

UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

Medizinische Fakultät



PROGRAMME

Final Conference and Network Open Event

Children Born of War Innovative Training Network

27th June – 28th June 2018

Mediencampus Villa Ida, Leipzig, Germany



Welcome

On behalf of the Children Born of War Network, and in particular its Director of Research, Barbara Stelzl-Marx and its Director of Training, Heide Glaesmer, it is my pleasure to welcome you to the Final Network Conference: Children Born of War: Past – Present – Future and the associated Network Open Event.

Over the last three years, fifteen early stage researchers, supported by their academic host institutions, their supervisors and thirteen non-academic partners, have been working on international, interdisciplinary and inter-sectoral projects, exploring the lived experiences of Children Born of War in a variety of 20th and 21st century conflicts and post-conflict situations. The final conference will provide an opportunity to showcase this research, and to engage in conversation with a wider academic audience as well as – in the Network Open Event – with the public.

Training, research and secondments have taken the researchers across Europe and further afield to the US, Israel, sub-Saharan Africa, Lebanon, Japan and China; with formal and informal opportunities being grasped; with preliminary results being discussed and disseminated; with fruitful participatory research having led to lasting collaborations; and with cross-sectoral meetings having resulted in the research being foregrounded in numerous geographies where Children Born of War had previously been invisible.

We are delighted to be joined by Marta Kasztelan and Jocelyn Kelly, whose keynote addresses will bring the CHIBOW topics into conversation with broader issues of human rights and humanitarian interventions. We would like to express our gratitude also to Winfried Behlau, Eleonore Depuis and Eunice Apio who will be reading from their autobiographical accounts and novel respectively. To complement the meeting visually, Vivian Zhou's animation of the life story of one participant and Miyuki Okuyama's photography exhibition will present us with additional insights into the lived realities of Children Born of War.

Thank you very much to all participants across different generations, geographies, nationalities and professions who are sharing this occasion with CHIBOW. We look forward to fruitful discussions across sectoral and disciplinary boundaries.

Sabine Lee
Network Coordinator

IMPRINT

Organization:

Heide Glaesmer, University of Leipzig, Germany, for the CHIBOW Network.

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Wednesday, 27th of June 2018

08:45 – 09:15 Welcome address

Sabine Lee, Network Coordinator, University of Birmingham, UK
Heide Glaesmer, Network Director of Training, University of Leipzig, Germany

09:15 – 10:45 Panel I – Identity, ethnicity and citizenship

Chair: **Raphaëlle Branche**, University of Rouen, France

Saskia Mitreuter, University of Leipzig, Germany:
Questions of identity in German Occupation Children born after World War II – A mixed-methods analysis

Kanako Kuramitsu, University of Birmingham, UK:
Children born during and after the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945): Their identity and migration to their ‘ancestral homeland’

Eva Käuper, University of Rouen, France:
Children born of the Indochina War – National policies, ethnic complexity and cultural aspects of identity

10:45 – 11:15 Coffee break

11:15 – 12:45 Panel II – Gender, violence and children born of rape I

Chair: **Zahava Solomon**, Centre for Excellence of Trauma Research, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Amra Delič, University of Greifswald, Germany:
Mental health outcomes and stigma experiences among children born of recent war in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sophie Roupetz, University of Leipzig, Germany:
*Mother-child attachment of children born of rape in Post-WWII
Germany*

Kimberley Anderson, Psychotraumacentrum Zuid Nederland, NL:
*Life after sexual trauma in conflict: being a mother, being a
survivor*

12:45 – 13:45 Lunch break

**13:45 – 15:15 Panel III – Gender, violence and children born
of rape II**

Chair: **Barbara Stelzl-Marx**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for
Research on Consequences of War, Austria

Eleanor Seymour, University of Birmingham, UK:
*A continuum of violence: gender-based violence in war-time and
peace-time in northern Uganda*

Holly Porter, Research Fellow, London School of Economics, UK:
After rape: violence justice and social harmony in Uganda

Eunice Apio, Research Fellow, University of Birmingham, UK:
*War and commensality in the reintegration of survivors of war-
rape and sexual violence in northern Uganda: implications for
transitional justice*

15:15 – 15:45 Coffee break

Detailed Programme

15:45 – 16:45 Keynote lecture

Marta Kasztelan, Freelance Journalist and Documentary Filmmaker, Cambodia

A documentary film project on children of peacekeepers in Cambodia: the value of team work, building alliances and patience.

16:45 – 17:00 Comfort break

17:00 – 19:30 Network Open Event

Book readings and discussion

Chairs: **Barbara Stelzl-Marx**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria and **Heide Glaesmer**, University of Leipzig, Germany

Winfried Behlau, "Thistle Flowers, Russian Children in Germany", Germany

Editor of the book and representative of Thistleflower organization from Germany

Eunice Apio, "Zura Maids", Uganda/UK

Author of the book and Research Fellow in Gender and Transitional Justice at the University of Birmingham, UK

Eleonore Dupuis, "Liberation child", Austria

Author of the book (in German and Russian) and representative of a network of Soviet occupation children in Post-WWII-Austria

"Michiko" – CHIBOW Animation premiere

by story artist **Vivian Zhou**, (Sheridan College, Canada) and **Kanako Kuramitsu**, University of Birmingham, UK

An animation about Michiko who was born of a Chinese mother and a Japanese father during the 2nd Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) in China.

Exhibition “Dear Japanese”

by photographer and artist **Miyuki Okuyama**, NL

Photo documentary portraying Children Born of War from Japanese soldiers and Dutch-Indonesian women, during WWII in former Netherlands East Indies under Japanese occupation.

Drinks reception



© Miyuki Okuyama

Thursday, 28th of June 2018

09:00 – 10:00 Keynote lecture

Jocelyn Kelly, Director for Harvard Humanitarian Initiatives (HHI) Women in War Programme, US:

Generational Effects of Conflict: Understanding the ripple-effects of war

This presentation will examine the long-term impact of sexual violence in conflict. New lines of scholarship document the wide-ranging effects of political instability on a myriad of human outcomes. Jocelyn Kelly will present her current analysis looking at how violence during war can impact violence against women, families and communities after hostilities end.

Discussion chaired by **Barbara Stelzl-Marx**, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria

10:00 – 10:30 Coffee break

10:30 – 12:00 Panel IV – Society, community and families

Chair: **Maren Röger**, University of Augsburg, Germany

Nastassia Sersté, University of Rouen, France:

Different life experiences among Vietnam war babies (1955–1975). Case studies in France, in Vietnam and in the US through oral history

Boniface Ojok, University of Birmingham, UK:

'Children who returned from the bush': Reintegration and educational aspirations for CBOW and their families in northern Uganda

Machteld Venken, University of Vienna, Austria:

Borderland children in interwar Europe. Case-studies from Belgium and Poland in comparison

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch break

13:00 – 14:30 Panel V – Practices and policies towards CBOW

Chair: **Olga Pavlenko**, Vice-Rector, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia

Lukas Schretter, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria:

Non-governmental support for Children Born of War. The case of children born to British servicemen and Austrian women after World War II

Michal Korhel, J.E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic:

Political practice versus social experience – Czech-German children in Czechoslovakia's politics and society after the Second World War

Eithne Dowds, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK:
Recognising of children born of sexual and gender-based violence in International Criminal Law: challenges and possibilities

14:30 – 15:00 Coffee break

15:00 – 16:30 Panel VI – Memory, representation and media

Chair: **Vita Zelče**, University of Latvia, Riga

Lisa Haberkern, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland:
Mechanisms of intergenerational transmission in family and society – On the example of Upper Silesians with post-World War II internment experience in Poland and Germany

Jakub Gałęziowski, University of Augsburg, Germany:
Children Born of War in Poland – an unsurveyed area in historiography and absence of the topic in public discourse

Oskars Gruzīņš, University of Latvia, Riga:
Representations of CBOW topics in films of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic and beyond

16:30 – 17:00 Outlook and Legacy

Sabine Lee, University of Birmingham, UK

Barbara Stelzl-Marx, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria

Heide Glaesmer, University of Leipzig, Germany

Topic: Identity, ethnicity and citizenship

Questions of identity in German Occupation Children born after World War II – A mixed-methods analysis

Saskia Mitreuter, University of Leipzig, Germany

With the example of German and Austrian Occupation Children, the presentation will give a first insight into issues of identity that many Children Born of War face throughout their lives. It will provide first empirical data on some aspects of their identity, for example the reasons why so many Children Born of War feel the need to know more about their biological fathers, how they search for their fathers, whether their search and eventual contact to their fathers or fathers' family was positively or negatively experienced, and what it meant with respect to their identity to be an occupation child and to locate and finally get to know their fathers. I will present a descriptive analysis of quantitative questionnaire data from German and Austrian occupation children enriched by preliminary qualitative data from narrative interviews with ten German Occupation Children from different backgrounds. Being born as a child of an (enemy) soldier, who is never known to them and whose narrative does not exist in their families has a vast impact on the identity development of these children. Furthermore, it becomes evident that the conspiracy of silence around their fathers and hence their origin and identity is a pervasive phenomenon that is perceived as highly damaging to their feeling of belonging and identity development from childhood throughout adulthood.

Children born during and after the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945): Their identity and migration to their 'ancestral homeland'

Kanako Kuramitsu, University of Birmingham, UK

This study focuses on Sino-Japanese Children Born of War (Sino-Japanese CBOW) who were born of Japanese fathers and Chinese mothers in China during and in the aftermath of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945).

Abstracts – Panel I

More specifically, Sino-Japanese CBOW in this study are born of consensual relationships and migrated to Japan after the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations in 1972.

Based on archival research and oral history interview, this research investigates how their identity formed through their life experiences as well as in response to policies of the Chinese and Japanese governments. To date, research on these individuals does not exist, and they are utterly forgotten in both Chinese and Japanese societies.

After the war ended in August 1945, most Japanese fathers had to repatriate, while being prevented from taking along their children and Chinese wives to Japan. The Chinese Civil War that broke out immediately after Japan's defeat and the subsequent breakup of the Sino-Japanese relations left Sino-Japanese CBOW and their mothers with little hope for family reunification. It took 27 years after the end of the war for the two countries of their parents to normalize their relations. Meanwhile, Sino-Japanese CBOW lived through a series of political campaigns after the establishment of the People's Republic of China that placed many of them at risk of ostracism and persecution.

After China and Japan re-established their diplomatic relationship in 1972, more than 2,000 Sino-Japanese CBOW not only tried to search for their father but also migrated to Japan by acquiring Japanese nationality. Although they could set foot on Japan only more than three decades after their birth, all individuals in this study used the term '*huiguo*' (in Chinese) or '*kaeru*' (in Japanese)—meaning 'to return to one's country'—when referring to their migration to Japan. Further, they referred to their father's country, Japan, as their *zuguo* or *sokoku*, meaning 'ancestral homeland'.

Why did Sino-Japanese CBOW come to regard Japan as their ancestral homeland? What was their motivation to 'return' to Japan? This presentation argues that both the absent father and economic disparity between China and Japan at the time were the key facilitators of their return migration. Sino-Japanese CBOW developed a strong emotional attachment to the father and regarded his country as a safe haven due to long-term political oppression and their adverse experiences since their childhood. An economic motive also played an important role in reinforcing their determination to migrate,

though it weighed differently for Sino-Japanese CBOW with differing financial circumstances.

Children born of the Indochina War – National policies, ethnic complexity and cultural aspects of identity

Eva Käuper, University of Rouen, France

This presentation moves into focus the aspect of national policies of France towards children born out of the Indochina war (1946–1954) and its impact on their citizenship as well as their identity development.

During and after the war, national policies of ‘repatriation’ were established by France, subsidizing the main association for Eurasian children which transferred since 1947 several thousand abandoned *métis* children to France by accommodating them in own orphanages or in other institutions. In this presentation the historical circumstances of this national policy shall be analysed focusing on the colonial social, ethnic and legal conditions for French citizenship. Further, the objectives of this policy will be deconstructed and put into the historical context of decolonization by including also a transnational perspective.

The repatriation policy is closely intertwined with an acculturation policy both of which having specific consequences on the identity for repatriated children in terms of cultural aspects. Based on preliminary interview results, first drafts of cultural self-identification will be discussed. Further, the ethnic complexity inherent in the colonial framework and the historical circumstances will be explored with the aim to make a valuable contribution to the CHIBOW research field.

Topic: Gender, violence and children born of rape I

Mental health outcomes and stigma experiences among children born of recent war in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Amra Delić, University of Greifswald, Germany

During the war (1992–1995) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BA), an estimated 20,000 to 50,000 girls and women were being exposed to sexual persecution, rape, enslavement, unwanted pregnancy, forced motherhood, and other forms of sexual violence perpetrated by enemy soldiers. The number of women and female minors–victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and human trafficking conducted by peacekeeping and international humanitarian mission personnel in war-torn and post-conflict BA is unknown. Official statistics and a database on children fathered by enemy soldiers, “peacekeepers” and international aid workers are missing. To date the experiences of children born of war rape in BA have been identified and approached from the perspective of humanities, human rights and international relations only indicating that their needs have been neglected and their rights of child denied to a high degree. Empirical data on the experiences and long-term psychosocial consequences of growing up as a CBOW in the Bosnian post-conflict context were lacking. The goal of this study was to examine traumatic experiences, posttraumatic stress disorder, depression and somatization among CBOW (n=33) in BA, and to compare it with control groups: a) children whose fathers fought in fratricidal war (FWC), and b) children born out of interethnic marriage (IEMC). In addition, their experiences of stigmatization and discrimination were explored and described. Measurements included self-reported instruments: Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale (PDS), Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) and adapted versions of the Inventory of Stigmatizing Experiences (ISE), and of Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness Scale (ISMI). The majority of CBOW from our sample reported that they had been exposed to at least one traumatic event, 12.1% of them screened positive for posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSD), 21.3% reported a high level of depression, and 42.4% moderate to severe level of somatic symptoms. Moreover, they grew up under poor living

and familial conditions, whereas the majority (84.8%) reported that they have been exposed to stigmatization and discrimination. Stigma was present at all levels (community, structural, familial and individual), mainly because of the ethno-national background and country of father's origin, inherited physical attributes, the fact that the mother was involved with a "foreign soldier" or international humanitarian aid worker or has been raped by an enemy soldier, while one fifth of CBOW stated that they have been stigmatized because of mother's origin. One half reported that their experiences with stigma had negative impact on their satisfaction with life. Preliminary results of the study indicate that CBOW in BA are placed at a greater risk of experiencing stigma, discrimination, socio-economic and familial deprivation, and developing mental disorders.

Mother-child attachment of children born of rape in Post-WWII Germany

Sophie Roupetz, University of Leipzig, Germany

At the end of WWII up to 1.9 million German women experienced sexual violence perpetrated by Soviet soldiers; moreover Western Allies were responsible for thousands of rapes (Gebhardt, 2015). According to preliminary estimates 8,000 children were born as a result of rape committed against German women by occupation forces (Gebhardt, 2015), but numbers remain mostly unknown. Children conceived from rape are more likely to suffer from severe mental disorders, like Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, depression, and somatization (Kaiser et al., 2015; Solomon, 2012). In addition, rape can affect the maternal capacity to care for the child properly and to form a loving bond, thus these children often develop poor mother-child attachment (Torgovnik, 2009; Sezibera, 2008). Overall results on adult attachment in German occupation children show that insecure attachment is more frequent in comparison with a representative sample indicating rather negative or conflicting working models of the self (Kaiser et al., 2016). Despite these facts, systematic research of the psychosocial wellbeing of children born of rape

remains missing. To better understand how children born of rape in Post-WWII Germany perceive and describe mother-child attachment across the lifespan, narrative autobiographical interviews were conducted and thematic analysis was applied. Results show that children born of rape in Post-WWII Germany describe mother-child attachment not only in their child- but also adulthood strict and distanced with experiences of violence and conflicts, with feelings of being a burden and with a tendency to more care and joint activities in adulthood. Perceiving maternal love within the family was determined with exclusion, disadvantage and devaluation of the self. Almost half of the participants grew up with other primary caregivers at some point in their childhood reporting on feelings of being rejected by their mothers.

The fate of children born of rape was a societal taboo in Germany for decades. This study highlights a tendency of poor mother-child attachment representations of children born of rape. Hence, interventions need to be further strengthened addressing this topic to minimize the negative impact of how these children are growing up with a focus on anti-stigma interventions and seeing them as members of a community with equal rights.

Life after sexual trauma in conflict: being a mother, being a survivor

Kimberley Anderson, Psychotraumacentrum Zuid Nederland, NL

Sexual violence in conflict has been increasingly well documented over recent years; with much attention drawn to the physical and psychological effects (both short- and long-term) on women who experience this. Becoming a mother as a result of wartime rape is an event that understandably has wide-reaching implications—both individually and dyadically—for mother and child, across the lifespan. Parenting in the context of gender-based violence can impact interaction and attachment, even during pregnancy. Add to this the experience of migration, and outcomes can become compounded. Seldom discussed, however, is the potential for growth after sexual trauma. Shifting towards understanding and promoting the interaction between health, stress and coping has the potential to reduce the emphasis on psychosocial

disadvantage and perceived weaknesses. Therefore, this presentation will cover both qualitative and quantitative research outcomes from these two aspects: children born of sexual violence to refugee mothers and posttraumatic growth in women who experienced rape in conflict, in an effort to continue shifting the dialogue from victim to survivor.

Topic: Gender, violence and children born of rape II

A continuum of violence: gender-based violence in war-time and peace-time in northern Uganda

Eleanor Seymour, University of Birmingham, UK

A tremendous amount of research has focused on gender-based violence within the LRA war in northern Uganda. This presentation will focus on gender-based violence in northern Uganda as a continuous event that persists from war-time to peace-time rather than a limited occurrence. By utilizing case studies, interviews, and secondary literature, the transition from war-time gender-based violence to peace-time gender-based violence will be explored. Preliminary results indicate that gender-based violence has been consistently present in northern Uganda and that although there was an increase in gender-based violence due to the LRA and the subsequent life in the camps, gender-based violence has remained at a heightened state and has not dissipated. The pervasiveness of gender-based violence must be fully understood in order to attempt intervention methods. Gender based violence does not end when war violence ends but rather is perpetrated in different ways. This presentation seeks to understand how gender-based violence functions in war-time and peace-time in order to propose practical solutions.

Topic: Society, community and families

Different life experiences among Vietnam war babies (1955–1975). Case studies in France, in Vietnam and in the US through oral history
Nastassia Sersté, University of Rouen, France

Working on the life experiences of children born during the Vietnam war (1955–1975) who migrated to France during and in the aftermath of the conflict, I had the opportunity during my PhD to conduct interviews among these individuals – Vietnamese and mixed-blood children born during the Vietnam War – who live now in Vietnam, in the US and in France. At first, this presentation will give an overview of my experience in oral history through two methodological approaches: semi-structured interviews and an innovative tool to collect narratives, the software *Cognitive Edge SenseMaker®*. Then, the presentation will offer a preliminary analysis of the data collected from the fieldwork in these three countries. One of the first insights of this study showed that Vietnam War Babies are not, as we might naively think, one unique group of people like a community. Many factors affect an individual and his/her personal life course and might explain the differences between them, such as the environment and the context where people grew up and where they live today.

‘Children who returned from the bush’: Reintegration and educational aspirations for CBOW and their families in northern Uganda
Boniface Ojok, University of Birmingham, UK

The presentation is based on empirical evidence from an ongoing PhD research project on education and (re)-integration of CBOW in the Acholi region of northern Uganda. It examines the choices/decisions to enrol CBOW to schools during the early years of their integration into the Acholi families and clans from the perspective of at least 35 of their mothers who are returnees from the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and currently live in Gulu town, one of

the largest urban settlements in northern Uganda. Their children are a product of sexual unions, in most cases referred to as 'rape' or 'forced marriages' with the LRA commanders—a part of the LRA ideology to form a new generation of fighters to overthrow the government of Uganda and take over as its leaders. The research encountered a lack of involvement of the fathers or the paternal relatives of the CBOW in the education of their children in spite of the Acholi traditional lineage support system where children are considered members of the paternal clans. The majority of the 35 mothers prefer to live independent lives in the vicinity of Gulu town, largely because they chose to be 'self-reliant' following their rejection from the rural villages they returned to. Findings also suggest that each of the mothers had different experiences and approaches in relation to the education of their children. Their choices were impacted by the age and level of education of the returning mothers. Age and gender of the CBOW to some extent influenced the mothers' decisions. The mothers had different aspirations for the future of their children, the quality and forms of education they wish for their children, but were constrained by the inevitable socio-economic circumstances that the urban centre provided. NGOs and other scholarship support schemes have also provided additional channels for the mothers, although they seem restrictive, and based on certain understanding of educational provision for CBOW.

Borderland children in interwar Europe. Case-studies from Belgium and Poland in comparison

Machteld Venken, University of Vienna, Austria

After the end of the First World War, decision-makers in Paris adhered indiscriminately to the vaguely defined principle of self-determination while mapping peace onto the continent of Europe. But instead of fixing the world, they thrust their problems onto European borderlands. Borderlands in Europe became the places where the political geography of interwar Europe experienced its deepest challenge, and are therefore a window to a new understanding of 20th century history. With state involvement in children's lives

on the rise in what has been called 'the Century of the Child', borderland children were called upon to play a crucial role in the stabilisation of interwar order.

It will argue in this speech that the children in the Polish-German borderlands and in the Belgian-German borderlands which switched state sovereignty following the Treaty of Versailles held much in common. A comparative contextualised reconstruction of the underlying power relations in which borderland children and their caregivers articulated their approval, negotiation or refusal of degrees of national loyalty, enables me, for example, to illustrate similarities in the way the new borderland politico-geographical entities changed from spots on the map in Versailles, to socially lived and networked spaces. The speech will mainly focus on how power manifested itself in borderland primary schools and will demonstrate how borderland children faced more educational rules than children growing up elsewhere in the country, but also, that the rules they faced were often more negotiable.

Topic: Practices and policies towards CBOW

Non-governmental support for Children Born of War. The case of children born to British servicemen and Austrian women after World War II

Lukas Schretter, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a key role in assisting Children Born of War (CBOW). They are of particular significance when both governmental and military authorities abdicate their responsibilities and CBOW also do not receive any support from their social and family environments. In the case of children born to British soldiers and Austrian mothers after World War II, commonly referred to as “Occupation Children”, the National Council for the Unmarried Mother and her Child (NCUMC) in London publicly and politically campaigned for the rights of these children and their mothers. In cooperation with other NGOs and elected public officials, the NCUMC advocated to bring affiliation proceedings against the putative fathers. Even though the NCUMC failed to establish a legal basis for the enforcement of affiliation orders, the organisation also took measures to appeal directly to the personal conscience of the British fathers and created the possibility for voluntary payments. In addition, the NCUMC provided material aid for “illegitimate” children of British soldiers and foreign-born women.

The presentation focuses on the exchange of arguments between the British government, the British military authorities and the NCUMC, whether and how material support and the legal possibility to put forward paternity allegations should be bestowed upon “Occupation Children” and their mothers. Based on a close reading of the minutes of NCUMC management meetings, files from the British Foreign Office and Austrian sources, the presentation sheds light on an aspect of the history of “Occupation Children” which until today has received little attention in the CBOW research field. Using “Occupation Children” as an example, the presentation highlights the importance to critically reflect upon the capabilities of internationally operating NGOs in their efforts to support CBOW to overcome precarious living conditions.

Political practice versus social experience – Czech-German children in Czechoslovakia’s politics and society after the Second World War

Michal Korhel, J.E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic

When the Second World War ended, the so-called “national cleansing” began in Czechoslovakia. Its aim was to get rid of all German elements and resulted in the forced deportation of nearly three million Germans from Czechoslovak territory. Yet the offspring of mixed relationships between Czech and German nationalities presented a challenge to the state’s plan. Were Czech-German children supposed to be considered as Czechs and thus bearers of the future of the nation or as Germans that need to be expelled from the country instead? Based on a wide range of archival sources the presentation depicts the development of Czechoslovakia’s policy aimed at dealing with these children. Moreover, the implementation of this state’s policy on a local level will be analyzed with the help of oral histories and memoirs. The presentation argues that while the government in Prague considered them to be lawful Czechoslovak citizens, on a local level—both in the eyes of society and authorities—they were often seen as offspring of the Third Reich and were, therefore, treated as Germans. Finally, this presentation discusses the repercussions of the negative experiences on various spheres of Czech-German children’s post-war life in Czech society.

Recognising of children born of sexual and gender-based violence in International Criminal Law: challenges and possibilities

Eithne Dowds, Queen’s University Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK

International criminal law has grown rapidly over the past three decades, developing a substantial jurisprudence on crimes of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) perpetrated against women, as well as jurisprudence on crimes against children, most notably the crime of conscripting or enlisting children under 15 into the armed forces. However, a category of individuals that intersect both groups has remained on the margins: children born of SGBV.

It is estimated that tens of thousands of children have been born worldwide as a result of this violence in recent conflicts, and despite the fact that these children are born out of crimes, international criminal law has been designed to punish and redress, such children have received limited attention in the international criminal arena.

These children represent a unique category of war-affected children that test the boundaries of international criminal law: in contrast to child soldiers, who are directly affected by the conflict, the suffering and indeed the existence of children born of sexual and gender-based violence is brought about by the original crime perpetrated against their mother. Thus, it would seem that there is no direct crime for which international criminal law could hold an individual to account in respect of these children. Consequently, children born of SGBV can only be addressed through legal accountability for the original crime committed against the mother. Drawing on recent jurisprudence from the International Criminal Court (ICC) in the cases against of Jean Pierre Bemba and Dominic Ongwen, this presentation discusses the complexities of responding to the plight of children born SGBV through international criminal justice processes.

Topic: Memory, representation and media

Mechanisms of intergenerational transmission in family and society – On the example of Upper Silesians with post-World War II internment experience in Poland and Germany

Lisa Haberkern, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

In order to understand how the memories of discrimination, internment and violence, that was brought upon the internees of post Second World War work camps, that is to be understood as a consequence of war, are transmitted to the decedents of contemporary witnesses and victims, the presentation concentrates on the interplay of family and national memories. Hereby it emphasises the double meaning of generation in family and society and the relevance of the multi-affiliation, every individual has with both, during their lifespan. Starting from Maurice Halbwachs' theory on different forms of memory, interdisciplinary applications will be discussed and applied to multi-generational interviews generated in Poland and Germany with survivors and their descendants as well as descendants of internees that died during internment. The influence of political systems, formative historical events and their specific interpretation as well as the way public commemoration is constructed will be contrasted with identified topoi of communicative commemoration in the families of interviewees.

Children Born of War in Poland – an unsurveyed area in historiography and absence of the topic in public discourse

Jakub Gałęziowski, University of Augsburg, Germany

In contrast to the quite well documented findings on Children Born of War (CBOw) in Western Europe, a big gap exists with regards to information from central eastern territories, where the group has been not acknowledged yet. Thus at first the presentation reflects on concerns regarding both the term itself and the definition with a major problem of proper translation into Polish language. Then it will discuss how this topic is placed in Polish historiography

in relation to wider international context. It will show how specific features of local history and some key factors (ethnic diversity, figure of an enemy and silence) determine CBOW fates and experiences and differentiate it from western studies. The findings so far allow to claim that the situation of CBOW in Poland was significantly different from those in the West of Europe. It is also very interesting to follow public discourse on both Polish women's war experiences of relationships with foreign soldiers or their victimhood of sexual violence on the one hand, and on their offspring conceived in those circumstances. That is why it will be presented how this topic appears in literature, film, art and media, although it is still an taboo in Poland.

Representations of CBOW topics in films of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic and beyond

Oskars Gruzīņš, University of Latvia, Riga

While official policy of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic regarding CBOW is hard to come by, films of the time give a rare glimpse into the thoughts of the communist regime on the topic. As all art had to pass the censors of the communist government, these films reflect the regimes attitude towards the topic of CBOW. Utilizing concepts of historical representation and Algirdas Greimas' approaches to narrative analysis, the presentation will look at films dealing with CBOW themes in Latvian cinema, during the Soviet occupation and beyond. By discussing the films, the contemporary atmosphere in which they were created and the messages they seem to convey, the presentation will show potential shifts in the official stance on the topic of CBOW in Latvia.

Network Open Event

Book readings and discussion

Winfried Behlau, *"Thistle Flowers, Russian Children in Germany"*

Editor of the book & representative of Thistleflower organization from Germany

Winfried Behlau is a child born of rape at the end of WWII in Germany. He was born in 1946. His biological father was a Soviet soldier, while his mother was German. Through his valuable participation at a German study on occupation children he got in contact with researchers. One of the "sideeffects" of the research project was the constitution of an network of occupation children fathered by Soviets soldiers. Winfried is one of the representatives of the network. He will read from the book he edited and will talk about the long road to the public and his personal experiences with writing and talking about it in public.

Eunice Apio, Author of *"Zura Maids"*

Her novel, *"Zura Maids"*, explores the experiences of victims of human trafficking, via the story of a young refugee girl taken from a refugee camp. It is through this narrative that Eunice Apio explores solutions, encouraging the reader to take this journey too.

Eleonore Dupuis, Author of *"Liberation child"*

The author, Eleonore Dupuis, born in St. Pölten, Austria, tells the story of her nearly twenty years of search for her father in a fascinating and informative way. Only after the death of her mother did the daughter of a soviet soldier and an Austrian woman start the quest of her roots. She travelled to Russia many times, looking for a trace of her father in various archives. She appeared in TV programs, wrote to the Red Cross, to Russian newspapers and archives, to the Russian communist party and even to the secret service FSB. Her book tells how – in the course of the research – she becomes more and more familiar with the culture, the people and the language of the country of her father. The search of her origins turns into the search of her own identity. This book imparts courage to dare and try the impossible, it gives confidence and hope. It is a declaration of love from a woman who never got to know her father.

Network Open Event

“Michiko” – CHIBOW Animation premiere

by story artist **Vivian Zhou** and **Kanako Kuramitsu**

An untold story of Michiko who was born of a Chinese mother and a Japanese father during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945) in China.

The story is based on an interview with Michiko and is narrated by Michiko herself.

Exhibition “Dear Japanese”

by *photographer and artist* **Miyuki Okuyama**

In the portraits, their straight gazes challenge the viewers to see who they really are and the bleak Dutch landscapes create stark contrast to their Asian features.

“Dear Japanese” is a documentary made with my personal perspective as a Japanese immigrant to the Netherlands, portraying the Japanese war children born between Japanese soldiers and Dutch-Indonesian women, during the WW2 in former Netherlands East Indies (now Indonesia), under Japanese occupation. This is a subjective documentary on compatriots abroad, sharing with them the complexity of having pride in being Japanese, coupled with feelings of alienation and guilt.

Throughout the WW2 and postwar periods, those Japanese war children were often ostracized from their communities as enemy children. Consequently, many of their families decided to keep quiet about their children’s Japanese parentage. Even after resettlement to the Netherlands due to the independence of Indonesia, the Japanese origins of these children would often remain a family secret. Many grew up in communities which harbored hostile sentiments towards Japan, a foreign power that ended the status of the Netherlands East Indies as their homeland. Today, more than 70 years after the end of WWII, many children are still searching for their biological fathers in Japan to fill an important missing element of their identities, and are still suffering the adverse effects of traumatic childhoods. They take pride in their Japanese roots and they yearn for the land of their fathers as they struggle to solve the puzzle of their origins.

Kimberley Anderson, Psychotraumacentrum Zuid Nederland, NL

Kimberley Anderson is a PhD student of the clinical facility Psychotraumacentrum Zuid Nederland, Reinier van Arkel Group, the Netherlands. She is currently working with refugee and asylum-seeker mothers in the Netherlands who have children born of sexual violence. Her research focuses on present-day conflicts across the world and the added burden of migration and asylum. She holds a Master of Science in Child & Adolescent Mental Health from University College London.

Eunice Otuko Apio, Research Fellow, University of Birmingham, UK

Eunice Otuko Apio holds a PhD in Anthropology, and is currently doing a post-doctorate at the University of Birmingham, UK, as a Research Fellow in Gender and Transitional Justice. She is a founder of the charity Facilitation for Peace and Development (FAPAD) based in northern Uganda. She has worked in conflict and post conflict settings in northern Uganda since 2001, and has researched widely on children conceived in the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda. This was also the subject of her Masters' and Doctorate dissertations. She is also the author of "Zura Maids", a novel that explores the realities of human trafficking in today's African society.

Raphaëlle Branche, University of Rouen, France

Raphaëlle Branche is Professor of Modern History at Rouen University, and the editor of "Vingtième Siècle. Revue d'histoire". She is a specialist in colonial violence and colonial wars, focusing on Algeria.

Her latest book is on Prisoners of war in a war of liberation (Algeria), published in France. In English, her latest is with Fabrice Virgili, "Rape in Wartime" (Palgrave/Macmillan, 2012).

Winfried Behlau, Editor of "Thistle Flowers, Russian Children in Germany" & representative of Thistleflower organization from Germany

Winfried Behlau was born in 1946 in East Prussia (a former part of Germany which is now a part of Poland). He is a child born of rape at the end of WWII. His biological father was a Soviet soldier, and his mother was German. In his

early childhood he moved with his mother to Northern Germany and grew up there. Until his late adulthood he was struggling with his origin. In 2013 he took part in a research project about German occupation children and he got in contact with researchers. Later he became one of the organizers of a network of children fathered by Soviet soldiers in Post-WWII-Germany. The network holds annual meetings in Leipzig/Germany (www.russenkinder-distelblueten.de). It was a long way for him to deal with his origin. Now he edited a book from the network about the life experiences of children fathered by Soviet soldiers and he regularly speaks about his personal experiences and the network.

Amra Delič, University of Greifswald, Germany

Amra Delič is a specialist in neuropsychiatry and psychotherapist with two decades of practical experience working in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Her Master's thesis examined the quality of life and long-term mental health outcomes in Bosnian women survivors of wartime rape. Currently, Amra is in her final year of a PhD at the University of Greifswald and visiting researcher at the University of Leipzig, Germany, with a research focus on children born of recent war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Eithne Dowds, Queen's University Belfast, Northern Ireland, UK

Eithne is a Lecturer at Queen's University Belfast. Her research intersects the areas of international criminal law, feminist legal theory, sexual offences and children born of sexual violence in conflict. Eithne is particularly interested in feminist strategies in international criminal law and the extent to which developments at the international criminal level might bear relevance to domestic law on sexual offences.

Eithne completed her PhD in 2017, which examined the role of consent in an international criminal definition of rape. In particular, it focused on the definition at the International Criminal Court and whether the definition could facilitate 'positive' norm transfer from the international to the domestic. She is in the process of turning her thesis into a book which will be published by Hart in 2019.

Eleonore Dupuis, Author of “Liberation child”, Austria

Eleonore Dupuis (born Novy), daughter of an Austrian woman and a Soviet soldier, was born in 1946 in the town of St. Pölten, Lower Austria. She never saw her father; he was moved from this region before she was born. Eleonore is one of thousands of children with an Austrian mother and a father of one of the four allied forces in Austria from 1945–1946. Many years this theme was not talked about. Only in the last decades these “children” started to search for their fathers.

The marriage to a Frenchman, the education of three children, frequent moving from one country to another (England, France, Australia and Argentina), a very busy life prevented her a long time from searching her father.

But later in life her wish to know more about her origins became so strong, that she began to learn Russian and started the search for her roots in Russia.

Jakub Gałęziowski, University of Augsburg, Germany

After graduating from the Jagiellonian University in Cracow with an MA in History Jakub worked as a historian with an interest in oral history and biographical research, with a focus upon the documentation of contemporary history through the use of oral sources and their popularization. Since 2006 Jakub has worked with the KARTA Centre, documenting and popularising the recent history of Poland and Central-Eastern Europe, and carried out small oral-history projects of his own. Jakub is also a co-founder of the Polish Oral History Association, and was its first president. Since 2016 he’s been a PhD student at University of Augsburg.

Oskars Gruzīņš, University of Latvia, Riga

Oskars was born in Latvia and after the fall of the USSR immigrated with his family to America. After studying history and journalism at New York University, and working at the Museum of the Occupations of Latvia, in connection to an American Latvian Youth Association scholarship, he focused upon history and politics. He studied for his Masters in International Relations at University of Kent’s Brussels School for International Studies, and subsequently worked in the European Parliament for a leader of Latvia’s independence and the

organizer of the Baltic Way manifestation, MEP Sandra Kalniete. Among his tasks at the EP, Oskars organized the work of the Reconciliation of European Histories Group, a group of nearly 50 MEPs addressing the darker pages of European history on the political level.

Heide Glaesmer, University of Leipzig, Germany

Heide is psychologist and trained psychotherapist (CBT) and is the head of the research group “Psychotraumatology and migration research” and the vice head of the Department of Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology at University of Leipzig. She is member of the International Network for Interdisciplinary Research on Children Born of War (INIRC) (www.childrenbornofwar.org) and the director of training of Innovative Training Network “Children Born of War” (www.chibow.org).

Lisa Haberkern, University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland

After a BA in Culture and Management studies at the Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics and the University of Wrocław Lisa obtained her MA in “Culture and History of Central- and Eastern Europe” at the Viadrina European University in Frankfurt/Oder. She interned the Minsk History Workshop and the Foundation Flight, Expulsion, Reconciliation. Her work in recent and modern history follows an interdisciplinary approach and is mainly focussed on borderland and memory studies as well as (forced) migration. As a member of the Horizon 2020 ITN “Children Born of War – Past, Present, Future” she is based at the Historical Institute of the University of Silesia in Katowice and carries out an oral history study on the inter- and transgenerational transmission of memories of post Second World War internment.

Marta Kasztelan, Freelance Journalist and Documentary Filmmaker, Cambodia

Marta Kasztelan is a freelance journalist and documentary filmmaker working in Southeast Asia and Eastern Europe. She has been based in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, since 2012 but her work often takes her to neighboring countries and to Poland, where she was born and lived until 2001. For the past

two years, she has been working on a documentary film about children of peacekeepers in Cambodia.

Her journalistic work has been published in *The Guardian*, *Al Jazeera*, *Newsweek*, *Vice*, *Elle UK* and *News Deeply*, among many others. A human rights lawyer by education, Marta is a self-taught filmmaker and journalist whose stories strive to put limelight on underreported issues.

Eva Käuper, University of Rouen, France

Having completed her studies of History, French and Politics at the University of Würzburg and the Université d'Avignon et des pays des Vaucluses (France), Eva Käuper graduated with a Master's degree and the German State Exam. Ever since she explored the problem of torture committed by the French Army during the Algerian War and its consequences on the individual and collective memories in her master thesis, she aims to continue working in the field of human rights and (post-)colonial war and violence.

Throughout her working experiences at the German Historical Institute in Rome, the Centre for Peace Research and Peace Education in Klagenfurt (Austria) or the ICON Consulting Agency (Cologne), she pursued her research in the field of war crimes and conflict transformation in (post-)war societies, children's rights and humanitarian aid interventions, all of which playing a major role in her recent Phd project on children born out of the Indochina War.

Jocelyn Kelly, Harvard Humanitarian Initiatives (HHI) Women in War Programme, US

Jocelyn Kelly is the director for Harvard Humanitarian Initiative's (HHI) Women in War program, where she designs and implements projects to examine issues relating to gender, peace, and security in fragile states. Kelly has been conducting health-related research using qualitative and quantitative research methods for over eight years both in national and international settings. She has given briefings related to gender and security to the United Nations Security Council, the U.S. State Department, USAID, the World Bank, OFDA, the Woodrow Wilson Center, and the U.S. Institute of Peace.

Biographies

Her work focuses on understanding and preventing gender-based violence and human trafficking in conflict settings, with an emphasis on specially examining mechanisms for resilience in these settings. Her research also focuses on understanding the attitudes and experiences of rebels perpetrating violence in order to understand how best to prevent it. Jocelyn's work has been profiled on NPR in Nicholas Kristof's "On the Ground" blog and on NPR. Prior to joining HHI, Ms. Kelly worked as an Emergency Management Specialist in Hurricane Katrina-affected areas and acted as a liaison to the FEMA Public Assistance Chief in Louisiana. Kelly's international work has focused on understanding the health needs of vulnerable populations in Eastern and Central Africa and has included working with Uganda Human Rights commission to launch the first office in Africa promoting the right to health.

Michal Korhel, J.E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic
Michal Korhel, MA is a research assistant at the J.E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem and early stage researcher within the Marie Curie Innovative Training Network "Children Born of War: Past, Present and Future". Korhel studied (Modern) History and Classical Archeology in Jena, Berlin and Moscow. Currently he is writing his PhD at the universities in Ústí nad Labem and Augsburg.

Kanako Kuramitsu, University of Birmingham, UK
Kanako Kuramitsu is a PhD student in the Department of History at the University of Birmingham, UK. She conducts research on life experiences and identity of children born of Chinese mothers and Japanese fathers during and after the Second Sino-Japanese War in China (1937–1945). More specifically, she focuses on those who were born of consensual relationships and migrated to Japan after the normalization of the Sino-Japanese relations in 1972. She hopes her research can give voice to these individuals who are utterly forgotten in both Chinese and Japanese societies. She completed the Degree of Master of Social Sciences at the Centre for East Asian Studies, University of Turku, in 2013.

Sabine Lee, University of Birmingham, UK

Sabine is currently Professor in 'Modern History' at the University of Birmingham. After graduating from Düsseldorf University with a degree in history, mathematics and philosophy, she obtained an M.Phil in 'International Relations' at the University of Cambridge. She continued her studies at Cambridge with a doctoral project on Anglo-German Relations after the Second World War under David Reynolds. In January 1993, she joined the 'Department of European Studies' at the University of Hull as Lecturer in Modern History. Since September 1994 she has been at the Department of Modern History at the University of Birmingham.

Her research has spanned a range of themes in contemporary history from post-war diplomatic history and the history of European integration and from the history of 20th century physics to, more recently, interdisciplinary research on conflict and security with particular emphasis on conflict-related sexual violence and Children Born of War. She has led several international and interdisciplinary research projects in these fields, including an AHRC-funded network on Children Born of War.

Her latest book on Children Born of War, published by Manchester University Press (2017), explores the life courses of Children Born of War in different 20th Century conflicts, including WWII, the Vietnam War, the Bosnian War, the Rwandan Genocide and the LRA conflict.

Saskia Mitreuter, University of Leipzig, Germany

Saskia received a BA in Psychology and Sociology from the University of Mannheim, Germany, where her thesis focused upon aggressive responses to the experience of social rejection. In June 2015, she graduated from the research Master's programme Behavioural and Social Sciences: Clinical Psychology at the University of Groningen, Netherlands, where her thesis examined how a biogenetic versus psychosocial understanding of mental illness affects mental health stigma.

Her areas of expertise are the psychology of social rejection and exclusion, emotion regulation, and identity development as well as quantitative statistical analyses. Saskia is a great supporter of mixed-method approaches, as she

considers their use crucial for an optimal gain of knowledge and a conscientious and reflective scientific practice.

Boniface Ojok, University of Birmingham, UK

Boniface completed his Master's program in peace studies from the University of Notre Dame, US. For ten years, prior to his postgraduate studies, he worked in northern Uganda with the Justice and Reconciliation Project (JRP); an NGO he co-founded in 2004 after completing his undergraduate studies at Makerere University in Uganda. He has also had experience working with civil society actors on peace building and transitional justice within an African context, most notably in the Great Lakes region of Africa where he has interacted with several actors at the government and non-governmental level. His research examines reintegration through a study of socialization and education in schools and other social institutions of learning. His research also approaches this issue by examining gender dynamics in the treatment of Children Born of War and the cultural notion of socialization among the Acholi people of northern Uganda.

Miyuki Okuyama, Photographer

Miyuki Okuyama, a photographer and photobook artist living in the Netherlands. Based on her unique perspective as an expatriate Japanese, her photographic works often deal with her identity and roots, interacting with the others' in her new environment. Recent years, she had been documenting the Japanese Children Born of War in former Dutch East Indies. This documentary and photobook project titled "Dear Japanese" has been exhibited internationally and will be presented at Athens Photo Festival 2018 starting in June. The book dummy won Photobook Review & Prize at Cortona On The Move (Cortona, Italy) in 2016 and is in the collection of MoMA New York Library and other institutes. She has been exhibiting in Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Japan. (Website: <http://www.miyukiokuyama.com>)

Olga Pavlenko, Russian State University for the Humanities, Russia

Olga Pavlenko is the Vice-Rector of Russian State University for the Humanities (RSUH) and the Vice-Director of the Institute for History and Archives of RSUH. She is a member of Russian-Slovak Historians Commission, Russian-Austrian Historians Commission; a member of Russian Association of International Studies and Russian International Affairs Council; an expert of the Russian-Polish Dialogue Foundation; and a member of the editorial board of the following Journals: *International Relations and Regional Studies*, *Central-European Studies*, *Russian-Austrian Yearbook*. She is co-coordinator of Harvard University, Russian-Austrian Historians Commission, RSUH, Institute of World History RAS and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on War Consequences (Graz) joint project "The End of an Era: Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, 1989/91".

Her research interests are Russian and Soviet foreign policy, international relations, the process of formation of the collective identities in Russia (past and present), Cold War Studies, Austrian Studies. She teaches Russian Foreign Policy and Russian Studies courses.

Holly Porter, Research Fellow, London School of Economics, UK

Holly Porter is a writer and anthropologist focusing on Africa. Her work centres around issues of gender, sexualities, violence, and local notions of healing and justice after war—particularly in northern Uganda where she has lived for more than ten years. Previously, she has worked in South Sudan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Azerbaijan, and Palestine in the fields of access to justice, gender-based violence, transitional justice, peacebuilding and human rights. She is the author of many articles and the book "After rape: violence justice and social harmony in Uganda", published by Cambridge University Press. She is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow with Institute of Development Policy (University of Antwerp) and Conflict Research Group (Ghent University) and Research Fellow in the Firoz Lalji Centre for Africa at LSE.

Maren Röger, University of Augsburg, Germany

Maren is Assistant Professor for “Germany and Eastern Europe” at the University of Augsburg. Previously she was Research Fellow at the German Historical Institute (Poland), and Guest Professor at the University of Hamburg. Her main research interests are: European history of the 20th century, the history of National Socialism, and World War II, as well as the postwar expulsions in Europe. Her most recent book is about sexual policies and everyday life of the occupiers in World War II in Poland: “Kriegsbeziehungen. Intimität, Gewalt und Prostitution im besetzten Polen 1939 bis 1945” (Frankfurt am Main: 2015). She has worked on the German policies towards Children Born of War in occupied Poland, and integrated their postwar experiences. Her new project is about binational marriages in modern Germany (1870–today).

Sophie Roupetz, University of Leipzig, Germany

Sophie Roupetz is a PhD student at the Department of Medical Psychology and Medical Sociology at the University of Leipzig, Germany. Her research focus is on psychosocial consequences of growing up as an occupation children born of rape in Post-WWII Germany across the lifespan and on sexual and gender-based violence among Syrian refugees in Lebanon. She holds a Master of Science in Psychology from the University of Vienna and is a trained Clinical and Health Psychologist.

Lukas Schretter, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria

Lukas Schretter studied European Ethnology and Holocaust and Genocide Studies in Vienna, Berlin and Amsterdam. From 2012 to 2015 he worked for the Dachau Concentration Camp Memorial in Germany. Since 2015 he has been an Early Stage Researcher within the European Union-funded Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions Innovative Training Network Children Born of War – Past Present Future. As such, he is currently writing his dissertation on children fathered by British soldiers during the post-war occupation of Austria at the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War in Graz.

Nastassia Sersté, University of Rouen, France

Nastassia has a BA in History, a MA in Communication of History, and a Teacher Training Certificate from the Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium). She is writing her thesis in History about 'Life experiences of Vietnam War Babies in France (1955–1975)' at the University of Rouen (France) but she currently works at the Department IAO of the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon as a visiting researcher.

Eleanor Seymour, University of Birmingham, UK

Eleanor Seymour is an early stage researcher with the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Horizons 2020 Children Born of War Innovative Training Network. Eleanor is part of DASA-the Department of African Studies and Anthropology at the University of Birmingham in the UK. Her research focus is on sexual and gender-based violence in northern Uganda.

Zahava Solomon, Centre for Excellence of Trauma Research, Tel Aviv University, Israel

Prof. Zahava Solomon has been an eminent trauma researcher for the past four decades. Her multifaceted longitudinal studies of combat veterans, Holocaust survivors and survivors of ongoing terror and their spouses and children are innovative, creative and highly unique.

Prof. Solomon is currently the head of the Multidisciplinary Center of Excellence for Mass Trauma Research at Tel Aviv University. She first joined Tel Aviv University in 1992, and has served as the Dean of the School of Social Work, Dean of Special Programs, and as the Head of the Adler Research Center. During this time, Prof. Solomon has supervised over 120 graduate students and dozens of postdoctoral students.

Prof. Solomon has served as an advisor in national and international advisory committees including the DSM-IV subcommittee for PTSD. Her studies have been supported by competitive and prestigious funding grants including the NIMH, EC, ISF, BSF, among others.

Prof. Solomon, has earned numerous Israeli and international awards, which include the Laufer Award for Outstanding Scientific Achievement in the field

of PTSD by the International Society of Traumatic Stress Studies (1997); the Prize of Israel (2009), which is the highest distinction bestowed by the State of Israel for academic excellence; the Annual Hans Christian Andersen Academy Award (2015); and most recently, she was awarded the Emet Prize in Social Sciences, Social Work (2016).

Barbara Stelz-Marx, Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research on Consequences of War, Austria

Barbara is director of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Research into Consequences of War (BIK), Graz–Vienna–Raabs, Austria, and vice-president of the Austrian UNESCO Commission, Vienna. She studied History, Russian and English/American studies in Graz, Oxford, Volgograd and Stanford University, CA. In 2010 she finished her awarded habilitation in contemporary history. Her specialist fields of research are: children born of occupation after World War II; Soviet occupation of Austria 1945–1955; Cold War; Prisoners of War and forced labourers in the Third Reich and in the USSR; Vienna Summit 1961, and others.

She has published the monography “Stalins Soldaten in Österreich. Die Innensicht der sowjetischen Besatzung” (Böhlau 2012) and “Besatzungskinder. Die Nachkommen alliierter Soldaten in Österreich und Deutschland” (Böhlau 2015), that she edited together with Silke Satjukow.

Machteld Venken, University of Vienna, Austria

Machteld Venken is an Assistant Professor and Senior Postdoctoral Researcher (Elise Richter Fellow) at the University of Vienna, where she habilitated in May 2018. She holds degrees in Slavic Studies and History from the Catholic University in Leuven (KU Leuven), and Cracow (Jagiellonian University). She is the author of “Straddling the Iron Curtain? Immigrants, Immigrant Organisations, War Memories” (2011), and editor of “Growing Up in the Shadow of the Second World War. European Perspectives” (European Review of History 2015, together with Maren Röger) and “Borderland Studies Meets Child Studies. A European Encounter” (2017).

Vita Zelče, University of Latvia, Riga

Vita Zelce is professor at the Department of Communication Studies and Director of the Social Memory Research Centre at the Advanced Social and Political Research Institute, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Latvia.

Her main fields of interest are media history, social and cultural memory studies, the role of the media in the construction of memory, memory politics of Russia and the Baltic states, and social history. She has been the author and editor of 15 books. Her latest being on Latvian cemetery festivals (“Latviešu kapusvētki: Identitātes rituāls”. Riga: Mansards, 2014).

Vivian (Weihang) Zhou, Sheridan College, Canada

Vivian Zhou began her artistic career by drawing on the walls of her parent’s home with crayons. Since then, she has worked as a Storyboard Revisionist at DHX Media, and Head Story Artist on The Curious Tale of Aunt Binks. She is currently pursuing her love of animation at Sheridan College.

Mediencampus Villa Ida

Poetenweg 28

04155 Leipzig

Phone | +49 341-56296-704

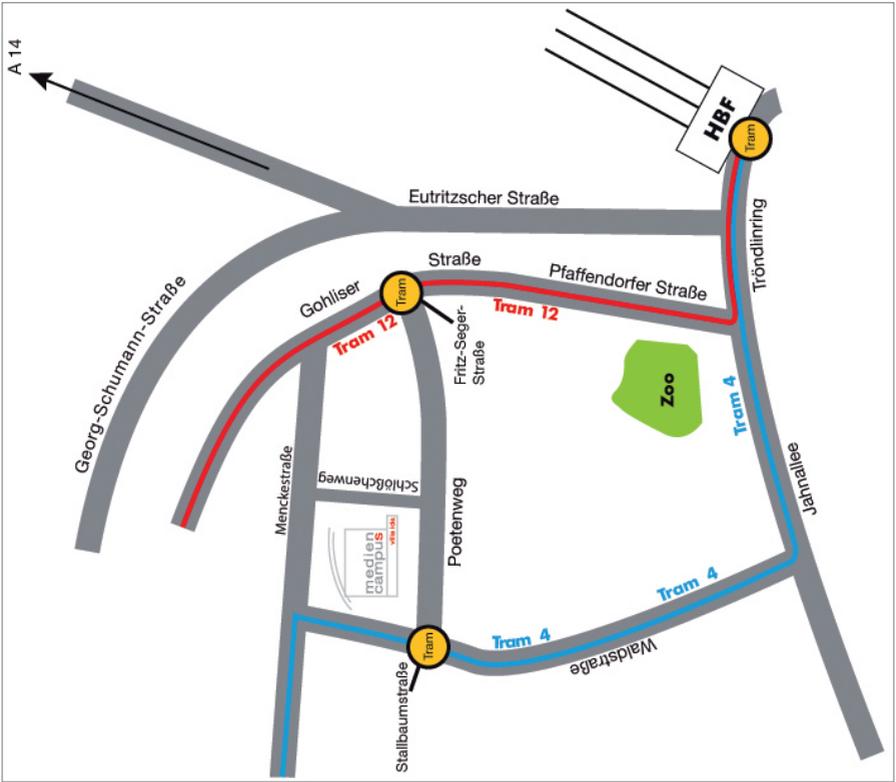
Email | info@mediencampus-villa-ida.de

Arrival with public transport

The media campus building "Mediencampus" (Poetenweg 28) can be reached with tram 4 from the main train station "Hauptbahnhof" to the stop "Stallbaumstraße". From there, Poetenweg 28 is about 3 minutes (300 m) walking-distance. Or you take the tram 12 to the stop "Fritz-Seger-Strasse". From there, you can walk in 5 minutes via Menckestrasse and Schlößchenweg to Poetenweg 28. You will recognize the media campus Villa Ida by the striking glass-concrete-steel front.

Arrival with car

By car, leave the motorway A14 at the intersection "Leipzig Mitte", in the direction Leipzig/Zentrum. From the B2 at the exit "Essener Straße" turn right, at the second traffic light turn left. You are on the Virchow Street towards the city. Follow this road straight on until you reach Lützowstraße. After passing the Georg-Schumann-Straße, after a sharp left bend, the entrance to the Menckestraße to the right follows. After 300 m turn left into Schlößchenweg. You can already see the media campus on the right side.



About CHIBOW

CHIBOW (Children Born of War – Past, Present, Future) is an H2020 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Innovative Training Network (ITN), supporting a new generation of researchers to advance our knowledge and understanding of the lived experiences of Children Born of War in a variety of 20th century conflict and post-conflict situations (grant agreement number 642571). For more information refer to www.chibow.org.

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Design:

Barbara Brendel, Leipzig

Print:

Repromedia Leipzig GmbH

06/2018

CHIBOW is an Innovative Training Network (ITN) that has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 642571.

