The focus under the厅中on of 2020, new proofs can reveal

BRIAN Q. FAY

An Hon Law of Negligence and Redemptions

CHAPTER 2
principle, provide effective ways of giving these different identities op-
portunities for collective and free institutional expression. These defini-
tions therefore permit federalism and nationalism to be compatible poli-
tical philosophies. They avoid shutting off empirical research on the
relation between nationalism and federalism. They do not axiomatically
deny the possibility of dual or multinational federations, and they avoid
any obvious commitments on the nature or status of nations.

NATIONALISM AND FEDERALISM IN PRACTICAL
POLITICAL DESIGN AND ARGUMENT

Three clear positions can be identified on the relationships between fed-
eralism and nationalism in the literature of state theory and practical
politics in the last two centuries. The first holds that nationalism and
federalism are mutually exclusive. The exemplary illustration of this
viewpoint is that of the French Jacobins, who believed that federalism
was part of the counterrevolution, thoroughly hostile to the necessity
of linguistic homogenization, a roadblock in the path of authentic, indivis-
able, and therefore popular sovereignty. In his report to the Committee of
Public Safety of January 1794, Barré declared that “Federalism and sup-
pression speak low Bertron; emigration and hatred of the Republic
speak German; the counterrevolution speaks Italian, and fanaticalism
speaks Basque.”

On one reading of Gellner’s work, the Jacobins were the nationalist state-builders par excellence. They sought cultural assim-
lation; they were determined to make peasants into Frenchmen; and there-
fore they were hostile to all forms of accommodation that inhibited this goal, including federalism.

In partial agreement with the Jacobins, many nineteenth-century fed-
eralists, notably Joseph Proudhon and Carlo Cattaneo, were resolutely
hostile to nation-state nationalism, and many twentieth-century feder-
als, notably within the European movement, reciprocated the Jacobin view that nationalism and federalism are mutually exclusive. Such fed-
eralists have been, and are, resolutely anti-nationalist, associating na-
tionalism with ethnic exclusiveness, chauvinism, racism, and parochially


3 See, e.g., Otto Bauer, Die Nationalititsfrage und die Sozialdemokratie (Vienna: Werner Volkstschulzug, 1987); Theodor_Hardt, “Redeckend Conflict through Cultural Autonomy: Karl Remers’ Contribution,” in Ruimans et al., eds., State and Nation in Multi-Ethnic Societies; and Alfred Pfiffer, “Political Frausability.”

strategy to defeat amoral determinism. If Newt's clear, logical, and persuasive manner of exposition and explication does not carry the day in the end, it certainly will not be for want of an outstanding capacity to present and defend that way of thinking.
democratic federations have been considered the history of the Islamic world. The question of democratic federations appears to have a parallel in the history of Western European countries, where they allow a degree of autonomy without the disadvantages of separatism. This is especially true in the context of the European Union, where member states maintain their national identity within the broader framework of the Union. The creation of such federations could be seen as a way to bridge the gap between Central and Eastern Europe, as well as between the European Union and the former Soviet Union. Furthermore, the concept of democratic federations could be applied to other regions such as the Middle East, where a federative system could help to stabilize the region by giving local communities a say in their own affairs.
WHAT TEARS CAN DO FOR YOU

When you cry, you may feel relieved, but have you ever wondered what tears are doing for you? Tears are not just for哭了 (cried) and sorrow. They serve several important functions for your body.

1. **Nutrition**: Tears contain nutrients such as proteins, enzymes, and antibodies that help protect your eyes from harmful bacteria.
2. **Hydration**: Tears help keep your eyes moist and comfortable, preventing dryness and discomfort.
3. **Washing**: Tears flush away debris and dirt from the surface of your eyes, helping to maintain clear vision.
4. **Regulating Temperature**: Tears help cool the eye and prevent overheating.

Understanding these functions can help you appreciate the importance of maintaining healthy tear production and function.
A State without a Nation? Russia after Empire

Chapter 3

Anastas Mikoyan

The work of the region's author, Anatolii Zheleznykh, apparently aims to link the historical evolution of the Russian Empire with its modern successor, the Russian Federation. The author suggests that the tsarist autocracy and the Soviet Union were not fundamentally different in terms of their governance and societal structures. He argues that the Russian Empire was not a nation-state in the modern sense, but rather a collection of different nationalities and cultures that were governed by a central authority. The author contends that the modern Russian Federation is a continuation of the same tradition, with the Russian state acting as a central authority over its diverse population.


The author's analysis is nuanced and provides a comprehensive overview of the Russian Empire's historical development and its legacy in the modern era. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of Russia and its impact on the contemporary world.