

CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

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FROM THE EDITOR

The year 2003 will be remembered mainly for the progress that was made by the Criminology and Criminal Justice Standards Generating Body (SGB) with the writing of Unit Standards for the BA Criminology Qualification (see an update on page 4); the AGM held on 6 August 2003; and the newly elected CRIMSA Council with Mr Kris Pillay as President (read more about the new president on page 4, the newly elected Council members on page 3, as well as the first impressions of CRIMSA from a student member's perspective on page 8).

Please take note of the new fixing of membership fees for the year 2004 and remember to renew your membership during the January and February 2004 (see the last four pages of this newsletter).

Many thanks to everyone who contributed by means of articles, letters, academic discourse, feedback on conferences, updates, call for papers and notice of conferences during the past year. As this newsletter is the mouthpiece of the members, please add to the initiatives and contact the editor regarding contributions on preliminary research findings, research projects, newsworthy items and letters for inclusion in the next newsletter. Contributions of this nature should not exceed 500 words. Your name and e-mail address should accompany all letters and material submitted for publication.

All correspondence related to the newsletter should be addressed to:

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Merry Christmas and a happy 2004 to all of you!

Alice Maree

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Member

Welcome to this, the final edition of the Newsletter in 2003.

The end of yet another academic year is fast approaching and as I write this message I am certain that many of our learners are busy preparing for their year-end examinations. On behalf of the Council of CRIMSA let me take this opportunity to wish you strength and success for the examinations.

The year 2003 will go down as a milestone in the history of our democracy in South Africa and this is ascribed to the major restructuring of Higher Education institutions in this country. The Minister of Education, Prof. Kader Asmal, has finally announced the government's intention to consolidate 36 Higher Education institutions to 21, through a series of mergers and incorporations.

Undoubtedly, this will have far-reaching consequences for the future role, purpose and functioning of Higher Education in the years to come. This, in turn, poses numerous opportunities and challenges for academics to ensure that our institutions produce, develop and sustain intellectual growth and capacity for the future of South Africa.

CRIMSA

In a recent editorial of *Acta Criminologica*, I stated that after an existence of 17 years CRIMSA has also reached the crossroads. As we pause to look retrospectively at the years that have passed, it is clear that we have been overtaken by significant national and global events.

In August 2003, CRIMSA convened the Annual General Meeting that was hosted by the University of Pretoria. In his report to the AGM, the outgoing President, Mr. David Kgosimore, highlighted the Society's successes, achievements and challenges while encouraging the new office bearers to rise to these challenges.

Early in October 2003, the newly elected Council got down to business when a Strategic Review Session was held at the TSA Conference Centre. The main purpose of the Session was to obtain a 'snap-shot' picture of CRIMSA's current *modus operandi*, with the purpose of drafting a road map for taking Criminology into the future.

What emerged was the need for CRIMSA to align itself more acutely with issues pertaining to crime that appear on the national agenda, and to start playing a prominent role in respect of education, as well as understanding and creating an awareness of the crime phenomenon. In my view that criminologists and students studying the discipline also have a moral and social responsibility towards the government and all citizens of South Africa. In order to give effect to this they need to conduct relevant research, disseminate the results of such research, advise government, lobby NGOs and relevant stakeholders on issues pertaining to criminality and criminogenic factors. The main purpose of this is to contribute to the overall reduction of crime in the country.

CRIMSA'S NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COUNCIL

Mr Kris Pillay	President
Prof Linda Davis	Vice-President
Prof. Johan Prinsloo	Vice-President
Ms Jacky-Saffy	Executive Secretary
Ms Karin Booyens	Treasurer

ABOUT THE PRESIDENT: KRIS PILLAY

Born in Durban, South Africa, Mr. Kris Pillay completed his BA(Hons) and Master's degree in Criminology at the University of Durban-Westville (UD-W). In 1984 he started his academic career as a tutor in the Department of Criminology at UD-W. In 1985 he took up a lecturing position at the University of Transkei and was subsequently promoted to senior lecturer and Head of the Department of Criminology.

In 1995 he joined Technikon SA as a senior lecturer in Community Policing and in 1999 he was seconded to the position of acting Executive Director of the Security Management Programme. He has since been appointed as the permanent Executive Director.

He is currently the African Vice-President of the International Institute for Security and Safety Management [IISSM] and a member of their Board of Governors. He was recently elected as the Chairperson of the South African Institute for Security.

In 2002, he was presented with two prestigious awards at the 12th International Seminar of the IISSM, namely the International Security Practitioner of the Year and a Special Recognition Award for the most Valuable Contribution and Support to the promotion of professionalism within the security industry.

He has been a full member of the Criminology Association of Southern Africa since 1993.

He has presented a number of academic papers at various international conferences and, in addition, has published widely on criminal justice and security-related issues in scientific journals.

UPDATE ON THE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS GENERATING BODY (SGB)

**Alice Maree
Beaty Naudé**

NSB 08 recommended the registration of the BA Criminology Qualification on 24 October 2003, with the proviso that no adverse public comments were received.

Mr Bhavik Diar has been appointed as NSB 08 co-ordinator in Mr de Bees' place. His e-mail address is BhavikDiar@saga.org.za or bdiar@saga.co.za. His other contact details are as follows: Tel. 012 431 5030; Fax 012 431 5144.

At the inter-SGB meeting of 28 August 2003, attended by Prof Naudé, Mr Joe Samuels of SAQA dealt with the recommendations of the New Academic Policy document, which has now been accepted by the Department of Education. The consultative document, *An Interdependent National Qualifications Framework System*, is available on the SAQA website (www.saga.org.za) and all members are urged to acquaint themselves with the recommendations contained in this document.

The following is a brief summary of the most important recommendations, which will probably be legislated by September 2004:

- Whole qualifications and unit standards-based qualifications are of equal value and no distinction should be made between these two qualifications.

- It is proposed that the NQF model be changed to provide for
 - partnered pairs of qualifications;
 - stand-alone discipline-based qualifications with a component of workplace practice; and
 - stand-alone occupational context-based qualifications with a component of discipline-based study.

- National Standards Bodies are not sustainable and will be replaced with smaller autonomous permanent bodies. They will in future be called Qualifications and Quality Assurance Councils (QCs). Three QCs should be established that will take responsibility for standards generation and quality assurance, namely:
 - TOP QC (Trade, Occupational and Professional Qualifications and Quality Assurance Council);
 - GENFET QC (General and Further Education and Training Qualifications and Quality Assurance Council); and
 - HI-ED QC (Higher Education and Training Qualifications and Quality Assurance Council).

- The Department of Education will take responsibility for all school, FET college and general ABET standards and qualifications up to level 4. Above level 4 the responsibility would be split between the CHE and the SETAs.

SAQA will still take responsibility for maintaining the NQF and the NQF level descriptors, but will have less direct responsibility for the generation of standards and qualifications. They will also have overall executive responsibility. It is proposed that the NQF should comprise of a three by three grid each with its own level descriptors:

NQF band	General Pathway	Art.column	Gen.voc./career pathway	Art.column	Trade,occup.& prof. pathway
HET	Discp.based qualif.	Art.cr	Career-based qualif.	Art.cr.	Occupational recognition or context-based qualif. unique to the workplace
FET	Discp.-based qualif.	Art.cr.	Gen.voc. qualif.	Art.cr	
GE	General education qualifications (with ABET defined separately)				

THE LATEST SOUTH AFRICAN CRIME STATISTICS 2002/03

Anthony Minnaar
AMinnaar@tsa.ac.za

The statistics for all reported crime as released by the SAPS on 23 September 2003 are given in various forms, namely for the financial year (April to March), as well as for the calendar year (January to December) from the year 1994. In addition, per crime category actual numbers are given by province and policing area, as well as ratios per 100 000 of the population and the percentage of increase/decrease over the preceding years.

When focusing on the main crime categories and taking the actual numbers into consideration, the following trends become obvious:

For 2002/03 (reference will be made only to the financial year and not the calendar year figures), a total of 21 553 **murders** occurred in South Africa. This is a slight increase of 148 in comparison to the figure for 2001/02 but is still a decrease of approximately 20 percent over the number of murders for the high reached in 1995/96 (i.e. 26 877). However, in respect of **attempted murder** there was a dramatic increase of approximately 13 percent in the 2002/03 figure (35 861) when compared to the 2001/02 figure of 31 293 attempted murders – the previous high for the period since 1994.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances has also shown an 8 percent increase in 2002/03 (126 905 reported cases) over the number in 2001/2 (116 736). The latter again being the previous high for the period since 1994. **Assault with grievous bodily harm (GBH)** showed a relatively small increase in 2002/03 (266 321) from the 264 012 assault GBH cases reported in 2001/02, but does represent a decrease of 3,25 percent over the previous high point of 275 289 cases reported in 2000/01.

Increases in other categories include those in respect of **burglary at residential premises**, which showed an increase of approximately 5,5 percent for 2002/03 (319 984) as to 2001/02 (302 657).

Stock theft increased by just under 11 percent in 2002/03 (46 680) over 2001/02 (41 635) but is still below the high point of 47 287 cases of stock theft reported for the 1994/95 financial year. **Drug-related crime** increased from 52 900 in 2001/02 to 53 810 (a new high) in 2002/03 while the illegal possession of firearms and ammunition also increased from 15 494 in 2001/02 to a new high of 15 839 in 2002/03.

Rape and attempted rape (a combined category) did, however, show an approximate decrease of 3,5 percent in 2002/03 (52 425) over the 54 293 rapes - the previous high - reported in 2001/02. Other decreases occurred in burglary at non-residential premises, which was down from 87 114 in 2001/02 to 73 975 in 2002/03 - the latter representing a 21,5 percent decrease over the previous high of 94 273 in 1998/99; theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which was down from 96 859 in 2001/02 to 93 133 in 2002/03 and showing a 13,2 percent decrease over the previous high of 107 448 reported in 1998/99. Fraud had also decreased in 2002/03 (56 232) in comparison to the 58 462 cases reported in 2001/02. The former figure also represents a 17,2 percent decrease over the 67 915 cases reported in 1999/2000.

For the subcategories (i.e. reported in the total) in robbery with aggravating circumstances such as **car hijacking**, there was a decrease from 15 846 in 2001/02 to 14 691 in 2002/03; **truck hijacking** decreased substantially from 3 333 in 2001/02 to 986 in 2002/03; **cash-in-transit** heists, however, increased from 238 in 2001/02 to a new high of 374 in 2002/03, whereas **bank robberies** decreased considerably from 356 in 2001/02 to only 127 in 2002/03, representing an almost 23 percent decrease over the high number of 561 bank robberies in 1996/97. Two new subcategories for robbery with aggravating circumstances are reported for 2002/03 namely **house robberies** at 9 063 and **business robberies** at 5 498. These categories are defined as robberies where criminals enter a business or house and rob (with aggravating circumstances) the occupants/residents of goods which could include their motor vehicles (since vehicles are now taken within the context of the robbery they are, under these circumstances, no longer listed under the subcategory of hijacking).

It should be noted that these trends are not consistent for all provinces, with some categories showing increases or decreases in certain provinces that are not in line with the national trends. For instance, car hijacking in Gauteng increased from 9 315 in 2001/02 to 9 371 in 2002/03. While Gauteng is at the top of the rating in terms of numbers in some categories, this is not necessarily the case when it comes to the ratio per 100 000 for the population. For example, there were 12 091 rapes and attempted rapes reported in Gauteng but the ratio for these crimes was the highest in the Northern Cape at 165 per 100 000 of the population. Similarly, KwaZulu-Natal has the highest number for reported murder at 5 405 whereas the Western Cape has the highest ratio of 84,8 per 100 000 of the population.

Overall the total number of reported crimes for the period 1994/95 to 2002/03 has shown a steady increase from a total of 2 079 730 in 1994/95 to a high of 2 717 184 in 2002/03 - an increase of 108 462 over the figure for 2001/02 and a 23,5 percent increase over the 1994/95 figure.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CRIMSA: FEEDBACK ON THE AGM

Angelique Knock
Student member: Unisa
aknock@icon.co.za

Criminologists: Old, stooped, grey haired men in baggy trousers, serious, aloof and boring - is that what you think? If you do, you are wrong. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The 2003 Annual General Meeting of CRIMSA was held in the Acacia Room of the Burgundy Complex at the University of Pretoria on Wednesday, 6 August 2003. I feared, as a newly registered student member, that I was going to feel "strange", but that thought was quickly dispelled, as were any stereotyped ideas about criminologists. Not only are the members much younger than one might suppose, but there is a good representation of young members and the female gender too. AGMs are by tradition stuffy and boring, but not this one! CRIMSA members are warm and welcoming, and although they obviously know each other fairly well, they do not form tight little cliques, which exclude outsiders.

Three guest speakers addressed the members – Mr Ted Leggett, Senior Researcher at the Crimes and Justice Programme of the Institute for Security Studies, presented an extremely informative lecture on "Rainbow Tenement – Crime and Policing in Inner Johannesburg". Absentee members really missed a good lecture, and what an eye-opener! I think we could have listened to him all morning.

Equally absorbing was the subject material of Director Kuyler of SAPS. When we were asked by Dir Kuyler to think about what constitutes organised crime in South Africa, we were encouraged to broaden our concept of "organised crime". At the end of the lecture we were left with an intriguing challenge – how should criminologists in South Africa define "organised crime" in the light of the current climate of escalating violence.

Dr Ludy Muller spoke about "Preventing Fraud Through Education" – and it was alarming to realise the extent of fraud in South Africa, but even more of a concern to me personally is the lack of ethics across the board. Dr Muller emphasised the need to educate South Africans at all levels of society in good ethical practices and sound moral values. Thank you, Dr Muller, for a most interesting lecture.

Prof Minnaar unintentionally provided much entertainment through his stimulating participation at the Annual General Meeting and Professor Linda Davis is obviously passionate about her subject – Victimology.

My overall impression is that criminologists have chosen this career because they really care about crime and its ramifications – the negative effect on the economy, on international trade and investment, the victims, criminals, our police service and the criminal justice system. They are interested in finding solutions to the inherent causes of crime and of having a positive input in the future of the country.

Crime is a serious business, but criminologists can, and do, have fun. An informal lunch had been arranged at the end of the proceedings, but I was unfortunately unable to attend. However, I would like to thank Jacky Scott-Saffy for her friendly and efficient organisation. Thank you, too, to Dr Alice Maree, Harriet Klopper, and Prof Conradie for making me feel so welcome. I am sure the other students enjoyed the morning as well.

The idea of more regular meetings appealed to all, and I, for one, look forward to our next get-together.

CRIME PREVENTION WEEK, 11-15 AUGUST 2003: “PULL THE PLUG ON CRIME”

Angela Yiannakis

Student member: University of Pretoria

Crime prevention week is the initiative of the University of Pretoria’s security services and risk management division. The campaign is arranged and coordinated by Bes Liebenberg and has been running successfully for the past two years and during both years the Criminology Department has been actively involved.

The week of the 11 – 15 August 2003 was dedicated to crime prevention and awareness, with the target group being the students. Crime prevention week was officially opened on 11 August 2003. Attending the opening ceremony were various dignitaries from the University as well as the South African Police Service (SAPS). The SAPS brass band and equestrian unit formed part of the opening ceremony. Coloured balloons and white doves were released, symbolising peace and unity. A giant plug was removed from a makeshift wall, officially declaring crime prevention week to be up and running. The plug was symbolic of “pulling the plug on crime”.

The university grounds were full of displays focusing on crime awareness, prevention and safety on campus. The Human Sciences building sported displays from the Department of Criminology focusing on different kinds of crimes and its prevention. The Metro Police were there to assist people in determining whether or not they had outstanding fines, while there was also a display on child abuse, date rape and what

steps should be followed if you have been a victim of either. Captain C. Weilbach of SAPS headed the drug display and the dog unit proved their prowess. Throughout the week various experts on crime and crime prevention gave talks during lunch hour in the Academic Information Centre. Lecturers from the Department of Criminology were involved in several of these talks on crime prevention and awareness.

The crime week campaign was a huge success and heightened the students' awareness of crime and crime prevention.

DRUG REPORTING AGENTS (DRAs)

Angela Yiannakis

Naomi van Zyl

Honours Students:University of Pretoria

The "Drug Reporting Agents" (DRA) project is the initiative of eight criminology honours students. The project initially started out as a community project for the postgraduate honours course and as it took shape, it escalated into a much larger endeavour. The project eventually incorporated all the schools in the Brooklyn policing area (Pretoria, South Africa) as well as the respective area officers of the South African Police Service (SAPS).

The project is based on the following mindset: "a winner goes through a problem; a loser goes around it, and never gets past". The project is aimed at working through drug-related problems, and not judging those who do have problems. The purpose of the project is to facilitate positive change within the community. This project is an opportunity to create a positive atmosphere between the different systems involved within the community in order to create unity as well as inform and help each other.

The project was successfully launched at various schools during July 2003. The launch was covered by a variety of local newspapers, all of whom have strong feelings about the drug problem in schools. The project was designed to maintain the uniqueness of the schools involved. The schools appoint "DRA" agents, who are either scholars or teachers. These agents are in constant contact with an area officer of the SAPS who guides them with regard to what facilities are available to help people with a problem as well as the correct information so that the scholars can be constantly kept up to date. Post boxes were supplied to schools that were visited, giving scholars the opportunity to post confidential notes in them, which could, for example, contain requests concerning drug-related problems within the school. The agents are responsible for supplying the requested information to the scholars, which they obtain from treatment centres and the respective SAPS area officers. Constant monitoring by the honours students and SAPS area officers involved ensure the smooth running of the project.

The project is currently running in the schools that were visited and the students and respective SAPS area officers have been approached to assist in implementing the project in other schools. To date the project has been very successful and it is hoped that it will take off in other schools and become a permanent part of the school structure.

NEW NAMES FOR MERGING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: 1 January 2004

<http://education.gov.za>

In November 2003, the Cabinet approved proposals for the restructuring of the institutional landscape through mergers and incorporations.

The following mergers are approved for 1 January 2004:

- **North West University** (University of Potchefstroom, University of North West and the Sebokeng campus of Vista University)
- **Tswane University of Technology** (Pretoria Technikon, Technikon Northern Gauteng and North West Technikon)
- **University of South Africa** (UNISA, Technikon SA and Vudec)
- **University of KwaZulu-Natal** (University of Durban-Westnille and the University of Natal)

The following incorporations will also take place in January 2004:

- Mamelodi campus of Vista University into **Pretoria University**
- Bloemfontein campus of Vista University into the **University of the Free State**
- Welkom campus of Vista University into the **Technikon Free State**
- Port Elizabeth campus of Vista University into the **University of Port Elizabeth**
- East Rand and Soweto campuses of Vista University into **Rand Afrikaans University**
- Dental Faculty of the University of Stellenbosch into the **University of the Western Cape**
- East London campus of Rhodes University into the **University of Fort Hare**

**REPORT BACK ON THE XIIIth WORLD CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY,
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, 10-15 AUGUST 2003**

Beaty Naudé
naudecmb@netactive.co.za

The conference was organised by the International Society for Criminology which is a non-governmental organisation with about 1 000 members. The Society was established in 1938 and enjoys advisory status at the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It participates in UNESCO's work, and is represented by a national delegate in almost 50 countries. Prof Lawrence Sherman of the University of Pennsylvania is currently the president. He is also the president of the American Society of Criminology.

The theme of the conference was **Reducing Crime and Promoting Justice**, and 1 241 delegates attended the conference, the highest attendance figure to date, despite the fact that many delegates cancelled due to a western media scare about the high crime rate in Brazil. The theme of the conference was carried through the plenary sessions and workshops and 250 papers were presented. The main focus was on restorative justice (six workshops) and mediation practices and crimes without frontiers as well as global criminal justice. Papers were presented in English, French and Spanish with simultaneous translations.

The following were focal points in the plenary sessions:

Judicial power is regarded as state/political power and sentencing is a political act which is not always rational. Mechanical justice as a result of the minimum sentence doctrine does not reduce crime and globally there is a focus on the rights of the victim in the judicial process. The general viewpoint is that the offender must take responsibility for the offence and that some form of reparation (monetary, materially or physically) must be made to the victim and/or society.

The globalisation of human rights by means of international treaties is one of the most significant postmodern trends since the 1990s. The International World Court is the first step in the globalisation of human rights, values and ethics. A big difficulty, however, is to find common global definitions for these crimes. Crimes against humanity and war crimes are, for example, extremely difficult to define universally. The globalisation of economic trade practices opened up borders for transnational crimes such as money laundering, organised crime, corruption, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, commercial fraud, cyber crime, sexual offences, genocide, murder and robbery.

The movement of goods and people is becoming increasingly difficult to control effectively. Large immigrant communities are problematic and can contribute to conflict and homophobia as the integration of immigrant communities is difficult and many

commit crimes in their host countries – studies indicate that as many as 40 percent of immigrants commit crimes, many as a result of ignorance.

Concern was also expressed about the fact that globally social inequalities are becoming bigger within countries and between developed and developing nations, resulting in the marginalisation of people and regions. This factor is regarded as a major reason for the increase in transnational crimes, especially terrorism and organised crime. It was pointed out that the United States comprises five percent of the world's population while it contains 60 percent of the world's wealth.

Crimes against the environment, or ecocriminality as it was called by the plenary speaker, was also a focal point although the main focus was on corporate offenders which may be regarded a very narrow approach. There is increasing pressure on governments to provide a safe environment for all its citizens by controlling noise, water and air pollution and dangerous waste products, protection of endangered species, plant life and national heritage sites. It was pointed out that the prosecution of these offences are often difficult and that alternatives to the criminal process may be more successful, e.g. suspension of license, civil penalties, pressure by public interest and consumer groups and pressure by industry peer groups.

Some negatives were the fact that the conference centre was about an hour's drive from Rio de Janeiro with buses leaving hotels at about 07:00 in the morning and returning at about 18:30 in the evening – resulting in very long and exhausting days for delegates – with the biggest negative of all the fact that the plenary sessions started an hour late each morning.

If you would like to become a member of the International Society of Criminology, please contact Prof. Beaty Naudé, Scientific Board Member, at:

E-mail: naudecmb@netactive.co.za

or

Tel/Fax 012 346-1457.

Fees:

Individual members: U\$D 80 or 40 Euros.

Associations and communities: U\$S120 or 100 Euros.

The Society has a journal, *International Annals of Criminology* and also regularly publishes a newsletter. For more information visit the Society's website at

<http://perso.wanadoo.fr/societe.internationale.de.criminologie/>

CALL FOR PAPERS

**SOLON/NOTTINGHAM CENTRE FOR STUDY AND REDUCTION OF HATE CRIMES
2nd ANNUAL HATE CRIMES CONFERENCE**

Title: "Crime and Prejudice"

Date: 26 to 28 February 2004

Location: Galleries of Justice, Nottingham, UK

Themes: The second international Hate Crimes conference will explore issues of bias, prejudice and hate; focusing on enabling contexts which promote hate crimes, including ways in which socio-cultural and legal systems can institutionalise and encourage bias and prejudice, plus debates around ideas and initiatives which have or could reduce individual, communal and state prejudice.

Suggested Themes:

- Defining 'hate' crimes.
- Taking 'bias' and 'prejudice' seriously
- Bias, prejudice and hate crimes committed by and upon the medical profession and associated multinationals
- War crimes: States/government and hate crimes
- Race, gender & sexuality as focus for bias, prejudice & hate
- Domestic violence (including issues of cultural clashes, and incidents of honour killings etc.)
- Locations and hate – including workplace prejudice
- Management and reduction of hate crime – experience and solutions
- Bias, prejudice and hate crimes focused upon interracial relationships.

Papers from academics and professionals are welcome. The conference provides an opportunity for the presentation of personal experiences. Accepted papers will be considered for publication, in an edited printed volume and in the Internet Journal of Criminology. Comparative papers across disciplines, periods and perspectives are encouraged, as are proposals for panels, workshops and other sessions, especially dealing with practical experience and initiatives.

Due date for proposals: Proposals (of around 350 words) should be sent to:
SOLON Paul.Baker02@ntu.ac.uk, Nottingham Trent University,
Burton Street, Nottingham, NG1 4BU, by 16 December 2003.

Contact details: Further information please contact the Conference Organisers Dr Judith Rowbotham by e-mail at Judith.Rowbotham@ntu.ac.uk; Dr Michael Sutton by e-mail at Michael.Sutton@ntu.ac.uk; or Dr Kim Stevenson by e-mail at Kim.Stevenson@ntu.ac.uk

Details of the conference can also be found on the SOLON website at <http://solon.ntu.ac.uk/>

THIRD NATIONAL SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION CONFERENCE

Title: "Building Leadership and Commitment to End Sexual Violence"

Date: 25 to 28 May 2004

Location: Los Angeles, CA, United States of America

Themes: Topics of interest include:

- Reaching underserved communities
- Evaluating sexual violence programs
- Fostering partnerships between researchers and providers
- Ensuring culturally competent programs and services
- Including men in the prevention of sexual violence

Due date for proposals: An abstract of your proposed presentation is due by 14 November 2003.

Contact details: Learn more by visiting CDC's web site at: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/2004nsvpc.htm>

INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM (IPES)

Title: "Criminal exploitation of women and children"

Date: 16 to 20 May 2004

Location: Vancouver

Theme: The theme of the 11th annual meeting of IPES will be the Criminal exploitation of women and children. IPES was founded in 1994 to provide a forum to foster closer relationships among police researchers and practitioners globally, to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the law enforcement profession, and to encourage discussion and published research on challenging and contemporary topics related to the profession. Participants in the forum present a paper on the topic from their country's perspective.

Contact details: <http://www.ipes.info>

LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

Title: "Crime prevention: One goal, multiple approaches"

Date: 9 to 13 March 2004

Location: Riviera Hotel and Casino, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

Contact details: Abstracts are due to topic area chairs by 1 October 2003

<http://www.acjs.org/PDF9620Files/Committee.pdf>

Centre for Mental Health Services and Criminal Justice Research – First Biennial Conference

Title: "Re-entry to recovery: People with mental illness coming home from prison or jail"

Date: 14 to 16 April 2004

Location: The Sheraton Society Hill Hotel, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Contact details: Deadline for submissions is 1 November 2003. Contact Kirsten Gilmore at cmhs&cjr@ihhpar.rutgers.edu

Societies of Criminology First Key issues Conference

Title: "What works in reducing crime"

Date: 13 to 15 May 2003

Location: Paris Renaissance Hotel

Contact details: Chris Eskridge ceskridge@unl.edu or <http://www.asc41.com/paris>

SCOPIIC (The Social Contexts of Pathways in Crime) Annual Conference

Title: "The theory of social contexts of pathways in crime: Development, context and mechanisms"

Date: 2 to 6 June 2004

Location: Cambridge, UK

Contact details: <http://www.scopic.ac.uk>

14th World Congress of Criminology

Theme: Reducing Crime and Promoting Justice (a continuation of the 2003 theme)

Date: 6 to 12 August 2005

Venue: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA

Registration Fees:

U\$D100 if paid by 31 December 2003

U\$D150 if paid by 30 June 2003-11-07

U\$S300 if paid by 31 December 2004

Students pay half price at every stage, and low cost dormitory accommodation is available at about U\$S30 per night. Hotel accommodation is also available.

See <http://www.crim.upenn.edu/2005.html>

Contact details: Conference Secretariat: E-mail 2005@sas.upenn.edu; Fax +215-898-1202.

CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP FEES
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Student members: R100.00 (US\$25.00) for the financial year if the e-journal and newsletter are received (electronically) *via* Sabinet Online. However, should hard copies be required, a fee of R200.00 (US\$115.00)*`` will be charged inclusive of postage and handling.

Active members: R250.00 (US\$50.00) for the financial year if the e-journal and newsletter are received (electronically) *via* Sabinet Online. However, should hard copies be required, a fee of R450.00 or US\$115.00*`` will be charged inclusive of postage and handling.

Institutional (group) members: R800.00 (US\$115.00)*`` inclusive of postage and handling. If institutional members are, however, willing to receive the e-journal electronically, a reduced fee of R650.00 (US\$90.00) will be charged.

* *Individual international members:* All foreign members will pay the same membership fees as the other members in the respective categories for which they qualify, provided that they receive the e-journal and newsletters (electronically) *via Sabinet Online*. In other words, a student living in France will qualify for student membership (US\$25.00) provided that such a student receives the journal and newsletters electronically. However, should hard copies be required, a fee of US\$115.00 inclusive of postage and handling will be charged.

`` The amount of \$115.00 does not take the Rand/Dollar exchange rate into account, but is based on production and handling costs.

A membership application and/or renewal form is attached. Please complete the form and mail it with the necessary payment to:

CRIMSA
PO Box 28936
SUNNYSIDE
0132
SOUTH AFRICA

Alternatively, a direct deposit may be made into the current account of CRIMSA at ABSA Bank, Esselen Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, South Africa (Current account number: 010471656) and the deposit slip and membership form faxed to: Fax number: (0027 12) 012 429-6766.

Please clearly mark the above forms for the attention of the CRIMSA coordinator.

CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (CRIMSA)
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND/OR RENEWAL FORM

I, THE UNDERSIGNED,
HEREWITH APPLY FOR THE FOLLOWING CATEGORY OF CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP:

(Please tick the selected category)

- Student membership**
 - E-Journal: R100.00 (US\$25.00)**
 - Conventional format: R200.00 (locally) or US\$115.00* internationally**
- Active membership**
 - E-Journal: R250.00 (US\$50.00)**
 - Conventional format: R450.00 (locally) or US\$115.00* internationally**
- Institutional membership**
 - E-Journal: R650.00 (locally) or US\$90.00 internationally**
 - Conventional format: R800.00 (US\$115.00)***

***Note: International members – All international members will pay the same membership fees as the other members in the respective categories for which they qualify, provided that they receive the e-journal and newsletters (electronically) *via Sabinet Online*. However, should hard copies (conventional format) be required, a fee of US\$115.00 inclusive of postage and handling will be charged.**

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL/INSTITUTIONAL PARTICULARS

Title:

Full names (contact person in case of institution):

Postal address:

Code:

Place of work/profession:

Capacity:

Work address:

Code:

Telephone code and number (h):

Telephone code and number (w):

Cellular/mobile:

Fax number:

E-mail address:

STUDENT MEMBERS

Educational institution where registered:

Student number:

Qualification registered for:

Level:

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Qualifications obtained:

Qualifications

Institution

Year

Relevant experience:

Field(s) of interest:

I ENCLOSE A CHEQUE/POSTAL ORDER IN FAVOUR OF CRIMSA FOR THE AMOUNT OF R /US\$ _____

[MAIL TO: CRIMSA, P O Box 28936, SUNNYSIDE, 0132, SOUTH AFRICA]*

OR

ATTACHED PLEASE FIND DOCUMENTARY PROOF (DEPOSIT SLIP) OF MY MEMBERSHIP FEES DEPOSITED IN CRIMSA'S CURRENT ACCOUNT NUMBER 010471656 - ABSA BANK, SUNNYSIDE

[FAX TO: THE CRIMSA COORDINATOR - (0027 12) (0)12 429-6766)]*

* *Delete which is not applicable*

(Signature)

(Date)