
The Selfish Gene

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Beginning discovering the world of PDF The Selfish Gene today and unlock the capacity for a richer, much more satisfying discovering experience.

The Selfish Gene *Oxford University Press, USA*

An ethologist shows man to be a gene machine whose world is one of savage competition and deceit

The Selfish Gene

30th Anniversary Edition *Oxford University Press*

An ethologist shows man to be a gene machine whose world is one of savage competition and deceit.

The Selfish Gene

40th Anniversary edition *Oxford University Press*

The million copy international bestseller, critically acclaimed and translated into over 25 languages. As influential today as when it was first published, *The Selfish Gene* has become a classic exposition of evolutionary thought. Professor Dawkins articulates a gene's eye view of evolution - a view giving centre stage to these persistent units of information, and in which organisms can be seen as vehicles for their replication. This imaginative, powerful, and stylistically brilliant work not only brought the insights of Neo-Darwinism to a wide audience, but galvanized the biology community, generating much debate and stimulating whole new areas of research. Forty years later, its insights remain as relevant today as on the day it was published. This 40th anniversary edition includes a new epilogue from the author discussing the continuing relevance of these ideas in evolutionary biology today, as well as the original prefaces and foreword, and extracts from early reviews. Oxford Landmark Science books are 'must-read' classics of modern science writing which have

crystallized big ideas, and shaped the way we think.

The Extended Selfish Gene *Oxford University Press, USA*

The Selfish Gene is a classic exposition of evolutionary thought. In it Professor Dawkins articulates a gene's eye view of evolution - a view giving centre stage to these persistent units of information, and in which organisms can be seen as vehicles for the replication of genes. The book provoked widespread and heated debate, which in part led Dawkins to write *The Extended Phenotype*, in which he gave a deeper clarification of the central concept of the gene as the unit of selection, as well as contributing his own development of this insight. For the first time, *The Extended Selfish Gene* brings these two books together, by including two key chapters from *The Extended Phenotype*. These chapters provide Dawkins's detailed and powerful response to two issues raised by critics of *The Selfish Gene*: the accusations of genetic determinism (the idea that our behaviour is entirely determined by our genes), and of "adaptationism" (that all traits are indiscriminately perceived to be adaptations resulting from natural selection). While written in particular for the biology community, Dawkins's clarity of expression allows these chapters to be accessible to all who are seriously engaged with the gene's eye view and its implications. The imaginative, powerful, and stylistically brilliant *Selfish Gene* not only brought the insights of Neo-Darwinism to a wide audience, but galvanized the biology community, generating much debate and stimulating whole new areas of research. Forty years later, its insights remain as significant as on the day it was published. Along with the two extra chapters, *The Extended*

Selfish Gene includes a new epilogue to The Selfish Gene from the author which highlights the relevance of the gene's eye view to evolutionary biology today.

The Selfish Gene

30th Anniversary edition OUP Oxford

The million copy international bestseller, critically acclaimed and translated into over 25 languages. This 30th anniversary edition includes a new introduction from the author as well as the original prefaces and foreword, and extracts from early reviews. As relevant and influential today as when it was first published, The Selfish Gene has become a classic exposition of evolutionary thought. Professor Dawkins articulates a gene's eye view of evolution - a view giving centre stage to these persistent units of information, and in which organisms can be seen as vehicles for their replication. This imaginative, powerful, and stylistically brilliant work not only brought the insights of Neo-Darwinism to a wide audience, but galvanized the biology community, generating much debate and stimulating whole new areas of research.

The Solitary Self

Darwin and the Selfish Gene Routledge

Renowned philosopher Mary Midgley explores the nature of our moral constitution to challenge the view that reduces human motivation to self-interest. Midgley argues cogently and convincingly that simple, one-sided accounts of human motives, such as the 'selfish gene' tendency in recent neo-Darwinian thought, may be illuminating but are always unrealistic. Such neatness, she shows, cannot be imposed

on human psychology. She returns to Darwin's original writings to show how the reductive individualism which is now presented as Darwinism does not derive from Darwin but from a wider, Hobbesian tradition in Enlightenment thinking. She reveals the selfish gene hypothesis as a cultural accretion that is just not seen in nature. Heroic independence is not a realistic aim for Homo sapiens. We are, as Darwin saw, earthly organisms, framed to interact constantly with one another and with the complex ecosystems of which we are a tiny part. For us, bonds are not just restraints but also lifelines.

The Selfish Gene CRC Press

Richard Dawkins provides excellent examples of his reasoning and interpretation skills in The Selfish Gene. His 1976 book is not a work of original research, but instead a careful explanation of evolution, combined with an argument for a particular interpretation of several aspects of evolution. Since Dawkins is building on other researchers' work and writing for a general audience, the central elements of good reasoning are vital to his book: producing a clear argument and presenting a persuasive case; organising an argument and supporting its conclusions. In doing this, Dawkins also employs the crucial skill of interpretation: understanding what evidence means; clarifying terms; questioning definitions; giving clear definitions on which to build arguments. The strength of his reasoning and interpretative skills played a key part in the widespread acceptance of his argument for a gene-centred interpretation of natural selection and evolution - and in its history as a bestselling classic of science writing.

Quicklet on Richard Dawkins' *The Selfish Gene* (CliffNotes-like Book Summary & Analysis)

Chapter-by-Chapter Summary and Commentary *Hyperink Inc*

ABOUT THE BOOK In a 2006 interview with *Meet the Author*, the year when *The Selfish Gene* celebrated its 30th anniversary, Richard Dawkins had this to say: "...If I had to write it again, I wouldn't write it very differently. It has been described as a revolutionary book, in one respect it is. But it's only a revolutionary way in looking at orthodox Darwinian natural selection. It helps to look at it in this revolutionary way. It could equally well have been called "the Altruistic Animal," because if you have selfish genes, which only means that natural selection works at the level of the gene; if you have selfish genes, then you may have altruistic individuals. And that's what the book is about." What Dawkins describes as "revolutionary," others have construed as controversial. When *The Selfish Gene* was first published in 1976, it created a number of waves within the study evolutionary biology, largely dominated by Darwinian doctrine. (One could say it made a splash in the gene pool.) If Darwin's idea of natural selection was based on the concept of "survival of the fittest," then why does altruism exist between individuals? Why aren't all living things selfish in a cut-throat battle for survival? Dawkins strove to explain altruism in *The Selfish Gene*, with the argument that altruistic behavior can be explained through the selfishness of our genes.

EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK If it runs away, chase it! If it comes at you, fight back.) In a relationship such as prey versus predator, Dawkins explains possible strategies. A retaliator doesn't

attack aggressively, but will act in a threatening manner. If the opponent attacks first, the retaliator will, as you guessed, retaliate. Retaliators behave based upon their opponent's behavior, making them conditional strategists. In addition to retaliators, there are two other kinds of conditional strategies: bullies and prober-retaliators. A bully attacks until an opponent strikes back, in which case, the bully immediately retreats. Prober-retaliators are essentially retaliators, but can initiate an attack like a bully, and if the opponent fights back, will defend itself. In these strategies, the retaliator is an ESS, the prober-retaliator is nearly stable, and the bully is not stable. Chapter 6: Genemanship The key point of this chapter is that genes might be able to assist replicas of itself that are sitting in other bodies. If so, this would appear as individual altruism but it would be brought about by gene selfishness. (88) In the previous chapter, Dawkins explained aggression through individual, independent selfish machines. However, individuals have relatives, in the form of siblings, cousins, parents, etc., all of whom share many of the same genes. Each selfish gene then, has its loyalties divided among different individuals; the selfish gene is every replica of itself. Dawkins explains how a gene selected for kin-altruism, could survive in the gene pool. A gene that suicidally saves five cousins would not be numerous in a population of individuals, however, if it saved five brothers or ten first cousins would. The minimum requirement for a suicidal altruistic gene to be a successful one in the gene pool would have to "save more than two siblings/children/parents, more than four half-siblings/uncles/aunts/nephews/nieces/gr

and parents/grandchildren, or more than eight first cousins, etc.”

SUMMARY - The Selfish Gene By Richard Dawkins *Shortcut Edition*

* Our summary is short, simple and pragmatic. It allows you to have the essential ideas of a big book in less than 30 minutes. As you read this summary, you will discover that in nature, altruism does not exist. All living species are genetically selfish. You will also discover : that your genes have created you for their own survival; that your children will be naturally selfish, but that you have the means to change that through culture; that in terms of reproduction, the male is less involved than the female; that since the appearance of modern man, genetic evolution is no longer the only type of evolution in the world. The selfish gene theory is another facet of Darwin's theory. Rather than focusing on the individual organism, it takes the point of view of genetics. Your genes survived in a world where competition was raging, so the predominant quality in a gene that thrived is certainly ruthless selfishness. A selfishness that inevitably affects individual behavior. But by understanding what your genes are tending towards - selfishness - you may have a chance to counteract them and achieve what no other species has ever achieved: becoming an altruistic individual. Are you ready to regain control of your identity? *Buy now the summary of this book for the modest price of a cup of coffee!

The Society of Genes *Harvard University Press*

Since Dawkins popularized the notion of the selfish gene, the question of how these selfish genes work together to

construct an organism remained a mystery. Now, standing atop a wealth of new research, Itai Yanai and Martin Lercher—pioneers in the field of systems biology—provide a vision of how genes cooperate and compete in the struggle for life.

Summary of The Selfish Gene

by Richard Dawkins - A Comprehensive Summary
BookSummaryGr

Summary of The Selfish Gene In his book, The Selfish Gene, Dawkins argues for the gene as the basic unit of evolution. He claims that organisms are “survival shells” for the “replicators” within us. Replicators, the units that evolve, are genes. They are inherently selfish in that they only care about their own survival and the survival of their copies. As a result, no true altruism exists. Anytime an organism helps another, both sets of genes are benefiting. Dawkins expands his theory to attempt to explain topics like kin altruism, eusociality, group dynamics and culture. He writes for the scientist looking for a new idea and for the layman just looking to learn more by explaining his theory in a way that appeals to all. Here is a Preview of What You Will Get: - A Full Book Summary - An Analysis - Fun quizzes - Quiz Answers - Etc. Get a copy of this summary and learn about the book.

Summary of The Selfish Genes

by Richard Dawkins - A Comprehensive Summary
BookSummaryGr

Summary of The Selfish Genes Has The Egocentric Gene by Richard Dawkins been waiting for you on your study list?

Choose the important thing ideas inside the e book with this brief summary. Over 3.5 billion years ago, in a primordial soup of molecules, the primary, most effective form of life on the planet came to be: a molecule able to reproduce itself, a replicator. Molecular replicators are made from lengthy chains of smaller building-block molecules in the same manner that a phrase is made up of a string of letters. Replicators reproduce themselves via attracting different 'letters' and performing as a template for them to fit into. The primary replicator routinely had a competitive edge over all the different molecules within the primordial soup because they could not replicate themselves, and subsequently the replicators have become more numerous than every other sort of molecule. But, mistakes inside the copying system led to 'daughter' replicators that had a slightly different configuration than their 'parent.' These new configurations supposed that a few 'daughters' had been able to reproduce themselves faster, or more correctly, giving them a competitive advantage over their 'parent.' An increasing number of replicators have been built from the finite deliver of constructing-block molecules within the primordial soup, and those molecules were step by step used up. Those two principles – a population in which ability varies and an surroundings of restrained sources – are the primary requirements for the system we recognize as evolution. As time went on, similar mistakes in copying resulted in new high quality traits, inclusive of the capacity to interrupt other replicators and use their constructing blocks for replication: the primary carnivores. Through the introduction of latest variations, and the survival of the

replicators with the maximum beneficial blessings, greater complex existence forms emerged, in the end ensuing in the type of organisms we see today. Here is a Preview of What You Will Get: - A Full Book Summary - An Analysis - Fun quizzes - Quiz Answers - Etc. Get a copy of this summary and learn about the book.

Guide to Richard Dawkins's The Selfish Gene by Instaread

Instaread

PLEASE NOTE: This is a companion to Richard Dawkins's The Selfish Gene and NOT the original book. Preview: The Selfish Gene (1976) by Richard Dawkins outlines theories and research in the field of evolutionary biology to explain the importance of the gene as the most significant unit of analysis in natural selection. The common understanding of natural selection is that altruistic behavior has evolutionary advantages because on average, it benefits the species as a whole... Inside this companion to the book: · Overview of the Book · Insights from the Book · Important People · Author's Style and Perspective · Intended Audience About the Author: With Instaread, you can get the notes and insights from a book in 15 minutes or less. Visit our website at instaread.co.

The Selfish Gene

Dawkins' God

From The Selfish Gene to The God Delusion John Wiley & Sons

A fully updated new edition of a critically acclaimed examination of the theories and writings of Richard Dawkins by a world-renowned expert on the relation of

science and religion Includes in-depth analysis of Dawkins' landmark treatise *The God Delusion* (2006), as well as coverage of his later popular works *The Magic of Reality* (2011) and *The Greatest Show on Earth* (2011), and a new chapter on Dawkins as a popularizer of science Tackles Dawkins' hostile and controversial views on religion, and examine the religious implications of his scientific ideas including a comprehensive investigation of the 'selfish gene' Written in an accessible and engaging style that will appeal to anyone interested in better understanding the interplay between science and religion

Dawkins and the Selfish Gene *Totem Books*

The 'selfish gene' is one of the most controversial subjects in modern genetics, and one with a major bearing on the nature vs. nurture debate - the chief subject of the so-called 'Darwin wars'.

The Selfish Gene Pool

An Evolutionary Stable System *University Press of America*

The *Selfish Gene Pool* was written to encourage dialogue on the issue of the claim that all people are destined to act selfishly in all situations, whether they are aware of it or not, because their fitness in resulting generations depends on it. This book provides an overview of a motivation model designed to support a positive interpretation of altruistic behavior. It specifically denies the claims of sociobiologists' 'selfish gene' theory, and provides a thorough rebuttal of their argument. Unfortunately, the sociobiological analysis of behavior ignores the influence of a moral sense,

and the fact that altruistic behavior (which they deny exists) is directed not toward the resident gene, but toward the totality of the relevant gene pool. In spite of the criticism that has been leveled at sociobiologist extremists, nothing has appeared in print that represents an alternative explanation for altruistic behavior.

Genes in Conflict

The Biology of Selfish Genetic Elements *Harvard University Press*

Covering all species from yeast to humans, this is the first book to tell the story of selfish genetic elements that act narrowly to advance their own replication at the expense of the larger organism.

The Gene's-Eye View of Evolution *Oxford University Press*

The central aim of this accessible book is to show how the gene's-eye view differs from the traditional organismal account of evolution, trace its historical origins, clarify typical misunderstandings and, by using examples from contemporary experimental work, show why so many evolutionary biologists still consider it an indispensable heuristic.

The 100 Best Nonfiction Books of All Time

100 Best Non Fiction Books has its origins in the recent 2 year-long Observer serial which every week featured a work of non fiction). It is also a companion volume to McCrum's very successful *100 Best Novels* published by Galileo in 2015. The list of books starts in 1611 with the King James Bible and ends in 2014 with Elizabeth Kolbert's *The Sixth Extinction*. And in between, on this extraordinary voyage through the

written treasures of our culture we meet Pepys' Diaries, Charles Darwin's The Origin of Species, Stephen Hawking's A Brief History of Time and a whole host of additional works.

Key Ideas from the Selfish Gene - Richard Dawkins

A Landmark Work in the Field of Biology and Evolution

Key Ideas From The Selfish Gene - Richard Dawkins A landmark work in the field of biology and evolution The Selfish Gene is a landmark 1976 work in the field of biology: It puts the gene at the center of the process of evolution and explains how, when this is taken into account, genes must be seen as "selfish." Author Richard Dawkins then uses this theory of gene selfishness to explain the massive variety of animal behavior observable on Earth. Who is it for? - 'Everyone interested in the universe and their place in it.' - Any student of biology or anyone with an interest in biology About the Author Richard Dawkins is an evolutionary biologist and author of influential and popular science books such as The Blind Watchmaker and The Extended Phenotype. He is also a committed atheist and an active critic of religion, to this end publishing his book The God Delusion and setting up the Richard Dawkins Foundation for Reason and Science.

The Selfish Gene (summary)

Summary of The Selfish Gene

40th Anniversary Edition by Richard Dawkins

The Selfish Gene: by Richard Dawkins - Book Summary - Readtrepreneur

(Disclaimer: This is NOT the original book, but an unofficial summary.) An entirely different approach to one of the most controversial theories in the world. The Selfish Gene is a reformulation of the theory of natural selection developed by Charles Darwin. This classic is focused on the nature of altruism and selfishness that creatures have. Despite that any living creature is focused on his well-being, the study reveals that they have a natural sense of altruism as well. Many creatures have a tendency of sacrificing themselves for their loved ones' safety. (Note: This summary is wholly written and published by Readtrepreneur. It is not affiliated with the original author in any way) "Any altruistic system is inherently unstable, because it is open to abuse by selfish individuals, ready to exploit it." - Richard Dawkins Richard Dawkins' title is an interesting look into the nature of living creatures. An incredibly complex topic developed perfectly so any person interested in reading it can enjoy and learn a lot from the book. Richard Dawkins reveals many things we didn't know about Charles Darwin's natural selection theory. P.S. The Selfish Gene is an extremely informative book which will teach you a lot about the most primal side of any living creature. The Time for Thinking is Over! Time for Action! Scroll Up Now and Click on the "Buy now with 1-Click" Button to Grab your Copy Right Away! Why Choose Us, Readtrepreneur? ● Highest Quality Summaries ● Delivers Amazing Knowledge ● Awesome Refresher ● Clear And Concise Disclaimer Once Again: This book is meant for a great companionship of the original book or to simply get the gist of the original book.

Das egoistische Gen

Mit einem Vorwort von Wolfgang Wickler *Springer Spektrum*

„Ein auch heute noch bedeutsamer Klassiker“ Daily Express Sind wir Marionetten unserer Gene? Nach Richard Dawkins' vor über 30 Jahren entworfener und heute noch immer provozierender These steuern und dirigieren unsere von Generation zu Generation weitergegebenen Gene uns, um sich selbst zu erhalten. Alle biologischen Organismen dienen somit vor allem dem Überleben und der Unsterblichkeit der Erbanlagen und sind letztlich nur die "Einweg-Behälter" der "egoistischen" Gene. Sind wir Menschen also unserem Gen-Schicksal hilflos ausgeliefert? Dawkins bestreitet dies und macht uns Hoffnung: Seiner Meinung nach sind wir nämlich die einzige Spezies mit der Chance, gegen ihr genetisches Schicksal anzukämpfen.

Prisoners of Reason

Game Theory and Neoliberal Political Economy *Cambridge University Press*

Using the theory of Prisoner's Dilemma, *Prisoners of Reason* explores how neoliberalism departs from classic liberalism and how it rests on game theory.

The Extended Phenotype

The Long Reach of the Gene *Oxford University Press*

In *The Selfish Gene*, Richard Dawkins crystallized the gene's eye view of evolution developed by W.D. Hamilton and others. The book provoked widespread and heated debate. Written in part as a response, *The Extended Phenotype* gave a deeper clarification of the central concept of the gene as

the unit of selection; but it did much more besides. In it, Dawkins extended the gene's eye view to argue that the genes that sit within an organism have an influence that reaches out beyond the visible traits in that body - the phenotype - to the wider environment, which can include other individuals. So, for instance, the genes of the beaver drive it to gather twigs to produce the substantial physical structure of a dam; and the genes of the cuckoo chick produce effects that manipulate the behaviour of the host bird, making it nurture the intruder as one of its own. This notion of the extended phenotype has proved to be highly influential in the way we understand evolution and the natural world. It represents a key scientific contribution to evolutionary biology, and it continues to play an important role in research in the life sciences. *The Extended Phenotype* is a conceptually deep book that forms important reading for biologists and students. But Dawkins' clear exposition is accessible to all who are prepared to put in a little effort. Oxford Landmark Science books are 'must-read' classics of modern science writing which have crystallized big ideas, and shaped the way we think.

From Gaia to Selfish Genes

Selected Writings in the Life Sciences *MIT Press*

From Gaia to Selfish Genes is a different kind of anthology. Lively excerpts from the popular writings of leading theorists in the life sciences blend in a seamless presentation of the controversies and bold ideas driving contemporary biological research. Selections span scales from the biosphere to the cell and DNA, and disciplines from global ecology

to behavior and genetics, and also reveals the links between biology and philosophy. They plunge the reader into debates about heredity and environment, competition and cooperation, randomness and determinism, and the meaning of individuality. From *Gaia* to *Selfish Genes* conveys the technical and conceptual roots of current scientific theories beginning with the planetary perspective of James Lovelock and Lynn Margulis and concluding with the reductionist views of Richard Dawkins and E. O. Wilson. The contrasting worldviews, coupled with excerpts drawn from critics of each theory, encourage readers to examine their own presuppositions. In addition to the scientists' portrayal of the *Gaia* hypothesis, symbiosis in cell evolution, hierarchy theory, systems theory, game theory, sociobiology, and the selfish gene, the text is rich in autobiographical passages and biographies. By presenting the human side of research, *From Gaia to Selfish Genes* reveals the social context and interactions, the motivations and range of cognitive styles that comprise the scientific endeavor. Concluding essays written expressly for this book by Lynn Margulis, John Maynard Smith, W. Ford Doolittle, and others underscore the importance of such diversity. Connie Barlow is a science writer currently living in New York City. The scientists include: Robert Axelrod. Richard D. Alexander. Ludwig von Bertalanffy. Leo W. Buss. Francis Crick. Richard Dawkins. W. Ford Doolittle. Douglas Hofstadter. Julian Huxley. Leon J. Kamin. Philip Kitcher. Richard C. Lewontin. James Lovelock. Lynn Margulis. Ashley Montagu. Leslie Orgel. Steven Rose. Carmen Sapienza. John Maynard Smith. Lewis Thomas. Gerald Weinberg. E. O. Wilson. Robert

Wright. The science writers include: Lawrence Joseph. Arthur Koestler. Francesca Lyman. Jeanne McDermott. Richard Monastersky. Dorion Sagan.

The Selfish Gene *CRC Press*

Richard Dawkins provides excellent examples of his reasoning and interpretation skills in *The Selfish Gene*. His 1976 book is not a work of original research, but instead a careful explanation of evolution, combined with an argument for a particular interpretation of several aspects of evolution. Since Dawkins is building on other researchers' work and writing for a general audience, the central elements of good reasoning are vital to his book: producing a clear argument and presenting a persuasive case; organising an argument and supporting its conclusions. In doing this, Dawkins also employs the crucial skill of interpretation: understanding what evidence means; clarifying terms; questioning definitions; giving clear definitions on which to build arguments. The strength of his reasoning and interpretative skills played a key part in the widespread acceptance of his argument for a gene-centred interpretation of natural selection and evolution – and in its history as a bestselling classic of science writing.

The Selfish Genius

How Richard Dawkins Rewrote Darwin's Legacy

Richard Dawkins is one of the most widely read and popular proponents of Darwinism in the world. Yet, as a scientist, he is behind the times, argues this undoubtedly controversial book.

Why We Do it

Rethinking Sex and the Selfish Gene*W. W. Norton & Company*

An evolutionary biologist argues against the belief that sexual behavior is governed by genes, identifying an intricate interplay among humans that involves day-to-day survival, reproduction, and learned cultural factors.

The Selfish Gene, 3rd Ed.**The Genial Gene****Deconstructing Darwinian Selfishness** *Univ of California Press*

Are selfishness and individuality—rather than kindness and cooperation—basic to biological nature? Does a "selfish gene" create universal sexual conflict? In *The Genial Gene*, Joan Roughgarden forcefully rejects these and other ideas that have come to dominate the study of animal evolution. Building on her brilliant and innovative book *Evolution's Rainbow*, in which she challenged accepted wisdom about gender identity and sexual orientation, Roughgarden upends the notion of the selfish gene and the theory of sexual selection and develops a compelling and controversial alternative theory called social selection. This scientifically rigorous, model-based challenge to an important tenet of neo-Darwinian theory emphasizes cooperation, elucidates the factors that contribute to evolutionary success in a gene pool or animal social system, and vigorously demonstrates that to identify Darwinism with selfishness and individuality misrepresents the facts of life as we now know them.

The Selfish Gene

Vietnamese edition of Professor Dawkins' new perspective on the laws of

evolution. Translated from the 2006 anniversary edition, by Duong Ngoc Cuong and Ho Tu Cuong. In Vietnamese. Annotation copyright Tsai Fong Books, Inc. Distributed by Tsai Fong Books, Inc.

Richard Dawkins**How a Scientist Changed the Way We Think : Reflections by Scientists, Writers, and Philosophers** *Oxford University Press, USA*

This sparkling collection explores the impact of Richard Dawkins as scientist, rationalist, and one of the most important thinkers alive today. Specially commissioned pieces by leading figures in science, philosophy, literature, and the media, such as Daniel C. Dennett, Matt Ridley, Steven Pinker, Philip Pullman, and the Bishop of Oxford, highlight the breadth and range of Dawkins' influence on modern science and culture, from the gene's eye view of evolution to his energetic engagement in public debates on science, rationalism, and religion. The volume includes personal reminiscences and critical debate as well as accessible discussions of science - it provides a stimulating tribute to a remarkable intellectual.

The Selfish Gene: stability and the selfish machine; 6. Genesmanship; 7. Family planning; 8. Battle of the generations; 9. Battle of the sexes; 10. You scratch my back, I'll ride on yours; 11. Memes: the new replicators; 12. Nice guys finish first; 13. The long reach of the gene; Endnotes; Updated bibliography; Index and key to bibliography

Dawkins' theory that genes may reach outside the bodies in which they sit and manipulate other individuals is

recapitulated in this book, this edition of which has two new chapters - a summary of the arguments and a new argument on the co-operation between the selfish genes.

The Darwin Wars

The Scientific Battle for the Soul of Man *Simon & Schuster International*

THE DARWIN WARS is an entertaining, explanatory account of the evolution of today's neo-Darwinist theories, including the influential Selfish Gene theory - and the misunderstandings and even deep hatreds they provoke. The two scientific camps are currently divided between 'Dawkinsians' on the one hand, who may not agree with Richard Dawkins about very much but are convinced Stephen Jay Gould is dangerously wrong, and the 'Gouldians' on the other hand who take the opposite view. The two sides agree that Darwinian evolution explains the appearance and complexity of living beings. They disagree about almost everything else . . . Their vitriolic attacks might seem like academic storms in a teacup but in fact they are disputing our very nature and place in the world. For the first time, an impartial observer explains and evaluates the ideas that have transformed biology since the 1960s, their importance and the criticisms that have been made of them. Above all, THE DARWIN WARS shows the profound impact these theories have had on our beliefs and our culture.

The Bridge to Humanity

How Affect Hunger Trumps the Selfish Gene *Oxford University Press, USA*

The Bridge to Humanity: How Affect Hunger Trumps the Selfish Gene

explores the relationship of biology and culture in the evolution of human behavior. Building upon several of the theoretical issues he first addressed in *Man's Way*, renowned anthropologist Walter Goldschmidt presents a unique look at how human culture functions through biological mechanisms that have evolved from our distant past. "Affect hunger"-the need for affective expressions from others-underlies nurturance and mutuality. Goldschmidt contends that affect hunger-in combination with other factors unique to the human species-in effect "trumps" the selfish gene and is therefore the essential missing key to understanding human behavior. Employing discussions of primate behavior, ethnographies, cognitive studies, psychological research, and hormonal and neurological studies, he demonstrates how affect hunger not only provides a reward system for learning language and other cultural information, but also remains a motive for social behavior throughout life. Transforming the debate on nature versus culture to one on nature and culture, *The Bridge to Humanity* provides a fresh perspective on the ways that biology and culture fit together. Indeed, in this book Goldschmidt reinterprets anthropological knowledge, profoundly affecting all students concerned with human behavior and reaching far beyond the discipline's borders. Book jacket.

River Out of Eden

A Darwinian View of Life *Basic Books*

How did the replication bomb we call "life" begin and where in the world, or rather, in the universe, is it heading? Writing with characteristic wit and an ability to clarify complex phenomena

(the New York Times described his style as "the sort of science writing that makes the reader feel like a genius"), Richard Dawkins confronts this ancient mystery.

The Selfish Meme

A Critical Reassessment *Cambridge University Press*

Publisher Description

Why Sex Matters

A Darwinian Look at Human Behavior - Revised Edition *Princeton University Press*

Why are men, like other primate males, usually the aggressors and risk takers? Why do women typically have fewer sexual partners? In *Why Sex Matters*,

Bobbi Low ranges from ancient Rome to modern America, from the Amazon to the Arctic, and from single-celled organisms to international politics, to show that these and many other questions about human behavior largely come down to evolution and sex. More precisely, as she shows in this uniquely comprehensive and accessible survey of behavioral and evolutionary ecology, they come down to the basic principle that all organisms evolved to maximize their reproductive success and seek resources to do so, but that sometimes cooperation and collaboration are the most effective ways to succeed. This newly revised edition has been thoroughly updated to include the latest research and reflect exciting changes in the field, including how our evolutionary past continues to affect our ecological present.