Geuss learned from Krigler that "people often acted on beliefs they did not necessarily know they had," and that human reasoning and discussion were always limited by the specific circumstances in which they took place. Geuss also spotlights his mentors at Columbia University, including Robert Denoon Cumming, Sidney Morgenbesser, and Robert Paul Wolff, and cites authorial influences including Theodor Adorno, Martin Heidegger, and the poet Paul Celan. Though he doesn't propose an alternative to liberalism, Guess lucidly analyzes its shortcomings and sheds valuable light on how the critical mind is formed. This probing intellectual memoir will appeal to those who believe philosophy can change the world. *(Apr.)*

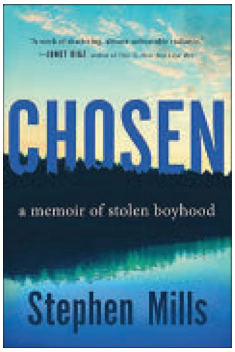
Is Science Enough? Forty Critical Questions About Climate Justice

Aviva Chomsky. Beacon, $16 trade paper (240p) ISBN 978-0-8070-1576-6

Chomsky (*Undocumented*), a history professor at Salem State University, considers climate justice in this comprehensive environmental studies primer. Writing that "those least responsible for climate change, like Indigenous peoples and the global poor, are also those who are most vulnerable to its effects," Chomsky poses 40 questions on issues regarding climate change and social, racial, and economic inequality. She covers the basics, such as "what are greenhouse gases," "what are clean, renewable, and zero-emission energy sources," "what is carbon capture," "what are the main sources of GHG emissions," and "what is the Paris Agreement." She then goes deeper into such questions as "what do race and racism have to do with climate change?" (throughout history and in the present, colonization leads to exploitation and climate change, she answers) and "what do workers and the labor movement have to say about climate change?" (organized labor has "a fraught relationship with organized environmentalism," and a snapshot history of the U.S. labor movement helps explain why). Chomsky does a great job of keeping things simple while providing ample context, and her focus on justice adds urgency. This is a worthwhile contribution to the growing body of work on the ethics of climate change. *(Apr.)*

★ Chosen: A Memoir of Stolen Boyhood

Stephen Mills. Metropolitan, $28.99 (336p) ISBN 978-1-250823-21-2



Mills (*Next of Kin*) lays bare in this unflinching account the irrevocable impact of the sexual abuse he suffered as a teen. In 1968, while attending Connecticut's Camp Ella Fohs, 13-year-old Mills was pulled aside by the camp's director, Dan Farinella, for a private talk about masturbation. In the fall of that year, Farinella invited Mills to the camp off-season to "help out with some projects." The sexual abuse started there and continued for years, with Mills silenced by his shame. As an adult, Mills struggled for years to find stability and a sense of purpose, committing petty thefts, taking drugs, studying at a yeshiva, and dropping out of grad school before therapy helped him understand that he had PTSD. Even with that diagnosis, Mills writes, the road forward was full of hurdles, and his efforts to bring Farinella to justice—after obtaining accounts from "a far-flung network of men" that had been abused by the camp director—fell short due to red tape and the low prioritization given to such accusations by police. While it's a harrowing story, Mills's ability to persevere and eventually build his own family offers hope, and his raw vulnerability inspires. This is a searing testament to human resilience. *(Apr.)*

Elusive Kinship: Disability and Human Rights in Postcolonial Literature

Christopher Krentz. Temple Univ., $29.95 trade paper (204p) ISBN 978-1-4399-2222-4

Krentz, an English professor at Virginia University, "seeks to bring disability more forcefully into critical conversations" about literature and human rights in his rigorous debut. Krentz analyzes contemporary classics including Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart* (which "subtly critiques a traditional Igbo privileging of able-bodiedness") and Salman Rushdie's *Midnight's Children* (remarkable for its first-person disabled narrator), as well as lesser known works, such Indira Sinha's *Animal's People*, which highlights how disability is different in the global south than it is in the north, and Petina Gappah's *The Book of Memory*, which emphasizes how "medicine and wealth can help to destigmatize a congenitally disabled person." Krentz effectively traces the evolution of disability in literature from "a subtle, easy to miss presence" to something central to a work's narrative, and while he makes a strong case for literature as an agent of change (depictions of disability in works by Jhumpa Lahiri, Anita Desai, and Edwidge Danticat have influenced the U.N.'s Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, he writes), he can lean a bit too heavily on jargon for the lay reader. Still, this should have a spot on the shelves of literature students and scholars. *(Apr.)*

Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway: Bookmarked

Robin Black. Ig, $14.95 trade paper (184p) ISBN 978-1-63246-133-9

Novelist Black (*Life Drawing*) delivers a perceptive and personal take on Virginia Woolf's *Mrs. Dalloway*, exploring the novel's craft and construction. Black analyzes Woolf's use of stream of consciousness (it's used to provide "extensive back story," and Woolf herself called it "tunneling"); her shifts in narrative point of view (signaling "a shared vulnerability that has the power to erase individuality"); and most intriguingly, how Woolf managed to write "a novel about a woman who is a mother that has absolutely no interest in being a novel about being a mother." Black has some sharp thoughts on the relationship between reader and writer, deeming it