

HISTORISCH-KULTURWISSENSCHAFTLICHE FAKULTÄT DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN
 DAS INSTITUT FÜR BYZANTINISTIK UND NEOGRÄZISTIK SOWIE
 DAS INSTITUT FÜR OSTEUEPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE DER UNIVERSITÄT WIEN UND
 DIE ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR NEUGRIECHISCHE STUDIEN

beehren sich, zu folgendem Vortrag in englischer Sprache mit begleitender Filmvorführung einzuladen:

Montag, 25. Mai 2009, 18.30
UNIV. PROF. DR. MILAN RISTOVIĆ
 Universität Belgrad

CHILDREN FROM GREECE AS REFUGEES IN YUGOSLAVIA 1948-1960:

CIVIL WAR VICTIMS, „SAVED“ OR „KIDNAPPED“?

**NACH DEM VORTRAG WIRD DER FILM VON RADIVOJE DJUKIĆ „GRCKA DECA“
 (GRIECHISCHE KINDER, 1948) GEZEIGT.**

During the Greek Civil War over 40,000 boys and girls were taken away from home, with or without their parents' consent. About 25,000 to 28,000 children were transported to neighboring communist countries, either in organized transports of the rebel Provisional Government and the Democratic Army or in disorganized flights of the rural population. The other side of this phenomenon consists of the children "gathered" by the Greek government in the war zones, and then put into foster care homes in Greece. A shadow of the ideological "fight for souls" lurked behind these actions of "gathering" and "saving". As a form of fulfilling humanitarian and "internationalist" obligations, between early 1948, until the Spring of 1949, Yugoslavia accepted about 11,000 children, 2,000 of which were placed in homes specially founded for this occasion, mostly in Serbia (primarily in the Vojvodina), Croatia and Slovenia. The Yugoslav Red Cross took care of them, struggling with immense difficulties in securing accommodation, meals, clothing, organization of medical care, and education. The problem of the Greek refugee children appeared before the international organizations and the public in the early years of the Cold War, and became a chapter in the political, ideological, and propaganda settling of accounts between Greece and its communist neighbors. The issue was instrumentalized both in the West and in the East. Dealing with the question of refugee children from Greece in Yugoslavia between 1948 and 1960 requires thus also dealing with foreign politics (within the UN, Yugoslav-Greek relations, relations between Yugoslavia and the Eastern bloc countries, relations between Yugoslavia and the West).

Der Vortrag findet am Institut für Byzantinistik und Neogräzistik der Universität Wien statt.
 (1010 Wien, Postgasse 7, 1. Stiege, 3. Stock, Lift) Eintritt frei. **Gäste willkommen!**
 Anschließend laden wir zu einem Glas Wein ein!