

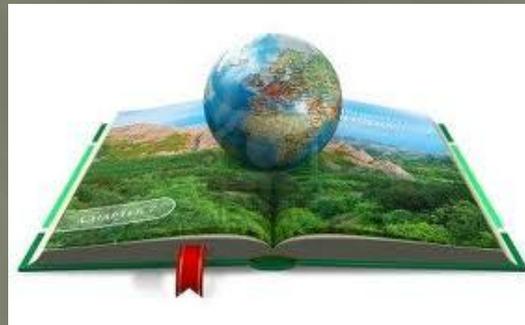


University of Maribor

Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security



GREEN CRIMINOLOGY FROM PAST TO PRESENT



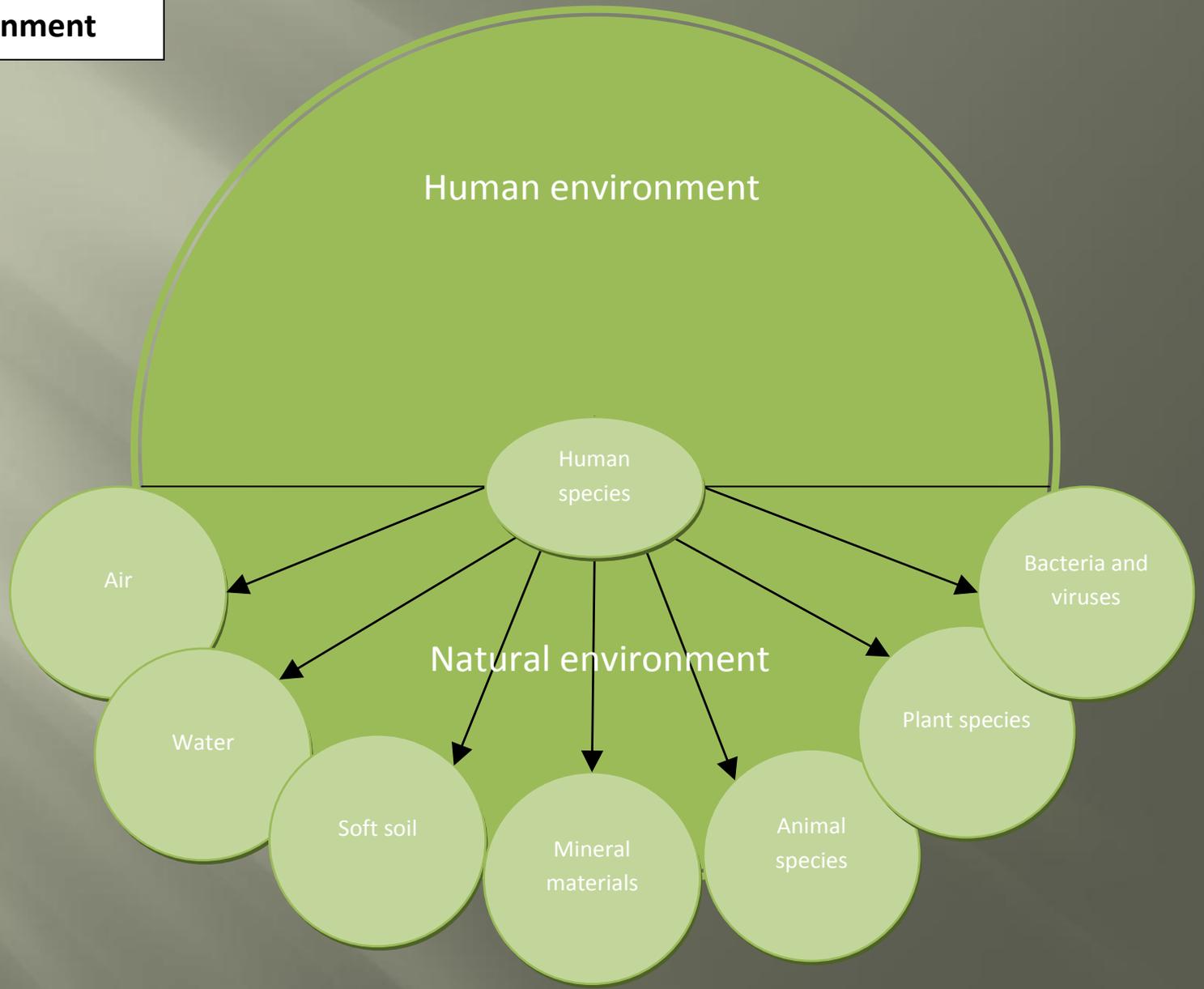
Katja Eman & Gorazd Meško
Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security UM, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Introduction



- ▣ *“An individual cannot choose a certain environmental problem and expect from it that it would naturally meet all the aspects of criminological theory and practice.”* (White, 2003: 293).
- ▣ Environmental crime – problem of modern society
- ▣ What is the role of a science, which deals with human deviant behaviour against nature?

Environment



Development of Green Criminology through History

- ▣ Environmental problems in the field of criminology represent a totally new perspective – and a need for new theoretical tools and practical suggestions.
- ▣ Opinions about the beginnings and forming of environmental criminology differ (late 1960s – early 1970s).
 - Sutherland (1960)
 - Pečar (1981)
 - Lynch (1990)





Development of Green Criminology through History

until 1500	Natural processes of the development and extinction of plant and animal species (ice ages, epidemics etc.).
1500 - 1760	Capitalist growth and ecological expansion in Europe cause decreasing of individual resources and exhausting the soil, causing the first demographic movements and ecological transformations of some parts of America.
1500 - 1750	Great-criminology The first beginnings or better to say the introduction to criminology represents a large unorganized number of observations, discussions and presumptions of different writers (from writers of theatrical plays and priests to pamphlet writers, essay writers, journalists and doctors, lawyers and judges), whose interest was stirred from prisons and prisoners, thieves and beggars. These individuals introduced practical and experimental interest for the problems of criminality, criminals and prisoners. In that period criminality was something moral.
1760 - 1945	Industrialization, urbanization, ecological expansion and colonization caused great pollution of air, water and soil, loss of huge wooden areas, the first extinction of animal and plant species due to human actions and the appearance of global warming; environmental movements get stronger and expand, predomination of Marxist viewpoints.
1750 - 1830	Philanthropy and the appearance of criminology At the end of the XVIII Century the first signs of the scientific criminology emerged. Slowly they crystallized out of the great-criminology as a part of a larger process of institutionalization of the criminal-legal system in Europe as well as in North America. The beginnings represent the groups of reformation of law, prisons, shelters and courts of justice.
1883 - 1890	Criminology and the administrative state The era of the new governing authorities and legally founded rationality of new politics brought an increasing base of knowledge and a new group of experts. Governments began utilising statistics as a tool for helping them develop policy and for decision-making. From 1830 on people prepared the official statistics in police, in courts and criminal institutions in England and Wales and they published it in annual reports. The society represented a huge field of forces and phenomena as the subject of precise measuring and forecasts for the criminologists. This was especially true for criminality. Criminology used to be something special in that period, a specialized science with its own subject of research - institutionalizational and administrative focused science. So-called pre-Lombroso era of criminological searching of causes for criminality.

Development of Green Criminology through History

1880 - 1960	Criminology as an academic profession By the end of the XIX. Century enough evidence was available for people to be convinced about the beginnings of criminology as a special discipline, which considers the world from a totally different perspective, and is accessible for divide itself from the practical work of direct following of prisons and shelters. The results show us that the word criminology was first used around the year 1850, but it was generally used after 1890. Under the influence of Cesar Lombroso criminology focused on measuring, comparing and classifying the types of deviant individuals. The purpose of the criminology was to be a positive science, devoted to the goal of changing (decreasing) criminality and crimes. In the development of criminology different directions appeared; Marxist criminology, sociological theories, psychological theories, anthropological theories, biological theories, psychopathological theories, Merton theory of anatomy, social ecology and Chicago school, theory of subculture etc.
1900-	The development of environmental protection law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the end of 19th and start if the 20th Century in Europe;- between the I. and the II. World War in the United States of America.
1960 -	Institutionalization of criminology After 1959 the great development of criminology starts, which was marked by the critical mass of ambitious and energetic young scientists, who rather cooperated with each other than move back to the 'invisible school' of development of criminology, and herewith won the durable social and intellectual independence. The development of different directions continued; the new sociology of the deviance, radical criminology, new criminology and other theories. In 1980s there occurred in Great Britain specific surveys about criminality (British Crime Surveys), which are known as so-called victimization surveys. At the end of 1980s and in the 1990s criminology was fulfilled with the combination of empyrism and deviation from theories. It also became more determined, but not necessarily defensive. In this period criminology mostly focused on education and research. Criminologists became ' <i>fauts de mieux</i> ', who by increasing the number of students and by qualifying other professional experts as well as searching for financial subventions try to find the resources for their own research in hope that this would become a new niche on the student market.

Development of Green Criminology through History

1970 -	The beginnings of the sociological research of threats against the environment and the phenomenon of the first origins of environmental criminology. At the end of 1960s critical criminology warned about the meaning of a healthy natural environment and starts to work deeper with the environmental criminality.
1972	The first world conference about the environment in Stockholm , where the <i>Declaration on the Human Environment</i> was adopted. The Republic of Slovenia gets the 'Green book' about the environment.
1980 -	Environmental problems move to politics .
1980s	Forming of green criminology as a form of a critical criminology and the phenomenon of the eco-critical criminology .
1981	The first Slovene paper about the green criminology and ecocide (Pečar (1981): Environmental crime and criminology).
1990	Final forming of environmental sociology . Lynch is the first brings to coin the term <i>green criminology</i> , which becomes a synonym to the term environmental criminology. 1990-1991 a new branch of the critical criminology forms: eco-critical criminology
1998	First scientific publications of environmental criminology in the worlds' bases. Halsey and White (1998) include beside the sociological also the philosophical viewpoints on threatening to the environment and the relationship between humans and nature.
2004	Halsey (2004) starts the debate for pro and against 'green' criminology , based on Lynchs' and Stretsky' (2003) discussion about the meaning of green from various criminological perspectives. Overview of recent works on environmental crime and regulation demonstrated the majority of scholars are imbued by quite problematic ideas how best to envisage the nature of environmental harm (Halsey, 2004: 833).
2006	Introduction of the conservation criminology by Herbig and Joubert (2006)
2007	A new beginning of the criminological research of environmental crime in Slovenia and first scientific publications from the field of green criminology of the Slovenian researchers in home and foreign bases.
2008	Introduction of the ecoglobal criminology by White (2008)
2009	Introduction of the conservation criminology framework by Gibbs, Gore, McGarrell and Rivers III (2009)
Today	Fast development and progress of the modern society Climate changes, lack of drinking water and some other goods, clearing of forests, spreading of deserts, exhaustion of soil, oil spill and spilling of other toxic substances from factories, toxic waste, acid rain, nuclear risks, technology development and new risks parallel to the development and accelerated development of environmental criminology and other criminological directions as well as their researching of human threats, damages and destroying of the environment.

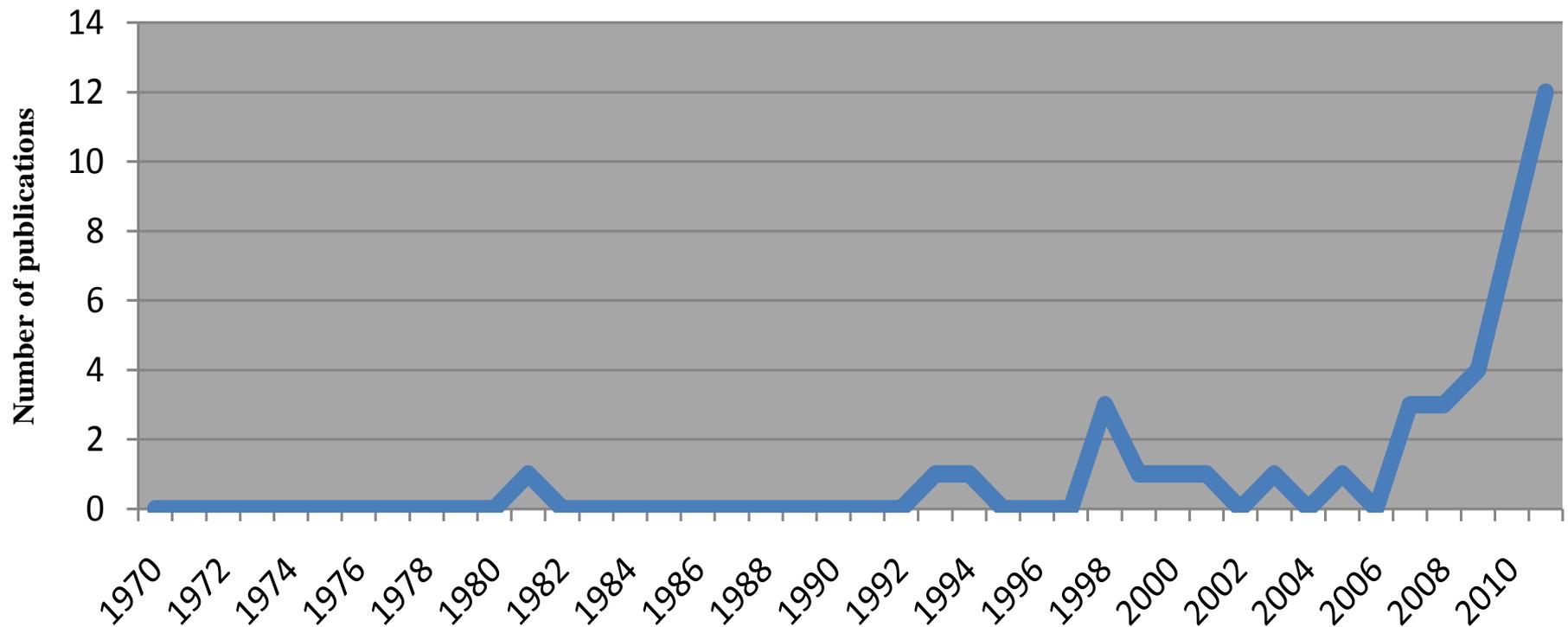
Development of Green Criminology in Slovenia



- beginning with Pečar in 1981
- renewed development of green criminology from 2007 onward
 - transnational environmental crime (trafficking of endangered animal and plant species);
 - analysis of detected forms of environmental crime and their classification in the phenomenological scheme was introduced;
 - environmental crime victimization;
 - issues of unified definition of green criminology and environmental crime (green criminology perspectives and research challenges concerning crimes against the environment in the Republic of Slovenia);
 - environmental crime as new security challenge of 21st century ;
 - (criminological) perspectives on the environmental threats to air, water and soil;
 - procedure of environmental crime scene investigation and investigation team;
 - question of environmental threats to security and citizens;
 - media reporting about environmental crime;
 - impacts of polluted environment to humans (e.g., psychological etc.);
 - justice protection of the environment ;
 - environmental crime hot spots with the use of Geographic Information System.
- key problem: small interest amongst criminology and criminologists regarding the phenomena of environmental crime and the field of green criminology

Development of Green Criminology in Slovenia

Scientific publications in the field of green criminology in Slovenia



Conclusion



- ❑ At first criminology was incredibly slow in responding to the problems of threatening the environment and environmental crime.
- ❑ Through history the three directions in the field of green criminology have developed the most: radical-critical, sociological-theoretical and sociological-philosophical; later united under green criminology.
- ❑ Green criminology needs to reappraise more traditional notions of criminality and examine the role that society plays in generating environmental degradation (Rock (1988): new ideas and directions).



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

Katja Eman, FCJS-UM katja.eman@fvv.uni-mb.si
Gorazd Meško, FCJS-UM gorazd.mesko@fvv.uni-mb.si