

CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

No 76: Q1&2/2022

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FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Dr Mahlogonolo Thobane and Dr Witness Maluleke

We apologise that we have not yet organised any events that require ‘active’ engagement for 2022, but we have been very busy in the background trying to transform and strengthen the foundations of our society. We want to ensure that our activities are built on good and strong foundations. With that said, we have several exciting updates to share with you. You may recall during the 2021 AGM, when the then Vice-President (Dr Thobane) shared that the 2018-2020 EXCO had been working on registering CRIMSA as a Non-Profit Organisation (NPO). Permission was then sought at the AGM to institute a number of constitutional changes, as suggested by the Department of Social Development (DSD), for the NPO registration to proceed. These changes were instituted by the 2021-2023 EXCO. However, after constant back-and-forth with the DSD for a year (February 2021 to February 2022), we finally received the news that CRIMSA cannot be registered as an NPO, since its mandate did not fall into any of the categories provided by the DSD. We were, however, advised – as an alternative – to register the Society as a Non-Profit Company (NPC) with the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) under the category: **Community Training and Educational Development**. We are happy to announce that in March 2022 CRIMSA was successfully registered with CIPC. Our NPC number is: **2022/336341/08**. You will start noticing this number on all our documentation as well as on the website.

CRIMSA has, since its inception in 1987, been operating as a non-profit organisation but was not formally registered as an NPO/NGO with the DSD or as an NPC with the CIPC. Therefore, this is a momentous milestone for the Society. Also, this transformative accomplishment means that CRIMSA can now register as a Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) with the South African Revenue Service (SARS) which exempts non-profit organisations from paying tax. We are currently, with the help of our Auditors, busy with this process and feedback will be provided as soon as we are done. Moreover, the Auditors are busy auditing the society’s accounts. The financials will be presented at the next AGM, which will be scheduled to take place in the third quarter of the year. The reason for delaying the AGM

until later in the year is to allow us enough time to sort out all the issues of NPC registration, so that when we meet we can present a progress report, particularly on the PBO status as the NPC registration has been finalised.

Other transformation related activities underway are as follows:

- **Colloquium Series on Transformation**

You may recall that we had the first of our colloquium series on transformation in August 2021, which was well received by our members and attendees, thus was a great success. The Marketing and Transformation Sub-Committees are, therefore, organising the next colloquium based on some of the suggestions provided by attendees who completed the evaluation of the August 2021 colloquium. The plan is to have the first one at the end of August 2022. Information will shortly be provided to all members. Please note that the Transformation Colloquium Series has, in the meantime, replaced our bi-annual conference until our registration as a PBO has been sorted. Then we shall chart a way forward regarding the next bi-annual conference.

- **Website Upgrade**

The current website ([Criminological and Victimological Society of Southern Africa - CRIMSA](#)) that we have, was created many years ago (+2005), and the technology that was then used has become outdated and cannot be maintained. For SABINET to continue providing this service to us, we will need to migrate our website to a WordPress site, which will allow for a more modern look while also allowing maintenance and continuation of service provision by SABINET. SABINET is our biggest source of income, generated through the downloading of articles published in our journal, *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*. Therefore, the EXCO and Council have agreed that our website should be upgraded. We are very excited to embark on this project and we thank all of you who submitted your suggestions on how our website can be improved. Well done to the Marketing and Transformation Sub-Committees as well, the teams that will be working very closely with the EXCO, for coming up with a list of requirements for our new website. If you have still not given your suggestions on how our website can be improved please send an email to: crimsasouthafrica@gmail.com.

You can also play an active role in the building and transforming of our Society by joining any of the CRIMSA sub-committees, which are open to all members. To join a sub-committee please email the following chairs and co-chairs or secretariats:

- Transformation: Prof Gopal (Gopal@ukzn.ac.za) and Mr Ngobebe (rudzi.ngobeli@gmail.com)
- Marketing: Dr Maluleke (witness.maluleke@ul.ac.za) and Dr Thobane (kwadims@unisa.ac.za)
- Emerging Researchers: Prof Artz (lillian.artz@uct.ac.za) and Dr Thobane (kwadims@unisa.ac.za)
- Finance: Mrs Van Schalkwyk (vjaar1@unisa.ac.za)
- Professionalisation: Prof Barkhuizen (jaco.barkhuizen@ul.ac.za) and Dr Maluleke (witness.maluleke@ul.ac.za)

Thank you for your continuous support in our quest to transform our society. We wish you all the best of luck during this very busy exam season.

FROM THE CRIMSA NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Ms Vuyelwa Maweni

You are reminded to please renew your CRIMSA membership. See details on how to renew your membership at the end of this newsletter (membership form is also available on the CRIMSA website). After renewing your membership, please email your proof of payment to the CRIMSA Secretary, Prof Gopal, at Gopal@ukzn.ac.za; **AND** the Treasurer, Mrs. Van Schalkwyk, at: Vjaarl@unisa.ac.za. We also urge every CRIMSA member, who has not yet completed the online membership for 2022, to please do so on the CRIMSA website (www.crimsa.ac.za – by going to the: [CRIMSA Membership button](#)). If possible, please complete the form in full as all the information requested is important. This will also ensure that we have your most recent and updated information in our database. **Please check that we have correctly recorded your contact details on our mailing list.** To do so, please communicate with Prof Gopal, and request her to check. Lastly, remember that all correspondence related to the newsletter should be emailed to me at: Maweniv@ukzn.ac.za.

NEWS BRIEFS

LUFUNO SADIKI OBTAINS PHD FROM UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA ON THE TRANSFORMATION AND DECOLONISATION OF CRIMINOLOGY



Congratulations are extended to Dr. Lufuno Sadiki as she recently graduated from the University of Pretoria with a PhD in Criminology. In her thesis, *Transformation and decolonisation of Criminology in post-apartheid South Africa*, Dr Sadiki used a multi-method research strategy to explore the status quo of the discipline twenty-seven years into democracy and challenged the prevailing patriarchal, colonial, gender disparities and racially biased systems that still characterise higher education. Dr Sadiki's thesis is unpacked more under the completion of post-graduate qualifications later in this newsletter. Dr Sadiki also did her first TV interview on BBC News on 2 June on the xenophobic attacks in South Africa. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-61647425>

UNISA PROFESSOR RECEIVES A C2 NRF RATING



Congratulations to Prof Marelize Schoeman, from UNISA Department of Criminology and Security Science, for receiving a C2 NRF rating. Her research fields of interest are child justice, at-risk children and restorative justice. "The NRF rating system is a key driver in the NRF's aim to build a globally competitive science system in South Africa. It is a valuable tool for benchmarking the quality of our researchers against the best in the world. NRF ratings are allocated based on a researcher's recent research outputs and impact as perceived by international peer reviewers. The rating system encourages researchers to publish high quality outputs in high impact journals/outlets. Rated researchers as supervisors will impart cutting-edge skills to the next generation of researchers" (National Research Foundation, 2022).

PROF JACO BARKHUIZEN ELECTED TO SERVE ON THE BOARD OF THE WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY (WSV)



Join us in congratulating Prof Jaco Barkhuizen (Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Limpopo) for being elected to serve in the Executive Committee as well as the Chair of Standard and Norms of the WSV.

“The WSV is a not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization with Special Category consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. Brought together by a mutual concern for victims, its world-wide membership includes victim assistance practitioners, social scientists, social workers, physicians, lawyers, civil servants, volunteers, university academics of all levels, and students” (WSV, 2022).

UKZN PROF INVOLVED IN FOOD SECURITY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROJECT WITH CATO MANOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE



The Cato Manor Community Health Clinic staff together with academics from UKZN, Dr Gerelene Jagganath (Anthropology, School of Social Sciences) and Prof Shanta Balgobind Singh (Criminology & Forensic Studies, School of Applied Human Sciences) have joined forces in a community garden project for 2022. Their collaboration includes the involvement of Food and Trees for Africa (a leading organisation in sustainable that focuses on food security) and ENACTUS UKZN (a student-led platform which empowers communities through entrepreneurship). The key objective of the project is to empower community members who are also patients at the clinic, to grow vegetables and fruit that will impact positively on their nutritional intake. Food gardens have been shown to have a positive

impact on nutritional status, nutrition understanding and behaviour. A nutrition intervention will also help address the management of hypertension and diabetes through lifestyle modification of healthy eating behaviours. Ultimately the skills learnt will be extended to their homestead gardens and farms in the rural areas. The clinic garden is 100 square meters in size and grows fruit and a range of vegetables (including spinach, mustard herbs, *madumbi* (yams), carrots, brinjal, butternut, beetroot, lemons, bananas and tomatoes), based on agroecological principles of urban gardening and farming. Dr Gerelene Jagganath is an ambassador of the global SaveSoil (South Africa) campaign and acts as a community engagement representative for the School of Social Sciences. Her teaching and research interests in the anthropology of food, urban agroecology and sustainable development is directly related to the objectives of the garden project. Together with Prof Shanta Balgobind Singh, they collaboratively conduct research on crime, migration and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in the area of Cato Manor.

AFRICAN RESEARCH CHAIR IN PUBLIC SAFETY LAUNCHED BY TSWHATNE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



The recent awarding, Prof Jacob Mofokeng, the African Research Chair for the Campus and School Public Safety to the Tshwane University of Technology (TUT) in Cape Town, on 9 September 2021, marked the birth of another platform geared to act as a catalyst towards contributing to the ideals of **Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want**. As part of the long awaited and exciting launch of the same, the TUT, in collaboration with the Campus and School Safety Training Institute (CASSTI) and the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA), launched the African Research Chair on Thursday, 7 April 2022. The launch took place in Pretoria, the Maslow Time Square. Many renowned regional and continental speakers including ambassadors offered messages of support for the Research Chair.

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA (UP) LECTURER INTERVIEWED BY SABC TV NEWS



Congratulations to Miss Nunllal (Department of Social Work and Criminology, UP) as she was interviewed by SABC TV News (Channel 404) in January 2022 on "Children who kill their parents". The interview was based on the 20-year-old woman who confessed to planning the murder of her parents and two siblings which took place in 2016. Miss Nunllal was further interviewed about 16 days of Activism on GBV by an online radio station known as "Impressions" in November 2021. Lastly, Ms Nunllal provided an opinion piece on the topic: "The 4IR could enable ubuntu to have greater impact in addressing violence against women and girls" published by Daily Maverick in November 2021.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES/WORKSHOPS

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SOCIAL SCIENCES, 21-23 JULY 2022, NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, ATHENS, GREECE

Founded in 2006, the Interdisciplinary Social Sciences Research Network is brought together by a common interest in disciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, within and across the various social sciences, and between the social, natural and applied sciences. We seek to build an epistemic community where we can make linkages across disciplinary, geographic, and cultural boundaries. As a Research Network, we are defined by our scope and concerns and motivated to build strategies for action framed by our shared themes and tensions. For more information visit: <https://thesocialsciences.com/2022-conference>

COMPLETION OF POST-GRADUATE QUALIFICATIONS

Congratulations to the following CRIMSA members who completed their post-graduate qualification:

Sadiki, L. (2021). *Transformation and decolonisation of Criminology in post-apartheid South Africa*. PhD (Criminology). University of Pretoria. [Supervisor: Prof F Steyn]

Abstract: Dr Sadiki outlined Criminology's propagation from Europe during the height of colonialism and how it developed into a myopic and divisive paradigm in South Africa during the expansion of policies of racial segregation. In addition to analysing the Criminology curriculum and racial inequalities as indicators of the lack of transformation and decolonisation, she further exposed the discursive structures of knowledge production and gender disparity which (re)produced colonial practices, therefore, curtailing efforts to decolonise the discipline. Furthermore, transformation and decolonisation appear to have resulted in cosmetic changes such as developing transformation policies and merely adding African-centred epistemology to the existing curriculum without interrogating historical injustices, restructuring power relations, authenticating diversity, and thoroughly decolonising the curriculum and institutional frameworks. The current stance of Criminology rarely represents the lived experiences of students and the legitimacy of knowledge production is linked to the racial backgrounds of authors, while race and gender intersect to create inhibiting experiences for female criminologists. The thesis demonstrates that developing a decolonial scholarship and fostering responsive pedagogies for Criminology necessitate accommodating all voices and knowledge through dialectical relationships.

Seshigwana, L. (2021). *An exploration of family criminality among incarcerated female offenders*. MA Criminology (cum laude). University of Pretoria. [Supervisors: Dr L Sadiki and Prof F Steyn]

Abstract: The aim of the study was to determine whether women offenders, incarcerated at Kgoši Mampuru II and Johannesburg correctional centres, consider family criminality as a contributing factor to their own criminal behaviour. The respondents were made up of 66 women offenders aged between 18 and 66 years. The majority of the women were African with a bulk of respondents having had some type of employment prior to incarceration. The women were mostly incarcerated for murder, fraud and robbery. The women were mostly motivated by financial reasons to commit their crimes. Only four of the women were coerced by family members to commit a crime. The family members with criminal histories were the male cousins, brothers and uncles of respondents. The crimes committed the most by the family members were sexual assaults, fraud related offences and assault. One in five respondents considered their families to have influenced their criminal trajectories. The family members with whom respondents had the closest ties were female while most of the family members with criminal histories were men. The offences commonly committed between the women offenders and their family members were violent and economic offences.

Birkenstock, C. (2021). *Correlates and predictors of fear of crime and victimisation among undergraduate students attending a South African University*. MA Criminology (cum laude). University of Pretoria. [Supervisors: Prof F Steyn and Dr L Sadiki]

Abstract: The study involved secondary data analysis of a group administered survey among 853 students who were enrolled for undergraduate Criminology modules. The study uncovered that the university students did not participate in risky behaviours as often as previously thought. Moreover, most students thought crime to have increased over the previous two years and felt relatively safe during the day; however, feelings of safety considerably shifted during night-time. Gender was found to be a crucial predictor for fear of crime, with females being generally more fearful than males. Furthermore, theft of personal property was the most common crime students had experienced, and a noteworthy

predictor of victimisation was the students' household economic status. Those from low-income households seemed more prone to crime.

Parsons, S. (2021). *Correlates and predictors of online victimisation among undergraduate students attending a South African University.* MA Criminology (cum laude). University of Pretoria. [Supervisors: Prof F Steyn and Dr L Sadiki]

Abstract: The study made use of quantitative data that was collected by means of a group-administered questionnaire. A total of 1 001 students who were enrolled for undergraduate Criminology modules at a South African university participated in the survey. Based on the factors that could influence the likelihood of online victimisation, students from high-income backgrounds were more likely to experience identity fraud, rumours being spread about them and offenders using social media as a slandering tool against them. In terms of gender, women were more likely to experience crimes linked to emotional and psychological victimisation, for example, receiving unwanted sexual messages. On the other hand, men were more likely to experience receiving a malicious computer virus, in particular those at third-year level.

Hlophe, P. (2021). *An exploratory study on ukuthwala and crime: A perspective of inqaba kamvelinqangi cultural organization.* MA Criminology and Forensic Studies. University of Kwa-Zulu Natal. [Supervisor: Dr S Mkhize]

Abstract: *Ukuthwala* evokes emotive responses, with those who either support or oppose the practice. *Ukuthwala* has also resulted in public debate due to abductions which are viewed as against the young women's consent, but not much has been done to investigate the practice of *ukuthwala* among the Zulus of KwaZulu Natal (KZN) in post-1994 South Africa. Therefore, this study investigates the original or real meaning of the cultural practice of *ukuthwala* in the Zulu and its linkage to crime. This qualitative study is motivated by the misunderstandings or misinterpretations people have about the culture of *ukuthwala*. The cultural practice has been labelled as abusive and as a crime by certain scholars while it is just a cultural practice that was meant to solve a problem between a young man and a young woman who were in a love relationship and intended to marry, but faced obstacles to realise their dream (Nyembezi & Nxumalo, 1995). This study highlights the ongoing debate as to whether *ukuthwala* may be practiced as a means to open up the marriage negotiation process, and concludes that both men and women understand *ukuthwala* as a Zulu custom which opens up marriage negotiation process. Accordingly, *ukuthwala* in this traditional form is understood as not violating the rights of young women and children. This study encountered the challenge that the South African laws fail to ensure that the abuse of the culture of *ukuthwala* is firstly eradicated and secondly that there are criminal sanctions for the violation. *Ukuthwala* is a Zulu custom that opens up a space for women's agency where they can decide to marry a man they choose and end the relationship they do not want. In this way the women are able to command the men whom they love, and who have resources and therefore are also powerful to act in a way the woman wants with regard to initiating negotiations for the marriage. However, it can also be viewed as a Zulu custom carried out by powerful men who have resources and therefore can pay *ilobolo* (bride wealth), as a power display directed at other men who happen to be their competitors. The study also conceives of *ukuthwala* as a cultural practice, and as a social construction that is gendered; it adopts zero tolerance to the abduction of young women. The study suggests that if all stakeholders work together through the process of collaboration, interventions are possible and criminals can be sanctioned. The study recommends further research of issues pertaining to culture, sex, sexuality, gender, masculinities and *ukuthwala*, in order to support an intervention into the socialisation of boys, to help them in making informed decisions before engaging in *ukuthwala*.

**M&D GRADUATES: DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO – 2021/2022**

Khomotjo Lekgau. 2022. *Rape committed during House Robbery: A Grounded Theory analysis*, 2022. PhD (Criminology). University of Limpopo.

Abstract: House robbery and subsequent rape are under-researched crimes collectively and often treated differently in the field of social sciences. The relation between these two crimes needs to be addressed urgently. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the motivational factors for committing house robbery and subsequent rape. This study adopted a qualitative research approach, guided by the Grounded Theory (GT), as a research design. The theoretical sampling was adopted for DCS clinical psychologists, social workers, and incarcerated offenders in the Two (02) selected Correctional Centres in Gauteng and Limpopo Provinces of South Africa, all subjected to semi-structured face-to-face interviews. Moreover, the GT methods of data analysis, aided by the MAXQDA software were used, including open coding (Breaking of textual data into discrete parts), axial coding (Drawing of connections between codes), and selective coding (Selection of one central category that connects all the codes from the analysis and captures the essence of this study). The researcher generated codes from the verbatim expressions of the participants. The codes were categorised into open, axial, and selective coding using the MAXQDA software. The codes in selective coding (Categories) were explained and supported by the reviewed literature studies on this subject. The findings of this study revealed that in most instances house robbery results in rape. The notable contributing factors to this phenomenon have been proven an opportunity, unstable family background, substance use, aggression, dominance, vulnerability, and mob mentality. For the contribution to the body of knowledge; a conceptual model, consisting of Five (05) components, namely: 1) Socialisation, 2) Sexual violence curriculum, 3) Liquor regulations, 4) Ammunition registrations; and 5) Target hardening as formulated to effectively respond to the mentioned crimes. This study recommends that positive socialisation from an early age of male children is reported crucial for the development of pro-social factors; this can possibly curb these crimes. It is also forwarded that curriculum development should infuse sexual violence from basic-to-tertiary education. Equally, there is a dire need for the regulation of South African liquor available laws and policies regarding the supply and sale of liquor as shared by most participants (Especially, the incarcerated Offenders) who positively highlighted alcohol intoxication during the commission of these crimes. Furthermore, registrations of ammunition and the creation of a database are highly sought; firearm accessibility should also be revisited to redress the past injustices as cited as one of the contributory factors to irregular availability of firearms and other related weapons. The opportunistic circumstances relating to the commission of these crimes should be relooked, by closely focusing on upgrading security measures for the community, Criminal Justice System (CJS), public and private Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs), including technological advancement and improvements, as well as the induction of intelligence-led operations, and closer collaboration, interaction, and information exchange, among others.

Mamolele Maria Selowa. 2021. *Crime among the youth at Mentz Village, Limpopo Province*. MA (Criminology). University of Limpopo (Supervisor: Prof Charles Oliver).

Abstract: The rise of crime committed by young offenders in South Africa has become a major concern (Pelser 2008:1). The Mentz community – a small township situated in Ga-Mamabolo – likewise experiences high levels of crime and violence, much of which is committed by young, unemployed offenders. Although the findings in this research are not necessarily applicable to other places in South Africa, it is the researcher's opinion that the situation in Mentz Village is representative of many other places in this country, especially in rural areas. This study investigated crime among the youth in Mentz Village and focused on factors that contribute to crime among the youth. A qualitative research approach

was employed in this study's methodology and applied to the case studies, together with semi-structured interviews, to obtain the research information.

Musiwa Eric Mudau 2022. *An investigation of police compliance with the stipulations of the Domestic Violence Act (Act 116 of 1998) in Mpumalanga Province, South Africa.* PhD (Criminology). University of Limpopo (Supervisor: Prof Charles Oliver).

Abstract: This study explored the policing of domestic violence by the SAPS by emphasising their compliance in terms of the stipulations of the Domestic Violence Act (Act 116 of 1998) hereinafter referred to as either the Act or DVA. A questionnaire involving a sample of 384 victims of domestic violence whose cases were documented by the police were drawn from 15 police stations in the Mpumalanga Province. In addition, a focus group session was held consisting of twelve police officials who deal with domestic violence on a regular basis. The study found a relatively high rate of satisfaction with the handling of their cases by the police. Seventy percent (70,2%) of respondents described the service they received as 'Good' or 'Very good.' Most of the reasons given for why respondents regarded the service as good dealt with aspects regarding the professionalism of the police, in particular the police's compliance with requirements of the DVA. This study confirms, to a large extent, the philosophy behind and contents of the DVA and the Victim Empowerment Model. Victims expect professional conduct from the police as indicated by their compliance with the stipulations of the DVA. The 73,7% of respondents who indicated that they were satisfied with the outcomes of their cases can also be an indication of the empowerment of victims.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

All CRIMSA members are encouraged to send their most recent and substantive publications to be published in the newsletter.

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Maweni, V. & Steyn, J. 2021. Solidarity, isolation, and cynicism: An attitudinal analysis of the police culture in the South African Police Service. *The Strategic Review for Southern Africa*, 43(1): 57-76.

Mnguni, N.Z. & Thobane, M.S. 2022. Factors contributing to women being used as drug mules: A phenomenological study of female offenders incarcerated at the Johannesburg and Kgoši Mampuru II correctional centres in South Africa. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8(1). DOI: 10.1080/23311886.2022.2048466.

Sadiki, L. & Steyn, F. 2021. Sticky floors and glass ceilings: Transformation of a criminology in post-apartheid South Africa. *Journal of Criminal Justice Education*, 32(1): 90-107.

Sadiki, L. & Steyn, F. 2021. Destitute and vulnerable – Fear of destitute and vulnerable: Fear of crime and victimisation among the homeless in urban and rural settings in South Africa. *The Strategic Review for Southern Africa*, 43(1): 57-76.

Sadiki, L. & Steyn, F. (2022). Decolonising the criminology curriculum in South Africa: Views and experiences of lecturers and postgraduate students. *Transformation in Higher Education* 7(0) DOI: 10.4102/the.v7i0.150.

BOOK CHAPTER

Minnaar, A. 2022. Border Security: An essential but effective tool in combatting cross-border crime. (Chapter 17: Pp. 357-378). In: Martin Gill (Ed.). *The Handbook of Security*. Cham, Switzerland: Springer Nature/Palgrave Macmillan. eBook ISBN: 978-3-030-91735-7. Print ISBN: 978-3-030-91734-0. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-91735-7>.

Please take note of the below recent edition of ACTA:

Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology Special Edition: Impact of COVID-19 / 34(3) /2021

1. Murhula, P.B.B & Nunlall, R. (2021). Covid-19 and the ban of alcohol sales in South Africa: A critical overview. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021: 1-16.
 2. Nobanda, L., Nkosi, S.L., & Sibanyoni, E.K. (2021). Possible explanation of violence against women during the Covid-19 lockdown in South Africa: A systematic review. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021: 17-27.
 3. Mabudusha, A. & Sinclair, I. (2021). A possible explanation of violence against women during the Covid-19 lockdown in South Africa: A systematic review. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021: 28-44.
 4. Ramokolo, K.P & Thobane, M.S. (2021). Challenges faced during the Covid-19 pandemic in terms of support for victims of child trafficking: A case study of Gauteng, South Africa. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021: 45-64.
 5. Hesselink, A-M. & Booyens, K. (2021). Locked-down, locked-up or a double lockdown for inmates? A criminological analysis on the psychosocial impact of Covid- 19 on inmates. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021: 65-84.
 6. Magadze, T.O. (2021). Community responses to crime during the Covid-19 pandemic: A case study of the Golf Course Township, Alice, Eastern Cape. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021 45-64.
 7. Mlamla, N.E., Dlamini, Z. & Shumba, K. (2021). *Madoda Sabelani!*: Engaging indigenous music in the fight against toxic masculinities and gender-based violence in South Africa: A critical discourse analysis. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021 101-117.
 8. Kelly, J.F., Faull, A. Dissel, A., Simelane, B., Martin, L., Dempers, J., Verster, J., Thompson, V. & Vismer, M. (2021). Murder in the Western Cape's high violence areas during the first Covid-19 lockdown. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021 118-138
 9. Lamb, G. (2021). Police work and the keeping of the 'peace' in African cities. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021 139-154.
 10. Minnaar, A. & Herbig, FJW. (2021). Cyberattacks and the cybercrime threat of ransomware to hospitals and healthcare services during the Covid-19 pandemic. *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology*, 34(3)/2021 155-185.
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CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP (NEW/RENEWAL) AND MEMBERSHIP FEES: 2022

Membership of the Society (renewable annually) includes receipt of all annual editions and special editions (e-journal) of the Society's Journal, *Acta Criminologica: Journal for Southern African Criminology*; *CRIMSA News* newsletter and other Society information. Members can also avail themselves of the discounted registration fee for the Society's biennial conference. The Society also provides support funding for regional colloquiums.

An online membership form is available at: www.crimsa.ac.za ([CRIMSA Membership](#)).

STUDENT MEMBERS

Undergraduate and postgraduate students:

- Electronic journal (only) @ R150.00 (US\$15.00) for the financial year.

NB: Proof of current student registration should be attached to the proof of payment.

Active individual members:

Active members are individuals with a four-year bachelor degree or a post-graduate qualification (who are not currently registered as fulltime students).

- Electronic journal (only) @ R300.00 (US\$30.00) for the financial year.

Institutional membership:

- Only Hard copy of journal @ R1 000.00 (US\$130.00)* inclusive of postage and handling.

This membership is not meant for individuals (but university departments/libraries). Only one hardcopy of the journal will be sent to the contact postal address provided.

You are encouraged to recommend that your university library annually subscribes to the SAePub services of SABINET (the organisation hosting and archiving our journal's articles). This subscription service provides electronic access to full-text journal articles via a university's library to the university's staff and students.

NB: Please provide a contact address/email of designated contact institutional staff member for receipt of CRIMSA news, society information and the journal.

University & institutional subscriptions to SABINET article archive:

Online access for university & institutional libraries and other organisations to the archived and e-article versions of the journal (from 2000 – current) are available via annual subscription. Details of annual subscription amount and registration are available at www.sabinet.co.za (SA e-publications/African online journals services).

Tables of Contents for all published journals 1988 – to present) can be viewed at www.crimsa.ac.za (Acta Criminologica)



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BANKING DETAILS

Swift code (International transactions):	ABSAZAJCPT
Name of bank:	ABSA Bank
Branch address:	1102 Burnett Street, Hatfield, Pretoria. PO Box 7263, Pretoria, 0001, SOUTH AFRICA
Account holder name:	KRIMSA
Branch code:	335-545
Account number:	010471656 (Current account)
Reference to be inserted:	Individual and student members: Surname & initials Institutional members: Name of Institution

PLEASE NOTE THE ACCOUNT NAME AS KRIMSA (AND NOT WITH A 'C' – THE BANK HAS INDICATED THAT ANOTHER ORGANISATION HAS A REGISTERED ACCOUNT WITH A 'C')