A Living Revolution Anarchism In The Kibbutz Movement

In 1889 Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman met in a Lower East Side coffee shop. Over the next fifty years they became fast friends, fleeting lovers, and loyal comrades. This dual biography offers a glimpse into their intertwined lives, the influence of the anarchist movement they shaped, and their unyielding commitment to equality and justice.

"Frank Mintz's classic study of collectivisation and economic experimentation during the Spanish revolution is available here for the first time in English. This is the chronicle of the anarcho-syndicalists of Spain, who--with and without the help of their own organizations--fought and built a new world alongside everyday labourers in the chaos of revolution and Franco's fascist coup. Participants in rural and industrial collectives totaled over 1,800,000--within an overall population of 6,000,000 in Republican Spain. Their experience as the backbone of revolution resonates still in today's global anticapitalist movements. Sixteen appendices reinforce Mintz's analysis and insight, offering case studies of collectivization in particular regions and towns,economic experiments, and the role Marxist totalitarianism and Francoist fascism played leading up to and after the revolution. Frank Mintz's book was originally published in 1970 in France and, along with titles like Noam Chomsky's Objectivity and Liberal Scholarship, began to chip away at what Chris Ealham describes as the "conspiracy of silence" built up around the anarchists' achievements during the revolution. Historical narratives of the twentieth century--whether fascist, communist, or

liberal--systematically excluded the Spanish anarchists. Today we can add Anarchism and Workers' Self-Management in Revolutionary Spain to the English-language canon--that includes works by Abel Paz, Stuart Christie, Agustâin Guillamâon, Martha Ackelsberg, Chris Ealham, and Josâe Peirats--that break the silence forever."--Publisher's website. Dissecting anarchist history from classic examples through contemporary occurrences, and even tying it to everyday life, this exploration collects many disparate movements into a cohesive whole to better understand anarchy in theory and praxis. The book posits modern anarchy as not only the most revolutionary, but as the only antisystem movement left—a seclusion that is occurring for the first time in history. Chronicling anarchy with a discerning eye, this study provides a greater understanding of anarchist thought, including how it applies in current tumultuous times, and reveals how many movements have been forgotten—contributing to a misconception of anarchy's essence. Further insight into American philosophies, such as New England Transcendentalism, is also included. From the 1880s through the 1940s, tens of thousands of first- and second-generation immigrants embraced the anarchist cause after arriving on American shores. Kenyon Zimmer explores why these migrants turned to anarchism, and how their adoption of its ideology shaped their identities, experiences, and actions. Zimmer focuses on Italians and Eastern European Jews in San Francisco, New York City, and Paterson, New Jersey. Tracing the movement's changing fortunes from the pre-World War I era through the Spanish Civil War, Zimmer argues that anarchists, opposed to both American and Old World nationalism, severed all attachments to their nations of origin but also resisted assimilation into their host society. Their radical cosmopolitan outlook and identity instead embraced diversity and extended Page 2/20

solidarity across national, ethnic, and racial divides. Though ultimately unable to withstand the onslaught of Americanism and other nationalisms, the anarchist movement nonetheless provided a shining example of a transnational collective identity delinked from the nation-state and racial hierarchies.

The Anarchist Cookbook will shock, it will disturb, it will provoke. It places in historical perspective an era when "Turn on, Burn down, Blow up" are revolutionary slogans of the day. Says the author" "This book... is not written for the members of fringe political groups, such as the Weatherman, or The Minutemen. Those radical groups don't need this book. They already know everything that's in here. If the real people of America, the silent majority, are going to survive, they must educate themselves. That is the purpose of this book." In what the author considers a survival guide, there is explicit information on the uses and effects of drugs, ranging from pot to heroin to peanuts. There i detailed advice concerning electronics, sabotage, and surveillance, with data on everything from bugs to scramblers. There is a comprehensive chapter on natural, non-lethal, and lethal weapons, running the gamut from cattle prods to sub-machine guns to bows and arrows.

This book analyses the processes of revolution and state reconstruction that took place in the Republican zone during the Spanish civil war. It focuses on the radical anarchists who sought to advance the revolutionary agenda. Their activity came into conflict with the leaders of the libertarian organisations committed to the reconstruction of the Republican state following its near collapse in July 1936. This process implied participation not only in the organs of governance but also in the ideological reconstitution of the Republic as a patriarchal and national entity. Using original sources, the book shows that the opposition to this process was

both broader and more ideologically consistent than has hitherto been assumed, and that, in spite of its heterogeneity, it united around a common revolutionary programme. This resistance to state reconstruction was informed by the essential insight of anarchism: that the function and purpose of the modern state cannot be transformed from within. By situating the struggles of the radical anarchists within the contested process of state reconstruction, the book affirms the continued relevance of this insight to the study of the Spanish revolution. New York City's identity as a cultural and artistic center, as a point of arrival for millions of immigrants sympathetic to anarchist ideas, and as a hub of capitalism made the city a unique and dynamic terrain for anarchist activity. For 150 years, Gotham's cosmopolitan setting created a unique interplay between anarchism's human actors and an urban space that invites constant reinvention. Tom Goyens gathers essays that demonstrate anarchism's endurance as a political and cultural ideology and movement in New York from the 1870s to 2011. The authors cover the gamut of anarchy's emergence in and connection to the city. Some offer important new insights on German, Yiddish, Italian, and Spanish-speaking anarchists. Others explore anarchism's influence on religion, politics, and the visual and performing arts. A concluding essay looks at Occupy Wall Street's roots in New York City's anarchist tradition. Contributors: Allan Antliff, Marcella Bencivenni, Caitlin Casey, Christopher J. Castañeda, Andrew Cornell, Heather Gautney, Tom Goyens, Anne Klejment, Alan W. Moore, Erin Wallace, and Kenyon Zimmer.

A regional and transnational history of anarchism in Korea. This book provides a history of anarchism in Korea and challenges conventional views of Korean anarchism as merely part of nationalist ideology, situating the study within a wider East Asian regional context. Dongyoun

Hwang demonstrates that although the anarchist movement in Korea began as part of its struggle for independence from Japan, connections with anarchists and ideas from China and Japan gave the movement a regional and transnational dimension that transcended its initial nationalistic scope. Following the movement after 1945, Hwang shows how anarchism in Korea was deradicalized and evolved into an idea for both social revolution and alternative national development, with emphasis on organizing and educating peasants and developing rural villages. "In contrast to dominant Korean-language scholarship, this book has a dialectical understanding of the relationship between anarchism and nationalism, one that understands the importance of nationalism for revolution in the colonial context, but one that also shows convincingly that as anarchism in Korea grew and deepened, it acquired significantly transnational dimensions." — Christopher Connery, author of The Empire of the Text: Writing and Authority in Early Imperial China

Volume 2 of the candid, no-holds-barred account by foremost American anarchist Goldman continues with the fascinating story of her life, the anarchist movement, her famous contemporaries, and their influential ideas.

We all know what Noam Chomsky is against. His scathing analysis of everything that's wrong with our society reaches more and more people every day. His brilliant critiques of - among other things - capitalism, imperialism, domestic repression, and government propaganda, have become mini-publishing industries unto themselves. But, in this flood of publishing and republishing, very little ever gets said about what exactly Chomsky stands for, his own personal politics, his vision of the future. Not, that is, until Chomsky

on Anarchism, a groundbreaking new book that shows a different side of this best-selling author; the anarchist principles that have guided him since he was a teenager. This collection of Chomsky's essays and interviews includes numerous pieces that have never been published before, as well as rare material that first saw the light of day in hard-to-find pamphlets and anarchist periodicals. Taken together, they paint a fresh picture of Chomsky, showing his life-long involvement with the anarchist community, his constant commitment to nonhierarchical models of political organization, and his hopes for a future world without rulers. For anyone who's been touched by Chomsky's trenchant analysis of our current situation, as well as anyone looking for an intelligent and coherent discussion of anarchism itself, Chomsky on Anarchism will be one of this season's most exciting, and surprising, reads.

Arif Dirlik's latest offering is a revisionist perspective on Chinese radicalism in the twentieth century. He argues that the history of anarchism is indispensable to understanding crucial themes in Chinese radicalism. And anarchism is particularly significant now as a source of democratic ideals within the history of the socialist movement in China. Dirlik draws on the most recent scholarship and on materials available only in the last decade to compile the first comprehensive history of his subject available in a Western language. He emphasizes the anarchist contribution to revolutionary discourse and elucidates this theme through detailed analysis of both anarchist polemics and social practice. The changing circumstances of the Chinese

revolution provide the immediate context, but throughout his writing the author views Chinese anarchism in relation to anarchism worldwide.

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Anarchists Never Surrender anthologises Victor Serge's previously unavailable texts on anarchism and fleshes out the portrait of this brilliant writer and thinker, a man who legendary American journalist I.F. Stone called one of the 'moral figures of our time.' It provides a complete picture of Victor Serge's relationship to anarchism. The volume contains writings going back to his teenage years in Brussels, where he became influenced by the doctrine of individualist anarchism.

In the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries, the anarchist effort to promote free thought, individual liberty, and social equality relied upon an international Spanish-language print network. These channels for journalism and literature promoted anarchist ideas and practices while fostering transnational solidarity and activism from Buenos Aires to Los Angeles to Barcelona. Christopher J. Castañeda and Montse Feu edit a collection that examines many facets of Spanish-language anarchist history. Arranged chronologically and thematically, the essays investigate anarchist print culture's transatlantic origins; Latina/o labor-oriented anarchism in the United States; the anarchist print presence in locales like Mexico's borderlands and Steubenville, Ohio; the history of essential publications and the individuals behind them; and the circulation of anarchist writing from the Spanish-American War to the twenty-first

century.Contributors: Jon Bekken, Christopher Castañeda, Jesse Cohn, Sergio Sánchez Collantes, María José Domínguez, Antonio Herrería Fernández, Montse Feu, Sonia Hernández, Jorell A. Meléndez-Badillo, Javier Navarro Navarro, Michel Otayek, Mario Martín Revellado, Susana Sueiro Seoane, Kirwin R. Shaffer, Alejandro de la Torre, and David Watson

"Emma Goldman" is the story of a modern radical who took seriously the idea that inner liberation is the first business of social revolution. Her politics, from beginning to end, was based on resistance to that which thwarted the free development of the inner self. The right to stay alive in one's senses, to enjoy freedom of thought and speech, to reject the arbitrary use of power--these were key demands in the many public protest movements she helped mount. Anarchist par excellence, Goldman is one of the memorable political figures of our time, not because of her gift for theory or analysis or even strategy, but because some extraordinary force of life in her burned, without rest or respite, on behalf of human integrity--and she was able to make the thousands of people who, for decades on end, flocked to her lectures, feel intimately connected to the pain inherent in the abuse of that integrity. To hear Emma describe, in language as magnetic as it was illuminating, what the boot felt like on the neck, was to experience the mythic quality of organized oppression. As the women and men in her audience listened to her, the homeliness of their own small lives became invested with a sense of drama that acted as a catalyst for the wild, vagrant hope that things need not always be

as they were. All you had to do, she promised, was resist. In time, she herself would become a world-famous symbol for the spirit of resistance to the power of institutional authority over the lone individual. In "Emma Goldman, " Vivian Gornick draws a surpassingly intimate and insightful portrait of a woman of heroic proportions whose performance on the stage of history did what Tolstoy said a work of art should do: it made people love life more.

The Anarchist's Guide to Grammar: "Banish the "rules" of grammar in the U.S.!" is the revolution called for by author Val Dumond. "Scary? Of course, but drastic measures must be taken. Just look at the state of language today! The time is now! Stand up and reclaim it!" "We've been taking U.S. language for granted," claims this long-time writer. We make several assumptions: 1) that we have a language called "Proper English"; 2) that a set of "rules" lies in some mysterious place, written by some mysterious authority; 3) that one must follow those "rules" to speak and write correctly. Not so! The time has arrived to banish what we call "rules" and expose the assumptions." Dumond asks: What would happen if we all spoke the language of our heritage? We would quickly learn the sound of the Tower of Babel - since US-language has come about by combining languages from (at least) 150 countries around the world. As immigrants enter the country, they bring with them new ideas, cultures, foods, music, and language. As they become settled, they combine their culture with US-ers, thus enriching all of us in the United States, including our language. In an amusing

Introduction, Val explains how we have assumed there exists an incontrovertible set of grammar "rules" to be followed in order to speak proper, correct, good English. "We're not in England anymore!" she points out. Oh yes, we started out with British "rules," but as we declared our independence, language changed, and continues to change. Do you really understand ordinary British English? Numerous pundits over time have drawn up what they consider the "rules" of grammar and forced them on their students. Yet, when those students run up against someone who studied a different set of "rules," confusion and doubt rear their heads. Must we in the U.S. speak "proper English" or do we have a language all our own? After clarifying the conundrum of US-language, Dumond offers guidelines to aid writers in determining what constitutes understandable language. Those guidelines don't depend on memorizing all the crazy names for the parts of language, but rather the guidelines focus on how those parts function. Nouns and pronouns become Things; adjectives and adverbs become Modifiers; punctuation becomes Rules of the Road - all presented in easily understood language, with examples to boot. Included in the guidelines are ways to decide which nouns to capitalize how to discern the difference between plural and possessive nouns how pronouns perform ways to vary word modifiers how to add modifying phrases and clauses use of the little words that serve as the glue to connect words into sentences how to use the dots, dashes, and curly cues we call punctuation. But she doesn't stop there. Writers will especially enjoy the freedom offered to create new words and put

together sentences and paragraphs. She offers suggestions to use numbers and inclusive language, as well as offering four ways to improve spelling. The solution to the confusion of US-language seems so simple. Look at the "rules" that come close to your interpretation, then modify them to make them work for you. Set up Your Style Manual, rather than depend on style manuals put together according to some other group's interpretations. And she shows you how. All this is included in The Anarchist's Guide to Grammar: toss out the assumptions, clarify them, pick up some basic, helpful guidelines, and write with power and assurance. No longer will you need to ask, "What are the rules for writing Proper English?" At last, you'll understand why there aren't any. At last you can write your own guidelines.

Selected writings from France's anarchist individualist movement, emphasizing the antiauthoritarian potential of individuals finding freedom in their daily lives.

12 essays by the influential radical include "Marriage and Love," "The Hypocrisy of Puritanism," "The Traffic in Women," Anarchism," and "The Psychology of Political Violence."

A Living RevolutionAnarchism in the Kibbutz MovementA K PressDistribution A revolutionary classic that introduced the Black movement to anarchist ideals "Magnificent."—Paul Preston, author of The Spanish Holocaust Brick maker by trade, revolutionary anarchist and historian by default; this is a study of the life of José Peirats (1908–1989) and the labor union that gave him life, the CNT. It is the biography of an

individual but also of a collective agent—the working class Peirats was born into—and the affective ties of kinship, friendship, and community that cemented into a movement, the most powerful of its type in the world. Chris Ealham is the author of Anarchism and the City: Revolution and Counter-revolution in Barcelona, 1898–1937.

A thrilling history of the rise of anarchism, told through the stories of a number of prominent revolutionaries and the agents of the secret police who pursued them. In the late nineteenth century, nations the world over were mired in economic recession and beset by social unrest, their leaders increasingly threatened by acts of terrorism and assassination from anarchist extremists. In this riveting history of that tumultuous period, Alex Butterworth follows the rise of these revolutionaries from the failed Paris Commune of 1871 to the 1905 Russian Revolution and beyond. Through the interwoven stories of several key anarchists and the secret police who tracked and manipulated them, Butterworth explores how the anarchists were led to increasingly desperate acts of terrorism and murder. Rich in anecdote and with a fascinating array of supporting characters, The World That Never Was is a masterly exploration of the strange twists and turns of history, taking readers on a journey that spans five continents, from the capitals of Europe to a South Pacific penal colony to the heartland of America. It tells the story of a generation that saw its utopian dreams crumble into dangerous desperation and offers a revelatory portrait of an era with uncanny echoes of our own.

Straight Edge has persisted as a drug-free, hardcore punk subculture for 25 years. Its political legacy remains ambiguous and is often misrepresented as a Puritan conservatism. However, as this study shows, its history is more complex. Since its origins in 1980s, the scene has been linked to radical thought and music. Tracing this history, the book includes contributions from famed Straight-Edge rockers like lan MacKaye (Fugazi), Mark Anderson (Dance of Days) and Andy Hurley (Fall Out Boy) and numerous other activists dedicated to a sober, liberated world. Where do the tactics, strategies, and lifestyles of today's activists come from? Many ways of doing radical politics pioneered by Movement for a New Society in the 1970s and 1980s have become central to anti-authoritarian social movements; consensus decision making, spokescouncils, communal living, unlearning oppressive behavior, and co-operatively owned businesses. Andrew Cornell's important contribution to US political history uses this story to raise crucial questions for activists today. Oppose and Propose is an engaging and accessible study, every page offers new insights. Andrew Cornell's work appears in Letters from Young Activists and The University Against Itself. He helps produce the quarterly anti-capitalist magazine Left Turn. Malatesta was an Italian anarchist and writer (1853-1932), who lived much of his life in exile. Originally published in 1891, 'Anarchy' outlines the tenets of the anarchist movement which advocates replacing government (which tends to serve a privileged few) with small selfgoverning communities run on mutual cooperation.

An analyses on the radical collectives organized in Spain. "The eyewitness reports and commentary presented in this highly important study reveal a different understanding of the nature of socialism and the means for achieving it."--Noam Chomsky "James Scott is one of the great political thinkers of our time. No one else has the same ability to pursue a simple, surprising idea, kindly but relentlessly, until the entire world looks different. In this book, he also demonstrates a skill shared by the greatest radical thinkers: to reveal positions we've been taught to think of as extremism to be emanations of simple human decency and common sense."--David Graeber, author of Debt: The First 5,000 Years "Building" on the insights of his masterful Seeing Like a State, James Scott has written a powerful and important argument for social organization that resists the twin poles of Big Corporations and Big Governments. In an age increasingly shaped by decentralized, bottom-up networks, Two Cheers for Anarchism gives timely new life to a rich tradition of political thought."--Steven Johnson, author of Where Good Ideas Come From: The Natural History of Innovation and Future Perfect: The Case for Progress in a Networked Age "I am a big fan of James Scott. In this highly readable and thought-provoking book, he reveals the meaning of his 'anarchist' sensibility through a series of wonderful personal stories, staking out an important position and defending it in a variety of contexts, from urban planning to school evaluation. I don't know of anyone else who has defined this viewpoint so successfully."--Francis Fukuyama, author of The Origins of Political Order "The ambition of this book is compelling and contagious." Combining the populist rhetoric of Thomas Paine with the ferocious satire of Jonathan Swift, James Scott makes a wonderfully simple and potent argument in favor of mutualism, creativity, local knowledge, and freedom. I predict that this will become one of the most influential books Page 14/20

in political theory and public debate for the twenty-first century."--Georgi Derluguian, author of Bourdieu's Secret Admirer in the Caucasus

In complex systems like living organisms, ecosystems, and societies, things emerge out of vast interactions to produce something novel that is greater than the sum of its parts. Emergence and Anarchism argues that understanding emergence and living systems gives us a better grasp of how a just society can be achieved. Nappalos offers a theory of liberation that focuses on the concepts of power, agency, motivation, and how to shape our actions within larger social forces producing emergence. Ambitious and accessible, Emergence and Anarchism is a novel work of anarchist theory in an era where our questions outpace answers.

An exploration of the influences on Israel's early kibbutz movement.

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.

This is the most comprehensive collection of Landauer's writing in English and a celebration of one of the most important agitators in the revolutionary movement. The collection includes his major work, Revolution, alongside 30 additional essays, articles and correspondence. The

texts cover his entire biography, from the early Anarchism of the 1890s to his philosophical reflections at the turn of the century and his tireless agitation against the war. Presented with an extensive introduction compiled by the editor and translator, Gabriel Kuhn. This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. The massive protests against globalisation in recent years have reawoken interest in anarchism. Changing anarchism sets out to reposition anarchist theory and practice by documenting contemporary anarchist practice and providing a viable analytical framework for understanding it. The contributions here, from both academics and activists, raise challenging and sometimes provocative questions about the complex nature of power and resistance to it. The areas covered include: sexuality and identity; psychological dependency on technology; libertarian education; religion and spirituality; protest tactics; mental health and artistic expression; and the ongoing 'metaphorical wars' against drugs and terror. This collection epitomises the rich diversity that exists within contemporary anarchism as well as demonstrating its ongoing relevance as a sociological tool. Choice Outstanding Academic Title "A pioneering collection of essays on the world of anarchists, anarcho-syndicalists and libertarian thinkers in Latin America."--Barry Carr, coeditor of The New Latin American Left: Cracks in the Empire "An important contribution to a recent trend which sees anarchism not as derived from a European center but as a genuine Latin American phenomenon."--Bert Altena, coeditor of Reassessing the Transnational Turn: Scales of Analysis in Anarchist and Syndicalist Studies "Thoughtful, well-

researched, and well-written. As a collection, this goes a long way to furthering our understanding not just of anarchism in Latin America, but of anarchism more generally."--Mark Leier, author of Bakunin: The Creative Passion. In this groundbreaking collection of essays, anarchism in Latin America becomes much more than a prelude to populist and socialist movements. The contributors illustrate a much more vast, differentiated, and active anarchist presence in the region that evolved on simultaneous--transnational, national, regional, and local--fronts. Representing a new wave of transnational scholarship, these essays examine urban and rural movements, indigenous resistance, race, gender, sexuality, and social and educational experimentation. They offer a variety of perspectives on anarchism's role in shaping ideas about nationalism, identity, organized labor, and counterculture across a wide swath of Latin America. Contributors: James Baer | Raymond Craib | Evan Matthew Daniel | David Daz-Arias | Shawn England | Laura Fernndez Cordero | Steven J. Hirsch | Geoffroy de Laforcade | Beatriz Ana Loner | Jos C. Moya | Lars Peterson | Anton Rosenthal | Kirwin Shaffer

Despite the vast amount of research on Italian anarchism conducted over the last forty years, little is known about the history of Milanese anarchists. Living Like Nomads: The Milanese Anarchist Movement Before Fascism illuminates

anarchist ideas, practices and militants in Milan during the two decades before the rise of fascism. It tells the fascinating stories of some Italian anarchists at the beginning of the twentieth century, and sheds light on their lifestyle, political campaigns and ideological debates. Living Like Nomads examines anarchist thought, particularly the relationship between theories of individualism and communist anarchism. It engages with masters of this school of philosophy such as Bakunin, Malatesta, Stirner and Kropotkin. By detailing the lives of unknown anarchists, it reveals the pivotal role played by anarchists – and anarchism – within the eclectic Italian Left. Milanese anarchists produced exciting initiatives and captivating ideological debates. While they did not cause a revolution in Milan, their importance cannot be overlooked. Anarchists in Milan gave birth to the first non-denominational modern school, campaigned against militarism, engaged with the labour movement, and published extensively. No other anarchist movement has published as much as Milanese anarchists did. While such anarchists did not prevent the rise of fascism in Italy, they were the first instance of anti-fascist resistance when they stood up against the violence of Mussolini's black shirts after the First World War. Given anarchism's principles of individual freedom, social justice and equality, this insightful study of the troubled history of anarchist movements contributes to a greater understanding of

the modern Left.

Alexander Berkman was a twentieth-century American revolutionary. Like the abolitionist John Brown before him, Berkman was hugely idealistic, ready to go to the furthest extreme of self-sacrifice and violence on behalf of justice and civil rights. He decided to assassinate industrialist Henry Clay Frick after reading in the newspaper that Pinkertons hired by Frick had opened fire on the Homestead strikers, killing men, women, and children. Berkman's bungled attempt cost him fifteen years in a federal penitentiary. Upon his release, he became an effective agitator against conscription and was again imprisoned and eventually deported to Russia, where he saw at first hand the early days of Bolshevism. Berkman's writings remain a lasting and impassioned record of intense political transformation. Featuring a new introduction by Howard Zinn, Life of an Anarchist contains Prison Memoirs of an Anarchist, Berkman's account of his years in prison; The Bolshevik Myth, his eyewitness account of the early days of the Russian Revolution; and The ABC of Anarchism, the classic text on the nature of anarchism in the twentieth century. Also included are a selection of letters between Berkman and his lifelong companion Emma Goldman, and a generous sampling from Berkman's other publications.

On Anarchism provides the reasoning behind Noam Chomsky's fearless lifelong

questioning of the legitimacy of entrenched power. In these essays, Chomsky redeems one of the most maligned ideologies, anarchism, and places it at the foundation of his political thinking. Chomsky's anarchism is distinctly optimistic and egalitarian. Moreover, it is a living, evolving tradition that is situated in a historical lineage; Chomsky's anarchism emphasizes the power of collective, rather than individualist, action. The collection includes a revealing new introduction by journalist Nathan Schneider, who documented the Occupy movement for Harper's and The Nation, and who places Chomsky's ideas in the contemporary political moment. On Anarchism will be essential reading for a new generation of activists who are at the forefront of a resurgence of interest in anarchism—and for anyone who struggles with what can be done to create a more just world.

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