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Titolo	Echoes of the trauma : relational themes and emotions in children of Holocaust survivors // Hadas Wiseman, Jacques P. Barber [[electronic resource]]
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xx, 282 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	618.92/8521
Soggetti	Children of Holocaust survivors - Mental health Children of Holocaust survivors - Psychology Holocaust survivors - Family relationships Psychic trauma - Transmission Transference (Psychology) Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) - Psychological aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 257-276) and index.
Nota di contenuto	A narrative approach to bridging the gap between clinical case studies and empirical research on children of Holocaust survivors -- Studying relationship narratives with the core conflictual relationship theme method -- Wishes for closeness and autonomy -- The need to protect vulnerable parents and to avoid conflicts -- "Without words": themes of interpersonal communication -- Anger -- Guilt, shame, and embarrassment -- Anxiety and helplessness -- Loneliness -- Joy and pride -- The second generation's experience of parenting their

adolescent children -- Growing up to the music of knowing-not knowing: reflections and clinical implications.

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Sommario/riassunto

Echoes of trauma are traced in the relational narratives that the sons and daughters of Holocaust survivors tell about their experiences growing up in survivor families. An innovative combination of the Core Conflictual Relationship Theme (CCRT) method with narrative-qualitative analysis revealed common themes and emotional patterns that are played out in the survivors' children's meaningful relationships, especially in those with their parents. The relational world of the second generation is understood in the context of an intergenerational communication style called 'knowing-not knowing', in which there is a dialectical tension between knowing and not knowing the parental trauma. In the survivors' children's current parent-adolescent relationships with their own children, they aspire to correct the child-parent dynamics that they had experienced by trying to openly negotiate conflicts and to maintain close bonds. Clinicians treating descendents of other massive trauma would benefit from the insights offered into these complex intergenerational psychological processes.

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