

The Moral Law For Natural Environment

Morals to protect natural heritage, material and life heritage

Shuichi Kato

SKLSC Natural and Environmental Laboratory,
Emeritus Professor of TH. Univ.
PhD (Medical Science, Tokyo Univ.),
Former visiting scholar of Physiology
Laboratory, Cambridge Univ. and Computer
Science Program, Berkeley. California Univ.

President of the NPO Association of
Institute for Intelligence Communication.
Emeritus Director of Slime Mold Museum,
Ohmiyadai 2-11-3, Wakaba Ward, Chiba, 264-0015
Japan
npo_aic@yahoo.co.jp

Abstract— In the natural environment, we are continue our daily life activities, but how should live is being questioned how we live in the act of changing the natural environment for survival and the contradictory act of the need to protect the natural environment to protect biodiversity. Environmental morality is practical norms for the natural environment that we should voluntarily carry out while exploring the meaning of the environment.

Keywords— autonomy,consciousness; diversity; environmental network, inner view, inspired; intuition;life rights; mental state; natural environment; natural will; natural wisdom; nature; observation; physarum polycephalum; survival rights; Universal consciousness

I. INTRODUCTION

We found that electrical stimulation not only enhances the electro-sensitivity of the human opticnerve [1], but also that a plasmodium of *Physarum polycephalum*, which has no nerve, learns and enhances the ability to galvanotaxis of the plasmodium [2]. Since the plasmodium detects metal ions and aims for a safer environment, it was suggested that it can be applied to the detection of harmful metal ions in the surplus soil. Furthermore,

we are investigating an environmental pollution degree analysis method [3] that uses the intracellular ATP concentration of the plasmodium as an index. In addition, a wide range of environmental pollution awareness surveys were conducted to clarify the actual conditions of natural environment protection activities. Soil microorganisms such as slime molds enrich the soil and support the natural environment by contributing to the growth of animals and plants. Environmental pollution threatens the survival of microorganisms and causes various microbial reactions. This paper proposes environmental morals to review human behavior from the standpoint of microbial reactions.

I. THE NEED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MORALS

1) Environmental morals

The answer to the question why environmental morality is now is to know the meaning of environmental morality. Morality is the norm we impose on ourselves. In order to protect environmental morals, it is necessary to have the independence to follow the norms and the autonomy to create and follow the norms. Since environmental morality is closely related to the way of life of an individual, in order to protect environmental morality, autonomy beyond independence is required.

2) Meaning of morality

When it comes to the meaning of morality to be protected, it is nothing but the realization of happiness. Happiness is a personal and subjective feeling about the realization of an ideal, or the anticipation and conviction of its realization. Since the ideals held by individuals are subjective, the content of happiness can be considered to vary widely

3) Personal well-being and social demands

However, although all laws stipulate the realization of various rights, the underlying one is considered to be public order and morals, that is, conscience. When people group and form a society, there is an ideal that society aims at, and individuals are constrained by social ideals. Individual well-being requires consistency, such as reconciling or modifying social ideals. It is premised that smoking cessation does not bother other people, rather than quitting smoking arbitrarily for personal reasons. If there is a divergence between individual and social norms, conflict will occur as history shows. Religion and ideas have been used as this palliative.

4) Natural environment and actions

Restore of the natural environment is a common ideal that replaces the dissociation between individuals and society. Rapid industrialization has caused various destruction of the natural environment and complex pollution due to the deforestation of vast forests, the rapid increase in carbon dioxide, abnormal weather, water quality, soil pollution, and the increase of endangered species.

There is now a real sense of anxiety that the act of aiming for human well-being by using the natural environment may drive our self to extinction.

II. NATURAL FEATURES THAT MAKE UP THE RULES OF ENVIRONMENTAL MORAL PRACTICE

1. Graphical explanation

Tables 1, 2 and 3 explain nature and the natural

environment. Here we show the direct characteristics of nature and the indirect characteristics of nature that work through creation. The functions of the human mind and body are also taken up as natural creations, which is an example of organisms with highly developed information processing capabilities in the

natural world. It does not show human superiority. From the perspective of nature, humans are not the dominant creatures. Since the purpose of living things is to survive, if the superiority of living things is how stable they can survive, it cannot be said that living things that deny their own survival are superior. For example, humans change the natural environment at their own convenience, but microorganisms change themselves according to the natural environment. Human behavior causes air pollution and warming and threatens one's survival. There is no guarantee that humans will survive in the future. Humans have many things to learn from other species such as microorganisms. The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

1) Nature creation

The table 1 is a classification of nature's creations that involve nature for humans. Other organisms are also recognized to make creation by mental and intellectual acts, but they are not covered in this table. The cranial nerve system that supports not only the intellectually advanced information processing ability, which is a scientific act, but also the sensitivity information processing ability, which science is not good

at, and the related physiological system is the natural creativity that works inside and outside of us. It depends on the natural force to capture chance, even if it happens by chance. This table illustrates the motivations of human creation by inducing sensibility information for truth, good, and beauty.

2) Creation of nature for humans

Table 2 is created based on physiological findings. Here, universal consciousness refers to a priori consciousness, that is, consciousness without discriminatory consciousness beyond individual consciousness in Zen. It is understood that the consciousness of nature that generally exists in living things is related to the creation of nature in the primitive consciousness. The mind has functions such as thinking, consciousness, and will, and has the planning ability to not only understand and utilize the functions and systems of nature through observation of the natural world, but also to create new things.

3) Characteristics of nature

Table 3 Characteristics of nature

This category table is an example of a typical classification method in which nature is an issue. Category 1 is mainly a philosophical and biological task, category 2 is a mathematical task, and category 3 is a physiology task.

Ruthild and Winkler happen to be unidentified [5], and neurosurgeon Penfield [6] and cerebral physiologist Eccles [7] explain that the mind is immaterial.

2 FURTHER DETAILS OF NATURAL FEATURES

1) Functions of nature

All things, including human beings and their minds and bodies, are creations of nature. Creations have the characteristics of systems that compose and relate to each other from matter to living organisms, and have the dynamism of generation, movement, change, and collapse. Living organisms have the inevitability of being

involved in the structure and function of the mind and body, and the characteristics of decision-making by free will, such as perception, experience, and thinking that utilize this.

2) Natural environment

The first characteristic of The natural environment is an indispensable gift of nature for living organisms.

3) First characteristic of nature

nature is the diversity of its expression and the creation of diversity, and in biodiversity, the sophistication of the function of searching for oneself, and the creation of each species, that is, , Interpretation and reconstruction of facts obtained from continuous nature exploration.

4) Rights of living organisms

All living organisms are given the opportunity to survive and have the right to survive and utilize the natural environment. Biodiversity should be protected with respect for nature, regardless of its form or function.

5) Second characteristic of nature

The second characteristic is the autonomy of the system. Physically and chemically, there are energy equilibrium, transition to the ground state, and dynamic physiological stability as a biological system. The circulation system such as life and death and lifestyle can be mentioned.

6) Third characteristic of nature

The third characteristic is survival of the fittest and the food chain based on the physical characteristics.

7) Self-contradiction of nature

Damage to biodiversity by disasters and diseases in the second characteristic, and by food chain in the third characteristic, is inconsistent with the third characteristic of nature. This is the irresponsibility of

nature that created everything. This is because nature itself will threaten the survival of various organisms.

8) Mental characteristics as a countermeasure against self-contradiction of nature .

When living things have high functions as the third characteristic of nature, spiritual and mental characteristics develop as part of the creation of nature. This mental trait sets out to resolve the contradiction of natural traits. These include measures to destroy the environment against human activities and conservation activities for endangered species due to overfishing.

9) Free will

Nature entrusts its will to individuals and their aggregates by generating free will.

10) Nature's will

Individuals and the species that make society to which they belong embody the will of nature in order to predominate the survival conditions of them. . Due to the functional differentiation and enhancement of species, individuals promote contribution and improvement to the natural environment by blind subordination and by free will. The will of nature latently works to carry out the dynamics involved in the creation of all things. Manifestly, it also works to apply and promote natural properties through the free will of organisms in order to predominate the survival conditions of individuals and species in living organisms. The emergence of living things has the role of changing the will of nature from latent to manifest.

11) Significance of individual existence in nature

Curiosity, experience, memory, and learning in nature exploration as an individual's adaptation to the environment predominates survival conditions.

12) [Return of individuals to nature]

Individuals can read their ideals from the nature of the outside world through the impression and empathy

received from the other natural world, especially the natural world, and various organisms, and foster free will to promote attribution and assimilation to the natural world.

13) [Inspired by nature working on individuals]

Impression and empathy are inspirations that act on the mental characteristics inside the individual as stimuli given from the outside world. (Tables 1 and 4).

14) [Sensitivity and intuition as conditions for being inspired] Inspiration promotes assimilation to the ideal image of the natural world, but in order to be inspired, high-sensitivity sensibility and intuition without prejudice are required.

15) [Consciousness in an individual] Consciousness can be divided into the present consciousness of everyday life, the preconsciousness that works in the creative process, and the unconsciousness in which these consciousness are latent.

In response to the sophisticated mental functions of living things, will and consciousness pay their attention not only to survival but also to nature exploration, nature understanding, creation and nature return.

However, these consciousness become free wills that produce actions, which are always prone to error and self-righteousness. Consciousness that helps to create diversity, which is the first characteristic of nature, consciousness that coexists with all things in general, is called universal consciousness, and this consciousness works equally for all living things.

In order for free consciousness not to be self-righteous only for the survival superiority of individuals or species, free will returns to universal consciousness and causes mental state to receive impression and empathy that promotes assimilation with nature beyond species.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL MORAL PRACTICE RULES

Attitude toward natural environmental problems

Protecting the natural environment is the protection of natural resources, especially the protection of biodiversity that guarantees survival.

What is nature, what is the environment, what is survival, etc., the correspondence differs depending on the interpretation, but in the end it comes down to the question of whether the survival of various organisms can be guaranteed in the future.

This question further raises the question of whether it is possible to survive without destroying the environment or changing it at your own convenience, or whether nature is creating organisms with that recognition.

There is the issue of guaranteeing the right of living organisms to live, the right to diversity, and the right of all living organisms to survive safely and fully utilize their functions. On the other hand, there is a problem of maintaining a state in which a viable condition can always be supplied without changing the environment forever. These are inconsistent with each other.

On the other hand, in nature, organisms have food chains, evolution of the body that becomes weapons such as fangs and sharp claws that have evolved by feeding on others, hunger and natural disasters, survival disorders inside individuals such as illness and lifespan. These are all in the dynamics of nature.

1 OBLIGATION OF INTROSPECTION AND OBSERVATION

In order to obtain free will supported by universal consciousness, it is necessary to carry out an introspection that is aware of the natural functions that work inside the self, and to observe nature which is the outside world that can inspire the natural functions inside the self. This is a dialogue with the wisdom of nature. The natural environment is indispensable for the survival of all things. In order to understand the natural

environment as it should be, we are obliged to have a dialogue with nature. Observation is to know the facts through experience and is a non-verbal dialogue with nature.

2 OBLIGATION TO TAKING CONSISTENCY

What can be proposed here is "consistency" or "equilibrium" as mediation of two issues, in which various problems are sorted out and simplified. It is a search for conditions that minimize the infringement of the right to life of other species. It is the design of "worst conditions" setting conditions as application of logic circuits that can accomplish each task while clearly separating the two tasks of conservation of natural resources and the right to biodiversity.

3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS

For organisms capable of advanced information processing, activities that specialize in the conservation of such species will deprive other species of survival, and a survival network supported by others will be destroyed. It will lead to eventually lead to its own extinction. Environmental morality is the enrichment of one's own survival by protecting the rights of others. No one can not break this because it is given the right to live in nature.

1) Living rights of living things

Right to use and apply the natural environment safely and stably

2) Rights as diversity

The right of all living things to be equally respected and not discriminated against

3) Right to use the network

The right of an individual or group to use directly or indirectly the network involved in exchanging information to survive.

4) Obligations of those who affect the natural environment

(1) Obligation of foresight and foresight effort. Those that affect the natural environment, such as factory construction, sales, and transportation, are obliged to foresee the effects and make all efforts related to the prediction. Scientist and engineers are obliged to explain the impact of their fields on others so that they can feel it (Einstein's theory led to the dropping of the atomic bomb).

right to life, etc. is obliged to avoid this and at the same time takes alternatives and restoration measures.

(2) Obligation to make efforts to minimize the impact on the environment

Those that affect the environment are obliged to minimize the impact of their actions.

(3) Recovery of the environment from the impact on the environment

Actor who poses a threat to environmental destruction such as terrain, water quality, soil, vegetation, biodiversity, and infringement of their

Table 1. Nature creation

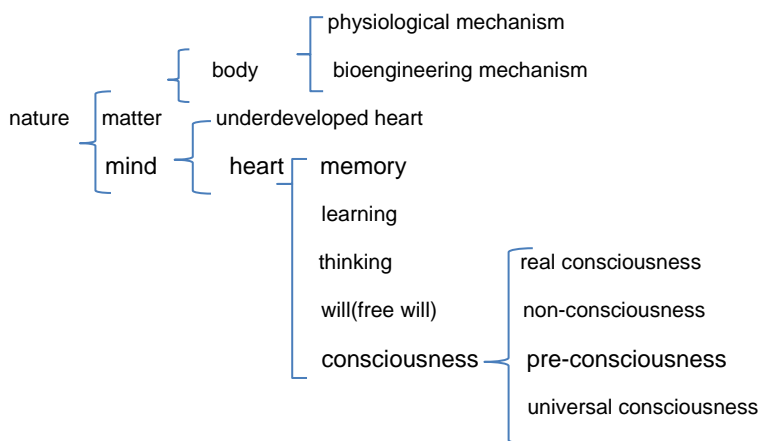


Table 2. Creation of nature for humans

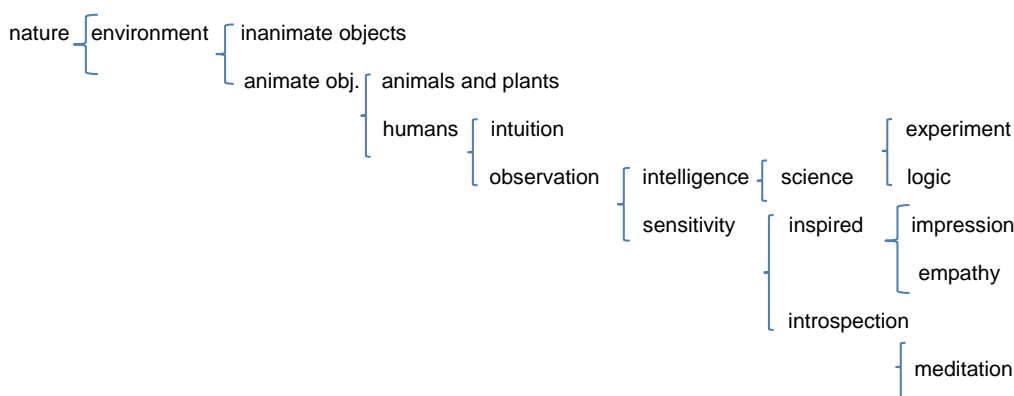
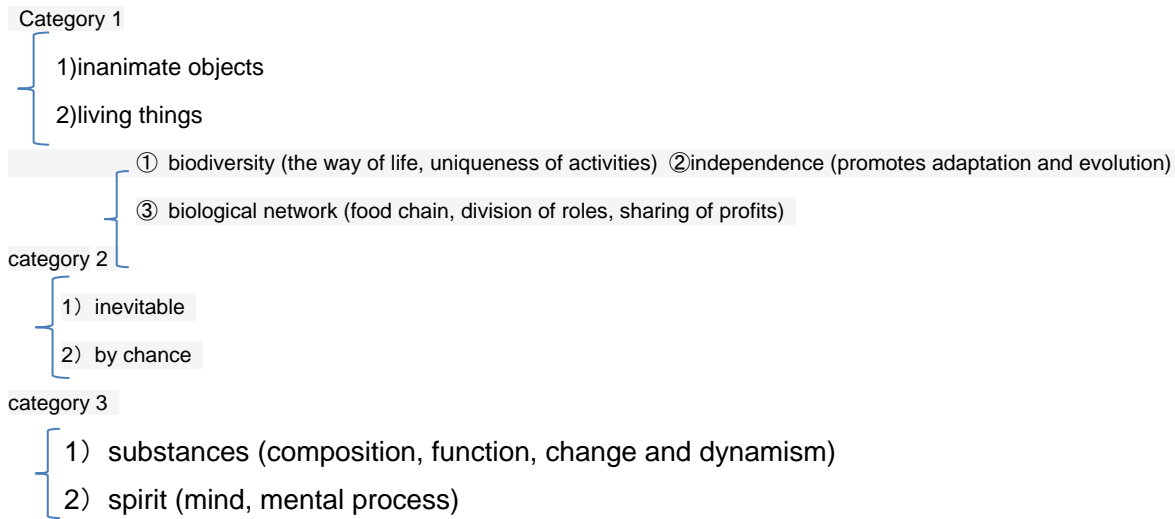


Table 3 Characteristics of nature



DISCUSSION

Background that supports environmental morals

Environmental philosophy

(1) Nature creates all things such as life and mind and body. All things are natural products.

(2) As the functions and abilities of the body become more specialized and sophisticated, the spirituality has evolved accordingly.

(3) However, the body and mind are not necessarily in a master-slave relationship as a cause and effect. Even if the body is aging, morale is strong and intelligence is improving in many cases. The mind and body are unbalanced, and the elapsed time carved in the body and the time of consciousness are different. When anesthetized, there is no time because the elapsed time is not conscious while the medicine is working.

(4) Mental and physical attitudes toward the external environment do not only accept and cooperate with each other, and protect themselves by countering and avoiding stimuli.

Various disorders such as disasters, foreign enemies, infections, illnesses, mental confusion, disappointment, pain, sorrow, aging and functional deterioration bother the mind and body.

(5) The purpose of all living things is survival.

It is to devise more and live comfortably.

(6) Nature gives us not only the sense of being able to detect harsh weather, foreign enemies, and physical disorders, genetic information that is the wisdom of our ancestors, the intellect to think and devise, but also the ability to adapt and evolve to be able to survive under unexpected situations.

(7) Overcoming numerous failures and the loss and suffering of peers, all life is forced to participate in the competition to survive.

(8) Why does nature drive everything into a harsh survival struggle? Nature is the self that is understood and the self that understand, foreign enemies and allies, aging and illness, physical decline and mental resistance to death, the conflict between nature protection and nature improvement in the wider world, These are natural mechanisms aimed at survival.

Why does nature force the survival of life? What is the purpose of survival

(9) It is said that there is no consciousness or will in nature. Other species have different minds, even if they do not have the same consciousness and will as human beings. Diet, stress, drinking and smoking, which cause physical discomfort, cause distress due to the reaction that signals abnormalities in the digestive and cardiovascular systems created by

nature.

Climatic conditions such as dryness, rising temperatures, and earthquakes also inform our life support systems of anomalies and signal the danger of survival.

(10) A better living measure of survival works within us.

Science and technology as a measuring instrument, which is an extension of the mind and body, and other living organisms make their survival more reliable by feeding back their reactions to themselves (learning).

(11) The existence of natural obstacles such as disasters and foreign enemies contributes to the promotion of mental and physical development.

(12) Understanding nature's consciousness and will concretely and emotionally is a question of our internal mechanism. Because the criteria for convincing judgment are one's intellect and sensibility. Convincing is the core of life and the standard of action.

(13) Organisms with underdeveloped spirits use reflexive or instinctive behaviors, and psychic creatures use their thoughts to efficiently select materials necessary for survival from the natural environment. Nature causes living things to explore themselves. This can be regarded as the will of nature.

(14) Living with nature means living better by making full use of the mind and body and the system that nature gives. It is to live while asking the meaning of living positively through consciousness, will, and action. Asking what nature is, is asking what you are.

(15) Will of nature

Even though it creates diversity and reciprocal networks, nature gives food chains and disasters and overlooks the destruction of the human environment. Food chains and disasters promote evolution and enhance thinking ability, and environmental destruction will eventually lead to the

destruction of human beings. The vulnerable are mercilessly sacrificing their lives. Flowers and insects are trampled and precious lives are abandoned. Species with many companions survive at the expense of some companions. However, if a catastrophe or large-scale environmental destruction occurs, they will be destined to become extinct.

But our spirit of nature's creation can have ideals. Ideally, we can engage in the reconstruction of the present nature, which is often contradictory, using the materials that nature brings. This ideal has the will to respect nature and make everything a compatriot. This will represents the will of nature. So to speak, it is the will of nature that works in our spirit. This will is the return of our spirit to what nature should be. The only way to solve our predicament is to continue our efforts to bring the real world closer to the ideal world toward the realization of the ideal.

(16) Realization of the will of nature

The behavior of the mind, which is a mental action that cures the absurdity of the natural world, works on the attributes of nature that inspire the empathy and emotion of the mind. The integration of true goodness, peace and respect for individuality, and the integration of self and others through a reciprocal network with the wisdom of nature is far from being realized in the real world. The existence of an ideal world that works on the real world is indispensable for the realization of the will of nature. Relief for the vulnerable has already been carried out, and it is a world in which there is no disparity and there is respect and necessity for each other while becoming the subject of both self and others.

(17) The ideal world is the goal of the real world.

The real world is a world of exploration of the ideal world through trial and error. The ideal world is a world in which the comfort and subject of those who are being abused in this world are obtained.

(18) Without the ideal world, we do not know where this world should go.

It remains unclear which features of nature are sympathetic and inspiring, and why they are sympathetic and inspiring.

The mind is affected a strong impression of a natural event, but we have a standard in our mind that can recognize it.

The standard has a strong influence on music, poetry, paintings, sculptures, etc., even if it is modified for individual differences and experiences and learning. The standard is rooted in the work of nature that gives birth to life and nurtures diverse life. The standard gives birth to the notions of justice, decency and equality, and is the basis of social norms such as law and morality.

(19) What is the natural mechanism that works outside and inside living organisms?

We are heading towards the realization of an ideal world of creativity, charity, justice, equality and freedom.

The road is twisted and twisted, sometimes backwards, but accepted by everyone, whatever the social mechanics. The will to cause this movement is called the will of nature.

Many people ask if nature has a will. Those who liken the will of nature to the will of man and those who dislike religion argue that there is a will in nature, citing natural disasters, accidents, and ruthlessness. In particular, those who wield theories derived from the structure and properties of matter seek experimental evidence.

When deriving the will of nature from a substance that overflows in the natural world, it is harmless if it is devoted to agnostics because the thing itself is unknown, but it is not rational to deny the will of nature because it cannot be proved.

(20) What are we looking for?

What is nature working inside and outside of us, how it works, its purpose, inspiration and free will? From now on, some estimation will be possible. Nature has a will, and the creation of all things is nature's

self-expression, self-awareness, and eternal return to self.

Of course, other ways of thinking are possible. So to speak, everything happens by chance and there is no order. But the purpose of all living things is to survive. Adaptation, evolution, ingenuity, and social formation aim to survive as individuals or species.

We have learned a more comfortable way of life by getting food, science and technology hints, and inspiration from nature. What we can say from these facts is that we are the ones who carry out the intended purpose of nature. Everything about our actions, our way of thinking, our mind and body is a prodigal son who has the form of free will and wanders for freedom, but eventually returns to the will of nature.

(21) Ideal world

The ideal world is not just an illusion or a longing. It is what we seek, or the guideline or purpose of our thoughts and actions. We cannot conclude that it is a fixed world. It is a fragment of the ideal world pointed to by the faint light that can be seen as a single ray of light when in trouble such as failure or illness. There is no certainty that it is true. However, I'm not sure, but I can see the shadow. It is the light of hope that illuminates the darkness in times of discrimination, abuse, war, illness, and various predicaments. It is the confirmation of the existence of life, which can be said to be the instinct for the salvation of the wisdom of nature that gives birth and raises us. Escape from the predicament by relying on the light of hope and the connection that is close to chance. Connection is, at one point, a religion, a black spiritual, a child's smile, stars shining in the night sky, the end of the day, the setting sun at dusk, the mountains and rivers of his hometown, and wild organisms.

We do not know the whole ideal world, but it is a world free from the absurdity of predicament.

(22) When we try to communicate with nature, we either communicate with the life forms created by

nature, or communicate with the systems inside and outside the body.

Communicating with the natural system within you will feel quite primitive, or instinctive.

It will be nostalgia when you meet your hometown and old friends. This is because primitive functions relate to basic systems such as the heart and respiration.

(23) Natural wisdom, which creates a basic and fundamental system, is directly related to the room for disaster, death notice, intuition, and sensibility.

Because the whole creation is the fundamentals created by nature, its changes directly affect intuition and sensibility. Since the free will part specializes in the individualization of nature, it is difficult to understand the will of nature in a state of consciousness where the free will can be exercised. You can't enjoy the chirping of birds and the breeze when you're in a rage of dialogue. Of course, I don't know how my physical condition has changed. When you calm your emotions and listen to the voice of nature, you can hear the wisdom of nature that resonates with your heart.

SUMMARY

As long as the realization of happiness is premised on survival, we will consider what nature and the natural environment are, what happiness is based on it, and what kind of action should be taken to realize happiness through observation of the natural environment. We have stipulated environmental moral practice rules that serve as indicators. That is, 1. Nature's characteristics that make up the environmental moral practice rules: the direct characteristics of nature and the indirect characteristics that nature works through creation are listed, and 2. Environmental moral practice rules are discussed. This rule states that 1) the duty of introspection and observation, 2) the duty of harmony, 3) compliance with the rights of others, (1)

the right of living organisms, (2) the right of diversity, and (3) the use of networks. Finally, with all rights, 4) Obligations of those who affect the natural environment, (1) Obligations of foresight and foresight efforts, (2) Obligations of efforts to minimize the impact on the environment, (3) Impact on the environment; It stipulates the recovery of the environment.

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