



**CRIMSA NEWSLETTER**

**No 54: 2014**

- **Views expressed by contributors do not necessarily reflect those held by CRIMSA**
- **The editor/s reserve the right to shorten/edit contributions**
- **Back copies are archived on CRIMSA website at [www.crimsa.ac.za](http://www.crimsa.ac.za)**

## **CONTENTS**

- 1. MESSAGE FROM CRIMSA PRESIDENT**
- 2. FROM THE EDITOR**
- 3. NEWS BRIEFS**
- 4. CONFERENCE, WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR REPORTS**
- 5. CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**
- 6. FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES**
- 7. CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS**
- 8. POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS**
- 9. STUDENT INITIATIVES**
- 10. NEW PUBLICATIONS**
- 11. JOURNAL ARTICLES**
- 12. CALL FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES**
- 13. NEW WEBSITES AND ONLINE JOURNALS**
- 14. CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP (NEW/RENEWAL) AND MEMBERSHIP FEES 2014**
- 15. MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND/OR RENEWAL FORM**

**FROM CRIMSA PRESIDENT**

I greet you all as members of CRIMSA and thank you for your continued support of our Society. The development of CRIMSA, in terms of membership numbers continues to be a concern and increasing membership, especially of qualified persons will enhance the prestige and improve its visibility. It is my hope for both a quantitative and qualitative growth to strengthen us and an increase in our interdisciplinary and partnerships with disciplines such as law, medicine and business, and to a larger extent criminal justice agencies. In the past Prof Minnaar has done much to bolster our numbers and we need to continue in this direction, with special focus on our international membership and affiliation.

In today's efforts towards producing outputs and all universities publish or perish policy, I ask members to relook at a neglected research field within criminology in South Africa; namely theory. More focus should be directed towards the development of criminological theory and research, especially Afro-centric research which can form the bases of our teaching and learning content.

A question we are often confronted with as criminologists is what criminology is all about and the justification for its place among academic disciplines. We can try to justify this sort of inquiry and is consideration by exploring both the value and significance of the term, "criminologist."

As early as 1963, Marvin Wolfgang, extrapolated on the meaning of the terms "criminology" and "criminologist" and he came to the conclusion that one is a criminologist if one is

"engaged in the pursuit of learning, using scientific approach to the study and analysis of the phenomena of crime and criminal behaviour within the framework of professional training, occupational role, and fiduciary reward. Criminologists are engaged in the field of criminology and penology and function at the level of diagnosis, classification, and the intramural and extramural treatment at the level of rehabilitation and at the teaching, writing, and research levels." (Newman 1963).

I wish all members a successful 2014, may we succeed in our endeavour to increase both our membership and the quality and quantity of our research outputs and make a significant social and academic contribution to society through individual efforts or by linking with other disciplines in the study of crime and conducting action based research.

Chairperson: Michelle Ovens

**FROM THE EDITOR**

Due to unforeseen and other factors the newsletter has not been published for two years. I have been appointed by CRIMSA Council to resuscitate it and send such out on a quarterly basis. As such, to make a start on getting the first CRIMSA Newsletter out for 2014 individual- and institutional CRIMSA members were encouraged to provide significant information on any noteworthy events that have taken place in their Departments/Universities over the past 12 months.

But in order to have an interesting and up-to-date *Newsletter* full of news we need all members to give their full support and co-operation by sending in

news from their institutions and organisations – conference, workshop, seminar reports, masters and doctoral graduates (a short summary of the research completed for which the specific degree has been awarded); attendance at international conferences and papers delivered, new research projects, book publications etc., etc...

I would like to sincerely thank those members and institutions who have made a contribution to this edition. To make a success of our newsletter I would like to ask all of you to please provide me with your input on an ongoing regular basis for inclusion in the CRIMSA newsletter.

“The death of a dream can in fact serve as the vehicle that endows it with new

form, with reinvigorated substance, a fresh flow of ideas, and splendidly revitalized color. In short, the power of a certain kind of dream is such that death need not indicate finality at all but rather signify a metaphysical and metaphorical leap forward.”  
– Aberjhani, *The River of Winged Dreams*.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that you please assist in revitalising this newsletter by sending your newsworthy and exciting contributions directly to me.

Editor: Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane

[kwadims@unisa.ac.za](mailto:kwadims@unisa.ac.za)

## **NEWS BRIEFS**

### **OSCAR PISTORIUS MURDER TRIAL**

Prof Anni Hesselink from UNISA engaged in six TV interviews on Channel 199 regarding a criminological perspective on the motives, causes, contributory factors, perpetrator-related factors, personal, environmental and social factors; and triggers linked to intimate partner killings and criminal behaviour. The criminological perspective is part of a multidisciplinary team (opinions) on the Oscar Pistorius murder trial. The main aim for participation is to place Criminologists, the science of criminology and criminological inputs (towards a multidisciplinary/holistic approach) on the map – not only in South Africa, but also internationally. Hopefully this participation will motivate future criminology students regarding the scope and importance of the field and science of criminology.

## **CONFERENCE, WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR REPORTS**

### **PROJECT TSHIRELETSO SEMINAR ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

The Department of Police Practice in the School of Criminal Justice, College of Law at the University of South Africa (UNISA), , organised and hosted the Project Tshireletso seminar on human trafficking and psychologically motivated crimes on May 28, 2014. The seminar was attended by more than 200 delegates, who came from as far afield as Cape Town and Bloemfontein, with practitioners representing diverse fields such as social work, psychology, law enforcement, media and civil society. The seminar endeavoured to shed light on issues relating to social injustices which included human trafficking and, more specifically, the use of ‘juju’ (an amulet believed, by West African people, to have magical powers) as a control mechanism over victims.

The first speaker was Brig. Gérard Labuschagne who is an international expert on the investigation of psychologically motivated crimes. He addressed delegates on the role of the South African Police Service's (SAPS) Investigative Psychology Section (IPS), of which he is the head.

Mr Andy Desmond (UK), founding director of Anti-Trafficking Consultants and an internationally recognised investigator and educator on organised international human trafficking, was the second speaker at the seminar. He challenged the audience to set aside any preconceived notions they may have regarding the response and provision of assistance to victims of human trafficking before, during and after the trafficker's trial. Andy gave a poignant presentation on the reality of 'juju' as a psychological control mechanism over victims. It is used by Nigerian human traffickers and delves deep into the supernatural realm where the bondage is rooted in the overpowering spiritual beliefs with no need to have the victim locked up or kept under surveillance. This is taken care of by the 'spirits'. As Andy progressed through his presentation it became increasingly clear why a 'paradigm shift' is required when engaging with all victims of human trafficking, especially those exploited by Nigerian human traffickers.

For many practitioners he provided the missing piece of the puzzle and, for others, new challenges regarding how this knowledge regarding 'juju' will be infused into the South African response strategy.

#### **DCS DIALOGUE FORUM**

Dr Karen Booyens from the University of Pretoria (UP) presented the research findings at the DCS Dialogue Forum on 29 October 2013. Title of the research report: *A profile of short-term and medium-term adult female offenders in Pretoria Female Correctional Centre*. Co-author: Dr Francois Steyn (UP).

#### **THE 1<sup>ST</sup> INTERNATIONAL MARITIME PIRACY CONFERENCE**

The Department of Criminology and Security Science in the College of Law at UNISA held the 1<sup>st</sup> International Maritime Piracy Conference from 3-5 September 2013 at the Misty Hills Hotel and Conference Centre, Muldersdrift, Gauteng, South Africa. The theme of the conference was *Sea Piracy: International and Continental Responses*. The aim of the conference was to discuss and explore best practices for dealing with sea piracy in terms of pro-active responses, jurisdiction and prosecution as well as the identification of new avenues for further research in the area of violent and organised crime in the maritime domain. Sixty delegates from navies, police, academia, government departments, commercial shipping and international organisations participated in the conference. On the final day of the conference the delegates worked in two groups on a "food-for-thought" paper as a guideline for future research. The paper offers recommendations based on the current challenges identified in the various papers presented during the conference including the four pillars on which the conference was based, namely international law and convention; international and continental response; best practices in technology and industry response; law enforcement and prosecution.

## CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

### **BIENNIAL CRIMSA CONFERENCE**

The 7<sup>th</sup> Biennial CRIMSA Conference, with the theme: *Exploring the nexus between research and application in Criminology & Criminal Justice*, was held at the St George Hotel, Midrand from 17-20 September 2013. It was hosted by the Department of Criminology & Security Science of UNISA with Prof Anthony Minnaar as organising conference chair. A total of 39 abstracts were accepted with seven plenary speakers being invited. There was a total of 63 delegate registrations but overall the conference organisers experienced poor daily attendance as quite a few delegates opted for only attending on selected days. Overall the quality of papers was of a good standard and it was also heartening to see that there were numerous student presentations. Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> September was dedicated as the World Crime Forum day of the conference on the theme: Drug Trafficking in South Africa.

### **Plenary presentations:**

Prof Monique Marks (University of KwaZulu-Natal) & Mr Jonny Steinberg (Oxford University). *The labyrinth of Jewish security arrangements in Johannesburg: Thinking through a paradox about security*

Prof Lukas Muntingh & Ms Gwenaëlle Dereymaeker (University of the Western Cape). *Understanding impunity in the South African law enforcement agencies*

Prof Stephan Terblanche (University of South Africa). *Aspects of sentencing child offenders in terms of the Child Justice Act 75 of 2008.*

Mr Irvin Kinnes (University of Cape Town). *Gangs, drugs and policing the Cape Flats.*

Prof Michelle Ovens (University of South Africa). *Creating therapeutic communities for the handling of substance dependent offenders within South African correctional facilities.*

Mr Mpho Mathabathe (Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Corrections, Parliament) *The transfer of juvenile offenders to adult corrections facilities*

Dr Ben Haefele (University of South Africa). *The effect of substance-related disorder on family dynamics and subsequent child abuse*

### **Paper presentations**

Dr Doraval Govender & Prof Anthony Minnaar (University of South Africa). *Security Information Management*

Prof Sultan Khan & Prof Shanta B Singh (University KwaZulu-Natal). *Maritime security and challenges: Conceptual framework on its impact in Africa and on South African society*

Maj-Gen Nneke Jim Ledwaba (South African Police Service) & Dr Jacob Mofokeng (Tshwane University of Technology). *Job satisfaction and morale within the SAPS Public Order Policing Unit in the Tshwane metropolitan area (work-in-progress)*

Mrs Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane & Dr Marelize Schoeman (University of South Africa). *Successes and challenges since the implementation of the Child Justice Act No 75 of 2008: A practitioner perspective*

Mr Velani Mtshali (University of South Africa). *The Zulu and Northern Sotho-speaking cultural forms of arranged child marriage: A contravention of the Bill of Rights and the Recognition of Marriages Act of 1998?*

Dr Jacob Mofokeng & Dr Adewale Olutola (Tshwane University of Technology). *Are we there yet? experts' reflections on human trafficking in South Africa*

Prof Michael Meyer (University of North Dakota, USA) & Dr Jean Steyn (University of KwaZulu-Natal) & Prof. Ian DeVries (Tshwane University of Technology). *Police Perspectives on Police-Citizen Interaction in South Africa: Implications for Community Oriented Policing.*

Dr Francois Steyn & Ms Harriët Klopper (University of Pretoria). *A conflict-victimological perspective on the exploitation of car guards in Pretoria.*

Adv Madeleine Victor-Zietsman (University of South Africa). *South African Children in conflict with the law: From past mistakes to a rainbow of hope*

Dr Adewale Olutola (Tshwane University of Technology). *The ruling political parties and the war against crime and corruption in Nigeria and South Africa: The case of twin brothers with headless bodies*

Mr Ntando Mxolisi Maphongwane (University of South Africa). *Any role for the security industry in crowd control at protests?*

Mr Lisema Gerard Masike & Dr Jacob Mofokeng. (Tshwane University of Technology). *Safety of students in residences of a University in the Tshwane Metropolitan*

Mrs Dina Jonker & Prof Michelle Ovens (University of South Africa). *The development of a fully online inter-disciplinary module within the College of Law: An inter-disciplinary approach.*

Mrs Wezet Botes (Child Welfare Tshwane). *An explorative study on the methodology of building a sustainable local donor base for social service organisations.*

Ms Bonita Adele Marimuthu & Dr Nirmala Gopal (University of KwaZulu-Natal). *Methodological dilemma's in undertaking criminological research with South African youth.*

Mrs Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane (University of South Africa). *Penetrating Penitentiary Walls: Methodological complexities of conducting research with incarcerated offenders.*

Prof Anni Hesselink (University of South Africa) & Dr Karen Booyens (University of Pretoria). *Correctional Criminology: An innovative South African practice.*

Dr Doraval Govender (University of South Africa). *Generating new theories in Criminal Justice Research for 21<sup>st</sup> century societies.*

Dr Gavriel Schneider (Dynamic Alternatives Risk & Protection Solutions (DAS) & Prof Anthony Minnaar (University of South Africa). *A Use-of-Force Preventative Training Model for Law Enforcement and Security Practitioners.*

Dr Thabiso Donald Matshaba (University of South Africa). *Risk-taking behaviours amongst sentenced male offenders in South African Youth Correctional Centres.*

Prof Johan Prinsloo & Prof Anni Hesselink (University of South Africa). *A quantitative exploration of female crime trends in Gauteng, South Africa.*

Ms Werda Mostert & Prof Anni Hesselink (University of South Africa). *Female economic offenders: Literature overview of assessment procedures of fraud and corruption within South African correctional settings (work in progress).*

Mr Willie Clack (University of South Africa). *The extent of stock theft in South Africa.*

Mr Lyon Pretorius & Prof Johan Prinsloo (University of South Africa). *A criminological analysis of copper theft in Gauteng.*

Prof Cornelis Roelofse (University of Limpopo). *Ritual and muthi murders: An afro-ethno-criminological assessment of the phenomenon and development of a new typology*

Mr Lazarus Makgopa (University of South Africa). *The prevention of deaths in police cells*

Mr Werner Steyn (Nexus Forensic Services & Prof Anni Hesselink (University of South Africa). *Family murders committed by members of the South African Police Service (SAPS) in Gauteng: A criminological exploration (Work in progress).*

Mrs Caren Malherbe (University of South Africa). *Parricide in South Africa: A criminological analysis and assessment of selected case studies*

Ms Leboneng Ragophala & Dr Jacob Mofokeng (Tshwane University of Technology). *Empirical analysis on women shoplifting within Gauteng North (Work-in-progress)*

Prof Anni Hesselink & Prof Johan Prinsloo (University of South Africa). *The experiences of a number of UNISA criminology honours student volunteers being exposed to a custodial correctional setting in South Africa.*

Prof Anthony Minnaar (University of South Africa). *'Crackers', cyberattacks and cybersecurity vulnerabilities: The difficulties in combating the 'new' cybercriminals.*

#### **ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE, JUNE 2014**

Prof Anthony Minnaar (UNISA) presented a paper titled: *The evolution of 'community policing' through practical implementation: An examination of the South African experiences, 1994-2014, to the recent 6th Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society (Theme: Advancing Criminological and Criminal Justice Theories from Asia)* which was held at the Osaka University of Commerce, Osaka, Japan from 27-29 June 2014

#### **HIGHER EDUCATION AND TEACHING ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Steyn, F. & Booyens, K. (2013). *Do we shift students' perceptions? A panel study among undergraduate criminology students.* The research paper was presented at the Higher Education Learning and Teaching Association of South Africa (HELTASA) Conference, UNISA, 27-29 November 2013.

#### **INDABA @ LAW**

Prof Moses Montesh and Mr Benny Lekubu attended a conference during February 2014 where papers with the following topics: *Police brutality in South Africa* and *The challenges facing the implementation of the new dangerous weapons Bill of 2013* were presented respectively.

<b>FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES</b>
--

#### **SGEM 2014 SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND EDUCATION**

In: Albena, Bulgaria

From: September 2 – 7, 2014

Conference website: <http://sgemsocial.org/index.php/sgem-socialtopics/sgem-social-topics-psychology>

**GENDER AND TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE COURSE. E-LEARNING COURSE.**

From: September 2 – October 14, 2014

Contact: frank.elbers@hrea.org

Course website: <http://www.hrea.org/gender-andtransitional-Justice>

**13th MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS: CRIMINAL POLICIES IN SEXUAL VIOLENCE: FROM RESEARCH TO LEGISLATION AND TREATMENT**

In: Porto, Portugal

From: September 3 - 6, 2014

Conference website: [www.fpce.up.pt/iatso2014/index.html](http://www.fpce.up.pt/iatso2014/index.html) [www.iatso.org](http://www.iatso.org)

**THE 14TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ESC)**

In: Prague, Czech Republic

From: September, 10 - 13, 2014

Conference website: [www.eurocrim2014.com](http://www.eurocrim2014.com)

**2014 NATIONAL CRIME VICTIM BAR ASSOCIATION'S NATIONAL CONFERENCE: CIVIL ACTIONS FOR CRIMINAL ACTS**

In: Miami, USA

From: September 17 - 19, 2014

Contact: [jthomas@ncvc.org](mailto:jthomas@ncvc.org)

Conference

website:

<https://victimsofcrime.nonprofitcms.org/c/Conferences/9/Pages/home>

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CYBERCRIME AND COMPUTER FORENSIC**

In: Taipei, Taiwan

From: September 21 – 24, 2014

Contact: [icccf@apccf.org](mailto:icccf@apccf.org)

Conference website: <http://www.apccf.org/ICCCF2014.html>

**4TH INTERNATIONAL AND 8TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF INDIAN SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY**

In: Chennai, India

From: October 9 – 11, 2014

Contact: [isvconference2014@gmail.com](mailto:isvconference2014@gmail.com)

**RETHINKING MANAGEMENT 2014: THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL TURNS**

In: Karlsruhe, Germany

From: October 16 – 17, 2014

Conference website: <http://www.rethinkingmanagement.org/>

**CONFERENCE ON GROWTH AND HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA**

In: Johannesburg, South Africa

From: October 20 – 25, 2014

Conference website: <http://www.maenedeleoafricaconference.com/>



**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY – 2014 ANNUAL MEETING**

In: San Francisco, USA

From: November, 19 - 22, 2014

Conference website: <http://www.asc41.com>

**THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SURVIVORS OF RAPE: RAPE, SURVIVORS, POLICIES AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS A EUROPEAN CHALLENGE (IV ICSOR)**

In: Lisbon, Portugal

From: November, 20 - 22, 2014

Contact: [seminarios@amcv.org.pt](mailto:seminarios@amcv.org.pt)

Conference website: <http://www.icsor.org/>

**5TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE VICTIMOLOGY SOCIETY OF SERBIA: VICTIMS' PROTECTION: INTERNATIONAL LAW, NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS AND PRACTICE**

In: Belgrade, Serbia

From: November 27 – 28, 2014

Contact: [infovds@eunet.rs](mailto:infovds@eunet.rs)

Conference website: <http://www.vds.org.rs/PetaGodisnjaKonferencijaVDS> Eng.htm

**APPLIED RESEARCH IN CRIME AND JUSTICE CONFERENCE SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 18-19 February 2015**

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research is proud to announce the second biennial Applied Research in Crime and Justice Conference. This follows our highly successful first conference in the series in 2013. The conference will showcase high quality Australian and international research in the areas of policing, offender rehabilitation, situational crime prevention, corrections, early-intervention and criminal justice administration. The event is intended for both researchers and policy makers. Officers from all levels of government will have the opportunity to hear about research which will assist them in developing more effective, more efficient and more equitable ways of managing crime and justice.

**Keynote Speakers**

- Professor Doris Leyton MacKenzie (PennState University) – What works in corrections
- Professor David Weisburd (George Mason University) – Crime, place & policing
- Professor James Ogloff (Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinbourne Uni.) – Assessment and management of offenders
- Professor Jenny Williams (Department of Economics, Melbourne University) - Causes and consequences of criminal behaviour by young people

Abstracts are invited from anyone who has recently conducted or is currently conducting research on crime and criminal justice. Abstracts should be no more than 200 words in length and should be structured in a way that reveals the aim, method, results and conclusion of the paper. They should be submitted electronically to: [bcsrc@agd.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bcsrc@agd.nsw.gov.au)

As we are limited by time and space to 28 speakers over two days, selection of speakers will be based on the quality, originality and utility of the research. Areas of

interest include (but are not limited to: policing, offender rehabilitation, situational crime prevention, corrections, early intervention and criminal justice administration.

Abstract submissions due by **14 September 2014** Early bird registration applies until 5 October 2014

### **7TH AUSTRALASIAN DRUG AND ALCOHOL STRATEGY CONFERENCE**

Brisbane Convention and Exhibition Centre, South Bank, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Tuesday 17th - Friday 20th March 2015 (hosted by the Queensland Police Service and the Australian Federal Police.)

#### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

Abstract submissions are now being accepted for the 7th Australasian Drug and Alcohol Strategy Conference . The theme of the conference is Building Collaborative Partnerships - responding within and across borders.

The conference will bring together a wide range of policing jurisdictions, health service providers, policy analysts, academics and industry representatives to provide a forum to highlight and strengthen key partnerships.

Please note: Abstracts should be no more than 250 words and will be subject to a process of peer-review and not all abstracts may be accepted. Abstract submissions close in **July 2014**.

For information on the conference and to submit an abstract, please visit: [www.adasc2015.com](http://www.adasc2015.com)

### **43<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN GROUP FOR THE STUDY OF DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL**

Theme: *Social divisions, surveillance and the security state*

Faculty of Law, University of Tartu, Tallinn, Estonia, 26<sup>th</sup> - 29<sup>th</sup> August 2015

#### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

Despite the existence of widespread public discourse about equality and human rights, social, racial, sexual, ethnic, religious, political and economic divisions continue to mark societies across the globe. In many countries, these divisions have even widened under the pressure of competing nationalist and populist discourses which highlight difference rather than common humanity. Today, new technologies of surveillance are used on both a national and supra-national level to classify, segregate and control all those who are thought to threaten the mythical cohesion and security of nation-states. Whilst it was thought that the end of the Cold War and the spread of globalisation would lead to the erosion of boundaries of all kinds, on the contrary old boundaries are being rebuilt and new ones created. These boundaries have spread far beyond the traditional borders of nation state as surveillance and security have come to dominate the agendas of international organisations.

This conference will be particularly interested in exploring the rise of security obsessions on a micro and macro level, examining what the future holds in terms of surveillance practices. It will look at the consequences of these trends in terms of exacerbating social divisions. It will seek to examine forms of resistance and to

propose practical ways out of the current security impasse. As has traditionally been the case with European Group conferences, the conference will connect with local problems and activist groups. Papers connecting the conference theme with local issues in Eastern Europe will be particularly welcome.

Academics, activists and all those targeted by mechanisms of state control and segregation (people in prison, migrants, people who have come into conflict with the police etc.) are encouraged to participate.

We welcome papers on the themes below which reflect the general values and principles of the European Group.

Further information on the 43<sup>rd</sup> annual conference may be found at [www.europeangroup.org](http://www.europeangroup.org). Please submit all abstracts by **31 March 2015** to the email contact provided under the stream you wish to present at. For all general enquiries please contact Anna Markina at [anna.markina@ut.ee](mailto:anna.markina@ut.ee). For questions about the European Group, please contact the current co-ordinator, Emma Bell at [europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com](mailto:europeangroupcoordinator@gmail.com)

<p><b>Processes of Violence and Victimization</b>  <b>Contact: Alejandro Forero</b>  <b>Email: <a href="mailto:aleforero@ub.edu">aleforero@ub.edu</a></b>  and <b>Rita Faria</b>  <b>Email: <a href="mailto:rfaria@direito.up.pt">rfaria@direito.up.pt</a></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Global crime</i></li> <li>• <i>State-corporate crime</i></li> <li>• <i>The social and environmental harms of neoliberal capitalism</i></li> <li>• <i>Collective harms</i></li> <li>• <i>Gendered harm</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Surveillance futures</b>   <b>Contact:</b>  <b>Email:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Futures of social control</i></li> <li>• <i>Extra-national surveillance</i></li> <li>• <i>Fortress Europe</i></li> <li>• <i>Dataveillance and data flow</i></li> <li>• <i>Social sorting</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>The rise of the security state</b>   <b>Contact:</b>  <b>Email:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Imperialism/post-colonialism</i></li> <li>• <i>The harms of policing</i></li> <li>• <i>State-corporate control</i></li> <li>• <i>Incarceration and control</i></li> <li>• <i>Governance and security</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Social divisions and classification</b>  <b>Contact:</b>  <b>Email:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The demonisation of young people</i></li> <li>• <i>The criminalisation of poverty</i></li> <li>• <i>Gendered critiques of the application of criminal law and criminal / social policy</i></li> <li>• <i>Identity, diversity and criminalisation</i></li> <li>• <i>Immigration control</i></li> </ul>

<p><b>Resistance and radical alternatives</b>  <b>Contact: David Scott</b>  <b>Email:</b>  <a href="mailto:D.G.Scott@ljmu.ac.uk">D.G.Scott@ljmu.ac.uk</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Abolitionist approaches</i></li> <li>• <i>Unsilencing the silenced</i></li> <li>• <i>Collective action and collective resistance</i></li> <li>• <i>The new politics of the Left</i></li> </ul>
---	--

**15<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE WORLD VICTIMOLOGY SOCIETY.**

Theme: *Victimisation, justice and healing: Challenging orthodoxies*

Perth, Western Australia. 5-9 July 2015.

Victim researchers and academics, victim support practitioners, policy makers, police, and relevant workers within criminal justice systems around the globe are invited to attend and contribute to the 15th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology which is to be held in Perth, Western Australia at the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre on the 5-9 July 2015.

The Symposium’s organising committee will invite International and Australian keynote presenters from the broader discipline of Victimology and bring them together in one of Australia's most beautiful cities.

Western Australia also has a strong community focus at the forefront of victim services in Australia.

**Further details on speakers, the call for abstracts and registrations will be forthcoming in 2014.**

This Symposium follows on from the successful 14th International Symposium of the World Society of Victimology, *Justice for Victims: Cross-cultural perspectives on conflict, trauma and reconciliation* which was held in The Hague, The Netherlands in 2012.

The Symposium is being organised by the World Society of Victimology, Victim Support Australia, angelhands Inc. and the Australian Institute of Criminology.

Head to the conference website to find out more about the conference venue and destination. <https://www.eiseverywhere.com/ehome/victimology2015>

**CURRENT RESEARCH PROJECTS**

**FEMALES THAT KILL THEIR INTIMATE PARTNERS**

UNISA Criminology and Security staff members (Ms Pearl Dastile, Prof Anni Hesselink, Prof Johan Prinsloo and Dr Benjamin Haefele) and UP staff members (Dr Karen Booyens) are collaborating in a DCS imitated projected titled: *Females that kill their intimidate partners.*

## POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

### DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY & SECURITY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The following postgraduate students in the department recently graduated (2013-2014):

Benson, B.C. (2013). *Addressing heritage crime in Gauteng, South Africa: An integrative exposition*. D Litt et Phil Criminology. (Supervisor: Prof J Prinsloo/Co-Supervisor: Prof H Fouché).

#### **ABSTRACT**

The research explored, described and explained the nature and the extent of heritage crime as it manifested in the Gauteng Province of South Africa for the period 2006-2010. Gauteng was selected since it is deemed to be the hub of the legal trade. An operational definition of heritage objects was drafted for this study as 'objects of artistic, cultural, historic or archaeological value regardless of age, housed in or curated by museums or galleries within Gauteng, and which are both tangible and moveable.' Heritage crime for the purpose of this study was the illegal removal of any heritage object from a museum or gallery. The annual crime statistics released by the South African Police Services (SAPS) contain no reference to heritage crime of any sort. Therefore this research attempted to quantify the incidents of thefts experienced by museums and galleries in Gauteng for the period 2006-2010. Using a mixed method approach, data were gathered by qualitative and quantitative surveys. A total of 28 qualitative interviews were conducted.

The data was integrated with the quantitative data which permitted the achievement of the strategic aims set out for this research. The following aims were achieved:

- The roles and responsibilities of the custodians of the national estate were clarified;
- International conventions designed to assist in combating crime perpetrated against cultural property were discussed;
- The national legislation which guides the management, preservation and protection of heritage objects as well as the trade therein within South Africa was examined;
- Policing agencies at the forefront of combating heritage crime were interviewed and international best practices were identified and compared with that which the SAPS are doing to address crime of this nature. These police agencies are situated in Italy, the United Kingdom, the USA and Germany;
- The dynamics of the reported incidents of loss/theft were examined. Several anomalies were identified. Among these are the identification of the typologies of items being targeted and the possible identification of the type of thief perpetrating these crimes.
- Through analysis of incidents it was also possible to highlight that the majority of thefts occur during the time when museums and galleries are open and that the items stolen are usually on open display (not affixed to the surface and not

behind a barrier of any sort). Through the analysis of the data for legal trade and the theft incidents it was possible to design a Framework depicting the interface between the legal and illegal markets for trade in heritage objects. The research also provides law enforcement with minimum guidelines to ensure that crimes of this nature are addressed more effectively.

Pretorius, W.L. (2013). *A criminological analysis of copper theft in Gauteng*. MA Criminology. (Supervisor: Prof J. Prinsloo).

### **ABSTRACT**

The research focused on the phenomenon of Copper Theft in Gauteng. Copper consumers in Gauteng were sampled for the study. The printed media and security professionals combating copper theft were used to source data from. The primary aim of the research was fivefold:

- To uncover the extent and impact of copper crime.
- To understand the nature and modi operandi of the offender.
- To detect the measurements used to mitigate the copper crimes.
- Uncovering the general factors limiting successful mitigation of the crime.
- Proposed solutions from the researched for mitigating copper theft.

The utilisation of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) in the Copper Theft Environment was discussed and proposed with Crime Intelligence Driven Operations as a probable solution. Semi structured qualitative interviews were conducted with top security officials, work groups and managers in Gauteng until information on the phenomenon investigated has reached its saturation level within this clear probability sample group. A mixed approach was utilised through the incorporation of literature review sources.

Sissing, S.K. (2013). *A criminological exploration of cyber stalking in South Africa*. MA Criminology. (Supervisor: Prof J. Prinsloo).

### **ABSTRACT**

The introduction of cyber technology, accompanied by its fast developing nature, has not only resulted in numerous advantages to its user and society as a whole but has also produced harmful consequences specifically impacting on cyber crime. One of these harmful effects is cyber stalking. Cyber stalking is the use of the Internet or any electronic medium to stalk, harass and pursue victims. This unwanted perusal has various negative implications for the victim, as cyber stalking can disrupt many aspects of an individual's lifestyle.

In this study, the occurrence, nature and the impact of cyber stalking among the victims of cyber stalking were explored. Additionally, protective measures available to victims of cyber stalking were examined as a way to facilitate the operational efficiency of related legislation. This was done through determining the occurrence, nature and the impact of cyber stalking as well as the extent of the usage of social networks in the commission of cyber stalking. Legislation specific to South Africa and the effectiveness of such legislation were examined.

The study implemented a qualitative approach. Twelve research participants who met the requirements of the study were selected by means of purposive and snowball

sampling methods. The study was publicised on the Internet through current popular social network sites. In conjunction to the cyber theme of the study, the research participants were requested to complete an online e-mail interview to share their personal cyber stalking victimisation experiences. Within the constraints of the e-mail interview, a semi-structured interview schedule was incorporated in order to guide the research participants in sharing their cyber stalking victimisation experiences.

The findings of the study were extensive; ranging from emerged patterns to unique and exclusive experiences. In brief, the study concludes that cyber stalking is occurring in South Africa, its nature and impact is complex and although there are many common themes within cyber stalking, it is uniquely situated to individual cyber stalking incident(s). Although there is no current South African legislation specifically aimed at addressing cyber stalking, South African legislation comprehensively deals with addressing the problem of cyber stalking within various related legislation. It was determined that although cyber stalking is effectively addressed in the drafting of legislation, it is ineffectively administered at grass roots level, where the police act as the gatekeepers and vital role players in the reporting and intervention of crime.

Based upon the findings, as guided by the aims and objectives of the study, recommendations for the prevention and intervention of cyber stalking as well as recommendations for future research were made.

As derived from the research participants' responses as well as from current literature, recommendations focused on all victims of cyber stalking while specifically paying attention to young victims and victims who are business users.

Recommendations were also made to assist in dealing with cyber stalking as well as recommendations aimed at assisting professional role players. In the final chapter of the study, emphasis is placed on awareness and educational campaigns aimed at informing the cyber community of cyber stalking.

Du Plooy, J.D. (2013). *Organizational resilience: A paradigm shift for managing security risks using a maturity model*. MTech Security Management. (Supervisor: Prof A Minnaar/Co-supervisor: Prof C Morrison).

### **ABSTRACT**

The word "*resilience*" is used in a multitude of contexts as we refer to corporate, business, enterprise, emotional, individual, organisational, medical, sectoral or social environments. Each of these environments or contexts has a very different application for the word "*resilience*" as it reflects common core elements such as the ability to absorb change gracefully while remaining stable in a turbulent environment. For organisations, it measures their ability to and agility with which they can avoid being affected by potentially disruptive events, as well as returning to predetermined performance levels following a high impact/low probability disruption.

The aim of this research study was, within the sphere of security risk management, to ascertain if the concept of Organisational Resilience would create a paradigm shift for managing security risks when using a Maturity Model. The study was based on the American National Standards Institute and ASIS International's Security, Preparedness and Continuity (SPC) standard, namely: the *ANSI/ASIS SPC.1-2009*:

*Organizational Resilience: Security, Preparedness and Continuity Management Systems - Requirements with guidance for use* and the Maturity Model that was developed to complement its cost effective implementation and maintenance.

The framework of the research was based on the following main elements:

- The use of standards in security risk management;
- Background to Organisational Resilience;
- Using a Maturity Model;
- Auditing the system; and
- A case study.

The case study was based on the first ever implementation of the Organisational Resilience Standard using a Maturity Model which was specifically designed for the project. This was done to expedite implementation and allow for tailoring the implementation process to the resource constraints of each facility.

One of the challenges in the formulation was converting a generic standard and customising it for use by the hospitality industry. An important lesson learnt was the need to engage people in the process, since buy-in from all levels was the key to achieving the required results. The phased approach taken in the case study provided a manageable path for implementation.

The research study found that putting into practice the Organisational Resilience Standard as a Management System, using the Maturity Model for the hospitality sector, had distinct advantages. The maturity model proved viable as a risk management tool and improved the manner in which the different elements of the SPC.1 standard were implemented and maintained by the organisation. This finding was based on the case study as implemented at the Tsogo Sun Group prior to the FIFA World Cup in 2010 and the subsequent audits over the past two years.

The effectiveness of the implementation of the Maturity Model based on the SPC.1 proved to be successful in the case study. The resilience approach enabled the organisation to better allocate resources and priorities. By simultaneously considering minimising likelihood and consequence, it was possible to build a layered approach of technical and administrative measures, balancing strategies to minimise the likelihood of consequences. The maturity model used a phased implementation approach that created the culture of “risk ownership” with employees and other stakeholders.

It was further found that, by using the Maturity Model, all levels of management were allowed to have and experience a constant understanding of what level of resilience existed within the organisation. It also gave management and other stakeholders the confidence to know that the organisation could have a positive impact on and extensively minimise the likelihood of potential disruptive events and other risk threats occurring. It was also found that in implementing the Maturity Model, would, in all likelihood, also mitigate the consequences should these actually occur and thereby enhance recovery time by allowing recovery to occur in an orderly and rapid fashion.

A paradigm shift in Security Risk Management using the Maturity model is thus possible in most resilient organisations willing to implement the Model.



Govender, R. (2014). *An analysis of disciplinary problems amongst a selected group of security officers deployed at Eskom Distribution Centres in the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast Region*. MTech Security Management. (Supervisor: Prof D Govender/Co-supervisor: Prof A Minnaar).

### **ABSTRACT**

Private security forms part of a key strategy component in South Africa in terms of the alignment of the safety and security sector. Both private and public sector businesses in South Africa depend on private security systems to safeguard their assets. Although the growth in the private security sector has not provided for outstanding qualities and high levels of qualification criteria for employment in the sector, this quiet transformation of South Africa's every day security landscape has potentially wide-ranging concerns. It raises important questions about the accountability and responsibility of security companies in providing their clients with disciplined security officers. There are reasons for concerns at Eskom because of the disciplinary problems experienced by security officers. These disciplinary problems create an environment of instability and uncertainty, which impacts on the core purpose of Eskom which is to provide sustainable electricity solutions to grow the economy and improve the quality of life of people in South Africa. Accordingly, the main purpose for the deployment of security officers to Eskom centres is to create a safer environment for Eskom and to safeguard its assets. Currently, disciplinary problems in the workplace constitute one of the most basic problems facing employers in both the public and private sectors. Therefore, developing and maintaining a disciplined security workforce is a priority that should be on the agenda of all private security companies.

The objectives of this research included the following:

- Examine which factors contribute to disciplinary problems;
- Determine what the causes of these factors are that contribute to disciplinary problems; and
- Identify what solutions can be used to address the factors contributing to disciplinary problems.

A qualitative research approach was used in this study, in that verbal non-numerical data was collected from people in their natural environments who experience everyday situations in the workplace in order to gain a more complete understanding of the problem area. The main method of data collection was by means of face-to-face interviews between the researcher and the interviewees which took place according to a standardised interview schedule. Thirty (30) respondents drawn by means of probability and non-probability sampling processes and were individually interviewed by the interviewer. Accordingly, this study has examined issues as to why security officers do not reliably uphold the discipline that is required of them in the provision of security services at the Eskom centres. The problem of poor discipline at Eskom centres compromises security, which impacts negatively on profitability when a site experiences losses and theft because security officers do not adhere to Eskom's security requirements while they are deployed at Eskom centres.

It is important for any institution to first examine and identify the disciplinary problems experienced by its employees before those problems can be addressed successfully. Accordingly, the nature and extent of disciplinary problems by security

officers were examined within this study to assess the effectiveness of security management practices within the private security companies supplying a security service to Eskom. This study, therefore, examined disciplinary problems at Eskom centres (on the north coast of KwaZulu-Natal) to identify the specific problems which the security officers have been experiencing and to indicate how effective their company management systems were in dealing with those problems. The study also assisted with formulating adequate recommendations with regard to managing the disciplinary problems at Eskom centres.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF POLICE PRACTICE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The following postgraduate students in the department recently completed their M or D studies (2014):

Bopape, L.S. (2014). *An analysis of the firearms control measures used by the South African Police Service*. D Litt et Phil Policing. (Supervisor: Prof R Snyman)

#### **ABSTRACT**

The South African Police Service (SAPS) is the custodian of the Firearms Control Act (FCA) 60/2000 and responsible to enforce it, in order to prevent and deal with firearm-related crimes. The fluctuations in reported violent and firearms related crimes invoke questions on the effectiveness of the FCA and its impact in the prevention thereof, hence a need for this study. The aim was to provide insight on how firearms are policed and to suggest a firearm policing model to effectively control firearms in South Africa. Interviews conducted with participants from the SAPS and community members in Pretoria explored challenges in policing of firearms in Pretoria. The pragmatic worldview followed in this study provided a detailed analysis and a holistic overview of the current global firearm policing. This analysis was provided in the context of firearm policing from the UN, AU, BRICS and SADC countries to establish international mandatory firearm policies and guidelines. The analysis tracked back the origin of firearm policing and it was evident that the FCA is in line with international, continental and regional firearm policing guidelines. The study indicates that despite compliance, the FCA experiences its own challenges that need to be addressed. This study further indicates that firearms are used in the commission of crime. The study identified gaps in firearm legislation that may be exploited by firearm owners and criminals whilst the ineffective enforcement thereof may hamper the prevention of firearm-related crimes. This may result in costly exercise of combating and investigating crime due to poor prevention, and it has the ripple effect on other government departments like Health and Social Development Departments.

Best practices from participating countries were benchmarked in the development of a firearm policing model in South Africa in an effort to close identified gaps in the FCA, enhance enforcement and increase its impact in preventing firearm related crimes.

Dintwe I.S. (2014). *Professionalisation as a regulatory framework for the forensic investigation milieu in South Africa*. D Litt et Phil Policing. (Supervisor: Prof R Snyman)

#### **ABSTRACT**

Although South African literature on the regulation of forensic investigation is relatively small which indicates the paucity of qualitative studies, a pragmatic worldview is utilised to gauge the experiences of forensic investigators as far as the

regulation of the forensic investigation milieu is concerned. In addition to the discourse analysis, the data provided by the research participants provided an opportunity for content analysis with the view of soliciting an answer to the question: should forensic investigation be professionalised or not as an endeavour for regulating the forensic investigation milieu? In order to find the answers to the questions confronting the body of knowledge in forensic investigation, in-depth interviews were conducted with fifteen forensic investigators who were perceived to be rich in data relating to the research title. Although not hegemonic, international literature was also visited in order to establish the current regulatory status as well as how professionalisation can act as a pernicious incubator for ethical forensic investigation processes. In addition to that, the research made a rigorous endeavour in indicating how a regulated forensic investigation milieu can allow proper and successful forensic investigation to gain ascendancy. In order to navigate through a massive field of forensic investigation, the commercial forensic investigation is used as a parameter within which this research is demarcated. It was therefore established that a forensic investigation fraternity which is not regulated tend to subjugate quality and produce problems of fragmentation, self-misunderstanding and perpetuated bias. As objectives, this research explored the meaning of forensic investigation, determined the current regulatory framework, explored professionalisation as a regulatory framework for forensic investigation milieu and analysed a reconciliatory move as far as regulation of forensic investigation is concerned. In adverse to the ordinary state of affairs, it was revealed that professionalisation leads to a regulated environment in opposition to the norm that a regulated environment breeds professionalism. It therefore became conclusive that with a well-developed professionalisation framework which can be tested later to become a model, the forensic investigation milieu is likely to become a regulated practice reminiscent of a quality process taking place within the confines of the rule of law and constitutional democracy.

Hlungwani, F. (2014). *An evaluation of the implementation of sector policing in Tembisa*. MA Policing. (Supervisor: Prof R Snyman)

### **ABSTRACT**

The research problem that was investigated in this study was to evaluate the implementation of sector policing in the Tembisa policing precinct. Even though there are policies and directives on how to implement it, there is still some challenges because it is yet to yield the intended results. Data was collected from focus group interviews, literature studies and polices. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in the form of focus group interviews. Moreover, a literature study including material such as official SAPS documents, library sources and National Legislation regarding community policing has been presented. Data was also collected from sector managers, sector teams, CPF members and pastors who participated in four focus group interviews in Tembisa police station. The research conducted indicated that although progress has been made in the implementation of sector policing in Tembisa, there is still more which needs to be done. Specific concerns which require the attention of the SAPS management were raised. It is clear that internal communication and consultation are a necessity. It is also clear that members on the ground are not well trained because they lack the actual knowledge on how to implement it. Training and development of all role players need to be prioritised to enhance their knowledge. All the role players need to be motivated during the implementation of sector policing to ensure that they are ready for the job ahead. The recommendations drawn from the

conclusions made in this study may provide a proper direction on how to implement sector policing in the republic.

Makgopa, L. (2014). *The prevention of deaths in police cells*. MA Policing. (Supervisor: Prof R Snyman)

### **ABSTRACT**

The research question of this study is to determine what circumstances and conditions contribute to deaths in police cells. The study was undertaken in order to establish the causes of deaths in police cells and the factors which contribute thereto as well as to determine the best international practices to prevent deaths in police cells. The literature was reviewed in order to establish the extent to which this phenomenon has been researched in South Africa and in other countries and to determine the regulatory framework related thereto. The researcher collected data from the dockets relating to deaths in police cells which were kept at IPID provincial offices in Gauteng and Limpopo. The data were collected by using the docket analysis schedule and were categorised into themes during the analysis process. Four causes of deaths in police cells were identified, namely, suicide, natural causes, assault by fellow detainees and injuries which were sustained prior to detention. Suicide is the leading cause of deaths. The second leading causes of deaths in police cells are natural causes and assault by fellow detainees. Deaths as a result of injuries sustained prior to detention came third. The most common ligatures which were used to commit suicide are shoe-laces, belts and strips torn from clothing and bedding items. The preferred ligature points are the burglar proofs on cell windows. Booted feet and hands were the most common instruments used to inflict fatal injuries on the detainees. It was also found that police officials are generally not complying fully with the standing orders which regulate the management of people who are detained in police cells. The failure of police officials to comply fully with the standing orders on custody in police cells contributed to the deaths of detainees in police cells. Recommendations are made to prevent the deaths of detainees in police cells.

Van Biljon, E.H. (2014). *Exploring the meaning of crime prevention within the Tshwane metropolitan police department*. MA Policing. (Supervisor: Prof R Snyman)

### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research was to investigate how members of the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department (TMPD) perceive crime prevention within the context of metropolitan policing. Based on the social constructionist paradigm, the researcher collected data relating to the crime-prevention phenomenon from all rank groups within the organisation by making use of various focus-group and in-depth interviews. Collected data were transcribed, coded, analysed and arranged into themes, subthemes and categories. This analysis indicated that various opinions as to how the crime-prevention phenomenon applies to a metropolitan police department (MPD) currently exist within the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department. Various opinions were identified as to why a MPD was created, what the focal point of a MPD should be and what the current focal point of the TMPD is. Participants had different views on how a MPD should participate in functions like road traffic and by-law policing, and how these functions contribute to crime prevention. Crime prevention proved to be an ambiguous term indeed, as no common understanding of this complicated phenomenon could have been identified amongst participants. It seemed that

participants were not familiar with the crime prevention capabilities of the organisation as they advocated a comprehensive participation in crime-prevention models like situational crime prevention, social crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, and crime prevention through effective criminal justice, while the organisation can actually participate in these crime-prevention models only to a very limited extent. The lack of a central philosophy or strategy that describes how the TMPD should conduct its business became evident during the study, and resulted in an organisation with no uniform understanding of crime prevention. Consequently, crime prevention means different things to different members of the TMPD.

## **DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The following postgraduate students in the department recently graduated (2013-2014):

Matetoa, J. (2012). *The professional role of the correctional officer in the rehabilitation of offenders*. DLitt et Phil Penology. (Supervisor: Prof C Cilliers).

### **ABSTRACT**

Why has so little been written about the role of the correctional officer? Taking the question further, why is so little known about the person of the correctional officer? One should speculate about or answer the above mentioned question in many ways. In her thesis, Julia Matetoa, has shown that corrections is a human service occupation. She came to the conclusion that correctional officers need to have knowledge of human behaviour and be able to assess their perspectives on any behaviour wisely and thus formulate reliable estimations. Her study opens the door to scientific correctional training in South Africa and eventually leads to a sound rehabilitation outcomes.

Nettman, N.L. (2013). *Enabling restorative justice through sentencing guidelines*. DLitt et Phil Penology. (Supervisor: Prof C Cilliers).

### **ABSTRACT**

In his thesis, Neil Nettman, proceeds by identifying on the first level whether restorative justice and retributive judicial processes have common ground that can be built upon in practice, and if so, how? This question goes to the constitutionality of restorative justice notions of justice in various jurisdictions and a comparison of the application thereof. Secondly, a particular phase-in this case sentencing- was explored, such that the guideline available may embrace restorative thinking: without the need for any structural overhauling of the existing justice system.

Weyers, A.P. (2012). *Correctional institutionalisation: A profile of the South African prisoner*. DLitt et Phil Penology. (Supervisor: Prof C Cilliers).

### **ABSTRACT**

One fact that should be recognised is that all forms of trauma can be reduced to a single common factor, namely control or better said lack of control. A lack of personal control causes tension; tension leads to desperation and desperation leads to irresponsibility. Then the door to crime is unlocked. In his thesis, Andries Petrus

Weyers, came to the conclusion that in order to understand the offender it is imperative to understand his background. His thesis paved the way for scientific penological intervention towards well designed rehabilitation and reintegration.

Bothma, R. (2013). *Release on parole: A comparative penological study*. DLitt et Phil Penology. (Supervisor: Prof C Cilliers).

**ABSTRACT**

In his thesis, Roelf Bothma, gave an overview of the functioning of parole systems globally. Not only did he study the relevant legislation of the different jurisdictions but also through scientific empirical investigation came to the conclusion that the South African parole system is in line with international standards and best practices. This study may serve as a blueprint for future evaluation and application

Fitz, L. (2014). A penological investigation of the offender rehabilitation path. MA Penology. (Supervisor: Prof C Cilliers).

**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The following postgraduate students in the department recently graduated (2013):

Louw, F.C.M. (2013). *A mixed method research study on parole violations in South Africa*. DLitt et Phil Penology. (Supervisor: Prof WFM Luyt).

**ABSTRACT**

The ultimate goal of successful reintegration is for a parolee to be a productive, law-abiding citizen and this can only be achieved if a balance is found between community safety and, at the same time, providing rehabilitation and support to parolees in the community. On release, many stigmatised and rejected parolees face a variety of post-release challenges that present barriers for successful reintegration. In his thesis, Francois Christiaan Marthinus Louw investigates the causes of parole violations and explains why adult male parolees from the Gauteng region fail on parole. He collects and analyses data from self-administered questionnaires and focus group interviews and finds that poor pre-release planning and post-release support, lack of education, unemployment, substance abuse and a loss of family support are the main causes of parole violations. He recommends the importance of pre-release planning, risk assessment, employment, education, drug and alcohol treatment, community partnerships, family involvement, and graduated responses to parole violations that are fair, consistent and legal as potential measures to ensure parole success.

**STUDENT INITIATIVES**

**UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY (ULCS)**

The University of Limpopo Criminological Society (ULCS) conducted its open day ceremony on 15 May 2014. The ceremony was arranged by the ULCS executive together with the University of Limpopo (UL) Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice. The purpose of the meeting was to officially open the society for the current

year 2014, introduce the ULCS executive to criminology students and fellow UL students, to present its 2014 program of action, to engage and form partnership with other structures within the university and outside the university and also to invite UL students to join the campaign BRING OUR GIRLS BACK, as a way of showing support to Nigeria to successfully find the 200 abducted school girls. The society invited many structures and departments to form partnership and give messages of support. Among others were Mankweng, South African Police Service (SAPS), UL Department of Safety and Security, Mafoko Security, UL Elaboration Academic Centre (ULEAC), Department of Criminology and Radio Turf. The founder of the structure, former chairperson Atlas Maluleke and Professor C.J. Roelofse were also present to give a message of support and to encourage students to join BRING OUR GIRLS BACK campaign. The criminological society aims at helping the students of UL, with the crime prevention strategy, forming partnership with Mankweng police and UL Safety and Security officials in fighting crime. During the opening function, safety tips for off campus and on campus students and the emergency numbers (Security & Police) were issued to students.

### **SAFETY TIPS FOR OFF CAMPUS AND ON CAMPUS STUDENTS**

- Do not sign in strangers at the entrance gate and/or the hostels.
- Do not put your headset on while walking at night.
- Always walk in groups to and from study venues at night.
- Always keep your room locked.
- Be careful with your keys. In case you lose them; make replacement as soon as possible.
- Carry your laptop in your school bag, rather than laptop bag.
- Do not use alcohol and drugs.
- Store emergency numbers in your cell phone.
- Make use of campus escort services vehicles at night.
- Make sure someone knows your whereabouts.
- If you are staying off campus, always have security emergency number.
- Avoid exposing your private life on social networks.
- Avoid using isolated pathways.
- Avoid having dates with strangers in private places.
- Do not accept gifts from strangers.
- If you are staying off campus, make sure you know your residence mates and roommate.
- Keep your private matters/life private.
- Secure your property at all times.

### **NEW PUBLICATIONS**

#### **Books:**

Bezuidenhout, C. (Ed.). (2013). *Child and youth misbehaviour: A holistic approach*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.

Peacock, R. (Ed.) (2013). *Victimology in South Africa*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edn. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers. Pages: 221. Price: R359. ISBN: 978-0627030208

Prenzler, T. (Ed.). (2013). *Professional practice in crime prevention and security management*. Australian Academic Press

McLaughlin, E. & Muncie, J. (2013). *Criminological perspectives: essential readings*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. London: SAGE

Monckton-Smith, J. Adams, T., Hart, A. & Webb, J. (2013). *Introducing forensic and criminal investigation*. London: SAGE.

### **Chapters in books:**

Booyens, K., Beukman, B. & Bezuidenhout, C. (2013). The nature and extent of child and youth misbehaviour in South Africa. In C. Bezuidenhout (Ed.), *Child and youth misbehaviour: A holistic approach*. 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.

## **JOURNAL ARTICLES**

The National Criminal Justice Research Service (NCJRS) of the US Department of Justice send out their Library's *Weekly Accessions List* (WAL). To view articles, chapters, books and research reports academics can access such by visiting their accessions website: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/wal.html>. The website also has archived lists from the previous six months. Academics can on this website also sign up to receive these weekly accession lists of documents which typically cover the following subject areas:

- Corrections
- Criminology
- Drugs
- International Courts
- International Criminology
- International Drugs
- International Police
- Juveniles
- Police
- Victims

## **CALL FOR JOURNAL ARTICLES**

Policing Association of Southern Africa (**POLSA**) **JOURNAL**

POLSA Journal welcomes contributions to their first edition of the **POLSA Journal**. Articles may be sent to the Editor-in-Chief [polsaeditor@gmail.com](mailto:polsaeditor@gmail.com) in electronic format, using MSWord or a word processing programme compatible with MSWord.



More details may be obtained from the following website:  
<http://www.polsa.ac.za/papers.html>

### **NEW WEBSITES AND ONLINE JOURNALS**

#### **NEW WEBSITE FOR POLSA**

POLSA would like to invite you to view their new website at

<http://www.polsa.ac.za/index.html>

### **CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP (NEW/RENEWAL) AND MEMBERSHIP FEES: 2014**

Membership of the Society (renewable annually) includes the receipt (hard copy/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.

Membership forms can be obtained from the Society's website at [www.crimsa.ac.za](http://www.crimsa.ac.za) or requested from the CRIMSA Secretary at email [crimsasouthafrica@gmail.com](mailto:crimsasouthafrica@gmail.com).

#### **Student members**

Undergraduate and postgraduate students up to masters level

- Electronic journal @ R100.00 (US\$15.00) for the financial year
- Hard copy of journal @ R200.00 (US\$20.00) inclusive of postage and handling for the financial year

**NB Proof of current student registration should be attached to the application form**

#### **Active individual members**

- Electronic journal @ R250.00 (US\$25.00) for the financial year
- Hard copy of journal @ R450.00 (US\$60.00)\* inclusive of postage and handling for the financial year

\* All international members will pay the same membership fees as the other members in the respective categories for which they qualify provided that they choose to receive the e-journal and newsletters electronically. However, should hard copies (conventional format) of journal be required, a fee of US\$60.00 inclusive of postage and handling will be charged for international members and US\$100.00 for institutional (international) membership for the hardcopy journal option.

#### **Institutional membership**

- Electronic journal @ R650.00 (US\$65.00) for the financial year
- Hard copy of journal @ R800.00 (US\$100.00)\* inclusive of postage and handling.

This membership is not meant for individuals. Only one copy of the journal will be sent to the contact address.

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

**NB – Please note that the above membership fees are inclusive of all taxes.**

A membership application and/or renewal form is attached. Please complete the form and mail it with the necessary payment (cheques to be made out to: CRIMSA) to:

CRIMSA  
 Postnet Suite # 468  
 P/Bag X15  
 Menlopark  
 0102,  
 Pretoria, South Africa

**Or e-mail to:** [Vjaarl@unisa.ac.za](mailto:Vjaarl@unisa.ac.za) (treasurer) or [Ovensm@unisa.ac.za](mailto:Ovensm@unisa.ac.za) (president 2013/14). **Alternatively**, deposit payment into or make an electronic transfer to the current account of **CRIMSA AND FAX** the **deposit slip/electronic transfer proof TOGETHER** with the **membership form** to fax number: (international applicants) **+27-(0)12-429 6609** or (local applicants) to **fax2email No. 086 564 4821**.

Swift code (International transactions): ABSAZAJCPT

Name of bank: ABSA Bank  
 Address: 1102 Burnett Street, Hatfield, Pretoria.  
PO Box 7263, Pretoria, 0001, SOUTH AFRICA  
 Branch code: 335-545  
 Account number: 010471656

<b>CRIMINOLOGICAL &amp; VICTIMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (CRIMSA) (est. 1987) MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION AND/OR RENEWAL FORM</b>	
I, the undersigned herewith apply for the following category of CRIMSA membership	<b>Tick (x) selected category</b>
<b>Student membership (NB current undergraduate &amp; postgrad (up to masters level) students)</b>	
E-journal: <b>R100</b> (locally) or US\$15.00 (internationally)	
Conventional format: <b>R200</b> (locally) or US\$20.00 (internationally)	
<b>Active individual membership (Members possessing a 4-year bachelor degree or higher)</b>	
E-journal: <b>R250</b> (locally) or US\$25.00 (internationally)	
Conventional format (hardcopy): <b>R450</b> (locally) or US\$60.00 (internationally)	
<b>Institutional membership</b>	
E-journal: <b>R650</b> (locally) or US\$65.00 internationally	
Conventional format (hardcopy): <b>R800</b> (locally) or US\$100.00( internationally)	
<b>MEMBERSHIP PARTICULARS:</b>	

<b>Title: Full names:</b>	
<b>Postal address &amp; code:</b>	
Tel code & number (W)	Tel code & number (H)
Cellular/mobile:	Fax no.
Email address:	
<b>Institutional/organisational affiliation/department/place of work:</b>	
Current Position/job description:	
Qualification(s) (institution & year obtained):	
Field(s) of research interest/specialisation:	
Most recent published research output/s (2012-2014): (If list too long please provide on a separate page)	
<b>STUDENT MEMBERS:</b>	
Student number: (supply proof of current registration)	
Qualification registered for:	
Level: (e.g. 3 <sup>rd</sup> year, MA, DPhil etc.)	
Educational institution where registered:	
Department:	
<b>INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP PARTICULARS: (if applicable)</b>	
Institution/Organisation/Department:	
(Name & email of institutional contact staff member for receipt of CRIMSA News, information & journal)	
Name:	
Postal address & code:	
Signature:	Date:
<b>PLEASE EMAIL TO (crimsasouthafrica@gmail.com) OR FAX this form to 086 564 4821 (for local applicants) +27-(0)12-429 6609 (for international members) together with PROOF OF PAYMENT.</b>	