

unregulated; the discussion of these issues at different scales: local, regional, national, and global; the cost of damage to resources; and the relation between principal actors in the environment-society nexus. Aimed at an international audience of academics, research students, researchers, practitioners and policy makers, The SAGE Handbook of Environment and Society presents readers in social science and natural science with a manual of the past, present and future of environment-society links.

This is the first single-authored book in any language devoted entirely to the thought of Jacques Ranciere. It focuses on his central political idea that a democratic politics emerges from the presupposition of equality. Todd May examines and extends this presupposition, offering a framework for understanding it, placing it in the current political context, and showing how it challenges traditional political philosophy and opens up neglected political paths. May aims to show that Ranciere's view offers both hope and perspective for those who seek to think about and engage in progressive political action.

"In this highly accessible social and intellectual history of American anarchism in the United States, Andrew Cornell reveals an amazing continuity and development across the twentieth century. Far from fading away, anarchists dealt with major events such as the rise of Communism, the New Deal, atomic warfare, the black freedom struggle, and a succession of artistic avant-gardes stretching from 1915 to 1975. This book traces U.S. anarchism as it evolved from the creed of poor immigrants militantly opposed to capitalism early in the twentieth century to one that today sees resurgent appeal among middle-class youth and foregrounds ecology, feminism, and opposition to cultural alienation"--Provided by publisher.

The *Dispossessed* has been described by political thinker Andre Gorz as 'The most striking description I know of the seductions—and snares—of self-managed communist or, in other words, anarchist society.' To date, however, the radical social, cultural, and political ramifications of Le Guin's multiple award-winning novel remain woefully under explored. Editors Laurence Davis and Peter Stillman right this state of affairs in the first ever collection of original essays devoted to Le Guin's novel. Among the topics covered in this wide-ranging, international and interdisciplinary collection are the anarchist, ecological, post-consumerist, temporal, revolutionary, and open-ended utopian politics of *The Dispossessed*. The book concludes with an essay by Le Guin written specially for this volume, in which she reassesses the novel in light of the development of her own thinking over the past 30 years.

Post-scarcity Anarchism
A K Press Distribution

An inspiring vision of how a non-hierarchical, ecologically-minded and anti-capitalist society can equitably meet human needs.

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This handbook unites leading scholars from around the world in exploring anarchism as a political ideology, from an examination of its core principles, an analysis of its history, and an assessment of its contribution to the struggles that face humanity today. Grounded in a conceptual and historical approach, each entry charts what is distinctive about the anarchist response to particular intellectual, political, cultural and social phenomena, and considers how these values have changed over time. At its heart is a sustained process of conceptual definition and an extended examination of the core claims of this frequently misunderstood political tradition. It is the definitive scholarly reference work on anarchism as a political ideology, and should be a crucial text for scholars, students, and activists alike.

Recovering the art and lifestyle of the counterculture in the American West in the 1960s and '70s

Explores why past generations of radical ecological and social justice scholarship have been ineffective, and considers the work of a new wave of scholarship that aims to reinvent the radical project and combat injustice. In *Postpolitics and the Limits of Nature*, Andy Scerri offers a comprehensive overview of the critical theory project from the 1960s to the present, refracted through the lens of US politics and the American Left. He examines why past generations of radical ecological and social justice scholarship have been ineffective in the fight against injustice and rampant environmental exploitation. Scerri then engages a new wave of radicals and reformists who, in the wake of the Occupy movement and the 2016 presidential election, are reinventing the radical project as a challenge to injustice in the Anthropocene era. Along the way, he provides a fresh account of the thought of one of the major contributors to critical theory, Theodor Adorno, and of recent work that seeks to link Adorno's ideas to the so-called new realism in political philosophy and political theory. "This book is something like an *histoire événementielle* of contending philosophies of nature and the natural in relation to economy and politics over the past 60-odd years. What is impressive is the way Scerri situates the many different activists/scholars and views in the transition from Keynesian regulatory society to naturalized neoliberalism. Thus, authors are treated not as timeless purveyors of theory but, rather, as political economists rooted in the trends and currents of their particular time. I believe this will be an important book." — Ronnie D. Lipschutz, coauthor of *Environmental Politics for a Changing World: Power, Perspectives, and Practice, Second Edition*

Philosophers, Henri Bergson once observed, "seem to philosophize as if they were sealed in the privacy of their study and did not live on a planet surrounded by the vast organic world of animals, plants, insects, and protozoa." Providing a solid overview of ecological philosophy and original insights into this developing field, *Minding Nature* focuses on some of the most influential thinkers who, in fact, have emphasized our natural relations to the earth, our social creations, and each other. Combining philosophy, ecology, and political theory, chapters thoroughly examine, critique, and build upon the ideas of such luminaries as Thomas Hobbes, Martin Heidegger, Ernst Bloch, Hannah Arendt, Herbert Marcuse, Barry Commoner, Rachel Carson, and Jürgen Habermas, among others. Each thinker considered has contributed significantly to both contemporary discussion and historical understanding of political, epistemological, or social aspects related to nature and, with several exceptions, stimulated constructive dialogue within progressive, democratic, and radical left circles. By challenging the notion that conservation is inherently politically conservative or that our *oikos* (home) must be rendered uniformly economic where ecology is concerned, they enable us to rethink the possibility of creating a more democratic and ecological society.

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This collection provides an overview of the thought of the foremost social theorist and political philosopher of the libertarian left today. Best known for introducing ecology as a concept relevant to radical political thought in the early 1960s, Murray Bookchin was the first to propose, in the innovative and coherent body of ideas that he has called "social ecology", that a liberatory society would also have to be an ecological one. His writings span five decades and encompass subject matter of remarkable breadth. Bookchin's writings on revolutionary philosophy, politics and history

are far less known than the specific controversies that have surrounded him, but deserve far greater attention. Despite Bookchin's critical engagement with both Marxism and anarchism, his political philosophy, known as libertarian municipalism, draws on the best of both for the emancipatory tools to build a democratic, libertarian alternative. His nature philosophy is an organic outlook of generation, development, and evolution that grounds human beings in natural evolution yet, contrary to today's fashionable anti-humanism, places them firmly at its summit. Bookchin's anthropological writings trace the rise of hierarchy and domination out of egalitarian societies, while his historical writings cover important chapters in the European revolutionary tradition. Consistent throughout Bookchin's work is a search for ways to replace today's capitalist society--which disenchant most of humanity for the benefit of the few and is poisoning the natural world--with a more rational and humane alternative. The selections in this reader constitute a sampling from the writings of one of the most pivotal thinkers of our era.

The ideas about political organization that have animated the new radical movements worldwide. From Athens to New York, recent mass movements around the world have challenged austerity and authoritarianism with expressions of real democracy. For more than forty years, Murray Bookchin developed these democratic aspirations into a new left politics based on popular assemblies, influencing a wide range of political thinkers and social movements. With a foreword by the best-selling author of *The Dispossessed*, Ursula K. Le Guin, *The Next Revolution* brings together Bookchin's essays on freedom and direct democracy for the first time, offering a bold political vision that can move us from protest to social transformation. A pioneering voice in the ecology and anarchist movements, he is the author of *The Ecology of Freedom* and *Post-Scarcity Anarchism* among many other books.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Commentary (books not included). Pages: 81. Chapters: Steal This Book, The Machinery of Freedom, The Living Bible, Cornell Paper, A Theory of Justice, Essence of Decision, Pluk van de Petteflet, Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'fore I Diiie, The First Sex, Selected Poems, Taipei People, The Lorax, Blackmark, The Beginning Was the End, Beyond Freedom and Dignity, The Hiding Place, The Scandal of Scientology, New American Standard Bible, Unmasked: two confidential interviews with Hitler in 1931, 1971 in literature, Devil's Guard, Star Light, Honor Thy Father, Encounters with the Archdruid, Discovery! The Search for Arabian Oil, Open Veins of Latin America, The Anarchist Cookbook, Tulsa, The Mind Benders, Be Here Now, Rules for Radicals, The Satanic Witch, Post-Scarcity Anarchism, Diet for a Small Planet, The World Atlas of Wine, The Star Diaries, Songs and Sonnets Atlantean, Deschooling Society, World's Best Science Fiction: 1971, White Niggers of America, Don't Look Now, Vermilion Sands, The New Soldier, Me and the Orgone, The Bush Garden: Essays on the Canadian Imagination, M33 in Andromeda, Lives of Girls and Women, Dark Things, British

Racing and Racecourses, A Separate Reality, The Handbook of Australian Sea-birds, The Monster at the End of This Book: Starring Lovable, Furry Old Grover, The Golden Ball and Other Stories, The Doom that Came to Sarnath and Other Stories, New Worlds for Old, The Squirrel Wife, The New Left: The Anti-Industrial Revolution, The Caller of the Black, Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-45, Driftglass, Quark/3, Universe 1, Nonscience, Hitch-hiker's Guide to Europe, The Autobiography and Sex Life of Andy Warhol, Alone Against Tomorrow, The Doors of His Face, The Lamps of His Mouth, and Other Stories, The Face in the Mirror, Hyperborea, Eight Tales, Quark/2, Selected Letters of H. P....

This collection discusses both the history and theory of anarchism and in particular examines Italian anarchism, the relationship between Marxism and anarchism, the influence of Kropotkin, new social movements and the anarchist theory of history.

Examining the political theory of anarchism from a philosophical and historical perspective, Paul McLaughlin relates anarchism to the fundamental ethical and political problem of authority. The book pays particular attention to the authority of the state and the anarchist rejection of all traditional claims made for the legitimacy of state authority, the author both explaining and defending the central tenets of the anarchist critique of the state. The founding works of anarchist thought, by Godwin, Proudhon and Stirner, are explored and anarchism is examined in its historical context, including the influence of such events as the Enlightenment and the French Revolution on anarchist thought. Finally, the major theoretical developments of anarchism from the late-nineteenth century to the present are summarized and evaluated. This book is both a highly readable account of the development of anarchist thinking and a lucid and well-reasoned defence of the anarchist philosophy.

Delving into the anarchist writings of Nietzsche, Foucault, and Baudrillard, and exploring the cyberpunk fiction of William Gibson and Bruce Sterling, theorist Lewis Call examines the new philosophical current where anarchism meets postmodernism. This theoretical stream moves beyond anarchism's conventional attacks on capital and the state to criticize those forms of rationality, consciousness, and language that implicitly underwrite all economic and political power. Call argues that postmodernism's timely influence updates anarchism, making it relevant to the political culture of the new millennium.

The city at its best is an eco-community. Urbanization is not only a social and cultural fact of historic proportions; it is a tremendous ecological fact as well. We must explore modern urbanization and its impact on the natural environment, as well as the changes urbanization has produced in our sensibility towards society and toward the natural world. If ecological thinking is to be relevant to the modern human condition, we need a social ecology of the city.

