



CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

No 56: 2015

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the vote of confidence to elect me as the new president of CRIMSA [2015-2017]. During the Annual General Meeting of 25 March 2015 a few issues were raised that will be attended to as soon as possible. These include better communication between CRIMSA and its members; a need for a faster turnaround time with regard to the evaluation and due feedback of manuscripts submitted to ACTA; a newly designed letterhead and whether the professionalization debate to enable scholars, practitioners and students in Criminology and related sub-disciplines to register to a formal body [e.g. Registration with the South African Council for Social Service Professions (SACSSP)], should be reopened.

I want to assure members I will attend to each of the above matters to enhance progress and to take CRIMSA forward as a society. I also envisage building bridges between all the tertiary institutions and relevant organisations and to cultivate a sense of CRIMSA co-ownership in all the departments, schools and institutions who engage in Criminology matters. Additionally I would like to increase on membership numbers (currently on 103). I want to make a special call on everyone in practice and academia to market CRIMSA and ACTA to alumni, fellow practitioners, business partners and students. [To contextualise my appeal let us look at the membership numbers of registered social workers at SACSSP – n=± 25 000 and with regard to registered psychologists at the Health Professions Council of South Africa (HPCSA) – n=± 7500]. We need to grow exponentially to become an

organisation that will be valued by other role-players in the behavioural sciences and in the criminal justice apparatus. We are in a very good position to address many wrongs in South Africa and we will be able to voice our perspectives with greater authority if we have more substantial numbers. Inversely more numbers will also make the possibility of professionalization more attainable. We need significant numbers to sustain a professional board. Also, more members will eventually have the clout to become major role-players in policy change and political processes. Currently only a few scholars of Criminology actively engage in criminological matters such as working in courts; attend curriculum development meetings of the police and do academic work in other related bodies or institutions (e.g. Victimology, Policing and Penology). I feel we need to openly communicate with each other to stimulate academic debate and to include all scholars and practitioners of Criminology and its related sub-disciplines. Another challenge is that some scholars of Criminology work as expert witnesses or write court reports for a paying customer. Some execute this task with diligence, distinction and in a very professional manner. Others do it inaccurately, make sweeping statements and write reports that are littered with mistakes and are overall content poor. Poor reports and unprofessional acts by unqualified individuals, who claim they are “Criminologists” and are members of CRIMSA, are not only harming the reputation of CRIMSA, but are placing the whole science and its related disciplines in a bad light. Since we are only an organisation and do not have a professional body at this stage, I envisage co-opting someone to a new portfolio on the CRIMSA council who will be tasked to standardise a set of

key indicators for “Criminologists” in practise. This will ensure that CRIMSA, the science and the expert at least have some guidelines to adhere to. With such specific guidelines and measures in place, the possibility would then exist to, for example, reprimand members for unethical behaviour and poor court reports by issuing a warning or cancelling of membership and/or an official letter to the presiding officer of the court as well as the National Director of Public Prosecutions (NDPP) to distance CRIMSA from “Criminologists and related sub-discipline experts” who act unprofessionally, unethically and compile substandard court reports. In a recent high profile case several “experts” were put to the sword in court and many of them performed woefully under par. This new initiative could potentially ensure that practising experts yield services of a respectable standard and consequently contribute to raising the positive profile of CRIMSA.

Based on the above I wish to raise three rhetoric questions:

- When can one call oneself a “Criminologist”? (If you do not know the answer, consult the CRIMSA constitution).
- What benchmark is used to assess the quality of a court report? (Consult with individuals who have been doing court work for more than five years – rigorous peer assessment).
- What is CRIMSA’s responsibility when individuals submit sub-standard court reports or perform below par in court? (CRIMSA can potentially address sub-standard and harmful behaviour that may bring the society into disrepute with collectively agreed upon corrective steps).

Consider the following:

When a person decides to accept a case as an expert witness, extensive

consultation with senior academics and practitioners is of grave importance in compiling an accurate and informative court report. In general a person with at least a Master’s degree can be deemed an individual who is an expert in their related field of specialisation. It is also paramount that “forensic experts” keep to their field of expertise.

The CRIMSA Biennial Conference will take place during September 2015 in Cape Town. Let us make a concerted effort to meet at the conference to strengthen our networks and learn from each other. The conference promises to be an outstanding one of international stature. Life is all about opportunities and in September these opportunities will be in abundance at the conference (e.g. collaborative research projects, funding opportunities and the availability of senior scholars in Criminology and its related sub-disciplines to network with). In addition, the setting is exceptionally beautiful. We also envisage contributions from international colleagues, so start saving. I feel there is huge opportunity here, especially for our younger colleagues to network and receive informed advice regarding their career paths.

I want CRIMSA to be a value driven organisation with RESPECT as our core value. I believe that respect begins with self-respect. If you respect yourself you can respect others. We need to drive this message in all our activities as we want to portray an image of respect and dignity, especially to our young intellectuals who represent the next generation of thinkers, doers and achievers. They are the next generation of leaders. We need to lead by example by embracing values such as Respect; Acceptance; Accountability; Impartiality and Resilience. I therefore envisage a judgement-free CRIMSA that aims to shape the future of Criminology and all its related sciences. Criminology is still the only science that studies the “crime phenomenon” in its relativity. This

means we focus on aspects such as the offender (young and old), the motivations why they commit a crime, the reasons why they commit crime (aetiology), the victim (young and old) of crime and the impact of the crime on the victim, the restitution of the victim, the relevant laws that are dishonoured, the police who are the gatekeepers that open the criminal justice machinery (reaction to crime), the court processes, corrective procedures, punishment, rehabilitation and reintegration.

In effect, Criminology as a science in general, but CRIMSA specifically, plays a key role in defining a clear definite direction with the science and the organisation. We already have one medium to force change by means of the ACTA journal. We will have to find more creative ways of making CRIMSA a flagship organisation – a benchmark for the others. This will only be possible when each and every one of you feels the urgency to be part of the change.

All I can ask at this stage is: Are You In?

Christiaan Bezuidenhout

FROM THE EDITOR

The CRIMSA quarterly newsletter was resuscitated last year, 2014, after it was last published in 2010. Although four editions were planned and only two were published, the two editions (Q1 & Q2; Q3 & Q4) were packed with stimulating and informative news on what is happening in the discipline of Criminology and Criminal Justice - both locally and internationally. I would like to, once again, extend my gratitude to all the members who made the two 2014 additions successful.

I am excited to continue as the editor and I hope that our working relationship will be as fruitful as when we started this journey in 2014. For 2015, we plan on publishing four e-newsletters, one for each quarter.

Even though 2015 promises to be an exciting year - with the biennial conference coming up later during the year- lest we forget that our country is currently going through a crisis in a form of xenophobia or afrophobia. It is during such times when we as Criminologists, Criminal Justice Practitioners or Students should come to the fore, unite and come up with ways on how we can make a positive contribution towards eradicating such atrocities. Such times should also get us pondering on whether our research is impacting or fuelling any meaningful changes where development or evaluation of policies is concerned.

So let us unite as a community and use our skills and resources available to us to fight and discourage this form of hate crime.

“I am not African because I was born in Africa, but because Africa was born in me” Kwame Nkrumah

Please feel free to contribute to this newsletter by sending any information that you think might be of interest to CRIMSA to the editor at: kwadims@unisa.ac.za.

P.S: Will you please be so kind by supporting our fellow CRIMSA members (Prof J Potgieter & Prof C Roelofse) in their research on **Globalisation of Policing** by completing a short survey. Please see a note and the link and to the survey included at the end of this newsletter, on page 18.

Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane

NEWS BRIEF

CRIMSA COUNCIL AND EXCO, 2015 – 2017

Congratulations to Prof C. Bezuidenhout on being voted CRIMSA president and Prof M. Ovens for being elected as Deputy President. We also wish to congratulate Mrs S. Kader and Mrs L. Van Schalkwyk for being duly elected as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

The following candidates were voted into council:

Prof LILLIAN ARTZ	University of Cape Town (Health & Justice Research Unit)
Dr JACO BARKHUIZEN	University of Fort Hare (Criminology)
Ms JULIE BERG	University of Cape Town (Centre for Criminology)
Prof CHRISTIAAN BEZUIDENHOUT	University of Pretoria (Social Work & Criminology)
Ms PEARL DASTILE	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science)
Prof IAN DE VRIES	Tshwane University of Technology (Safety & Security Management)
Dr JACKIE DE WET	University of KwaZulu-Natal, (Criminology & Forensic Studies)
Mrs SARIKA KADER	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science)
Prof WILLEM LUYT	University of South Africa (Corrections Management)
Dr JACOB MOFOKENG	Tshwane University of Technology (Safety & Security Management)
Prof MICHELLE OVENS	University of South Africa (Corrections Management)
Mr ASHWELL PHILLIPS	Freestate University (Criminology)
Prof CORNELIS ROELOFSE	University of Limpopo (Criminology & Criminal Justice)
Mr JOHAN SCHNETLER	Independent. (SAPS-ret.)
Mrs LEANDRI VAN SCHALKWYK	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science)
EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS	
Prof ANTHONY MINNAAR (Editor-in-Chief: <i>Acta Criminologica</i>)	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science)
Mrs MAHLOGONOLO STEPHINA THOBANE (Editor: <i>CRIMSA News</i>)	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science)
Prof BEATY NAUDE Honorary Member	University of South Africa (Criminology) (Ret.)
Prof JOHAN PRINSLOO Honorary Member	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science)

Prof JAN NESER Honorary Member	University of South Africa (Criminology & Security Science) (Ret.)
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CONFERENCE, WORKSHOP AND SEMINAR REPORTS

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY SCIENCE, INFORMATION BREAKFAST, 16 MARCH 2015, UNISA, PRETORIA

An information session, Security Management Information Breakfast, was organised by the Security Management Programme within the Department of Criminology and Security Science of UNISA. This breakfast was held on 16 March 2015 at UNISA Muckleneuk campus at the Kgorong building, Function Hall. The aim of this annual session is mainly to share information between academics and practitioners on the relevance of the UNISA Security management qualification(s) to the security industry. Mr W. Thorpe (Group Training Manager: Fidelity Security Services) was the main speaker who unpacked and scrutinised each of the modules offered by UNISA. Two other presenters (Mr J. Kole and Mr T. Ngoveni both from UNISA) presented on their post-graduate studies work-in-progress whilst one other (Mr M. Nkwana) presented from his completed MTech degree dissertation. The topics of the three presentations are as follows:

Topic 1

The South African Private Security Industry as a strategic stakeholder in crime reduction: Developing a best practice partnership policing model (Mr J. Kole)

Topic 2

Case management committee and public safety enhancement in reaction to parole (Mr T. Ngoveni)

Topic 3

The protection of security information within the government departments in South Africa (Mr M. Nkwana)

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY SCIENCE, WORK IN PROGRESS RESEARCH SEMINAR, 09 MARCH 2015, UNISA, PRETORIA

The work-in-progress seminar was held as part of the university's Research and Innovation event where the following topics were presented by staff members from the Department of Criminology and Security Science:

Topic 1

An evaluation of the effectiveness of security measures at hyperstores: A case study of Centurion Makro, Gauteng (Mr A. Mahambane)

Topic 2

The perceptions of diverted female youth sex offenders regarding the factors that contributed to their offending (completed MA dissertation) (Mrs G. Da Costa)

Topic 3

Is a private security guard a misunderstood character on site? (Mrs N. Cebekhulu)

Topic 4

The effectiveness of diversion in South Africa: A criminological enquiry (Mrs M. Zitha)

CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

THE ICSCS 2015: XIII INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIOLOGY, CRIMINOLOGY AND LAW, 10 – 20 JANUARY 2015, UK, LONDON

Mrs M.S. Thobane attended this conference where she presented a paper titled: Spare the rod and spoil the child: The criminal career of an armed robber.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study upon which this article is based was “to evaluate the possibility of using criminal career research in the development and evaluation of crime control strategies, particularly for armed robberies.” The research employed a concurrent triangulation mixed-method approach where quantitative and qualitative data were collected concurrently but analysed separately through the use of SPSS and Atlas.ti respectively. Forty offenders incarcerated at six correctional centres around the Gauteng province of South Africa for robbery with aggravating circumstances were interviewed as research participants. Since the researcher had no prior information on the total number of the population, purposive sampling (i.e. snowballing) was executed to draw the sample. This research found that offenders launched their criminal career at a very young age of, 11 years, by committing petty crimes such as theft and then, as they grew older, they progressed to more serious and violent crimes such as vehicle hijacking and Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robberies. Thus, it is pivotal that those responsible for developing crime prevention policies focus on interrupting the root causes of crime in the early stages of one’s life in order to prevent continuation of delinquent behaviour from childhood to adolescence and adulthood.

This paper is an excerpt from Mrs Thobane’s master’s dissertation titled: The criminal career of armed robbers with specific reference to Cash-in-Transit (CIT) robberies

FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE: ‘THE OTHER’, 25 – 26 JUNE, UNIVERSITY OF ARMSTEDAM

For registration and submission of abstracts visit <http://www.rechten.vu.nl/en/news-agenda/agenda/2015/06-25-the-other.asp>

WOMEN, NARRATIVE AND CRIME: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE, 9 JULY 2015, TEESSIDE UNIVERSITY (DARLINGTON CAMPUS), UNITED KINGDOM

This conference will critically explore the growing recognition within the social sciences of ‘popular’ criminological texts (Rafter, 2007) - such as film, TV drama, crime fiction, true-crime - as valid social documents, which shape both public and academic understandings of crime, justice and victimisation, and offer alternative means of engaging with criminal events and ‘knowing’ about crime.

Themes for papers may include:

- Feminism, violence against women and social media
- Visual criminology
- Crime, place and myth
- True crime
- Narrative criminology
- Fiction, film, television drama, graphic novels, computer games, visual arts, performing arts
- The politics and ethics of fictional reconstruction
- Violence, intersectionality and difference
- Genres of crime narrative – detective / crime fiction, historical fiction, documentary, creative non-fiction

CELEBRATING 26 YEARS OF THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD, 23-24 JULY 2015, MYSTI HILLS COUNTRY HOTEL, JOHANNESBURG GAUTENG

This conference will be hosted by the University of South Africa, College of Law, in partnership with the School of Strategic Communication (University of Johannesburg), the Helen Beder School of Social Welfare in the USA and Matla a Bana (an NGO working in the field of child protection).

The following are the conference themes:

Children’s rights

This theme includes aspects related to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). Papers for this theme include the impact the four principles of children’s rights (non-discrimination, best interest of the child, the right to survival and development, the right to be heard etc.) have had in the national constitutions and in the general protection of children’s rights at State level. Prospective presenters are encouraged to consider issues such as constitutional adjudication and the relevance of customary law, local culture and religion in the promotion and protection

of these principles as protected in the ACRWC. The effectivity of the two instruments (the UNCRC and the ACRWC) in Africa may also be addressed.

The child as victim of crime

In this theme victimology on children's rights through crimes such as child abuse, child neglect, child rape, child prostitution, child pornography, and the influences of stigmatisation and stereotyping across all cultural, and socio-economic boundaries are included. The role of non-governmental agencies dealing with children and youth as victims of crime also resorts under this theme.

Children and youth as perpetrators of crime

Areas that will be covered include the pre-trial phase, the post-sentence phase, administration of sentences, and all forms of community-based sentences. Abstracts with an international, African and South African focus will be considered. Preference will be given to submissions that combine both theory and best-practice.

Communication challenges for enforcing children's rights

Crimes such as child abuse, child neglect, child rape, child prostitution, online child pornography, and human trafficking are often perpetuated through silence and communication obstacles between different sectors in society will be covered here. The non-reporting of crimes against children in South Africa is further perpetuated through stigmatisation and stereotyping across all cultural and socio-economic boundaries, under a broad banner of patriarchy. Enforcing children's rights will require participation from Communication scholars in developing appropriate communication theoretical frameworks and to conduct research aimed at the development of collaborative communicative interventions within and across all sectors in society. Submissions should focus on the identification and conceptualisation of specific communication challenges relating to the enforcement of children's rights and an argument for an appropriate theoretical and methodological orientation to address the challenges identified.

Conference fee: R250

General enquiries should be directed to: Innocentia Ngobeni

Email: tngobeit@unisa.ac.za

Tel: 012 433 9438

CRIMSA BIENNIAL CONFERENCE, 21 – 23 SEPTEMBER 2015, ZEVENWATCH COUNTRY INN AND CONFERENCE CENTRE, CAPE TOWN

Theme: Criminology in democratic South Africa: Coming of age: Past 21 years and the future

The 2015 CRIMSA Conference aims to provide a crime and applied criminal justice research forum for the broad criminological sciences and applied criminal justice studies where academics, practitioners and researchers from the many disciplines that interact with the broader criminal justice system (such as police, courts, prisons' officials, private security officers, victims of crime/trauma counsellors, social workers,

probationers, lawyers, prosecutors and all other allied practitioners (crime prevention, CPTED, rehabilitation programmes, policy formulation, etc.) can present, discuss and share knowledge, research findings, works-in-progress, practical work experiences and theorise about issues concerning crime and all other related aspects (a multidisciplinary approach is welcomed). Come and share your knowledge and experiences with a wider audience and use this opportunity to meet and network with people from other specialist criminal justice and criminology fields and research focus areas.

ABSTRACT SUBMISSIONS

You are invited to submit an abstract of your intended paper presentation. As soon as your abstract has been received it will be submitted to the CRIMSA Biennial Conference 2015 Scientific Committee for review and you will be notified of its acceptance/non-acceptance in due course (normally within 3 weeks by e-mail). UCT and TUT are the organising hosts of the conference to be held in the Western Cape. Your abstract (in the abstract form) of at least 300 words (text body) (in MSWord) can be e-mailed to devriesid@tut.ac.za or to johannschnetler@gmail.com.

General comments or questions to Prof Ian De Vries (TUT) (email: devriesid@tut.ac.za) or Prof Lillian Artz (UCT) (email: lillian.artz@uct.ac.za).

Deadline for submission of your abstract is Wednesday 15 JULY 2015. Please beat the deadline with an EARLY submission and registration.

See website: www.crimsa.ac.za for downloadable abstract and registration forms and more detail

ECPR STANDING GROUP ON ORGANISED CRIME FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE, 11 – 12 DECEMBER 2015, NAPLES ITALY

This conference will be hosted by the Department of Political Science, Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II. The conference theme is *Old and new forms of organised and serious crime between the local and the global*.

Panels and papers abstracts may be submitted under the following topics:

- The grey area: the relationships existing between criminal networks and 'legal' actors especially as far as the infiltration in the political and economic contexts is concerned;
- The symbolic dimension of organised crime groups and their communication strategies;
- Illicit trafficking across the Mediterranean;
- Social economy as an antidote to criminal power. The national and international experience in freezing, forfeiture and the social reuse of assets confiscated from organised crime;
- Women in organised crime and terrorist networks;
- Analysing criminal mobility;
- Methods for studying organised crime;
- Perceptions, reality and fact of organised crime;

- International and European cooperation in the fight against organised crime; and
- The crime-terror nexus and its relevance for security.

Abstracts must be submitted to ecprsgoc.conference2015@gmail.com before **19 June 2015**. The letter of notification will be sent by **17 July 2015** and registration for the conference closes on **13 November 2015**.

For more information please contact the conference organising committee on ecprsgoc.conference2015@gmail.com

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE PRACTICE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The following postgraduate student graduated in April 2015:

Motsepa, L.L. 2014. *The impact of caseload on the quality of crime investigations in Gauteng*. MTech (Forensic Investigations), Supervisor: Mr. GX Ngantweni

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the impact of detective caseloads on the quality of crime investigations. Little is known about how detectives deal with high caseloads at station level. Evidently the South African Police Service (SAPS) has overburdened detectives, thereby incapacitating them from delivering quality investigations. For a while commentators have been complaining and this is borne out by this research that scores of cases are struck off the rolls of the courts due to poor investigations. Qualitative data for this study comes from 34 sampled detectives from three police stations in Gauteng, namely Johannesburg Central, Eldorado Park and Primrose police stations. Additionally, three senior public prosecutors from National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa participated in this study.

The research found that the caseload carried by general detectives' impacts on a number of factors, such as the inability to secure convictions, poor supervision, court delays, uncontrollable cases, unwillingness of witnesses to cooperate, discrepancies in investigations, discontent and other management problems. It appears that detectives with high caseloads spend the least amount of time on real detective work, such as evidence collection and analysis. The influence of caseloads on the quality of investigations is far-reaching. Overburdened detectives perform their tasks with the constant worry of making mistakes. This research also found that the impact of caseload on quality crime investigations varies and that it is related to other adverse factors. The correlation between caseload and quality investigations indicates that a greater proportion of case dockets will continue to be unsolved if there is no positive intervention developed to reduce caseloads to a workable level.

Mabunda, D.Q. (2015). *The challenges in establishing partnership policing in Soshanguve*. MTech (Policing), Supervisor: Prof R Snyman

ABSTRACT

Partnership and community policing became very popular in South Africa since the 1990s. The greatest concern was that, despite this awareness, the police have been unable to reduce the levels of crime in Soshanguve. The police have come to realise that they need the active involvement and cooperation, as well as the support from the community and other role players in order to prevent crime. Partnership policing requires cooperation between role players to be effective. This can only be possible when there is trust based on mutual respect. Very little attention has been paid to address the challenges and/or factors which hinder the implementation of partnership policing in the area. The study investigates the challenges which affect the establishment of partnership policing in Soshanguve. Findings suggest that, factors such as scarce resources, lack of trust, communication, cooperation, culture as well as lack of leadership are some of the factors which hinder the establishment of partnership policing in the area. A qualitative approach was adopted in the study. The interview schedule was designed, piloted and used in focus group interviews with participants who are actively involved in partnership policing in the area. Interviews were conducted with 45 participants in three focus group interviews to obtain their views, opinions and perceptions on partnership policing. The South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forum (CPF) members, as well as Business community members were interviewed. The main objective was to investigate perceptions, views and opinions of those who are actively involved in policing in the area. The collected data was transcribed and analysed using manual open coding, with the aim of identifying and examining patterns of similarities or differences. In addition, a literature study was conducted to gain a better understanding of partnerships in policing. Results indicate that partnership policing have been effectively implemented in other parts of the world; therefore, it can also be implemented in South Africa in general and in Soshanguve in particular. Recommendations are made to all concerned; particularly to the SAPS management on how partnership policing can be effectively implemented.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Irvin-Erickson, Y. 2015. *Identifying risky places for crime: An analysis of the criminogenic spatiotemporal influences of landscape features on street robberies*. Doctor of Philosophy thesis, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Newark. Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248636.pdf> (accessed: 20 May 2015)

Jackson, B.A., Russo, J., Hollywood, J.S, Woods, D., Silberglitt, R. Drake, B.G., Shaffer, J.S., Zaydman, M. & Chow, B.G. 2015. *Fostering innovation in community and institutional corrections: Identifying high-priority technology and*

other needs for the U.S. corrections sector. Santa Monica, Calif: RAND Corporation. Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248580.pdf> (accessed: 19 May 2015)

Hamm, M & Spaaj, R. 2015. *Lone Wolf terrorism in America: Using knowledge of radicalization pathways to forge prevention strategies*. U.S.A: U.S. Department of Justice. Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248691.pdf> (accessed: 19 May 2015)

U.S. Department of Justice. 2015. *Prosecution, Transfer, and Registration of Serious Juvenile Sex Offenders*. U.S.A: U.S. Department of Justice. Available at: <http://www.smart.gov/pdfs/SMARTSummary.pdf> (accessed: 19 May 2015)

Robinson, T.D. 2015. *Develop sound offender tracking evidence protocols before cases reach the courtroom*. *Corrections Today*, 22 – 23. Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/AbstractDB/WALResults.asp> (accessed: 19 May 2015)

Taxman, F.S. & Caudy, M.S. 2015. Criminogenic needs and correctional programming risk tell us who, but not what or how. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 14(1), 71-103. Available at: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1745-9133.12116/pdf> (accessed: 19 May 2015)

To view the current listing, and archived lists from the previous six months, visit the [Weekly Accessions List](#) Web page.

CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP (NEW/RENEWAL) AND MEMBERSHIP FEES: 2015

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 or requested from the CRIMSA Secretary at email 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 (treasurer) or Christiaan.Bezuidenhout@up.ac.za (president 2015/16). **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): ABSAZAJJCPT

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

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