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From the RNA world to cell city and human mass-societies: self-similarity and T-patterned external memory strings

Beginning in the early 1970's, this longstanding primarily ethological (i.e., biology of behavior) project concerning social interaction and organization in social insects and primates including humans, was initially inspired mainly by the work of N. Tinbergen, who with K. Lorenz and von Frisch shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology in 1973 for their ethological research and discoveries. The smallest creatures they studied were social insects and there was no mentioning of self-similarity or any nanoscale actors nor of Cell Societies (better named protein societies). The work on this project focusing on pattern definitions has resulted in the self-similar fractal-like T-pattern recurring with statistically significant translational symmetry. Resulting also in the creation of the special purpose software THEMETM (hbl.hi.is and www.patternvision.com) allowing their abundant detection in animal and human interactions and later in neuronal interactions, showing T-patterned self-similarity of interaction between and within brains (Magnusson et al 2016; Casarrubea, 2015). T-patterning in DNA and proteins was then noticed. Moreover, T-pattern based self-similarity in social behavior and organization from "Cell City" (protein cities) to the very recent and only large-brain mass-societies; those of modern humans. Not existent in the mass-societies of insects (hives) and cells (animal bodies), in protein and human mass societies long T-patterned strings external to and more durable than the citizens, are essential. That is, strings of molecules in protein cities, but of letters in human cities after the fundamental invention of writing and standardized and massively copied, distributed, promoted and enforced letter strings (texts) called legal or holy. Finally allowing the development of modern mass-societies, science and technology that have now shown Human and protein citizens formed with external T-patterned strings and doing string-controlled work in complex societies, such self-similarity providing possibilities of new understanding.

Biography

Magnus S Magnusson, Research Professor, University of Iceland. PhD in 1983, University of Copenhagen. Author of the T-pattern model regarding real-time organization of behavior. Co-directed a DNA analysis. Numerous papers. Talks and keynotes at international mathematical, neuroscience, proteomics, bioinformatics and religion conferences. Deputy Director 1983-1988 in the Museum of Mankind, Paris. Invited Professor in psychology and biology of behavior at the University of Paris (V, VIII, XIII). Since 1991, founder and director of the Human Behavior Laboratory in formalized collaboration with 32 European and American universities based on "Magnusson's analytical model" initiated at University Paris V, Sorbonne, in 1995.

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