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ADP-ribosylation of Proteins University of Chicago Press
This fascinating study examines the rise of American molecular biology to disciplinary dominance, focusing on the period between 1930 and the elucidation of DNA structure in the mid 1950s. These researches, with their focus on genetic structure and function, have endowed scientists with unprecedented power over life. By viewing the new biology as both a scientific and cultural enterprise, Lily E. Kay shows that the growth of molecular biology was a result of systematic efforts by key scientists and their sponsors to direct the development of biological research toward a shared vision of science and society. She analyzes the motivations and mechanisms empowering this vision by focusing on two key institutions: Caltech and its sponsor the Rockefeller Foundation. Her study explores a number of vital, sometimes controversial topics, among them the role of private power centers in shaping scientific agenda, and the political dimensions of "pure" research. It also advances a sobering argument: the cognitive and social groundwork for genetic engineering and human genome projects was laid by the American architects of molecular biology during these early decades of the project. This book should be of interest to molecular biologists, historians, and sociologists. However, this important story should engage the general reader as well.

The Biology of Bats CRC Press
For scientists, no event better represents the contest between form and function as the chief organizing principle of life as the debate between Georges Cuvier and Etienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. This book presents the first comprehensive study of the celebrated French scientific controversy that focused the attention of naturalists in the first decades of the nineteenth century on the conflicting claims of teleology, morphology, and evolution, which ultimately contributed to the making of

Darwin's theory. This history describes not only the scientific dimensions of the controversy and its impact on individuals and institutions, but also examines the meaning of the debate for culture and society in the years before Darwin.

Structuring Biological Systems Springer

Plenty of examples, diagrams, and figures take readers step-by-step through well-known classical biological models to ensure complete understanding of stochastic formulation. Probability, Markov Chains, discrete time branching processes, population genetics, and birth and death chains. For biologists and other professionals who want a comprehensive, easy-to-follow introduction to stochastic formulation as it pertains to biology.

Evolutionary Theory and Human Nature Cambridge University Press

Originally published in 2001, this is the second of two volumes published by Cambridge University Press in honour of Richard Lewontin. This second volume of essays honours the philosophical, historical and political dimensions of his work. It is fitting that the volume covers such a wide range of perspectives on modern biology, given the range of Lewontin's own contributions. He is not just a very successful practitioner of evolutionary genetics, but a rigorous critic of the practices of genetics and evolutionary biology and an articulate analyst of the social, political and economic contexts and consequences of genetic and evolutionary research. The volume begins with an essay by Lewontin on Natural History and Formalism in Evolutionary Genetics, and includes contributions by former students, post-docs, colleagues and collaborators, which cover issues ranging from the history and conceptual foundations of evolutionary biology and genetics, to the implications of human genetic diversity.

Solving Problems in Genetics Oxford University Press

On this tour of the universe of signs, Jesper Hoffmeyer travels back to the Big Bang, visits the tiniest places deep within cells, and ends his journey with us - complex organisms capable of speech and reason. He shows that life at its most basic depends on the survival of messages written in the code of DNA molecules, and on the tiny cell - the fertilized egg - that must interpret the message and from it construct an organism. What propels this journey is Hoffmeyer's attempt to discover how nature could come to mean something to someone; indeed, how "something" could become "someone." How could a biological self become a semiotic self?

Biology and Ethics Oxford University Press, USA

Scientific research is viewed as a deliberate activity and the logic of discovery consists of strategies and arguments whereby the best objectives (questions) and optimal means for achieving these objectives (heuristics) are chosen. This book includes a discussion and some proposals regarding the way the logic of questions can be applied to understanding scientific research and draws upon work in artificial intelligence in a discussion of heuristics and methods for appraising heuristics (metaheuristics). It also includes a discussion of a third source for scientific objectives and heuristics; episodes and examplars from the history of science and the history of philosophy. This book is written to be accessible to advanced students in philosophy and to the scientific community. It is of interest to philosophers of science, philosophers of biology, historians of physics,

and historians of biology.

An Introduction to Stochastic Processes with Applications to Biology Columbia University Press

A radical ground-breaking hypothesis that challenges the fundamental assumptions of modern science by suggesting that nature itself has a consciousness. Sheldrake is especially appealing to those interested in holistic science. Line drawings.

Mismatch Advances in Semiotics (Hardcov

This comprehensive introduction to the biology of bats offers a summary of the large body of information about bats that the scientific community has amassed over the years. Gerhard Neuweiler, a leading, internationally recognized expert in the field, assesses the most current information available about physiological systems, ecology, and phylogeny of bats, as well as the biology of mammals in general. The book also features a thorough discussion of echolocation, a topic currently under intense scrutiny. The broad physiological perspective will allow the book to accompany regionally specific studies of bats. With examples taken from European and neotropical species, as well as North American species, this useful volume documents what is currently known about this highly successful and fascinating order of mammals.

Out Of Control Cambridge University Press

Brings findings and theories in biology and psychology to bear on ethics.

Thinking about Evolution Cambridge University Press

For some fifteen years between 1965 and 1980, the staff of the Department of Biological Anthropology at Oxford, in collaboration with colleagues elsewhere in Oxford and in other universities, were involved in analyzing as minutely as possible the human biology of a small group of villages in the Otmoor region of the County of Oxfordshire.

Darwinian Reductionism Cambridge University Press

Human settlement of the western fringes of the Pacific occurred at least 40,000 years ago. Long, hazardous sea voyages were the only way of reaching the tiny islands scattered through this vast expanse of ocean. Food and shelter were hard to come by, even on land. This book documents how these settlers adapted culturally and biologically to the Pacific environment, and how this can explain the patterns seen today in New Zealand, Polynesia, Micronesia, and

Melanesia. The book discusses the distinctive Pacific environment and how its inhabitants have evolved into large-bodied, muscular people to meet the particular demands of the region. People of the Great Ocean is a uniquely original work based on extensive research and careful analysis. Houghton's text presents detailed technical information, but remains highly readable and persuasive.

Ichthyology Handbook University of Chicago Press

Gives a description of evolutionary theory and analyzes the arguments of the creationists.

The Presence of the Past Springer Science & Business Media

Shoals, swarms, flocks, herds--group formation is a widespread phenomenon in animal populations. It raises several interesting questions for behavioral ecologists. Why do animals form and live in groups, and what factors influence the ways in which they do this? What are the costs and benefits to an anmimal of group living? How are these influenced by ecological factors?

Evolution in Age-Structured Populations Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press

Over the past three decades, the philosophy of biology has emerged from the shadow of the philosophy of physics to become a respectable and thriving philosophical subdiscipline. In their book, the authors take a fresh look at the life sciences and their philosophy from a strictly realist and emergentist-naturalist perspective. They outline a unified and science-oriented philosophical framework that enables them to clarify many foundational and philosophical issues in biology. Thus, this book should be of interest to both life scientists and philosophers and is suitable as a textbook for courses at the advanced levels as well as for independent study.

Philosophy Of Biology Cambridge University Press

With two great popularizers of evolution, this book provides an enlightening inquiry into the nature of science, using evolutionary theory as a case study. 18 line illustrations.

Mystery of Mysteries Cambridge University Press

The philosophy of biology has recently seen some of the most dramatic activity among the philosophies of the "special" sciences. In this new textbook, Elliott Sober introduces the reader to the most important of these developments.Sober engages both the higher level of theory and the direct implications for such controversial issues as creationism, teleology, nature versus nurture, and sociobiology. Above all, the reader will gain from this book a firm grasp of the structure of

evolutionary theory, the evidence for it, and the scope of its explanatory significance.

The Biology and Psychology of Moral Agency Princeton University Press

After the discovery of the structure of DNA in 1953, scientists working in molecular biology embraced reductionism—the theory that all complex systems can be understood in terms of their components. Reductionism, however, has been widely resisted by both nonmolecular biologists and scientists working outside the field of biology. Many of these antireductionists, nevertheless, embrace the notion of physicalism—the idea that all biological processes are physical in nature. How, Alexander Rosenberg asks, can these self-proclaimed physicalists also be antireductionists? With clarity and wit, Darwinian Reductionism navigates this difficult and seemingly intractable dualism with convincing analysis and timely evidence. In the spirit of the few distinguished biologists who accept reductionism—E. O. Wilson, Francis Crick, Jacques Monod, James Watson, and Richard Dawkins—Rosenberg provides a philosophically sophisticated defense of reductionism and applies it to molecular developmental biology and the theory of natural selection, ultimately proving that the physicalist must also be a reductionist.

The Evolution of Reason Addison Wesley Publishing Company

Evolutionary Theory and Human Nature is an original, highly theoretical work dealing with the transition from genes to behavior using general principles of evolution, especially those of sexual selection. It seeks to develop a seamless transition from genes to human motivations as bio-electric brain processes (emotional-cognitive processes), to human nature propensities (various constellations of emotional-cognitive forces, desires and fears) to species typical patterns of behavior. This work covers two often antagonistic fields: biology and the social sciences. It should be of strong interest to anthropologists, sociologists, sociobiologists, psychobiologists and psychologists who are interested in the question of human nature influences on social behavior.

Biology CSHL Press

The principle objective of this book is to help undergraduate students in the analysis of genetic problems. Many students have a great deal of difficulty doing genetic analysis, and the book will be useful regardless of which genetics text is being used. Most texts provide some kinds of problems and answers: few, if any, however, show the students how to actually solve the problem. Often the student has no idea how the answer was derived. This work emphasizes solutions, not just answers. The strategy is to provide the student with the

essential steps and the reasoning involved in conducting the analysis. Throughout the book, an attempt is made to present a balanced account of genetics. Topics, therefore, center about Mendelian, cytogenetic, molecular, quantitative, and population genetics, with a few more specialized areas. Whenever possible the student is provided with the appropriate basic statistics necessary to make some the analyses. The book also builds on itself; that is, analytical methods learned in early parts of the book are subsequently revisited and used for later analyses. A deliberate attempt is made to make complex concepts simple, and sometimes to point out that apparently simple concepts are sometimes less so on further investigation. Any student taking a genetics course will find this book an invaluable aid to achieving a good understanding of genetic principles and practice.

Instrumental Biology, Or The Disunity of Science Oxford University Press, USA

The formal systems of logic have ordinarily been regarded as independent of biology, but recent developments in evolutionary theory suggest that biology and logic may be intimately interrelated. In this book, William S. Cooper outlines a theory of rationality in which logical law emerges as an intrinsic aspect of evolutionary biology. He examines the connections between logic and evolutionary biology and illustrates how logical rules are derived directly from evolutionary principles, and therefore, have no independent status of their own. This biological perspective on logic, though at present unorthodox, could change traditional ideas about the reasoning process.