

tion of its contents. As it stands, the collection of references is overwhelming. Then too, the references tend to focus on taking a reaction-oriented position rather than an action-oriented one. It is as if one must offer "new" information from a defensive stance.

A more active approach should be used to challenge the historical interpretations. For instance, information could be presented in a more streamlined form; photographs, maps, and charts would enhance its readability. A series of short monographs might help in this regard, also. Such a project would add to the challenge of the undertaking.

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**Edward A. Tiryakian and Ronald Rogowski, eds. *New Nationalisms of the Developed West; Toward Explanation*. (Boston: Allen and Unwin, 1985) 394 pp., \$35.00.**

Tiryakian and Rogowski have edited a strong and useful collection of nine theoretical and seven comparative articles on nationalism in advanced industrial societies in the West. What is new in the presentations in this work is the systematic comparison of a number of nationalist movements that have been treated hitherto as separate cases. The writers are focusing on nationalism in advanced capitalist economies rather than in developing nations or socialist industrial states, so examples are drawn from Quebec and Western Europe. A great strength of the collection lies in the richness of the analysis produced by contributors drawn from a range of disciplines, including political science, sociology, anthropology and international relations.

Tiryakian's "Introduction" provides an historical and cross-cultural context for current debate in the study of nationalism and gives an overview of the articles in the volume against that backdrop. Each article is followed by a list of cited references. In general, the papers are well-written; a judicious use of terminology maintains precision without sacrificing readable prose.

One significant methodological feature of the work is the emphasis on "recent nationalist movements not of the nation-states but of nations against states." Tiryakian and Nevitte suggest why this is a valuable

approach to understanding nationalism in the West. Nielsson presents a global taxonomy of nations within states, defining nations under the label “nation-group, . . . an ethnic group that has become politically mobilized on the basis of ethnic group values” (p. 28). As Rogowski’s paper on varieties and causes of nationalism makes clear, this limits the range of nationalist movements being considered. Yet, the movements scrutinized are perhaps the least well-represented in the literature, and the least often considered in a comparative framework. Regional political and economic factors are stressed in these analyses, most explicitly in the theoretical papers of Polese, Levi and Hechter, Steiner, Touraine, and Khleif.

Not surprisingly, the theoretical starting point for these analyses is Hechter’s theory of nationalism and internal colonialism. Hechter’s critical appraisal of his own work leads off the first section and he and Levi reformulate part of his theory in another paper. He recognizes that his original theory cannot produce a satisfactory account of nationalism in Scotland and suggests that other causes of nationalism need to be isolated and analyzed. In the second part of the book the same issue is addressed in a different way by Brand who compares two relatively rich “colonies,” Scotland and Catalonia. These analyses, like others in the collection, lead to statements of testable hypotheses designed to refine our understanding of nationalist political and economic behavior.

The comparative articles in the second section present data clearly, concisely, and in fairly straight forward methodological contexts. Linz contrasts primordial and nationalist identities in the formation of ideologies within a number of European ethnic communities. Nevitte’s paper also examines ideology by comparing the role of religion in the nationalist movements in Quebec, Wales and Scotland. Politico-economic factors in nationalism are stressed by Rawkins and Williams in regard to Wales, by Dofny for Quebec, and by Pi-Sunyer for Catalonia. The comparisons enable us to see evidence of the limits of existing theories and to recognize factors that must be incorporated in more adequate accounts of nationalist phenomena.

The emphasis on comparative discussions of nation-groups within states highlights a need in studies of nationalism to integrate structural analyses of political institutions in states within interactional analyses of local-level political behavior. These articles are not designed to meet that specific need, but their concentration on a level of analysis intermediate between these two extremes potentially provides a framework within which to develop such integrative models. Analyses at the intermediate level also demonstrate the value of interdisciplinary approaches.

This book has few shortcomings. New theories are not developed, but older ones are criticized and refined. It is probably too theoretical and too

limited in scope to be used as a text outside of specialized courses on nationalist phenomena. On the other hand, it is written so that it is accessible and relevant to informed readers from many disciplines. Its focus on nation-groups and on comparative accounts makes it stand out as one of the most valuable of the recent additions to the literature on nationalism.

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**V. Lynn Tyler, ed. *Culturgrams: The Nations Around Us - Volume 1, North and South America, Western and Eastern Europe*. Brigham Young University, David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies. (Garrett Park, Md: Garrett Park Press, 1985). Unpaged, \$14.00 paper.**

Ten years ago Brigham Young University conceived of and began to produce “Culturgrams.” “Culturgrams” appeared singly as four page cultural summaries of nearly eighty different countries. A “Culturgram” on a country is “a briefing to aid understanding of, feeling for, and communication with other people.” A “Culturgram” begins with an enlarged map of the country addressed, noting major cities and with a key in kilometres and miles. To the side of the large map is a smaller map placing the addressed country in relation to surrounding countries on its continent. The “Culturgram” then presents in narrative style some combination of the topics of: customs and courtesies, the people, lifestyle, the nation, useful words and phrases, and suggested readings.

*Culturgrams: The Nations Around Us, Volume 1* presents a collection of fifty single “Culturgrams” bound into one volume. Each of the bound “Culturgrams” is identical to the individual gram available from Brigham Young. The bound version, *Volume 1*, presents “Culturgrams” of forty-seven countries in North and South America, and Western and Eastern Europe. (Belgium is split into Flemish and French emphasis and Canada into Atlantic, Western and Ontario, and French.) The “Culturgrams” present an effective overview of a single country. They make—as would any summary of a country—a simplified generalization of a country and its cultures, but one that is usually sensitive and on the whole, correct. One must question many of the individual points raised