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July 2008

Article Review Brubaker, Rogers 2004: Ethnicity without Groups. In: R. Brubaker, Ethnicity without Groups. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 7-27.

Brubaker in his work which has decisively influenced interpretations of Eastern European nationalism shows how ethnic groups continue to be conceived as entities and as actors posing alternatives to the prevailing analytical stances in the study of ethnicity, ethnic groups and nationalism. As Max Weber remarked that "the whole conception of ethnic groups is so complex and so vague that it might be good to abandon it altogether." That's why Brubaker analysed groups in the study of ethnicity, race and nationhood.

In this volume, the author introduced the concept of "groupism" in terms of well-defined, bounded groups capable of collective action. Instead, he claimed that ethnicity, race, and nationhood are not "things *in* the world," but "perspectives *on* the world." It is interesting to see how he applies these categories to his empirical work on Transylvania and how a theory of social relations could be implemented to explain specific historical situations. His constructivist approach about group and grouping are now dominant in academic discussions. When we talk about ethnic conflict we talk about ethnic groups but Brubaker suggested us to rethink ethnic conflict and ethnicity itself. He means to think about ethnicity, race and nation not in terms of substantial groups but in terms of practical categories, situated actions, cultural idioms, cognitive schemas, discursive frames and political projects and to examine how they are both institutionalized "from above" and internalized "from below". It means thinking about it as political, social and psychological processes. A book explores the problem of groups and organizations, ethnic conflicts, violence, its framing and coding. By his point organizations not ethnic groups as such are the chief protagonists of ethnic conflict and ethnic violence and that

the relationship between organizations and the groups they claim to represent is often deeply ambiguous.

Author showed us the politics and perceptions of nationhood in the Transylvanian town of Cluj-Napoca, where Romanian and Hungarian ideas of nationness intersect. The development of nationalist politics as articulated by political leaders and underscores the more ambiguous role of ethnicity in everyday life. It begins with the overly nationalistic, anti-Hungarian Mayor Gheorghe Funar and the "paradox" that despite the existence of preconditions of ethnonational conflict, the city of Cluj responded with indifference to the national rhetoric. This does not mean that ethnicity and nationhood have no meaning for citizens of Cluj. This approach involves analyzing nationhood without reifying the nation or treating 'the Romanians' or 'the Hungarians' as the protagonists of national struggles.

Brubaker's book we can widely apply in our research on ethnicity and nationalism. According to the definition of Fredrik Barth ethnicity is an aspect of a relationship between groups. The relationships between groups have many aspects. For example, they could be economic, political relationships or other kind of relationships. Here they are ethnic relationships because they are between two groups who see themselves as belonging to different ethnicities and act accordingly.