Hans-Joachim Niemann

Karl Popper and the Two New Secrets of Life

Including Karl Popper's Medawar Lecture 1986 and Three Related Texts

Tübingen (Mohr Siebeck) July 2014, 157+vii pages.

The story of how humans and all living things came into existence is told in two widely believed versions: the *Book of Genesis* and Darwin's *Origin of Species*. It was the philosopher Karl Popper who presented us with a third story, no less important. His *New Interpretation of Darwinism* denies the creative power of blind chance and natural selection and establishes knowledge and activity of all living beings as the real driving forces of evolution. Thus, spiritual elements are back in the theory of evolution, and in Popper's view "the entire evolution is an adventure of the mind."

In this book, Hans-Joachim Niemann establishes Karl Popper as an eminent philosopher of biology. In the first chapter, biographical details are unearthed concerning how Popper's biological interests were inspired by a biological meeting in the old windmill at Hunstanton in 1936. The second chapter focusses on the year 1986 when Popper, in several lectures, summarized the results of his life-long biological thinking. The most important of these, the Medawar Lecture given at the Royal Society London, was lost for a long time and is now printed in the Appendix. A new world view begins to emerge that is completely different from Creationism or Darwinism.

Twenty years after Popper's death, the last chapter looks back on his biological thoughts in the light of new results of molecular biology. His then attacks on long-lasting dogmas of evolutionary theory turned out to be largely justified. The new biology seems even well suited to support Popper's endeavour to overcome the gloomy aspects of Darwinism that have made organisms passive parts of a machinery of deadly competition. Neither blind chance nor natural selection are the creative forces of all life but knowledge and activity. How they came into existence is still a secret and a worthwhile research programme.

Contents

Introduction

Chapter I. Karl Popper, Hunstanton Windmill, and the Beginnings of Molecular Biology

- 1. The Old and the New Secrets of Life
- 2. Karl Popper's Medawar Lecture 1986
- 3. In Search of a Better World: Popper in England 1935/1936
- 4. The Old Windmill at Hunstanton and Popper's Path into Biology
- 5. The 1936 Meeting of the Theoretical Biology Club
- 6. The Biologists of the Club

Joseph Henry Woodger (1894-1981)

John Desmond Bernal (1901-1971)

Dorothy Hodgkin (1910-1994)

Dorothy Wrinch (1894-1976)

John B. S. Haldane (1882-1964)

Berthold (Berti) Wiesner (1901-1972)

Conrad Hal Waddington (1905-1975)

Lancelot L. Whyte (1896-1972)

Joseph Needham (1900-1995)

7. Hunstanton Windmill after 1956: Myer Head Salaman

Chapter II. All Organisms Influence Their Own Evolution

- 8. Writing the Medawar Lecture in the Turbulent Year of 1986
- 9. The March Lecture: >An Advanced Development of Darwin's Theory«
- 10. The April Lecture on Evolutionary Epistemology
- 11. Popper's Medawar Lecture at the Royal Society London
- 12. The Long Road to Getting the Medawar Lecture Published
- 13. The Clash with Nobel Prize Winner Max Perutz
- 14. >Based on < versus >Explained by <
- 15. Emergence: Inventions without an Inventor
- 16. A Silent Jubilee: Fifty Years of Thinking about Life and Evolution

Chapter III. Two New Secrets of Life: The Origin of Knowledge and Activity

- 17. Do Plants Have Knowledge?
- 18. Popper's >Lamarckism and DNA<
- 19. The Central Dogma of Molecular Biology
- 20. The Distinction between Knowledge and Information
- 21. Crick's Central Dogma Unravelled
- 22. The Fall of the Central Dogma
- 23. The Second New Secret of Life: Will or >Real Activity<
- 24. Natural Selection Creates Nothing: Popper's Thought Experiment
- 25. In the Centre of Real Activity: Popper's GE-System
- 26. The Chemical Origin of Real Activity
- 27. Will as a Network of Propensities
- 28. The Brutal Logic of Natural Selection Debrutalized

Appendix: Four Texts by Karl Popper

- A. Karl Raimund Popper: A New Interpretation of Darwinism. The First Medawar-Lecture 1986 Editorial Remarks
- B. Karl Popper: >Lamarckism and DNA((1973)

Further comments

- C. Karl Popper: >A World without Natural Selection but with Problem Solving
- D. Karl Popper: >Letter to a Friend((1989)
 - I. The present view.
 - II. Putting nucleic acids into their place!

[Postscript 23 December 1989]

Bibliography

Acknowledgements

Index of Names

Index of Subjects

The publisher's 'Mohr Kurier' writes:

Karl Popper's lecture *A New Interpretation of Darwinism* given at the Royal Society London in 1986 is printed here for the first time in the original. In it, Popper denies the creative power of blind chance and natural selection. Instead of these two Darwinian dogmas he establishes knowledge and activity of all organisms as the creative driving forces of evolution. Hans-Joachim Niemann unearths biographical details about the year 1936 when Popper's biological thoughts were inspired by a meeting with some scientists of the avant-garde of molecular biology. He then focusses on the year 1986 when Popper, in several lectures, summarized the results of his life-long biological thinking. After that Niemann discusses Popper's philosophy of biology in the light of new results of molecular biology that apparently supports his endeavor to overcome some gloomy aspects of Darwinism. How the new creative forces knowledge and activity came into existence is still a secret and a worthwhile research programme.

Hans-Joachim Niemann:

Born 1941; 1970 degree in chemistry; 1972 doctorate in physical chemistry at the University of Tübingen; 1973 research with KWU (Siemens AG); 1984 freelance writer; 1993-99 lecturer for critical rationalism at the University of Bamberg; 1994 guest lecturer at the University of Passau.

At the back of the book:

After the *Book of Genesis* and Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, Karl Popper established a third theory of evolution based on evolutionary and molecular biology. Hans-Joachim Niemann discusses the history and significance of this contribution to the philosophy of biology.