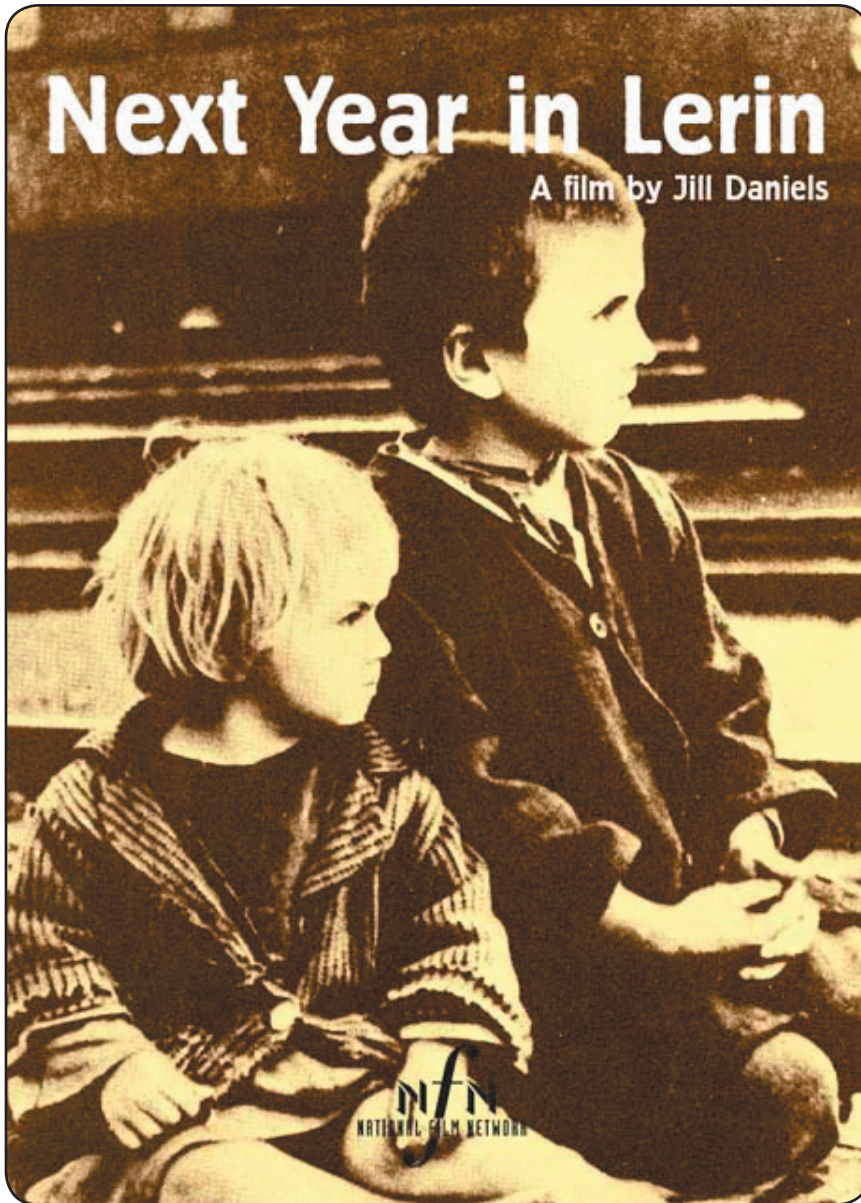


Discussion Guide



In 1948, 28,000 Macedonian and Greek children were taken from Greece, where a civil war was raging, to countries in Eastern Europe. Ever since, they have been unable to visit Greece as long as their birthplace is written in their passports using the old Slavic name of their villages. This means they weren't able to reclaim their houses, and in many cases, were never reunited with their parents. In spite of this they have flourished and prospered. Yet they yearn to be reunited with the land of their birth.

Reunited for the 50th anniversary of their exodus in 1998, they journey to the border of Greece, hoping to return to their homeland.

Next Year in Lerin addresses the subject of exile and its effects in many different ways, literally and metaphorically.

OTHER RESOURCES

Notes

Books

Macedonia: The Politics of Identity and Difference edited by Jane K. Cowan (Pluto Press, 2000)

The Macedonian Conflict by Loring Danforth (Princeton University Press, 1995)

Fields of Wheat, Hills of Blood: Passages to Nationhood in Greek Macedonia, 1870-1990 by A. N. Karakasidou (University of Chicago Press, 1997)

Articles

“Issues related to the Macedonian Minority in Greece. The visit of Macedonian ‘Children Refugees.’ Monitoring Government, Media and NGO Attitudes,” (*Greek Helsinki Monitor*, July 29, 1998)

Press release report presented at the Greek Helsinki Monitor website <<http://greekhelsinki.gr>>

“Perceptions, Construction and Definition of Greek National Identity in Late 19th-Early 20th Century Macedonia” by G. Agelopoulos (*Balkan Studies*, 36: 247-63, 1995)

“The Slav Macedonians in Northern Greece and the Treatment of Minorities in the Republic of Macedonia” by N. Malcolm and M. Almond (*Social Anthropology*, 11: 249-263, 2003)

Films

The Travelling Players (1975) Directed by Theodoros Angelopoulos

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