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Modern Greece: Facets of Underdevelopment, by Nicos P.
Mouzelis

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aspect of a Slavic struggle against Magyars and Germans in chapter seven (by Žáček). This chapter is quite good on the Slav congress in Prague and the embarrassments caused by Jelačić. But there is not much on military events, nor on the Reichstag deliberations. Relations and political problems between Czechs and South Slavs continue to be complicated in the years between 1850 and 1890. This is well understood by the authors of chapter eight, Žáček, Havráňková, and Šestár. Czechs in the Vienna parliament found themselves at odds with Croats from Dalmatia, and relations between Rieger and Strossmayer cooled considerably by the 1890s. Czechs, however, were generally pro-Serb, especially during the crisis of the 1870s. About the only exception was Czech sympathy for Bulgaria in the 1880s. Czech support for the Croats sometimes produced money for electoral campaigns; cultural contacts steadily increased.

The Young Czechs, discussed by Vladislav Štátný in chapter nine, do not come off well. "So called progressives" and "spokesmen of the Czech bourgeoisie" (p. 589), they gave only lip service, he asserts, to the cause of the South Slavs. This chapter includes a discussion of Neo-Slavism by Karel Herman and of the Badeni language ordinance and its repercussions but is less informative on the implications of the ordinance and seems oblivious to the other serious crisis in the monarchy, the rift between Austria and Hungary. Although Masaryk is characterized as possessed of "high personal political ambitions" (p. 562), "the bearer of bourgeois reforming ideas" (p. 560), and favorable to Austrian peaceful expansion in the Balkans in the interests of Czech capitalism (p. 561), his influence on the South Slavs is developed (in chapter nine and in chapter ten by Miroslav Tejchman) at considerable length.

Czech-Yugoslav relations in World War I were generally cordial. Via various routes Czechs found their way into the Serbian army, and the Serbian government provided diplomatic support for Masaryk. But tensions arose, primarily from the dubious Treaty of London. Not only did this result in tension between Italians and Yugoslavs, but as the Czechs attempted to mediate they annoyed the Yugoslavs and quarreled among themselves. There is also discussion of the Congress of Nationalities and the rather dramatic mutinies in the Austrian fleet in 1918.

Most Western scholars will find it difficult to agree with the enthusiastic remarks about the Soviet Union in the introduction, but this is still a valuable work, of interest to students of Czech, South Slav, and Austrian history. Its value is enhanced by about thirty pages of bibliography, which could have been improved by more attention to Western sources, and over a hundred illus-

trations. The most important improvement would have been a concluding essay, summarizing and analyzing the subject. A translation into English would be welcome.

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NICOS P. MOUZELIS. *Modern Greece: Facets of Underdevelopment*. New York: Holmes and Meier. 1978. Pp. xiii, 222. \$25.75.

Southeastern Europe, whose peoples have shared a common-historical past but today diverge significantly in their governmental and economic systems, is a prime area for research in the comparative development of societies. Yet Western scholarly interest in this region has slackened noticeably in recent years, partly in response to the vicissitudes of international power politics. In marked contrast to this trend, significant scholarly work has appeared in Greece since the restoration of parliamentary government in that country in 1974. The purpose of a good deal of this Greek work is to analyze the evolution and present functioning of Greek society. Many of the authors of these critical studies have been educated abroad, and their work reflects an impatience with and criticism of traditional views of their country's historical development. Nicos P. Mouzelis's book is one of the most vigorously argued and thought-provoking of these works.

Modern Greece is a study in historical sociology. It is enhanced by the author's critical historical vision and at the same time weakened by his reliance on the jargon of his discipline when clear English would have sufficed. Half of the chapters have already been published elsewhere so that the book is, in effect, a series of related but distinct essays. Bringing these essays together under one cover and integrating them with those written as part of the book results in some overlapping and repetition.

The author has combined sociological theory centered on a class analysis of developing societies with a historical survey of modern Greece's socioeconomic development in order to demonstrate, as he sees it, the inadequacy of traditional and neo-Marxist theories of modernization as well as the imbalanced and often noncreative nature of Greek society. He commendably recognizes the need to avoid a mechanistic framework that leaves no room for the impact of personalities but still seeks to go beyond surface events in his examination of modern Greek development. Yet his investigation of Greece's history, based as it is on a class analysis, leads to categorical assertions—such as

those concerning Venizelos's role in the bourgeois transformation of the country (p. 21) and the significance of foreign capital in the post-World War I era (p. 23)—that will be open to question.

In his discussion of topics such as the diaspora Greek bourgeoisie of the nineteenth century, the development of agriculture, the rise of a capitalist economy in Greece, and the role of the military, Mouzelis is sensitive to the question of the availability of data. Although the book contains hundreds of footnotes, the author has had to rely heavily on secondary accounts. His recourse has been to try to find a middle ground between grand but unsubstantiated theory and a timorous reliance on facts. A good deal more primary research by scholars is still necessary, however, to test the hypotheses in studies such as this one.

Modern Greece has been shaped (Mouzelis would say warped) by a series of political and economic forces that may be arranged in three concentric and expanding circles. The innermost represents the world of the Greeks indigenous to the state when it was created. They developed a society that was a product of their particular interests compounded with the influence of the two outer worlds. Mediating between the inner and outer ring were the "outside" Greeks, whether in Ioannina, Vienna, Liverpool, or Chicago. These diaspora communities have acted as a force shaping as well as conducting the economic, political, and cultural currents of the outermost circle: Western Europe and, more recently, the United States. The overall merit of Mouzelis's work is that it delineates and relates these three convergent worlds into an integrated system and thus provides a proper perspective for the study of such a society.

By concluding his work with a plea for a path of development for Greece other than the capitalist or state socialist models provided by Europe, the author points up the need for more intensive study of societies like this one.

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LEON ȘIMANSCHI, editor. *Petru Rareș*. Summary in French. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România. 1978. Pp. 336. 24.50 L.

Petru Rareș is an important contribution to Rumanian history and historiography. The book was published in commemoration of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Moldavia of yet another Rumanian *voevod* who could be regarded as a forerunner of Nicolae Ceaușescu, the present ruler of Rumania.

In the preface to this collection of sixteen studies

on various aspects of Rareș's two turbulent reigns, the eminent Rumanian historian Ștefan Ștefănescu offers the rationale for the volume by stating that the political philosophy of Petru Rareș provided the impulse for the actions of great leaders, of history makers, committed to strengthening and elevating the Rumanian fatherland. Rareș is thus depicted as a valiant fighter for the maintenance of the historic legacy of his father, Stephen the Great, who had defeated both Pole and Turk in constant struggles for the preservation of Moldavia's independence. Because of his constant participation in Transylvanian affairs in the years following the battle of Mohacs and the ensuing struggle for power among Turks, Habsburgs, Poles, and John Zapolya for control of the Hungarian lands, Rareș is also regarded as a forerunner of Michael the Brave. Finally, Rareș is presented as the representative of the interests of the Rumanian masses oppressed by treacherous boyars and abused by foreign armies.

The authors of individual chapters solve the problem of reconciling the historic evidence with the political necessities of the moment in an original manner. Eleven of the sixteen contributions are concerned exclusively with thorough analyses of data pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs. The remaining five, bearing such titles as "Precursor of Michael the Brave," "Defender of the Inheritance of Stephen the Great," "The Family of Peter Rareș," "Ideological Confrontations," and "The Ruler's Personality," although impeccable from a scholarly standpoint, do address themselves expressly to present-day issues and, more by implication than by direct statement, allow for the substitution of Nicolae Ceaușescu for Petru Rareș. It is fair to say that similarities do exist and that the historic evidence has not been mutilated in the process.

Historians concerned primarily with new data and interpretations, however, will be disappointed. The only truly original contributions in this work are those that clarify hitherto obscure aspects of Habsburg diplomacy in Transylvania and Rareș's skillful exploitation of the complexities of the Hungarian conflicts through his ever-shifting dealings with contending parties. Simplified explanations of the aims and policies of the Porte and of Poland toward Moldavia, deliberate exaggeration of Rareș's own concern with the preservation of Rumanian interests in Transylvania, and attribution of unrealistic motivations to other actions, foreign and domestic, by the Moldavian ruler are also evident in this work *à thèse*.

Most of the authors of the volume, including the editor-in-chief Leon Șimanschi, are relatively unknown in Rumanian historiography. Their competence augurs well for the future of studies con-