Human Nature and Conduct

John Dewey

In his much quoted, seminal work, On Liberty, J. John Stuart Mill attempts to establish standards for the relationship between authority and liberty. He emphasizes the importance of individuality which he conceived as a prerequisite to the higher pleasures—the summum bonum of Utilitarianism. Published in 1859, On Liberty presents one of the most eloquent defenses of individual freedom and is perhaps the most widely-read liberal argument in support of the value of liberty.

Influential work by the great educator/philosopher maintains that the key to social psychology lies in an understanding of the many varieties of habit; individual mental activity is guided by subordinate factors of impulse and intelligence.

There are many people in our world today trying to research about secret knowledge, secret societies, magic and mystical practices, in the quest for answers to their life. Others, search for the support and help of fortunetellers and their methods of divination. The law of attraction has brought this adventure, of finding answers to our existence, to a completely new level. Nevertheless, the vast majority, despite all the books read and gurus encountered, is still completely lost and without any clue to why things are the way they are. After decades dedicated to finding answers to all and every single life problem, including the meaning of life and death, I have achieved a ground of understanding that even I didn't believe to be possible. The ancient mystic schools that preceded the Knights Templar have shown, to a restrict group of people, a set of rules that interact in our world to transform reality. We can call it the gnostic mysteries of life. These gnostic mysteries have assumed different interpretations, according to the location where they were studied, becoming more popular in Greece, India and China. They were also thought by Jesus Christ, and then developed by many influential individuals in most recent years, most of them eventually creating their own religious philosophies in France, North and South America. This complete set of paradigms became clear to me after a while, especially when I was able to close the gaps by traveling to India and meeting the gurus that could help me see what I wasn't seeing before. Other journeys, to Buddhist temples in China, allowed me to see furthermore. And now, after publishing very successful books about the law of attraction and secret societies under other pen-names, I expose this knowledge here to take those writings into a higher ground, from which anyone can uplift himself and others. You can forget everything that you've studied about psychology or religion, because the mechanics here described are practical and easy to apply in the real world. If we should have a last religion on Earth, it would have to be based on these principles, because they can resume everything without the need for more answers. These mechanics explain karma, reincarnation, wealth, poverty, health, sickness, but also how our mind and the law of attraction work. I'm blessed enough to see them clearly and in a complete form, which allows me to reveal everything here, in the hope that you may be able to share these insights with others. These are the principles that can help us uplift our whole planet, while unveiling any spiritual law.

Volume 14 of The Middle Works of John Dewey, 1899-1924, series provides an authoritative edition of Dewey's Human Nature and Conduct. A Modern Language Association Committee on Scholarly Editions textual edition. Human Nature and Conduct evolved from the West Memorial Foundation lectures at Stanford University. The lectures were ex-tensively rewritten and expanded into one of Dewey's best-known works. As Murray G. Murphey says in his Introduction, "It was a work in which Dewey sought to make ex-plicit the social character of his psychology and philosophy—something which had long been evident but never so clearly spelled out." Subtitled "An Introduction to Social Psychology," Human Nature and Conduct sets forth Dewey's view that habits are social functions, and that social phenomena, such as habit and custom and scientific methods of inquiry are moral and natural. Dewey con-cludes, "Within the flickering inconsequen-tial acts of separate selves dwells a sense of the whole which claims and dignifies them. In its presence we put off mortality and live in the universal."

An Apache Campaign in the Sierra Madre is a crackling, swift-moving narrative of General George Crook's pursuit of Geronimo and other Apache Indians across southern Arizona and New Mexico to the Sierra Madre in Mexico in 1883. The Chiricahua Apaches and their culture, the towns and landscapes, the progress of the military expedition all are observed at
first hand by General Crook's aide-de-camp, Captain John G. Bourke, who will be remembered for this and another classic, On the Border with Crook.

Volume 11 brings together all of Dewey's writings for 1918 and 1919. A Modern Language Association Committee on Scholarly Editions textual edition. Dewey's dominant theme in these pages is war and its aftermath. In the Introduction, Oscar and Lilian Handlin discuss his philosophy within the historical context: The First World War slowly ground to its costly conclusion; and the immensely more difficult task of making peace got painfully under way. The armistice that some expected would permit a return to normalcy opened instead upon a period of turbulence that agitated fur-ther a society already unsettled by preparations for battle and by debilitating conflict overseas. After spending the first half of 1918-19 on sabatical from Columbia at the University of California, Dewey traveled to Japan and China, where he lectured, toured, and assessed in his essays the relationship between the two nations. From Peking he reported the student revolt known as the May Fourth Move-ment. The forty items in this volume also include an analysis of Thomas Hobbe's philosophy; an affectionate commemorative tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, our Teddy; the syllabus for Dewey's lectures at the Imperial University in Tokyo, which were later revised and published as Reconstruction in Philosophy; an exchange with former disciple Randolph Bourne about F. Mat-thias Alexander's Man's Supreme Inheritance; and, central to Dew-ey's creed, Philosophy and Democracy. His involvement in a study of the Polish-American community in Philadelphia—resulting in an article, two memoranda, and a lengthy report— is discussed in detail in the Introduction and in the Note on the Confidential Report of Conditions among the Poles in the United States.

Presents a controversial history of violence which argues that today's world is the most peaceful time in human existence, drawing on psychological insights into intrinsic values that are causing people to condemn violence as an acceptable measure.

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Originally published in 1960, this analysis of all of Locke's publications quickly became established as the standard edition of the Treatises as well as a work of political theory in its own right:

"Sexual Conduct is a major attempt to consider sexuality within a non-biological, social-psychological framework. It is a valuable addition to the study of human sexuality, and will be of interest to students of sociology, psychology, psychiatry, social work, and medicine."--BOOK JACKET.

Radical feminism has declared war on human nature. Feminists assert that everything most people think of as normal and natural about sex— including basic ideas about what it means to be male and female— is oppressive to women. Award-winning journalist Robert Stacy McCain examines these theories and warns that feminism's radical ideas about "equality" could destroy our civilization.

How John Wrote the Book of Revelation is the first of its kind, and introduces genetic literary reconstruction to Biblical studies. It enables the reader to produce prior drafts of Hebrew and Christian Scriptures, thereby allowing the reader to apply the literary science of genetic criticism to a book in the Bible. How John Wrote the Book of Revelation takes the most difficult book to understand in the Christian Scriptures and reveals the sequence in which it was written, from the very first line to the final parallel. This provides the reader, for the first time, with the experience of observing how a Biblical book was written, and does this from an intimate perspective, as though they were looking over John's shoulders as he crafted it. How John Wrote the Book of Revelation is the first book that teaches the reader how to read Revelation the way it was written. After centuries of blind guess work trying to divine meaning, and weak interpretations of symbols, this book finally presents a clear, precise, and consistent method. It is a guidebook to identify all the rich symbols and their meanings within Revelation. Inside the pages of this book is the all-encompassing theory of construction for the book of Revelation. It includes three prior drafts of the book of Revelation, along with hundreds of charts and illustrations. How John Wrote the Book of Revelation is like no other book that has been written before, and sets a new paradigm for all Biblical works.

"Give a dog a bad name and hang him."Human nature has been the dog of professional moralists, and consequences accord with the proverb. Man's nature has been regarded with suspicion, with fear, with sour looks, sometimes with enthusiasm for its possibilities but only when these were placed in contrast with its actualities. It has appeared to be so evilly disposed that the business of morality was to prune and curb it; it would be thought better of if it could be replaced by something else. It has been supposed that morality would be quite superfluous were it not for the inherent weakness,
bordering on depravity, of human nature. Some writers with a more genial conception have attributed the current blackening to theologians who have thought to honor the divine by disparaging the human. Theologians have doubtless taken a gloomier view of man than have pagans and secularists. But this explanation doesn’t take us far. For after all these theologians are themselves human, and they would have been without influence if the human audience had not somehow responded to them.

This early work by Sydney Smith was originally published in 1892 and we are now republishing it with a brand new introductory biography.

Reproduction of the original: The Wit of Aduck and Other Papers by John Burroughs

Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde is a gothic novella by Scottish author Robert Louis Stevenson, first published in 1886. The work is also known as The Strange Case of J.ekyll Hyde, Dr J.ekyll and Mr Hyde, or simply J.ekyll & Hyde. It is about a London legal practitioner named Gabriel John Utterson who investigates strange occurrences between his old friend, Dr Henry J.ekyll, and the evil Edward Hyde. The novella’s impact is such that it has become a part of the language, with the phrase “J.ekyll and Hyde” entering the vernacular to refer to people with an unpredictably dual nature: usually very good, but sometimes shockingly evil. In this harrowing tale of good and evil, the mild-mannered Dr. J.ekyll develops a potion that unleashes his secret, inner persona - the loathsome, twisted Mr. Hyde.

A guide that cuts through the haze of misinformation and delivers an insightful message to anyone living with or at risk from the following: cancer, diabetes, heart disease, obesity, Alzheimer’s disease and/or osteoporosis. Dr Campbell illuminates the connection between nutrition and these often fatal diseases and reveals the natural human diet. He also examines the source of nutritional confusion produced by powerful lobbies, government entities and opportunistic scientists. Part medical thriller, part governmental exposé.

In the 1930s, a German anthropologist researching a primitive people makes an amazing discovery. Eighty years later this leads to the development of a miracle drug that could be one of the biggest breakthroughs in the history of man's fight against disease. An American physician suspects the drug might have a serious side effect with dire consequences for ethnic Jews. He begins an investigation not knowing that the scientist who created the formula is someone who'll stop at nothing to hide the truth. The story ranges from the jungles of New Guinea to the laboratories of Nazi Germany and the boardrooms of the modern pharmaceutical industry. Profit, prestige, and an undercurrent of racial intolerance provide the motivations for keeping a deadly secret from the world. Physicist Scott Cutler races against time and powerful forces to expose the attempt at full-blown genocide.

In addition to being one of the greatest technical philosophers of the twentieth century, John Dewey (1859-1952) was an educational innovator, a Progressive Era reformer, and one of America’s last great public intellectuals. Dewey’s insights into the problems of public education, immigration, the prospects for democratic government, and the relation of religious faith to science are as fresh today as when they were first published. His penetrating treatments of the nature and function of philosophy, the ethical and aesthetic dimensions of life, and the role of inquiry in human experience are of increasing relevance at the turn of the 21st century. Based on the award-winning 37-volume critical edition of Dewey’s work, The Essential Dewey presents for the first time a collection of Dewey’s writings that is both manageable and comprehensive. The volume includes essays and book chapters that exhibit Dewey’s intellectual development over time; the selection represents his mature thinking on every major issue to which he turned his attention. Eleven part divisions cover: Dewey in Context; Reconstructing Philosophy; Evolutionary Naturalism; Pragmatic Metaphysics; Habit, Conduct, and Language; Meaning, Truth, and Inquiry; Valuation and Ethics; The Aims of Education; The Individual, the Community, and Democracy; Pragmatism and Culture; Science and Technology, Art and Religion; and Interpretations and Critiques. Taken as a whole, this collection provides unique access to Dewey’s understanding of the problems and prospects of human existence and of the philosophical enterprise.

In this profound and profoundly controversial work, a landmark of 20th-century thought originally published in 1971, B. F. Skinner makes his definitive statement about humankind and society. Insisting that the problems of the world today can be solved only by dealing much more effectively with human behavior, Skinner argues that our traditional concepts of freedom and dignity must be sharply revised. They have played an important historical role in our struggle against many kinds of tyranny, he acknowledges, but they are now responsible for the futile defense of a presumed free and autonomous individual; they are perpetuating our use of punishment and blocking the development of more effective cultural practices. Basing his arguments on the massive results of the experimental analysis of behavior he pioneered, Skinner rejects traditional explanations of behavior in terms of states of mind, feelings, and other mental attributes in favor of explanations to be sought in the interaction between genetic endowment and personal history. He argues that instead of promoting freedom and dignity as personal attributes, we should direct our attention to the physical and social environments in which people live. It is the environment rather than humankind itself that must be changed if the traditional goals of the struggle for freedom and dignity are to be reached. Beyond Freedom and Dignity urges us to reexamine the ideals we have taken for granted and to consider the possibility of a radically behaviorist approach to human problems—one that has appeared to
some incompatible with those ideals, but which envisions the building of a world in which humankind can attain its greatest possible achievements.

Butch and a few of his werewolves have survived the battle with another clan. But now they face another danger. The police and FBI know of their existence and are hunting them. Their only option is to run, to find a place where they can live in peace and try to grow their pack. Thus begins the dangerous journey to Montana, where a new threat awaits them: ancient ones who consider werewolves their sworn enemy. Is the pack doomed to extinction? They will have to use all their wits and courage to avoid a complete disaster.

John Dewey (1859-1952) is an American philosopher and psychologist most notably remembered for his theories on progressive education. He grew up in the rapidly industrializing town of Burlington, Vermont, where he was able to witness increasing social and economic division of the classes. Although he displayed little vivacity or imagination as a child, he was immensely analytical and spent years teaching and writing on a wide range of philosophical ideas. Of his twenty-one books and countless articles, "Human Nature and Conduct" is one of his best-known; it draws from Dewey's West Memorial Foundation lectures at Stanford University. This work criticizes the morality of the past as being too abstract and reliant on arbitrary rules rather than on a scientific understanding of human nature. Dewey argues that truth changes over time, and therefore life must be based on human experiences and utilizing one's knowledge in coping with those experiences.

Since Darwin's day, we've been told that sexual monogamy comes naturally to our species. Mainstream science—as well as religious and cultural institutions—has maintained that men and women evolved in families in which a man's possessions and protection were exchanged for a woman's fertility and fidelity. But this narrative is collapsing. Fewer and fewer couples are getting married, and divorce rates keep climbing as adultery and flagging libido drag down even seemingly solid marriages. How can reality be reconciled with the accepted narrative? It can't be, according to renegade thinkers Christopher Ryan and Cacilda Jethå. While debunking almost everything we "know" about sex, they offer a bold alternative explanation in this provocative and brilliant book. Ryan and Jethå's central contention is that human beings evolved in egalitarian groups that shared food, child care, and, often, sexual partners. Weaving together convergent, frequently overlooked evidence from anthropology, archaeology, primatology, anatomy, and psychosexuality, the authors show how far from human nature monogamy really is. Human beings everywhere and in every era have confronted the same familiar, intimate situations in surprisingly different ways. The authors expose the ancient roots of human sexuality while pointing toward a more optimistic future illuminated by our innate capacities for love, cooperation, and generosity. With intelligence, humor, and wonder, Ryan and Jethå show how our promiscuous past haunts our struggles over monogamy, sexual orientation, and family dynamics. They explore why long-term fidelity can be so difficult for so many; why sexual passion tends to fade even as love deepens; why many middle-aged men risk everything for transient affairs with younger women; why homosexuality persists in the face of standard evolutionary logic; and what the human body reveals about the prehistoric origins of modern sexuality. In the tradition of the best historical and scientific writing, Sex at Dawn unapologetically upends unwarranted assumptions and unfounded conclusions while offering a revolutionary understanding of why we live and love as we do.