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Martin Luther King Jr. and Ernest Everett Just - on evolution of ethical behavior

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Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. prescribed an evolutionary advance in ethical behavior: the total "abolition of poverty" and the abolition of war throughout "the world house." Cell biologist Ernest Everett Just advanced the idea that human ethical behavior evolved from cellular origins.

Also, astrobiologists Chandra Wickramasinghe and Sir Fred Hoyle advanced the idea of cosmic biology, including stellar evolution and cosmic evolution. From cells to humans to stars and cosmology, evolutionary natural science converges with natural theology.

For the sake of avoiding "chaos" by achieving "community," in WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE: CHAOS OR COMMUNITY (2010 [originally June 1967]) the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. proclaimed, "The time has come for us to civilize ourselves by the total, direct and immediate abolition of poverty" (2010 [June 1967]: 175). Domestically, King prescribed amending the US Constitution by adding a "social and economic Bill of Rights" that provides full-employment opportunities for all, supplemented by guaranteed income for all (today called Universal Basic Income/UBI); and he prescribed national support for international efforts to abolish poverty and to abolish war and other violence throughout "the world house."

King's prophetic idea that the "time has come" for us to do what we have never done (abolish poverty, abolish war) indicates an evolutionary advance in human ethical behavior.

The idea of evolutionary advances from primitive cellular origins (and cell surface-mediated relations to other cells and the environment) to human ethical behavior is an idea briefly in THE BIOLOGY OF THE CELL SURFACE (1939a) by cell biologist Ernest Everett Just (born 1883, died 1941), and fully advanced in "The Origin of Man's Ethical Behavior" (Unpublished October 1941) by Ernest Everett and co-author Hedwig Schnetzler Just. Despite many tragic circumstances leading to World War II (including E. E. Just's August 1940 internment and his September 1940 escape from Nazi-occupied France), Just and Just nevertheless conceived that humanity is "on the threshold of yet farther evolution" (October 1941: 176) [an evolution to zero poverty and zero war (MLK Jr)].

Chaos or community, devolution or evolution, are options characteristic of life at all levels, ranging from cells to humans (E. E. Just) and the living "world house" (MLK Jr.). Furthermore, when evolutionary natural law is extended beyond terrestrial biology to astrobiology, including stellar evolution ([We are evolved star dust.] Hoyle 1946; 1947; B^2FH October 1957), "cosmic

evolution" (Tyson and Goldsmith 2004) and "cosmic biology" (Wickramasinghe 2015), natural science converges with natural theology (Hoyle and Wickramasinghe 1981).

Burbidge, E. Margaret with Geoffrey R. Burbidge, William A. Fowler and Fred Hoyle [**B^{2}FH**]. (October 1957). "Synthesis of the Elements in Stars" in *Review of Modern Physics*, vol. 29, issue 4, 547-650 [doi:10.1103/RevModPhys.29.547].

[We are evolved stardust. Heavy elements, including carbon, are the products of stellar evolution. See "The Synthesis of the Elements from Hydrogen" (1946) and "On the Formation of Heavy Elements in Stars" (1947) by Fred Hoyle; and "Synthesis of the Elements in Stars" (1957) by E. Margaret Burbidge, Geoffrey R. Burbidge, William A. Fowler, and Fred Hoyle /**B^{2}FH**.]

[***B^{2}FH*** is "known to all astronomers" (Martin Rees 1997: 16) as referring to the initials of the four authors of "Synthesis of the Elements in Stars" (1957): E. Margaret *B*urbidge, Geoffrey R. *B*urbidge, William A. *F*owler, and Fred *H*oyle. The work signified by *B^{2}FH* is so widely known because it was "a turning point in our knowledge of how the universe works" (Neil de Grasse Tyson and Donald Goldsmith 2004: 165)]

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