

Storie Delleden Prospettive Di Ecoteologia

This collection explores assumptions behind the label 'anthropocentrism', critically enquiring into the meaning of 'human'. It addresses epistemological and ontological problems in charges of anthropocentrism, questioning the inherent anthropocentrism of all human perspectives, while seeking 'other' views that trump anthropocentrism.

In this book, Brazilian Leonardo Boff, Franciscan priest and professor of theology, joins other contemporary theologians in defending both the truth and the practical value of the doctrine of the Trinity. For Boff, the community of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit is not only the truth about God; it is also the prototype of human community dreamed of by those who wish to improve society, the model for any just, egalitarian (while respecting differences) social organization. Frequently expressing agreement with Moltmann's 'The Trinity and the Kingdom', Boff argues that true and relevant Trinitarian faith must begin not with the oneness, but with the threeness of God; not with theistic speculation about God as the solitary One, but with openness to the self-revelation of God as a community or society of divine persons, who are what they are in their co-existence, co-relatedness, and self-surrender to each other. Boff also suggests how a social doctrine of the Trinity enables us to overcome the conflict between individualistic capitalism and collectivistic socialism, oppressor and oppressed, male and female, church authorities and church members. In this highly personal book, one of Europe's foremost contemporary philosophers confronts the theme of faith and religion. He argues that there is a substantial link between the history of Christian revelation and the history of nihilism, in particular as the latter appears in the work of Nietzsche and Heidegger, Vattimo's philosophical specialty. Tracing the relation between his response to these two thinkers and his own life as a devout Catholic, Vattimo shows how his interpretation of Heidegger's work and his conceptions of "weak thought" and "weak ontology" can be seen as closely linked to a rediscovery of Christianity. Vattimo speaks here in the first person--a risk that results in a disarmingly open exploration of the themes of charity, truth, dogmatism, morality, and sin, viewed through the lens of his own life and his own return to Christianity. While deeply critical of institutionalized religion and the Church, Vattimo discovers in the Christian tradition a voice (not a distinct message) whose interpretation is still being played out around us. Shaped by his readings of Nietzsche and Heidegger, Vattimo's decision to affirm his formation within the Christian tradition provides an original and engaging contribution to the contemporary debate on religion. At the center of this book is the enigma of belief. Freed by modernity from its Platonic subordination to knowledge, belief is recovered as a crucial and inevitable feature of our cultural and personal lives. "Do you believe?" Vattimo is asked. "I believe so," he replies.

Thinking bees, ice-skating buffaloes, dreaming rats, happy foxes, ecstatic elephants, despondent dolphins--in Minding Animals, Marc Bekoff takes us on an exhilarating tour of the emotional and mental world of animals, where we meet creatures who do amazing things and whose lives are filled with mysteries. Following in the footsteps of Konrad Lorenz and Niko Tinbergen, Bekoff has spent the last 30 years studying animals of every stripe--from coyotes in Wyoming to penguins in Antarctica. He draws on this vast experience, as well as on the observations of other naturalists, to offer readers fascinating stories of animal behavior, including grooming and gossip, self-medication, feeding patterns, dreaming, dominance, and mating behavior. Many of these stories are truly incredible--chimpanzees medicating themselves with herbal remedies, elephants clearly mourning a dead group member--but this is not simply a catalog of amazing animal tales, for Bekoff also sheds light on many of the more serious issues surrounding animals. He offers a thought-provoking look at animal cognition, intelligence, and consciousness and he presents vivid examples of animal passions, highlighting the deep emotional lives of our animal kin. All this serves as background for his thoughtful conclusions about humility and animal protection and animal well-being, where he urges a new paradigm of respect, grace, compassion, and love for all animals. Marc Bekoff has gone deep into the minds, hearts, spirits, and souls of animals, giving him profound insight into their lives, and no small insight into ours. Minding Animals is an important contribution to our understanding of animal consciousness, a major work that will be a must read for anyone who loves nature.

Why Science Does Not Disprove God

The Social Life of Trees

World Prehistory

Anthropological Perspectives on Tree Symbolism

Livestock in a Changing Landscape, Volume 1

Rethinking Ecofeminist Politics

Examining the recent radical re-invention of monastic tradition in the everyday life of New Monastic Communities, Palmisano considers how new Catholic communities are renewing monastic life by emphasizing the most innovative and disruptive theological aspects which they identify in the Council. Despite freely adopting and adapting their Rule of Life, the new communities do not belong to pre-existing orders or congregations. Offering unique sociological insights into New Monastic Communities, the book asks what 'monastic' means today and whether these communities can still be described as such.

In economics, the voluntary sector is surprisingly understudied. In order to fully understand economics, unpaid and voluntary work needs to be taken into account and afforded the same status as paid activities.

This book constitutes a rigorous economic analysis with special emphasis on gender issues and covers every conceivable angle of unpaid work and all its ramifications for the modern economy. The unified vision offered by this group of leading contributors ensures this book is a work of excellent quality. There is every chance it will become a seminal study on unpaid work and as such will provide a useful reference for students and academics involved in gender studies, econometrics, and consumption studies.

An illuminating account of two interconnected social movements from their grassroots origins in the 1970s to the 1996 Green presidential campaign.

The Water of the Drop
Fragments from Panikkar's Diaries

Unpaid Work and the Economy

Men and Bears

Biosocial Becomings

Theory, Interpretation, Pedagogy

A Science for the Soul

The Creation: An Appeal to Save Life on Earth

A common goal of human and veterinary medicine is to prevent and cure disease. To reach this goal, there must be a greater investment in the pathophysiology of diseases. Simply put, reductionist methodology fails to answer all of the questions. Pathophysiology represents a new approach to understanding the nature of disease processes, an approach already being embraced in human medicine. By integrating the basic sciences with pathology

and the clinical sciences, Veterinary Pathophysiology bridges a significant and widening gulf in the veterinary professional curriculum. The aim of this trailblazing text is to be scholarly—yet practical—with a focus on the recognition and prevention of early dysfunction. In contrast to modern clinical veterinary medicine, which has focused progressively on the prescription of medications for individual symptoms and signs of disease, this text gives attention to understanding the functional changes that accompany disease. To offset over reliance on pharmacotherapy, Veterinary Pathophysiology offers insight into the interaction of the functional components of the mammalian body and their reaction not only to disease, but also to the risk of imbalances introduced by dietary and therapeutic manipulation. Veterinary Pathophysiology will supplement existing textbooks in general or introductory pathology, and veterinary internal medicine, by introducing a new framework for thinking about the nature of disease. The integrated problem-based approach of this book addresses the changing needs of veterinary college curricula, and will be a key resource book for problem-based approaches to learning. Veterinary Pathophysiology is an invaluable text for the practicing veterinarian, as well as veterinary students and instructors in general pathology, pathogenic microbiology, parasitology and immunology, physiology, neurobiology, oncology, toxicology, and pharmacology. This unique text offers students and clinicians the most comprehensive introduction to understanding the interactions between organs and functional systems that underlie infectious and metabolic diseases. With chapter contributions from 25 international authors, this title is the definitive text and reference in veterinary pathophysiology. It belongs on the desk of every veterinary student, and in the library of every instructor or clinician interested in a deeper understanding of animal diseases.

Animal rights is animal theology. The author argues that historical theology, creatively defined, must reject humanocentricity. He questions the assumption that if theology is to speak on this issue, 'it must only do so on the side of the oppressors.' His theological query investigates not only the abstractions of theory, but also the realities of hunting, animal experimentation, and genetic engineering. He is an important, pioneering, Christian voice speaking for those who cannot speak for themselves.

All human life unfolds within a matrix of relations, which are at once social and biological. Yet the study of humanity has long been divided between often incompatible 'social' and 'biological' approaches. Reaching beyond the dualisms of nature and society and of biology and culture, this volume proposes a unique and integrated view of anthropology and the life sciences. Featuring contributions from leading anthropologists, it explores human life as a process of 'becoming' rather than 'being', and demonstrates that humanity is neither given in the nature of our species nor acquired through culture but forged in the process of life itself. Combining wide-ranging theoretical argument with in-depth discussion of material from recent or ongoing field research, the chapters demonstrate how contemporary anthropology can move forward in tandem with groundbreaking discoveries in the biological sciences.

This book presents a broad sociological perspective on the contemporary issues facing Christian monasticism. Since the founding work of Max Weber, the sociology of monasticism has received little attention. However, the field is now being revitalized by some new research. Focusing on Christian monks and nuns, the contributors explore continuity and discontinuity with the past in what superficially might appear a monolithic tradition. Contributors speak not only about monasticism in Europe and the United States but also in Africa and Latin America, a different landscape where the question of recruitment does not figure among issues considered as problematic.

The Transformation of Nature in Art

Anarchist Encounters

A Gender Analysis of the Standards of Living

Ecological Feminist Philosophies

Theology of the World

Animal Theology

In *A Science for the Soul*, historian Corinna Treitel explores the appeal and significance of German occultism in all its varieties between the 1870s and the 1940s, locating its dynamism in the nation's struggle with modernization and the public's dissatisfaction with scientific materialism. Occultism, Treitel notes, served as a bridge between traditional religious beliefs and the values of an increasingly scientific, secular, and liberal society. Drawing on a wealth of archival materials, Treitel describes the individuals and groups who participated in the occult movement, reconstructs their organizational history, and examines the economic and social factors responsible for their success. Building on this foundation, Treitel turns to the question of how Germans used the occult in three realms of practice: Theosophy, where occult studies were used to achieve spiritual enlightenment the arts, where occult states of consciousness fueled the creative process of avant-garde painters, writers, and dancers and the applied sciences, where professionals in psychology, law enforcement, engineering, and medicine employed occult techniques to solve characteristic problems of modernity. In conclusion, Treitel considers the conflicting meanings occultism held for contemporaries by focusing on the anti-spiritualist campaigns mounted by the national press, the Protestant and Catholic Churches, local and national governments, and the Nazi regime, which after years of alternating between affinity and antipathy for occultism, finally crushed the movement by 1945.

In *Nature Ethics: An Ecofeminist Perspective*, Marti Kheel explores the underlying worldview of 'nature ethics,' offering an alternative ecofeminist approach. Seeking to heal the divisions between the seemingly disparate movements and philosophies of feminism, animal advocacy, environmental ethics, and holistic health, Kheel proposes an ecofeminist philosophy that underscores the importance of empathy and care for individual beings as well as larger wholes.

There was a general rejoicing when the regime of Tsar Nicholas II fell in February 1917, a new era of liberty dawned. But what would come next? This book presents sketches of encounters in the new Russia. * Emma Goldman relates her experiences of daily life, her meeting with Peter Kropotkin and tells the story of the life of Maria Spiridonova, a famous SR activist who escaped from a mental hospital where she had

been locked up. * Gaston Leval and Angel Pestaa were members of a delegation from the Spanish CNT union and reported back on what they found, especially how trade unions functioned with policeman keeping order in union meetings. Armando Borghi tells of a meeting with Victor Serge. * Jack Wilkens wrote a series of articles for the French journal Le Libertaire. They tell of how Soviets functioned, of how workers live, of working conditions for men and women and of rural life

DIVLong before the invention of printing, let alone the availability of a daily newspaper, people desired to be informed. In the pre-industrial era news was gathered and shared through conversation and gossip, civic ceremony, celebration, sermons, and proclamations. The age of print brought pamphlets, edicts, ballads, journals, and the first news-sheets, expanding the news community from local to worldwide. This groundbreaking book tracks the history of news in ten countries over the course of four centuries. It evaluates the unexpected variety of ways in which information was transmitted in the premodern world as well as the impact of expanding news media on contemporary events and the lives of an ever-more-informed public. Andrew Pettegree investigates who controlled the news and who reported it; the use of news as a tool of political protest and religious reform; issues of privacy and titillation; the persistent need for news to be current and journalists trustworthy; and people's changed sense of themselves as they experienced newly opened windows on the world. By the close of the eighteenth century, Pettegree concludes, transmission of news had become so efficient and widespread that European citizens—now aware of wars, revolutions, crime, disasters, scandals, and other events—were poised to emerge as actors in the great events unfolding around them./div

Belief

Exploring New Monastic Communities

The Experience of God

Drivers, Consequences, and Responses

Exploring Culture, Context, and Religion

Trinity and Society

"Today's search for spirituality and authenticity leads ultimately to the question, and the experience, of God. In this profound meditation from one of today's most renowned religious voices, theologian Raimon Panikkar offers a way to reflect on the perennial quest for God, its significance in many religious traditions, and its connection to our own deepest purpose and meaning. " [from back cover]

Located in a wide spectrum of current research and practice, from analyses of green ideology and imagery, enviromental law and policy, and local enviromental activism in the West to ethnographic studies of relationships between humans and their enviroments in hunter/gatherer societies, Enviromentalism: The View from Anthropology offers an original perspective on what is probably the best-known issue of the late twentieth century. It will be particularly useful to all social scientists interested in environmentalism and human ecology, to environmental policy-makers and to undergraduates, lecturers and researchers in social anthropology, development studies and sociology.

Discusses ecofeminism in the context of the social, political and ecological consequences of globalization. The book includes case studies, essays, theoretical works, and articles on ecofeminist movements from many of the world's regions including Taiwan, Mexico, Kenya, Chile, India, Brazil, Canada, England and the United States.

Das Erscheinen der Gesammelten Schriften Franz Rosenzweigs stellt ein Ereignis von besonderem geistigen Rang dar. Denn es ist ganz unbestritten, daß Franz Rosenzweig zu den bedeutend sten jüdischen Denkern unseres Jahrhunderts gehört, ja, daß er vermutlich sogar weit über unsere Epoche hinaus von Bedeutung sein wird. E. Levinas hat Rosenzweig nicht zu Unrecht Gestalten wie Blaise Pascal und Sören Kierkegaard an die Seite gestellt. Gleichwohl ist das Werk Rosenzweigs bis jetzt nur schwer zu gänglich gewesen. Und zwar nicht nur aus den Gründen, derent wegen auch sonst ein Werk, das Entscheidendes zusagen hat, seine Zeit braucht, bis es zugänglich wird, sondern auch deshalb, weil sich dem Schicksal des Werkes Rosenzweigs die leidvollen Spuren der jüdischen Emigration deutlich eingegraben haben. Franz Rosenzweig starb 42-jährig im Dezember 1929, drei Jahre vor dem Ausbruch der braunen Diktatur. Edith Rosen zweig, seine Gattin, konnte zwar 1935 und 1937 noch die Kleine ren Schriften und eine Auswahl aus Rosenzweigs Briefen ver öffentlichen. Die beiden Bände gehören zu den wenigen umfang reicheren von Juden verfaßten Büchern, deren Druck in jenen Jahren möglich war. An weitere Veröffentlichungen war damals aber nicht zu denken. Der handschriftliche Nachlaß Rosenzweigs wurde zum Teil Glatzernach den Vereinigten Staaten, zum Teil durch Nahum N.

In New Perspective

How the World Came to Know About Itself

Fifty Biblical Portraits

Minding Animals

The Water of the Drop

State of Crisis

This revised edition of Carolyn Merchant's classic Reinventing Eden has been updated with a new foreword and afterword. Visionary quests to return to the Garden of Eden have shaped Western Culture. This book traces the idea of rebuilding the primeval garden from its origins to its latest incarnations and offers a bold new way to think about the earth.

The relationship between feminism and ecology has grown in importance in recent years. This book provides a comprehensive introduction to the ecofeminist movement and its

history, as well as an extended analysis of the main perspectives within it. Mellor examines the connections between feminism and the green movement, and outlines the contributions of the major participants, while contextualizing them within a wider range of debates. She re-examines classic feminist texts from an ecofeminist perspective, and explores the relationship between ecofeminism and other ecological movements, such as 'deep' ecology, social ecology and ecosocialism. Mellor discusses the association of women with biology and 'nature', and argues that the relationship between women and the environment can help us to understand the relationship between humanity and the natural world. Against the trends towards radical economic liberalism, global capitalism and postmodernist pluralism, she argues that there is within the feminist and green movements the basis of a new radical movement which draws on the principles of both. A useful and engaging account of feminist perspectives on ecology, the book will be welcomed by students and researchers in feminism and gender studies, sociology and political theory.

The time of Carnival represents a "wild" time at the end of winter and pointing to the beginning of a new season. It is characterized by the irruption of border figures, animal masks, characters which recall the world of the dead and which bring within themselves the germ of a vital force, of the energy that produces the reawakening of nature and announces the growth and fertility of the new crops. This wild domain shows itself under the shapes of a contiguity between human and animal: the costumes, the masks, refer to a world in which the characteristics of the human and those of the animal are fused and intertwined. Among these figures, in particular, emerge those of the Wild Man, the human being who takes on animal-like attributes and aspects, and of the Bear, the animal that, more than all the others, gets as close as possible to the human and seems to reflect a deformed image of it. Such symbolic images come from far off times and places to tell a story that belongs to our common origins. The bear assumes attributes and functions alike in very different cultural contexts, such as the Sámi of Finland or North-American hunter-gatherers, and represents a boundary between the world of nature and the human world, between the domain of animals and the difficult construction of humanity: a process continued for centuries, perhaps millennia, and which cannot still be said complete. Ecofeminist Literary Criticism is the first collection of its kind: a diverse anthology that explores both how ecofeminism can enrich literary criticism and how literary criticism can contribute to ecofeminist theory and activism. Ecofeminism is a practical movement for social change that discerns interconnections among all forms of oppression: the exploitation of nature, the oppression of women, class exploitation, racism, colonialism. Against binary divisions such as self/other, culture/nature, man/woman, humans/animals, and white/non-white, ecofeminist theory asserts that human identity is shaped by more fluid relationships and by an acknowledgment of both connection and difference. Once considered the province of philosophy and women's studies, ecofeminism in recent years has been incorporated into a broader spectrum of academic discourse. Ecofeminist Literary Criticism assembles some of the most insightful advocates of this perspective to illuminate ecofeminism as a valuable component of literary criticism.

Biblical Theology in Crisis

Feminism and Ecology

Monasticism in Modern Times

Fragments from Panikkar's Diaries

Reinventing Eden

Ecofeminism and Globalization

Psalms Night & Day, "Psaumes Nuit et Jour," is one of Paul Beauchamp's most popular books, one that has been translated into several languages; it is here being offered for the first time in English. The Psalms have experienced new interest and have presented scholars with new demands. Peter Rogers, rector of the Jesuit community in New Orleans, with his great esteem for Beauchamp's approach, has devoted much time and attention to the translation. The result of his dedication is this beautiful presentation and appreciation of selected Psalms in ways accessible to everyone.

Today we hear much talk of crisis and comparisons are often made with the Great Depression of the 1930s, but there is a crucial difference that sets our current malaise apart from the 1930s: today we no longer trust in the capacity of the state to resolve the crisis and to chart a new way forward. In our increasingly globalized world, states have been stripped of much of their power to shape the course of events. Many of our problems are globally produced but the volume of power at the disposal of individual nation-states is simply not sufficient to cope with the problems they face. This divorce between power and politics produces a new kind of paralysis. It undermines the political agency that is needed to tackle the crisis and it saps citizens' belief that governments can deliver on their promises. The impotence of governments goes hand in hand with the growing cynicism and distrust of citizens. Hence the current crisis is at once a crisis of agency, a crisis of representative democracy and a crisis of the sovereignty of the state. In this book the world-renowned sociologist Zygmunt Bauman and fellow traveller Carlo Bordoni explore the social and political dimensions of the current crisis. While this crisis has been greatly exacerbated by the turmoil following the financial crisis of 2007-8, Bauman and Bordoni argue that the crisis facing Western societies is rooted in a much more profound series of transformations that stretch back further in time and are producing long-lasting effects. This highly original analysis of our current predicament by two of the world's leading social thinkers will be of interest to a wide readership.

Biehl examines the contradictions of ecofeminism and argues that social ecology, and alternate framework, offers a more liberating program for men and women, as well as for our beleaguered biosphere.

The passionate response of the British public to the Newbury Bypass is a revealing measure of how strongly people feel about trees and the environment. Similarly, in the United States, the giant sequoia of California is an enduring national symbol that inspires intense feelings. As rainforests are sacrificed to the interests of multi-national corporations and traditional ways of life disappear, the status of forests, the cultural significance of trees, and the impact of conservation policies are subjects that have inspired intense engagement. Why do people feel so strongly about trees? With this explosion of interest in environmental issues, a serious study of what trees mean to people has long been overdue. This interdisciplinary book responds to this need by providing the first cross-cultural

analysis of tree symbolism. Drawing on rich case studies, contributors explore the processes through which trees are used as metaphors of identity and continuity. Political struggles over forest resources feature prominently, and the perceptions of trees in various cultures provide telling insights into the ways in which human societies conceptualize nature. As well as being a major contribution to the field of symbolic anthropology, this comprehensive study will be essential reading for students in a wide range of courses and for anyone with a keen interest in the politics of ecology, the occult and neo-paganism, and the history and sociology of environmentalism in its widest sense.

Anthropocentrism

An Ecofeminist Perspective

The View from Anthropology

The (Re)invention of Tradition

Occultism and the Genesis of the German Modern

Here feminist philosophers and ecofeminist scholars pursue the connections between feminism and environmentalism. Topics include the ecofeminist ethic; the role of patriarchal concepts in perpetuating the domination of women and nature; the grassroots origins and character of a thoughtful ecofeminism; the "ecofeminism-deep ecology debate" in environmental philosophy; deep ecological treatment of animal rights and the omission of ecofeminist analyses of the domination of animals, abortion, and nuclear deterrence; and ways ecofeminism and the science of ecology are or could be engaged in complementary, supportive projects. The contributors are Carol J. Adams, Carol H. Cantrell, Jim Cheney, Chris Cuomo, Deane Curtin, Victoria Davion, Roger J. H. King, Stephanie Lahar, Patricia Jagentowicz Mills, Patrick D. Murphy, Val Plumwood, Catherine Roach, Robert Sessions, Deborah Slicer, and Karen J. Warren.

The renowned science writer, mathematician, and bestselling author of Fermat's Last Theorem masterfully refutes the overreaching claims the "New Atheists," providing millions of educated believers with a clear, engaging explanation of what science really says, how there's still much space for the Divine in the universe, and why faith in both God and empirical science are not mutually exclusive. A highly publicized coterie of scientists and thinkers, including Richard Dawkins, the late Christopher Hitchens, and Lawrence Krauss, have vehemently contended that breakthroughs in modern science have disproven the existence of God, asserting that we must accept that the creation of the universe came out of nothing, that religion is evil, that evolution fully explains the dazzling complexity of life, and more. In this much-needed book, science journalist Amir Aczel profoundly disagrees and conclusively demonstrates that science has not, as yet, provided any definitive proof refuting the existence of God. Why Science Does Not Disprove God is his brilliant and incisive analyses of the theories and findings of such titans as Albert Einstein, Roger Penrose, Alan Guth, and Charles Darwin, all of whose major breakthroughs leave open the possibility—and even the strong likelihood—of a Creator. Bolstering his argument, Aczel lucidly discourses on arcane aspects of physics to reveal how quantum theory, the anthropic principle, the fine-tuned dance of protons and quarks, the existence of anti-matter and the theory of parallel universes, also fail to disprove God.

The Title, The Water of the Drop, inspired by the metaphor of the 'drop of water' that the author often used, aims to convey the essence of the book, which traces not so much the events of Panikkar's life (which are barely mentioned herein) as the path that led to the discovery of himself as 'water'.

UPDATED 40TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION WITH 2020 PREFACE An examination of the Scientific Revolution that shows how the mechanistic world view of modern science has sanctioned the exploitation of nature, unrestrained commercial expansion, and a new socioeconomic order that subordinates women.

Awareness, Emotions, and Heart

Integrating Social and Biological Anthropology

Nature Ethics

The Complaint of Peace

The Invention of News

Psalms, Night and Day

Livestock in a Changing Landscape is a collaborative effort by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI); FAO Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative (LEAD); Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE); Swiss College of Agriculture (SHL), Bern University of Applied Sciences; French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD); and Woods Institute for the Environment at Stanford University.--COVER.

The origins and development of human culture throughout the world are re-examined in this new, generously illustrated edition of Clark's famous work. There is much more detailed and up-to-date coverage of the various territories, particularly America and Australasia plus a select bibliography of reference to the main sources used.

The book that launched a movement: "Wilson speaks with a humane eloquence which calls to us all" (Oliver Sacks). Called "one of the greatest men alive" by The Times of London, E. O. Wilson proposes an historic partnership between scientists and religious leaders to preserve Earth's rapidly vanishing biodiversity.

Veterinary Pathophysiology

The Fate of Nature in Western Culture

Morphology of the Wild

Environmentalism

The End of Anarchism?

The Death of Nature