

## Anarchists Never Surrender Essays Polemics And Correspondence On Anarchism 1908 1938 By Victor Serge 19 Mar 2015 Paperback

Debate by various luminaries on deep ecology, social ecology, and anarchism.

"Everything in this book is fictional and everything is true," wrote Victor Serge in the epigraph to Men in Prison. "I have attempted, through literary creation, to bring out the general meaning and human content of a personal experience." The author of Men in Prison served five years in French penitentiaries (1912-1917) for the crime of "criminal association"—in fact for his courageous refusal to testify against his old comrades, the infamous "Tragic Bandits" of French anarchism. "While I was still in prison," Serge later recalled, "fighting off tuberculosis, insanity, depression, the spiritual poverty of the men, the brutality of the regulations, I already saw one kind of justification of that infernal voyage in the possibility of describing it. Among the thousands who suffer and are crushed in prison—and how few men really know that prison—I was perhaps the only one who could try one day to tell all. . . . There is no novelist's hero in this novel, unless that terrible machine, prison, is its real hero. It is not about 'me,' about a few men, but about men, all men crushed in that dark corner of society." Ironically, Serge returned to writing upon his release from a GPU prison in Soviet Russia, where he was arrested as an anti-Stalinist subversive in 1928. He completed Men in Prison (and two other novels) in "semi-captivity" before he was rearrested and deported to the Gulag in 1933. Serge's classic prison novel has been compared to Dostoyevsky's House of the Dead, Koestler's Spanish Testament, Genet's Miracle of the Rose, and Solzhenitsyn's One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich both for its authenticity and its artistic achievement. This edition features a substantial new introduction by translator Richard Greeman, situating the work in Serge's life and times.

This is the untold story of the Russian Revolution: its antecedents, its far-reaching changes, its betrayal by Bolshevik terror, and the massive resistance of non-Bolshevik revolutionaries. This in-depth, eyewitness history written by Voline, an outspoken activist in the Russian Revolution, is accompanied by a biography of the author by Rudolf Rucker and a contemporary introduction by anarchist historian Iain McKay. Significant attention is given to what the author describes as "struggles for the real Social Revolution"; that is, the uprising of the sailors and workers of Kronstadt in 1921, and the peasant movement that Nestor Makhno led in Ukraine. These movements, which sought to defend the social revolution from destruction by the politicians, provide important material for a clearer understanding of both the original objectives of the Russian Revolution and the problems with which all revolutions with far-reaching social objectives have to contend. Drawing on the revolutionary press of the time, Voline reveals the deep cleavage between the objectives of the libertarians and those of the Bolsheviks, differences which the latter "resolved" by ruthlessly eliminating all who stood in their way in the struggle for power. This edition is a translation of the full text of La Révolution inconnue, originally published in French in 1947. It reinstates material omitted from earlier English-language editions and reproduces the complete text of the original volumes.

The steady rise of Clint Eastwood's career parallels a pressing desire in American society over the past five decades for a figure and story of purpose, meaning, and redemption. Eastwood has not only told and filmed that story, he has come to embody it for many in his public image and film persona. Eastwood responds to a national yearning for a vision of individual action and initiative, personal responsibility, and potential for renewal. An iconic director and star for his westerns, urban thrillers, and adventure stories, Eastwood has taken film art to new horizons of meaning in a series of masterpieces that engage the ethical and moral consciousness of our times, including Unforgiven, Million Dollar Baby, and Mystic River. He revolutionized the war film with the unprecedented achievement of filming the opposing sides of the same historic battle in Flags of Our Fathers and Letters from Two Jims, using this saga to present a sharply critical representation of the new America that emerged out of the war, a society of images and spectacles. This timely examination of Clint Eastwood's oeuvre against the backdrop of contemporary America will be fascinating reading for students of film and popular culture, as well as readers with interests in Eastwood's work, and American film and culture.

The Permanent Guillotine  
Day the Country Died  
Workers' Self-management in the Spanish Revolution, 1936-1939  
Paris Komününün Sesleri  
Anarchism and Other Essays  
Anarchism in Latin America

**The argument of this book is that an anarchist society, a society which organizes itself without authority, is always in existence, like a seed beneath the snow, buried under the weight of the state and its bureaucracy, capitalism and its waste, privilege and its injustices, nationalism and its suicidal loyalties, religious differences and their superstitious separatism. Anarchist ideas are so much at variance with ordinary political assumptions and the solutions anarchists offer so remote, that all too often people find it hard to take anarchism seriously. This classic text is an attempt to bridge the gap between the present reality and anarchist aspirations, "between what is and what, according to the anarchists, might be."** Through a wide-ranging analysis—drawing on examples from education, urban planning, welfare, housing, the environment, the workplace, and the family, to name but a few—Colin Ward demonstrates that the roots of anarchist practice are not so alien or quixotic as they might at first seem but lie precisely in the ways that people have always tended to organize themselves when left alone to do so. The result is both an accessible introduction for those new to anarchism and pause for thought for those who are too quick to dismiss it. For more than thirty years, in over thirty books, Colin Ward patiently explained anarchist solutions to everything from vandalism to climate change—and celebrated unofficial uses of the landscape as commons, from holiday camps to squatter communities. Ward was an anarchist journalist and editor for almost sixty years, most famously editing the journal Anarchy. He was also a columnist for New Statesman, New Society, Freedom, and Town and Country Planning.

**How does coding change the way we think about architecture? This question opens up an important research perspective. In this book, Miro Roman and his AI Alice\_ch3n81 develop a playful scenario in which they propose coding as the new literacy of information. They convey knowledge in the form of a project model that links the fields of architecture and information through two interwoven narrative strands in an "infinite flow" of real books. Focusing on the intersection of information technology and architectural formulation, the authors create an evolving intellectual reflection on digital architecture and computer science.**

**Education is a challenging subject for anarchists. Many are critical about working within a state-run education system that is embedded in hierarchical, standardized, and authoritarian structures. Numerous individuals and collectives envision the creation of counterpublics or alternative educational sites as possible forms of resistance, while other anarchists see themselves as "saboteurs" within the public arena—believing that there is a need to contest dominant forms of power and educational practices from multiple fronts. Of course, if anarchists agree that there are no blueprints for education, the question remains, in what dynamic and creative ways can we construct nonhierarchical, anti-authoritarian, mutual, and voluntary educational spaces? Contributors to this edited volume and challenging issues in the area of anarchism and education. From Francisco Ferrer's modern schools in Spain and the Work People's College in the United States, to contemporary actions in developing "free schools" in the U.K. and Canada, to direct-action education such as learning to work as a "street medic" in the protests against neoliberalism, the contributors illustrate the importance of developing complex connections between educational theories and collective actions. Anarchists, activists, and critical educators should take these educational experiences seriously as they offer invaluable examples for potential teaching and learning environments outside of authoritarian and capitalist structures. Major themes in the volume include: learning from historical anarchist experiments in education, ways that contemporary anarchists create dynamic and situated learning spaces, and finally, critically reflecting on theoretical frameworks and educational practices. Contributors include: David Gabbard, Jeffery Shantz, Isabelle Fremeaux & John Jordan, Abraham P. DeLeon, Elsa Noterman, Andre Pusey, Matthew Weinstein, Alex Khasnabish, and many others.**

**1919-1920: St. Petersburg, city of the czars, has fallen to the Revolution. Camped out in the splendid palaces of the former regime, the city's new masters seek to cement their control, even as the counterrevolutionary White Army regroup. Conquered City, Victor Serge's most unrelenting narrative, is structured like a detective story, one in which the new political regime tracks down and eliminates its enemies—the spies, speculators, and traitors hidden among the mass of common people. Conquered City is about terror: the Red Terror and the White Terror. But mainly about the Red, the Communists who have dared to pick up the weapons of power—police, guns, jails, spies, treachery—in the doomed gamble that by wielding them righteously, they can put an end to the need for terror, perhaps forever. Conquered City is their tragedy and testament.**

**Social Ecology and Communalism**

**The Death of Expertise**

**The Campaign against Established Knowledge and Why it Matters**

**A History of an International Feminist Movement, 1972-77**

**Voices of the Paris Commune**

**Deportation in the Americas**

**The Philosophy of Social Ecology**

**Brings the writings of a Cleyre out of undeserved obscurity.**

**This is a print on demand edition of a hard to find publication. Explores whether sufficient data exists to examine the temporal and spatial relationships that existed in terrorist group planning, and if so, could patterns of preparatory conduct be identified? About one-half of the terrorists resided, planned, and prepared for terrorism relatively close to their eventual target. The terrorist groups existed for 1,205 days from the first planning meeting to the date of the actual/planned terrorist incident. The planning process for specific acts began 2-3 months prior to the terrorist incident. This study examined selected terrorist groups/incidents in the U.S. from 1980-2002. It provides for the potential to identify patterns of conduct that might lead to intervention prior to the commission of the actual terrorist incidents. Illustrations.**

**An important contribution to our thought about human society. A classic, long out of print.**

**Daniel Guérin addressed himself to younger people 'alienated from ideologies and 'isms' shorn of any meaning by an earlier generation" and particularly from "socialism, which has so often been betrayed by those who claimed to speak in its name, and which now provokes an understandable skepticism." In this collection of essays, written between the 1950s and 1980s and published here for the first time in English, Guérin not only provides a critique of the socialist and communist parties of his day, he analyzes some of the most fundamental and pressing questions with which all radicals must engage. He does this by revisiting and drawing lessons from the history of the movement from the French revolution, through the conflicts between anarchists and Marxists, to the social revolution of 1968. These are not just abstract theoretical reflections, but are informed by the experiences of a lifetime of revolutionary commitments.**

**An Ethnography**

**How Nonviolence Protects the State**

**People's Republic of Neverland**

**A Polemic**

**Men in Prison**

**Essays, Polemics, and Correspondence on Anarchism, 1908-1938**

**A Critical Introduction**

**During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a wave of political violence swept across the globe, causing widespread alarm. Described by the media of the day as "propaganda of the deed," assassinations, bombings and assaults carried out by anarchists—both individuals and conspirators—were intended to incite revolution and established the precedents of modern terrorism. Much has been written about these actions and the responses to them yet little attention has been given to the actors themselves. Drawing on wide range of sources, the author profiles numerous insurgents, their deeds and their motives.**

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

**Technology and increasing levels of education have exposed people to more information than ever before. These societal gains, however, have also helped fuel a surge in narcissistic and misguided intellectual egalitarianism that has crippled informed debates on any number of issues. Today, everyone knows everything: with only a quick trip through WebMD or Wikipedia, average citizens believe themselves to be on an equal intellectual footing with doctors and diplomats. All voices, even the most rudimentary, demand to be taken with equal seriousness, and any claim to the contrary is dismissed as undemocratic elitism. Tom Nichols' *The Death of Expertise shows how this rejection of experts has occurred: the openness of the internet, the emergence of a customer satisfaction model in higher education, and the transformation of the news industry into a 24-hour entertainment machine, among other reasons.***

**Historically, the increasing dissemination of information, rather than producing an educated public, has instead created an army of ill-informed and angry citizens who denounce intellectual achievement. When ordinary citizens believe that no one knows more than anyone else, democratic institutions themselves are in danger of falling either to populism or to technocracy or, in the worst case, a combination of both. An update to the 2017 broadside hit, the paperback edition of *The Death of Expertise provides a new foreword to cover the alarming escalation of these trends in the aftermath of Donald Trump's election. Judging from events on the ground since it first published, The Death of Expertise issues a warning about the stability and survival of modern democracy that is even more important today.***

**"1871 Paris Komünü, ço'ankülka kat'ün'ne'lar'nı kendi deneyimleriyle ilgili anlatıyor, birçok ideolojik tartışma'nın konusunu alda. Bu hayati önemdeki bafıfalarla gerçekten ne oldu'nun ötre'nemk istiyorlar?z, bu tan'klar'nı anlat'maları'nı okumak zorunludur."- Gabriel Kuhn- "Çığı s'ın'f'ın'ın ilk itikdar deneyimi olan 1871 Paris Komününü, sayısız?ere yorumlandı; di'ımların? tara'ndan ayakta'ım'nı kanı?bakıs? Yen'i? olarak köktenirken, destekleri tara'f'ından eyleme geçme? proteler ana?zimin bir örne?i olarak övüldü. Hen öykünilecek bir model hem de kaç'ın?ıcaak bir bata olarak de'zerlendirildi. Bütün de'zerlendiriler tara'f'ıda?r. Tarihiçiler, Çığı s'ın'f'ın'ın üç ay'ı?k itikdar'ın?z, zamansal ve mekansal olarak çok olan kendi merceklerinden geçiřir inceliyorlar. Paris Komününün Sesleri fark'ı? bir yakla?ım sergiliyor. Bu kitapta yahn?zca 1871 bahar'ında mevcut olanlar'ın, Komün sırsinece yarı?ayan ve ona kat'ulan'ın sesi var. Paris Komününün can'ı? bir bas'n? yard'ı ve bu bas'n? burada en önemli gazetesiyse, birinci enternasyonal üyesi Jules Vallés'ın Halk'ın Ç'ı?ı?ı? ile temsil ediyor. Herhangi me'ru bir hükümet gibi, Paris Komünü de meclis oturumlar'ı düzenliyor ve ate'z'i, eeki?meli tara?ı?malar'nı günlük tutanaklar'ın? diktaörlik suçlamalar'nı, yalanlayacak bir ?ekilde say'n?yorluda. Bu derlemede, Komünün, yenilgisinden yahn?zca birkaç gün öneki, Kama Güvenli? Komitesi kurulmas'ına ve Komün tara'f'ından tutulan, nihayetinde öldürülecek olan rehinelilerin kaderine ill'kin görü?menin tutanaklar'ı da yer al'ıyor. Sor olarak, Paris Komününün Sesleri, olaydan yirmi yıl sonra La Revue Blanche tara'f'ından gerçekleştirilen, kat'ı?ı?mlardan Paris Komününün ba'zar'lar'ın? ve hatlar'ın? de'zerlendirilmelerini istedi?i? entelektüel incelemeden bir seçkiyi de işliyor. Bu bölüm, bu ç'ı?ı?ı? açan olaya ill'kin katkıları bir ?ekilde jübiyor sunuyor.**

**Anarchist Individualist Writings from Early Twentieth-Century France**

**Collective Actions, Theories, and Critical Reflections on Education**

**A Symposium on Architecture and Information Spelt in Atom-Letters**

**A History of Anarcho Punk 1980-1984**

**Selected Poems**

**Pre-Incident Indicators of Terrorist Incidents**

In this first-ever international history of the influential feminist movement Wages for Housework, Louise Toupin draws on extensive archival research and interviews with the movement's founders and activists from Italy, England, Germany, Switzerland, the United States, and Canada. Featuring previously unpublished conversations with Silvia Federici and Mariarosa Dalla Costa, the book highlights movement, detailing its theoretical and organizational innovations around the unrecognized forms of labour performed largely by women. Wages for Housework is a major contribution to the history of feminist and anti-capitalist movements and a provocative intervention into contemporary conversations about the changing nature of work and the gendered labour market.

The Paris Commune of 1871, the first instance of a working-class seizure of power, has been subject to countless interpretations: reviled by its enemies as a murderous bacchanalia of the unwashed while praised by supporters as an exemplar of proletarian anarchism in action. As both a successful model to be imitated and as a devastating failure to be avoided. All of the interpretations are tenacious, but the most common is that the Commune was a failed experiment in direct democracy. This book challenges that view, arguing that the Commune was a genuine experiment in direct democracy, and that its failure was not due to a lack of revolutionary fervor, but to the intervention of the state. The book is a history of the Commune, just days before its final defeat, on the establishing of a Committee of Public Safety and on the fate of the workers who would ultimately be killed. Finally, Voices of the Paris Commune contains a selection from the inquiry carried out twenty years after the event by the intellectual revue La Revue Blanche, asking participants to judge the successes and failures of the Paris Commune. This section provides a fascinating range of opinions of this epochal event.

The available material in English discussing Latin American anarchism tends to be fragmentary, country-specific, or focused on single individuals. This new translation of Ángel Cappolletti's wide-ranging, country-by-country historical overview of anarchism's social and political achievements in fourteen Latin American nations is the first book-length regional history ever published in English. With a foreword by Cappolletti (1927-1995) was an Argentinian philosopher who taught at Simon Bolivar University in Venezuela. He is the author of over forty works primarily investigating philosophy and anarchism. Gabriel Palmer-Fernandez is Distinguished Professor of Philosophy and Religious Studies at Youngstown State University.

When the Bastille was stormed on July 14, 1789, it wasn't a crowd of breeches-wearing professionals that attacked the prison, freed the internees, and killed its superintendent, carrying off his head on a pike. It was the working people of Paris, who didn't wear breeches, the sans-culottes. In the course of the French Revolution the sans-culottes questioned the economic system, the nature of property, of religion, and for the first time placed class relations at the heart of a revolutionary upheaval. They did so in an often-inchoate fashion, but they were new players on the stage of history, and the Revolution constituted their learning curve. The Permanent Guillotine is an anthology of figures who expressed the will and wishes of this nascent revolutionary class, in all its rage, directed together. These documents provide a full portrait of the left of the left of the Revolution, of the men whose destruction by Robespierre allowed for Robespierre himself to be destroyed and for all the progressive measures they advocated and he implemented to be rolled back. The Revolution they made was ultimately stolen from them, but their attempt was a fertile one, as their ideas flourished in the years following.

1917-1921  
Eclipse and Re-emergence of the Communist Movement  
The Politics of Anarchist Terrorism Worldwide, 1866-1926  
The Anarchist Collectives  
Down with the Law  
Nationalism and Culture  
State Education vs. the Child

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

A collection of essays by the late Murray Bookchin, the acclaimed writer and activist who spent most of his life working towards a better world. The basic premise of social ecology is to re-harmonise the balance between society and nature, to create a rational ecological society - aims that are increasingly vital and increasingly a part of the mainstream political discourse. This collection of essays give an overview and introduction to his ideas.

There once was a time when teachers and communities were able to exercise democratic control over their schools. Now that power has been taken away, both centralised and privatised, under the guise of " reform. " There is a forgotten history of the time before reform, and within it a bright horizon is visible, reachable only if educators and society at large can learn the lessons of the past. Robb Johnson entered the classroom as a new teacher in the 1980s and has spent a lifetime alongside his pupils encouraging both creativity and a healthy distrust of authority. This book is both memoir and polemic, a celebration of children 's innate desire to learn, share, cooperate, and play, as well as a critique of bureaucratic interference. Johnson details how we ended up with the contemporary mass education systems and why they continually fail to give children what they need. Combining practical experience as a teacher with detailed pedagogical knowledge, and a characteristic playful style, Johnson is both court chronicler and jester, imparting information and creatively admonishing the self-important figureheads of the reform agenda. This book considers how schools and education relate to the wider society in which they are located and how they relate to the particular needs and abilities of the people who experience them. It shows that schools and education are contested spaces that need to be reclaimed from the state, and turned into places where people can grow, not up, not out, but as individuals. It offers alternative ways of running classrooms, schools, and perhaps even society.

Anarchists Never Surrender 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. At the heart of the anthology are key articles written soon after his arrival in Paris in 1909, when he became editor of the newspaper 'l 'anarchie. In these articles Serge develops and debates his own radical thoughts, arguing the futility of mass action and embracing " illegalsim. " Serge 's involvement with the notorious French group of anarchist armed robbers, the Bonnot Gang, landed him in prison for the first time in 1912. Anarchists Never Surrender includes both his prison correspondence with his anarchist comrade Émile Armand and newspaper written immediately after his release. The book also includes several articles and letters written by Serge after he had left anarchism behind and joined the Russian Bolsheviks in 1919. Here Serge analyzed anarchism and the ways in which he hoped anarchism would leaven the harshness and dictatorial tendencies of Bolshevism. Included here are writings on anarchist theory and history, Bakunin, the Spanish revolution, and the Kronstadt uprising. Anarchists Never Surrender anthologizes Victor Serge 's previously unavailable texts on anarchism and fleshes out the portrait of this brilliant writer and thinker, a man I.F. Stone called one of the " moral figures of our time. "

Anarchy in Action

Political Theology

The Essays of Voltairine de Cleyre -- Anarchist, Feminist, Genius

The Identification of Behavioral, Geographic and Temporal Patterns of Preparatory Conduct

Bombs, Bullets and Bread

The Struggle for Free Soviets in the Ukraine 1917-1921

Writings of the Sans-Culottes

God is dead, but his presence lives on in politics. This is the problem of political theology: the way that theological ideas find their way into secular political institutions, particularly the sovereign state. In this intellectual tour-de-force, leading political theorist Saul Newman shows how political theology arose alongside secularism, and relates to the problem of legitimising power and authority in modernity. It is not about the power of religion so much as about the religion of power. Examining the current crisis of the liberal order, he argues that recent phenomena such as the rise of populism, the renewed demand for strong national sovereignty and the return of religious fundamentalism may be understood through this paradigm. He illustrates his argument through an exploration of themes such as sovereignty, democracy, economics, technology, ecological catastrophe, messianism and the future of radical politics, engaging with thinkers ranging from Schmitt and Hobbes to Stirner, Foucault, and Agamben. This book will be a crucial text for all students, scholars and general readers interested in the meaning and significance of political theology for political theory.

Victor Serge (1890 – 1947) played many parts, as he recounted in his indelible Memoirs of a Revolutionary. The son of anti-czarist exiles in Brussels, Serge was a young anarchist in Paris; a syndicalist rebel in Barcelona; a Bolshevik in Petrograd; a Comintern agent in Central Europe; a comrade of Trotsky's; a friend of writers like Andrei Bely, Boris Pilynyak, and André Breton; a prisoner of Stalin; a dissident Marxist in exile in Mexico. . . . Like Serge's extraordinary novels, A Blaze in a Desert: Selected Poems bears witness to decades of revolutionary upheavals in Europe and the advent of totalitarian rule; many of the poems were written during the "immense shipwreck" of Stalin's ascendancy. In poems delineated Petrograd, Orenburg, Paris, Marseille, the Caribbean, and Mexico, Serge composed elegies for the fallen—as well as prospective elegies for the living who, like him, endured prison, exile, and bitter disappointment in the revolutions of the first half of the twentieth century. Night falls, the boat pulls in, stop singing. Elites relights its captive lamps on the shore of time. Throughout A Blaze in a Desert, Serge draws on the heritage of late- and post-Symbolist writers like Verhaeren, Riccius, Apollinaire, Blok, and Bely—themselves authors of messages of a more general resistance by the human spirit—to express the anguish of the failure of the Russian Revolution and to search out glimmers of hope in the ruins of the Second World War. A Blaze in a Desert comprises Victor Serge's sole published book of poetry, Resistance (1938), his unpublished manuscript Messages (1946), and his last poem, "Hands" (1947).

In the years following 1968, a number of people involved in the most radical aspects of the French general strike felt the need to reflect on their experiences and to relate them to past revolutionary endeavors. This meant studying previous attempts and theories, namely those of the post-1917 German-Dutch and Italian Communist Left. The original essays included here were first written between 1969 and 1972 and circulated amongst left communist and worker circles. But France was not the only country where radicals sought to contextualize their political environment and analyze their own radical paths. Over the years these three essays have been published separately in various languages and printed as books in both the United States and the UK with few changes. This third English edition is updated to take into account the contemporary political situation; half of the present volume is new material. The book argues that doing away with wage-labor, class, the State, and private property is necessary, possible, and can only be achieved by a historical break, one that would certainly differ from 1917... yet it would not be a peaceful, gradual, piecemeal evolution either. Like their historical predecessors—Marx, Rosa Luxemburg, Anton Pannekoek, Amadeo Bordiga, Durruti, and Debord—the authors maintain a belief in revolution.

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.'

Deep Ecology & Anarchism  
Clint Eastwood's America  
Unknown Revolution  
For a Libertarian Communism  
Wages for Housework

Nestor Makhno—anarchy's Cossack

Essays on Dialectical Naturalism

Looking toward an earlier period on libertarian communism, Daniel Guérin addressed himself to younger people "alienated from ideologies and "isms" shorn of any meaning by an earlier generation" and particularly from "socialism, which has so often been betrayed by those who claimed to speak in its name, and which now provokes an understandable skepticism. " In this collection of essays, written between the 1950s and 1980s and published here for the first time in English, Guérin not only provides a critique of the socialist and communist parties of his day, he analyzes some of the most fundamental and pressing questions with which all radicals must engage. He does this by revisiting and attempting to draw lessons from the history of the revolutionary movement from the French Revolution, through the conflicts between anarchists and Marxists in the International Workingmen 's Association and the Russian and Spanish revolutions, to the social revolution of 1968. These are not just abstract theoretical reflections, but are informed by the experiences of a lifetime of revolutionary commitments and by his constant willingness to challenge orthodoxies of all kinds: " Far from allowing ourselves to sink into doubt, inaction, and despair, the time has come for the left to begin again from zero, to rethink its problems from their very foundations. The failure of both reformism and Stalinism imposes on us the urgent duty to find a way of reconciling (proletarian) democracy with socialism, freedom with Revolution. "

Perhaps no period has so marked, so deformed, or so defined the anarchist movement as the three years in France from 1892 to 1894, the years known as the Age of Attentats, the years dominated by the Propagandists of the Deed. Death to Bourgeois Society tells the story of four young anarchists who were guillotined in France in the 1890s. Their courage was motivated by noble ideals whose realization they saw their bombs and assassinations as hastening. In a time of cynicism and political decay for many, they represented a purity lacking in society, and their actions when they were captured, their forthrightness, their defiance up to the guillotine only added to their lustre. The texts collected in Death to Bourgeois Society focus on the main avatars of this movement: the grave robber/murderer/terrorist Ravachol, Auguste Vaillant, who bombed the Chamber of Deputies; Emile Henry, who attacked both the bourgeois in their class and the very bourgeoisie who brought down the curtain on the age when he assassinated the French president Sadi Carnot. The volume contains key first person narratives of the events, from Ravachol 's forbidden speech and his account of his life, to Henry 's questioning at his trial and his programmatic letter to the director of the prison in which he was held, to Vaillant 's confrontation with the investigators immediately after tossing his bomb, and Caserio 's description of the assassination and his defense at his trial.

The phenomenal life of Ukrainian peasant Nestor Makhno (1888-1934) provides the framework for this breakneck account of the downfall of the tsarist empire and the civil war that convulsed and bloodied Russia between 1917 and 1921. Makhno and his people were fighting for a society "without masters or slaves, with neither rich nor poor." They acted towards that idea by establishing "free soviets. " Unlike the soviets drained of all significance by the dictatorship of a one-party State, the "free soviets" became the grassroots organs of a direct democracy - a living embodiment of the free society - until they were betrayed, and smashed, by the Red Army. Delving into a vast array of documentation to which few other historians have had access, this study illuminates a revolution that started out with the rosiest of prospects but ended up utterly confounded. More than just the incredible exploits of a guerrilla revolutionary par excellence, Skirda weaves the tale of a people, and the organizations and practices of anarchism, literally fighting for their lives.

The Paris Commune of 1871, the first instance of a working-class seizure of power, has been subject to countless interpretations: reviled by its enemies as a murderous bacchanalia of the unwashed while praised by supporters as an exemplar of proletarian anarchism in action. Only those who were present in the spring of 1871 and who lived through and participated in the Commune have contributed to this volume, leading to a more balanced view. Collects newspaper cuttings from Le Cri du Peuple, the communes official newspaper.

Exquisite Rebel

Play Among Books

Essays, Polemics, and Correspondence on Anarchism, 1908 – 1938

The Propagandists of the Deed

Anarchist Pedagogies

Direct Action

Birth of Our Power

The Day the Country Died features author, historian, and musician Ian Gasper (Burning Britain) exploring in minute detail the influential, esoteric, UK anarcho punk scene of the early Eighties. If the colorful '80s punk bands captured in Burning Britain were loud, political, and uncompromising, those examined in The Day the Country Died were even more so, totally prepared to risk their liberty to communicate the ideals they believed in so passionately. With Crass and Poison Girls opening the floodgates, the arrival of bands such as Zounds, a Flux of Pink Indians, Conflict, Subhumans, Chumbawamba, Amebix, Rudimentary Peni, Antisect, Omega Tribe, and Icons of Filth heralded a brand new age of honesty and integrity in underground music. With a backdrop of Thatcher's Britain, punk music became self-sufficient and considerably more aggressive, blending a DIY ethos with activism to create the perfectly bleak soundtrack to the zeitgeist of a disoriented British youth. It was a time when punk stopped being merely a radical fashion statement, and became a force for real social change: a genuine revolutionary movement, driven by some of the most challenging noises ever committed to tape. Anarchy, as regards punk rock, no longer meant "cash from chaos." It meant "freedom, peace, and unity." Anarcho punk took the rebellion inherent in punk from the beginning to a whole new level of personal awareness. All the scene's biggest names, and most of the smaller ones, are comprehensively covered with new, exclusive interviews and hundreds of previously unseen photographs.

Birth of Our Power is an epic novel set in Spain, France, and Russia during the heady revolutionary years 1917-1919. Serge's tale begins in the spring of 1917, the third year of mass slaughter in the blood-and-rain-soaked trenches of World War I. When the flames of revolution suddenly erupt in Russia and Spain, Europe is "burning at both ends." Although the Spanish uprising eventually fizzles, in Russia the workers, peasants, and common soldiers are able to take power and hold it. Serge's "tale of two cities" is constructed from the opposition between Barcelona, the city "we" could not take, and Petrograd, the starving, beleaguered capital of the Russian Revolution besieged by counter-revolutionary Whites. Between the romanticism of radicalized workers awakening to their own power in a sun-drenched Spanish metropolis to the grim reality of workers clinging to power in Russia's dark, frozen revolutionary outpost. From "victory in defeat" to "defeat in victory." The novel was composed a decade after the revolution in Leningrad, where Serge was living in semicaptivity because of his declared opposition to Stalin's dictatorship over the revolution.

In deportation in the Americas' Histories of Exclusion and Resistance, editors Kenyon Zimmer and Cristina Salinas have compiled seven essays, adapted from the Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lecture Series, that deeply consider deportation policy in the Americas and its global effects. These thoughtful pieces significantly contribute to a growing historiography on deportation within immigration studies—a field that usually focuses on arriving immigrants and their adaptation. All contributors have expanded their analysis to include transnational and global histories, while recognizing that immigration policy is firmly developed within the structure of the nation-state. Thus, the authors do not abandon national peculiarity regarding immigration policy, but as Emily Pope-Obeda observes, "from its very inception, immigration restriction was developed with one eye looking outward." Contributors note that deportation policy can signal friendship or cracks within the relationships between nations. Rather than solely focusing on immigration policy in the abstract, the authors remain cognizant of the very real effects domestic immigration policies have on deportees and push readers to think about how the mobility and lives of individuals come to be controlled by the state, as well as the ways in which immigrants and their allies have resisted and challenged deportation. From the development of the concept of an "anchor baby" to continued policing of those who are foreign-born, Deportation in the Americas is an essential resource for understanding this critical and timely topic.

Anarchists Never SurrenderEssays, Polemics, and Correspondence on Anarchism, 1908-1938Pm Press

Death to Bourgeois Society

Histories of Exclusion and Resistance

Anarchists Never Surrender

Conquered City

Blaze in a Desert

What is nature? What is humanity's place in nature? And what is the relationship of society to the natural world? In an era of ecological breakdown, answering these questions has become of momentous importance for our everyday lives and for the future that we and other life-forms face. In the essays of The Philosophy of Social Ecology, Murray Bookchin confronts these questions head on: in service of ever expanding freedom. Refreshingly polemical and deeply philosophical, they take issue with technocratic and mechanistic ways of understanding and relating to, and within, nature. More importantly, they develop a solid, historically and politically based ethical foundation for social ecology, the field that Bookchin himself created and that offers us hope in the midst of our climate cat. Since the civil rights era, the doctrine of nonviolence has enjoyed near-universal acceptance by the US Left. Today protest is often shaped by cooperation with state authorities—even organizers of rallies against police brutality apply for police permits, and anti-imperialists usually stop short of supporting self-defense and armed resistance. How Nonviolence Protects the State challenges the belief in nonviolence, and the stir controversy and lively debate, Peter Gelderlos invites activists to consider diverse tactics, passionately arguing that exclusive nonviolence often acts to reinforce the same structures of oppression that activists seek to overthrow.

A fascinating and comprehensive history. "Demanding the Impossible" is a challenging and thought-provoking exploration of anarchist ideas and actions from ancient times to the present day.

A radical anthropologist studies the global justice movement.