



What is the place of a victim of war in Dutch society?

Who were and who are the victims of World War Two precisely?

How were their psychological problems being cared for?

- The total number of Dutch people who died in 1940 - 1945 as a result of war, occupation and persecution is between 225,000 and 250,000.
- 107,000 of the 140,000 Dutch Jews were deported. Some 101 800 were murdered or died by forced labor in the concentration camps.
- 350,000 Dutch people went into hiding (a record in occupied Europe), including 25,000 Jews.
- NL had a total of 45,000 resistance members. 2,000 were executed.
- 30,000 Dutch forced laborers died as a result of exhaustion, disease, aerial bombardments.
- 20,000 Dutch people in the Dutch East Indies died, as a result of the Japanese occupation and internment
- During the Indonesian Revolution 5,500 Indo-Europeans and Dutch died at the hands of Indonesian revolutionaries.

Jacques Tas (1892 – 1978)

- Psychiatrist
- Survivor of Bergen Belsen
- 1946 - Life in the camps:
 - long-term exhaustion,
 - continuous fear
 - No possibility to express aggression and fears.
- Netherlands did little for returnees



40s: Convalescent homes for resistance

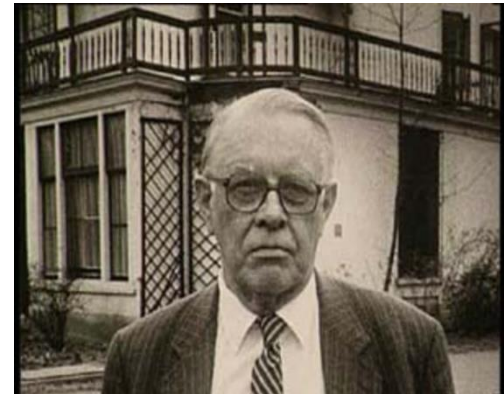


Moral degeneration of society



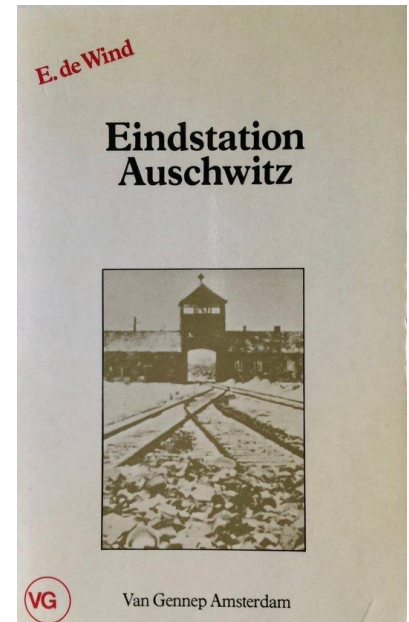
50s & 60 discussion

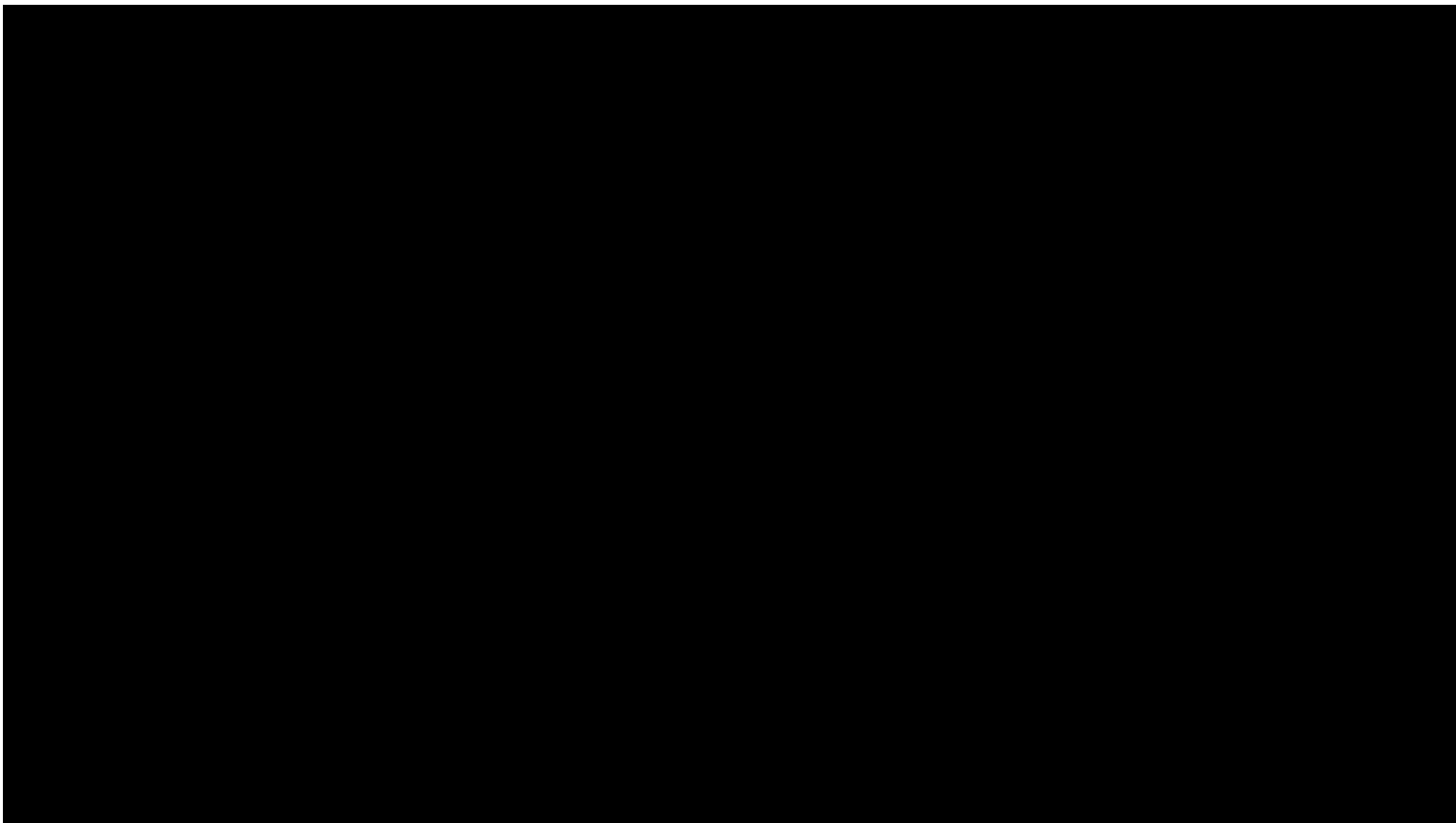
- Is psychotrauma caused by an external evil or is such an experience harmful because it connects to existing internal personal problems?
- Dr. Bastiaans
 - War stress seemed to reactivate early childhood traumatization
- Discussion dominated by former resistance
- Jews, forced workers, returnees East Indies were out of sight



Late 60s & 70s change

- Eddy de Wind
- Ed Hoornik
- Possible release German war criminals
- *Do you now understand why I cry?*
 - LSD-therapy dr. Bastiaans





70s

- Expansion of state institutions and facilities
- War pensions for psychosocial consequences of war
- 1.5 millions victims of war

80s

- Posttraumatic stress disorder vs Konzentrationslager (KZ) syndrome
- Second generation

Trauma culture (Withuis)

- Emancipation movements fight and over recognition
- Trauma victimization as identity, urge to get rid of that suffering decreased
- War victim national model of victimhood
- Second generation?



Trauma
&?
Revival

Europe

- East – West division
 - Communist regimes dictated who were heroes, victims and who were nothing
 - Similar pattern: Rwanda after 1994 genocide
- Denmark and France: resistance lobby & trauma culture
- Catholicism, secularization, individualism

Third generation?

Natascha van Weezel:

'Then it dawned on me: I must become better for them. That was the second insight that triggered my healing. At first the motivation did not come intrinsically from within myself.'

Partners:

Foundation Centrum '45

PDC

Equator Foundation

IVP

Arq Center of Excellence on War, Persecution and Violence

War Trauma Foundation

Impact

Foundation 1940-1945

Foundation Pelita

Cooperation within Arq:

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