

Dialog Mit Der Natur Neue Wege Naturwissenschaftlichen Denkens

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This fascinating concept delves into a new era of scientific thinking, advocating for a profound dialogue with nature rather than mere observation. It explores new scientific approaches that foster a deeper understanding and interaction with the natural world, moving towards a more holistic philosophy of nature. This perspective encourages interdisciplinary science, bridging traditional gaps to forge innovative pathways in our pursuit of knowledge.

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Dialog mit der Natur

Emilie du Châtelet was one of the most influential woman philosophers of the Enlightenment. Her writings on natural philosophy, physics, and mechanics had a decisive impact on important scientific debates of the 18th century. Particularly, she took an innovative and outstanding position in the controversy between Newton and Leibniz, one of the fundamental scientific discourses of that time. The contributions in this volume focus on this "Leibnizian turn". They analyze the nature and motivation of Emilie du Châtelet's synthesis of Newtonian and Leibnizian philosophy. Apart from the Institutions Physiques they deal with Emilie du Châtelet's annotated translation of Isaac Newton's Principia. The chapters presented here collectively demonstrate that her work was an essential contribution to the mediation between empiricist and rationalist positions in the history of science.

Dialog mit der Natur

In this book, the author Rupert Riedl investigates the structural and functional correlations of issues considered as "complex". He brilliantly analyzes the definition of complexity, the occurrence of complexity, the meaning of complexity, and last-but-not-least the way complexity is dealt with professionally. In recent years, our view of the world has been split into ever smaller segments – in part due to the increasing importance of the natural sciences and their associated analytical power. This calls for once again focusing on complexity and the holistic aspects, on interdisciplinary and synoptic approaches. This book is a translation of the original German version "Strukturen der Komplexität", which was published in 2000. The discussion of complexity from the perspective of a biologist has long been overdue when it was published and is still up-to-date.

Dialog mit der Natur

Empirical research needs a profound theory to be successful. This is the simple but, in its consequences, radical approach for this study in geomorphology. It critically analyses the current system understanding and offers a new view for a geomorphology that understands systems as being open but at the same time operationally closed, as self-organized, structure-building and potentially self-referential. Kirsten von Elverfeldt succeeds in designing a theoretical framework that sets new standards within Physical Geography. By using state-of-the-art concepts in system theory, it offers also new bridges to Human Geography as well as to other neighbouring disciplines. This book was awarded the Dissertation prize 2010 of the German Working Group in Geomorphology of the DGfG and the Hans Bobek-prize of the ÖGG (Austrian Geographical Society).

Dialog mit der Natur

This volume brings together Jewish and Christian scholars with perspectives on Creation in the Bible (Tanakh, Old Testament, New Testament), in ancient Egypt and Israel, and at Qumran, as well as contemporary theological, philosophical and political issues raised by the biblical, Jewish and Christian concepts of creation.

Emilie du Châtelet between Leibniz and Newton

This study investigates the acquisition of Functional Categories (e.g., INFL (AGR, TNS), DET, COMP) from the perspective of self-organization in generative grammar. Language is conceived of as a dynamical system which evolves in time and bifurcates when critical thresholds are reached. The emergence of syntax as evidenced by the acquisition of Functional Categories is the major bifurcation in child language acquisition. Target values of syntactic parameters are attractors which children approach on individual trajectories. A proposed tripartite scenario of change - from a simple stable state A, via symmetry-breaking in a liminal phase B characterized by variation, to a new complex stable state C - accounts for the dynamics in early grammatical development. Traditional generative issues, such as the acquisition of case-marking, finiteness, V2, and wh-questions, are discussed as well as new issues, such as functional neologisms, and sentential blends. Dynamical notions like precursor, oscillation, symmetry-breaking, and trigger are important explanatory tools. The growing child phrase marker is a fractal mental object which represents syntactic information by way of self-similar extended projections. The book addresses researchers in language acquisition from various theoretical camps: generative, functional, connectionist, by giving new answers to old questions in the light of a novel challenging theory: self-organization.

Structures of Complexity

"Highly recommended. . . . This is an important book in putting the burgeoning field of sociodynamics on a solid footing."—*Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation* This text deals with general modelling concepts in the social sciences, their applications, and their mathematical methods. The author's well-organized approach offers a clear, coherent introduction to terminology, approaches, and goals in modelling. Appropriate for advanced undergraduates and graduate students, it requires a solid background in algebra and calculus. The three-part treatment begins by addressing general modelling concepts, the second part provides applications, and the third discusses mathematical method. Topics include population dynamics, group interaction, political transitions, evolutionary economics, and urbanization. Guiding students through a series of practical applications that illustrate the methods' potential scope, the text concludes with a detailed look at mathematical methods.

System Theory in Geomorphology

The various efforts to develop a Marxist philosophy of science in the one time 'socialist' countries were casualties of the Cold War. Even those who were in no way Marxists, and those who were undogmatic in their Marxisms, now confront a new world. All the more harsh is it for those who worked within the framework imposed upon professional philosophy by the official ideology. Here in this book, we are concerned with some 31 colleagues from the late German Democratic Republic, representative in their scholarship of the achievements of a curiously creative while dismayingly repressive period. The literature published in the GDR was blossoming, certainly in the final decade, but it developed within a totalitarian regime where personal careers either advanced or faltered through the private protection or denunciation of mentors. We will never know how many good minds did not enter the field of philosophy in the first place due to their prudent judgments that there was a virtual requirement that the candidate join the Socialist Unity (i.e. Communist) Party. Among those who started careers and were sidetracked, the record is now beginning to be revealed; and for the rest, the price of 'doing philosophy' was mostly silence in the face of harassments the likes of which make academic politics in the West seem child's play.

Creation in Jewish and Christian Tradition

Schizophrenia, described by Karl Jaspers 'the enigma of human ty itself,' has lost little of its enigmatic quality despite intensive research efforts all over the world. Indeed, the results of innumerable neurobiological, psychological, and psychoanalytic studies have furthered confusion rather than an understanding of the issues. The split, rooted in the tradition of the last century, between those studying

the "psyche" and those more interested in "organic" explanations continues to grow wider. National and international classification schemes, ever being revised and ever in need of further revision, are but a last helpless attempt to stem the tide of confusion. In view of the many and complex factors involved in the etiology of schizophrenia, it is very tempting to seek relief in one-dimensional explanatory models. But too often, having developed such a model, one becomes inclined to shut one eye or the other (or both?) and entrench oneself in what appears to be a firm, unshakable position. It therefore seemed time to step aside and take stock of the present focuses of research and scientific viewpoints, to try and see whether it might be possible to build bridges between the various lines of research into and theories about the etiology and treatment of schizophrenia.

Functional Categories in Language Acquisition

This book examines sociolinguistic, educational and psycholinguistic factors that shape the path to sign bilingualism in deaf individuals and contributes to a better understanding of the specific characteristics of a type of bilingualism that is neither territorial nor commonly the result of parent-to-child transmission. The evolution of sign bilingualism at the individual level is discussed from a developmental linguistics perspective on the basis of a longitudinal investigation of deaf learners' bilingual acquisition of German sign language (DGS) and German. The case studies included in this volume offer unique insights into bilingual deaf learners' sign language and written language productions, and the sophisticated nature of the bilingual competence they attain. Commonalities and differences between sign bilingual language development in deaf learners and language development in other language acquisition scenarios are identified on the basis of a dynamic model of change in the evolution of (learner) language, with a focus on the role of language contact in the organisation of multilingual knowledge and the scope of inter- and intra-individual variation in learner grammars. In many respects, as becomes apparent throughout the chapters of this work, sign bilingualism represents not only a challenge but also a resource. Given this cross-disciplinary perspective, the insights on bilingualism and deafness in this volume will be of interest to a wide range of researchers and professionals.

Sociodynamics

There has been an explosion in the literature and research on environmental and resource economics in recent years. This major annual publication provides a cutting-edge survey of current research by the leading experts in the field.

World Views and Scientific Discipline Formation

This volume comprises the proceedings of the International Workshop on Ecological Goal Functions, held at the Schleswig-Holstein Cultural Center of Salzgitter, August 30 -September 4, 1996. The conference - first in a series - intended to be convened at Salzgitter at 1 -2 year intervals to address various aspects of theoretical and application-oriented ecology, was initiated, organized and carried out under the auspices of the Ecology Center of the Kiel University. It featured key note addresses, invited lectures, submitted papers, and posters. 32 contributions written by authors from eight countries, were selected to be presented in this book. From the very rich discussions of the workshop, some general characteristics emerged which might become important for a deeper understanding of the nature of evolving systems or, in other words, systems with a history, described by variables with a high degree of interdependence. These characteristics include the following: Speaking of 'goal functions' is a convenient 'façon de parler', since a logical analysis of the formal structure of teleological and causal explanations shows that both are analogous with regard to the inherent structural typology and the basic mode of explanation. Teleological interpretations introduce motives or objectives of actors into the set of 'antecedens' conditions relevant for system evolution, and are consequently a subset of causal interpretations.

Schizophrenia and Youth

The development of the Agile Movement, whatever the area of application or discipline, comes from the famous "faster, cheaper, better" maxim. As such, the agile manufacturing paradigm rests on four principles: response to change and uncertainty, supplying highly customized products, synthesis of diverse technologies, and intra-enterprise and inter-enterprise integration. For the reader interested in agile project management applications, response to changes, and transformations and its impact on managing projects, this book is a must-read. Various insights are covered, including: how to master complexity and changes in projects, economy, and society; how interaction between the project

management team and projectowners can influence risk management; how to move beyond the traditional mechanistic projectmanagement approach; how to include agile principles into an improved LogicalFramework Analysis structure; what the impact is of agile principles on projectmanagement organizations what kind of innovative project management practice supports agile principles; and much more.

Bilingualism and Deafness

In this masterful analysis of the religious and political dilemmas at the end of the modern age, world-renowned theologian Jürgen Moltmann assays the vaulting dreams and colossal failures of our time. He asks how we came to this point, and he argues strenuously for Christian discipleship and public theology that take sides. In both critical and creative ways he advances the specific relevance of Christian messianic hope to today's thorniest political, economic, and ecological questions-including human rights, environmental rights, globalization, market capitalism, fundamentalisms, and Jewish-Christian relations-and the deeper values contested therein. In a world reeling between utopia and disaster, Moltmann here passionately and provocatively shows how Christian discipleship, through engagement and solidarity, can blaze a redemptive path.

The International Yearbook of Environmental and Resource Economics 2000/2001

Introduction -- The truth of narration and the powers of the false -- Accepting complicated legacies by being once removed from the world : Everything is illuminated (Foer 2002) -- "He looked for truth in facts and not in stories" : crimes of historiography and forces of fabulation in Richard Flanagan's *Gould's book of fish* (2003) -- Making time, undoing race: Richard Powers' *The time of our singing* (2003) -- Conclusion.

Eco Targets, Goal Functions, and Orientors

The idea for this book grew out of the conference "Motivational Psychology of Ontogenesis" held at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin, Germany, in May 1998. This conference focused on the interface of development and motivation and therefore brought together scholars from three major areas in psychology - developmental, motivational and lifespan. This combination of fields represents the potential influence of development on motivation and the potential role motivation plays in development and its major contexts of family, work and school. Thus, contributors were chosen to apply motivational models to diverse settings of human everyday life and in various age groups across the life span, ranging from early childhood to old age.

Agile Project Management

Hermeneutics was elaborated as a specific art of understanding in humanities. The discovered paradigmatic, historical characteristics of scientific knowledge, and the role of rhetoric, interpretation and contextuality enabled us to use similar arguments in natural sciences too. In this way a new research field, the hermeneutics of science emerged based upon the works of Husserl, Merleau-Ponty, Heidegger and Gadamer. A dialogue between philosophers and scientists begins in this volume on hermeneutic approaches to physics, biology, ethology, mathematics and cognitive science. Scientific principles, methodologies, discourse, language, and metaphors are analyzed, as well as the role of the lay public and the legitimation of science. Different hermeneutical-phenomenological approaches to perception, experiments, methods, discovery and justification and the genesis of science are presented. Hermeneutics shed a new light on the incommensurability of paradigms, the possibility of translation and the historical understanding of science.

God for a Secular Society

As Europe becomes increasingly diverse, understanding the effects of differences among citizens within European democracy crucial. The contributors to *Difference and Democracy* take a novel interdisciplinary approach to this important dimension of social interaction, drawing on political science, sociology, communications studies, legal studies, and art history. Contrary to alarmist accounts of difference in Europe, these essays explore its potentially positive impact, outlining the conditions under which differences could lead to effective and legitimate political action.

The Powers of the False

Motivational Psychology of Human Development

The book focuses on the modern understanding of human life-forms as constructs that followed an evolutionary history. The author thus finds science confronted with two questions: firstly, how the transgression of the virtual threshold between natural and cultural history was possible, secondly, how the socio-cultural constructs were able to develop in the course of history the way they did. The discussion concentrates on the problem of determining a processual logic in the development of societal structures as well as in the development of cognition. The focus of attention is the historico-genetic reconstruction of cognition. The book was originally published in German as »Historisch-genetische Theorie der Kultur« (Weilerswist 2000: Velbrück).

Hermeneutics and Science

Since the late 1970s, more than 200 biographical plays about famous artists (composers, fine artists, poets, actors etc.) were written and staged in the United Kingdom. The book analyses the range of these plays, arguing that the dramatists often place the main artist character(s) in an adverse situation, inward (e.g., mental illness) or outward (a personal enemy, or an anonymous power, such as war). Against the background of such adverse forces, the artist characters tend to come across as flawed human beings. At the same time, most plays take care to provide good insights into the artists' genius and their artistic integrity in the face of the adversity. The book also addresses the question why there have been so many biographical plays about famous artists over the past twenty-five years, providing answers in the context of theatre history and developments across academic disciplines and society as a whole.

Difference and Democracy

The present volume brings together current interdisciplinary research which adds up to an evolutionary theory of human knowledge, i.e. evolutionary epistemology. It comprises ten papers, dealing with the basic concepts, approaches and data in evolutionary epistemology and discussing some of their most important consequences. Because I am convinced that criticism, if not confused with mere polemics, is apt to stimulate the maturation of a scientific or philosophical theory, I invited Reinhard Low to present his critical view of evolutionary epistemology and to indicate some limits of our evolutionary conceptions. The main purpose of this book is to meet the urgent need of both science and philosophy for a comprehensive up-to-date approach to the problem of knowledge, going beyond the traditional disciplinary boundaries of scientific and philosophical thought. Evolutionary epistemology has emerged as a naturalistic and science-oriented view of knowledge taking cognizance of, and compatible with, results of biological, psychological, anthropological and linguistic inquiries concerning the structure and development of man's cognitive apparatus. Thus, evolutionary epistemology serves as a framework for many contemporary discussions of the age-old problem of human knowledge.

Biomechanical Transport Processes

Science is knowledge gained and justified methodically. It is achieved by research and theory formation. But what is a methodical procedure and what are methodically established justifications? What kind of principles must be observed in order to obtain the degree of objectivity that is generally claimed by science? What is the relation between science in the research mode and science in presentation mode, i.e., in its theoretical form? Do the same principles hold here? And how are they justified? Is it even possible to speak of justification in a theoretical sense? Or do we have to be content with less – with corroboration and confirmation? Is the distinction between the context of discovery and the context of justification the last word in methodical and theoretical matters? And how does this distinction relate to that between research and presentation – the constitution of (scientific) objects on the one hand and (theoretical) propositions about them on the other? The analyses and constructions in this book take up these questions. They are explicitly intended as philosophical contributions, not only in the sense implied by the disciplinary use of the term philosophy of science, but also in the sense of a reflection on science that, alongside more technical aspects of methodologies and elements of theories, also has an eye for anthropological and cultural aspects.

Historico-genetic Theory of Culture

These essays on Finalization in Science - The Social Orientation of Scientific Progress comprise a remarkable, problematic and controversial book. The authors propose a thesis about the social direction of scientific research which was the occasion of a lively and often bitter debate in Germany from 1976 to 1982. Their provocative thesis, briefly, is this: that modern science converges, historically, to the development of a number of 'closed theories', i. e. stable and relatively completed sciences, no longer to be improved by small changes but only by major changes in an entire theoretical structure. Further: that at such a stage of 'mature theory', the formerly viable norm of intra-scientific autonomy may appropriately be replaced by the social direction' of further scientific research (within such a 'mature' field) for socially relevant or, we may bluntly say, 'task-oriented' purposes. This is nothing less than a theory for the planning and social directing of science, under certain specific conditions. Understandably, it raised the sharp objections that such an approach would subordinate scientific inquiry as a free and untrammelled search for truth to the dictates of social relevance and dominant interests, even possibly to dictation and control for particularistic social and political interests.

Biographical Plays About Famous Artists

This two-volume handbook is unique in spanning the entire field of evolution, from the origins of life up to the formation of social structures and science and technology. The author team of world-renowned experts considers the subject from a variety of disciplines, with continuous cross-referencing so as to retain a logical internal structure. The uniformly structured contributions discuss not merely the general knowledge behind the evolution of life, but also the corresponding development of language, society, economies, morality and politics. The result is an overview of the history and methods used in the study of evolution, including controversial theories and discussions. A must for researchers in the natural sciences, sociology and philosophy, as well as for those interested in an interdisciplinary view of the status of evolution today.

Concepts and Approaches in Evolutionary Epistemology

This book subjects the traditional concept of law of nature to critical examination. There are two kinds of reasons that invite this reexamination, one deriving from philosophical concerns over the traditional concept, the other motivated by theoretical and practical changes in science. One of the philosophical worries is that the idiom of law of nature, especially when combined with the notion of laws 'governing' individual events and processes, is no longer as intelligible as it used to be in the theistic context in which the formulation of laws became central to science. The traditional concept is also challenged in various ways by contemporary scientific theories such as quantum mechanics, chaos theory and the general theory of relativity. It is no longer clear that there are any universal laws, laws do not always guarantee predictability, and the border between physical and mathematical considerations is constantly shifting. The most difficult challenge, perhaps, is to come up with a scientific explanation of the origin of laws. Wrestling with these intriguing problems, the papers in this volume broaden both our understanding of the natural order and our desiderata of scientific explanation.

Theoria

This book presents a comprehensive survey in which internationally recognized experts discuss specific topics. The wide spectrum of experimental and clinical investigations include the pathophysiologic, diagnostic and therapeutic aspects. Update 1990 represents the series' continuous effort to combine the most recent developments in one reference source for all those involved in cardiology, internal medicine, pediatrics, anesthesia, intensive care and emergency medicine.

Finalization in Science

Time - a fundamental component of human thought and experience - is quite enigmatic and elusive when it comes to defining it. In *The Evolution of Time: Studies of Time in Science, Anthropology, Theology* scholars from the fields of physics, mathematics, biology, neuroscience, psychology, philosophy and theology draw from their own field of knowledge and expertise and present their understanding of the time phenomenon. Time as a dynamic interplay of being and becoming, the different temporalities we encounter in nature, the human dimension of time, are all important issues presented and thoroughly analyzed in the e-book. The e-book has a manifest trans-disciplinary character and it is a suitable for readers interested in evolution, the dynamics of time and the complexity of our own conceptions of time.

Handbook of Evolution

In retrospect the 19th century undoubtedly seems to be the century of evolutionism. The 'discovery of time' and therewith the experience of variability was made by many sciences: not only historians worked on the elaboration and interpretation of this discovery, but also physicists, geographers, biologists and economists, demographers, archaeologists, and even philosophers. The successful empirical foundation of evolutive processes by Darwin and his disciples suggested Herbert Spencer's vigorously pursued efforts in searching for an extensive catalogue of prime and deduced evolutionary principles that would allow to integrate the most different disciplines of natural and social sciences as well as the efforts of philosophers of ethics and epistemologists. Soon it became evident, however, that the claim for integration anticipated by far the actual results of these different disciplines. Darwin's theory suffered from the fact that in the beginning a hereditary factor which could have his theory could not be detected, while the gainings of ground supported in the social sciences got lost in consequence of the completely ahistorical or biologicistic speculations of some representatives of the evolutionary research programme and common socialdarwinistic misinterpretations.

Rethinking the Concept of Law of Nature

Wolff's Law and Connective Tissue Regulation: Modern Interdisciplinary Comments on Wolff's Law of Connective Tissue Regulation and Rational Understanding.

Update 1990

The advancement of a scientific discipline depends not only on the "big heroes" of a discipline, but also on a community's ability to reflect on what has been done in the past and what should be done in the future. This volume combines perspectives on both. It celebrates the merits of Michael Otte as one of the most important founding fathers of mathematics education by bringing together all the new and fascinating perspectives created through his career as a bridge builder in the field of interdisciplinary research and cooperation. The perspectives elaborated here are for the greatest part motivated by the impressing variety of Otte's thoughts; however, the idea is not to look back, but to find out where the research agenda might lead us in the future. This volume provides new sources of knowledge based on Michael Otte's fundamental insight that understanding the problems of mathematics education – how to teach, how to learn, how to communicate, how to do, and how to represent mathematics – depends on means, mainly philosophical and semiotic, that have to be created first of all, and to be reflected from the perspectives of a multitude of diverse disciplines.

Symmetries of Nature

Modelle der Selbstorganisation haben in der Psychologie und Medizin einen zentralen Stellenwert bekommen. Sie erklären die spontane Entstehung und Veränderung von Ordnungszuständen in komplexen Systemen. Vor allem geht es dabei um Formen dynamischer Ordnung, z. B. um chaotische Prozesse. Die Prinzipien der Selbstorganisation liegen unterschiedlichsten biologischen, psychischen und sozialen Phänomenen zugrunde, z. B. der (Gestalt-)Wahrnehmung, der Konstruktion von Sinn und Bedeutung, der Entstehung affektiv-kognitiver Strukturen (unter anderem bei psychischen Störungen wie der Schizophrenie), der Funktionsweise des Gehirns, der Wirkung von Psychotherapie oder der Strukturentwicklung in der zwischenmenschlichen Kommunikation. Dieses Buch gibt einen Überblick über neueste Forschungsergebnisse aus diesen Bereichen und informiert über den aktuellen Stand der Methodik in Synergetik und Chaostheorie.

The Evolution of Time: Studies of Time in Science, Anthropology, Theology

Was heißt es, die Naturwissenschaften zu verstehen? Welche Hindernisse sind zu überwinden, wenn Laien sich einen Begriff von den Naturwissenschaften machen wollen? Welche Bildungsziele verbinden sich mit einer Aufklärung über die Natur der Naturwissenschaften? Diese Fragen sucht der Band Naturwissenschaftshermeneutik anhand einer vergleichenden historisch-kritischen Analyse zu klären. Dabei geht es um die wechselseitige Befruchtung naturwissenschaftlichen und hermeneutischen Denkens seit der zweiten wissenschaftlichen Revolution um 1800 bis heute. Reinhard Schulz klassifiziert diese historischen Wechselwirkungen als vier verschiedene Verstehensvollzüge, die von den Naturwissenschaften zwar nach und nach verdrängt, durch die hermeneutische Analyse der materiellen Kultur der Naturwissenschaften aber wiedererinnert und reflektiert werden können. Eine

Schlüsselrolle spielt dabei das Experiment und der Stilbegriff. Die Einübung in den experimentellen Untersuchungsstil der Naturwissenschaften führt zum Verstehen ihres Denkstils.

Trames

Wie sich Physiker wissensproduktiv die schöne Literatur zueigen gemacht haben Im Einstein-Archiv in Jerusalem stehen in der Bibliothek aus dem Nachlass des Physikers neben wissenschaftlichen Publikationen auch Werke von Goethe und Heine. Tatsächlich sind bedeutende Physiker seit Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts vielfach öffentlich als Leser von schöner Literatur in Erscheinung getreten. Zugleich haben neue Erkenntnisse der Relativitäts- und Quantentheorie dazu geführt, dass ihr Verständnis des eigenen Schreibens als Mittel der Darstellung herausgefordert wurde. In Anbetracht dessen überrascht die geringe Anzahl an Studien dazu, wie Physiker konkret und oftmals wissensproduktiv auf ihr Lesen und Schreiben reflektieren. In diesem Band untersuchen Literaturwissenschaftler:innen gezielt den Umgang von berühmten Physikern wie Hermann von Helmholtz, Albert Einstein, Arthur Eddington, Erwin Schrödinger, Max Bense, Kip Thorne, Carl Sagan und Carlo Rovelli mit Literatur in Form von Lektüre- und Schreibpraktiken. Im Mittelpunkt steht jeweils die Frage, wie sich vom Wissen der Literatur und der humanistischen Bildung Bezüge zur modernen Physik ergeben.

Evolutionary Theory in Social Science

Friedrich Nietzsche has emerged as one of the most important and influential modern philosophers. For several decades, the book series Monographien und Texte zur Nietzsche-Forschung (MTNF) has set the agenda in a rapidly growing and changing field of Nietzsche scholarship. The scope of the series is interdisciplinary and international in orientation reflects the entire spectrum of research on Nietzsche, from philosophy to literary studies and political theory. The series publishes monographs and edited volumes that undergo a strict peer-review process. The book series is led by an international team of editors, whose work represents the full range of current Nietzsche scholarship.

Wolff's Law and Connective Tissue Regulation

Activity and Sign