

Replacement Child

Jewish Deaths in the Holocaust

Jews: up to 6 million

many as

1.5 million Jewish children were dead

Deaths Caused by Mao Zedong

Purges

Rural purges, 1946-49: 2-5 Million deaths Agence France Press

Urban purges, 1950-57: 1 Million Agence France Press

2 Million during the first few years: (10 estimates)

Labor Camps

20 Million Agence France Press

15-25 Million Walker, Robert L., *The Human Cost of Communism in China* (1971, report to the US Senate Committee of the Judiciary)

(1949-75): 15 Million R. J. Rummel :

15 Million Died: Between 1949 and 1997, 50M prisoners passed through the labor camps in total
July 17, 1994, Washington Post

Great Leap Forward:

- 20-43 million deaths Agence France Press
- 20-40 million deaths Daniel Chirot
- 38 million deaths (1958-61) of starvation and overwork Jung Chang, *Mao: The Unknown Story* (2005)
- Great Leap Forward: 31-33M (14 estimates)
- 15-30 million famine-related deaths Meisner, Maurice, *Mao's China and After* (1977, 1999)

Cultural Revolution

- 1 Million (13 estimates)
- 2- 7 Million Agence France Press
- (1967-68): 50,000 Dictionary of 20C World History
- 400,000-850,000 Cultural Revolution (1966-75):
Guinness Book of World Records

Total Deaths Under Mao Zedong

70 Million Brzezinski

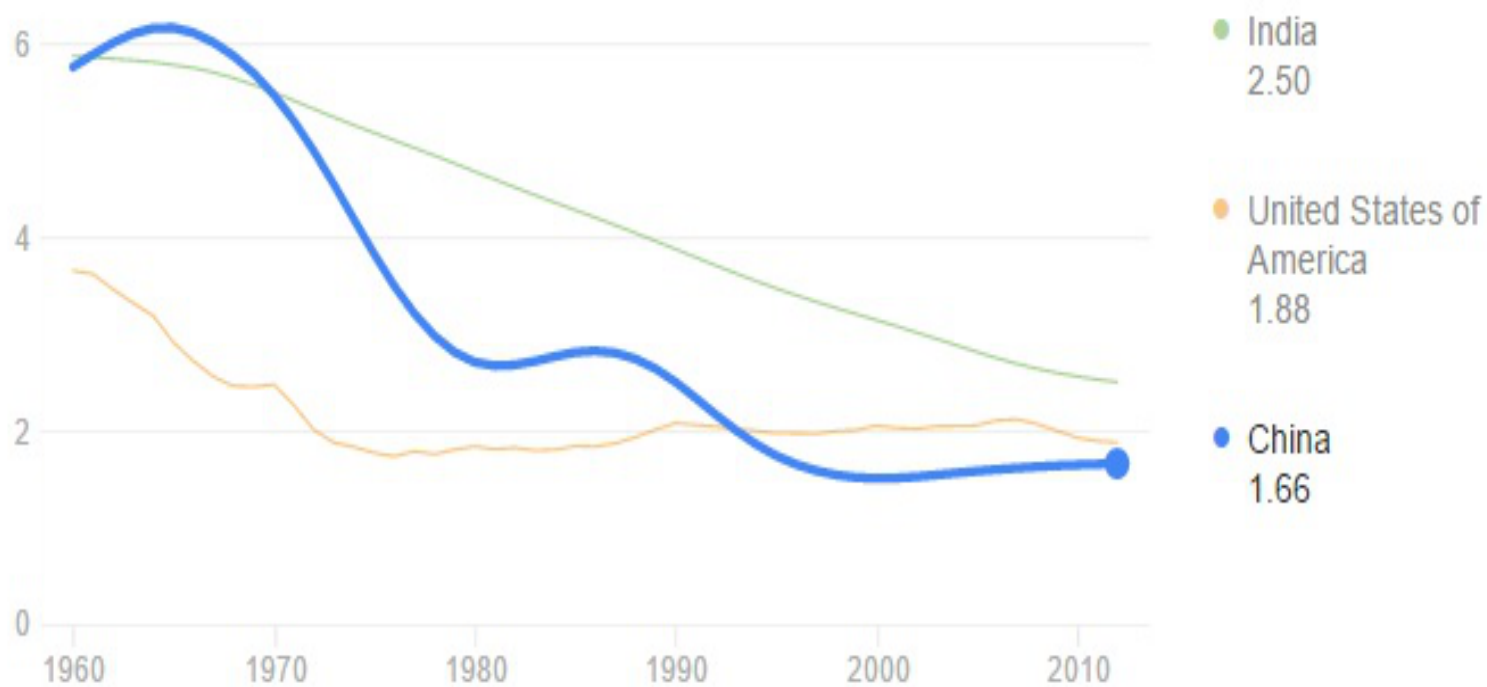
72,260,000 R. J. Rummel

44.5 to 72M Agence France Press

34.3M to 63.784 Million Walker, Robert L., The Human Cost of Communism in China (1971, report to the US Senate Committee of the Judiciary)

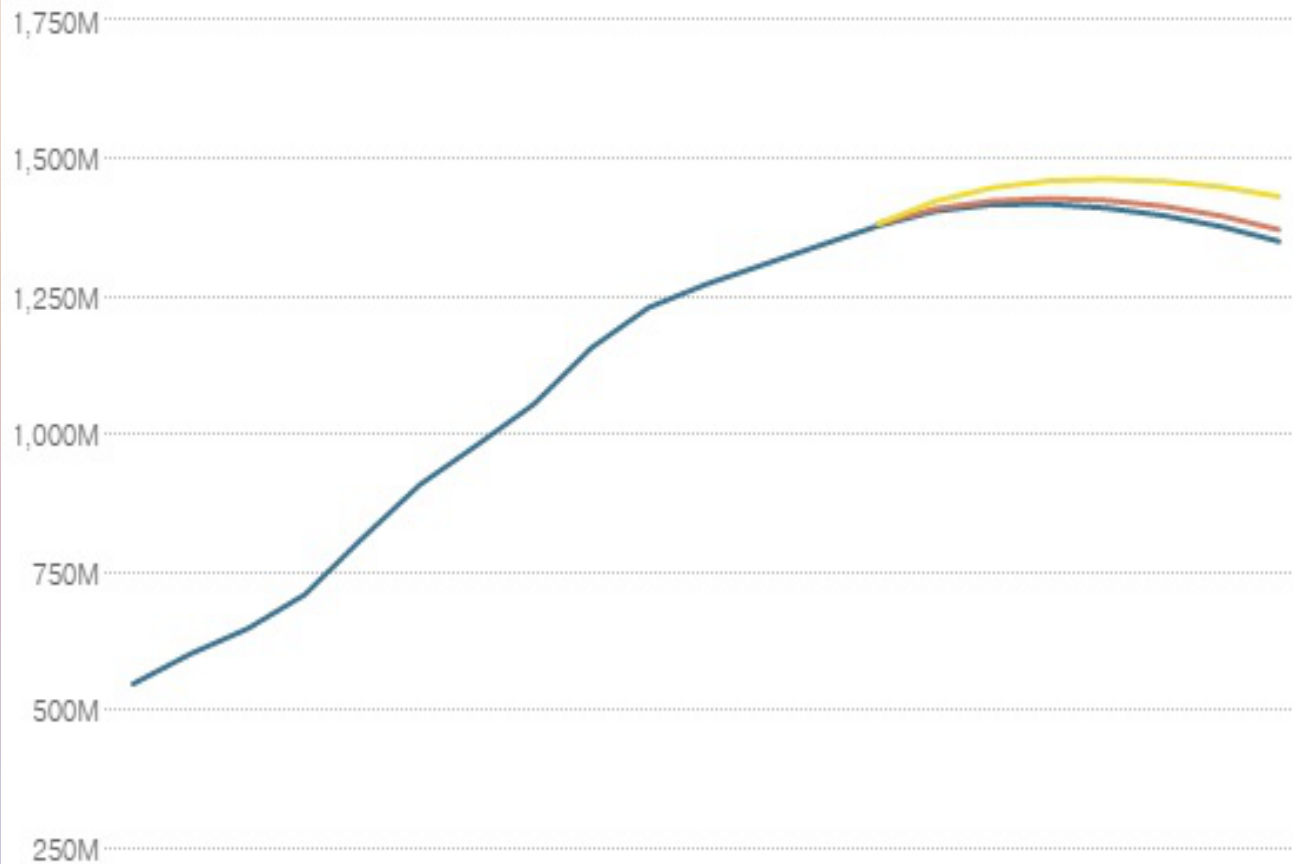
China / Fertility rate

1.66 births per woman (2012)



Chinese population projection

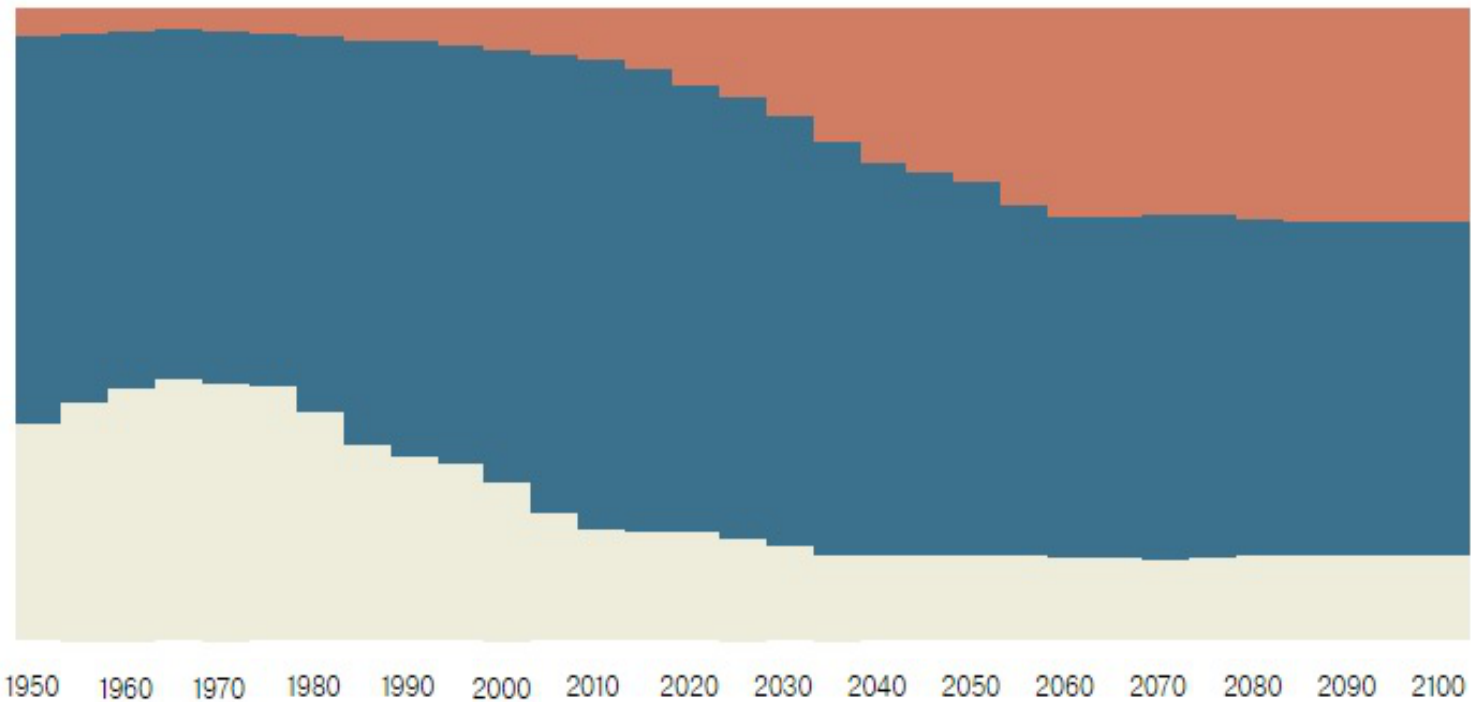
- One-child policy unchanged
- Two-child policy, gradual birthrate increase
- Fertility jumps to two births per woman in 2016



Aging Population in China

Percentage of the population in each age range

0-14 years old 15-64 years old 65 years old and older



NG STAFF

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The **Tangshan earthquake**, also known as the **Great Tangshan earthquake**,^[2] was a natural disaster that occurred on July 28, 1976. It is believed to be the largest earthquake of the 20th century by death toll.^[3] The epicenter of the earthquake was near Tangshan in Hebei, People's Republic of China, an industrial city with approximately one million inhabitants. The number of deaths initially reported by the Chinese government was 655,000, but this number has since been stated to be around 240,000 to 255,000.^[3] Another report indicates that the actual death toll was much higher, at approximately 650,000, and explains that the lower estimates are limited to Tangshan and exclude fatalities in the densely populated surrounding areas.

Although a replacement child in a literal sense is one conceived to take the place of a deceased sibling, the concept may be extended to many other situations in which a child is put in the place of someone else in the family system. In his experience of survivor guilt for his deceased brother Julius, Freud may be regarded as such a metaphorical replacement child. The collective tragedy of the Holocaust gives the replacement child concept a special meaning, since the children born in its aftermath had to fill the void in the lives not only of individual parents, but of the Jewish people as a whole. One of the coauthors of this paper, Leon Anisfeld, was born after World War II to parents who had lost previous spouses and children, and his personal experience as a replacement child informs the theoretical issues considered here.

Leon is a replacement child, born in 1948 in a D.P. camp outside Berlin to parents who had both been previously married to other spouses, with whom they had had children. His sister, Ina, was born two years later in Munich, where his parents had gone to search for their families of origin. All had been murdered by the Nazis—his parents' parents and fourteen of their children, seven in each family.

His mother's first husband, a gentile, was taken away and killed by the Nazis. Their eleven-month-old daughter died of starvation as his mother fled across the Polish countryside. His father's first wife died in a concentration camp, as did their two daughters, both approximately six years of age.

- 1) Child born to parents who have lost a child.
- 2) Sibling dies at early age and another child feels he/she must fulfil the expectations the parents had previously invested in the dead child.
- 3) Couple can't conceive a child and an adopted child is viewed as a replacement for child that couldn't be conceived.
- 4) Even if sick child did not die the health child may be a replacement child that has to cope with survivor guilt.

5) A most radical example is offered by Jack Arlow who maintain that only children may blame themselves for the fact that there are no other children.

6) Only child may have fantasies that he/she killed siblings in the womb

Whether or not one is literally a replacement child, there will always be what Selma Fraiberg and her colleagues have called “ghosts in the nursery” (1975) whenever there is a personal or collective history of suffering. But unless the agonizing experiences that called these ghosts of the past into being can be recalled, and at least imperfectly communicated through the resources of language and art, they will remain unsaid and unclaimed forever.

Jewish tradition has children named for dead relatives.

State of Israel as a replacement child for an entire civilization destroyed in the Holocaust.

Replacement Child

- 1) May be overprotected by their parents.
- 2) Internalize anxiety of the parents and are immature and dependent.
- 3) Replacement child may interrupt moving process of parents for dead child.
- 4) Parents may transfer expectation they hold for dead child which has disturbing effect on the replacement child's identity.
- 5) It is best for parent to wait before having the replacement child so that mourning can be completed but particularly after traumatic losses or after holocaust parents may not have the luxury of waiting.