WEBVTT

00:00:00.000 --> 00:00:01.000
Two.

00:00:01.000 --> 00:00:07.000
Abby? Robbie, do you hear me now?

00:00:07.000 --> 00:00:19.000
Yep, here you're great. We're live.

00:00:19.000 --> 00:00:25.000
I guess… Rappi?

00:00:25.000 --> 00:00:27.000
Hi, Dr. Daniele. We're live currently.

00:00:27.000 --> 00:00:29.000
I don't hear you.

00:00:29.000 --> 00:00:30.000
Oh, he…

00:00:30.000 --> 00:00:37.000
We are live BIL. We are on. We could start.

00:00:37.000 --> 00:00:44.000
Do you?

00:00:44.000 --> 00:00:47.000
Do you hear me? Robbie, do you hear me?

00:00:47.000 --> 00:00:48.000
Ɛc?

00:00:48.000 --> 00:00:49.000
We do.

00:00:49.000 --> 00:00:50.000
Oh, yeah.

00:00:50.000 --> 00:00:51.000
Yes, I hear you. Yes.

00:00:51.000 --> 00:00:57.000
Would the audience hear me? Because I don't hear any of you.

00:00:57.000 --> 00:01:03.000
Can somebody say something, please? Simon, say something?

00:01:03.000 --> 00:01:08.000
Hello. Shalom. Either you heard that or you didn't.

00:01:08.000 --> 00:01:09.000
I don't hear you.

00:01:09.000 --> 00:01:10.000
You don't hear me. Okay.

00:01:10.000 --> 00:01:11.000
Hello, Yael. We're all here.

00:01:11.000 --> 00:01:16.000
Say something, please.

00:01:16.000 --> 00:01:17.000
Hello.

00:01:17.000 --> 00:01:18.000
Hello.

00:01:18.000 --> 00:01:19.000
We are doing. Yeah, it's not working.

00:01:19.000 --> 00:01:21.000
Oh, yeah. And we're on the air.

00:01:21.000 --> 00:01:22.000
Yeah. Yeah.

00:01:22.000 --> 00:01:23.000
I don't hear you. This is amazing. Rabi, what's going on? I don't hear you either.

00:01:23.000 --> 00:01:26.000
What fun this is for everyone.

00:01:26.000 --> 00:01:30.000
You just open your microphone, Yael.

00:01:30.000 --> 00:01:33.000
Check your computer microphone setting. Okay.

00:01:33.000 --> 00:01:36.000
Or volume or so. Volume.

00:01:36.000 --> 00:01:42.000
Microphones i think microphone Okay, let me do totals.

00:01:42.000 --> 00:01:48.000

Okay, it's 100 now. Do you hear him better?

00:01:48.000 --> 00:01:49.000
We can hear you. Perfect. Yeah.

00:01:49.000 --> 00:01:54.000
Yeah. Now, can you say something, Eric, please?

00:01:54.000 --> 00:01:55.000
Please, Yael, we can hear you loud and clear. Ah, there you go.

00:01:55.000 --> 00:01:59.000
Hold on. Oh my God, this is so loud.

00:01:59.000 --> 00:02:00.000
Huh? Oh my God. Oh, my gosh. Okay.

00:02:00.000 --> 00:02:05.000
That could help.

00:02:05.000 --> 00:02:06.000
Well, we're on the air, yeah, Al. This is all the recording.

00:02:06.000 --> 00:02:07.000
Now we're on. Yes.

00:02:07.000 --> 00:02:08.000
Turn it down.

00:02:08.000 --> 00:02:16.000
Yael, we have 54 people on, so I think we could start.

00:02:16.000 --> 00:02:17.000
Ой!

00:02:17.000 --> 00:02:18.000
Now you have to turn down the audio a bit probably from 100 again

00:02:18.000 --> 00:02:30.000
Oh, my God. Forget it.

00:02:30.000 --> 00:02:31.000
Never a dull moment.

00:02:31.000 --> 00:02:37.000
We will do. Thank you. I was trying to be technologically You know, totally update it. Doesn't work.

00:02:37.000 --> 00:02:46.000
Savvy.

00:02:46.000 --> 00:02:47.000
Yeah.

00:02:47.000 --> 00:02:48.000
It's beautiful.

00:02:48.000 --> 00:02:54.000
By the way, Simon, the sun is coming behind you. So we don't see your face and the audience needs to see faces with all the different… Perfect.

00:02:54.000 --> 00:02:55.000
Have you left.

00:02:55.000 --> 00:03:00.000
Yeah. Yeah, we are live and we have 55 participants so i think who are listening to us now.

00:03:00.000 --> 00:03:03.000
Listening to us now.

00:03:03.000 --> 00:03:04.000
Oh. All right. Oh, we know. So they know we are friendly.

00:03:04.000 --> 00:03:09.000
And dropping off quickly.

00:03:09.000 --> 00:03:17.000
Okay. Thank you. Good afternoon in New York and Eastern North America.

00:03:17.000 --> 00:03:27.000
Good morning, Los Angeles, Middle and western parts. Good evening in the Good evening.

00:03:27.000 --> 00:03:36.000
The united kingdom in the rest of Europe.

00:03:36.000 --> 00:03:43.000
And welcome whatever time of day or night for all who are joining us.

00:03:43.000 --> 00:03:47.000
From all corners of the world. I am Yael Daniele.

00:03:47.000 --> 00:03:59.000
Founder and executive director of the International Center for Multigenerational Legacies of trauma, ICMGLT for short.

00:03:59.000 --> 00:04:06.000
Thank you for joining us. Our webinar.

00:04:06.000 --> 00:04:13.000
Legacies of World War II.

00:04:13.000 --> 00:04:18.000
Dead.

00:04:18.000 --> 00:04:26.000
And forgive me, I should have… Let's go ahead.

00:04:26.000 --> 00:04:36.000
Today's international center from multi-generational legacies of trauma roundtable webinar.

00:04:36.000 --> 00:04:46.000
Is held following May 8th and May 9, the days The United Nations remembered the dead of World War II.

00:04:46.000 --> 00:04:55.000
That one, after World War I, Which was the war to end all wars?

00:04:55.000 --> 00:05:05.000
Ended 80 years ago, the second world war was the largest and deadliest conflict in human history.

00:05:05.000 --> 00:05:14.000
To never again be repeated. Multinational, multidisciplinary, intergenerational panelists.

00:05:14.000 --> 00:05:24.000
Will share, compare, and reflect upon experiences Memories related developments and lessons learned.

00:05:24.000 --> 00:05:34.000
Both personally and professionally. They will also discuss how these might help us comprehend our world today.

00:05:34.000 --> 00:05:48.000
And delineate present and future challenges, risks and hopes. This webinar would not have happened without the help Dr. Aris Tuvalo.

00:05:48.000 --> 00:06:03.000
Member of the ICMGLT Ukraine Working Group and Irina Frankov. It's chair led me similarly acknowledge the help of Eric Vermettin and Harold Coogler.

00:06:03.000 --> 00:06:12.000
As always, our deep thanks to our wonderful interpreters Natalia did. And God.

00:06:12.000 --> 00:06:25.000
Stem cover-up. Stenkov's Katsuri Your mother, I am a clinical psychologist, traumatologist, victimologist, and psycho historian.

00:06:25.000 --> 00:06:32.000
Having developed the first program to help Nazi Holocaust survivors and their children.

00:06:32.000 --> 00:06:49.000
In the 1970s. I have devoted much of my career to study Still very intriguing, writing about, and preventing lifelong and multi-generational impacts of massive trauma worldwide.

00:06:49.000 --> 00:06:59.000
To ensuring victims rights, the rights of future generations And to reproductive justice.

00:06:59.000 --> 00:07:15.000
The nuclear version of the Niele inventory for multi-generational legacies of trauma exists in most of the relevant languages and is currently utilized to assess intergenerational impacts.

00:07:15.000 --> 00:07:23.000
Of wars I've had traumas.

00:07:23.000 --> 00:07:29.000
For me, psychohistory, which is what partly we are doing today.

00:07:29.000 --> 00:07:37.000
Explores history as it is lived today, not only as a series of dates, events, and names.

00:07:37.000 --> 00:07:44.000
But as it shapes our choices and ways of being now.

00:07:44.000 --> 00:07:50.000
I will briefly present the different Speakers now.

00:07:50.000 --> 00:08:06.000
I will not do justice to everything because I don't want to take more time than necessary But we will put in the chat for you for your information.

00:08:06.000 --> 00:08:11.000
All of the… their bios.

00:08:11.000 --> 00:08:17.000
Let me begin with our first presenter from Germany is Christian Schmal.

00:08:17.000 --> 00:08:34.000
A professor of psychosomatic medicine and psychotherapy at Heidelberg University. And medical director of the Department of Psychosomatic Medicine at the Central Institute of Mental Health in Mannheim, Germany.

00:08:34.000 --> 00:08:55.000
His research focuses on emotional regulation, safe injurious behavior. And dissociation as well as the interaction of neurobiology and psychotherapy in borderline personality disorder and stress disorder.

00:08:55.000 --> 00:09:02.000
He has published more than 300 articles, books. And book chapters.

00:09:02.000 --> 00:09:11.000
Our second presenter from Ukraine. Is… A historian.

00:09:11.000 --> 00:09:25.000
Publicist and politician. As director of the Archives of the Security Service of Ukraine 2008 to 10, he declassified the KGB archives.

00:09:25.000 --> 00:09:35.000
He taught in the Ukrainian Catholic University In the Kiev Molia academy in Kiev.

00:09:35.000 --> 00:09:56.000
Headed the Center for Studies of the Liberation Movement. Heading the Institute of National Remembrance in 2014–19 The loading me up was named among the initiators of the package of decommunization laws.

00:09:56.000 --> 00:10:05.000
He authored and co-authored 15 books on the history of the Ukrainian liberation movement of the 20th century.

00:10:05.000 --> 00:10:10.000
And World War II. Third from the Netherlands.

00:10:10.000 --> 00:10:19.000
Is Eric Vermettin. A professor of psychiatry and staff psychiatrist at Leiden University Medical Center.

00:10:19.000 --> 00:10:27.000
He previously served as head of research in the Military Mental Health Service of the Dutch Armed Forces.

00:10:27.000 --> 00:10:39.000
Internationally recognized for his work on trauma, moral injury, and innovative treatment such as Three, and MDMA.

00:10:39.000 --> 00:10:51.000

He read his clinical care, scientific research and policy advising at the intersection of psychiatry and security.

00:10:51.000 --> 00:10:56.000
Forth from the United Kingdom. Is Sir Simon Wesley.

00:10:56.000 --> 00:11:10.000
So Simon Wesley F-I-S, is the Regis Chair of Psychiatry at King's college london and a leading clinical academic with over 1,000 publications.

00:11:10.000 --> 00:11:29.000
A former president of both the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the Royal Society of Medicine He founded the King Center for Military Health Research and chaired the United Kingdom's independent review for the Mental Health Act.

00:11:29.000 --> 00:11:40.000
A passionate historian, his family's World War II legacy deeply informs his work and worldview.

00:11:40.000 --> 00:11:46.000
Rebecca Clifford. Also, from the United Kingdom.

00:11:46.000 --> 00:11:56.000
It's an award-winning historian specializing in the history of the second world war histories of childhood in oral history.

00:11:56.000 --> 00:12:03.000
She is professor of European and Transnational history at Durham University.

00:12:03.000 --> 00:12:20.000
It holds a doctor of philosophy from the University of Oxford She has published extensively, and her works included The 2020 book, Survivors children's lives after the holocaust.

00:12:20.000 --> 00:12:31.000
Survivors was winner of several national and international awards. Lots of them, almost every award.

00:12:31.000 --> 00:12:40.000
You will see all of them on the chat. Australia immediately followed the UK.

00:12:40.000 --> 00:12:48.000
And we have a video from Sandy McFarlane, a founding board member of ICMGLT.

00:12:48.000 --> 00:13:01.000

And Meredith is professor of psychiatry of the University of Adelaide. Sandy is an international expert in the field of the impact of disasters and PTSD.

00:13:01.000 --> 00:13:11.000
He has received a Lifetime Achievement Award of the International Society for

00:13:11.000 --> 00:13:23.000
Traumatic stress studies. He has held two advisory roles to the Australian Defense Forces And the Department of Veterans Affairs.

00:13:23.000 --> 00:13:29.000
He is a retired group captain of the RAF Specialist Service.

00:13:29.000 --> 00:13:43.000
He has published 480 articles in chapters and co-edited Three books.

00:13:43.000 --> 00:13:50.000
Seventh. If Japanese Shige Yukimori.

00:13:50.000 --> 00:13:55.000
And Maury, I'm so sorry I didn't say good morning to you.

00:13:55.000 --> 00:13:57.000
It's hard to call it a mourning. Where you are.

00:13:57.000 --> 00:14:02.000
っていうのもあります。

00:14:02.000 --> 00:14:18.000
But you're our hero. For speaking to us in the middle of your night licensed clinical psychologist born in Kobe, Japan in 1955.

00:14:18.000 --> 00:14:28.000
Has finished the academic course at Kyoto University. An emeritus professor of Conan University after mandatory retirement.

00:14:28.000 --> 00:14:41.000
In 2023, he has been involved in trauma studies After the great earthquake that hit his hometown Kobe in 1995.

00:14:41.000 --> 00:14:56.000
Joined the Japanese Society for Traumatic Stress Studies. Along with her work on other traumatic events, he was also involved in research and meetings on World War II.

00:14:56.000 --> 00:15:02.000
Then the United States joined the war. And our eighth speaker.

00:15:02.000 --> 00:15:06.000
Eighth speaker. It's Dr. Brian Engel.

00:15:06.000 --> 00:15:30.000
Adjunct professor in the psychology and neuroscience departments at the University of Minnesota, also holding the Anderson Chair in PD Research and Treatment, whose clinical and research work as a psychologist at the at the Minneapolis Veterans Affair Medical Center for 42 years.

00:15:30.000 --> 00:15:41.000
Focused on World War II combat veterans, POWs. And the combat injuries sustained by veterans of all eras.

00:15:41.000 --> 00:15:54.000
With over 100 national and international publications and presentations, mostly on PTSD, he is currently studying veterans overall health.

00:15:54.000 --> 00:16:03.000
His father served for nearly four years at sea In the United States Navy during World War II.

00:16:03.000 --> 00:16:14.000
Ninth is Dr. Harold Cudler. Dr. Kudla served as the International Society for Traumatic Stress Dieties Board of Directors.

00:16:14.000 --> 00:16:22.000
Collet development. I've joined VA, Department of Defense guidelines for post-traumatic Stress.

00:16:22.000 --> 00:16:35.000
And advised a sesame Street series for military families. He was national lead for VA mental health policy from 2014 to 18.

00:16:35.000 --> 00:16:49.000
And continues to play a leadership role in a number of mental health organizations including the International Center for Multigenerational Legacies of Trauma.

00:16:49.000 --> 00:16:59.000
Last but not least is Jennifer Trahan. A leading expert in international criminal law and human rights.

00:16:59.000 --> 00:17:17.000
Member of the Advisory Council of the ICMJLT, Jenny first serves as convener at the Global Institute for the Prevention of Aggression a clinical professor at NYU Center for Global Affairs.

00:17:17.000 --> 00:17:42.000

She directs the… concentration sorry the concentration In international law and human rights and advises global institutions on atrophy prevention, accountability and prosecution of the crime of aggression.

00:17:42.000 --> 00:17:52.000
We have two hours for the webinar, though we have been known for a most engaged audience who keeps us longer.

00:17:52.000 --> 00:18:02.000
Following taking a deep breath. After… the presentations.

00:18:02.000 --> 00:18:08.000
Each one would be around five to six Minute.

00:18:08.000 --> 00:18:17.000
There will be a dialogue or intent change among us. I will then open the floor to questions and brief comments.

00:18:17.000 --> 00:18:24.000
From the virtual audience. Which also has a few surprises.

00:18:24.000 --> 00:18:38.000
We will then conclude with last words. Please use the Q&A or the chat function and we will do our best to respond to as many questions in brief comments as we can.

00:18:38.000 --> 00:18:51.000
During the question and answer period. Feel free to direct your question to a particular panelist or to the full panel.

00:18:51.000 --> 00:18:57.000
I now have the great honor of introducing our first speaker.

00:18:57.000 --> 00:19:05.000
Christian schmuck. Christian, the… Or the screen is yours.

00:19:05.000 --> 00:19:10.000
Yeah, thank you, Yael, for inviting me and thank you very much for your kind introduction.

00:19:10.000 --> 00:19:30.000
And as you mentioned, I'm the first speaker and i come from germany the land which started World War II and was responsible for a lot of suffering worldwide and was the land where much more perpetrators than victims lived during this time.

00:19:30.000 --> 00:19:40.000
I'm not a historian. I'm a psychiatrist, as mentioned, but I have a strong personal interest in history and particularly in German history

of the 20th century.

00:19:40.000 --> 00:19:51.000
And how this is related today's political and psychological situation in our country, but also around the world, that what you called psychohistory.

00:19:51.000 --> 00:20:10.000
You ask us to give us a little bit of a personal insight. I know that like most or nearly all German families, we have a war history Everyone has persons, relatives, ancestors who were involved in the war and I have two grandfathers

00:20:10.000 --> 00:20:34.000
Who were soldiers in the Second World War and my father-in-law, my grandfather-in-law, who died during the war but I remember only a few war stories that were transmitted and also asking my parents I never got much information and it's too bad i personally think it's too bad that no one

00:20:34.000 --> 00:20:43.000
Wrote these personal histories down. So I have what most of what I know is from from books and other literature.

00:20:43.000 --> 00:21:09.000
So from a professional point of view, I think German history in psychiatry and psychotherapy is very interesting after the war on the one hand there was unfortunately a lot of on too much continuity after the war even psychiatrists that were involved in the T4 action, the meaning killing disabled in psychiatry ill psychiatrically ill patients

00:21:09.000 --> 00:21:29.000
We're back in the leading positions, university chair positions, for example. And it took very long Until this terrible history was brought to attention and was documented. And here the German Association of Psychiatry did did a very important but very late job with editing a book and organizing exhibitions. And I know there's

00:21:29.000 --> 00:21:37.000
Simon was also involved in getting that to the Great Britain, which I think is a very very great endeavor.

00:21:37.000 --> 00:21:50.000
Interestingly, and that's how I became in touch with Eric about this topic in the 1960s already the former and founding director of our institute, the Central Institute of Mental Health in Mannheim.

00:21:50.000 --> 00:22:17.000
Was very active in evaluating victims of the Nazi regime that seeked

financial recompensation and He assessed various mental problems in hundreds of concentration camp survivors from different backgrounds, Jewish persons communists and others um I wasn't aware of that until eric brought this to my attention and he was interested in or is interested in the similar

00:22:17.000 --> 00:22:32.000
Evaluations in the Netherlands. Interesting, that was a time when PTSD was not yet a formal diagnosis so he came up with there were a lot of other interesting uh evaluations there.

00:22:32.000 --> 00:22:50.000
Other than in the US, PTSD in Germany was supposed to be mostly related to civilian trauma You can also say this is somehow relate to some kind of suppression it changed Dramatically after the wars in the 1990s when Germany was

00:22:50.000 --> 00:23:04.000
First involved after the Second World War, the Yugoslavia wars afghanistan Only after that war-related PTSD became a topic in Germany and is still very much.

00:23:04.000 --> 00:23:24.000
So what lessons can you say I don't know if we as Germans have learned lessons, but it has changed, of course, a lot. Germany has become I think similar to Japan, a relatively pacifistic country for example i still remember the movement against nuclear weapons in the 1980s big

00:23:24.000 --> 00:23:42.000
Millions of people protesting against or there was a pausing of conscription for the army in 2011 and this is now discussed how to change that again So I have to say that Russia's aggression against Ukraine three years ago caught us in Germany very much by surprise.

00:23:42.000 --> 00:24:02.000
And a lot of people have thought about it. And I personally think that German history with all its dark sides can't leave us on an island of only self-reflect but obligates us to be very watchful and responsible, not only in Europe, but worldwide.

00:24:02.000 --> 00:24:22.000
And our head of state, a German federal president, Frank Walter Steinmeier, in commemorating the 80th anniversary of the end of world war ii made some important points in his speech and i want to just highlight three points here.

00:24:22.000 --> 00:24:41.000
He highlighted that he most on of course all germs have somehow been involved and it's not the Nazis on the one side and the Germans on the other side has a long splitting of these groups, if you will, that was

part of our

00:24:41.000 --> 00:24:57.000
Treating history. This needs to be changed. He also made a very important point that of course the memories of World War II are terrible, but they are not a mere burden, but he called it a valuable wealth of experience that can be used

00:24:57.000 --> 00:25:18.000
For understanding and current understanding situations in other countries or other wars and other wars Particularly now at these now increasing times of atrocities to end memorizing World War II and the cruelties of the Nazi regime is definitely no option.

00:25:18.000 --> 00:25:36.000
And if you are looking at the Russian war against ukraine war against Of course, on the one hand, Soviet Russia in 1945 was part of liberating germany besides you the US, England and France.

00:25:36.000 --> 00:25:56.000
But it's very disgusting to see how Putin now abuses this end of World War II to glorify his aggression against ukraine that's my personal point of view here. And with this, I want to stop and hand over to the next presenter.

00:25:56.000 --> 00:26:09.000
Thank you so much, Christian, for the width and depth of your of your contribution to a very good start to the discussion.

00:26:09.000 --> 00:26:19.000
I'm… Thankfully, honor and expect with the same excitement.

00:26:19.000 --> 00:26:23.000
Volodymez. A contribution?

00:26:23.000 --> 00:26:33.000
Please, those of you who haven't done so and need the Ukraine.

00:26:33.000 --> 00:26:41.000
English interpretation, go to interpretation and click english And choose whether you want.

00:26:41.000 --> 00:26:50.000
Voice muted or not. I'm so glad to have you with us.

00:26:50.000 --> 00:26:56.000
The screen is yours.

00:26:56.000 --> 00:27:02.000
Дякую за запрошення. На такі цікавий Семінар і Очевидно, почну які

планувалося.

00:27:02.000 --> 00:27:09.000
З особистого досвіду Справа в тому, що напевно, кожна родина в Україні, має якісь Родинні.

00:27:09.000 --> 00:27:30.000
Спогади про Другу світову війну Я походжу з Західної України. І це та частина України, яка має особливо важкий на певний досвід Другої Світової війни, до 1 939 року Ця територія була окупована Польщею після початку Другої світової війни, її захопила Совєтський союз через 2 роки в

00:27:30.000 --> 00:27:35.000
40 першому році цю територію захопили німці, Потім в 1 944 році.

00:27:35.000 --> 00:27:40.000
Знову прийшла Радянська влада історія цього. Краю і Якщо говорити про мою родину. То Хочу почати згадати з першим братом моєї бабці.

00:27:40.000 --> 00:28:02.000
Іван дяків Він вважався безліч зниклих і Він почався без із зниклим. Під час війни жодної інформації про нього Наша родина не мала з 1 943 року Я ще будучи студентом.

00:28:02.000 --> 00:28:12.000
Історик знайшов інформацію про нього Це був німецький документ, оголошення, про страту страчували членів націоналістичного підпілля.

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Антинімецького націоналістичного підпілля за участь в антинімецькій боротьбі бачили в 1 943 році саме цього року з 1 943 року інші члени моєї родини 2 рідних брати мого дідуся вступили до німецького війська то вафи несе з

00:28:30.000 --> 00:28:51.000
дивізії Галичина дуже багато українців Західної України вступали Тоді у 43 році до цього німецького формування тому що боялися повернення радянської влади тому, що запам'ятали радянську владу значні злочини в 1 939-то 41 рік жертвам цих злочинів стали сотні 1 000 за дуже короткий

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період. Тим часом мій дід у 1 944 році. Був мобілізований в Червону армію і був кулеметником бойових дій.

00:29:04.000 --> 00:29:21.000
Проти Японії на Далекому Сході, він так і ніколи не побачиться більше зі своїми братами брати Після Другої світової війни опинилися у Франції деякий час вони листувалися але у Радянському Союзі отримувати

листи, з-за кордону було небезпечно.

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Бо могло зацікавитися Кдб. Тоді розірвав з ними спілкування померли більше не контактуючи між собою така-от драматична історія однієї з наших українських родин, якщо йдеться про мої професійні якісь прив'язування до Другої світової війни, то як було сказано, в презентації зокрема досліджую історії української

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повстанської армії яка зародилася в роки Другої світової війни. Як круг спротиву спочатку антинацистський а потім ця боротьба продовжилася українські повстанці продовжили боротьбу проти совєтської влади і вона тривала ще 10 років після завершення Другої світової війни періодична сторінка нашої історії якщо йдеться про

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уроки війни для українців не йдеться треба розуміти, що Війна жахлива для будь-якого народу.

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Який воно зачіпає але вона особливо жахлива для того, народу, який потрапляє у війну, не маючи своєї держави, україна була однією з головних територій, де розвивалася.

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Друга Світова Війна армії яка могла б захистити українців. Українці стали тими, хто воював фактично всіх, арміях всіх, народів які були на українській території, українців, совєтської армії, часом українці в Червоній армії, воювали проти українців, в німецькій армії стріляли 1 в одного належали до чужої

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армії втратив українців у Другій Світовій війні були колосальними Це 1 з найбільших трагедій в Нашій історії бо це 8 10 мільйонів вбитих найстрашніше, те, що абсолютна Більшість цих цивільні мешканці це не армія це не військові що як теперішні події дають зрозуміти,

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війну Коли це дуже важливо, бо ми Зараз Україна Зараз у Війні і справді відбуваються колосальні зміни, в наших уявленнях суспільних уявних українців про Другу світову війну справа в тому, що в радянські часи, Друга світова війна представлялася виключно як героїчна сторінка тріумф перемога в такому абсолютно мілітаристському

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Дусі і така традиція погляд на Другу світову війну збереглася Навіть після розвалу Радянського Союзу і тільки після початку війни з Росією.

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Починається зміна в свідомості Більшість українців починає розуміти як багато брехні. Про війну попередньо нам розповідала Совєтська пропаганда головне розуміння яке приходить зараз до більшості українців про те війна це не тріумф війна це перший раз страшна трагедія це страшна трагедія яка фактично зачіпає кожного що

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дає можливість як Друга світова війна дає можливість зрозуміти, нам сьогодення. Знову-таки.

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Через війну, яка зараз триває А я зараз говорю з вами мін недалеко від на жаль, сумнозвісної бучі яка прославилася на весь світ через страшні, злочини, які сталися в цьому містечку недалеко від Києва, через ту війну, яка зараз триває багато українців, зрозуміли, що насправді ми дуже недалеко відійшли від жахів, які ми думали, назавжди залишилися в хх

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столітті На жаль, ми побачили, що в Ххі столітті абсолютно можливі такі самі злочини які ми вважали, що завжди залишилося в Хх столітті знищення цивільного населення знищення цілих міст бомбардування цілих місць, все це реалії нашого сьогодення.

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Я думаю, що багато українців якраз в цій війні дуже зрозуміли, цінність своєї держави підтримки власної Армії тому що тепер на відміну від Другої світової війни, ми маємо власну армію яка здатна яка захищає нас від агресії, на персональному рівні, що дуже цікава певна міра спостереження більшість українців під час

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цієї війни Ми живемо в дуже екстремальних умовах, коли Кожного разу, засинаючи ми не знаємо, чи прокинувся вранці, тому, що на жаль, тут немає якоїсь Чіткої лінії, фронту на жаль, бомби прилітають будь-яку екстремальних умовах, коли Кожного разу, засинаючи ми не знаємо, чи прокинувся вранці, На жаль, тут тут немає чіткої лінії фронту На жаль, бомби прилітають

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будь-де, часто ми прокидаємося від того, що поруч десь прилетіла бомба і люди, які засвоїли ввечері вранці не прокинулись і попри це а може якраз завдяки цьому якось зараз відчувається набагато більше цінність життя, відчуття того, що треба максимум, відчути це життя і ми зараз переживаємо якісь буквально напевно культурний вибух в

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країні неймовірна кількість дуже цікавих вистав концертів на вистави Фактично, театр неможливо.

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Купити квитки тут дуже заздалегідь тобто тому що люди хочуть відчути смак іншого життя крім війни, коли я як історик, досліджував Другу світову війну мені здавалося, що війна виключає всі ці інші аспекти крім бойових дій, крім бажання вижити насправді навпаки.

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Хочеться чогось крім війни хочеться відчути якусь іншу частину цього, життя і люди люди шукають цього навіть попри те, що і війна і навіть попри те, що не готові забувати про війну Дякую.

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За вам.

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Thank you very much. You're a historian. And you're pointing to some… of the complexity of the trauma field.

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About trauma, resilience. Traumatic growth, etc.

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Eric. Simon, you have your hand up is that?

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No, sorry. Sorry. I was trying to change the interpretation back to back to normal.

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It's perfect. No problem. I just want… Okay, I just want to be polite.

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Ah, Eric. We are back to… We're about Central Europe.

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Sure, yeah. Central Europe in the Netherlands. Thank you for organizing this.

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Most wonderfully done and so good to see colleagues and friends president here at the panel now.

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I will speak for about six minutes in four different chapters and i just I will not speak about the asylum of Kaiser Wilhelm that was given by the Netherlands in 1918 and he died in 1942.

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Remember that I'll skip that. That's a very interesting horse historical piece. Now, I will speak from a Dutch perspective.

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It's a country that lived under five years of occupation. That were shaped by repression, deportation, hunger, and loss. Let me give you some numbers.

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During World War II, the Netherlands lost approximately 250,000 people. A staggering toll for a small nation. The largest group victims was Dutch Jews.

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With around 102,000 murdered in the Holocaust, many in Sobibor. Over 75% of the pre-war Jewish population, one of the highest death rates in Western Europe.

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An estimated 70,000 to 80,000 non-Jewish civilians died from bombings, executions.

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Or starvation, particularly due to hunger winter of 1944, 1945. Around 17,000 Dutch soldiers and mariners lost their lives.

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While in the former colony of the Dutch East Indies and another 25,000 to 30,000 Dutch nationals died during Japanese occupation and its aftermath.

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These numbers reflect not only the direct impact of violence, but also the long shadow of systemic persecution, forced silence.

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An unacknowledged suffering. The Netherlands remembers the war on may 4 and May 5, not only through grand commemorations, but also in the many absences that followed.

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Families torn apart, entire neighborhoods emptied. Names etched into walls and memorial stones. Yet for decades, much of the suffering remained unspoken.

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One of the pivotal moments in post-war Dutch memory came not during the war, but in the debate over what to do with and Fischer.

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High-ranking Nazi war criminals imprisoned in the Netherlands. I was born in 1961 in Breda.

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And I played the flute in a church choir. And I remember the two of them were still present at the last rouse during the Mass where I played my flute.

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When the question arose in 1972 whether they should be released The Dutch society had to confront the unresolved pain of survivors and the silence that endured for so long.

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It became evident then how many people still carried trauma that have never been given language.

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Let alone recognition. The voices of survivors of resistance fighters, of those who had lost everything.

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Were too for long internalized, held in bodies, in families, but rarely spoken in public.

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That silence shaped a generation. As a psychiatrist and a trauma researcher, I have worked with survivors of war.

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Persecution and displacement. We know in the Netherlands the story of Anth Frank.

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She became the most recognizable Dutch victim of the Holocaust. Putting a personal adolescent face to the immense suffering of the 102,000 Jews, Dutch Jews who were murdered. Her story helped the post-war silence about Jewish persecution and the explicitly of passivity of many Dutch citizens during occupation.

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The Anne Frank House, established in 1960 at her hiding place in Amsterdam, has become a powerful site of education.

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And remembrance visited by over a million people annually. She contributed to a moral reckoning in Dutch society. Her voice, preserved through her diary.

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Stood in contrast to decades of societal silence and inadequate recognition of survivor trauma.

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But also the NOID. Eddie Hillissom, Centre 45, Lube de Jung, a historian and public intellectual.

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Authored the monumental multi-volume history of the Netherlands during World War II had Konenkraig der Nader London in the Wildollock.

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The Netherlands also had his own early pioneers in trauma care.

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Such as young Bastians, who tried sometimes controversially to reach survivors who had no words for what they had endured.

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His work brought structural understanding of collaboration. Resistance and persecution to the public sphere and shaped Dutch Post-war memory culture.

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Just last week, a new book was published about this work.

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On kz the concentration camp syndrome, the use of LSD, and mental liberation.

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It was co-authored by Leo van Bergen and myself.

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Yet for many, the trauma of war was not treated but endured. It was only decades later that a more open national conversation about psychological wounds began.

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Leading to more systematic care and eventually a more decisive international role for the Netherlands in peacekeeping and justice. The legacy of war is deeply embedded in our institutions in the Netherlands from the annual May commemorations to our legal contributions in The Hague.

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But the more moral and psychological legacy is still evolving. The Netherlands holds a prominent position of global trauma and PTSD research.

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When adjusted for population size, the Netherlands ranks second

globally following Israel.

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Their strong standing is attributed to several factors, including the experience of World War II, Our social cohesion and a cultural openness that reduces stigma around discussing trauma.

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A country that is two-thirds below sea level is always vigilant and under threat of the water.

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And lastly, the Netherlands has built a robust infrastructure for trauma research.

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Now, what are the lessons that we learned from the dead?

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The Dutch experience of World War II is marked by a tension between pride and pain. Pride in acts of resistance.

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But pain and how many were left undefended how high the deportation rate was and how long it took for many stories to be heard.

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Our post-war identity stressed peace. Neutrality and international law. And yet, real peace begins with listening. It took decades before we fully understood that silence is not healing.

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And the trauma unspoken. Often becomes trauma repeated.

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The psychological wounds of war did not end in 1945. They were carried, often silently, into the next generations.

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Shaping family dynamics, identities, and national memory. Only in recent decades have we begun to see how intergenerational trauma can echo across time.

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Demanding not only remembrance, but meaningful recognition and repair. The war in Ukraine, Gaza and broader shifts in Europe have reminded us again that remembrance is not static.

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Memory must evolve into responsibility, not only for the past. But

also present choices.

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And I'll close. As we mark the 80 years since the liberation of the Netherlands.

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We do so with humility. The lessons of the war are not frozen in history, they demand continuous reflection.

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We remember not only what was done, but also what was not said.

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In doing so, we give a voice to those who we never heard.

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And we reaffirm that remembrance is not only about looking back.

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But also about choosing who we want to be. Thank you very much.

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Thank you, Eric. Thank you for, again, for giving the global picture.

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I thank you for acknowledging Anne Frank who In June 2012 would have been 106.

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As you remember from our world meeting in Holland, we began the meeting on June 12 and I spoke about that.

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You did very well.

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And I very warmly remember the queen I've been crying when I spoke about that.

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Juliana at that time.

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And thank you for again Like others pointing out the importance of the conspiracy of silence.

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Some of you, what I call the conspiracy of silence in my writings Some of you may remember that.

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When I approached the field in the 60s, that was the first thing I met with.

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Silence. And that was what led me to… to everything I've done for so many years. So thank you for and thank you for Um… Reminding us the connection between knowledge and responsibility.

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In our… commitment to future generations.

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And to the rights of future generations. Robbie, we would now go to Australia.

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Ceo.

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No, let's first go to England because I think Australia joined In response to England.

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Be careful about that.

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And so Sir Simon, Wesley, Simon, the floor is yours.

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Oh, thanks very much. Yes, I think Australia would possibly take issue with you on that particular bit of history.

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But fortunately, Stanley's not here to defend that so um I was born in 1956, the year in which rationing finally ended, actually. So the traces of the war went on for a long time.

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And grew up in the swinging 60s although there wasn't a lot of that in Sheffield where I was born.

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Though, like Eric, I also played the flute in bands and orchestras. I never knew you did that, Eric.

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We have a lot in common. But the shadow of kind of World War II did hang over my child and adult life.

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And indeed is probably the reason for what I have as a semi obsession with history.

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And that worse the things an amateur historian and a professional doctor.

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Although that's better than being the other way around, in which case if you're a professional story and amateur doctor, you go to jail So that's a bit better than that. But nevertheless.

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World War II could easily have started in 1938 actually had britain and France gone to the aid of Czechoslovakia But as our prime minister said at the time, it was a faraway country in which we know nothing.

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But I know a lot about it because it was a birthplace of my father who was born and brought up in Prague.

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And indeed, on the 15th of March 1939, when Hitler, when the German army marched into Prague.

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My father slipped away from the family and went to the square in Herogne and actually saw Hitler.

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On the balcony of the castle. And when he went home his mother slapped him because she was so terrified by what he'd done.

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My father obviously survived. He was on a kindertransport arranged by a man called Nicholas Winton, who's now very well known in Czechoslovakia and Great Britain.

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One of 600 children whose lives he saved And he came to England in August 1939, fortunate indeed The rest of his family were obviously not three years in telazin And then murdered in Auschwitz in September 1943. But my father obviously is not a Holocaust survivor, but he was a child refugee. And on his 18th birthday, he joined the Royal Navy.

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And indeed then did then experience genuine trauma. He was sunk twice But he was saved because his job was in signals because he spoke

perfect german and would listen to German ship to shore transmissions. And so when his ship was hit by a torpedo and rolled over, he climbed onto the hull with 20 others.

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Spent the night in the north sea Whilst the ship slowly settled and most of the others drowned, he was then saved, but he had lost all his hair by his 18th birthday, or not soon after his 18th birthday.

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But he had nightmares about that for the rest of his life. But I have to say he did not have PTSD.

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He was a bit stubborn, I have to say that, and not always the life and soul of the party, but he didn't have a psychiatric disorder. He had a bad war.

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Which he would never forget. And I'm always evangelical about pointing out a that um Shell Shock, which I've written about and studied.

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Over the years is not the same as PTSD and having a bad war does not mean PTSD. These are different things and it's rather important we keep those distinctions.

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But anyway, for me, World War II then overshadows my life and i'm intimately connected and fascinated by you know middle europa and the history outlined by Vladimir is not unknown to me.

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However, it is probably unknown to most of my compatriots in the UK and the same is not true of most of us Brits.

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World War II is not our obsession. I've given a talks often in Germany on why are the British still obsessed with the First World War, which they most definitely are.

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Unlike, I would say, any other country, except possibly Australia and New Zealand.

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And I'll just point out why that might be, because we're talking here about you know the dead And the memories of war but you know we between 2014 and 2018 were almost in an orgy.

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A remembrance and commemoration. Hardly a day would go by. In fact, a day did not go by because the BBC ran a kind of news broadcast every single day from 2014 to 2019 using modern newsreaders to recreate the events of that day 100 years before. And that was merely

00:50:50.000 --> 00:51:07.000
Tip of the iceberg of a huge national You know, every school was involved, everything was involved in this for for the whole of the four years. Russia had greater debt than we did, had probably, I think it renovated one war cemetery

00:51:07.000 --> 00:51:17.000
Italy did very, very little. I would say honest reflections to how to harold Most Americans may not be quite sure that they served in the First World War and certainly wouldn't know why.

00:51:17.000 --> 00:51:37.000
Palaba, oh my god that's different. D-day, that's completely different. But for us, no, it is for us very different for most of the world that took place in the world war It is seen as the first act of the main drama of the 20th century, a curtain up, as it were.

00:51:37.000 --> 00:51:44.000
For something far worse. We've already heard from Vladimir what was far worse, totalitarianism, national socialism, fascism, communism.

00:51:44.000 --> 00:52:06.000
The NKVD, Gestapo, Stasi, defeat, occupation, collaboration and the shadow of genocide, much of which passed written by. And for us, you know, for us, it was um one of the few countries, in fact, where the death toll was far, far higher, three times that of the Second World War.

00:52:06.000 --> 00:52:12.000
And for us, art, society, politics, women getting the vote, economics, literature, everything changes.

00:52:12.000 --> 00:52:17.000
After World War I, not World War II. And in particular.

00:52:17.000 --> 00:52:37.000
Remembering the dead, which is the title of the seminar in britain is kind of sorted out in 1919, 1819 Everything that we do for commemoration is set out as it is in australia Then the two-minute silence, the unknown warrior, the poetry, the music, the 11th hour of the 11th day.

00:52:37.000 --> 00:52:46.000
You celebrate or commemorate it, you said in May, Eric, for us, it

will always be November the 11th. There's no way that can possibly change.

00:52:46.000 --> 00:52:55.000
And in particular, the way in which death and remembrance changes. World War I for us democratizes death.

00:52:55.000 --> 00:53:05.000
Everybody is now identified if possible, or if not still gets buried, which in the past didn't happen. We have no idea where the dead of Waterloo are. Literally no idea.

00:53:05.000 --> 00:53:12.000
We think they were probably all dug up and used for fertilizer. They certainly, that did not happen after World War II.

00:53:12.000 --> 00:53:27.000
And what we have in a stroke of ascetic brilliance, and it really is, is we have a completely different way of commemoration. The British War Cemeteries developed the Lucans, the architect, designed to kind of stile, which is a tablet basically

00:53:27.000 --> 00:53:37.000
And for every which the brilliance of that, which I think will never change, is that for the first time every single dead are the same.

00:53:37.000 --> 00:53:45.000
The tablet is the same regardless of rank. There's no indication of rank except inscribed into it, nation or religion.

00:53:45.000 --> 00:53:51.000
All of these are unified and united. When you read it, you can see there is a name.

00:53:51.000 --> 00:53:55.000
There isn't, but to the naked eye, they look the same.

00:53:55.000 --> 00:54:10.000
No other war cemeteries do that. It is brilliant. Kipling's epitaph that goes on all of those who are not known the unknown. And again, brilliance it is one of the most beautiful things in the English language. He writes and it's on every grave unidentified

00:54:10.000 --> 00:54:28.000
A soldier of the Great War known unto God. Again, it's something that will for us will never change. And World War II merely used the same rights and remembrance, commemoration, et cetera, etc And it's for that reason, as I had to explain to a German audience, which found a bit difficult, the most

00:54:28.000 --> 00:54:37.000
Famous comedy moment or the most famous TV moment in our history is the last episode of a comedy show called Blackadder.

00:54:37.000 --> 00:54:48.000
Which is always chosen as our favorite TV moment and it is the end and the death of all the protagonists in the previous six episodes of comedy.

00:54:48.000 --> 00:54:53.000
And many audience say, well, how can that be your favorite moment? But it is.

00:54:53.000 --> 00:55:06.000
And you just have to watch it to understand. So on the other hand, I do accept when it comes to the history of psychology psychiatry Although we owe forward psychiatry and crisis intervention to the First World War.

00:55:06.000 --> 00:55:20.000
Modern psychiatry, it would take World War II before we finally had group psychotherapy screening complete rethink of combat motivation breakdown etc and of course inevitably the arrival of PTSD, which, as I say.

00:55:20.000 --> 00:55:34.000
Is not the same as shell shock. So we end up then for us and most of the Western NATO nations, the post-war years what we know and i've been this advisor in psychiatry with the British Army for now 25 years

00:55:34.000 --> 00:55:39.000
We continue to fight what were largely wars of choice. We didn't have to fight them.

00:55:39.000 --> 00:55:44.000
Bought by small professional armies, not conscripts and never on our national soil.

00:55:44.000 --> 00:55:51.000
Obviously not the case for Poland-Ukraine 1945 to 50. Former Yugoslavia and now Ukraine itself.

00:55:51.000 --> 00:56:04.000
So the challenge we have today is for the first time in decades to think about How will we cope if we have to fought, fight again with a conscript army and in a war of survival. And I don't think we yet have any idea how that will happen.

00:56:04.000 --> 00:56:07.000
So thank you very much.

00:56:07.000 --> 00:56:26.000
Thank you, Simon. We're supposed to have a dialogue after all of your… contributions, but each one of your contributions deserves at least an hour or 12 hours of dialogue in itself.

00:56:26.000 --> 00:56:27.000
We can't do that. I'm off to watch football later on.

00:56:27.000 --> 00:56:37.000
So… immediately suggest to the audience, to all of us to keep Repeat the listening to this.

00:56:37.000 --> 00:56:48.000
A great deal of wisdom. And we also have in the United Kingdom.

00:56:48.000 --> 00:56:53.000
Expert. Rebecca, please.

00:56:53.000 --> 00:56:57.000
The floor is yours.

00:56:57.000 --> 00:57:03.000
And I don't hear you.

00:57:03.000 --> 00:57:04.000
Oh, yes.

00:57:04.000 --> 00:57:12.000
Thank you so much. You'll hear from my accent that although Can you hear me? Can anyone hear me All right. You can already hear from my accent that although I've lived in the UK for 20 years now, I'm not originally from the UK.

00:57:12.000 --> 00:57:21.000
Sorry, backpack. Does everybody hear her? Because I don't.

00:57:21.000 --> 00:57:22.000
Yes.

00:57:22.000 --> 00:57:24.000
Yep, yep.

00:57:24.000 --> 00:57:30.000
So my hearing is again Okay, go ahead, Rebecca. Don't let me interrupt.

00:57:30.000 --> 00:57:31.000
I will try my best to do something technical. Okay.

00:57:31.000 --> 00:57:41.000
I'll go ahead. And I will keep it short because I think it's much more interesting to hear us in dialogue than to hear our monologues as it were.

00:57:41.000 --> 00:57:57.000
You know, Yael asked us to reflect on what the dead of the war mean to us personally and professionally and lessons learned. And I can tell you a little bit about what it means to me personally and professionally.

00:57:57.000 --> 00:58:08.000
In terms of how it affects me personally, more than 200 members of my family were murdered in the war. So it's very, very long lasting, tangible.

00:58:08.000 --> 00:58:25.000
Effects on my family. But of course, I was born 30 years after the war ended so It is a familial effect that kind of permutates everything about the atmosphere, the household I grew up in and the way it was like to be raised in a family like that.

00:58:25.000 --> 00:58:53.000
And I think very much about how, you know, if the war had not happened, my family probably never would have left Central Europe. And so there's another, it's as if there is another me, right? Of course, who could have been speaking a different language in a different nation with different emotions and different culture. And all of that was lost and something else was gained indeed if it hadn't been for the war, I suppose really I wouldn't exist at all because my Hungarian mother had to

00:58:53.000 --> 00:59:12.000
Leave Hungary, move to Canada and meet my Canadian father for me to be in front of you at all right now. So it is deeply… enmeshed in everything about my own personal history. And professionally, it is also fundamental to what I do. I've taught the history of the Second World War for 20 years.

00:59:12.000 --> 00:59:29.000
I write about it. I teach about it. I think about it all the time. I often sometimes feel that I partly live in the past, which is something that I think is true of many historians. But when we were asked to think about lessons learned, I have to admit, I sort of

00:59:29.000 --> 00:59:44.000
Paused because suppose I'm playing devil's advocate a bit, but I thought, what about lessons we really haven't learned and also lessons that took so long.

00:59:44.000 --> 01:00:14.000
Long. Why did they take so long? And actually, almost all of our panelists so far have touched on a little bit the um History of the emergence of notions about trauma, the concept of PTSD. And you've talked a little bit about the timing right there that actually this first emerges only in the 1960s and then it hits a kind of little bit of a wave in the 70s and PTSD only enters the diagnostic manual of psychiatry in 1980.

01:00:17.000 --> 01:00:29.000
But no one has actually said too much about why they think it took so long. And I suppose that as a historian, that is what I think about. I think about what is historically contingent about that?

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Process, right? Why does it take so long? And I would just add that, you know, looking at it as a historian, I see the political reasons why.

01:00:40.000 --> 01:01:02.000
Sometimes these lessons had a very long, slow trickle down. The effect of the Cold War was massive in this sense in terms of shutting down dialogue in many cases because it locked us geopolitically into new relationships where it was important not to embarrass our allies, in particular West Germany.

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And actually looking to Japan, it was also true of Japan. So we had political reasons to not embrace a kind of deep looking or deep sort of retrospective looking at the past in 1945 and that lasted for a terribly long time.

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In fact, in my field, we often find some of the kind of real explosion of scholarship about memory of the Second World War, certainly around the Holocaust.

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Doesn't come out until 1990s or the kind of late 1980s mid to late 1990s, 50 years after the war's end.

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I feel like we've had some… maybe we can call them lessons learned. We've had some deeper reflections since the 1990s through to the present. That's only 30 years.

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And I have to admit now, and I don't want to sound like a pessimist, but I do have a deep feeling of that tide turning as well.

01:02:00.000 --> 01:02:15.000
That it was a 30-year-old interregnum that is a moment that is passing. And we have, I cannot help but feel it in this sort of 80th wave of 80th anniversaries that has happened recently.

01:02:15.000 --> 01:02:26.000
That there's a lot of lip service, but also a real willingness emotionally to turn away from what we might have once called lessons learned and it worries me very much.

01:02:26.000 --> 01:02:47.000
So I will leave it at that. I wanted to start talking about the whole history of the evolution concept of trauma, but we will be here all day if… If I start doing that, but it is in my book in part. And it's also in the book I'm working on now, which is actually about Anna Freud and her relationship to the…

01:02:47.000 --> 01:02:57.000
An evolution of ideas about trauma and resilience in children. So maybe we can return to that when it's time for a dialogue. I'll leave it there.

01:02:57.000 --> 01:03:11.000
Thank you very much, Rebecca. We will now move to Sandy McFarlane's On video.

01:03:11.000 --> 01:03:15.000
Robbie?

01:03:15.000 --> 01:03:23.000
Hi, I'm Sandy McFarlane from Australia. Now you might ask, why is an Australian talking about World War II.

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We're in the southern hemisphere and seemingly devoid of involvement in the conflicts of Europe and Asia.

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However, Australia at the time of World War II was a country of 7 million people.

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And finished up with 1 million being in uniform We were involved in both the European theatre of war because of our allegiance with the British Empire.

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And also was subject to attack from Japan. In the Pacific.

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This took a tremendous toll Darwin, the capital of the Northern Territory.

01:04:01.000 --> 01:04:18.000
Received greater bombardment than Pearl Harbor. There were many other settlements along the north coast of Australia that were impacted and many submarines got into Sydney Harbour and sunk two ships. So that was a very direct sense of threat.

01:04:18.000 --> 01:04:33.000
After the war, Australia was very much drawn into the US political and military sphere, which led to us sending soldiers to Vietnam, for example, where we lost over 500 service personnel.

01:04:33.000 --> 01:04:42.000
At a family level, my mother. Who'd studied microbiology at university worked in the largest hospital in the southern hemisphere, which was set up in Sydney.

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To do with the anticipated mass casualties from that conflict. And my uncle was a submariner.

01:04:49.000 --> 01:05:06.000
In the North Atlantic. So I very much knew that world from family. Also, as a psychiatrist untreated World War II veterans And also refugees from Eastern Europe who had suffered terribly.

01:05:06.000 --> 01:05:15.000
Including in the concentration camps. I knew that world firsthand from their experience.

01:05:15.000 --> 01:05:22.000
But Australia changed in a very different way in the aftermath of the war because of migration. Previously.

01:05:22.000 --> 01:05:31.000
We'd been a country that had taken largely British migrants. But after the war, we opened our doors to enormous influx of refugees.

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182,000 people from displacement camps 40% of them were polls. We took 10 times per capita more, for example, than the US.

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We finished up with a population where in 1966 we had one in five of our population were refugees. Melbourne was the second largest Greek-speaking city in the world after Athens.

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Who would have anticipated that? 127,000 Jews, more than 60% of them being survivors of the Holocaust also came to Australia. And this had a profound impact on social dynamics of this country. They brought those memories and it was a profound shift in our culture.

01:06:25.000 --> 01:06:36.000
Those intergenerational memories were carried, but generally speaking there was very little public discussion of them in the first years after the war.

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In fact, it was an intolerance of the suffering of soldiers. There was a famous play produced called One Day in the year published in 1958 where The son of a World War II veteran wrote a disparaging article in a university newspaper about his father's behaviour on Remembrance Day.

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And also was disparaging of the World War I veterans. It was almost as though they're suffering was seen as beyond contempt because of their silence about it.

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In recent times, there has been a significant shift and I think there have been several dynamics.

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Firstly, Australia sent peacekeeping troops to East Timor and Bergenvil. These were both places.

01:07:25.000 --> 01:07:30.000
Where we'd been involved in major conflicts. In World War II.

01:07:30.000 --> 01:07:35.000
Secondly. The whole dynamic.

01:07:35.000 --> 01:07:50.000
Is the Middle East has impacted on Australia. We've sent troops to Iraq and Afghanistan. And many people wouldn't know that Australians were amongst the troops that liberated Jerusalem from the Ottomans in the World War I.

01:07:50.000 --> 01:07:58.000
They were back again in World War II in Lebanon and also in Iraq. So we have a long history of involvement.

01:07:58.000 --> 01:08:23.000
We also have refugees from Iraq and Egypt. In Australia. And it's interesting in the world of identity politics, how those traumas are now very actively spoken of and there has been a loss of tolerance

between social groups about the shared horrors of war. And so I think we face

01:08:23.000 --> 01:08:30.000
A number of challenges really about how to face the legacies of World War II in the current era.

01:08:30.000 --> 01:08:36.000
I think what's critical though is that we remember these lessons of history.

01:08:36.000 --> 01:08:41.000
And how we have been able to survive and live in a collaborative way.

01:08:41.000 --> 01:09:11.000
And that understanding trauma shouldn't lead us to retreat into our own ethnic groups, but rather to have a more general empathy and understanding of the horrors which boars bring. And it's basically about how can we prevent these terrible tragedies happening again in the future.

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I was put to two other related to other

01:09:20.000 --> 01:09:29.000
Comments of sand bees in the chat. Ravi, please add those.

01:09:29.000 --> 01:09:41.000
Maury, you've been amazingly patient and patient We all appreciate that it's the middle of Unite.

01:09:41.000 --> 01:09:42.000
Okay.

01:09:42.000 --> 01:09:46.000
Please join us. Yes.

01:09:46.000 --> 01:09:57.000
Thank you for inviting me to this important Not on the table. And maybe I was the last person who joined this.

01:09:57.000 --> 01:10:07.000
Group and so and i was quite surprised that I was invited to this school and so And my English is not so.

01:10:07.000 --> 01:10:36.000
Good enough. Comparing with the other English speaking countries, people. But I do my best And actually, I have written… Rebecca Creford's book on the last youngest children survivors from Holocaust recently for japanese journal and so I knew her from the book and

quite interested in that content.

01:10:36.000 --> 01:10:42.000
And personal history, I had a deep interest in the war.

01:10:42.000 --> 01:10:56.000
Already in my childhood, when I was young, I was always occupied by idea about the war. But it's not from my family history comparing with other presenters today.

01:10:56.000 --> 01:11:03.000
My family was not connected to the wall war dialectery.

01:11:03.000 --> 01:11:12.000
As a soldier or other victims or The bombing of big cities.

01:11:12.000 --> 01:11:25.000
They lived in Kyoto City. Kyoto City was never bombed by American Brilliant. I make because it was brilliant.

01:11:25.000 --> 01:11:48.000
Very precious for the historical historical code was quite important and it was protected America during the war until the end of the war so there were another safe during the war. So I was always curious why I was so interested in the role.

01:11:48.000 --> 01:12:11.000
Maybe but the information on the wall was surrounding my childhood everywhere in my childhood Japan because it was only I was born only 10 years after the end of the war and so the many books and the cartoons and the tv

01:12:11.000 --> 01:12:18.000
Cities and the anime about war and i was already

01:12:18.000 --> 01:12:32.000
Got interested in that content and Always imagining the imagining imagining what happened during the war in Japan and outside Japan.

01:12:32.000 --> 01:12:56.000
In the world. Maybe that childhood brought me to today's participation to this group And afterwards, I recently I recently edited with my group a volume on Japanese anime.

01:12:56.000 --> 01:13:26.000
About the war And it revealed that the many Japanese manga anime series stories for children in post-war era have been presenting raw images, raw experiences and in a way they were born from the whole experience of japan And it was quite fascinating for our group.

01:13:26.000 --> 01:13:37.000
And perhaps I may add that photos of Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims also had a big impact on my interest in the war.

01:13:37.000 --> 01:14:01.000
It's quite common experience for Japanese children because they learn They learn about Hiroshima and Nagasaki in school and the teacher shows some pictures and some documents on some documents the atomic bomb and they were shocked and sometimes traumatized And some children

01:14:01.000 --> 01:14:13.000
Start avoiding that kind of a story and some children are got into the image of the image Atomic woman.

01:14:13.000 --> 01:14:21.000
Cannot escape from the images and the nightmares and that kind of thing happens even today.

01:14:21.000 --> 01:14:25.000
And I was the same. Type of child.

01:14:25.000 --> 01:14:36.000
And professionally, I became involved in the subject of trauma as a psychologist and analytic psychotherapist.

01:14:36.000 --> 01:14:44.000
Only after a big earthquake that hit my hometown Kube in 1995.

01:14:44.000 --> 01:14:58.000
This big aspect is not the uh Kushima. Fukushima incident but the 20 years before that.

01:14:58.000 --> 01:15:07.000
And after some years involvement in trauma study, I conducted interview on childhood war experiences in Japan.

01:15:07.000 --> 01:15:17.000
In collaboration with the German group, German psychologist group in Mendy in München, Munich.

01:15:17.000 --> 01:15:24.000
And how we writing articles on the research and writing articles and about the war.

01:15:24.000 --> 01:15:34.000
From them which integrated my old interests in the world with my professional task.

01:15:34.000 --> 01:15:44.000
And recently I have participated in the planning group for cities of

interdisciplinary Symposia on World War II.

01:15:44.000 --> 01:15:52.000
Second, World War II, that have been held since 919.

01:15:52.000 --> 01:16:11.000
Interacting with researchers and practitioners in various fields. The symposia has provided me with the opportunity to significantly expand significantly expand my knowledge and perspective on war.

01:16:11.000 --> 01:16:24.000
Our group members and me are envisioning the plan to expand our project to all the aging area and the international community.

01:16:24.000 --> 01:16:49.000
This is… group with not only psychologists and psychiatrists but also historian his anthropologist and novarist and artist professionals from all the field of professionals art and literature and science.

01:16:49.000 --> 01:16:59.000
And quite interesting. And we are continuing that project from now on.

01:16:59.000 --> 01:17:10.000
No. War did the topic over today, the treatment of war dead in Japan has been a big issue.

01:17:10.000 --> 01:17:19.000
In the entire course of the Japanese warfare. It became impossible for Japanese government to

01:17:19.000 --> 01:17:33.000
Buried the war dead with respect. And what the war did with respect to the policy According to the Geneva Conventions.

01:17:33.000 --> 01:17:49.000
But the Japanese government was not able to for the policy anymore. The processor would delivering empty bone books to their families eventually took place.

01:17:49.000 --> 01:18:02.000
And even continued for a certain period after the war. But after some years, remains recovery project was inaugurated.

01:18:02.000 --> 01:18:17.000
Firstly, in 1950s, the later 1960s we we inaugurated again yeah And pushed by voices of big families.

01:18:17.000 --> 01:18:27.000
And the project was brought by the responsibility of the government.

01:18:27.000 --> 01:18:33.000
After then the treatment of overseas remains has taken a complicated

01:18:33.000 --> 01:18:47.000
Complicated cause until today without completed and sometimes affecting international relations with Asian countries that became part of grounds.

01:18:47.000 --> 01:18:55.000
Because some Japanese family members visit South Islands of Asian countries.

01:18:55.000 --> 01:19:02.000
And try to find the

01:19:02.000 --> 01:19:26.000
Their parents and their father's born or their grandfather's bones remaining over the board, but that student over that island it's quite strange for them yeah Sometimes. The impossibility of burying the dead was a result of problematic Japanese military strategy itself.

01:19:26.000 --> 01:19:32.000
And all the decision making that failed to bring the war to an early end.

01:19:32.000 --> 01:19:41.000
It was followed by the lack of national mourning system who the war did the impossibility of mourning.

01:19:41.000 --> 01:19:45.000
It's the word from… originated from German, yeah.

01:19:45.000 --> 01:19:53.000
In Germany. Became one of the Japanese post of our society.

01:19:53.000 --> 01:20:02.000
When we think of a Japanese world debt, we cannot help but think of several examples of extreme forms of death.

01:20:02.000 --> 01:20:15.000
For example, the deaths by atomic bombs or kamikaze this by the cause of my atrocities committed by Japanese army.

01:20:15.000 --> 01:20:28.000
Like Nanking Masaku So the post-war Japanese government tried to integrate Japanese society by demanding hundreds, millions.

01:20:28.000 --> 01:20:58.000
Repentance. Which means all people can all people needed to be dependent avoiding And… and have a role responsibility. The bipura

identification with the both ends of perpetrator victim access split Japanese society and people and resulting in numbing, avoidance and

01:20:58.000 --> 01:21:09.000
Turning blind eyes. Within families, societies, nations as a whole and of course within individual personality.

01:21:09.000 --> 01:21:26.000
Which result in the today's situation. Over the difficulty of Japanese people or journalists and media Scott to face up the loss of the wall.

01:21:26.000 --> 01:21:35.000
Maybe I need to conclude here. It's becoming too long. Is it okay?

01:21:35.000 --> 01:21:36.000
Thank you.

01:21:36.000 --> 01:21:46.000
Thank you, but they're profound for your profound contribution Having worked with, oh gosh, survivors and for the last Five or six decades.

01:21:46.000 --> 01:21:54.000
The impossibility of mourning is a total core issue. I believe it's a total core issue.

01:21:54.000 --> 01:22:01.000
For World War I, World War II. Ah, my God, I hope.

01:22:01.000 --> 01:22:09.000
And for Ukraine and for everything that's going on today.

01:22:09.000 --> 01:22:14.000
And in interaction with the conspiracy of silence within that token.

01:22:14.000 --> 01:22:25.000
With night opening the possibility individually familiarly community.

01:22:25.000 --> 01:22:36.000
Focus, national focus, international community to do the work of mourning.

01:22:36.000 --> 01:22:42.000
We may just repeat. Repeat and repeat and repeat.

01:22:42.000 --> 01:22:51.000
Which is a terrifying thought while we are speaking about the right of future generations.

01:22:51.000 --> 01:23:03.000
Let's go to the United States. I joined the war in response to Japan.

01:23:03.000 --> 01:23:16.000
And please, my fellow Americans. Try to keep your time.

01:23:16.000 --> 01:23:20.000
Brian, the floor is yours.

01:23:20.000 --> 01:23:35.000
Thank you, Yale. I have a few notes. I'll probably refer to them but Just from the top of my head and my heart, we all know that the world was going through a Great Depression.

01:23:35.000 --> 01:23:36.000
Yes.

01:23:36.000 --> 01:23:50.000
Which helps off these wars. That was true in that was true my country, the USA, My father was one of nine children on a farm in Depression era, Minnesota.

01:23:50.000 --> 01:24:03.000
And as soon as he turned 18, I don't know if… if a visual would help here. Does anyone make out this photo?

01:24:03.000 --> 01:24:04.000
Yeah. Hello. Hello. Thank you.

01:24:04.000 --> 01:24:10.000
There he was at age 18. Yeah. Okay. So anyway.

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He uh he In following the footsteps of my grandfather, who served in World War I as what we call a dough boy uh american soldier headed off late into World War I. Again, America headed off late into world war ii

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But… Yeah, my grandfather never had anything good to say about the Germans.

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My father never had anything great to say about the Japanese. He served 42 months.

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On a battleship in the Pacific with eight days of leave in the middle where they had to refit in Hawaii but otherwise was at most of the major battles.

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He was heading for Alaska, the Aleutians. To prepare to invade the homeland from the north. And everyone thought in August of 1945 that the war was going to go on for another year.

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Until the dropping of the nuclear bombs and we can devote much time to discussing the back and forth of that. But he told me he was happy and uh He, along with his brothers who served in combat Excluding a few of their cousins who were killed in combat in Europe in World War II.

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We all came back to what became a booming economy. We quickly transitioned to the cold war And carried on with our lives.

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All right. I did not serve.

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I kind of deviated from the family history, but took a course through college and graduate school and began work.

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At the U.S. Veterans Administration medical system And there I worked for 42 years.

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Is that a coincidence? My father's 42 months with my daughter i don't know.

01:26:30.000 --> 01:26:48.000
But from that perspective. Along with others, I began to take on this new notion of PTSD. I started work at the VA in 1980 and the DSM.

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And become the official guideline set or Bible of American psychiatry.

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And that, ironically was um triggered by Vietnam veterans who returned home in this climate of social unrest at the time of racial protests, women's rights, veterans rights And Yael knows well that many others contributed to the establishment of that diagnosis both here

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And in the ICD. Everyone was focused on the Vietnam vets where i worked Except me. And I started taking a look back toward World War II and also the Korean War.

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Conflict or war. And my, oh my, these people have been suffering in silence for decades and decades.

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The only people who knew how troubled they were were their wives.

01:27:54.000 --> 01:28:14.000
And otherwise, no talking, conspiracy of silence. You can bring in all those notions but In the 1980s, we began to work with them and uh the The process was revelatory. I mean, for these 70 and 80 year old Men, by and large.

01:28:14.000 --> 01:28:23.000
Who had served and suffered in silence all those years there was a name or a set of descriptions that applied to them.

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And they began to open up. Pow groups, Iran combat veteran groups. I ran groups for wives. It was really really rewarding to serve those folks.

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At that time, even though It was not too late and too little.

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Darn late, I must say. Let's see. These guys were grateful. They said, thank you, Vietnam vets for not going silent and for protesting.

01:29:02.000 --> 01:29:08.000
I will close with a couple of observations from my years.

01:29:08.000 --> 01:29:27.000
It is this business of remembrance, okay? I had a a very revered advisor who was born and raised in the Philippines and lived through the Japanese occupation and could never sit still or stay in the room with anyone of Japanese descent.

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That was his issue. He and I spoke and he talked about those years as a teenager under Japanese occupation.

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And I said, well, doctor. I've just been on my second trip to the USSR. This was 1986, 1988.

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And you couldn't go to a city in the USSR without being dragged to a war memorial Where they, you know, I think perhaps overdid it a little bit But my advisor just said, well, in the Philippines, we have no memory.

01:30:02.000 --> 01:30:09.000

We have no memory of World War II. We don't want to talk about it. We're not going to talk about it. And that's just how it is.

01:30:09.000 --> 01:30:33.000
So there are a variety of ways in which memory of World War II or lack thereof occurs Over time, but I'm hoping that this panel And our speakers here today can help maintain, renew, revive awareness of World War II.

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I'll close with an almost funny anecdote. I had the privilege to deliver a presentation At Moscow State University about my work with PTSD and brain imaging and combat veterans and whatever And I happened to mention prisoners of war.

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In front of a Russian audience of scholars okay Mainly psychiatrists. And afterwards, they came up to me and said What is this prisoner of war thing you're talking about? And I said, what?

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What? I had to go back to my history books and put on my thinking cap but Under Stalin's rule, POWs were either murdered or sent off to the gulags.

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No awareness of that in Russia these days, but hopefully in other countries.

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We can promote that and maintain that. With that, I'll close.

01:31:39.000 --> 01:31:53.000
Thank you. I remember when we started Indeed, when I was working on my papers on aging survivors of the Holocaust.

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That's how we meet.

01:31:59.000 --> 01:32:11.000
I don't know about all of you, but… It's quite… profoundly amazing to see how amazing personal world war ii is.

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To all of that. Ever since we decided to do this webinar, that is what struck me.

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I'm talking to… To… friends who I knew for many years.

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Hello, friends for many years. Where has this big discussion be?

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So it's sort of, it's quite amazing. It needs a lot of thinking.

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But let's move on. You will get moved some more now. I promise you. Harold, please go ahead.

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I will. Thank you, Yael. And, you know, I'm just impressed by the historical perspective Psychiatry I think it's become very ahistorical as we've become very biological over the last few decades.

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I know that many of you on the panel for years, and I know that you're all very interested in a historical perspective.

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What I'm going to present is a kind of psychoanalytic reverie on the theme inspired by the invitation.

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Psychoanalysts study history because it's just part of our training in psychoanalysis.

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Can offer this. So a couple of months ago, my wife and I were going on a tour of Morocco.

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And when airport delays threatened our departure to Casablanca, Morocco, it looked like we weren't going to get there for at least an extra day or so.

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I was really surprised by my sense of urgency about getting there on time.

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It was just really a sort of a vacation after all. But looking back, I began to wonder if this had to do with my grandfather's service In the World War II invasion of North Africa.

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Which took him to Casablanca in 1942. In fact, it was… you know the the uh well let me just keep going.

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Harold Sachs, MD, was a 41-year-old family doctor in Brooklyn, New York.

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When he joined the Army Medical Corps just after Pearl Harbor.

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He was 42 when he landed in Morocco as part of the first American offensive of the war.

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And he was about to turn 43 when he died of a coronary thrombosis.

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After a series of heart attacks which began during his military service. And I just got a few, if Robbie can cue those pictures and we'll go through them very quickly.

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Yeah, these are from my grandfather's scrapbook. It occurred to me that this image is probably French warships.

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In the harbor of Casablanca at around the time of the invasion.

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Next slide. This is always a picture which my grandfather apparently took from one of the terraces.

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On a main street of Casablanca where he was stationed of American troops on parade.

01:35:19.000 --> 01:35:43.000
Next slide. This is a picture of a few years before the war. This is my grandfather to my far right, my mother sitting on the examination table at his His nurse, Greta, who was also a close family friend in their office in Brooklyn, my grandmother lived above this office when I was a kid.

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Let's keep going. One more. Yeah, and this is my grandfather. You may see the family resemblance of a very weak chin.

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And chubbiness, a tendency towards chubbiness. This is my grandfather while he was serving in Casablanca.

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All right, well, Len knows. My mother was a little older. She was 12

when her father died.

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And I was born nine years later, and she named me after him. I was her first son.

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She was also determined that along with his name, I would take on his profession.

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I didn't have much choice of career, although I wasn't sure I was going to get in the medical school. I managed to do that.

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I was teased on the silver bracelet that my grandfather brought home.

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For my grandmother, he had bought it in the Moroccan Medina.

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And as I grew, I was given his stethoscope to play with and later his microscope to experiment with.

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Now, as I sat in the airport and the airline text delay after delay.

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It struck me that as frustrating as this was for me, it was still a lot easier for me to get to Casablanca than it had been for my grandfather.

01:36:57.000 --> 01:37:04.000
That invasion force was the largest armada ever to sail until D-Day.

01:37:04.000 --> 01:37:12.000
Eclipsed it. But the hospital ship that he served on was actually sunk during the invasion.

01:37:12.000 --> 01:37:17.000
My next thought sitting in the airport was, am I completing an arc of my own?

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By taking this trip at age 71. And I'll add that my middle name is from my mother's uncle.

01:37:24.000 --> 01:37:28.000
Who died somewhere in Germany, I think was probably near Wiesbaden.

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Exactly eight years to the day before I was born. And he was an army medic.

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He and his crew died together when their ambulance ran over a landmine.

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And they were actually on their way to help a German woman who apparently was in a difficult labor. I don't know if the German woman was on the ambulance when it was blown as my grandmother said to smithereens, a phrase that has haunted me.

01:37:52.000 --> 01:38:10.000
Since my early childhood. I'll add that… Having been named after two members of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, both of whom died in World War II, It doesn't really require a psychomolytic background to understand core reasons why my entire career

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Has been spent as a psychiatrist and mental health policymaker in the US Department of Veterans Affairs.

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Or why I wanted to be a part of this webinar.

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One way or another, my feelings about traveling to Casablanca reaffirm my longstanding belief that the most important decision in my life was made years before I was born.

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By men who died in World War II. And whose names and mission I try to carry on.

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I'll stop there.

01:38:42.000 --> 01:38:48.000
Thank you. Thank you, Harold. Jennifer.

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The floor is yours.

01:38:50.000 --> 01:38:58.000
Thank you, Yael. And now for something totally different, because I'm the international lawyer of the group.

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So I think my presentation is very different. But my personal connection is that my mother survived.

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The war in Vienna in hiding. And most of our family did not. The family from northern Czechoslovakia ended up in Auschwitz.

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That was the family she grew up with. And then I really related to that um Broadway show Leopoldstadt about this big Viennese family and well i don't mourn this big Viennese family because I never knew them all, but they're all gone.

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And most of them did not meet normal deaths, I think.

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One made it out to England before the war because she had a Nazi boyfriend who got her papers and got her out because he said horrible things are coming.

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And my great aunt jenny survived in england And another was running people through the mountains of Switzerland and never made it back. So presumably caught and shot. But most of the family didn't make it. But luckily enough did that I am here today.

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I don't think it's, I consciously think it's why I deal with atrocity prevention and aggression crimes, et cetera. But it's obviously somewhere there in my dna so So I thought I would talk a little bit about international law responding to these horrific events and what we can kind of

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Що?

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From the perspective of an international lawyer. And I do see international law responds because, you know, it's after the trench warfare of World War I that we get early conventions on biological weapons. So horrific things happen.

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And the law responds. And it would be nice if the law were forward thinking, but it seems not to be. It seems just to respond to horrible atrocities.

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So after World War II, we received responses In various ways, efforts

to prevent war.

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Efforts to ameliorate abuses in war And of course, addressing attempted extermination of an entire group, which is the word you will know, genocide. We also have the growth of a whole human rights movement.

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So, you know, after World War II, I think there's a sense, okay, the law has really failed us and we need to do much better.

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And Raphael Lemkin, of course. Pouring the term genocide.

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Genos, Sedera, killing of a Genos, killing of an entire group Genocide wasn't prosecuted at Nuremberg, so that, you know, most people think, oh, wasn't that what Nuremberg was all about? No, it wasn't.

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His focus was we need this thing called the Genocide Convention.

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And he worked for decades to get that passed. It was 1948, so I guess not decades there, but then decades to get countries to join that.

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So first we need the law, but our second step is unfortunately we need it implemented. So, you know, we have the genocide Convention and of course we have seen genocides in Rwanda strawberrynicaza against the Kurds.

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The Yazidis, the Rohingya, the Uyghurs in China. We have a long way to go. So we're still need to work on implementation. I've written a book, Existing Legal Limits to Security Council Veto Power.

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And that is challenging the legality of some of the vetoes cast. And I argue we need to take this case to the International Court of Justice.

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I think if we pursued that, we might be able to rein in some of the abusive vetoes that have prevented the Security Council when it had a plan to act. Now, sometimes it just like Rwanda is like, yeah, we're not going to do anything

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So it wouldn't solve that. But when there is a plan and then a

permanent member blocks it, I think there's some legal challenges. So there are things we can do in international law. So that's a tiny bit and I'm happy to discuss more on the genocide convect.

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And then also recognizing, well, there will be war Unfortunately, I mean, first we try to prevent war, which is in the UN Charter. But if there is war, can we mitigate some of the more horrific aspects? And this starts already in the late 1800s.

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But after World War II, we see the four 1949 Geneva Conventions updated now with additional protocols one and two. And this may seem counterintuitive.

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Laws to govern war you know and it creates these horrible things like, yes, kill combatants, but not noncombatants.

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Well, in the law of war framework, that makes sense because that is the point of war killing combatants. But you don't advance your war objectives by killing noncombatants.

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So it sets these kind of foundational principles. And then horrible euphemisms like collateral damage. If you have a military target, you could kill this many civilians around it if it's proportionate.

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To your military advantage. Is it good enough? We have the law? No, it isn't good enough. We need the law to be implemented. There are conflicts around the globe.

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One in particular I'm thinking of where I don't think the law of war is being observed.

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You know, when we see starvation used as a weapon of war. Well, that takes us back to like siege warfare of the medieval ages.

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Middle ages using a food as a weapon of war is a war crime, intentional infliction of starvation.

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We need more enforcement of our laws. Third, and I think maybe for me and in my work, the most important is the attempt to rein in aggressive war.

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And our greatest document trying to do this is the UN Charter, because it says there can only be war in self-defense and if authorized by the Security Council.

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If only we would adhere to the UN Charter. So we have the law. What we again need is enforcement.

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So some enforcement is blocked by the veto. So when Russia invaded Ukraine.

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And there was a draft resolution to condemn Russia's aggression and impose a lot of other measures Russia simply vetoed it. So I think we're seeing abusive vetoes and these could be tackled in a variety of ways.

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The other thing we try to do, and this springs out of the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals, is prosecute the crime of aggression.

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But we're having challenges in this branch. This is an area I was privileged with Yael to get to work with Benjamin Ferens, who was the last US Nuremberg prosecutor and having prosecuted the Einsatzgropen case um at Nuremberg, one of the subsequent trials, and he had also gathered evidence of Nazi atrocities

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At the end of the war, traveled through Europe gathering horrific evidence He always used to say, when I had evidence of a million killings.

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By the SS Mobile Execution Squads, I stopped gathering evidence. It was enough of a case.

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So Ben was a champion of the crime of aggression and enforcement. And this is something we really, I think, need to further Ben's legacy. There are two routes we've been, a number of us have been pursuing, you know, we always knew what was a problem that maybe Russia's invasion reminded us like if you, you know, if you don't have the

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Aggression, you don't have all of the other crimes that flow.

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Not that only Russian aggression counts, but it's a reminder of why we really need to do this.

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Two steps have been pursued. One has been trying to create a special tribunal on the crime of aggression for the situation.

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And that is being created through the Council of Europe, although it is, in my mind, I'm rather ambivalent. It does have immunity for Putin and the Troika.

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That's the top three highest officials. So I feel very conflicted about what they were able to negotiate. And the other challenge we have is we're trying to create more jurisdiction before the International Criminal Court to prosecute the crime of aggression. And we're going to have a review on that this year.

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Unfortunately, some of our powerful states want to block this. The more powerful states they have their militaries and they don't want this pesky thing called the crime of aggression.

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Because maybe they want to invade Iraq or something and the legal theory isn't really there and they don't want us lawyers pointing this out.

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Smaller countries are much more in favor. They fear being invaded.

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And even not so small, Ukraine and poland you know uh are are you know have stood strong in favor of prosecution of the crime.

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So it's any country that might see itself as a victim of the crime of aggression, I think needs to step up to the plate in these negotiations.

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International law responds to horrible atrocities But unfortunately, we need both the law And then we need to be able to utilize it. And we're really working I think still in both fronts, more law and so that we can harness the rule of law and have more global enforcement.

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And it is still a work in progress. And you know it's it's with

sadness that the four allies that created the Nuremberg Tribunal, including the US, have really opposed our progress in this field.

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For fear that they sometime might want to commit an aggressive war because self-defense is allowed authorized Security Council interventions are allowed But they don't find that enough. So it's quite a contentious area.

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But I think it's so very important. And Ben used to say in terms of improving the law, never give up, never give up, never give up. He always said it three times.

01:49:05.000 --> 01:49:10.000
That we need to try to fix the law in this area. So I'll end with that.

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Thanks.

01:49:13.000 --> 01:49:24.000
Thank you, Jennifer. Yeah, I suppose. From the rest of the panel's point of view.

01:49:24.000 --> 01:49:38.000
Law and justice is part of healing and prevention. So we are not really so far apart as when we disciplinarily think.

01:49:38.000 --> 01:49:52.000
That has been my approach always. Everybody tries to Everybody tries to do their best to heal from horrible realities.

01:49:52.000 --> 01:50:00.000
Thank you, Eric, for putting in the chat, the film. According to our timeline.

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We have five minutes. Now, I don't mind staying further. I don't think Anybody would mind.

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If you can really limit yourselves to what you've found most striking.

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We can also have another option which is to have this panel meet again.

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For discussion. And for reflections on our discussion.

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This is totally possible. So think about that. And it's certainly worthy.

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Of worthy of doing. And there's so much rich intellectual and emotional and soul and mind.

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Contribution here.

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And I just share, you know, just in 30 seconds or maybe 20 or 10. I really enjoy this, having all these friends, colleagues.

01:51:08.000 --> 01:51:09.000
Uh-huh.

01:51:09.000 --> 01:51:30.000
You know these emotional testimonials, it's a rare opportunity to hear all these various contributions from Japan, Australia, US, UK. And as somebody in the chat said, these are emotional testimonials. We all have fathers and mothers and we carry the legacy of their their stories, their narratives, either by our names of our profession and how we are incentivized to do the work we're doing.

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So this is beyond academic scholarly work. So it's very well It's very rich. So I really enjoyed the very rich the subtleties and as Hurdold said, this needs to embed it in psychiatry because psychiatry is a historical. And I think by doing this, we see where psychiatry comes from and where it may go to.

01:51:55.000 --> 01:52:08.000
And Volodymyr said that so beautifully. I mean. They're the only ones that are in a war, right? We're all in various countries, I feel, that are relatively in peace, but Volodymyr is in a country that is at war.

01:52:08.000 --> 01:52:21.000
So for him, it is completely a different story. And I was at Maiden Square just two weeks, three, four, five, six weeks ago and looking at the Maiden Square where all the remembrances are being given by the leaders.

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Okay, so I'll stop there because just wanted to echo how I value this event that you organized. Kudos to you, Yael.

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Okay, wonderful. Simon, I see you feel okay about meeting again.

01:52:38.000 --> 01:52:53.000
I think that Anna, I see you are writing here. Uh…

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This is from our interpreter. How do you like that? So here we go. This has been helpful to all.

01:53:02.000 --> 01:53:17.000
Within how long would you think we should do it? Within a week, two weeks a month

01:53:17.000 --> 01:53:18.000
Okay. A ring might be willing.

01:53:18.000 --> 01:53:26.000
Oh. I think it'll be difficult to get everyone together in just two weeks time because I think all of us are pretty busy So it might take a bit longer

01:53:26.000 --> 01:53:37.000
I mean, I personally would like to do that because I think it's I think it's a little bit too easy just to say, you know, no one ever talks about this, et cetera. I think it's much more complicated and nuanced than that and i think needs

01:53:37.000 --> 01:53:38.000
There's so much more.

01:53:38.000 --> 01:53:53.000
You know particularly given the participants here are all brilliant and sophisticated thinkers and speakers I would like to hear much more on that, actually, because I think it is much, I think we'd all agree it's more complicated than that.

01:53:53.000 --> 01:53:58.000
Well, in two weeks today in the United States will be Memorial Day, which has quite a story behind it.

01:53:58.000 --> 01:54:08.000
And it would be a fitting day. And a lot of us who have jobs in the US would be free to be at this meeting.

01:54:08.000 --> 01:54:09.000
Harold.

01:54:09.000 --> 01:54:13.000
It would be great. Okay, that is… It's done.

01:54:13.000 --> 01:54:16.000
Well.

01:54:16.000 --> 01:54:24.000
Fantastic. So let's leave the questions.

01:54:24.000 --> 01:54:31.000
In place Volodymyr, I think there is one question just to you.

01:54:31.000 --> 01:54:36.000
If you would, please. Check it out.

01:54:36.000 --> 01:54:40.000
Oh, it disappeared.

01:54:40.000 --> 01:54:47.000
Well, it said, how did he manage to declassify the KGB archive? So very important.

01:54:47.000 --> 01:54:56.000
I see that in the questions.

01:54:56.000 --> 01:54:57.000
Ель.

01:54:57.000 --> 01:55:16.000
This is a question to your heroism. So let's not take it now. Let's do it in two weeks because that's a whole other attempt at healing history, isn't it?

01:55:16.000 --> 01:55:17.000
He would.

01:55:17.000 --> 01:55:33.000
Дайте. Це Це справді потребували окремої лекції. Тому що важка і цікава була робота, знову-таки, візитів у протистоянні з Росією, Але якщо говорити про питань, які ми мали проговорити одне з цікавих питань, яке ми визріли в результаті нашого об як історик знає, що ми історики вірили що розповідаючи про

01:55:33.000 --> 01:55:56.000
жахи Другої світової війни Ми гарантуємо їх неповторення ми були впевнені, що чим більше ми будемо розповідати про дружбу тим більш ймовірно, буде втілення гасла, невергей На жаль, я говорю з вами в з України де не вергет зазнало повного краху, Попри те, що ми знали про другу світ знав про Другу світову війну, воно

01:55:56.000 --> 01:55:59.000
Exactly, exactly.

01:55:59.000 --> 01:56:15.000
повторилося знову ставило Гей, Тому проговорити Чому людство знову зараз втратило страх війни Чому людство вважає що війна можлива тому, що Справа не тільки в Україні дію пакистаном інших точках Землі Тобто чи часом людство не втратило цей імунітет до війни.

01:56:15.000 --> 01:56:25.000
Який вона здобула так важко за результатами Другої світової війни, і це було цікаво.

01:56:25.000 --> 01:56:32.000
Поговорити у майбу.

01:56:32.000 --> 01:56:40.000
Absolutely. So let's meet in two weeks. Same time. We don't need the rehearsal.

01:56:40.000 --> 01:56:49.000
You're now getting to know each other a bit. You can listen. You will receive the recording within the hour.

01:56:49.000 --> 01:56:54.000
You can re-listen to yourself and to each other. Take notes.

01:56:54.000 --> 01:57:03.000
So… How about?

01:57:03.000 --> 01:57:07.000
How about if i In part?

01:57:07.000 --> 01:57:12.000
In parking today

01:57:12.000 --> 01:57:22.000
I… I just read you two survivors.

01:57:22.000 --> 01:57:33.000
Why is the Holocaust survivors wise words? Is that okay with you?

01:57:33.000 --> 01:57:47.000
So let me begin with Ellie viesel. He in… He wrote 30 years after the war in 75.

01:57:47.000 --> 01:57:56.000
And by the consequences are to the survivors of the conspiracy of silence, excuse me, 25 years after World War II.

01:57:56.000 --> 01:58:01.000
And Elish said At the risk of offending.

01:58:01.000 --> 01:58:08.000
It must be emphasized that the victim suffered more. And more profoundly.

01:58:08.000 --> 01:58:17.000
From the indifference of the onlookers. Then from the brutality of the executioner.

01:58:17.000 --> 01:58:23.000
The cruelty of the enemy would have been incapable of breaking the prisoner.

01:58:23.000 --> 01:58:28.000
It was the silence of those he believed to be his friends.

01:58:28.000 --> 01:58:35.000
Cruelty nor cowardly. More subtle which broke his heart.

01:58:35.000 --> 01:58:43.000
There was no longer anyone on whom to count. It poisoned the desire to live.

01:58:43.000 --> 01:58:55.000
If this is the human society we come from. And are now abandoned by… Why seek to return?

01:58:55.000 --> 01:59:00.000
And let me add One more.

01:59:00.000 --> 01:59:13.000
No, no, let me just say that Bruno Bettelheim I'll deserve separately What cannot be talked about can also not be put to rest.

01:59:13.000 --> 01:59:18.000
And if it is not. The wounds continue to fester.

01:59:18.000 --> 01:59:25.000
From generation to generation. I will put it all in the chat.

01:59:25.000 --> 01:59:32.000
So I will send it to you. But let me read the very last one.

01:59:32.000 --> 01:59:42.000
Isabella Lightner? Who spoke about the genuine impossibility of mourning.

01:59:42.000 --> 01:59:50.000
The Fed made a desperate effort to shine on the last day of May in 1944.

01:59:50.000 --> 01:59:59.000
The sun is warm in me. It heaves. But even the heavens were helpless on that day.

01:59:59.000 --> 02:00:07.000
If for so evil ruled heaven and earth. That it altered the natural order of the universe.

02:00:07.000 --> 02:00:15.000
In the heart of my mother was floating. In the smoke-filled sky of Auschwitz.

02:00:15.000 --> 02:00:21.000
I have tried to rub this smoke out of my vision for 40 years now.

02:00:21.000 --> 02:00:32.000
But my eyes are still burning, mother. Later, when she was already in the United States, she wrote.

02:00:32.000 --> 02:00:39.000
I searched the sky in desperate sorrow. But can they show no human form?

02:00:39.000 --> 02:00:43.000
There's not a trace. No grave.

02:00:43.000 --> 02:00:49.000
Nothing. Absolutely nothing.

02:00:49.000 --> 02:00:56.000
My mother lived for just a while. Patio for less than 14 years.

02:00:56.000 --> 02:01:04.000
In a way they did not really die. They simply became smoke.

02:01:04.000 --> 02:01:12.000
How does one berry smoke? How does one place headstones in the sky?

02:01:12.000 --> 02:01:19.000
How does one bring flowers to the clouds? Mother, potio.

02:01:19.000 --> 02:01:34.000
I am trying to say goodbye to you. I am trying to say goodbye.

02:01:34.000 --> 02:01:50.000
I thought I would leave you with this. And we continue to I'll have to find it to put it in the chat or I will just send it to all of you.

02:01:50.000 --> 02:02:01.000
With your permission okay I don't want another technical

ridiculousness.

02:02:01.000 --> 02:02:13.000
I can't thank you enough. Unsurprisingly to me, this has been and most profound discussion.

02:02:13.000 --> 02:02:20.000
And perhaps because… We're both human beings and professionals.

02:02:20.000 --> 02:02:26.000
Or behind every professional, there's a human being.

02:02:26.000 --> 02:02:36.000
So… So let's a real history.

02:02:36.000 --> 02:02:43.000
So it may take you two weeks.

02:02:43.000 --> 02:02:49.000
And he laughs towards anybody right now. The floor is yours.

02:02:49.000 --> 02:02:56.000
Let's leave it for two weeks. Thank you so much.

02:02:56.000 --> 02:02:57.000
I.

02:02:57.000 --> 02:02:58.000
Thank you. Well done. Well done.

02:02:58.000 --> 02:03:00.000
Simon, I have a quick question. For your assignment.

02:03:00.000 --> 02:03:02.000
Thank you. Yeah. Thank you all.

02:03:02.000 --> 02:03:04.000
Oh, yeah. Sorry.

02:03:04.000 --> 02:03:05.000
Right.

02:03:05.000 --> 02:03:08.000
Did you ever meet an American named Irv Gottesman?

02:03:08.000 --> 02:03:16.000
Yes, schizophrenia guy.

02:03:16.000 --> 02:03:17.000
No, he didn't. He couldn't have done.

02:03:17.000 --> 02:03:28.000
He, well, he described you as his mentor and i described I describe him as my mentor so i am your intellectual grandson. Thank you.

02:03:28.000 --> 02:03:29.000
So, you know.

02:03:29.000 --> 02:03:32.000
It was a… major figure when I was growing up, mate.

02:03:32.000 --> 02:03:40.000
Well.