

生物的变异和改造批判不变论、纯偶然论和不可知论

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摘要 全部的哲学史, 就是唯物主义与唯心主义、辩证法与形而上学斗争的历史。辩证法认为, 世界上一切事物都是一分为二的, 都是发展变化的, 事物发展的根本原因在于内部的矛盾性。相反, 形而上学用孤立的、静止的和片面的观点去看世界, 把一切事物都看成是僵死的, 永久不变的; 如果说到变化, 也是限于数量的增减和位置的变更, 而不承认事物有质的变化, 并且硬说一切变动的原因在于事物外部力量的推动。柏拉图就是唯心论和形而上学的鼻祖。在中国历史上的反动统治阶级把“天不变, 道亦不变”的反动哲学奉为信条, 在“四人帮”那里, “形而上学猖獗”。他们鼓吹“永远按既定方针办”, 这就是否认事物的变化, 否认社会的前进, 反对革命。

关键词

分类号

ON THE VARIATION AND GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANISMS

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Abstract

In his book "CHANCE AND NECESSITY", Monod claims that invariance (of DNA) is an important property of organisms; that evolution is not a property of living beings, since it stems from the very imperfection of the conservative mechanisms; and that chance alone is at the source of every innovation, of all creation in the biosphere, even the very emergence of man in the universe. The authors of the present paper hold that DNA by its very nature, is both stable and variable, and that stableness is relative, while variation is absolute. This accounts not only for the mechanism of inheritance but also for the enormous richness of variation in organisms. Variation is the basis of evolution in which definite patterns and rules can be traced. Mutation and recombination, the two chief categories of the sources of variation, manifest themselves not completely by chance. On the contrary, structure-specific mutations and recombinations are not rare and these can be induced or manipulated. Vast body of evidences in modern biology, especially in molecular biology and molecular genetics, has testified these facts. Dialectical materialism holds that all things essential are governed chiefly by necessity. Monod's erroneous view of "pure chance" excludes necessity and actually neglects and hinders the study and application of the rules and mechanisms in variation and evolution for the genetic improvement of organisms. An example of this is his attitude towards genetic engineering. He declares that not only does modern molecular genetics give us no reasons whatsoever for acting upon the ancestral heritage to improve it with new features, but it reveals the vanity of any such hopes: the genome's microscopic proportions today and probably forever rule out manipulation of this sort. Apparently, his erroneous view of "pure chance" had led him to this blind alley of "unknowableness and incapableness". Current advances in molecular genetics and genetic engineering have likewise repudiated this fallacy of "unknowableness and incapableness". The genome's microscopic proportions are knowable and the means are now available for their manipulation.

Key words

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