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Publisher Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713433350>

Hellenisms: Culture, Identity and Ethnicity from Antiquity to Modernity

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Online publication date: 16 March 2010

To cite this Article Christou, Anastasia(2010) 'Hellenisms: Culture, Identity and Ethnicity from Antiquity to Modernity', Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 36: 4, 708 – 709

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/13691831003675803

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13691831003675803>

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and structure. Minor criticisms I harbour include simple copy-editing errors and missing references which, in a report of this size, become magnified. Still, overall, Yescas does his job here and ably represents the concerns of the IOM on this issue.

Mark K. Watson

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Katerina Zacharia (ed.), **Hellenisms: Culture, Identity and Ethnicity from Antiquity to Modernity**

Aldershot: Ashgate, 2008, 420pp., £60.00 hb. (ISBN 978-0-7546-6525-0)

In an era of destabilising old certainties, transformative cultural experiences, cross-fertilisation of ideas and practices as well as new reconfigurations of institutions, what better way to open up the dialogue of identities than to invite international scholarship to explore such processes through fresh research and critical reflection. *Hellenisms* is such an endeavour and a successful one indeed.

The volume explores the multiple journeys in time and space of Greeks in their construction of identity. In a multi-disciplinary and fascinating manner, the volume covers the phenomenon of historical and socio-cultural Hellenisms from antiquity to the present time, and underscores the importance of culture, identity and ethnicity in understanding ancient, modern and diasporic Greeks. The book is a testament to the intellectual benefits of a dialogic process in the making as it offers the opportunity for scholars of Hellenic culture(s) and society to converse. It is ambitious in its thematic and chronological scope but also modest in its lack of definitive claim to have covered all such complex angles. It is rather bulky in appearance but in no way tiresome or overwhelming to read.

The volume is composed of fourteen chapters spread out in three sections all focusing on how Hellenisms are (re-)invented and mediated as their expressions of cultural and identification categories shift through time and space. The first section, composed of five chapters, explores Hellenisms from ancient to Byzantine times; four chapters form the second section which presents

imprints of cultural Hellenisms for Europe and modern Greece in the post-Byzantine and early twentieth-century period; while the five remaining chapters of the third section explore the impact of Hellenisms on the Greek diaspora in (post-) modern times.

All chapters take into consideration four salient features of Hellenism: blood, language, religion and customs. The first chapter, by the editor, Katerina Zacharia, contextualises the discussion on these four characteristic features of Hellenism and their historical trajectory as markers of identity. The four Herodotean criteria of Hellenism are discussed in relation to historical, literary, epigraphical and material sources. Chapter 2 by Hornblower focuses on Greek identity in the archaic and classical periods and exemplifies the fluidity of cultural categories and the permeability of boundaries. Burnstein in Chapter 3 examines Greek identity in the Hellenistic period during which important markers of identification (in its linguistic and cultural expressions) developed above and beyond the city-state in Alexander's and his descendants' legacy. In Chapter 4 Mellor presents a detailed background of the interactive relationship between Greek and Roman identity through a complex range of exemplifications such as the literary, numismatic, artistic and archaeological. In the previous chapters, the binaries Greeks vs. barbarians and Greco-Romans vs. barbarians were discussed, while Rapp's analysis in Chapter 5 ends this first section and explores the relationships of Christians vs. barbarians and Hellenes vs. pagans in the historic setting of the Byzantine Empire. Rapp's intriguing discussion of the concepts of Greekness, Romanitas and Christianitas reflects the political elements of Byzantium as Roman, its religiosity as Christian Orthodox and cultural expressions as Greek.

The second section examines travelling, European and cultural legacies, beginning with Chapter 6 and Most's investigation of the complex relationships formed by philhellenism, cosmopolitanism and nationalism. Most situates these concepts within the context of modern enthusiasm for ancient Greece and deconstructs the tensions that emerge with regard to the European imagination. Chapter 7 by Augustinos provides a thorough review of the relationship between the

Greek revival project and European Philhellenism in the eighteenth-century Enlightenment period. Chapter 8 by Liakos shifts the attention to Modern Greece in developing how time, language and space have shaped the nation and national identity, while Livanios in Chapter 9 examines how religion, nationalism and collective identities emerged in Greece between 1453 and 1913. The last section begins with Stewart's Chapter 10, a fascinating analysis of how temporality, imagination and the unconscious of dreaming are woven together in articulating the historical and existential meanings of narratives of identification and the nation. Mackridge in Chapter 11 examines how cultural images of Greece in such banal everyday objects and events as schoolbooks, archaeological sites, streetnames, the Athens Olympic Games of 2004—including the campaign, opening and closing ceremonies, euro coins and postage stamps etc.—disseminate classical images of Greek identity and culture both domestically and overseas; Zacharia extends the analysis to perceptions of Greekness in Greek cinema in Chapter 12. The last two chapters focus specifically on the diasporic case; Anagnostou's insightful reading in Chapter 13 of Papanikolas's ethnographically documented family biography is an illumination of the immigrant social subject's processes of cultural cross-fertilisation in diaspora life. Finally, Chapter 14 by Leontis presents through material culture, cultural objects and ethnic artefacts the multiple subjectivities of Greek-American migrant women in the journey of assimilation to American culture.

This interdisciplinary volume offers an engaging dialogic discussion of Greek culture and ethnicity, of the diachronicity of both Hellenisms and this venture, and of the fluidity of cultural categories. The book is a fascinating collection illustrating how various researchers and disciplines understand the imaginative and performative representations of Hellenic culture, and offers a stimulating invitation to further this scholarly dialogue.

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Andres Solimano (ed.), **The International Mobility of Talent: Types, Causes and Development Impact**

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008, 400 pp., £55.00 hb. (ISBN 978-0-19-953260-5)

Skilled migration has gained attention as increasingly governments, as well as employers, aim to 'attract' talented individuals. While 'brain drain' has been of interest in previous decades, new discussions of the benefits of skilled migration are emerging in light of the growing knowledge economy, increased ease of travel and knowledge-sharing across countries. *The International Mobility of Talent* contains contributions from authors working at the World Bank and OECD as well as leading scholars, and this achieves a unique balance in the volume's discussion of skilled migration. The volume has two main strengths: a broad conceptual framework for defining 'talent' in the context of skilled migration, and substantial attention to both the 'sending' and 'receiving' contexts, with reference to specific policy-relevant examples.

In terms of the book's conceptual and theoretical breadth, a balance is achieved between addressing the nuances of various forms of skilled migration and the *theoretical* underpinnings for discussing migration processes and effects. While the volume is rooted in economics, the chapters address not only neo-classical economic theories of the determining drivers of mobility, but also networks and individual and family-level decision-making. The first chapter introduces the definition of 'talent' and key issues related to employment contexts. The second chapter further defines the forms of 'talent' that countries aim to attract, and the implications and policy issues for developing economies. The third chapter then undertakes a related discussion, focusing on immigration trends, policies for technology-intensive sectors and their effects. The fourth chapter addresses the importance of networks of individuals and businesses, including their influence on corporate structures and global production systems, on international job searches and human capital development, and such networks' role in facilitating the creation of new businesses through returning migrants or diaspora networks.