een mail ontvangen met referenties naar geselecteerde publicaties, geef dan uw e-mailadres door aan de [ARQ-bibliotheek](#). Ook voor eerdere updates kunt u mailen naar de [ARQ-bibliotheek](#).

## 8 augustus 2022

1.

Greenblatt-Kimron, L., et al. (2022). "Family involvement and secondary traumatization in Holocaust survivor families: An actor-partner interdependence model." *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*: No Pagination Specified. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0001264>

Objective: The study aimed to examine the interpersonal relationships between family involvement (i.e., emotional and behavioral strategies that underscore family members' well-being and familial legacy) and secondary traumatization (i.e., symptoms of distress resulting from close contact with a traumatized individual) in Holocaust survivors and comparison families. We assessed levels of family involvement and secondary traumatization in children and grandchildren of survivors (Holocaust G2 and G3) and comparisons. Next, we examined whether there are within and between generation relationships between family involvement and secondary traumatization (i.e., G2's family involvement affects G3's secondary traumatization and vice versa). Method: The sample included 92 Holocaust G2-G3 dyads and 67 equivalent comparison dyads (comparison G2 and G3 of European origin, whose parents or grandparents were not in Nazi/pro-Nazi dominated countries). Participants answered questionnaires on background characteristics, family involvement, and secondary traumatization. Results: Secondary traumatization was significantly higher among Holocaust G2 and G3 than comparison G2 and G3, respectively. Family involvement was significantly higher among Holocaust G2 than comparison G2. An Actor-Partner Interdependence model showed that participants who reported greater family involvement reported higher secondary traumatization in all families (i.e., an actor effect). A significant partner effect was found only in Holocaust families. In these families, greater family involvement in one generation was related to higher secondary traumatization in the other generation. Conclusions: The findings suggest a unique interpersonal mechanism of intergenerational transmission of trauma in Holocaust families that appears to affect both generations, which may help design multigenerational interventions with survivor families, focusing on family involvement. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved) Impact Statement Preliminary studies indicate that the intergenerational transmission of the Holocaust trauma to the second and third generations manifest by sensitive intra- and interpersonal facets such as family atmosphere. Investigating the interpersonal effects of the family atmosphere in the context of family involvement and secondary

traumatization may allow for more effective prevention and intervention of adverse effects of the transmission of Holocaust trauma on subsequent generations. Findings suggest a unique interpersonal mechanism of intergenerational transmission of trauma in Holocaust families that appears to affect both generations. The findings may help design multigenerational interventions with survivor families, focusing on family involvement. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved)

2.

Greenfeld, D., et al. (2022). "Living alongside past trauma: Lived experiences of Australian grandchildren of Holocaust survivors." Family Relations: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Applied Family Studies: No Pagination Specified. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1111/fare.12737>

**Objective** We explore the experience of intergenerational transmission of trauma in grandchildren of Holocaust survivors. **Background** Impacts of mass and collective trauma may exceed those initially affected to include the survivor's extended family and, thus, impact families for generations to come. Understanding these impacts is paramount to developing interventions and support programs for the survivors and their families. **Method** Fourteen semistructured interviews were conducted with randomly recruited 11 female and three male Australian grandchildren of Holocaust survivors (Mage = 36.5 years). Data were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. **Results** Six main themes were identified: knowledge about the past, communication modes about the Holocaust, kinship with other descendants, emotional reactions, the meaning of the Holocaust, and impacts on present life. **Conclusions** The findings demonstrated that intergenerational transmission of trauma occurred and included both features of vulnerability and resilience. Although traumatic content was mainly transmitted through open communication, echoes of the past trauma were also transmitted nonverbally. **Implications** There is scope for developing and formulating guidelines for clinicians working with families of collective trauma survivors to educate the clients and support familial communication pathways. Additional clinical and research implications are discussed. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2022 APA, all rights reserved)

3.

Johns, A. N., et al. (2022). "Examining intergenerational transmission of Holocaust trauma as it relates to Jewish identity, communication type, and mental well-being." Journal of Traumatic Stress **22**: 22. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jts.22856>

A growing body of literature has examined how historical trauma can transmit across generations. Within this literature, one's level of enculturation is thought to impact their awareness of historical losses, which, in turn, is hypothesized to relate to mental well-being. Some studies have suggested that family communication about historical trauma can impact the strength of cultural identity and mental well-being. The current study sampled second- and third-generation Holocaust survivors to examine how family communication about the Holocaust relates to historical loss awareness and the strength of Jewish identity. Adults (N = 98) with relatives who had either been killed in or who survived the Holocaust completed online questionnaires. First, we examined the associations among Jewish identity, historical loss awareness, and family communication about the Holocaust. Next, we examined whether Holocaust-related family communication type predicted mental well-being. Healthy communication was classified as frequent and willing, and unhealthy communication was classified as indirect and guilt-inducing. Multiple linear regression analyses indicated that stronger Jewish identity and more frequent family Holocaust communication predicted more historical loss

awareness,  $R^2 = .22$ . Unhealthy communication was related to poorer mental well-being,  $R^2 = .09$ , lending support to the idea that family narratives about trauma impact the next generation. Implications for healing from historical trauma are discussed.

4.

Tolkunova, K., et al. (2022). "Effects of Parental Generation Prenatal Famine Exposure Are Observed in the Descendants of Besieged Leningrad Residents." *Journal of Hypertension* **40(Supplement 1)**(Suppl 1): e125-e126. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1097/01.hjh.0000836532.50043.e9>

Objective: The influence of famine at early development stages may contribute to the epigenetic transgenerational inheritance of phenotypic variability. The research aims to compare the prevalence of cardiometabolic risk factors in the descendants of Leningrad Siege survivors and in control groups matched for age, sex and body mass index (BMI). Design and method: 83 descendants (children and grandchildren) of Leningrad Siege survivors (who were exposed to famine in early childhood during Second World War) were examined. The participants were questioned and anthropometry, blood pressure measurement, biochemical blood tests were performed. 83 controls matched for gender, age, and BMI were selected from epidemiological Russian study ESSE RF (random sample of Saint-Petersburg inhabitants) Results: are presented in Table 1. Conclusion(s): The transgenerational effect of ancestral famine contributes to a higher level of nonatherogenic cholesterol in the descendants of besieged Leningrad residents. (Table Presented).

5.

Turdeanu, L. (2022). "Filiation delusion in wartime and auditory hallucinations in English. Subjectivation of a secret family heritage." *Evolution Psychiatrique.*, <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.evopsy.2022.03.006>

Aims: This article describes the clinical treatment of a schizophrenic patient presenting a delusion of filiation, connected to the era of the Second World War, with auditory hallucinations in English (his maternal language being French): that is to say a very uncommon phenomenon. We hypothesized a "genealogical haunting" (as theorized by Maria Torok and Nicolas Abraham). Method(s): A schizophrenic patient was hospitalized with a case of delusion and a very strong pathological reluctance. He told us progressively about a very rich delusion of filiation whose particularity was the appearance of auditory hallucinations in English, during the first breakdown. We tried to analyze this phenomenon as a genealogical haunting, and to define its origin, while the patient himself was concerned with the link between his origins and his schizophrenic illness. While his delusion persisted, he called upon his interest in genealogy and processes of figuration (metaphoric and objects-messengers, dreams, mythology). Result(s): As clinical interviews familiarized us with the patient's family history, we were able to better understand his hallucinations in English, thanks to the reconstruction of the familial past, and the search for the nucleus of the delusion, thus improving introjection and the symbolization of a traumatic past. This was associated with a lasting improvement in the patient's symptoms, increased psychic freedom, and the opening up of new possibilities in his life. Discussion(s): Locating the origin of a crypt in a past generation is obviously a delicate task, especially when the crypt appears in the words of a patient suffering from profound delusion. Nevertheless, the proposition of psychotherapy to a patient whose delusions concern a family secret (to what extent the patient's beliefs are truly delusional is difficult to determine, in the absence of hard evidence about his family history) can allow for the elaboration and the symbolization that are necessary in calming - or, in the best case - minimizing the delusion. Conclusion(s): The



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transgenerational approach to the effects of genealogical haunting can enlarge our knowledge about the most enigmatic pathological productions, in this case, auditory hallucinations in English in a French-speaking patient. Incorporating this transgenerational approach into psychoanalytic psychotherapy could prove therapeutic, including for certain schizophrenic patients. Copyright © 2022 Elsevier Masson SAS