

the child's lack of reason made it appropriate to utilize physical pain to compel him to do right. This reinforces the idea that the child was incapable of participating in the rational world of the adult male citizen, but Wiedemann adduces many examples from classical sources to show forcefully what great affection parents and others had for their children but also how the Romans saw their children primarily as an investment. In the general society, children, along with old men and women, were a special source of concern.

Thomas Wiedemann makes excellent use of primary sources to focus on the place of children on the Roman Empire, at a minimum to give us the popular, intellectual, and institutional perceptions of children from pagan to Christian times, from a collection of city communities in classical times to the court-centered world of late antiquity. The changes in attitude toward children also reflected basic changes in the Roman world itself. *Adults and Children in the Roman Empire* is itself a marvellous contribution to the study of the social history of the Roman Empire.

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Richard Clogg, *A Short History of Modern Greece*. Second edition: Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988. Pp. viii+244. 1 map. Paperback, \$ 12.95.

Anyone who has tried to understand the dauntingly complicated history of Modern Greece will appreciate the reprinting of Richard Clogg's *Short History*, which was originally published in 1979 and has been reprinted five times thus far (three reprints of the first edition and two of the second edition). For such a small country, the history of the emergence of modern Greece as a national state in the nineteenth century and its growth and development into a modern Mediterranean power of no mean significance in the twentieth is not any easy task to undertake, and the fact that the English reader would be hard put to find a book which can tell the story in one compact volume is in itself quite telling. So we are more than pleased that Richard Clogg has been able to put together a fairly comprehensive book that in eight compact chapters gives us the essence of modern Greek history, even though it has not been possible to include as much as would be wanted on social, economic, and cultural developments. Still, the author has attempted «to give some insight into the way in which... different historical forces and traditions have helped to shape the Greek State».

Though the chapters are continuous, readers wishing to concentrate their attention on specific periods could easily do so. Clogg has called these chapters time divisions (1) «'Waiting for the Barbarians': the downfall of Byzantium, 1204-1453»; (2) «The Greeks under Ottoman rule, 1453-1800»; (3) «The struggle for emancipation, 1800-1833»; (4) «Independence, nation building and irredentism, 1833-1913»; (5) «Schism, defeat, republic and restoration, 1913-1935»; (6) «Dictatorship, occupation, resistance and civil war, 1936-1949»; (7) «Uncertain democracy and military dictatorship, 1949-1974»; and «From authoritarianism to democracy, 1974-». These chronological divisions seem perfectly reasonable and convenient.

Certainly, even Clogg's quick survey will convey the turbulence and tragedy of the history of the modern Greek state whose leaders often reached beyond what they

could actually grasp. Population exchanges that contributed to an increase between 1907 and 1928 from 2.600.000 to 6.200.000 also saw the population of Athens double between 1920 and 1928. The Civil War, begun in full in the winter of 1946-7, saw 80.000 killed with 700.000 refugees, so soon after the brutal Nazi occupation of the Second World War. 1955 marked planned Turkish government riots against Istanbul's 100.000 ethnic Greeks. By the early 1960's two million out of eight million plus Greeks were living in Athens. 1973 saw the brutal suppression of students and others at the Athens Technical University and the beginning of the end for the military junta that had brought dictatorship back to Greece (1967-1974) and the return of Karamanlis saw a return to democratic rule and the abolition of the monarchy.

In Istanbul the diminution of the Greek minority threatened the viability of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, and in October of 1981 Greece saw the election of its first Socialist government (PASOK) under the leadership of Andreas Papandreou. What the future will hold in store for Greece is anybody's guess.

A Short History of Modern Greece certainly demonstrates that very few things are predictable in modern Greek history except the volatility of the Greek character and the unpredictability of Greek politics. What is certain is the boundless energy of the Greeks in their never-ending efforts to make their mark on their own national history and in the international arena.

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Charles C. Moskos, *Greek Americans: Struggle and Success*. Second Edition. New Brunswick and London: Transaction Publishers. Pp. x+204. Paperback, \$ 18.95.

Charles Moskos, professor of sociology at Northwestern University, has long called for the serious development of the field of Greek-American studies as distinguished from modern Greek Studies. As one who has greatly admired and capitalized on the late Theodore Saloutos' pioneering work on *The Greeks in the United States* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1964), he has sought through his own writings to demonstrate that the some one million Greek Americans are «an ethnic group that has maintained a remarkable degree of communal and family cohesion while also comfortably accommodating itself to the achievement standards of the larger society» (p. 2). Moskos believes that «The Greek experience in the United States has been a blend of ethnic pride and resourceful participation in American society. In its early years it is the story of immigrants who suffered incredible hardships, many of whom, nevertheless, eventually became secure members of the middle class. It is a story of the children of immigrants, the second generation, most of whom have enjoyed levels of education and income surpassing the American average, and some of whom have been outstandingly successful in the country of their birth» (p. 1).

Moskos's book divides the Greek American experience into five more or less distinct stages: (1) a time of false starts in the period before 1890; (2) the era of mass migration from 1890 to 1920; (3) the formation of Greek American institutions from 1920 to 1940; (4) an era of consolidation from 1940 to 1965 within Greek America; and (5) the contemporary period since 1965 of increasing Greek American diversity.