



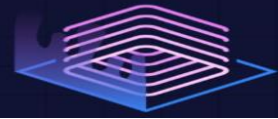
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PRE - GREEN CRIMINOLOGY: AMNESIA AND ABSENCES

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Abstract:

Despite the existence of prior development in the analysis and critique it encompasses, the term "green criminology" seems to have been introduced in published literature by Lynch in 1990. Acknowledging the significant body of criminological research and analysis pertaining to environmental crime and injury undertaken before to 1990 is crucial. This article aims to provide an overview of the origins of green criminology. By pursuing this course of action, we will be able to acquire data from "absences," referring to objects that were once in existence but have since been neglected or overlooked. In conclusion, the term "green criminology" is not intended to serve as a restrictive categorization or a hindrance, but rather as a symbolic framework that offers direction and motivation for future scholarly investigations.

Keywords: *Alzheimer's disease; cataracts; missing persons; green crime; lost knowledge; intellectual history; language and translation*



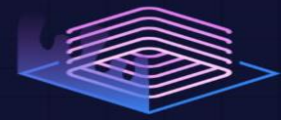
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Introduction

According to South (1998: 214-215), these features were widely acknowledged as essential prerequisites that facilitated the continuation of research endeavours. The study and scholarship encompassed a range of issues, some of which were not widely recognised within their own subfields. The study focused on the presence of corporate and organised criminal activities, which encompassed the manufacturing and dissemination of hazardous substances, manipulation of waste disposal procedures, and the exploitation of wildlife resources, including animals, birds, and fish, through both lawful and unlawful means such as hunting, poaching, and illegal fishing. Additionally, the research examined disparities in environmental access concerning the disposal of electronic waste. This is predicated upon initiatives promoting anti-racism and anti-discrimination, which often play a significant role in determining the allocation of environmental benefits and burdens. Moreover, the present analysis is grounded in sociological and community-based investigations that examine the factual associations between detrimental surroundings and marginalised populations, encompassing those who are economically disadvantaged, socially marginalised, and racially discriminated against. However, the process of self-identification and analysis conducted by external sources did not result in the formation of a cohesive or interconnected narrative or trajectory within the realm of criminology.

This article critically analyses many assertions and contentions pertaining to the importance of ecological systems and the natural environment within the domain of criminology, commonly referred to as "pre-green criminology." Considerable emphasis is placed on texts that may have been overlooked in the bibliographies of early proponents of green criminology within the field of criminology. The probable rationale behind these omissions and oversights might be attributed to the emergence of additional contributions from sources outside the transatlantic corpus of research, which tends to exhibit a propensity towards limited perspectives. Although there exist other potential explanations for these omissions and oversights, the most probable rationale is that these further contributions originated from external sources. Due to this circumstance, the potential influence of pertinent research conducted in languages other than English and pertaining to subjects beyond criminology may have been limited in its impact on the field of green criminology.

Throughout the decades spanning from the 1970s to the 1990s, it is noteworthy to mention that the subject matter under consideration, although not explicitly classified as "criminological," warrants attention. By using this approach, we can highlight specific "lacunae," or gaps in knowledge that were previously acknowledged but have since been eroded or eradicated. In alternative terms, it is



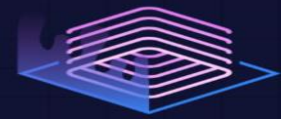
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plausible to recover information that has undergone loss or destruction. While our focus in this discussion is mostly on specific countries, it is important to acknowledge that there are numerous more examples that may be considered. It is our perspective that a substantial corpus of information pertaining to "green criminology," which has existed for a considerable duration, has mostly been overlooked or completely neglected. The lack of mainstream acceptance of green criminology can be attributed to the limited research undertaken mostly in Scandinavian nations, as exemplified by the work of Christophersen and Johansen (1992). The reason for this is due to the fact that the research was conducted in the languages of Danish, Norwegian, or Swedish. The rationale behind this phenomenon can be attributed to the information presented in the preceding phrase. This issue is associated with "epistemological blindness," as defined by Santos (2014), as well as linguistic barriers, which will be elaborated upon in subsequent paragraphs. One of the primary objectives of this webpage is to facilitate cross-cultural communication by enabling individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds and cultural traditions to engage in knowledge-sharing dialogues. The primary notion is that there is a collective advantage in the exchange of knowledge among individuals.

The article is structured as follows. To provide a comprehensive framework for our discourse, we shall commence by expounding upon the fundamental principles, distinguishing features, and notable accomplishments of present-day green criminology. In this section, we provide the criminological notions of "absences" and "amnesia" as analytical frameworks that might aid in understanding the factors contributing to the neglect or underappreciation of previous developments in the field of green criminology in contemporary times. The methodology section provides a comprehensive account of the various research options that were explored, with a detailed description of each. The results section offers a summary of the main findings derived from a chosen set of prior studies. In the ensuing discourse, we scrutinise the assimilation and amplification of ideas initially investigated in the preliminary research that culminated in the emergence of green criminology, as observed in subsequent and contemporary investigations. The research findings demonstrate that the ecologically detrimental dynamics identified three decades ago remain relevant and operational in contemporary society. In conclusion, it is recommended that the term "green criminology" (Brisman and South, 2013) be understood not as a hindrance or a restrictive categorization, but rather as a comprehensive expression that signifies motivation and direction in scholarly investigations.



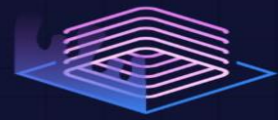
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The topic under consideration pertains to the visible and invisible aspects of our surroundings. Various methodologies are employed to identify potentially noteworthy events. However, these very procedures also reveal that a considerable amount of data is disregarded without undergoing further investigation. Multiple theories are employed to determine which of the detected options contains the desired features. It may be inferred from the aforementioned observations that the organisation of reality is achieved through the utilisation of concepts and processes, ultimately culminating in our perceptual experiences. However, this methodology restricts our perception to solely those elements that have undergone the process of scrutiny, so excluding any information that lies outside the scope of our comprehension. The acquisition of novel knowledge can be enhanced through our conscious recognition of events or occurrences that were previously unknown to us.

Aas (2012: 6) has discussed the seeming lack of contextual specificity in Western social theory and its underlying assumptions on the universal nature of its knowledge generation. The author's assertion is grounded on the compelling allure of US advancements, which possess a near-magnetic force. This is further supported by the huge output of literature, scholarly articles, and conferences that are exclusively focused on the intricacies of US phenomena. The author additionally suggests that the "traditional criminological cartographic representation" would likely indicate the "central point of influence" to be situated inside the core Western regions that are characterised by specificity. Aas (2012: 8) critiques two main aspects, namely the reinforcement of pre-existing imbalances in knowledge and the reliance on assumptions regarding the geo-political setting within criminological theory. Carrington, Hogg, and Sozzo (2015: 15) have advocated for the reduction of power inequalities that favour knowledge generated in the urban areas of the Northern hemisphere. They emphasise the need for more inclusive epistemologies and a heightened recognition of geographical specificities. The examination of criminological research conducted in unexplored territories remains a primary area of interest in our current endeavours. According to Aas (year), there exists a prevailing perception within the realm of western criminology that criminological advancements have predominantly occurred in Anglophone nations. This particular perspective influences one's perception and interpretation of phenomena in a specific manner. This assumption leads individuals to perceive things in a particular manner. Consequently, the endeavours to explore relevant criminological literature constantly prioritise established literatures and databases that substantiate this proposition. Although the origins of contemporary green criminology may be traced back to English-speaking nations, it is noteworthy that Brisman and colleagues (in press) have revealed a broader global reach of green criminological



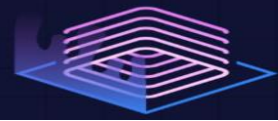
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study. There exists a certain perspective that posits the primary responsibility for the development of this conceptual framework lies with the Anglophone core in the western region. The notion that there exists a definitive birthplace or birthplaces for green criminological research is a commonly held misconception, lacking factual basis. As previously said, researchers are prone to experiencing epistemological blindness due to their extensive acquaintance with specific sites or areas where knowledge is generated.

Methodology

When we first began our research, we were familiar with publications that served as models within the field of current green criminology. These models served as inspiration for our own work. In order to broaden the scope of our inquiry, we utilised Schiffer's (2013: 7) methodology, which entails the methodical collection and synthesis of disparate scholarly contributions in a certain sector. This allowed us to better understand the topic at hand. By taking this approach, the goal is to achieve a full understanding of the circumstances and events that contributed to the development of scientific knowledge. We have obtained relevant information from both of these main sources. At the outset, we contacted a number of authors whose literary contributions predated the advent of "green criminology," but whose works merely alluded to criminological investigations that pertain to environmental issues rather than directly discussing them. For example, the method of "snowball sampling" was used to leverage a wide variety of connections in order to approach and establish contact with a key figure in the development of a critical outlook in Latin American criminology. This was done in order to get information from this individual. An academic individual reached out to us in a separate instance after reading South's (2014) key work, which offers an initial complete assessment of the historical trajectory of "green criminology." South's work provides an initial look at the evolution of the field. The user's text does not require any revision because it has already been academically reviewed and evaluated.

The support that our coworkers provided was really helpful in locating more names of relevant writers and papers. In addition, after carrying out an exhaustive study of the relevant literature that incorporated not only our own discoveries but also the insights received from the authors with whom we collaborated, we carefully combed through the bibliographies that were attached to our preliminary research. This painstaking investigation made it possible to locate supplemental sources and articles that are capable of being recognized as seminal contributions to the subject of green criminology. The utilization of the library's resources was required to a significant degree in order to put this second approach into action.



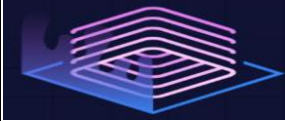
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Findings

The results of our research indicate that the examination of environmental concerns has been prominent within the realm of criminology and related disciplines, including the sociology of deviance and social problems, well in advance of the widespread adoption of the phrase "green criminology." The subsequent section examines many preceding publications and presents a concise overview of the authors' primary assertions pertaining to "green criminology prior to the emergence of green criminology." The aforementioned literary pieces were composed during the period spanning from the early 1970s to the early 1990s. They exhibit shared characteristics and resemblances to present-day manifestations of significant domains within the realm of green criminology.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, American radical sociology often focused on the topics of dissidence and the examination of corporate power, similar to the early Anglophone indicators. This text was authored by individuals who possess a comprehensive understanding of C. Wright Mills' theories, the field of sociology pertaining to deviance, and broader societal concerns. The manner in which it was presented seems to have played a role in the advancement of criminology and sociology, both fields dedicated to the examination of criminal behaviour and abuses of power. The criticism of corporate capital continues to hold a prominent position in the field of critical criminology, even in light of the emergence of radical environmental sociology. This branch of sociology may be traced back to many forms of activism, such as environmental rallies, countercultural expressions, and intellectual discourse originating from the New Left movement. In contrast, the topic of the environment received less attention in the aforementioned study (Zelko, 2006: 23-28). Three notable works that garnered attention were *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson, *One Dimensional Man* by Herbert Marcuse, and *The Greening of America* by Charles Reich. One such case effectively highlights the peculiarity of this difference.

The subject of green criminology has been piqued by a recent environmental catastrophe, prompting a comparison to a prior instance that was examined through conventional terminology. Scholars specialising in the topic of green criminology have extensively examined the 2010 BP oil catastrophe that occurred in the Gulf of Mexico. This event has been thoroughly discussed and analysed by researchers, as seen by the work of Dybing (2012). Nevertheless, the occurrence was compared to the 1969 Santa Barbara Offshore Oil Field spill (Greenemeier, 2010), which was described as an unparalleled ecological catastrophe. This incident was triggered by an unexpected



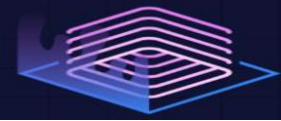
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offshore rig blowout generated by natural gas, catching the oil and gas sector off guard and necessitating an immense endeavour to rectify the situation.

According to Greenemeier (2010), Harvey Molotch (1970), a renowned sociologist affiliated with the University of California, Santa Barbara, authored a seminal piece that subsequently emerged as a foundational work within the nascent discipline of environmental sociology. Nevertheless, despite the numerous similarities to studies of the BP tragedy, it seems that this initial essay and the incident it depicted have not received much recognition within the realm of green criminology. Molotch's paper has gained recognition as a seminal work in the field of green criminology, primarily due to its examination of media bias, the insufficiency of research conducted by academic and industry entities, public disenchantment with science and technology, the persistent denial of the substantial body of evidence illustrating the hazards associated with drilling in this region, the consequential detriment inflicted upon local communities and the environment, and the implications of the

Discussion

Foster and Holleman (2012) assert that the prevailing sociological tradition following the Second World War was characterised by the adoption of a human-exemptionalist paradigm. This paradigm posited that individuals residing in technologically sophisticated nations were believed to be impervious to the impacts of the natural environment. The prominence of this tradition was further exemplified by its execution in the English language and its primary backing from the United States. It should be noted that the disciplines of sociology, political economy, and criminology did not completely overlook these issues. However, it was not until the late 1960s that scholars started to incorporate the works of influential figures such as Marx, Veblen, and Weber, who were widely regarded as authorities on the interplay between consumption and production within contemporary societies. The recognition of environmental issues within the field of criminology did not gain significant attention until the 1990s, despite the existence of pioneering analyses of various case studies, inquiries into the definitions and conceptual aspects of these issues, a compilation of contributions from Latin America, and potentially the inaugural professional conference on the subject held in France in 1977.

The primary objective of our archaeological excavation was to provide a representative depiction rather than an exhaustive analysis. Consequently, we acknowledge the possibility of overlooking certain early instances of "green criminology." There are several factors contributing to this



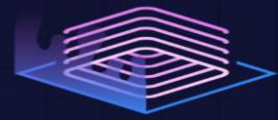
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phenomenon, including the inherent challenges associated with conducting research in a language that is not one's own, the limited knowledge and understanding of criminological history in places such as Asia and Africa, and the constraints imposed by the utilisation of digital resources. However, it is believed that our research has made a valuable contribution to the existing body of information regarding an urgent and significant subject matter. The presence of environmental issues at both global and local levels, as well as the recognition of the use of criminological thinking to address these problems, has been appropriately highlighted in this context. Who precisely can be identified as the pioneer? Nevertheless, within a discipline that highly values the sharing of ideas and the amplification of underrepresented voices, it is imperative that we confront our tendency to overlook and disregard intellectual contributions. Nevertheless, this research work aims to caution against placing too emphasis on the concept of "green criminology." The notion or idea can be beneficial, even if it functions solely as a means of conveying a viewpoint or attitude towards broader concepts, through signals, symbols, or statements. It is plausible that an alternative designation exists for the subject in question. This essay has highlighted the existence of deeper and broader justifications for scholarly pursuits and proactive engagement than what may have been previously acknowledged or remembered. The significance of this subject matter cannot be overstated.

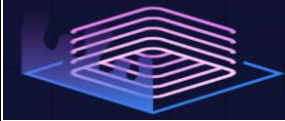
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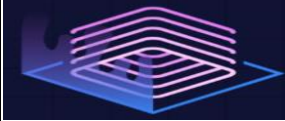
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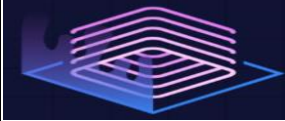
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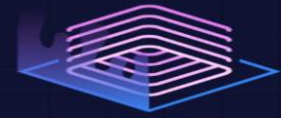
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