

## Sara's Bibliography

Sokal, Robert R., N. L. Oden, and B. A. Thomson. "Origins of the Ind-Europeans: Genetic Evidence." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United State of America*. Volume 89, Number 16. August 15, 1992. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC.

Looks at Gimbutas' and Renfrew's theories on the origins of Europeans (Kurgans versus South East Asia Minor). No quotes used.

Piazza, Albert, S. Rendine, E. Minch, P. Menozzi, J. Mountain, and L. L. Cavalli-Sforza. "Genetics and the Origin of European Languages." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. Volume 92, Number 13. June 20, 1995. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC.

Analysis of the factors correlating language with genetics. The most important cause of European genetic variation has been confirmed to correspond to the migration of Neolithic farmers from the area of origin of agriculture in the Middle East.

Piazza, Alberto. "Who Are the Europeans?" *Science*. Volume 260. June 18, 1993. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, DC.

Discussion on the homogeneity of the European population- strong article including quotes relevant to the inability of geneticists to chart European lineage on a phylogenetic tree due to the continents high gene flow rate.

Barton, N. H. and J. S. Jones. "The Language of the Genes." *Nature*. Volume 346. August 2, 1990. Macmillan Magazines Ltd., London.

Introduction to genetics, includes discussion on linkage between linguistics and geography.

Sokal, Robert, N. L. Oden, P. Legendre, M. Fortin, J. Kim, B. A. Thomson, A. Vaudor, R. M. Harding, and G. Barbujani. "Genetics and Language in European Populations." *The American Naturalist*. Volume 135, Number 2. University of Chicago Press, Illinois.

the Good quote- "The correlation between genetics and language is diminished by well-documents, repeated genetic and linguistic assimilation of disparate ethnic elements into a single ethnic group with a single language. In particular, the correlation between genetics and language in our region of study, Europe, is lowered because migrant populations rarely settled in unoccupied areas. They frequently absorbed the native populations of the areas they settled in, the resulting population adopting the language of either the natives or the immigrants. A factor increasing genetic-linguistic correspondence is that language differences

themselves impede free gene flow and, therefore, enhance genetic differentiation” (page 159).

Hobsbawn, E. J. *Nations and Nationalism Since 1780*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 1990.

Commentary on Stalin’s definition, Renan, Hitler, and Gellner. I quoted Gellner as a separate source even though I got his quote out of Hobsbawn. Gellner’s book is called- *Nations and Nationalism* and the quote came from page 48 (I don’t have a publication year or first name though). A good quote I did not use was- “Nationalism, however powerful the emotion of being in an ‘imagined community,’ is nothing without the creation of nation-states, and a world of such states, fitting the present ethnic-linguistic criteria of nationality, is not a feasible prospect today” (Hobsbawn 177).

Billig, Michael. *Banal Nationalism*. Sage Publications, London. 1995.

Primarily covered America, but many good quotes on the assumptions and biases behind a “nation.”

Shafer Boyd C. *Nationalism Myth and Reality*. (Publisher???) . 1955.

This book was the most helpful. He covers everything from the genetic fallacy behind nationalism to the spiritual elements inherent in the popular conception of the Nation. Though his piece is dated (from 1955) it is chuck full of citations and references to everyone who came before him. His ancestry/genetics quote didn’t make my draft because I thought it was too archaic- but here it is anyway- “In the biological sense all European populations, for example, are mixtures of at least two or more races, of Nordic, Baltics, Alpines, Dinarii, Armenoids Mediterranean, Atlanto-Mediterraneans, Orientals, Iran-Afghans, East Africans, and probably a good many other” (Shafer 36).

Bernard, Joseph. *Nationality: Its Nature and Problems*. Yale University Press. 1929.

Descent book- had a nice quote from Lord Acton on page 327.

The Committee on International Relations of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. *Us and Them: The Psychology of Ethnonationalism*. Brunner/Mazel Publishers, New York. 1987.

Page 23 defines the word *nation*: “The word *nation* comes from the Latin *nasci* (to be born), and from this stem comes *natio* (birth), which has the transferred meaning of tribe, race, people...”

Weiss, Kenneth and P. A. Ballonoff. *Demographic Genetics*. Dowden, Hutchinson, and Ross Inc., Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 1975.

Technical genetics article dealing with genetic frequency and gamete outcome.

Pringle, J. W. S. *Biology and the Human Sciences*. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 1972.

“The chiasmata where chromosomes cross over are seen to have the same unlimited variability in distribution and frequency which had been noticed in the fruit-fly or the grasshopper. And this unlimited variability is responsible for the uncertainty of all heredity and the individuality of all human beings” (Pringle 102). This is a good quote for European genetic variance.

Kecmanovic. *The Mass Psychology of Ethnonationalism*. (Publisher ??) 1996.

Great book for quotes on why “nations” evolve. Picket enumerates a descriptive list of arguments employed by rabid nationalists: priority rights; revenge; culture; blood kinship; the world backs “our” cause; superiority; duty to people ; right is on our side; sovereignty; security; freedom; peace; responsibility to humankind; nature; destiny; divine sanction. There is a nice section giving examples and explanations of each of these.

Picket, Terry H. *Inventing Nations*. Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut. 1996.

Discussion of European versus American sense of nationalism. Illustration with Magyar speakers and their “exclusivity.”