

# commis- sion- er

by Kostas Bartsokas  
for Google.

# THE DORM OF WORM

The Dorm of Worm is a triennial occasion intended to find and develop exchanges around the visual component of design and its social and specialized effect. Its realistic personality is worked around the typographical components of the title, with conspicuousness being given to the two square “o’s” that create different spaces between themselves. The visual interpretation of the title pursues the system of excess, comparable to the manner by which the title itself develops its importance when spoken.

**The structures are made through the connections that are set up by the ‘O’ letters and through the space and organization of the help, changing the sanity of the beginning stage into adaptable structures that, now and again, wind up being characterized by their genuine substance.**

*The display will feature changes in urban morphology and how we can see such changes.*

# THE WORLD IN OUR HEAD

The World in Our Head show centers around urban space, and its title can be translated on various levels. The guardians are Pearl Simpson and Danielle Dawson who established GID Projects as a stage to advance interdisciplinary activities and investigate the limits between engineering, urban research and the visual expressions.

With this presentation the pair tries to advance the dialog on the methods for depicting and investigating the urban and regional condition, in the present and the past, concentrating on two perspectives. Right off the bat, a review of ongoing examinations on different urban substances, looking at strategies and results; and also, cartography and portrayals of urban wonders. In view of portrayal and investigation the caretakers seek after two objectives: the main, working inside engineering, is to advise the structure procedure, while the subsequent looks to extend the point of view past the field of design and remember different crowds for the way toward understanding the city.

To

whom

**Kostas  
Bartsokas**

**hi@kosbarts  
.com**

**Reading  
UK**

it

may

concern

.....

# **Mark Duncan Isolated Grooves**

## **The Art Institute of Chicago**

## **The Renaissance Society of Chicago**

Under a table you have the likelihood to test your very own nonappearance. The acknowledgment that life is following through to its logical end, even without you, is an extraordinary human encounter; it shows the limit of character. Mark Duncan has occupied his self-representation. This structure can extend or shrivel at any minute. In this structure all words made by humanity are available. The structure emerges, similar to words, out of association with life and things. The considerations that encompass him in his structure are, appeared or not, constantly significant and never unwarranted. 'At the point when years back I took a walk, I would stroll through lanes where now and then would lie, or, when I entered a spot, there would be a table with, for example, a phone and an unfilled container, quickly I would wind up in a world that I hadn't decided myself. I chose to construct a structure alongside that world, or rather, in that world. A structure which was overwhelmed by an evolving capture, where and through which I would be stood up to constantly with my decision, the decision of Mark Duncan.'

Mark Duncan considers the world encompassing his structure as a developed life form that has been built from purported semi-facts. These fall as some free molecule realities in a sort of 'reference book cellar', a space of around four by five meters, around which he develops his structure. Herewith, Mark Duncan puts his self-picture as a structure entirely two world perspectives: the world as developed from iota like semi-realities and the one in which these certainties are acknowledged as actualities. Frequently, we are not apprehensive in our emerged projection, the world itself has been trusted to us. I recall how we decided our first need streets and that seers (perusing the future in liver) demonstrated the spot of the city. Strolling through my structure, I get stood up to wherever with profound capture, it is marvelous, the things here surmount my momentaneous reasoning and are well-known to me, I never get exhausted.

[THIS WEEK](#) [IN THE CLUB OF...](#) [ARCHIVES](#) [ABOUT](#)

---

**Le Club is a curated online club that presents one film each Friday, for multi week and for nothing — each film in turn. Le Club praises another age of movie producers, exhibits uncommon movies and chose narratives. The choices shift between sort, length, year, and configuration. Le Club likewise offers arrangements of movies picked by obvious cinephiles. Le Club is based among Athens and Berlin however has eyes on films from around the world.**

**CONTACT**

hello at leclub.com

**PRESS PRESENTATION**

[Click here to download](#)

**FOUNDER**

Jacqueline Allen

**PROGRAMMING**

Shannon Quinn  
Isabel Sandoval

**GRAPHIC DESIGN**

Marian Gutierrez

**WEB DEVELOPMENT**

Wilson Beck

**INTERNS**

Kellie Reyes  
Linda Parsons

**LEGAL NOTICES**

Running an open source venture, similar to any human undertaking, includes vulnerability and exchange offs. We trust this guide helps, however it might incorporate errors, and can't address each circumstance. In the event that you have any inquiries regarding your venture, we urge you to do your own examination, search out specialists, and talk about with your locale. On the off chance that you have any lawful inquiries, you ought to counsel with your own lawful guidance before pushing ahead. In case you're at an organization, converse with its lawful group.

# capt.n

capt.n    egyptianized    drum    preincorporation  
 preoesophageal    premarry    deanship    aery  
 nonproportionable    scrophulariaceous    pisco    bene  
 dialogized    lacertian    barefacedness    plagiarise  
 butyl    nonclarification    cart    symaethis    crissal  
 assassinative    brownsville    acapnia    hyperbata  
 disseized    pitchpot    orated    outbreathing    imide  
 manducatory    deposing    bertram    unloath    cladding  
 unseismal    tailspin    anecdotist    noninfection  
 xerosere    proctologist    prospectuses    overnear  
 pedrell    nongerundive    lacunaris    greggriffin  
 botchery    expositoryly    endopod    supportableness  
 stadia    psychically    impropriator    wuhu  
 scripturally    puffbird    saraband    vernalized  
 conkers    invocative    nonabstract    dhobie    barthou  
 assessable    cooky    unmeditating    velate    overdiversify

Capt.n is a San Francisco-based beginning up that associates makers needing to adapt their recordings with brands searching for new substance and ability. The stage is comprised of an application that enables designers to shoot, transfer and permit their recordings, and a site that goes about as a commercial center for purchasers. This site likewise fills in as a spot to associate creatives with the individuals who need to create explicit video content, as an instrument to push assignments to qualified Capt.n designers by area and designer level, and give access to and licenses to both worldwide and hyperlocal video content.

## capt.n

Jorgen Ericsson  
 CEO, Co-founder  
 jorgen at capt.n  
 capt.n

Ramona Center  
 Palo Alto  
 California USA  
 capt.world

**WORLD REPORT**

Ma quanti sono davvero i nuovi poveri americani

pagina 19

**MACRO**

Centrali nucleari: in Germania le smantellano così

pagina 23

**REPORTAGE**

La grande siccità africana e la nostra indifferenza

pagina 48

**DOSSIER**

Provette, cliniche, incontri clandestini: il sogno di un figlio

pagina 60

**RANE**

Speciale musica da Sant'Agostino alla black music

pagina 75

Altri alti ufficiali ritenevano che la compagnia non avesse altra scelta che cedere alle richieste di Taylor. Credevano che lavorare con Taylor fosse l'unico modo per proteggere le migliaia di liberiani impoveriti che vivevano e lavoravano nella piantagione.

Firestone ha ricevuto anche direttive contrastanti dal governo degli Stati Uniti. Un ambasciatore ha esortato la compagnia a lavorare con Taylor. A Washington, i diplomatici hanno avvertito i dirigenti di Firestone dei pericoli di fare affari con lui. Ma alla fine, Firestone come una società e come una collezione di uomini, prese una decisione deliberata di cooperare con un uomo le cui forze furono pubblicamente denunciate come violente, feroci e rapaci dal governo degli Stati Uniti e dai gruppi per i diritti umani.

Il Dipartimento di Stato degli Stati Uniti ha pubblicato un rapporto che incolpa le forze di Taylor per l'uccisione di civili, lo stupro di donne e il fatto di costringere centinaia di migliaia di persone a diventare rifugiati. Human Rights Watch ha affermato che le forze di Taylor hanno intrapreso una campagna di omicidi che ha messo un gruppo etnico bersaglio a "rischio di genocidio".

Oggi, Firestone sostiene che al momento in cui ha raggiunto il suo accordo con Taylor, il leader della guerriglia non aveva "un registro ben stabilito" delle violazioni dei diritti umani. Diceva che molte altre compagnie e leader mondiali avevano trattato Taylor come una figura politica legittima. Altre società che operavano in Liberia all'epoca scelsero di andarsene.

**Dall'antica Grecia all'Italia di oggi.**

# MERITO CRAZIA

The crucial break from the concept of *constant typological classes or types in biology* came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by **Charles Darwin** in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “*descent with modification*” rather than “*evolution*”.

THE CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT OF *CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES OR TYPES IN BIOLOGY* CAME WITH THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION THROUGH NATURAL SELECTION, WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY **CHARLES DARWIN** IN TERMS OF VARIABLE POPULATIONS. DARWIN USED THE EXPRESSION “*DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION*” RATHER THAN “*EVOLUTION*”.



The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by **Charles Darwin** in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. *In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources.* This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin de-

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations.** Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big book” on the subject when Alfred Russel Wallace sent him a version of virtually the same theory in 1858. *Their separate papers were presented together at an 1858 meeting of the Linnean Society of London. At the end of 1859, Darwin’s publication of his “abstract” as On the Origin of Species explained natural selection in detail and in a way that led to an increasingly wide acceptance of Darwin’s concepts of evolution at the expense of alternative theories.* Thomas Henry Huxley applied Darwin’s ideas to humans, using paleontology and comparative anatomy to provide strong evidence that humans and apes shared a common ancestry. Some were disturbed by this since it implied that humans did not have a special

THE CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT OF CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES OR TYPES IN BIOLOGY CAME WITH THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION THROUGH NATURAL SELECTION, WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY **CHARLES DARWIN** IN TERMS OF VARIABLE POPULATIONS. DARWIN USED THE EXPRESSION “DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION” RATHER THAN “EVOLUTION”. PARTLY INFLUENCED BY AN *ESSAY ON THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION* (1798) BY THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS, DARWIN NOTED THAT POPULATION GROWTH WOULD LEAD TO A “STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE” IN WHICH FAVOURABLE VARIATIONS PREVAILED AS OTHERS PERISHED. *IN EACH GENERATION, MANY OFFSPRING FAIL TO SURVIVE TO AN AGE OF REPRODUC-*

**THE CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT OF CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES OR TYPES IN BIOLOGY CAME WITH THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION THROUGH NATURAL SELECTION, WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY CHARLES DARWIN IN TERMS OF VARIABLE POPULATIONS.** DARWIN USED THE EXPRESSION “DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION” RATHER THAN “EVOLUTION”. PARTLY INFLUENCED BY AN *ESSAY ON THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION* (1798) BY THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS, DARWIN NOTED THAT POPULATION GROWTH WOULD LEAD TO A “STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE” IN WHICH FAVOURABLE VARIATIONS PREVAILED AS OTHERS PERISHED. IN EACH GENERATION, MANY OFFSPRING FAIL TO SURVIVE TO AN AGE OF REPRODUCTION BECAUSE OF LIMITED RESOURCES. THIS COULD EXPLAIN THE DIVERSITY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS FROM A COMMON ANCESTRY THROUGH THE WORKING OF NATURAL LAWS IN THE SAME WAY FOR ALL TYPES OF ORGANISM. DARWIN DEVELOPED HIS THEORY OF “NATURAL SELECTION” FROM 1838 ONWARDS AND WAS WRITING UP HIS “BIG BOOK” ON THE SUBJECT WHEN ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE SENT HIM A VERSION OF VIRTUALLY THE SAME THEORY IN 1858. *THEIR SEPARATE PAPERS WERE PRESENTED TOGETHER AT AN 1858 MEETING OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. AT THE END OF 1859, DARWIN’S PUBLICATION OF HIS “ABSTRACT” AS ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES EXPLAINED NATURAL SELECTION IN DETAIL AND IN A WAY THAT LED TO AN IN-*

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations.** Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big book” on the subject when Alfred Russel Wallace sent him a version of virtually the same theory in 1858. *Their separate papers were presented together at an 1858 meeting of the Linnean Society of London. At the end of 1859, Darwin’s publication of his “abstract” as On the Origin of Species explained natural selection in detail and in a way that led to an increasingly wide acceptance of Darwin’s concepts of evolution at the expense of alternative theories.* Thomas Henry Huxley applied Darwin’s ideas to humans, using paleontology and comparative anatomy to provide strong evidence that humans and apes shared a common ancestry. Some were disturbed by this since it implied that humans did not have a special place in the universe.

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations.** Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big book” on the subject when Alfred Russel Wallace sent him a version of virtually the same theory in 1858. *Their separate papers were presented together at an 1858 meeting of the Linnean Society of London. At the end of 1859, Darwin’s publication of his “abstract” as On the Origin of Species explained natural selection in detail and in a way that led to an increasingly wide acceptance of Darwin’s*

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations.** Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin

developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big book” on the subject when Alfred Russel Wallace sent him a version of virtually the same theory in 1858. *Their separate papers were presented together at an 1858 meeting of the Linnean Society of London. At the end of 1859, Darwin’s publication of his “abstract” as On the Origin of Species explained natural selection in detail and in a way that led to an increasingly wide acceptance of Darwin’s concepts of evolution at the expense of alternative theories.* Thomas Henry Huxley applied Darwin’s ideas to humans, using paleontology and comparative anatomy to provide strong evidence that humans and apes shared a common ancestry. Some were disturbed by this since it implied that humans did not have a special place in the



**THE CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT OF CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES OR TYPES IN BIOLOGY CAME WITH THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION THROUGH NATURAL SELECTION, WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY CHARLES DARWIN IN TERMS OF VARIABLE POPULATIONS.** DARWIN USED THE EXPRESSION “DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION” RATHER THAN “EVOLUTION”. PARTLY INFLUENCED BY AN ESSAY ON THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION (1798) BY THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS, DARWIN NOTED THAT POPULATION GROWTH WOULD LEAD TO A “STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE” IN WHICH FAVOURABLE VARIATIONS PREVAILED AS OTHERS PERISHED. IN EACH GENERATION, MANY OFFSPRING FAIL TO SURVIVE TO AN AGE OF REPRODUCTION BECAUSE OF LIMITED RESOURCES. THIS COULD EXPLAIN THE DIVERSITY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS FROM A COMMON ANCESTRY THROUGH THE WORKING OF NATURAL LAWS IN THE SAME WAY FOR ALL TYPES OF ORGANISM. DARWIN DEVELOPED HIS THEORY OF “NATURAL SELECTION” FROM 1838 ONWARDS AND WAS WRITING UP HIS “BIG BOOK” ON THE SUBJECT WHEN ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE SENT HIM A VERSION OF VIRTUALLY THE SAME THEORY IN 1858. *THEIR SEPARATE PAPERS WERE PRESENTED TOGETHER AT AN 1858 MEETING OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. AT THE END OF 1859, DARWIN’S PUBLICATION OF HIS “ABSTRACT” AS ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES EXPLAINED NATURAL SELECTION IN DETAIL AND IN A WAY THAT LED TO AN INCREASINGLY WIDE ACCEPTANCE OF DARWIN’S CONCEPTS OF EVOLUTION AT THE EXPENSE OF ALTERNATIVE THEORIES.* THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY APPLIED DARWIN’S IDEAS TO HUMANS, USING PALEONTOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY TO PROVIDE STRONG EVIDENCE THAT HUMANS AND APES SHARED A COMMON ANCESTRY. SOME WERE DISTURBED BY

12/16

Mixed

**THE CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT OF CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES OR TYPES IN BIOLOGY CAME WITH THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION THROUGH NATURAL SELECTION, WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY CHARLES DARWIN IN TERMS OF VARIABLE POPULATIONS.** DARWIN USED THE EXPRESSION “DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION” RATHER THAN “EVOLUTION”. PARTLY INFLUENCED BY AN ESSAY ON THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION (1798) BY THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS, DARWIN NOTED THAT POPULATION GROWTH WOULD LEAD TO A “STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE” IN WHICH FAVOURABLE VARIATIONS PREVAILED AS OTHERS PERISHED. IN EACH GENERATION, MANY OFFSPRING FAIL TO SURVIVE TO AN AGE OF REPRODUCTION BECAUSE OF LIMITED RESOURCES. THIS COULD EXPLAIN THE DIVERSITY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS FROM A COMMON ANCESTRY THROUGH THE WORKING OF NATURAL LAWS IN THE SAME WAY FOR ALL TYPES OF ORGANISM. DARWIN DEVELOPED HIS THEORY OF “NATURAL SELECTION” FROM 1838 ONWARDS AND WAS WRITING UP HIS “BIG BOOK” ON THE SUBJECT WHEN ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE SENT HIM A VERSION OF VIRTUALLY THE SAME THEORY IN 1858.

10/13

**THE CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT OF CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES OR TYPES IN BIOLOGY CAME WITH THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION THROUGH NATURAL SELECTION, WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY CHARLES DARWIN IN TERMS OF VARIABLE POPULATIONS.** DARWIN USED THE EXPRESSION “DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION” RATHER THAN “EVOLUTION”. PARTLY INFLUENCED BY AN ESSAY ON THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION (1798) BY THOMAS ROBERT MALTHUS, DARWIN NOTED THAT POPULATION GROWTH WOULD LEAD TO A “STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE” IN WHICH FAVOURABLE VARIATIONS PREVAILED AS OTHERS PERISHED. IN EACH GENERATION, MANY OFFSPRING FAIL TO SURVIVE TO AN AGE OF REPRODUCTION BECAUSE

OF LIMITED RESOURCES. THIS COULD EXPLAIN THE DIVERSITY OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS FROM A COMMON ANCESTRY THROUGH THE WORKING OF NATURAL LAWS IN THE SAME WAY FOR ALL TYPES OF ORGANISM. DARWIN DEVELOPED HIS THEORY OF “NATURAL SELECTION” FROM 1838 ONWARDS AND WAS WRITING UP HIS “BIG BOOK” ON THE SUBJECT WHEN ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE SENT HIM A VERSION OF VIRTUALLY THE SAME THEORY IN 1858. *THEIR SEPARATE PAPERS WERE PRESENTED TOGETHER AT AN 1858 MEETING OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. AT THE END OF 1859, DARWIN’S PUBLICATION OF HIS “ABSTRACT” AS ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES EXPLAINED NATURAL SELECTION IN DETAIL AND IN A WAY THAT LED TO AN*

9/12

crucial break from the concept  
constant typological classes  
theory of natural selection  
formulated by charles darwin  
descent with modification  
**the principle of population (1798)**  
**a “struggle for existence”**  
**favourable variations prevailed**  
**many offspring fail to survive**

Crucial Break From The Concept  
Constant Typological Classes  
Theory Of Natural Selection  
Formulated By Charles Darwin  
**Descent With Modification**  
**The Principle Of Population (1798)**  
**A “Struggle For Existence”**  
**Favourable Variations Prevailed**  
**Many Offspring Fail To Survive**

CRUCIAL BREAK FROM THE CONCEPT  
CONSTANT TYPOLOGICAL CLASSES  
THEORY OF NATURAL SELECTION  
FORMULATED BY CHARLES DARWIN  
DESCENT WITH MODIFICATION  
**THE PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION (1798)**  
**A “STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE”**  
**FAVOURABLE VARIATIONS PREVAILED**  
**MANY OFFSPRING FAIL TO SURVIVE**

The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big

12/16

The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big

12/16

Mixed

*The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big*

12/16

*The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up his “big*

12/16



The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up

12/16

The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was

12/16

Mixed

*The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was writing up*

12/16

*The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and was*

12/16

The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and

12/16

The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838

12/16

Mixed

*The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838 onwards and*

12/16

*The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838*

12/16

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838**

12/16

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selec-**

12/16

Mixed

***The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selection” from 1838***

12/16

***The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural selec-***

12/16

**The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural se-**

12/16

***The crucial break from the concept of constant typological classes or types in biology came with the theory of evolution through natural selection, which was formulated by Charles Darwin in terms of variable populations. Darwin used the expression “descent with modification” rather than “evolution”. Partly influenced by An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) by Thomas Robert Malthus, Darwin noted that population growth would lead to a “struggle for existence” in which favourable variations prevailed as others perished. In each generation, many offspring fail to survive to an age of reproduction because of limited resources. This could explain the diversity of plants and animals from a common ancestry through the working of natural laws in the same way for all types of organism. Darwin developed his theory of “natural se-***

12/16