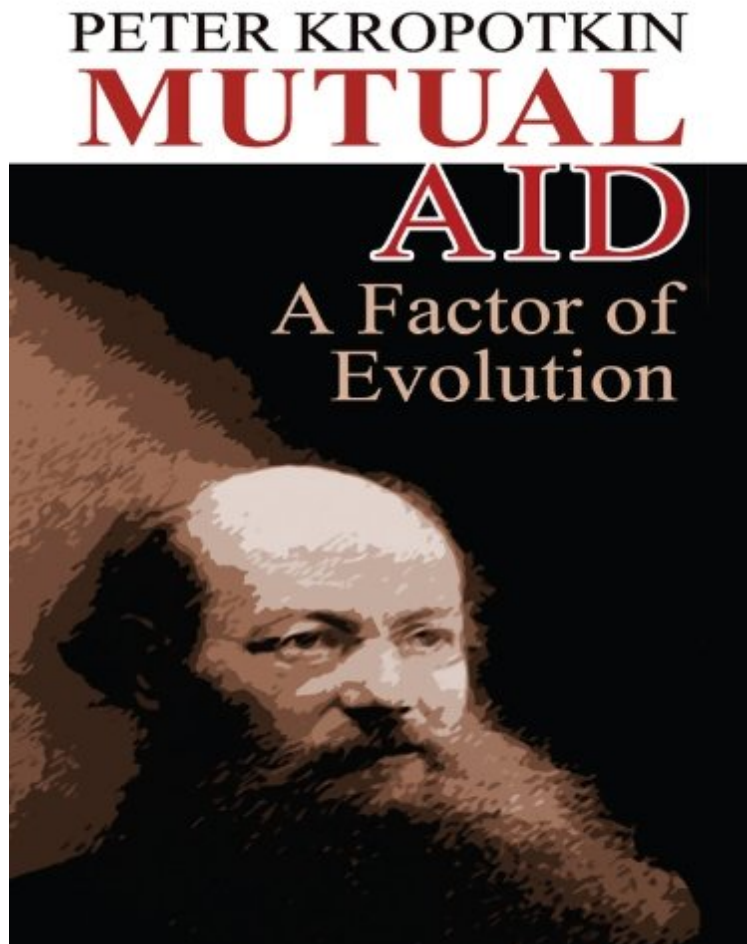


(Free pdf) Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution (Dover Value Editions)

Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution (Dover Value Editions)

Von Peter Kropotkin

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Von Peter Kropotkin : Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution (Dover Value Editions) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution (Dover Value Editions):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen4 von 4 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Brilliant!Von Ein KundeThis book is great.It crushes social "darwinism" to the ground.Brilliant.Next time a Libertarian(the right wing kind) tells you that the only way a species can survive is by bitter competition.Point out this book.This book is a godsend.Being a biochemist(and a left libertarian),one of the hardest things I've had to deal with(except pomos) is racist,capitalist "scientists" or sociobiologists.This book makes a powerful,scientific argument for cooperation,mutual aid and compassion.All I can say is BRILLIANT!5 stars!2 von 2 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Mandatory for any interested in any humanity or science.Von Nick CucinellaThis book shows

how Darwin's findings were all too influenced by Malthus and were a direct reflection of the Capitalistic political area he was from. Kropotkin witnessed in Siberia that animals rather than competing to stay alive, had to work together to stay alive. Kropotkin stresses that cooperation is the main factor in evolution, not competing forces that Darwin and his contemporaries thought. Kropotkin gives a number of examples of inter and intra-species working together to survive and thus evolve. Kropotkin explores a number of societies. Steven J. Gould has given credence to Kropotkin, yet he is largely ignored in evolution texts. This book changed the way I think about evolution and helped me to realize how a study as influential as Darwin's could be biased. 0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich.

Overcoming the misuse of the term "anarchism" Von RONALD POHORYLES In contemporary political science, anarchism is used for every form of political violence. Although it is true that there were terrorist groups who claimed to be anarchists, there is a classic tradition of a political philosophy that rejects violence and is just developing a model of a fair society. Although one might wonder whether such a concept is a reasonable solution for contemporary problems, it is interesting to see how related the concept is to a modern concept of liberalism (not to be confused with "neoliberalism", although the term "neoliberalism" was used by German and French social liberals to define a concept of liberalism that goes beyond a mere market-oriented understanding by underlining the importance of the role of the state in setting the framework and providing social assistance where necessary).

Kurzbeschreibung In this cornerstone of modern liberal social theory, Peter Kropotkin states that the most effective human and animal communities are essentially cooperative, rather than competitive. Kropotkin based this classic on his observations of natural phenomena and history, forming a work of stunning and well-reasoned scholarship. Essential to the understanding of human evolution as well as social organization, it offers a powerful counterpoint to the tenets of Social Darwinism. It also cites persuasive evidence of human nature's innate compatibility with anarchist society. "Kropotkin's basic argument is correct," noted evolutionary biologist Stephen Jay Gould. "Struggle does occur in many modes, and some lead to cooperation among members of a species as the best pathway to advantage for individuals." Anthropologist Ashley Montagu declared that "Mutual Aid will never be any more out of date than will the Declaration of Independence. New facts may increasingly become available, but we can already see that they will serve largely to support Kropotkin's conclusion that 'in the ethical progress of man, mutual support not mutual struggle has had the leading part.'" Physician and author Alex Comfort asserted that "Kropotkin profoundly influenced human biology by his theory of Mutual Aid. . . . He was one of the first systematic students of animal communities, and may be regarded as the founder of modern social ecology."