



# CRIMSA

CRIMINOLOGICAL AND VICTIMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

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## CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

No 63: 2017

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### FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Currently transformation drives many agendas and planning sessions in most institutions in South Africa. CRIMSA followed suit and the EXCO decided to have a strategic planning session on 25 January 2017. At this session, which Professor Cornelis Roelofse chaired, we decided on the way forward for CRIMSA and ACTA. We have decided to change the CRIMSA logo and to adapt the name Criminological and Victimological Society of Southern Africa to Criminological Society of Africa (the abbreviation stays the same - CRIMSA). Many reasons were carefully considered before this decision was taken. The main

reasons are to promote inclusiveness and to stimulate collaboration with other African countries. In addition we aim to lure more international scholars to join CRIMSA and to publish in ACTA. This in turn will enhance our standing locally and internationally. The new ACTA editor-in-chief, Professor Lillian Artz, has also embarked on some transformation initiatives to ensure that the impact status of ACTA increases. Nominations were also requested for the Acta Criminologica Senior Editorial Board and Junior Editorial Board. Announcements in this regard will follow soon. In addition, an online submission system has been investigated but as it stands a dedicated editor's e-mail address has been put in place to make submissions of articles more efficient.

We aim to host the CRIMSA AGM on 2 August at the biennial conference to share our progress with our members.

Please note the **CRIMSA INTERNATIONAL BIENNIAL CONFERENCE 2017** with the theme “Regulating Crime and Victimisation in an Age of Mobility, Mass Movement, Migration and Governance at a Distance” will be hosted from 2 – 4 August 2017. We are hosting the conference at the Indaba Hotel, Spa and Conference Centre - William Nicol Dr and Pieter Wenning Road, Fourways, Johannesburg, South Africa. We foresee a very successful international conference and hope to see all our members at the conference.

Kind regards  
Christiaan Bezuidenhout

**FROM THE EDITOR**

Someone asked me the other day: “What is the one thing you wish for women living in South Africa?” I answered: “I wish for a woman to live freely without fear of victimisation; to walk wherever she wants without fearing abduction; and to wear whatever she fancies without fear of being regulated or raped. However, the sole focus on the woman will not solve a problem perpetuated by misogyny and patriarchy, so I also wish for every male to know and understand that they do not own any part of the

female body!” The recent murder of Karabo Mokeona and many other South African women who died at the hands of men probably influenced my friend to ask me this question. Having also learnt about the soaring femicide statistics in South Africa I started asking myself what my role as a social scientist or Criminologist is, in a society defined by so much criminality. As a result, I spent days in a melancholic state of defeat attempting to answer this question and I was unable to come up with answers. Consequently, I would like to pose this question to all of us here: “In a society characterised by so much violence and crime what solutions have we as Criminologists and Criminal Justice Practitioners/Professionals come up with?”

Nevertheless, I hope you are all excited and looking forward to reading our first 2017 edition of CRIMSA News because our colleagues are making great strides in both the local and international milieu. This edition, therefore, presents exciting news on subjects such as conference contributions, upcoming conferences and seminars, post graduate students as well as new publications and call for papers.

Thank you to all those who contributed to this edition. If you wish to send newsworthy information for the next edition(s) you are welcome to email me at [kwadims@unisa.ac.za](mailto:kwadims@unisa.ac.za).

Mahlogonolo Stephina Thobane

**FROM THE EDITORS-IN-CHIEF OF ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA**

The Editors-in-Chief of *Acta Criminologica* (Profs Anthony Minnaar and Lilly Artz) would like to update you on the progress of journal editions that were held over from 2016, as well as inform you of other developments that relate to the governance of the journal. We have had a very busy year concluding five editions of the journal, in and amongst revising the structure of the journal’s editorial process. As some of you may know, we are also embarking on a concerted process of transformation, which includes the reconstitution of the Editorial Board as well as establishing a ‘Junior Editorial Board’

(the 'JEB'). The objective of the JEB is to promote and capacitate capable post-graduate students and emerging scholars (in the criminological sciences and applied criminal justice studies disciplines) by mentoring them into taking on publishing, editing and review roles for CRIMSA (as publisher of the journal). This transformation and development process has been approved by the CRIMSA Council with the aims to ensure that the reconstituted Editorial Board is diverse, proactive and engaged with the development of African criminological scholarship through *Acta Criminologica*. We ask that those who submitted articles in 2016, and more recently in 2017, be patient with this process. We should be back on track by mid-2017. In addition, while journal activities have been delayed we request that authors continue to submit new articles for placement into the review processes. While most 2017 planned editions have been filled all new articles will be considered for forthcoming editions end of 2017 and into 2018.

**Update on 2017 editions:**

<b>Edition</b>	<b>Editor</b>	<b>Estimated completion</b>
30(1)/2017 (SE on drugs)	Drs Nirmala Gopal & Bobby Luthra Sinha	Been language edited, undergoing technical formatting, estimated finalisation and published (incl. to printers) by 30 June.
30(2)/2017	Prof Marelize Schoeman	75%: 5 articles have been language edited, 3 reviews outstanding; 2 major revisions still to be returned by author(s)
30(3)/2017	Prof Cherita Morrison	50%. A number of reviews still outstanding and author revisions to be returned.
30(4)/2017 (SE violence at educational centres)	Prof Lilly Artz	75%: 3 reviews outstanding. 2 revisions still to be returned by author(s). All revised articles accepted still to be language edited.
30(5)/2017 (SE on corrections)	Prof Andra Le Roux-Kemp	40%. 5 reviews still outstanding. Major revisions on 2 articles to be redone. 3 articles so far accepted. Editor-in-Chiefs to assist in getting edition finalised.

**NEWS BRIEFS**

Prof Francois Steyn (Department of Social Work and Criminology, University of Pretoria) obtained a scholarship from the Bosch Foundation African Fellows Program to participate in a session of the Salzburg Global Seminar on “Measuring and Evaluating Social and Emotional Skills for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”. Among others, the scholarship programme aims to promote innovative models for teaching, learning, and creative policy-making. Questions specific to the session include clarifying political, organisational and financial constraints in strengthening social and emotional learning, and to identify best practices to measure and enhance social and emotional skills.

## CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

### **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, WARSAW UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL PREVENTION AND RESOCIALIZATION, DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 30 – 31 MARCH 2017, WARSZAWA, POLAND**

Theme: *Lifers in prison: The killers, the crime and punishment.*

Prof C. Bezuidenhout presented a paper titled: “Parole: Comparing the South African position against international practices.”

The conference arose from the results of a study that was conducted since 2014 under the leadership of Prof A. Rzepliński. The primary aim(s) of the research was to conduct a criminological analysis of qualified murder, perpetrators of qualified murder and the administration of life imprisonment in its different phases from the perspectives of inmates, correctional personnel, families of both perpetrators and victims, criminal justice officials and the general public.

The objectives of the conference were:

- To lay out the methodology and results of the research
- To hear from foreign researchers about their studies of lifers
- To open a platform for international cooperation of researchers of crimes, qualified murder perpetrators and life imprisonment

**Day One:** The position of a perpetrator of qualified murder, his/her crime as well as the reasons given for the punishment by judges.

**Day Two:** Long-term imprisonment: Their administration, purposes, and strategies for the adaptation of prisoners to their endless punishment.

### **ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES, KANSAS CITY. 21-25 MARCH 2017**

Theme: *Linking teaching, practice, and research.*

Profs Herbig and Minnaar attended the 54<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) which was held in Kansas City (which coincidentally is not in the state of Kansas but in Missouri!).

Profs Herbig and Minnaar presented two joint co-authored papers, namely:

1. *The lack of overall integration of the South African efforts to combat wildlife crime* (Minnaar-Herbig).
2. *Pachyderm poaching in Africa: Interpreting emerging trends and transitions* (Herbig-Minnaar).

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) is an international association established in 1963 to foster professional and scholarly activities in the field of criminal justice (with the emphasis on multidisciplinary research from all segments of the justice system). ACJS promotes criminal justice education, research and policy analysis within the discipline of criminal justice for both educators and practitioners. It largely provides

an annual disseminating conference opportunity to practitioners in the field of Criminal Justice, and we both found that while there was a fair sprinkling of criminologists in attendance, the academics there were mostly from the smaller universities and colleges around USA (but also with a number of international delegates from all over the world). These are often former practitioners that have now gone into academe (sometimes after retirement) and teach practical courses and degree qualifications in criminal justice to police officers, corrections staff, but also in such diverse fields as public safety, fire and emergency services. While not as big as the recent American Society of Criminology (ASC) conference held in New Orleans in November 2016 it was still sizeable with almost 2 000 delegates and 400 breakaway sessions. A large proportion of the presentations dealt with issues of policing (use of force, training, corruption, police performance and management); and on matters relating to prisons (offenders, rehabilitation, treatment and prevention). There were also some interesting presentations on street policing, drugs, cybercrime, body-worn cameras and various crime studies with specific crimes focus. Many were geared towards reporting on practical implementation and impact results. There were also a number of student sessions for student presentations. (the full programme of the 2017 conference is available at: <http://www.acjs.org/page/PastMeetingPrograms>).

## **FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES**

### **9<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ASIAN CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND THE 4<sup>TH</sup> BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR CRIME, JUSTICE AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY, 10-13 JULY 2017, CAIRNS, AUSTRALIA**

Theme: *Crime and justice in Asia and the global South.*

The co-hosts of the conference are the Crime and Justice Research Centre, Queensland University of Technology and the Asian Criminological Society. The purpose of having the two different conferences together is to promote a universal criminology which benefits our contemporary world.

For more information visit the conference website: [http://www.academia.edu/25540481/Call\\_for\\_Papers\\_Crime\\_and\\_Justice\\_in\\_Asia\\_and\\_the\\_Global\\_South\\_An\\_International\\_Conference\\_Cairns\\_Australia\\_10-13\\_July\\_2017](http://www.academia.edu/25540481/Call_for_Papers_Crime_and_Justice_in_Asia_and_the_Global_South_An_International_Conference_Cairns_Australia_10-13_July_2017).

### **CRIMSA BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, INDABA HOTEL, SPA AND CONFERENCE CENTRE, FOURWAYS, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, 2 - 4 AUGUST 2017**

Theme: *Regulating crime and victimisation in an age of mobility, mass movement, migration and governance at a distance.*

The 2017 CRIMSA biennial conference aims to provide a criminal justice research forum for the broad criminological sciences and applied criminal justice studies. The aim is to allow scholars in criminology and all its sub-disciplines such as criminal justice, correctional sciences, policing, victimology, child and youth misbehaviour, criminology theory as well as practitioners such as policy makers, police officials, private security officers, social workers, psychologists, probationers, lawyers, prosecutors and trauma counsellors to interact in an inter disciplinary manner. Everyone who does research,

investigates or scientifically engages in any area of the crime phenomenon is therefore invited to present, discuss and share knowledge, research findings, works-in-progress, practical work experiences and hypotheses about issues concerning crime and all other related aspects (a multidisciplinary approach is therefore 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.

### **Important dates**

Deadline for conference registration: **10 July 2017**

Receipt of PowerPoint/Full text papers: **10 July 2017**

For more information visit the CRIMSA website: [www.crimsa.ac.za](http://www.crimsa.ac.za).

### **THE 28<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM (IPES), LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, 6-10 July 2017**

Theme: *Organised crime and terrorism: Policing challenges from local to International level*

For more information visit the IPES website: <http://ipes.info/>

### **THE 5<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR THE GERMANIC SOCIETY FOR FORENSIC LINGUISTS (GSFL), COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, 24-27 AUGUST 2017**

Invited topics for paper and poster abstracts include but are not limited to the following areas:

Forensic Linguistics

Forensic Phonetics

Language and Law

Translation and Interpreting

Forensic Phonetics and Phonology

Education and Forensic Linguistics

For more information visit: <http://germanicsocietyforensiclinguistics.org/roundtable/registration-2/>

### **CYBER NETWORK CONFERENCE, COLLEGE OF LAW & CRIMINOLOGY, SINGLETON CAMPUS, SWANSWEA UNIVERSITY, WALES, UNITED KINGDOM, 11-12 SEPTEMBER**

The organising team invites contributions across four themes:

- **Security & Privacy:** the impact of new technologies on security and privacy for governments, businesses and individuals;
- **Health & Social Care:** how technology impacts on health and social care now and in the future;
- **Services & Goods:** the role of technology to facilitate access to, and provision of, services and goods; and
- **Participation & Space:** digital technologies and their impact on social inclusion, democracy and attachment to physical places.

### **Important dates**

Deadline for abstract submission: **30 June 2017**

For any queries on the conference contact Sara Giro Correia on [S.Correia@swansea.ac.uk](mailto:S.Correia@swansea.ac.uk).

### **THE 17<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY (ESC), CARDIFF, WALES, 13-16 SEPTEMBER 2017**

Theme: *Challenging 'crime' and 'crime control' in contemporary Europe.*

For more information visit the conference website: <https://www.eurocrim2017.com/>

### **CENTRE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES (CCJS) 30<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, UNITED KINGDOM, 18-19 SEPTEMBER 2017**

Theme: *New advances in restorative justice theory and practice*

Over two days the conference will bring together international experts, scholars and practitioners to debate new directions in restorative justice research and practice. The first day will focus on the use of restorative justice in the resolution of inter-personal conflicts (primarily in the UK) while the second day will focus on the use of restorative practices in inter-group and international conflicts and settings. Day one will explore conclusions from recently completed research into restorative justice within policing undertaken by the University of Sheffield and University of Leeds as part of the national Police Knowledge Fund. Speakers from the UK and overseas will help to situate the findings within a wider discussion and debate about possible futures in restorative justice not only in the UK but internationally. Day two will broaden the scope to explore findings from international research into the role of restorative justice in transitional societies and inter-group conflicts.

### **THE 5<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF ASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE RESEARCH (AASAR), YUNNAN, CHINA, 22-27 OCTOBER 2017**

Theme: *Antidrug challenges and opportunities in the frontiers of one belt one road*

The meeting is jointly organised by AASAR, The Research & Support Center for Narcotics Control and AIDS Prevention of Yunnan University, and Chinese Association of Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment, Chapter of Medicine Maintenance Therapy. In addition to meeting sessions hosted in Kunming for scholarly presentations and reports, the association will also organise field trips to the border region between China and Myanmar for attendees to gain first-hand experiences of efforts made by government agencies to suppress drug trafficking activities and to prevent and treat drug abuse. The theme of this year's meeting focuses on drug issues in the frontier regions of the "One Belt One Road" development.

As one of the most significant and far-reaching campaigns launched in China, the major goal of the "One Belt One Road" initiative is to deepen multilateral cooperation and to reap mutual benefits by taking advantage of the complementary resources of the host countries along the Belt and Road. The initiative has received positive responses

internationally but significant challenges remain, especially in the area of international cooperation in antidrug efforts along the frontiers of the new trade routes.

In recent years, as new drug problems and trends emerged across geographical boundaries, Asian countries have increasingly come to the realisation that cross-regional and cross-national cooperation is needed to tackle drug abuse problems effectively. Within the broad framework of the “One Belt One Road” initiative, this conference seeks to promote international dialogue on drug-related issues and to advance international cooperation in substance abuse research and practices.

The conference will focus on the following subjects:

- Causes and distribution of substance abuse
- Prevention and treatment of substance abuse
- Drugs and crime
- Drug prevention, education and legislation
- Adolescent substance abuse
- “One Belt One Road” and antidrug international cooperation

### **Important dates**

Deadline for abstract submission: **20 June 2017**

Deadline for paper submission: **20 August 2017**

For more information visit: AASAR: [www.lessdrugs.org](http://www.lessdrugs.org)

### **THE 73<sup>RD</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 15-18 NOVEMBER 2017**

Theme: *Crime, legitimacy and reform: Fifty years after the president’s commission*

For more information visit conference website:  
<https://www.asc41.com/annualmeeting.html>

### **THE 8<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE VICTIMOLOGY SOCIETY OF SERBIA, HOTEL ROOMS, TOKOVSKA 49, BELGRADE, SERBIA, 30 NOVEMBER – 1 DECEMBER 2017**

Theme: *Victims between security, human rights and justice: Local and global context*

The conference covers the following topics:

- Victims between security, human rights and justice
- Challenges of social reaction and protection of victims in the context of global insecurity
- Protection of victims: International and European legislation and policy
- Victims and contemporary social responses to crime
- Impact of the contemporary social context on victimization and possibilities of prevention
- Victimology and victims
- Different categories of victims and victimization
- Victims’ rights
- The application of restorative approaches and practices
- Victims of discrimination and human rights’ violations

- Consequences of victimization and victims' assistance
- The role of civil society in the protection of victims
- Victim support services
- Victims and institutions
- Legislation and victims
- Media and victims

The length of the abstract should not exceed 400 words. It should be written in English, in format Times New Roman, 12 and submitted before or on **1 October 2017** to the e-mail: [vdsconference@gmail.com](mailto:vdsconference@gmail.com).

**THE 30<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE, CANBERRA, 5-8 DECEMBER 2017**

Theme: *Acknowledging the past. Imagining the future.*

The programme will include a wide range of plenary sessions, interactive workshops, round-table sessions, presentations and seminars, shaped to enhance and inform around this theme.

For more information visit conference website: [www.anzsoc2017.com.au](http://www.anzsoc2017.com.au).

**ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES (AJS), NEW ORLEANS, 13-17 FEBRUARY 2018.**

Theme: *'So what? Understanding what it all means.'*

For more information visit AJS website: [www.acjs.org](http://www.acjs.org)

**TWO-DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, KEBBLE COLLEGE OXFORD, OXFORD, UNITED KINGDOM, 21-22 MARCH 2018**

Theme: *Residing justice: Promoting civil rights, trust and fairness*

The conference will shine a light on seemingly intransigent aspects of justice systems including what equality and legitimacy mean 50 years after the assassination of Martin Luther King and why prison is still so central to justice responses to crime. It will also seek to develop thinking on the changing dynamics of crime with the increasing prominence of cybercrime and fraud but also the impact of the changing nature of public discourse, with the rise of social media, on justice debates. The Howard League is looking for papers from academics, policy makers, practitioners, PhD students and researchers from within the criminological and legal disciplines, however we are also keen to include contributions from fields of study including philosophy, geography, political science and economics. We will consider theoretical, policy, practice-based and more innovative contributions around a wide range of issues that encompass the broad theme justice and the wider conference themes, as well as papers with a focus on:

- Social justice, human rights and penal policy
- Penalty and penal reform strategies
- The role of the state
- Learning from history
- Relationship between social policy and penal policy

- Local justice and participation
- Comparative criminology
- Innovation and justice
- Policing
- Youth justice
- Politics and crime

### **Important dates**

Deadline for submission of abstracts: **4 December 2017**

For more information visit conference website:  
<http://howardleague.org/events/redesigning-justice-promoting-civil-rights-trust-and-fairness/>

<p><b>POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS</b></p>
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The following postgraduate students obtained their postgraduate degrees during the 2017 autumn graduation season:

**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

Jansen van Rensburg, S.K. (2017). *The human element in information security: An analysis of social engineering attacks in the greater Tshwane area of Gauteng, South Africa*. (DLitt et Phil in Criminology, UNISA) (Supervisor: Prof J.H. Prinsloo).

**ABSTRACT**

The notion of property has advanced to include abstract assets such as ideas, artistic works or information. As technology continues to expand, innovative minds increasingly discover opportunities for exploitation. Social engineering is the use of manipulative and deceptive techniques against human nature in order to access sensitive and confidential information as a means to achieve some sort of illicit action or omission of action.

This study sought to provide an exploration, description, explanation and analysis of social engineering attacks. The research was guided by a multi-inter-transdisciplinary (MIT) approach as a means to better understand, measure and explain such attacks, in order to formulate a protective strategy. Furthermore, the contextual role of social engineering attacks - within the disciplines of criminology, security science, computer science, psychology and law - was ascertained in order to design and develop a MIT social engineering prevention model.

The study was navigated by a mixed methods approach as data were collected through the use of semi-structured interviews, questionnaires and workshops. Data triangulation was attained as data were collected in three ways to achieve mutual collaboration and detailed insight into the phenomenon under investigation. The study generated comprehensive findings as the aim and objectives were realised. It was found that social engineering for illicit purposes is indeed occurring significantly within a

South African context. Although the research respondents were aware of the behaviours associated with social engineering, the terminology and complexities associated with it confirms unfamiliarity. Furthermore, it was determined that businesses and individuals are at risk to social engineering attacks and that social engineering cannot be analysed in a single discipline; it is thus multi-inter-transdisciplinary (MIT) in nature. Finally, the need for a MIT social engineering model was identified and such a model was consequently designed and developed to assist in the protection of businesses and individuals. The findings of the study informed the recommendations for preventative and response mechanisms outlined in the final chapter of the study. The study strongly campaigns for additional academic inquiries into social engineering to further expand the knowledge base on it.

Thobane, M.S. *A criminological exploration of associated robberies in Gauteng, South Africa*. DLitt et Phil in Criminology, UNISA). (Supervisor: Prof J.H. Prinsloo).

### **ABSTRACT**

The goals of this research were to *explore*, *describe* and *explain* the crime of associated robbery, which at the time of this study, was a scientifically unknown phenomenon. Associated robbery is defined as “a bank-related robbery (by association) of cash or attempt thereto, committed against a bank client or his/her delegate, at any stage while en-route to or from a bank branch, ATM or cash centre or inside the branch to effect a deposit, or, withdrawal” (SABRIC 2013:4) This robbery is divided into two main categories, namely robbery before cash deposit and robbery after cash withdrawal. As found in literature and also evident in the findings of this study, more incidents and related cash losses are reported from robbery after withdrawal, which is sub-divided into *muti* scam, money bomb and spiked drink.

This study followed an exploratory, sequential, mixed-method research approach where the qualitative phase took place first – followed by the quantitative phase. The topic was firstly explored by collecting qualitative data via in-depth, one-on-one interviews (from a phenomenological point of view) where mutual meaning was sought, as understood by victims of associated robbery. To gather quantitative data, 500 bank clients (i.e. individuals, small business owners and *stokvel*/saving club members) completed a survey questionnaire. Their perspective on the phenomenon of associated robbery was thus explained and described through the use of descriptive statistics, particularly univariate and bivariate statistical analysis.

The most significant contribution made by this study, is embedment of the preventative measures used by the banking industry and other stakeholders such as the SAPS into the Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles approaches. This model is heavily grounded on 12 SCP strategies, namely: access control; deflecting offenders; controlling facilitation; entry/exist screening; formal surveillance; surveillance by employees; natural surveillance; target removal; reducing temptation; rule setting; stimulating conscience; and facilitating compliance. Furthermore, the model emphasises that the combating of associated robberies is a collaborative effort and thus the individual (bank client), the banking industry, the criminal justice system (CJS) and the general public all have to work together in fighting this endemic.

The lack of knowledge mainly from a victims perspective was identified as one of the challenges faced. However, this presented an opportunity for this study to make a significant contribution to the development of scientific literature. Moreover, the use of opportunity theories to explain the reasons why individuals are victimised placed the phenomenon in the criminological research milieu – thus pioneering a way for researchers who may wish to conduct future research on the same topic.

Celebuku, N.P. *Assessing security measures at hotels: A case study from Gauteng*. (MA in Criminal Justice, UNISA). (Dr O.J. Kole)

### **ABSTRACT**

This study focused on assessing security measures in the hotel industry in Gauteng Province, South Africa. The researcher divided Gauteng into five regions (Mogale City; Tshwane; Central Johannesburg; Ekurhuleni; and Sedibeng). The qualitative research approach was utilised where one-on-one interviews were conducted. Twenty hotels were selected to participate in the study where only one participant from each took part. The sample comprised security managers or anybody responsible for security functions at a senior level.

The study revealed the following:

- There are basic security measures in place in the hotels. These range from security policies, security procedures, physical security (for example, technological security such as CCTV surveillance system, adequate security lighting, security personnel (contract or in-house), alarm systems, armed response, access control systems and security fence or walls). The security measures appeared to be put in place in accordance with the location of the hotel. If the hotel is surrounded by other business areas, the level of security is more focused on the inner security layer. If the hotel is standing alone, different security layers (the inner security layer, the outer and the middle security layers) are adequately implemented.
- Hotels are faced with different risks such as theft, prostitution, murder and assault, among others. Theft however, is found to be across the board; for example, people are stealing innkeepers' property or guests' property.
- Prostitution is found to be prevalent at hotels.
- Most targeted assets by perpetrators are: guests'/hotel's money, hotel goods, guests' cars, goods in guests' cars, televisions, home music systems and mobile devices such as laptops and cell phones.
- The profile and *modus operandi* of hotel perpetrators.
- Most of the guests do enquire about the safety of the hotel before making a booking. Some of the guests mainly from the corporate sector do send their security specialists to assess the level of security at the hotel prior to making a booking.

As the findings on this study were based on aims and objectives, recommendations for crime combating, proactive protection and future research were identified. The recommendations will, hopefully, also improve any inadequate security measures that may have been revealed by the study.

Reddy, E. *Security measures for new payment mediums: A case study of fraudulent transactions using cryptocurrencies*. (MTech in Security Management, UNISA). (Prof A. Minnaar).

### **ABSTRACT**

Cryptocurrencies are prevalent in South Africa and they are establishing themselves as an alternative online currency. Concomitantly, cryptocurrencies are also establishing themselves as an ideal currency for cybercriminals due to the unregulated and pseudo-anonymous nature thereof. Research reveals that cryptocurrencies can be used either as a tool to perpetrate cybercrime, or they can be the target for cybercrimes such as hacking and phishing. Cryptocurrencies may also be the host of other financial crimes, including money laundering and investment scams. In the absence of regulatory oversight, it becomes imperative that South Africans understand what types of cybercrimes they should be aware of, how these cybercrimes are perpetrated and the appropriate measures to prevent them. The South African government has made efforts to create some level of awareness of the risks associated with the use of cryptocurrencies. Most notably, though, is the dissemination of notices and directives issued by the South African National Treasury and the South African Reserve Bank. These efforts, however, are inadequate in providing comprehensive information on what the exact risks are and how they can be mitigated.

Using a qualitative research design, this study explored the security risks associated with the multi-faceted phenomenon of cryptocurrencies from a cybercrime and financial crime perspective, drawing on the key legal and economic implications regarding its use as a payment medium. A total of eight respondents comprised the sample size in this study. These respondents are experts within the fields of financial law, economics, banking, computer science and software engineering. The views and opinions of these experts were solicited using conventional data collection methods that were applied in an online environment. This was achieved through the administration of Skype and e-mail-based interviews. Face-to-face interviews were administered with respondents who did not wish to be interviewed via electronic means. The collected data were analysed using a step-by-step data analysis process. The subsequent findings were presented using a question and answer form. The proposed recommendations were established based on the emergent findings of the study.

### **UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK AND CRIMINOLOGY**

Van Niekerk, R. *An investigation into the perceptions of police officials regarding the implementation of sector policing in Limpopo province*. (MA in Criminology, UP). (Supervisor: Prof C Bezuidenhout)

### **ABSTRACT**

At the root of all new policing approaches is the ever-present quest to find best practices to prevent and reduce crime, to improve the safety of communities and individuals and to enhance the delivery of all kinds of police services to communities. Police practice and policy, inclusive of standing orders, force orders, directives and other forms of guidelines and instructions, have undergone many changes over the years, especially after the constitutional changes in 1994 when community policing and 'rights-based' policing became the foundation of democratic policing in South Africa.

On 13 January 2014, an innovative policing approach, namely sector policing was officially 're'-introduced to police stations. National Instruction 3/2013: Sector Policing was rolled out to 1 138 police stations for implementation. Minimum implementation criteria were determined in an effort to assist all police stations to implement sector policing. As a fundamental part of community policing, sector policing is seen as the enabling mechanism which organises and mobilises individuals in communities to establish the driving force in providing a more effective and person-centred service to the community. As such, sector policing is also a step towards the development of a modern, democratic policing style to meet the safety and security needs of every inhabitant of South Africa at local level.

Although research on sector policing in South Africa is scant, the available research can be divided into three eras: Era 1 concerns research on 'non-official' sector policing from 1998 to 2009; Era 2 concerns research on National Instruction 3/2009 on Sector Policing from 2009 to 2013 and Era 3 concerns research since the implementation of National Instruction 3/2013 on Sector Policing. The current study pioneered research in terms of National Instruction 3/2013 on Sector Policing. The researcher aimed to gauge the perceptions of South African Police Service (SAPS) officials responsible for sector policing in Limpopo province with regard to the official implementation of sector policing according to National Instruction 3/2013 guidelines.

The qualitative research approach was used with the purpose of exploring and describing the phenomenon being studied. Basic research was conducted by using a qualitative collective case study design. The exploration of the cases took place through semi-structured interviewing, a detailed in-depth data collection method. The researcher used the semi-structured interview schedule as research instrument to guide interviews. The non-probability sampling design was used. The selection of the sample depended on the purposive sampling design. During critical case sampling, as a type of purposeful sampling, the researcher purposefully selected and obtained information from the 10 station commanders and 20 sector commanders, from five rural and five urban police stations situated in the five districts of Limpopo province. A rural and an urban station were selected from each district. Data was collected and then processed through analytical procedures, into an understandable, insightful, trustworthy and original analysis. The technique that was used to analyse interviews was interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA). Some of the data was also presented in a descriptive statistical form to support the qualitative presentation of the data.

The current study originated from personal interest but, it was also deemed important by SAPS and the researcher was requested by the Division: Visible Policing to determine the level of implementation of sector policing in Limpopo province in terms of Sector Policing National Instruction 3/2013. In addition, the researcher wanted to determine the perceptions of station commanders and sector commanders regarding the value of sector policing, as a crime reduction strategy, in their relevant policing precincts. The recording of the implementation process, successes and failures as well as perceptions by police officers in this regard was helpful in constructing best practices, which might be used by provinces and police stations countrywide. The findings of the current study stimulate further research. On-going research to monitor implementation levels and to oversee the implementation of Sector Policing National Instruction 3/2013 is important to successfully implement sector policing in South Africa. The study contributed to new knowledge by describing progress made since the official inception of sector policing in

South Africa. It ultimately increased literature on the topic and the body of knowledge on sector policing, especially regarding Era 3. Several recommendations for future research are made and the findings of the current study could contribute to the development of training material and the improvement of current implementation guidelines concerning sector policing in South Africa.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

### JOURNAL ARTICLES

Auty, K.M., Cope, A. & Liebling, A. (2017). Psychoeducational programs for reducing prison violence: A systematic review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 37-50.

Anderson, L.H. (2017). Marriage, in-laws, and crime : The case of delinquent brothers-in-law. *Criminology*, 55(2) : 438-464.

Braga, T., Conçaves, L., Basto-Pereira, M. & Maia, A. (2017). Unravelling the link between maltreatment and juvenile antisocial behavior: A meta-analysis of prospective longitudinal studies. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 37-50.

Choy, O., Raine, A. Venables, P.H. & Farrington, D.P. (2017). Explaining the gender gap in crime: The role of heart rate. *Criminology*, 55(2) : 465-487.

Farrington, D.P., Gaffney, H. & Ttofi, M.M. (2017). Systematic reviews of explanatory risk factors for violence, offending, and delinquency. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 24-36.

Farrington, D.P., Gaffney, H., Lösel, F. & Ttofi, M.M. (2017). Systematic reviews of the effectiveness of developmental prevention programs in reducing delinquency, aggression, and bullying. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 91-106.

Frith, M.J., Johnson, S.D. & Fry, H.M. (2017). Role of the street network in burglars' spatial decision-making. *Criminology*, 55(2) : 344-376.

Jennings, W.G., Okeem, C., Piquero, A.R., Sellers, S.C., Theobald, D. & Farrington, D.P. (2017). Dating and intimate partner violence among young persons ages 15-30: Evidence from a systematic review. (2017). *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 107-125.

Jolliffe, D., Farrington, D.P., Piquero, A.R., MacLeod, J.F. & Van de Weijer, S. (2017). Prevalence of life-course-persistent, adolescence-limited, and late-onset offenders: A systematic review of prospective longitudinal studies. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 4-14.

Jolliffe, D., Farrington, Piquero, A.R., Loeber, R. & Hill, K.G. (2017). Systematic review of early risk factors for life-course-persistent, adolescence-limited, and late-onset offenders in prospective longitudinal studies. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 15-23.

Lee, B.X. (2017). Causes and cures XII : Public health approaches. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 144-149.

Peterson, R.D. (2017). Interrogating race, crime, and justice in a time of unease and racial tension. *Criminology*, 55(2) : 245-272.

Turanovic, J.J., Pratt, T.C. & Piquero, A.R. (2017). Exposure to fetal testosterone, aggression, and violent behavior: A meta-analysis of the 2D:4D digit ratio. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 51-61.

Valdebenito, S., Ttofi, M.M., Eisner, M. & Gaffney, H. (2017). Weapon carrying in and out of school among pure bullies, pure victims and bully-victims: A systematic review and meta-analysis of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 62-77.

Wibbelink, C.J.M., Hoeve, M., Stams, G.J.J.M. & Oort, F.J. (2017). A meta-analysis of the association between mental disorders and juvenile recidivism. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 33: 78-90.

## **CALL FOR PAPERS**

### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW**

Special Issue: *Victimization and the Life Course*

*Criminal Justice Review* invites submissions for a special issue “Victimization and the Life Course,” edited by Dr. Jillian J. Turanovic. This special issue aims to advance knowledge and understanding of victimisation across the life span. Primary consideration will be given to manuscripts that:

- Advance our understanding of the correlates or consequences of victimisation at various stages of the life course.
- Explore stability and change in victimisation over time.
- Examine victimisation during understudied stages of development (e.g., late adulthood).
- Address current theoretical and methodological challenges to the study of victimisation across the life span.

The special issue welcomes both quantitative and qualitative research, as well as strong scholarly reviews and innovative theoretical or methodological papers related to the study of victimisation over the life course. Interdisciplinary perspectives are strongly encouraged.

Submissions should arrive no later than **15 September 2017**. All submitted manuscripts will be peer reviewed. An abstract of no more than 200 words and a brief biographical sketch must accompany the manuscript. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 pages of double-spaced text (excluding tables, figures, and references). Send two electronic copies of the manuscript, one full version (with a cover page containing the author’s name, title, institutional contact information; acknowledgments), and one blind

copy (without any identifying information) to Jillian Turanovic at [victimization.cjr@gmail.com](mailto:victimization.cjr@gmail.com). Manuscripts should be in MS Word format and conform to the formatting style of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.) and *CJR* formatting guidelines: <http://cjr.sagepub.com/>.

## **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENTAL SCIENCE (IJDS)**

Special Issue: *Developmental pathways towards violent left-, right-wing, Islamist extremism and radicalization*

### **Important Dates**

Deadline to submit a proposal outlining the full manuscript: **22 June 2017**

Notification to authors of selected proposals: **10 July 2017**

Full manuscript submissions due: **15 October 2017**

Feedback according to reviews: **1 December 2017**

Revised manuscript submission due: **31 January 2018**

Online Publication of Special Section: **February 2018:**

Radicalization can be defined as “a personal process in which individuals adopt extreme political, social, and/or religious ideals and aspirations, and where the attainment of particular goals justifies the use of indiscriminate violence” which may lead to “a mental and emotional process that prepares and motivates an individual to pursue violent behavior” (Wilner & Dubouloz, 2010).

This Special Issue will publish papers dealing with the following questions:

- Which psychological, sociological etc. processes can serve to describe the development of radicalization into violent extremism?
- What exactly leads an individual from “radical opinion” to “radical action” (McCauley & Moskalenko, 2014)?
- What do we know about recruitment strategies and its effect on different target groups?
- Which pathways and mechanisms of violent radicalization can be described - operating in different ways for different people at different points in time and perhaps in different contexts?
- What are the implications for and examples of adequate and effective preventive interventions, interventions, or anti- and de-radicalization initiatives, threat assessment and management approaches etc.?
- What kind of impact do internet-enable technologies such as social media, messaging services, or gaming platforms have in support or prevention of violent extremism?

Proposals are due on **22 June 2017** and may be submitted directly to Guest Editors: Herbert Scheithauer ([herbert.scheithauer@fu-berlin.de](mailto:herbert.scheithauer@fu-berlin.de)), Babak Akhgar ([B.Akhgar@shu.ac.uk](mailto:B.Akhgar@shu.ac.uk)), Vincenz Leuschner ([Vincenz.Leuschner@hwr-berlin.de](mailto:Vincenz.Leuschner@hwr-berlin.de)), Holger Nitsch ([Holger.Nitsch@pol.hfoed.bayern.de](mailto:Holger.Nitsch@pol.hfoed.bayern.de)), Nils Böckler ([nils.boeckler@i-p-bm.de](mailto:nils.boeckler@i-p-bm.de)), and Christian Leuprecht ([christian.leuprecht@queensu.ca](mailto:christian.leuprecht@queensu.ca)).

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