

enforcing the decisions being made by the majority, whereas a consensus system allows decision making for groups in which minorities would not agree with a majority decision (ibid. 89). Decisions, thus, are less imposed on the whole group and in a more organic way agreed upon and complied to by the whole group. Besides consensus decision making, an important characteristic of anarchy is mass non-violent direct action (ibid. 94), which will be explored further throughout this chapter.

With its focus on smaller local entities, the concept of anarchy plays an important role for the challenging of nation states in a globalized world. Graeber (2004: 61-63, 77) indicates that a common claim among anarchists is that the current global system is not at all what they would call a „real globalization“ as it widely relies on nation states. The example of refugees, portrayed in the first chapter, illustrates this aspect quite well, for refugees in a globalized world as it is today, are the embodiment of statelessness. The anarchist argument, therefore, would be a tearing down of walls for the sake of a true freedom of movement for people and not only for goods (ibid. 61). The chance in new movements, inspired by anarchism, is a new form of internationalism, which the following section aims to reflect upon.

THE UNIMPORTANCE OF BORDERS

The concept of rhizomes suggested by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari (1987) serves as a useful tool in rethinking social structures. In its origin, more a linguistic, semiotic, and philosophical concept, it offers the reconceptualization of a globalized world in the sense that Deleuze and Guattari abandon „tree-like“ hierarchical structures of organization, information, and memory and replace them with the image of a rhizomatic structure in order to avoid a conceptual deadlock: „The tree and root inspire a sad image of thought that is forever imitating the