



**CRIMSA NEWSLETTER**  
**No 71: 2019**

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**FROM THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT**

*Prof Jaco Barkhuizen and Dr. Mahlogonolo Thobane*

*Aluta continua!*

With the year hurtling to a close and exams and exam marking coming to the fore, we feel the need to lift our members' spirits with some reflections and good news. As discussed and agreed to in the beginning of the year, *Acta* is now a fully online accredited journal. Please see the section on *Acta* on how members should sign up and proceed from now with regards to submission and reviewing of academic articles.

The professionalisation process is slowly but surely going ahead. Designations have been decided on and the process of drafting the policy documents for the professional board is underway. Appreciation to all that emailed the chair of the professionalisation committee (Prof Barkhuizen) with their suggestions and support.

During the third quarter, CRIMSA held a hugely successful biannual international conference from 27 to 30 of August at the Protea Ranch Hotel in Polokwane, Limpopo. The theme for the conference was: "*History and future of Criminology in Africa and the global South*". The conference was attended by representatives from **five (5)** international universities (**Botswana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Nigeria and the United States of America**) as well as representatives from **twelve (12)** South African universities. We would like to thank the University of Limpopo's Criminology Department and the University of Venda Department of Criminal Justice for their co-sponsorship of this great event. Furthermore,

appreciation goes out to the scientific committee (Prof Obioha and Prof Singh) for their dedication and hard work in reviewing and selecting the papers for the conference.

It would be amiss not to thank the local organising committee for all their diligence before, during and after the conclusion of the conference. The conference would not have been successful if it wasn't for the following persons:

Dr FM Manganyi (Chair of the Organising Committee)

Prof J Barkhuizen

Dr W Maluleke

Ms K Lekgau

Mr NP Tshabalala

Dr M Thobane

Dr KA Mothibi

Mrs L Van Schalkwyk

Mrs S Phalane (UL Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice Secretary)

Furthermore, the work that was done by the local organising committee was made easier by the industriousness of the student assistants who ran around and took care of the finer details as well as looking after our international guests. We would, thus, like to appreciate the following students from the University of Limpopo:

LO Mphela (Student Coordinator)

E Kaule

KC Mavalela

P Malepe

M Maepa

SI Ramotlhoa

MV Shika

To facilitate the discussion of the conference theme our two keynote speakers enlightened the conference attendees with their insights on either Criminology in Africa or specific criminal issues faced by the Global South. CRIMSA is grateful that Prof **Entannibi E.O Alemika** (Jos University, Nigeria) and **Prof Ademaman Suherman** (Jenderal Soedirman University, Indonesia) could travel to South Africa and share their knowledge and expertise with us. Proffs Alemika and Suherman went out of their way to interact with not only established researchers but also guided and spent time with the emerging scholars.

CRIMSA would also like to thank Prof Peacock and Van Schaiks Publishing for selecting our conference to officially launch the new book *“Victimology in Africa”*. The launch was accompanied by a very thoughtful and hearty message by the former president of the World Society of Victimology Prof Dr. Marc Groenhuisen on the need for an African Victimology. Congratulations once again to Prof Peacock and all the contributing authors for this needed and brilliant book.

**Please note** that certificates for those of you who presented and/or chaired sessions will be sent certificates either by e-mail or post. Please contact Dr. Foster Manganyi ([foster.manganyi@ul.ac.za](mailto:foster.manganyi@ul.ac.za)) if you have not yet received a copy of your certificate via email.

While the conference was a great success we would like to express concern for members who had registered for the conference, submitted an abstract, had the abstract reviewed and accepted by the scientific committee, but did not show up for their sessions.

Not showing up for scheduled presentation would be understandable if the presenter had contacted the organisers before the conference programme was printed and distributed to registered participants. We consider this both unprofessional and wholly inconsiderate towards the organisers, the scientific committee, international guests, participants, other presenters as well as the chairs of these sessions. It goes without saying, that other potential presenters lost an opportunity to present their important work as a result of the failure of presenters to show up to their sessions.

The impact of this on the programme – and indeed the expectations of participants to attend those sessions – is significant. We received numerous complaints about the absence of presenters and the subsequent late-night re-organisation of sessions, and in the end, we had to publicly apologise to the entire conference for the actions of presenters who did not have the courtesy to attend their presentations as scheduled.

We take a dim view of this conduct and ask that you discuss the impact of it on both academic peers and CRIMSA as an organisation, not to mention one’s own personal reputation as a reliable speaker/presenter. You would understand that when choosing presenters for future conferences, the peers reviewing abstracts for inclusion cannot be blamed for taking the discourteous absence of presenters under consideration. Moreover, those presenters that did not withdraw their registration in writing, or in advance of the conference, will still be responsible for any outstanding conference registration fees.

To conclude, a word of thanks to everyone that attended and presented papers at the conference. We would also like to extend our gratitude to all CRIMSA members for the unyielding support provided to us throughout this year. We know this year has been a roller coaster ride with social, financial and academic constraints being part of the new normal. We would like to encourage members to continue fighting the good fight and know that the CRIMSA ExCo see the work that you are doing. You are all appreciated.

**FROM THE EDITOR**

*Ms Vuyelwa Maweni*

This year has been a roller coaster ride filled with numerous highs and lows. A noteworthy milestone of 2019 was the long awaited CRIMSA 2019 Biennial conference that was held at the Protea Hotel Polokwane Ranch Resort. Academics were gathered in numbers to deliberate upon their robust research ideas and this resulted in a fruitful and insightful conference. News on some conference topics and presentations are included in the newsletter.

The pre-conference emerging researchers' colloquium, co-facilitated by Prof Lillian Artz (UCT) and Dr Mahlogonolo Thobane (UNISA), was indeed a huge and exciting success for the early career researchers. The emerging researchers' colloquium provides a safe and developmental space where key research skills and tips are shared.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the immense support CRIMSA members have shown to me since Dr. Thobane handed over the baton to me at the beginning of 2019. Please remember that all correspondence related to the newsletter should be emailed to me at [Maweniv@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:Maweniv@ukzn.ac.za)

**ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA**

*Prof Lillian Artz*

**ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA IS OFFICIALLY ONLINE!**

*Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology and Victimology* is finally online! To submit articles to the journal, please submit to: <http://powerreview.aptaracorp.com/crimsa/acta>.

On the landing page, you will find a **"new user sign up"** login box. We encourage you to enter your demographic and professional data as thoroughly as possible, as this will allow us to connect you with the right reviewers as well as build our database of reviewers and professional colleagues.

***If you do not receive your confirmation email after signing up, your firewall may have blocked it. Please check your spam or junk folders or your mimecast messages (or whatever firewall or security software you use).***

You will also find contact information to assist you should you experience any technical difficulties: [powerreview@aptaracorp.com](mailto:powerreview@aptaracorp.com).

The system will improve the submission, review and editorial process of *Acta Criminologica* and will allow us to monitor the response times of editors, reviewers and authors. Please bear with us over the next few months as we all familiarise ourselves with this new and exciting system. There will be

hiccups, but we will be working closely with SABINET to resolve these as soon as they are brought to our attention.

As with other online journals, the Editors will no longer engage in direct correspondence with authors *via* email. Please refrain from doing so as these will go unanswered, *unless* there are difficulties with the system. If you have already submitted a paper via email to [Lillian.Artz@uct.ac.za](mailto:Lillian.Artz@uct.ac.za) or to [EditorActaCriminologica@gmail.com](mailto:EditorActaCriminologica@gmail.com), we will continue the process the submission using the existing, manual, system.

#### REMINDERS:

##### The Journal Editorial Policy

*Acta Criminologica* is a peer-reviewed academic journal which promotes academic and professional discourse and the publishing of research results on the subject of crime and victimisation, conflict, deviance, abuse of power and reaction to crime and other crime-related phenomena in the broad Criminological Sciences and applied criminal justice field. When considering your submission, it is important to remember that *Policy and Procedures for Measurement of Research Output of Public Higher Education Institutions*, research output is defined as “**textual output where research is understood as original, systematic investigation undertaken in order to gain new knowledge and understanding**” (Ministry of Education, 2003: 3). Therefore, an uncritical synthesis of literature without contributing any new insight to existing knowledge falls outside the scope of this definition and “*peer evaluation of the research is considered a fundamental prerequisite of all recognised output and is the mechanism of ensuring and thus enhancing quality*” (Ministry of Education, 2003: 3-4).

##### The DHET Publication Policy and *Acta* Submission Policy

As of 15 October 2018, *Acta Criminologica* has not been accepting multiple submissions from the same author(s) within any given publication year. In March 2017, the DHET instituted the following rule (5.10): *At least 75% of contributions published in the journal must emanate from multiple institutions*. In other words, only 25% of articles may be from one university/organisation.

*Acta Criminologica* continues to receive multiple submissions from the same author(s) within the same year. This poses significant challenges for the journal, including making the application of Rule 5.10 above difficult to apply.

Against the background of the DHET criteria, the need for *Acta* to ensure a diversity of publications (institutional, author and disciplinary diversity), and to increase opportunities for emerging and other researchers, this practice of submitting multiple papers per annum will no longer be accepted.

The Journal will therefore limit the number of articles submitted in any one publication year to:

- a) **One (1) first authored paper or**
- b) **Two (2) co-authored papers, per annum.**

In other words, the submission(s) should not add up to more than one Publication Subsidy Unit per author per annum as per DHET Policy document on research outputs.

The Guidelines can be found at:

<http://www.crimsa.ac.za/docs/Notification for Change of Guidelines from 15October 2018.pdf>

### Article Processing Fees

Please be reminded that that at the 2019 AGM the article processing fees were subject to a slight increase. A publication and production (page) fee (language editing; printing; hardcopy mailing; website maintenance costs) is levied at the discretion\* of the Editors for every article published in the Journal.

*\*NGOs, unaffiliated authors, international scholars who do not have access to research grants to fund expenses of this nature, may be exempted.*

Paid-up CRIMSA members:	R3000
Non-members:	R3500

**Note:** The annual membership form for CRIMSA (membership includes subscription to either e-journal or hardcopy) can be downloaded from the CRIMSA website at: [www.crimsa.ac.za](http://www.crimsa.ac.za)

Thank you. We look forward to receiving your high-quality articles!

## NEWS BRIEFS

### CRIMSA/ACTA EMERGING RESEARCHERS' COLLOQUIUM

The second Emerging Researchers' Colloquium was held on 26 – 27 August 2019 at the Protea Hotel Polokwane Ranch Resort, Farm Hollands Drift, 0700. During inaugural colloquium in 2018, delegates expressed the need for inclusion of topics such as conference preparation, research methods, collaboration in research and writing for an article. It is for this reason that the focus for the 2019 colloquium was 'conference preparation' and 'research methods and publication'.

The colloquium was co-facilitated by Editor-in-Chief of *Acta Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology and Victimology* (Prof Lillian Artz) and CRIMSA Vice-president and Chair of Transformation (Dr. Mahlogonolo Thobane). The colloquium was open to 40 emerging researchers who have recently graduated for or are currently pursuing a post-graduate qualification in Criminology or Criminal Justice. Approximately 35 delegates from six universities across the country, namely UNISA, UKZN, UL, UNIVEN, TUT and UP were in attendance. Also represented was the SAPS. Out of the 35 participants, only six attended the 2018 colloquium. As a result, on the first day facilitators dedicated some time to running through some of the topics covered previously (i.e. research methods and publishing of articles) in order to build foundation for the delegates who were not present previously. Additionally, the adaptive teaching approach was employed where content was constantly modified based on the needs of the delegates.

Where conference preparation is concerned delegates were requested (in the acceptance letter) to prepare and bring a brief presentation of no more than 5 slides which focused on the following:

1. Slide 1: The title and a brief summary of the research/publication idea.

2. Slide 2: The objectives of the study/publication (What do you want to achieve?)
3. Slide 3: The audiences you want to capture in your research/publication idea. Who are you targeting and why?
4. Slide 4: What your concerns, challenges or limitations are.
5. Slide 5: Methods, people, systems or processes that one would like to approach to assist with concerns, challenges and limitations.

Delegates who prepared their 5 power point slides ahead of the conference were invited to present in front of their peers. A panel discussion format was adopted where each presenter was given 6 minutes to present and the question and answer session was scheduled at the end; after each member of the panel has had a chance to present. Additionally, before the Q&A session each panellist was asked to respond to the following questions, responses are quoted verbatim:

**1. How did you experience (the 6 minutes) method?**

- o “The method was nerve wrecking but empowering because I was able to manage the time effectively and I only shared the important information.”
- o “The 6-minute presentation method was a new experience for me. However, I learned the skill of summarizing my presentation. The method made my presentation minimal but informative but also straight to the point.”
- o “The 6-minute approach was very enlightening and relevant to the current state of affairs within the academic diaspora. It allows a presenter to be concise and cover the necessary content within a reasonable time.”
- o “I think 6 minutes were enough. Nerve-wrecking of course but it’s good practice for time management.”

**2. Do you feel you were able to cover key points in 6 minutes?**

- o “I did what I was able to do in a brief time and I stuck to the main points. It really helped me a lot because I talk a lot and sometimes I end up rushing the presentation due to time.”
- o “Yes. I was able to cover key areas.”
- o “Yes I was able to cover the content within the 6 minutes. It also enabled the presentation not to lose context through over exaggeration of facts.”
- o “Yes It keeps the presentation precise and to the point. There was a framework of what the slides should consist of which I think made sense.”

After the presenters responded to the above questions, the Q&A session was opened to their peers to provide constructive feedback firstly on the general presentation (i.e. the slides, presentation skill, etc.) and then the content. Very positive feedback and constructive criticism was given to all the presenters.

A reflection session was scheduled at the end of the two days where each participant was asked to share their experience of the two days. Overall, very positive feedback was provided and the delegates expressed that they highly appreciate the initiative.

Additionally, an evaluation form was emailed to the delegates after the colloquium and the following were responses from some of the delegates:

**Experience of the 2019 colloquium**

- o “As a returning delegate I would say that I appreciate the fact that we did not have too much repetition of last year. The information was updated, for me it didn’t feel like a redundant task being there. I feel like I still learnt something new as a returning attendee. Also, the engagement was different obviously because there were different people, there was a new crowd and I appreciated that.”
- o “The colloquium was crucial for me as an emerging scholar as it created a platform for self-realisation and enhancement of my presentation skills.”
- o “This was my first time attending the colloquium which was really informative. It made me realise that I have potential in academia. The facilitators covered personal and institutional challenges we face as emerging researchers which was one of my favourite discussions. It also created a space to meet new emerging researchers from other institutions which was also a great platform to network.”
- o “I had a great experience. This is despite the “minor” disruptions from other delegates. Some things really sank in because I heard them twice.”

**Suggestions for future colloquia**

- o “For future colloquiums I think it would help to round robin prior to the colloquium to hear what topics people want to be covered.”
  - o “As much as we are there to learn and empower each other we also need to learn to be professional during interaction with each other and during presentations. A request was sent to candidates to prepare presentations and to confirm if they are still presenting, so if people attend the colloquium but didn’t confirm their intentions to present they should not be allowed to present. The programme is compiled to manage time effectively.”
  - o “Regarding future colloquiums, the criteria should be broadened to include scholars who are in the actual work place like prosecutors, investigators, lecturers and criminology specialists.”
  - o “In future the setup for the first colloquium should be followed. It fostered a more engaging and interactive environment for delegates. Also, the number of delegates ought to be reduced as to foster a more learning environment as it was in the first colloquium. Lastly, instead of having just one colloquium [per year], perhaps two can be organised where the second one is dedicated to writing articles. Much like a writing retreat but more interactive. Delegates come with their papers (not concepts, full papers) that are meant to be tweaked and made better before submitting.”
  - o “The colloquium was good, but I will suggest that we include a writing retreat of some kind where an article in progress will be considered and reviewed with necessary guidelines.”
  - o “As it was my first time in attendance, everything went well. Continue with the great work.”
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**PROF KRIS PILLAY (UNISA) ELECTED TO SERVE ON THE PRIVATE SECURITY INDUSTRY SECTOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Congratulations to Professor Kris Pillay from the UNISA Department of Criminology and Security Science for being elected to serve on the private security industry sector advisory committee. He was appointed as the Chairperson of the Sub-Committee Security Education and Training Sector whose task is to advise the PSIRA Council on matters relating to education and training across all sectors of the private security industry.

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**PROF JACO BARKHUIZEN (UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO (UL) INVITED AS KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

Prof Jaco Barkhuizen from the UL Department of Criminology, was invited keynote speaker at **The 3rd International Conference on Globalization and Local Wisdom 2019: Law and Technology to achieve Sustainable Development in the Industrial Revolution 4.0, 7-8 September, Sukarta, Indonesia**. Prof Barkhuizen delivered a keynote paper titled *“The effect of technology on crime and victims and its preventative strategy”*. Part of the focus of the paper was on **deep fakes** and how **deep fakes** contribute to crime, victimisation and disruption in society.

Prof Barkhuizen was also an invited as a guest professor for a Master and PhD of Law class (M.Law and Phd Law) which took place on 9 September at the Faculty of Law: Universitas Sebelas Maret, Sukarta. The title of guest lecture was *“Victimology, Technology and Victim Assistance”*.

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**TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (TUT), DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT RECEIVES AN AWARD FROM SECURITY WATCH AFRICA**

We would like to extend our hearty congratulations to the Department of Safety and Security Management at TUT under the leadership of Prof Mofokeng as they will receive an award from Security Watch Africa, in November 2019 in recognition for their work ethic and cohesion not only within the university community, but across the continent of Africa.



Congratulations to Miss Nokukhanya Mbonambi for being featured in the Department of Community Safety and Liaison’s magazine. She was identified as an inspirational woman to this department as a whole because she is pursuing her PhD in criminology at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal.



Congratulations to Dr. Witness Maluleke for being appointed as the Programme Coordinator/Quality Reviewer Coordinator (QRC) for the Bachelor of Arts (Criminology and Psychology) and the Extended Curriculum Programme at the University of Limpopo (UL).



Congratulations Dr. Londeka Ngubane from the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal (UKZN) for being appointed to serve on the Department of Transport panel of experts. Dr. Ngubane also obtained her PhD in Criminology and Forensic Studies in September 2019 at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal.



Congratulations to Miss Smangele Shandu, a PhD candidate and a lecturer in the Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) has received 2019 Emerging Scholar Award from the Common Ground Research Networks for the Fourteenth Interdisciplinary Social Science Conference that was held in Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Mexico City from 11–13 July 2019. She also chaired one of the conference sessions. Miss Smangele Shandu was also appointed as a board member of the newly established Social Enterprise on Crime Prevention: Criminal Justice Social Work in Cape Town.

## CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

### BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY 2019, 2-5, JULY 2019, UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN, LINCOLN

Dr. Dumisani Quiet Mabunda, lecturer at the UNISA Department of Police Practice presented a paper titled: *“The role of traditional leadership in partnership policing in Limpopo, South Africa”* at the British Society of Criminology Annual Conference, which took place from 2 to 5 July 2019 at the University of Lincoln, United Kingdom (UK). In his paper, Dr Mabunda argued that while the traditional custom of circumcision is a significant aspect to most South Africans, bogus traditional surgeons operating illegal traditional circumcision/initiation schools run amok, using the sacred rite as a way to make a quick buck. In these schools, boys as young as 10 years old are illegally circumcised, often without the knowledge of their parents. In addition, crimes such as abduction, extortion, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and homicide are committed and not properly investigated by the police. Traditional leaders maintain that their customs cannot be invaded and/or undermined by outsiders, therefore, taboos associated with traditional circumcision remain a closely-guarded secret. The

uncircumcised are not allowed to participate in social activities within the community and are isolated/marginalised. The uncircumcised regardless of age are regarded as minors. Therefore, there is tremendous pressure for males to undergo traditional circumcision. Dr. Mabunda further argued that there is a need for cooperation between traditional leaders and law enforcement officers to ensure that the custom is practiced within the framework of the law. In his presentation, Dr. Mabunda proposes for the establishment of Traditional Initiation School Policing Unit (TISPU) to address traditional circumcision-related crime. His interview can be viewed at the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ip6MZFK7KM>.

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**14<sup>th</sup> INTERDISCIPLINARY SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE, 10-12 JULY 2019, UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA METROPOLITANA, MEXICO CITY.**

Miss Smangele Shandu, a Criminology lecturer at the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal presented a paper entitled “*A critical analysis of criminological application in responding to violent crimes: A non-empirical South African study*” at the above-mentioned conference. Her paper argued that the rising number of violent crimes across South Africa, murder and rape in particular, highlights the growing need for the South African Police Service (SAPS) to improve on management of these crimes. She further indicated that the 2017/2018 statistics reveal that murder has significantly increased to 20.336 incidents during this period. This rate increased from 34.1% per 100 000 people to 35.8% in 2017/18. This means that an average of 56 people were murdered every day during 2017/18. Her paper further argued that 40,035 rape cases were recorded in 2017/18, an increase from 39,828 incidents in 2016/17. An average of 110 rapes were recorded by the SAPS each day. She observed that rape incidents decreased from 71.3 per 100 000 people to 70.5 in 2017/18. However, negative notions suggest that rape statistics recorded by the police cannot be taken as an accurate measure of either the extent or trend of this crime. The author used a non-empirical research design (systematic review) to find new knowledge on the topic for the past ten years (2008-2018). The findings showed that the contributory factors to violent crimes in South Africa are vast resulting from ways of solving a problem, subculture of violence, learning of violence and aggressive behaviour among others and that the local SAPS inadequately respond to murder and rape. She recommends that in order to effectively respond to murder and rape challenges, better training of SAPS personnel is sought; adequate intelligence to predict crimes is required; more resources coupled with contingency plans and criminological analysis are needed.

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**CRIME PREVENTION SEMINAR 2019, 3 OCTOBER 2019, UNIVERSITY OF VENDA AND LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY.**

UNIVEN’s School of Law, Department of Criminal Justice in partnership with the Limpopo Provincial Department of Transport and Community Safety hosted a crime prevention seminar to assist the

provincial government in the review of its crime strategy and to further determine possible and effective measures in the prevention of crime.

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**THE CRIMINOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AFRICA BIENIAL CONFERENCE 2019, 27-30 AUGUST 2019, PROTEA HOTEL POLOKWANE RANCH RESORT, FARM HOLLANDS DRIFT, 0700**

1. Miss Precious Ntuli presented a paper entitled *'Exploring diversion programmes for youth in conflict with the law: A case study of the Youth Empowerment Scheme Programme at NICRO, Durban, South Africa'*.
2. Miss Nondumiso Mbatha's presentation was entitled *'An understanding on the nature of rural crimes: A case study of Kwa-Maphumulo Estezi'*.
3. Miss Thule Shandu's presentation was entitled *'The exploration of social and psychological circumstances that give birth to a disruptive and criminal future generation of South Africa: A Case Study of Richmond youth criminal lifestyle in Umgungundlovu District KwaZulu-Natal.'*
4. Mr Ntsika Mlalma presented a paper entitled *'Perceptions of students on decriminalisation of sex work in South Africa.'*
5. Miss Makhaye presented a paper entitled *'An examination of the social context of sexual victimisation of female students in institutions of higher learning at KwaZulu- Natal (Durban)'*.

**FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES**

**XXXIVI POSTGRADUATE COURSE OF VICTIMOLOGY, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 18- 20 MAY 2020, INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTRE, DUBROVIC, CROATIA.**

This informative and exciting course in Victimology, Victim Assistance and Criminal Justice, brings together approximately 80 international students, and 50 internationally renowned experts from the field of victimology, criminology, and criminal justice. The course covers the areas of the Theory and History of Victimology; UN Declarations and Victim Activities; Restorative Justice; Human Trafficking Victims; Victims in Various Criminal Justice Systems; Victimization of Women; Victim Compensation and Restitution; Crisis and Crisis Intervention; Refugees as victims; and much more.

For more info visit:

[https://www.ostfalia.de/cms/de/s/.galleries/Soziale\\_Arbeit\\_Exkursionen\\_Zusatzangebote\\_Dokumente/Dubrovnikflyer2020.pdf](https://www.ostfalia.de/cms/de/s/.galleries/Soziale_Arbeit_Exkursionen_Zusatzangebote_Dokumente/Dubrovnikflyer2020.pdf)

**32<sup>ND</sup> AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE, 10 – 13 DECEMBER 2019 PERTH CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTRE, PERTH, AUSTRALIA.** Theme: *Justice reimaged: the intersection between academia, government, industry and the community*

The programme will include a wide range of concurrent oral single paper presentations, plenary sessions, roundtables, posters and panels.

For more information visit <http://anzsocconference.com.au/abstract-submission>

**THE 57<sup>TH</sup> ACADEMY FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE ANNUAL MEETING, SAN ANTONIO MARIOTT, SAN ANTONIO, TX, 24-28 MARCH 2020**

Theme: *Envisioning Justice: From local to global*

The Academy for Criminal Justice is an international association established in 1963 to foster professional and scholarly activities in the field of criminal justice. ACJS promotes criminal justice education, research, education, research and policy analysis within the discipline of criminal justice for both educators and practitioners.

For more information visit: [www.acjs.org](http://www.acjs.org) (Annual meeting section)

#### POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

#### **CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC STUDIES DISCIPLINE, UNIVERSITY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL (UKZN)**

**Mbonambi, N.** *An assessment of weather patterns on property-related crimes in Newlands East Policing Area, Durban.* (MA Criminology, UKZN). (Supervisor: Dr Dlamini).

#### **ABSTRACT**

It is in the best interest of community members, as well as policy makers to comprehend the factors that influence crime while not solely focusing on the effectiveness of the available strategies. This study aimed at exploring the South African Police Services (SAPS) perceptions on weather patterns as a contributory factor to residential burglary in the Newlands East Policing Area of Durban. The motivation behind this study was based in safety within the selected community, mainly focusing on burglary at residential burglary premises because this crime has seen the highest reported property-related crime in the area for the past five years (2012-2016). It was also underpinned by the National Developmental Plan (NDP) of attempting to build safer communities by 2030.

In ensuring that the aim of this study was achieved, a qualitative research designed was used, which assisted the researcher to focus on the exploration of weather patterns on burglary in a residential setting. Data collection for this study was based on semi-structured interviews conducted on an individual basis with selected participants. It combined a set of pre-determined questions that enabled the interviewer to explore further particular themes and responses.

The findings of this study revealed that residential burglary increase and decrease in relation to different weather conditions within the location of this study. Overall, it can be concluded that weather patterns are indeed a contributory factor to residential burglary. It also suggested that police officials have developed strategies against weather patterns on residential burglary. However, the challenge lies in the communities' co-operation in fighting this kind of crime.

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**CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC STUDIES DISCIPLINE, UNIVERSITY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL (UKZN)**

**Cinini, S, F.** A criminological analysis on safety and security of African foreign nationals in Durban South Africa (PhD Criminology, UKZN). (Supervisor: Prof Singh).

**ABSTRACT**

The South African local citizens are not xenophobic, but they are rather forced to behave as such due to poverty, unemployment and serious social inequalities that characterise their communities. If these conditions are addressed through improved service delivery, foreign nationals could be spared from the blame. The scapegoating theory shows that local citizens do not hate foreigners but rather blame them because of strains caused by unsatisfactory life conditions which lead them to violent reactions against foreign nationals mostly from African countries. This research was undertaken to explore the threatening factors and experiences faced by foreign nationals on their safety and security in the city of Durban South Africa. The study adopted a qualitative methodology consisting of 50 in-depth interviews with African foreign nationals living in the city of which 16 African countries were represented in the research. Nevertheless, the displayed acts during the xenophobic [violence] attacks are of serious concern within the field of criminology holistically. Common law offences, such as; [physical] assault (I.e. Grievous Bodily Harm - GBH), arson, rape, injuries verbal abuse, house robberies, property damage as well as discrimination are serious crimes characterised by xenophobic violent attacks on foreign nationals. This urges for the re-definition of the concept "xenophobia" from a criminological perspective. Previously considered as mere hatred sentiments or negative attitudes towards foreigners, this research provides a different way of understanding xenophobia. This criminological analysis on safety and security of African foreign nationals in the city of Durban suggests that xenophobia can best be understood as a series of crimes against foreign nationals -which are violent in nature leading to physical beating, killing and the looting of goods as well as destroying of properties owned by foreign nationals. These crimes are a serious violation of human rights affecting the human security of the people victims as they constitute a violation of both the international humanitarian laws and national laws providing protection of the human rights of every individual. The issue of safety and security of African foreign nationals is threatened by constant fear owing to experiences of violence and discrimination, social exclusion marked by anti-immigrant attitudes by some local citizens. Local authorities, community members and the government need to come together in association with foreign nationals' representatives and re-think possibilities of social integration and cohesion. As with anyone, foreigners' nationals living in South Africa must have unhindered access to the socio-economic and cultural facilities available in communities they live. This will make them feel part of the community. Since the South African government is a signatory of different international frameworks and treaties accepting to temporarily and permanently host people from other countries worldwide, different awareness campaign programs are needed within the communities aiming at creating an environment of understanding the importance and need of

living with people from different nationalities. This itself will create a safe and happy place for both South African citizens and foreign nationals residing in the country.

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**CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC STUDIES DISCIPLINE, UNIVERSITY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL (UKZN)**

**Nobanda, L.** *The combating of cable theft in Durban railway stations.* (MA Criminology, UKZN). (Supervisors: Miss V.K Maweni and Dr W Maluleke).

**ABSTRACT**

The seriousness of cable theft in South African communities cannot be ignored; it highly deserves attention and quick interventions. The associated damages caused by this scourge are irreversible to the infrastructure of Durban railway stations of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) in particular. However, this study assesses the nature of cable theft in the Durban railway stations, looking at probable contributory factors to this crime. This study further examines the existing strategies (and their effectiveness) in response to cable theft as well as the existing challenges faced by Durban railway stations in combating cable theft. This study adopted a qualitative research approach through the use of semi-structured interviews to solicit perceptions and experiences of PRASA 'Security Personnels – Cable theft investigators and cable theft railway patrollers' involved in combating cable theft in Durban railway stations. This study found that cable theft in Durban railway stations is a serious crime and the investigations conducted by these personnel revealed that when cables are stolen, the rail service normally shuts down, causing train derailments, among other problems. Furthermore, this study found that scrap metal dealers are the contributors to cable theft in Durban railway stations as well as the shortage of resources, which include lack of manpower or police visibility and installed cameras. This study recommends that more attention must be paid to scrap metal dealers by offering strict rules on the issuing of trading licences. Furthermore, severe sentences for possible offenders should be practiced, and better working relations should be established, with more resources geared to security departments. The implementation of relevant stakeholders' partnerships and a branded 'Cable Theft Specialised Unit' could also assist in combating cable theft. The amendments of the existing legislative frameworks and alignment with technological advances and improvements would be of great assistance as well to put a stop to this crime.

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**CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC STUDIES DISCIPLINE, UNIVERSITY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL (UKZN)**

**Ngubane, L.** *Perceptions of corporal punishment by children - giving recognition to their voices as potential victims of such punishment despite it being banned in SA schools in 1996.* (PhD Criminology, UKZN). (Supervisor: Dr Sazelo Mkhize).

**ABSTRACT**

The use of corporal punishment is not a new phenomenon in the South African education system as it was, for a long time, recognised as a fitting form of punishment for ill-disciplined and disobedient

children. The growing recognition that corporal punishment is an act of violence against children has resulted in the abolishment of this form of punishment in society and particularly in schools. However, regardless of criminalising corporal punishment, it appears to be a disciplinary measure that is persistently used by some educators. Historically and currently, the intimate connection between corporal punishment and discipline has not merely been a convention of human thinking, as this practice is given recognition in various definitions in dictionaries. 'To discipline' is habitually stated to mean 'to punish'. The notion of 'disciplining children' also comes from entrenched common conceptions about children and their relationship with adults. Corporal punishment has, for a long time, been associated with the rearing and education of children and this practice thus pervades schooling across nations. In many societies, punishment is a term that is closely linked with the self-perception of teachers who feel that they must be 'in control' and have 'the upper hand' in order to be respected. This impression of control is evident in the widespread conception of education which is to 'socialize' children in 'desirable ways' of 'sitting in a formal classroom', 'behaving' in school, 'following instructions' from the teacher, talking only when asked to, and finishing tasks on time. A qualitative study design facilitated the collection of the desired data by means of semi-structured interviews. The interview schedule contained both open- and closed-ended questions. The data were analysed by means of the thematic analysis procedure which facilitated the illumination of various emerging themes. The analysis of the data was framed by three scholarly theories: the theory of the subculture of violence; the differential association theory; and the deterrence theory. The findings suggest that, regardless of the legal framework that criminalises the use of corporal punishment, the administration of this form of punishment persisted in the schools under study. The interview data were validated by the findings of preceding studies that had found that some educators still used corporal punishment despite their knowledge that it was banned by the South African government in 1996. The findings revealed that corporal punishment ranged in severity and for diverse reasons and that it had adverse physical and emotional effects on the learners. Conversely, a minority of the learners supported this form of punishment as they perceived it to be effective in curbing misbehaviour in schools. The findings also suggest that some learners had become so insensitive to the pain inflicted by corporal punishment that their delinquent behaviour was exacerbated rather than curbed.

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#### **CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC STUDIES DISCIPLINE, UNIVERSITY OF KWA-ZULU NATAL (UKZN)**

**Murhula, P.B.** *A Criminological Investigation into the South African Correctional Services Approach towards Offenders' Rehabilitation: A Case Study of the Westville Correctional Centre in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal* (PhD Criminology, UKZN). (Supervisor: Prof Singh).

The research design and methodology of this study employed an exploratory objective. This study thus adopted a qualitative research approach to effectively explore the responses from selected participants representing the SAPS and NGOs regarding human trafficking in the DPA. These participants were probed to learn about the available strategies and legislations in operation that are utilised to respond to human trafficking. The nature of this study allowed purposively and snowballed selected participants to be drawn from the SAPS and NGOs. These participants were all selected to obtain detailed information and to maintain the trustworthiness of this study. Semi-structured one-

on-one interviews were used as the primary data collection instrument. The thematic analysis method was employed for the analysis of the data.

The study found that human trafficking is perpetuated in the DPA due to existing instability in the current partnerships of all the relevant stakeholders (selected SAPS and NGOs included). The findings call for closer societal contributions and collaboration, as the South African criminal justice system (CJS), compared with international responses, evidently does not find common ground in its response to human trafficking. Furthermore, the use of advanced technology to respond to this crime is not adequate. It was suggested that the use of appropriate and advanced technology in responding to this crime is crucial and that the SAPS and NGOs should acquire knowledge and frequent training in using relevant technological devices to respond to human trafficking. This should be coupled with updated changes in the commission of this crime to easily identify human traffickers and instances of victimisation.

It is envisaged that this study will be significant in assisting relevant structures such as the SAPS and NGOs in devising new and effective strategies to respond to human trafficking in the DPA. Most importantly, it is acknowledged that the relationship between the SAPS and NGOs is paramount in dealing with this crime; however, NGOs should take further steps in responding to human trafficking by identifying victims themselves instead of heavily relying on the SAPS to perform this duty. Therefore, NGOs should partner with other relevant stakeholders in the community while also exercising savvy in the utilisation of technologically advanced devices.

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#### **BOOK PUBLICATIONS**

Govender, D. 2018. *Managing Security Information. Incidents, threats & Vulnerabilities. A practical approach for security practitioners serving private and government entities in South Africa.* Unisa Press: Pretoria

#### **JOURNAL ARTICLES**

1. Coetzee, L. 2019. Victim empathy in young sex offenders in the emergent adulthood developmental phase. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, DOI: 10.1080/13552600.2019.1618931
2. Dlamini, S. & Mbambo, C. 2019. Understanding policing of cyber-crime in South Africa: The phenomena, challenges and effective responses. *Cogent Social Sciences Journal*. (5) 1. Pp 1-13. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1675404>

3. Manganyi, FM, Maluleke, W & Shandu, SN. 2018. An examination of co-operative strategies towards policing stock theft in the KwaZulu-Natal Province. *Acta Criminologica: Southern African Journal of Criminology*, 31(4), Special Edition: Rural crime.
4. Maluleke, W. 2018. The integration of conventional and technological methods in combating stock theft by selected stakeholders in the KwaZulu-Natal province. *Acta Criminologica: Southern African Journal of Criminology* 31(4), Special Edition: Rural crime.
5. Maluleke, W & Dlamini, S. 2019. The prevalence of organised cross-border crimes in South Africa: A non-empirical statistical data analysis on stock theft and hijacking of motor vehicles. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanity Studies*. Vol 11, No 1, ISSN: 1309-8063 (Online).

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