Lifelines: Steven Peter Russell Rose 1998

A critical look at the biological determinism promulgated by Richard Dawkins, E. O. Wilson, and others argues that genetics do not dictate every aspect of human life and shows how organisms of all types contribute to their fate.

How Might We Live? Global Ethics in the New Century: Ken Booth 2001-10-18

This volume looks outward to the new century and the dynamics of this first truly global age. It asks the fundamental question: how might human societies live? The contributors believe that there is no longer one single path of development for our species. The essays help us ponder the most profound question in world politics today: who will be the twenty-first century be for?

Images of Community: John A. Smith 2000

An original sociology of art and artistic practice, based on the theories of Emile Durkheim and contemporary models of complex social systems. The book offers a critique of current history, philosophy and sociology of art and stands in a constructive and informative relation to much contemporary art historical theory.

Perspectives in Public Health: Sian Griffiths 1999

This text examines the contribution to public health made by a variety of professional groups in the health service and local government. It straddles the worlds of policy and practice to provide a view of contemporary public health. Contributors include: John Ashton, Michaela Benzerval, David Colin-Thorne, June Crow, Anne Davies, Tony Elson, Sian Griffiths, John Grimley-Evans, Walter Holland, Philip Hunt, David Hunter, Tony Jewell, Nikke Joule, Graham Jones, Tim Lang, Ros Levson, Siobhan McCartney, Aiden Macfarlane, Geoff Mathews, Donald Reid, Jill Russell and Susie Stewart.

A History of Western Thought: Nils Gilje 2017-12-04

This is a comprehensive introduction to the history of Western Philosophy from the Pre-Socratics to Twentieth Century thought. In addition to all the key figures, the book covers figures whose contributions have so far been overlooked, such as Vico, Montesquieu, Durkheim and Weber. Along with in-depth discussion of the philosophical movements, Skirbekk and Gilje also discuss the natural sciences, the establishment of the Humanities, Socialism and Fascism, Psychoanalysis, and the rise of the social sciences. History of Western Thought is an ideal introduction to philosophy and the sociological and scientific structures that have shaped modern day philosophy.

Life Sciences in Transition: Halldór Stefánsson 2002-09-13

These essays grew out of an effort at the EMBL to promote a new form of science communication on the social, ethical, and political issues that surround rapid change in the life sciences. Published in the Journal of Molecular Biology, these eighteen essays address the main topics of the future of the biosciences, biosciences and basic values, genomics and the globalization of biology, science miscommunication, and reproductive technologies. Hot topics such as cloning, genomics, reproductive technologies, health care costs are addressed. Key Features * Significant to those in the life sciences and social sciences * Features an Introduction by Halldór Stefánsson * Published in conjunction with the prestigious European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL)

Debating Biology: Gillian Bendelow 2005-07-28

Relations between the biological and social sciences have been hotly contested and debated over the years. The uses and abuses of biology, not least to legitimate or naturalize social inequalities and to limit freedoms, have rightly been condemned. All too often, however, the style of debate has been reductionist and ultimately unfruitful. As we enter an age in which ultra-Darwinian forms of explanation gather momentum and the bio-tech revolution threatens a 'Brave New World' of possibilities, there is urgent need to re-open the dialogue and rethink these issues in more productive ways. Debating Biology takes a fresh look at the relationship between biology and society as it is played out in the arena of health and medicine. Bringing together contributions from both biologists and sociologists, the book is divided into five themed sections: - Theorising Biology draws on a range of critical perspectives to discuss the case or 'bringing back' the biological into sociology. - Structuring Biology focuses on the interplay between biological and social factors in the 'patterning' of health and illness. - Embodying Biology examines the relationship between the lived body and the biological body - Technologizing Biology takes up the multiple relations between biology, science and technology. - Reclaiming Biology looks at the broader ethical and political agendas. Written in an accessible and engaging style, this timely volume will appeal to a wide audience within and beyond the social sciences, including students, lecturers and researchers in health and related domains.

Thinking about Biology: Stephen Webster 2003-04-03

Thinking about Biology is intended for biology students who are interested in reflecting on the wider contexts of their studies. This 2003 book encourages students to see that biology does not deliver certainties; it discusses how biological ideas become established facts; it uses history to examine how ideas change, and to show that the biological facts that form the basis of a biology course are likely to change too. Each chapter is based on biological topics, and examines them for their philosophical, social and political implications. Topics covered include the role of natural selection in evolution, the history of ideas about fertilisation and inheritance, vivisection, and reductionism. Genetically modified foods, xenotransplantation, eugenics, and genetic testing are some of the controversial subjects discussed. Thinking About Biology should be essential reading for all college students already taking a biology course, and for those contemplating such a course in the future.

Communicating Biological Sciences: Richard Elliott 2016-05-23

Recent scandals in the biosciences have highlighted the peril of communicating science leading many observers to ask questions about the pressures on scientists and the media to hype-up claims of scientific breakthroughs. Journalists, science writers and scientists themselves have to report complex and rapidly-developing scientific issues to society, yet work within conceptual and temporal constraints that shape their communication. To date, there has been little reflection on the ethical implications of science writing and science communication in an era of rapid change.
A Cybernetic View of Biological Growth—Tony Stebbing 2011 Maia is the story of an idea, and its development into a working hypothesis, that provides a cybernetic interpretation of how growth is controlled. Growth at the lowest level is controlled by regulating the rate of growth. Access to the output of control mechanisms is provided by perturbing the growing organism, and then filtering out the consequences to growth rate. The output of the growth control mechanism is then accessible for interpretation and modelling. Perturbation experiments have been used to provide interpretation of hormesis, the neutralization of inhibitory load and acquired tolerance to toxic inhibition, and catch-up growth. The account begins with an introduction to cybernetics covering the regulation of growth and population increase in animals and man and describes this new approach to access the control of growth processes. This book is suitable for postgraduate students of biological cybernetics and researchers of biological growth, endocrinology, population ecology and toxicology.

Promises and Limits of Reductionism in the Biomedical Sciences—Marc H. V. Van Regenmortel 2003-02-07 Reductionism as a scientific methodology has been extraordinarily successful in biology. However, recent developments in molecular biology have shown that reductionism is seriously inadequate in dealing with the mind-boggling complexity of integrated biological systems. This title presents an appropriate balance between science and philosophy and covers traditional philosophical treatments of reductionism as well as the benefits and shortcomings of reductionism in particular areas of science. Discussing the issue of reductionism in medicine and philosophy, it covers traditional philosophical treatments of reductionism as well as the benefits and shortcomings of reductionism in particular areas of science. Discussing the issue of reductionism in medicine and philosophy, it covers traditional philosophical treatments of reductionism as well as the benefits and shortcomings of reductionism in particular areas of science. Discussing the issue of reductionism in medicine and philosophy, it covers traditional philosophical treatments of reductionism as well as the benefits and shortcomings of reductionism in particular areas of science. Discussing the issue of reductionism in medicine and philosophy, it covers traditional philosophical treatments of reductionism as well as the benefits and shortcomings of reductionism in particular areas of science. Discussing the issue of reductionism in medicine and philosophy, it covers traditional philosophical treatments of reductionism as well as the benefits and shortcomings of reductionism in particular areas of science.

Understanding Brain Aging and Dementia—Lawrence J. Whalley 2015-07-07 The life course method compares an individual's long-life and population increase in animals and man and describes this new approach to access the control of growth processes. This book is suitable for postgraduate students of biological cybernetics and researchers of biological growth, endocrinology, population ecology and toxicology.

Understanding Brain Aging and Dementia—Lawrence J. Whalley 2015-07-07 The life course method compares an individual's long-life and population increase in animals and man and describes this new approach to access the control of growth processes. This book is suitable for postgraduate students of biological cybernetics and researchers of biological growth, endocrinology, population ecology and toxicology.
archaeological interpretations. Chapter authors discuss relevant Darwinian or interpretive theory with short archaeological and anthropological case studies to illustrate the substantive conclusions produced. The book will advance debate and contribute to a better understanding of the goals and research strategies that comprise these distinct research traditions.

Saved—Edward Bond 2013-11-04 Described by Edward Bond as ‘almost irresponsibly optimistic’, Saved is a play set in London in the sixties and reflects a time of social change. Its subject is the cultural poverty and frustration of a generation of young people on the dole and living on council estates. The play was first staged privately in November 1965 at the Royal Court Theatre for members of the English Stage Society at a time when plays were still censored by its own management, including the marking of scripts by its prison. Saved became a notorious play and a cause célèbre. It has since had a profound influence on a whole new generation of writers who emerged in the 1990s. Commentary and notes by David Davis.

Science Wars—Anthony Walsh 2013-06-01 Few issues cause academics to disagree more than gender and race, especially when topics are addressed in terms of biological differences. To conduct research in these areas or comment favorably on research can subject one to scorn. When these topics are addressed, they generally take the form of philosophical debates. Anthony Walsh focuses upon such debates and supporting research. He divides parties into biologists and social constructionists, arguing that biologists remain focused on laboratory work, while constructionists are acutely aware of the impact of biologists in contested territories. “Science Wars” introduces the ideas motivating the parties and examines social constructionism and its issues with science. He explores arguments over conceptual tools scientists love and constructionists abhor, and he provides a solid discussion of the co-evolution of genes and culture. Walsh then focuses his attention on gender, how constructionists view it, and the neuroscience explanation of gender differences. Moving to race, Walsh looks at how some have tried to bury the concept of race, while others emphasize it. He considers definitions of race—essentialist, taxonomic, population, and lineage—as they have evolved from the time of the Enlightenment to the present. And finally, he attempts to bring the opposing sides together by pointing out what each can bring to a meaningful discussion.

Retrieving Darwin’s Revolutionary Idea—Samuel Grove 2021-07-12 This study examines the development of Darwin’s theory of natural selection. The author analyzes how the theory was rejected by the scientific community and argues that his radical thought anticipated Nietzsche’s Godless philosophy, Marx’s class-based economics, and Freud’s psychological theories of the unconscious.

The Psychological Development of Girls and Women—Sheila Greene 2014-11-27 Choice Recommended Read This thoroughly revised new edition updates Sheila Greene’s original transformative account of the psychological development of girls and women and the central role of time in shaping human experience. Greene critically reviews traditional and contemporary theoretical approaches – ranging from orthodox psychoanalysis to relational and post-modern theories – and argues that even those that claim to focus on development have presented a view of women’s lives as fixed and determined by their nature or their past. These theories, she believes, should be rejected because of their inherent lack of validity and their frequently oppressive implications for women. Essential but often neglected insights from the more compelling developmental and feminist theories are woven together within a theoretical framework that emphasizes temporality, emergence and human agency. The result is a liberating theory of women’s psychological development as constantly emerging in changing time rather than as static and fixed by their nature, socio-cultural context and personal history. Updated for a new generation of readers, The Psychological Development of Girls and Women will continue to be essential reading for students and researchers in the psychology of women, developmental psychology and women’s studies.

Origin(s) of Design in Nature—Liz Swain 2012-08-27 Origin(s) of Design in Nature is a collection of over 40 articles from prominent researchers in the life, physical, and social sciences, medicine, and the philosophy of science that all address the philosophical and scientific question of how design emerged in the natural world. The volume offers a large variety of perspectives on the design debate including progressive accounts from artificial life, embryology, complexity, cosmology, theology and the philosophy of biology. This book is volume 23 of the series, Cellular Origin, Life in Extreme Habitats and Astrobiology. www.springer.com/series/5775

Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies—Ellis Cashmore 2004-03-01 Developed from the critically acclaimed and commercially successful Dictionary of Race and Ethnic Relations, now in its fourth edition, Encyclopedia of Race and Ethnic Studies has been assembled by a world-class team of international scholars led by Ellis Cashmore to provide an authoritative, single-volume reference work on all aspects of race and ethnic studies. From Aboriginal Australians to xenophobia, Nelson Mandela to Richard Wagner, sexuality to racial profiling, the Encyclopedia is organized alphabetically and reflects cultural diversity in a global context. The entries range from succinct 400 word definitions to in-depth 2000 word essays to provide comprehensive coverage of: all the key terms, concepts and debates important figures, both historical and contemporary landmark cases historical events Although unafraid to engage with cutting-edge theory, the Encyclopedia is uncluttered by jargon and has been written in a lucid, ‘facts-fronted’ style to offer an accessible introduction to race and ethnic studies. The Encyclopedia is also fully cross-referenced and thoroughly indexed with most entries followed by annotated up-to-date suggestions for further reading to guide the user to the key sources. It is destined to become an essential resource for scholars and students of race and ethnic studies, as well as a handy reference for journalists and others working in the field.

Beyond the Knowledge Crisis—Debbie Kasper

Materializing New Media—Anna Munster 2011-11-15 A significant contribution to investigations of the social and cultural impact of new media and digital technologies

Criminological Theory—Anthony Walsh 2014-09-19 Criminologists can benefit from questioning the underlying assumptions upon which they rest their work. Philosophy has the ability to clarify our thoughts, inform us of why we think about things the way we do, solve contradictions in our thinking we never knew existed, and even dissolve some dichotomies we thought were cast in stone. One of those dichotomies is free will vs. determinism. Criminology must reckon with both free will and agency, as posited by some theories, and determinism, as posited by others—including the ever more influential fields of genetics and biocultural criminology. Criminological Theory: Assessing Philosophical Assumptions examines philosophical concepts such as these in the context of important criminological theories or issues that are foundational but not generally considered in the literature on this topic. The uniqueness of this treatment of criminological theory is that rather than reporting what this person or that has said about a particular theory, Walsh exposes the philosophical assumptions underlying the theory. Students and scholars learn to clarify their own biases and better analyze the implications of a broad range of theories of crime and justice.

Thinking about Animals in the Age of the Anthropocene—Morten Tønnessen 2016-04-13 Thinking about Animals in the Age of the Anthropocene makes connections between the Anthropocene discourse and human-animal studies, thus facilitating further interdisciplinary work on the topic of animals in the Anthropocene.

Darwin’s Psychology—Ben Bradley 2020 This is the first book ever to examine the riches of what Darwin himself wrote about psychological matters. It unearths a Darwin new to science, whose first concern is the agency of organisms—from which he derives both his psychology, and his theory of evolution.

Evolutionary Analogies—Barbara Gabriela Renzi 2011-09-22 ‘Advocates of the evolutionary analogy claim that mechanisms governing scientific change are analogous to those at work in organic evolution – above all, natural selection. By referring to the works of the most influential proponents of evolutionary analogies (Toulmin, Campbell, Hull and, most notably, Kuhn) the authors discuss whether and to what extent their use of the analogy is appropriate. A careful and often illuminating perusal of the theoretical scope of the terms employed, as well as of the varying contexts within which the analogy is appealed to in contemporary debates, leads to the conclusion that such general theories of selective processes are either too sketchy or eventually not persuasive, if not altogether based on flawed views of evolutionary biology. By clarifying what is at stake, the analysis carried out in the book sheds new light on one of the dominant theories of scientific progress. It also invites criticism, of course – but that is the very fuel of philosophical confrontation.’ – Stefano Gattei, MIT Institute for Advanced Studies, Lucca “This book presents a serious challenge to those, like David
Hull, who seek to model scientific change as an evolutionary process. The authors point out that although there are similarities between the processes of scientific change and organic evolution, the dissimilarities present formidable difficulties to construing the relation as anything more than a weak analogy. Their argument employs what they call a 'type hierarchical' approach that promises to be a powerful tool for the classification of similarities between theories in all fields.” – Michael Bradie, Department of Philosophy, Bowling Green State University “This is a most interesting discussion of the analogy between biological and scientific change. Particularly commendable is the close attention paid to the thinking of the late David Hull and his pathbreaking work on this issue.” – Michael Ruse, History and Philosophy of Science, Florida State University

Animal Welfare and International Environmental Law-Werner Scholtz 2019 At a time when the planet's wildlife faces countless dangers, international environmental law continues to overlook its evolving welfare interests. This thought-provoking book provides a crucial exploration of how international environmental law must adapt to take account of the growing recognition of the intrinsic value of wildlife.

Reader's Guide to the Social Sciences-Jonathan Michie 2014-02-03 This 2-volume work includes approximately 1,200 entries in A-Z order, critically reviewing the literature on specific topics from abortion to world systems theory. In addition, nine major entries cover each of the major disciplines (political economy; management and business; human geography; politics; sociology; law; psychology; organizational behavior) and the history and development of the social sciences in a broader sense.

Gender, Health and Healing-Gill Bendelow 2012-09-10 What do we mean by 'gender' and how does this relate to health? How is 'biology' best understood? What does a focus on the division of labour bring to our understanding of health work? Is (gender) 'equity' in health possible? How have developments such as the resurgence of emotions and the new genetics affected these and other social relations at the turn of the century? These are just some of the questions addressed in Gender, Health and Healing in which a whole range of issues are brought together and connected to emerging concerns in contemporary life such as the new genetics and transformations in biomedical knowledge and practices. It offers a challenging assessment of gender relations and embodied practices across the public/private divide, using health and healing as paradigmatic examples. This thought-provoking volume lies at the intersection of gender studies, the sociology of health and healing, health policy, the critical analysis of scientific knowledge and the current debates around the body, health and emotions. Bringing together new and leading scholars in the field, it provides a unique critical overview of contemporary debates in health care for an interdisciplinary readership.

The Return of Science-Philip Pomper 2002 Social scientists, philosophers, and mathematicians have adapted evolutionary theory for use in a variety of disciplines for several decades, but until now historians have lagged behind. In The Return of Science, several distinguished historians join prominent scholars from a wide range of disciplines to debate the applications of evolutionary theory to cultural, social, economic, and political phenomena. The contributors offer original theoretical approaches and deal with issues such as the benefits, limits, and dangers of using evolutionary theory in the social sciences, the problem of defining units of evolution, the use of mathematics in historical study, and the appropriateness of chaos theory in historical study. Originally published as part of the journal History and Theory, these revised and updated essays are a valuable resource for historiographers.