

Why Does Crime Persist?

-Crime and Environmental Protection-

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Abstract— In a country governed by the rule of law, crime is controlled by criminal law, with the death penalty, imprisonment, or fines depending on the severity of the crime. If acts that threaten life are considered crimes, then war crimes and environmental destruction become crimes. War crimes and environmental destruction cannot be controlled by a single country governed by the rule of law and become international issues. There are three types of crime prevention measures:

That is,

1) Crime prevention basically requires education (especially social education) and strict enforcement of the law, but these measures will not be effective if crime becomes grouped and organized.

2) International organization oversight - impartial judgment without veto power

3) Environmental destruction, such as extreme weather that threatens the survival of living things, requires a change in consciousness through integration with nature. We need to appreciate the dignity of individual biological diversity and the significance of living organisms that form environmental networks [1]-[5]. Education and awareness-raising to deter crime are necessary, but military spending in each country increases every year, and large-scale wars continue. A new United Nations without veto power is established, but even if it is ineffective, the creation of systems such as tax increases to improve the environment for human survival is urgently needed. Wild animals are invading cities in search of food, endangered species are increasing, large-scale development and global warming are progressing, and the rate of environmental destruction is surprisingly rapid. This paper introduces the problems of crime and the tax increase system for environmental destruction.

Keywords—crime; war crimes; environmental protection; global warming; United Nations; veto power; world government; wildlife; coexistence; environmental tax; natural circulation system; meet-eating; carbon dioxide

I. Introduction

There is a movement to streamline criminal law to eliminate crime. Kant and Hegel advocated retribution as an absolute theory of punishment commensurate with the crime [6]. Kant's theory of absolute retribution (*talionis*), which holds that justice is justified in punishment, argues that persons should not be used as a means to the ends of others or as an object of the law of things. Hegel does not view retribution for past wrongdoings as an end in itself, but rather aims to maintain the validity of norms. In contrast, negative general prevention includes intimidation and psychological coercion (deterrence). Intimidation appeals to the fear of punishment among the general public, while psychological coercion emphasizes the benefits and disadvantages of crime. However, it is called a passive theory of punishment because it lacks faith in the ability of citizens to govern themselves. Furthermore, in social education, there is a view that criminal law shapes people's social and ethical judgments and reinforces their willingness to obey existing laws. This is known as the norm-forming function of criminal law. In education, there is a difference between viewing citizens and the public as objects of education and as independent subjects. In so-called social education, norms are not considered to be inherent in citizens, but rather are taught to them by enlightened others. The next option is detoxification, or incapacitation (neutralization or isolation from society). This is generally considered an action taken against criminals. In contrast to this, there is special prevention, which refers to the reform, education, and rehabilitation of criminals, and is so called because it supports their social adaptation and lawful living. This option also has its pros and cons, leading to the development of positive general prevention. This option includes preventive integration, which strengthens public trust, and normative confirmation, which maintains the validity of norms for criminals who demand punishment for those who have received heavy fines. In any case, the common image of human beings is one who, under various temptations and psychological pressures, has weaknesses that lead them to commit crimes, making them unable to fully adapt to such measures. In response to this, current American criminologist R. Agnew proposes a theoretical integration of

criminology [7]. While the general definition of crime is "an act violating the criminal law," Agnew positions this as the mainstream of criminology. Traditionally, Kant viewed crime as a deviation from moral law and punishment as fulfilling moral responsibility. Hegel saw crime as the negation of social order and punishment as the restoration of rights and freedoms for society as a whole. Kant views crime as a moral violation of free will. While criminals' violations are punished with punishment, its defining characteristic is the complete separation of justice and utility. Hegel argued that law imparts order to the state, while crime is an act that denies the will of the state. He developed a theory of retributive punishment, advocating the maintenance of normative validity through retributive punishment [6]. While criminology continues to evolve alongside advances in research methods and analytical techniques, he aims to integrate existing theories to achieve a unified criminological theory. Five perspectives are presented: the nature of crime, determinism and free will, the nature of humanity, the nature of society, and the nature of reality. The definition of crime is detailed, noting that a crime is deemed to be a crime if it causes actual harm that warrants condemnation, is condemned by the public, and is sanctioned by the state. Crime is a violation of international human rights law, a universal human right. Crime is discussed as demonstrating the universal nature of crime, shared by all humanity, by discussing the malignity and condemnation of acts. The causes of crime are divided into determinism and free will, with determinism attributing crime to factors beyond the individual's ability to control themselves, while free will posits that crime is based on free decision-making unaffected by forces beyond the individual. The essence of humanity is that humans are social but self-directed beings. Agnew views criminal behavior as a spectrum between these two. Possible measures include strengthening criminal laws and the role of prisons. Criminal psychology argues that typical crimes such as theft, robbery, and fraud are a combination of personal and social factors, with reasons unknown to the perpetrators themselves. While scientific advances can help deter crime, their misuse can lead to more sophisticated crimes, such as AI-based fraud and cyberattacks that disrupt systems, resulting in no reduction in crime itself.

Gregory argues that criminology is comprised of four types of research: descriptive, explanatory, penological, and nomological. He presents six studies [8]-[14]. Descriptive research explores the frequency of various types of illegal behavior, the circumstances in which they are most likely to occur, the types of people most likely to commit illegal behavior, and the extent of harm. Explanatory research seeks to explain specific violations of the law and why the frequency of illegal behavior is particularly high (or low) in different countries, different social groups, or different historical periods. Penological research primarily focuses on the effects of official actions against identified criminals,

but also on evidence of crime. Nomological research focuses on law enforcement itself, but also examines how criminal laws, including those currently in existence, are implemented. Furthermore, some research examines the social impact of being labeled a criminal. While environmental destruction is not particularly considered a criminal act, acts of war are initiated through everyday life and supported by the public.

There is philosophical debate regarding war. Kant advocated the establishment of international organizations, while Hegel viewed war as an inevitable element in the development of history, arguing that there are aspects that can only be resolved through war. [15] While the United Nations currently plays a role in resolving international conflicts, it is ineffective in the event of an invasion by a country with veto power. Furthermore, there are movements toward the establishment of a world government, but many unstable factors make it difficult to predict when a world government will be established. Crimes include illegal acts (such as theft, robbery, and fraud) and small-scale crimes such as drug theft; riots, traffic violations, and violations of public order and morals; war crimes, which are not generally supported by the public; and environmental destruction and global warming, which are environmental pollution in which the majority of people participate unknowingly. Criminal law can be used to prevent small-scale crimes, but it cannot stop large-scale crimes such as war crimes and environmental pollution. International agreements are needed that have a tax system in addition to criminal law.

II. Current Status of Crime

In the following, the scale of crimes refers to the degree of collectivization. The smaller the scale, the more personal the crimes, such as theft, become; the larger the scale, the more it becomes a war crime. In large-scale crimes, the individual's sense of right and wrong and morality become unclear. Therefore, even if measures are applied to small-scale crimes, it is difficult to apply the same measures to large-scale war crimes.

1. Small-Scale Crimes: Theft, Robbery, Fraud, Drugs

Criminals tend to have poor self-control and impulsive behavior. Addiction can also fuel their crimes. Criminal tendencies include selfishness and a lack of regard for others' inconvenience, and education alone cannot immediately cure them. Enforcing the law (criminal code) on inmates with high recidivism rates only serves to deter them to a certain extent. They are aware that they are violating this law. The purpose of education is

1) Social education. Through community service activities, individuals should understand that they are not alone as members of society, but are interconnected through a network. They should realize that others exist to support them. This is what is known as the self within others[4].

2) To change consciousness, individuals must recognize that violating their own moral code is a crime against themselves.

2. Riots

The term varies depending on whether the inmate is organized or in a state of combat. Examples often cited include the young people in France who are concerned about immigration issues[16] and the storming of the Capitol building under the Trump administration, which was supposedly done under the pretext of protecting the US president. Martial law is a government response to riots. Recently, the South Korean president's declaration of martial law is still fresh in our memory.

1) Riot or Disturbance

This refers to the act of destroying and changing the national system through illegal means, but in the case of immigration issues, the priority is given to resolving issues facing low-income and low-educated people. While strict enforcement of laws such as public order and morals is enforced, this becomes difficult when collective action occurs.

2) Civil War

When disturbances become large-scale and organized, and if they turn into a state of fighting, it becomes a civil war.

3) Coup d'état, Revolution

This refers to a state in which fighting leads to the seizure of political institutions. In Myanmar, the military has launched a coup to overthrow the democratic government, seized full power, and is unjustly detaining senior members of the National League for Democracy (NLD).

3. Traffic Violations

Drivers who do not stop on pedestrian-free roads do not stop for pedestrians. Even if it is required by law, the convenience of drivers and passengers takes priority. Perhaps for this reason, in Europe and the United States, there are many cases of pedestrians crossing the road even when the light is red for their own convenience. Even if people have illnesses such as heart disease, impaired consciousness, or alcoholism, they are still able to drive if their symptoms are mild, which is why traffic accidents are on the rise.

1) The Effect of Traffic Etiquette Education

According to a Japanese survey (JAF), the spread of traffic laws has led to an annual increase in cars stopping at crosswalks.[17] The rate at which cars stop at crosswalks without traffic lights has been increasing year by year, from 7.6% in 2016, 8.5% in 2017, 8.6% in 2018, 17.1% in 2019, 21.3% in 2020, 30.6% in 2021, 39.8% in 2022, and 45.1% in 2023. The percentage of cars not stopping at crosswalks will reach 50% by 2023, meaning nearly half of cars will not stop. While this will eventually plateau due to self-centered lifestyles and the possibility of cars not stopping in emergencies, some educational effects are expected.

2) Traffic Violation Enforcement

Although there is a labor shortage, identifying traffic violations such as running red lights, speeding,

and one-way and wrong-way driving violations is useful for preventing traffic accidents, but there is no sign of violators themselves deterring them.

4. Violation of Public Order and Morals

In the UK, a case in which many passersby refused to offer help to a person hit by a car became a hot topic (1983), but the situation remains the same in both the East and the West. Matters concerning public order and morals are difficult to enforce by law because they involve personal decency. Ignoring someone who has died on the street is more of a social norm than a law. While these are common crimes, education on public order and morals is necessary as part of social education.

5. War Crimes

War is a major crime. Entire countries glorify war and kill enemy citizens out of hatred, but no matter what people say, the hearts of the people in a war-ravaging country remain unchanged. If one acts independently and separates from this group, they may choose to move to a neutral country. However, Hegel believed that living an ethic of self-sacrifice for the state is the ideal human condition, and rejected asylum and immigration.[15] However, in wartime, a contradiction arises between the state's command to kill and one's own moral code, which calls for avoiding killing. People generally act according to their own moral principles. Russell's view of war[18] argues that although economic interdependence is greater than in the past, the fact that the economic system evolved from the separation of private interest and national sovereignty makes interdependence a likely source of hostility. Economics is closely tied to states, and they want to keep others poor, which is beneficial for trade. As trade becomes more intertwined, military power inevitably plays a major role. Therefore, politics increasingly takes precedence over economics. As long as the current political system continues, it is almost certain that large-scale wars will break out from time to time. This is inevitable as long as there are multiple sovereign nations, each with its own military and free to determine its own rights in conflict.

1) United Nations [19]

Established in 1945, the United Nations, an organization of voluntary sovereign states, strives to achieve world peace, promote friendly relations among all nations, and support economic and social progress. Its activities contribute to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, enforcement, and peacebuilding. However, the United Nations is not a world government. The current United Nations has a privilege of veto power in the Security Council, which was given only to the victorious nations of World War II: the United States, the United Kingdom, France, the Russian Federation, and the People's Republic of China. Countries with veto power have the right to reject substantive matters at the Security Council.

2) World Government [20]

A world government is a conceptual government that governs the entire world as a superordinate organization of nations. It is based on the idea that all nations should be united to establish a world state,

transcending racial and linguistic barriers, in order to achieve world peace and human equality. Achieving a world government would address a wide range of issues, spanning political and economic domains.[20] Establishing a world government and maintaining it throughout its early stages of existence likely requires an element of force. Until the major sources of conflict are eliminated, there will be no stability, and no possibility of a free and democratic system. Currently, there is a genuine conflict between the financial interests of one part of the world and the interests of another. The causes of this most difficult conflict center around three issues: population, race, and creed. The political dimension of the population problem is that unless the population problem is resolved, it will be impossible to raise the poorer parts of the world to the same level of prosperity currently enjoyed by the wealthy. Until a certain degree of economic equality is achieved throughout the world, there will be reasons for jealousy and hatred, and world government will depend on the continued use of force by powerful nations. Until a certain degree of equality and a certain degree of consent to the power of world government are achieved, it will be impossible to feel satisfied with the world. **This will not be possible until the poor countries of the world are educated, technologically modernized, and their populations more or less stable.** The conclusion we have drawn from the facts we have examined is that major wars are inevitable until a world government is established, but world government will not be stable until the populations of all important countries are roughly stable. While this is currently very far from being realized, there is new hope for humanity. Hope cannot be realized unless we understand the causes of current evils. However, it is important to emphasize hope: modern man is the master of his own destiny. He suffers because he is foolish or wicked, not because of the laws of nature. Russell argues that happiness can be achieved by employing the means at hand. While the risk of nuclear war is increasing, Russell argues that a method for resolving conflicts in the nuclear age assumes the acceptance of three propositions: (A) A large-scale nuclear war would be a complete disaster not only for the belligerents but for humanity as a whole. (B) Small-scale wars carry a substantial risk of escalating into major wars, and as small-scale wars are repeated, this risk eventually becomes virtually certain. (C) Even if all existing nuclear weapons were destroyed and there was an agreement not to build new ones, any serious war would become nuclear if the belligerents had time to build prohibited weapons. These three propositions lead to the conclusion that, to avoid unimaginable catastrophe, we must find a way to avoid all wars, large or small, whether intentional or not.

2) Characteristics of War

War is the greatest crime, not only damaging living organisms but also destroying the global environment.

(1) While social convention dictates that citizens should not break the law, when there is a war leader, they will follow the leader and overturn the law. To avoid war and reduce support for war, measures include creating economic stability, expanding religious alliances that advocate peace, and deepening ties with neighboring countries through foreign policy.

(2) Aggressors consider the invasion of other countries to be heroic acts. They tend to consider heroic acts their life's purpose.

(3) Acts of aggression are not dependent on political system. Issues such as Taiwan and Ukraine exist, regardless of whether they are communist or democratic. The Gaza invasion was also motivated by religious differences, but because no country pursues a conciliatory policy, territorial disputes remain lurking.

(4) War crimes are acts of greed, aimed at acquiring territory and resources.

4) Settle international conflicts with an institution that replaces the United Nations.

(1) Even if, as Hegel argues, acts of war have characteristics that can only be achieved through war, there is no veto. An institution that replaces the United Nations would put an end to wars.

The current United Nations is dedicated to resolving international conflicts, but because it recognizes veto-wielding countries, if a veto-wielding country were to start a war, the UN would have difficulty resolving the conflict.

(2) Prepare alternatives to war: sharing territory, recognizing other countries' extraterritoriality and individuality.

6 Environmental destruction, global warming, and pollution.

Environmental destruction, global warming, and pollution negate diversity and coexistence, which means denying the natural world's living organisms and the mountains, rivers, plants, and trees that provide habitat for those organisms. Countries and companies are working to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to prevent global warming, but significant results have not been achieved.[20] It is hoped that each individual will raise their awareness of environmental improvement. As development progresses, the number of extinct species is steadily increasing, and with the exception of a few religious people, meat-eating and nuclear-armed wars are on the rise, accelerating environmental destruction. The disaster is progressing and there is no time left to restore the natural environment to what it once was.

1) Wildlife coming into cities

Due to advances in science and technology, humans have engaged in land reclamation, factory construction, road construction, and other activities based on insufficient knowledge. Wildlife is facing food shortages and continues to invade cities in search of food. This is the result of human-centered development. Rather than exterminating animals, we should utilize human wisdom to promote coexistence with animals, as seen in koala sanctuaries in Australia.

2) Killing

Eating animals is a prime example of the law of the jungle. Every animal has the right to protect itself. Carnivores completely fail to understand the feelings of animals. If we are committed to a natural environment, we must protect the natural network that contributes to our mutual existence, whether consciously or unconsciously. Jains forbid killing and consider the life of microorganisms in our daily food.[21] Buddhists also refrain from eating meat. Nutritional analysis of shojin ryori (vegetarian cuisine) has shown a PFC balance.[22] For those who insist on eating meat, it is necessary to clarify its drawbacks and increase the number of plant-based alternatives. These substitutes must be improved in taste and price. Vegetarians should also be encouraged to adopt fortified foods to avoid the issue of low nutritional value. Eventually, we will need to reconsider the plants that sustain life, which will require improvements to agricultural systems.

3) Coexistence with Nature and Changing Consciousness

(1) To eliminate environmental destruction, global warming, and pollution, we must incorporate natural circulation systems. Oxygen is produced by plants and microorganisms using carbon dioxide through photosynthesis. Organisms that cannot photosynthesize absorb carbon dioxide and exhale it. Living organisms utilize natural circulation systems. By becoming aware of this, we can understand the existence of other living organisms. Power generation companies (JERA:) have a "JERA Zero Emissions 2050" initiative aimed at achieving zero CO₂ emissions and decarbonization in fossil fuel-based thermal power generation. They are making efforts to switch to fuels that do not emit CO₂, such as ammonia. [23]

(2) Relaxation is possible when you regulate your breathing through meditation, discard your preconceptions, and become one with nature (more specifically, become one with the wisdom of nature that created all things and allows all things to feel safe). [4] In addition, in bodywork, it is important to regulate your breathing and use specific exercises to release involuntary tension and change your consciousness to the heavenly center, in order to avoid bringing tension into your body. [24] This also aims to become one with nature.

(3) Coexistence with Living Things, Observing and Exploring Nature

The works of great poets reveal that wild creatures and the mountains and rivers of our homeland soothe our souls. Memory forms a network with all of nature, suggesting that we are never alone. Crime is an act that destroys this network.

4) Environmental Tax

Environmental taxes are levied for environmental protection, but they are also imposed on activities and products that have a negative impact on the environment. Environmental taxes and penalties include the environmental tax and forestry environmental tax, which aim to reduce environmental

impact. Their purpose is to reduce pollutant emissions. Penalties include illegal dumping, operating waste disposal businesses without a license, releasing and raising designated invasive species into the wild, discharging pollutants exceeding emission standards, and violating government orders. They are widely recognized both in Japan and abroad. Japan's environmental tax is set at approximately 2.16 USD per ton of CO₂ emissions. Incidentally, under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS), the CO₂ emissions trading price per ton is approximately 50 USD as of 2021. This is low compared to international standards, and does not provide enough incentive for companies to reduce emissions.

5) The Natural Environment and Crime

War leads to the killing of living things and is forbidden by Jains and Buddhists. It destroys the natural environment. Next, overconfidence in science and technology and its products is accelerating global warming. Military spending, as a reserve for war, is increasing at US\$997,309 million in the United States, US\$313,658 million in China, and US\$148,967 million in Russia. The United States, China, and Russia account for 36.7% of the global total, while the United States, China, and Russia account for 53.7%, accounting for the majority of the world's total [25]. Of particular note is the increasing capabilities of weapons, including nuclear weapons.

III. DISCUSSION

Is there a personality trait that makes people more prone to crime? According to Gregory, there is a legalistic study of crime that focuses on law enforcement itself. The most frequently discussed questions regarding "what acts should be prohibited (by criminal law)?" include consensual sexual deviance, contraception and abortion, euthanasia, drug abuse, and obscene entertainment. Legal studies also focus on how current criminal laws are implemented. Prosecutors, who exercise considerable discretion in summoning individuals to court and assembling charges against them, are also a focus of research. Furthermore, the behavior of criminal courts, primarily summary and appellate courts, and, in the case of higher courts, jurors, prison officials, and administrators have also received significant attention. Furthermore, penologists are interested in "punishment theory," or more specifically, the various objectives that are considered to justify punishing criminals. Regarding the social impact of being labeled a criminal, penologists have focused on assessing the extent to which desirable effects—rehabilitation, deterrence, rehabilitation, and incapacitation—are achieved. Now, the importance of undesirable side effects of punishment is beginning to be recognized.[8] While lawbreakers have no choice but to be restricted by law as long as they live in society, the treatment of those who actively disobey the law becomes an issue. It has been said that even long prison sentences do not affect recidivism rates. Strict punitive measures have only had a slow

response in the long history of humankind. While some believe that advances in science and technology will decrease crime, in reality, crime is intensifying as science and technology are applied. Traffic accidents caused by elderly drivers misstepping on the wrong pedal are reported daily. This is due to the negligence of manufacturers who ignore their users. Accidents are also occurring when vehicles driven by people with mild dementia shift into reverse. This crime is perpetrated not only by manufacturers but also by road and social administrations. If elderly people or people with mild dementia who cause accidents do not take responsibility, it becomes a breeding ground for crime. Science and technology should be used to reduce crime. While education, enlightenment, and personality analysis are necessary to eliminate crime, crime is a social scourge and a lack of awareness of one's own moral code. Criminal acts are seen as a compensation for desire, because they allow people to obtain what they want without much effort. Crime can be defined as all living things seeking safety and resisting external pressure. This desire for safety creates diversity and networks. Crime, which violates social rules, threatens the existence of all living things. There are three types of crimes and their countermeasures: small-scale crimes that violate social conventions, such as theft, robbery, fraud, and violations of public order and morals, which are listed as legal acts, as well as traffic accidents, which are increasing year by year. If riots become organized and become a state of combat, they become civil unrest or disturbances, and can become civil war, coup d'état, or revolution, and if they gain the support of the people, they can become war crimes. Education, strict adherence to the law, and social education, especially volunteer activities, are needed to combat these crimes, including small-scale crimes such as theft, robbery, fraud, and violations of public order and morals, which are showing bad manners, and traffic accidents, which are increasing year by year.

For small-scale crimes, education, strict enforcement of the law, and especially social education such as volunteer activities are effective to some extent. Crime is decided by personal convenience, and strict laws tend to decrease it. However, when war is officially recognized, it is carried out at the convenience of national leaders. Various approaches have been considered to address the issue of why crime persists, but none of them are effective. Advances in science and technology are ineffective in preventing crime. This is because crimes involving cars and AI technology are rampant. Nuclear weapons development and global warming continue to progress. A breeding ground for crime is thought to be a disregard for others. Loud calls for altruism, thorough kindness, and adherence to the law and public order and morals rarely improve the situation. We need evidence and confirmation that caring for others will reap benefits for ourselves. The first is utilitarianism, the pursuit of profit, such as money. The second is identifying valuables. What is self-interest?

Whether an individual, group, or country, what is valuable is a bias toward certain types of value, such as money, oil, or cheap labor. What we want to avoid is the imposition of ideology, especially religious beliefs. Some so-called extremist religions base their doctrines on increasing the number of followers, regardless of the individual freedom of their followers. When this doctrine is combined with crime, it justifies the crime. In a state of war, it is the imposition of a political system. A national unity cabinet is recommended. War is the greatest crime against the survival of life, a large-scale crime. War only expands as weapons become more powerful. While a follower of Dostoevsky's Orthodox Church, I also admire war. "War purifies the air in which we sit, gasping in a state of hopeless corruption and suffocating spirits." [26] There are also those who support war, like Hideo Kobayashi. According to Kobayashi, politics have ends and means. No matter how clumsy the means of war, we must believe that the ends save the means. One does not necessarily choose the means for the sake of the ends. If the time comes when I must die for my fellow man, I will die with honor. *I am just a man, neither a saint nor a prophet [27], and this is thought to be the opinion of the vast majority of the people.* While Russell attributes war to economic reasons, territorial and racial issues also seem to be involved. War is the greatest crime because it directly and indirectly destroys life. A defining characteristic of war is that it forces the enemy to submit when it is weak. Furthermore, the support of its own people motivates its invasion of other countries. Aggressors consider the invasion of other countries to be heroic. They consider heroic actions to be the goal of their lives. For example, Russia's invasion of Ukraine is actually being carried out with high approval ratings, believing that armed invasion of other countries will lead to territorial expansion. Furthermore, the People's Republic of China is planning to annex Taiwan by force. The territorial dispute over Palestine has become complicated, and even though Israel, supported by the United States, has reached a ceasefire agreement with Hamas and Iran, the conflict is likely to drag on. India and Pakistan have been in conflict for many years over territorial disputes. Military discipline encourages the robotization of human hearts and military discipline. Furthermore, in order to glorify war, justifications are given, such as for the sake of one's country or one's family back home, etc. In order to enforce military discipline, the denial of individuals (diversity) is thoroughly carried out. *To deter warring parties or bring about a ceasefire, the following new international organization, capable of impartial judgment without veto power, should be established.* Hegel argued that there are certain characteristics that can only be achieved through war. Kant argued that the establishment of an international organization capable of deterring and mediating war is desirable. However, the current United Nations is unable to effectively function due to the veto power of warring parties. The establishment of a new international organization should be

explored. Regarding public institutions, the current United Nations and world government are problematic. If Russia, with its veto power, were to invade Ukraine, the Security Council would be unable to condemn it. The establishment of environmental laws, penalties for violators, and thorough education are all UN responsibilities, but since the UN has difficulty implementing these, an alternative organization is desirable. Regarding global environmental conservation, the United Nations publishes guidelines and national data. One of the main goals of establishing a new international organization is to prevent war. It would be desirable to create a new United Nations army, recruit participating countries as a federation of veto-less nations, and draft a treaty banning the development of new weapons. While it would be ideal for the current United Nations to lack a veto, the current situation in which each country increases its military spending annually inevitably leads to the idea of a war reserve. The United Nations, for one, cannot tax or legislate, nor does it have an army. It cannot collect taxes, make laws, or deploy UN forces. Kant advocated leaving conflict resolution to international organizations. The current United Nations, however, is ineffective in resolving conflicts because the parties to the conflict themselves have veto power. Crime, including war, will not disappear. This is because, rooted in human nature, a world government that strengthens police power and a sense of belonging has not been realized since 1916 due to opposing forces. Before war, collective action makes it difficult to obey the law, and revolutionary actions can lead to mobs disregarding restrictive laws. Once one realizes that murder and environmental destruction are incompatible with one's ideals, one must adhere to one's own maxims, or philosophy. The rate of environmental destruction is increasing year by year around the world, while military spending, which is driving this increase, is conspicuous. Wars continue, and the extinction of humanity due to environmental destruction draws near. When war breaks out, people enter an abnormal psychological state. They fall into a kind of frenzy. It is extremely difficult to change people's minds.

Finally, there is the destruction of the environment, which causes abnormal weather and other phenomena that threaten the survival of living things. War is a crime against the natural environment. Parties to war no longer feel any indifference toward environmental violations. Regarding the relationship between the natural environment and crime, war leads to the killing of living things, an act forbidden by Buddhists. It also causes environmental destruction. If we define crime as anything that threatens the survival of living things, then all human actions are criminal. Human existence is a threat to other living things. Regarding the natural environment, we seek a return to nature, seek emotional harmony with the natural world, and pursue diversity and symbiosis within ourselves and within others. Crimes against the natural environment are

characterized not only by a lack of strict protection of the natural environment, but also by a tendency to place trust in science and technology and its products. This tendency is seen among the general public. Traffic laws tend to be in favor of protection, and a certain degree of public order and morals is acceptable. However, environmental destruction caused by exhaust fumes, particularly global warming, is causing conditions that threaten the very survival of humanity. Cultivating a sense of coexistence requires observing nature, meditating, and cultivating a mindset of empathy and emotion. Hideo Kobayashi argues that self-integrity is achieved through emotion,[28] but preventing crimes against the natural environment requires a sense of unity with nature. The following are unavoidable problems: environmental destruction and global warming. These problems have a particularly negative impact on environmental conservation. The primary reason is a lack of understanding of symbiosis. We consume plants and animals for food. In particular, a total lack of understanding of animal emotions hinders a return to nature. Regarding the natural environment, science and technology seek to understand nature, while individuals pursue a sympathetic connection with the natural world, pursuing diversity and symbiosis—the other within the self and the other within the self. In other words, the existence of others is essential for self-fulfillment. Therefore, if we advocate symbiosis, we must stop killing and eating meat. Furthermore, cultivating a sense of symbiosis requires observation, meditation, empathy, and emotion in nature. Hideo Kobayashi argues that self-integrity is achieved through emotion,[28] but environmental destruction would not occur if we were inspired by the natural world before our eyes, driven by our own moral consciousness. In other words, protecting wildlife and forests, correcting development, and preserving endangered species would become natural norms. The problem we face is environmental destruction. Advances in science and technology have negative effects, particularly on environmental conservation. The primary reason for this is a lack of understanding or indifference to symbiosis. People who eat animals in particular do not understand the feelings of animals. They lose the desire to return to nature. Carnivores are environmental destroyers who completely ignore animal networks and do not understand animal feelings. For example, they are unaware of the impact of animals' contributions to global warming, as some animals are sensitive to environmental temperatures, such as water temperature. Furthermore, increased military spending, especially nuclear weapons production, creates a potential threat to environmental destruction. Nuclear weapons are said to be a deterrent to war, but warring nations could use them if they find themselves in a difficult situation. The time has come to make effective use of all the heritage we have received from nature, but the general public shows no signs of changing their lifestyles. Profit-seeking corporations and election-conscious government officials are focused only on immediate

issues. They do not consider the environment. Even if they do, it is merely a formality, with no regard for the survival of their fellow creatures. This will be the same whether we reach space or develop the ultimate car. All we can do is increase environmental taxes, or collect them compulsorily. This will delay the extinction of humanity, but only by 10 to 15 years. Crime will not disappear. While the trend toward compliance with traffic laws allows for public order and morals, increasing trust in science and technology and their products has led to environmental destruction and global warming caused by exhaust fumes, posing a threat to the very survival of humanity. We need to take more care to ensure the safety of all life on Earth. Temperatures are rising every year, and the planet is becoming increasingly uninhabitable. We need to take more care to ensure the safety of all life on Earth. We cannot avoid the global environmental problems that threaten human survival. Various measures are needed to prevent further temperature rise. The more criminological theory advances and education, legal systems, and science advance, the less crime will decrease. Rather, AI technology and network crimes that apply science are on the rise. There are acts that threaten the survival of races, such as war, acts that threaten the survival of other living things based on development and construction, and environmental destruction that occurs in everyday life without our even being aware of it, such as the development of lifelines and automobiles. Countries and companies are working to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to prevent global warming. When it comes to environmental destruction, global warming, and pollution, raising awareness of environmental improvement is essential not only among governments and companies, but also among individuals. As development progresses, the number of extinct species continues to increase, and wild animals invade cities in search of food. Instead of halting development or establishing protected areas, experts are armed with guns and exterminating them. With the exception of some religious people, carnivorous and nuclear wars are on the rise, accelerating environmental destruction. This trend is accelerating, and there is no time left to restore the natural environment to its former state. In fact, natural networks are being lost, and it will be difficult to survive by the end of this century. This is because various forms of life, including humankind, are being lost at an accelerating rate. Regarding new environmental taxes and new environmental taxes proposed by new law-making bodies, if the goal is to improve the natural environment, they must be imposed at every opportunity. Products and activities that contribute to environmental destruction should be subject to taxation. Regarding meat consumption, meat substitutes are currently being developed, but they must be inexpensive and have a taste and aroma that surpasses the real thing. Since increases in defense spending outweigh environmental destruction, we would like to impose a high-interest environmental tax. This will be officially decided by the

New Environmental Law Management Committee. Because restoring the environment is difficult, the new tax should be increased and used for global environmental conservation. If we advocate environmental protection, the only option is to increase the environmental tax. Nature conservation aims to preserve the diversity of individual organisms involved in the network created by nature and the coexistence of organisms that share the network [1]-[5]. Furthermore, because the rate of environmental destruction is rapid, the creation of systems such as taxation is urgent.

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