

Plato Penrose and Conway Morris

Roger Penrose

Sir Roger Penrose OM FRS (born 8 August 1931) is an English mathematical physicist, mathematician, philosopher of science and Nobel Laureate in Physics. He is Emeritus Rouse Ball Professor of Mathematics at the University of Oxford, an emeritus fellow of Wadham College, Oxford and an honorary fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, and of University College London (UCL).^[1]

Penrose has made contributions to the mathematical physics of general relativity and cosmology. He has received several prizes and awards, including the 1988 Wolf Prize in Physics, which he shared with Stephen Hawking for the Penrose–Hawking singularity theorems,^[2] and one half of the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics "for the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity".

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TKIPj_gGlt8

Simon Conway Morris

Simon Conway Morris FRS (born 1951) is an English palaeontologist, evolutionary biologist, and astrobiologist known for his study of the fossils of the Burgess Shale and the Cambrian explosion. The results of these discoveries were celebrated in Stephen Jay Gould's 1989 book *Wonderful Life*. Conway Morris's own book on the subject, *The Crucible of Creation* (1998), however, is critical of Gould's presentation and interpretation. His major contribution to evolutionary theory lies in his elaboration of evolutionary convergence.

. He has held the Chair of Evolutionary Palaeobiology in the Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge since 1995.^[2]

<https://www.whyairewehere.tv/the-non-material-world/non-material-realities/>