

# CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 32: 2003

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## **FROM THE EDITOR**

There are various social and environmental factors in Southern Africa that may play a contributory role in crime. A number of initiatives have been launched in order to address the negative consequences. One such example is the financial relief offered by the South African Minister of Finance, Trevor Manuel, in the tenth budget of the democratic South Africa on 26 February 2003. In the budget priority was given to the reduction of poverty, extended support to children, increased social spending, moves to respond to HIV/Aids, fighting crime, land restitution, initiatives to boost municipalities, the backing of tertiary education reform, prioritising of skills development, increased spending on foreign representation and tax relief. His aim was to improve the social conditions in the country, which would not only lead to financial relief but could even reduce conventional crime, as most of the above-mentioned factors can be regarded as crime-risk factors. The 2002 Revision Report of the Official United Nations Population Estimates and Projection, indicates a worsening of the impact of the HIV/Aids epidemic in terms of increased morbidity, mortality and population loss. The projection for the seven most affected countries in Southern Africa, where the current

HIV prevalence is above 20 percent, is a slight increase from 74 million in 2000 to 78 million in 2050, and outright reductions in population are projected for Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland. Population density can be regarded as a crime risk as more pressure is placed on food and shelter, which in turn places strain on a country's economy and social services. The tragedy is that this situation has been brought about by the HIV/Aids pandemic. The HIV/Aids pandemic in itself brings new problems to the fore. Not only is there a loss of life but young children are left as orphans who have to take care of themselves. This lack of parental care is also a crime-risk factor for youth offending.

Some other crime related initiatives such as dramatherapy and corrections, the criteria when choosing a polygraphist and report-backs on workshops and conferences are reflected in this newsletter. Please add to the initiatives and contact the editor regarding contributions on preliminary research findings, research projects, newsworthy items, and letters for inclusion in the next newsletter. Contributions should not exceed 500 words. Your name, e-mail address and telephone number should accompany all letters and material submitted for publication.

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Alice Maree

**CRIMSA'S RESPONSE TO NEW  
CHALLENGES**

**David Kgosimore: President of CRIMSA**

When the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) was established in 1995, it signalled the dawn of a new era in the field of education and training in the country. For the first time ever, the providers of education and training were required to offer qualifications that represented a planned combination of learning outcomes that would benefit both society and the economy.

CRIMSA responded to this challenge by organising two workshops in 1999, to which criminology and criminal justice teaching departments and research institutes were invited to debate curriculum guidelines for a generic qualification in Criminology. After these workshops, CRIMSA initiated the registration of a SGB for Criminology with SAQA. All indications are that this SGB, which is chaired by Prof Beaty Naudé, is

making good progress in the development of a generic BA programme in Criminology.

The new challenge that departments of Criminology and research institutes may have to meet in the not-so-distant future is staffing that meets the requirements of the Employment Equity Act and Affirmative Action.

A snap survey of staff in various departments and research institutes raises some concern for the future of Criminology in the country. This survey reveals that the majority of academics and researchers in the field of Criminology is white. Although one could argue that Apartheid has something to do with the current situation, the reality is that black people with higher qualifications in the field of Criminology are attracted to more lucrative positions outside the academia, while very few are moving up through the ranks.

So, as the pressure mounts for employee figures in our departments to represent the demographics of the country, how do we respond to this challenge? What strategies are we adopting to prepare an intellectual and academic professional cadre of people of colour to “take up the spear” as more-and-more of our white colleagues retire?

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

**Beaty Naudé**

The SGB has been very busy with capacity building and the following Exit Level Outcomes have been developed for a BA Criminology qualification with a diploma exit level:

- 1 Assess the nature, extent, risk and consequences of crime and victimisation.
- 2 Plan, develop, implement and evaluate programmes dealing with victim care, prevention of crime and victimisation, education and training, restorative justice, diversion, offender rehabilitation, reintegration and adjustment, punishment and sentencing, etc.
- 3 Provide services within and to the political, social, economic, criminal justice and ecological systems relating to crime and victimisation.
- 4 Evaluate crime and victimisation policies and recommend improvements.
- 5 Recommend improvements to the political, social, economic, criminal justice and ecological systems relating to crime and victimisation.
- 6 Contribute to the creation of new knowledge in the field of crime and victimisation.

The first three unit standards will also be circulated to providers and critical interest groups for comment during the first week of February.

## DRAMATHERAPY AND CORRECTIONS

John Bergman

For the last 23 years Stonewall Arts Project Inc/ Geese Theatre Company USA has been working exclusively in criminal justice – with the police, prisons, both adult and juvenile using DRAMATHERAPY as its major tool for change.

At the time of writing this article a Geese Company has been established in the UK, the USA, as well as in Romania (Transcena). Currently the company is engaged in the following projects and programmes: Intensive treatment of adult sexual offenders (Bridgewater Tx. Center, Mass D.O.C), training staff to use dramatherapy in the treatment of juvenile sexual offenders, and maintaining and expanding six therapeutic communities for the treatment of incarcerated violent adults in Romania. The treatment is provided by a combination of dramatherapists, prison officers, and psychologists using experiential and cognitive behavioural strategies.

The most recent and extensive programme is being conducted throughout the Victoria prison system in Australia. Entitled *Ethics in Action*, the programme is a response based, interactive, and experiential, three-day/20 officer per training, strategic programme in ethics, cognitive behavioural change, cognitive skills, and techniques to counter staff sabotage and bullying. This programme is being presented over a period of a year to nearly all staff members, including the most senior managers of the entire Victoria prison system.

Dramatherapists must enrol for and complete a degree programme. In the USA these are offered at Kansas State University and New York University. The courses are a mix of Psychology, practical theatre techniques such as role-play, and advanced techniques such as psychodrama. Dramatherapy consists of intense and quite lengthy training. The United Kingdom offers its own degree courses while accredited courses are also offered in Israel, Greece, and Canada.

Why use dramatherapy, and especially in such a field as corrections? We would argue, first and foremost, because it works. As an example, Schlank and Bergman will publish an article this year entitled *Addressing cognitive rigidity in sex offenders: A collaborative effort between the specialties of neuropsychology, dramatherapy, and sex offender treatment*.

Schlank and Bergman, using evidence-based research investigate whether dramatherapy affects sexually deviant behavior, especially at a neurological level. They

state that “Deviant sexual behaviour is linked with brain pathology and has been the subject of many studies (Hillbrand et al 1993; Lang 1993; Langevin et al 1987; Regestein & Reich 1978; Scott et al 1984; Tarter et al 1983). Some studies have found that sexual and other violent offenders were more neuropsychologically impaired than nonviolent offenders (Cummings 1985; Lewis et al 1979; Scott et al 1984). This article will demonstrate that dramatherapy has a definite positive impact on the neurological deficits that are often found in civil committed sex offenders.

In a far-reaching meta-analysis Elliott, Greenberg and Lietaer in *Research on Experiential Therapies* (2002:1) indicate that there is solid data showing experiential therapies having equivalency in effectiveness with cognitive behavioural therapy, as well as that: “The existing research is now more than sufficient to warrant a positive valuation of experiential therapy in four important areas: depression, anxiety disorders, trauma, and marital problems, even using the strict version put forward by Chambless and Hollon in the successor to the APA Division 12 Criteria (1998).

Dramatherapy is experiential, sensitive to alternative learning styles, dynamic, affectively sensitive, simple to titrate, and acts as a natural assistant to clients in behavioural rehearsal. Correctional staff, traditionally more kinetically sensitive, generally engage in role-play without much resistance and find training infinitely more interesting. Dramatherapy is the tool of choice for 25 percent of treatment providers in institutional settings for dealing with issues of victim empathy.

The Stonewall Arts Project Inc/Geese Theatre Co uses a variety of tools besides role play, including masks specifically designed for institutions, psychodramatic role reversal, empty chair, and object-sensitive trauma and attachment work.

## References

- Handbook of Psychotherapy and Behaviour Changes*. Eds. Lambert, Bergin, and Garfield
- Bergman, J. 1995. Life, the Life Event, and Theatre: A Personal Narrative on the Use of Drama Therapy with Sex Offenders. In *The Sex Offender: Corrections, Treatment and Legal Practice*. Edited by Barbara Schwartz & Hank Cellini. Civic Research Institute, Inc.
- Bergman J. 2000. Creating New Cultures: Using Drama Therapy To Build Therapeutic Communities in Prisons. In *Current Approaches To Drama Therapy*. Edited by Penny Lewis & David Read Johnson. Charles C Thomas Press.
- Bergman J. 2001. Working With Deception. In *The Sexual Predator*. Vol. 2. Edited by Anita Schlank. Civic Institute Press.

### **Who to choose**

When choosing a polygraphist to conduct polygraph examinations for business, select a suitably qualified, properly trained and experienced polygraphist who delivers an efficient and professional polygraph service, based on strict professional Codes of Practice and Ethics. The following criteria can be taken into consideration:

- He/she has been trained at an internationally accredited (APA) polygraph institution
- He/she has extensive investigative experience
- He/she has a related tertiary qualification
- He/she uses a modern computerised polygraph
- He/she only uses recognised question formats
- He/she is a member of a professional association, for example the American Polygraph Association, the Criminological Society of Southern Africa (CRIMSA), the Police Society (POLSA) or The South African Institute for Security (SAIS).

### **What can a competent polygraphist do?**

A competent polygraphist can verify the contents and accuracy of an insurance claim as well as matters concerning asset, stock, physical, monetary or financial loss. Furthermore, a competent polygraphist can confirm the truth of verbal or written statements on any matters submitted by witnesses or employees regarding incidents of accidental or deliberate damage to company property, of alleged vehicle hi-jacking, of armed robberies, of internal thefts, of allegations of sexual or racial harassment, or even a suspect's alibi or version of events, and generally verify information which cannot be verified in any other manner.

As a polygraph examination provides the client with an outcome almost immediately, it is excellent investigative tool which not only saves time and money, but also saves investigation work-hours. Businesses aim to identify dishonest applicants and prevent crime. Using the polygraph as part of this process will ensure that the process exposes individuals who:

- provide false information on their CV
- conceal a criminal record
- have committed undetected crimes
- abuse alcohol and illegal drugs
- have a poor integrity profile
- display chronic mental disorders

- have serious financial problems
- constitute a serious security risk.

Regular polygraph examinations can be conducted to identify individuals who are deliberately causing financial, technological or asset loss in a business or on specific key personnel who occupy very sensitive positions in the business and who could cause serious economic harm if they became so inclined.

Polygraph examinations can be conducted in respect of any issue requiring the verification of the truth, the identification of suspects, the exoneration of the innocent, or the clarification of facts under dispute. Specific polygraph examinations can be conducted to expose industrial or economic espionage against an enterprise. Polygraph testing and briefing procedures will also serve as an effective deterrent to any employee who may be considering, or is predisposed to committing economic or industrial espionage.

(The final part of this series will address the polygraph and security vetting of personnel.)

## **CAMPUS NEWS**

### **UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH** (David Kgosimore)

Learners: The discipline of Criminology at the University of the North continues to attract a reasonable number of students in the School of Social Sciences. In 2002 we had well over a 100 students graduating with a major in Criminology and about ten obtaining a honours Degree in Criminology.

The general decline in the number of students at UNIN prompted our discipline to come up with an innovative way of recruiting students. Instead of hoping to attract students for our discipline from the general pool of students who would be registering at the University of the North, we adopted a more proactive approach and recruited students by advertising our programmes in the media. This step helped us attract some 20 students for our new postgraduate programme in Community Policing Management in 2002.

If enquiries about the Community Policing Management programme and the new Community Corrections Management programme have anything to go by, then indications are that we could have a ten percent increase in the former programme while the latter could attract about 20 new students.

Staff: The discipline has a staff complement of seven permanent members consisting of one professor, one senior lecturer, and three lecturers. However, we are fortunate

in that we have been able to engage the services of colleagues from other institutions on a part-time basis for our new programmes.

### **UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA** (Linda Davis)

Learners: During 2003, a number of 665 learners registered for first-year modules in Criminology, while 276 registered for second-year and 182 registered for third-year modules. Since the University of Pretoria places a high premium on research output, the decision was taken to phase out the evening (after-hours) classes in order to give lecturers more time to produce high quality research.

Thirty students have registered for the honours degree in Criminology. At present guidance is also given to 11 masters and doctoral students, excluding the new proposals for 2003 that are currently being considered by the research committee. A taught masters in Criminal Profiling is also being planned and the Chair of the School of Social Sciences is investigating the option of introducing the course in collaboration with the Department of Psychology.

Staff: The staff is actively involved in various research projects, including female murder, court preparation of child witnesses, community safety forums, rape and sexual harassment on campuses as well as school bullying. Dr Christiaan Bezuidenhout has been awarded a 12-month postgraduate Chevening Scholarship and will be in the UK from September 2003 until September 2004.

In line with our mission to train students in utilising critical, independent and innovative thinking through maintaining high academic standards, the Department is scheduled for external evaluation in July 2003 in order to ensure high academic standards and quality outputs.

### **UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA** (Alice Maree)

Learners: The number of learners enrolled as on 2003-02-19 are as follows: The total number of undergraduate learners for the subject Criminology are 3 735 and 752 for Criminal Justice. At Honours level, with registration still in progress, a number of 56 learners are registered for Criminology and 13 for Police Science. A number of 21 Masters and Doctoral students are registered at the Department.

Staff: One staff member, Mr VZ Mtshali has been transferred to the department from the Library. He is a graduate of the department. The Head of the Department is Prof Coen Marais and the Discipline leader for Criminology is Prof Herman Conradie. Lecturers in Criminology at Unisa are currently developing a structured master's degree



in Applied Criminology with the emphasis on the practical application of criminological studies.

### **MIDRAND GRADUATE INSTITUTE (Robert Peacock)**

Learners: Although Midrand Graduate Institute markets itself as a private tertiary institution with the emphasis on small classes and individual attention, the student intake for 2003 in the subject field of Criminology has been particularly low:

Criminology 1: 24

Criminology 2: 6

Criminology 3: 5

During the year 2002, Criminology was generally considered to be one of the most popular subjects in the Faculty of Arts. Field excursions, amongst others, to the State Forensic Laboratory in Pretoria, Pretoria Central Prison and the witnessing of the post mortem as an extension of the crime scene, promoted much interest in the subject field and proved to the students that there is nothing as practical as good theory. The decline in student numbers could be ascribed to a general decline in numbers in courses in the Faculty of Arts and perhaps also a need to experience a campus life associated with the more traditional universities, especially once more familiar with the demands of a tertiary education.

Staff: Robert Peacock has been invited to lecture on the International Postgraduate Victimology Course in Dubrovnik during May 2003. The topic of the lecture is "Structural and Institutional Victimisation with specific reference to the phenomena of street children and children in prison".

**CRIMINOLOGY HAS PRACTICAL  
POTENTIAL: REPORT BACK ON  
WORKSHOP HELD BY THE  
DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AT  
THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA  
Sandra Joubert**

The perception is widely held that the study of Criminology in South Africa is predominantly theoretical in nature with little if any practical application. Taking cognisance of the unemployment rate in this country as well as the high cost of tertiary education, lecturers in Criminology should explore avenues to provide students with the necessary skills for practical work. The initial interest in Criminology is evident when considering the sound number of registered undergraduates at the various universities. However, despite students' avid interest in matters of crime, postgraduate studies fail

to lay the groundwork for the development of specialised career opportunities. With these shortcomings in mind, lecturers in Criminology at Unisa are currently developing a structured master's degree in Applied Criminology with the emphasis on the practical application of criminological studies. To achieve this aim primary needs in practice have been analysed and identified.

One of the major clients of Criminology is the Department of Correctional Services. This Department has expressed the need for the criminological body of knowledge to be made available in order to be of assistance to other professionals such as psychologists and social workers in their efforts to address the assessment of inmates with a view to rehabilitating offenders. As South Africa's crime and reoffending rates are unacceptably high, rehabilitation has become a crucial issue for the criminal justice system as well as the South African community at large.

To address this particular need the Department of Criminology and the Institute for Criminological Sciences hosted a seminar on assessment and rehabilitation at Unisa on 19 November 2002. Psychologists and social workers were the primary attendants at this seminar. Dr David Cornwell of the United Kingdom, who is actively involved in Group 4 Correction Services at Bloemfontein, and Ms Jabu Sishuba of the Department of Correctional Services were the guest speakers at this occasion. Both speakers underlined the operational potential of Criminology in prisons. Dr Cornwell illustrated the diversity of criminological assessment in terms of induction assessment, risk assessment and parole assessment which contributes to case and tactical management. Ms Sishuba reiterated the need for criminologists to assist both psychologists and social workers in a multi-disciplinary effort to promote offender rehabilitation. Both these papers will be published in a forthcoming edition of *Acta Criminologica*.



From left to right: Prof Joubert; Ms Sishuba; Prof van Ede; Dr Cornwell

**REPORT-BACK ON THE VICTIM-  
OFFENDER MEDIATION CEREMONY**  
Charl Cilliers

In a moving gesture of repentance four former offenders committed themselves to a crime-free life when they publicly apologised to their victims at an official ceremony held under the auspices of an offender rehabilitation organisation, Khulisa, at Leeukop Prison on 19 February 2003.

Working within the framework of the restorative justice principles followed by the Khulisa rehabilitation process and under the guidance of trained Khulisa mediators, the four former offenders, who have served sentences for such crimes as hijacking, house breaking, robbery and rape, resolved to face their victims and acknowledge the harm they caused.

By publicly apologising and taking responsibility for their actions, these former offenders are taking a crucial step towards reintegrating themselves into society and becoming positive and productive members of the community. This is a critical component within the restorative justice process as it initiates the bridging of the chasm which has developed between the community and the offender and allows for both the victims and offenders to truly begin the healing process.

**REPORT-BACK ON THE  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
OFFENDER REHABILITATION IN THE  
21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY. HONG KONG**

**Alice Maree**

Alice Maree and Anni Hesselink-Louw, from the Department of Criminology at the University of South Africa (UNISA), attended the International conference on Offender Rehabilitation in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The conference was held at the Holiday Inn Golden Mile, Hong Kong from 2 - 5 December 2002. The conference organisers were the Chinese Prison Society and The Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong. The co-organisers of the conference were Hong Kong Christian Kun Sun Association, the Christian Prison Pastoral Fellowship and the Buddha Light Association of Hong Kong. The event was sponsored by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust.

The first keynote speaker, XIA Zong-su, a committee member of China Prison Society and Professor of the Constable Institute, focused on the societal care for discharged prisoners in China. The second keynote address was on Corrections in a global context: towards a shared agenda, by Lucie McClung, the Commissioner of Correctional Service of Canada. The third keynote paper on Offender rehabilitation: A survey of outcome evidence, was delivered by James McGuire from the University of Liverpool, UK. The fourth and last keynote speech by Ronald Nikkel, the CEO and President of Prison Fellowship International focused on Prison work: A global perspective.

The following themes were covered during the plenary sessions at the conference: Risk assessment; rehabilitation programmes; the reformation of offenders in prison and community support in offender rehabilitation. Alice and Anni addressed the topic on Criminological assessment of offenders. Alice elaborated on the academic and forensic role of the criminologist while Anni covered the more practical side of assessment, namely an analysis with the aim of achieving rehabilitation. Both papers will be published in *Acta Criminologica* in due course. The workshops at the conference dealt with topics such as restorative justice; recidivism; alternative forms of rehabilitation; substance abuse and related issues; employment and offender rehabilitation; rehabilitation of young offenders; issues on drugs, sex and abuse; education in rehabilitation and prison rehabilitation programmes. As delegates from countries like Hong Kong, China, Belgium, South Africa, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Israel, Australia, Japan and Canada attended the conference a global perspective on offender rehabilitation could be formed.



Back row, from left to right: Hiroshi Tsutomi (Japan); Tim (Hong Kong); John Bergman (Dramatherapist, USA); Brain Tkachuk (Canada); Henk Louw (South Africa); Rod Broadhurst (Hong Kong).  
Front row from left to right: Freddie Gazan (Belgium); Alice Maree (South Africa); Anni Hesselink-Louw (South Africa); Janice Cheung (Hong Kong).

All delegates were invited to a variety show presented by inmates at the Queen Elizabeth Stadium. A fashion show, cultural dance and songs were some of the items. The production was of a very high standard. At the end of the show, a compact disc of the songs was handed out to all attendees. On the Wednesday, an agency visit tour was arranged to selected correctional institutions such as the Pik Uk Correctional Institution and the Tai Tim Gap Correctional Institution; offender rehabilitation facilities such as Shatin Boys' Home and some famous sightseeing landmarks in Hong Kong like the Tsing Ma Bridge and Victoria Peak. The closure of the conference took the form of a community dinner cum cultural night.

**THE ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL  
SYMPOSIUM ON VICTIMOLOGY**

**Rika Snyman**

**Theme: New Horizons for Victimology**

**Date:** 13 to 18 July 2003

**Venue:** Music Conservatory, University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch

### **Introduction**

The Eleventh International Symposium on Victimology follows on a long line of symposia hosted in various countries. It will be a first opportunity for the World Society of Victimology (WSV) to host this prestigious symposium on the African continent. This will afford international victimology experts the opportunity to experience the warmth and hospitality that is a key feature of Africa. Although the symposium will be hosted by South Africa, it will be a truly international symposium boasting a vibrant African flavour.

“New Horizons in Victimology” is proposed as the overarching theme and name of the symposium. This captures the outlook of the WSV towards its identified research themes, and encapsulates the beauty and promises of the African continent.

- **Organisers**

Faculty: Public Safety and Criminal Justice.

Symposium President: Dr. Danny Titus, Dean: Faculty Public Safety and Criminal Justice, Technikon SA, Florida Johannesburg, South Africa. <http://www.tsa.ac.za>

World Society of Victimology

WSV President: Prof. Dr. GF Kirchhoff, School of Social Studies, University of Applied Sciences, Moenchengladbach, Germany.

<http://www.world-society-victimology.de>

### **Overview of the WSV**

The World Society of Victimology was created in 1979, following on the Third International Symposium on Victimology in Münster, in order to promote research in victimology and the development of programmes, policies and legislation favouring victims and the respect of their rights. The WSV brings together experts in victimology from around the world. Since its beginning, the Society has collaborated with different international organisations and acted as consultant to numerous authorities. In addition, the WSV offers seminars and workshops covering various topics related to victimology. It is under the auspices of the Society that the International Symposium on Victimology is held every three years.

<b>LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES</b>
------------------------------------------------

**University of Leicester, Scarman Centre**

**Title:** Postgraduate Criminology conference

**Date:** 31 March to 2 April 2003.

**Location:** University of Leicester, Scarman Centre

**Contact details:** Contact Martin Wright at  
catch-communityradio@radiolinks2.freemove.co.uk

**Title:** Effective Restorative Justice

**Date:** 8 to 9 April 2003

**Location:** Leicester, Community and Criminal Justice Division at De Montfort University

**Contact details:** Conference Administrators Helen Douds ([hdouds@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:hdouds@dmu.ac.uk)) or  
Gemma Lennon ([glennon@dmu.ac.uk](mailto:glennon@dmu.ac.uk))

**University of Sheffield, Department of Law:**

**Title:** Global governance and the search for justice

**Date:** 29 April to 1 May 2003.

**Location:** University of Sheffield, Department of Law

**Contact details:** Contact Moira Ruff, Conference Administrator at  
[globalisation@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:globalisation@sheffield.ac.uk)

**Title:** Police and the Community

**Date:** 24 to 28 May 2003

**Location:** Kingdom of Bahrain

**Contact details:** Professor Dilip K. Das, President, IPES State University of New York  
Plattsburgh, NY 12901, USA.

**Fax:** 518-564-3333; 518-564-2555

**E-mail:** [dilipkd@aol.com](mailto:dilipkd@aol.com) or [dilip.das@plattsburgh.edu](mailto:dilip.das@plattsburgh.edu)

**British Society of Criminology Conference**

**Title:** The Challenge of Comparative Crime and Justice

**Date:** 24 to 27 June 2003.

**Location:** University of Wales, Bangor

**Contact details:** Contact Claire Davis, Conference Administrator at  
[BSC2003@bangor.ac.uk](mailto:BSC2003@bangor.ac.uk)

## **The Eleventh International Victimology Symposium**

**Title:** New Horizons for Victimology

**Location:** Stellenbosch, South Africa

**Date:** 13 to 18 July 2003

**Contact details:** Dr Rika Snyman, Technikon South Africa

**Tel:** [+27] 011 471 3560

**Fax:** [+27] 011 471 2255

**E-mail:** <http://www.victimology.co.za>

or [rsnyman@tsa.ac.za](mailto:rsnyman@tsa.ac.za)

## **Thirteenth ISC World Congress organised by the International Society of Criminology**

**Title:** Reducing crime and promoting justice: Challenges to Science, Policy and Practice

**Date:** 10 to 15 August 2003

**Location:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Contact details:** Professor Tony Peters at [tony.peters@law.kuleuven.ac.be](mailto:tony.peters@law.kuleuven.ac.be)

## **The European Academic of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul**

**Title:** Third European Academy meeting of Forensic Science workshop: Y-chromosome analysis and its application to forensic casework

**Date:** 22 to 27 September 2003.

**Location:** The European Academic of Forensic Sciences, Istanbul

**Contact details:** Call for papers and to attend contact Yildiz Sokak at [eafs2003@enfsi.org](mailto:eafs2003@enfsi.org)

<b>MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP FEES</b>
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**Student members:** R70.00 (US\$10.00) for the financial year if the e-journal and newsletter are received (electronically) *via* Sabinet Online.

However, should hard copies be required a fee of R140.00 (US\$70.00) will be charged inclusive of postage and handling.

**Active members:** R200.00 (US\$25.00) for the financial year if the e-journal and newsletter are received (electronically) *via* Sabinet Online.



However, should hard copies be required a fee of R400.00 or US\$70.00 will be charged inclusive of postage and handling.

**Institutional (group) members:** R600.00 (US\$70.00) inclusive of postage and handling. If institutional members are willing to receive the e-journal electronically, a reduced fee of R450.00 (US\$55.00) will be charged.

**Individual international members:** All foreign members will pay the same membership fees as the other members in the respective categories for which they qualify provided that they receive the e-journal and newsletters (electronically) *via Sabinet Online*. In other words, a student living in France will qualify for student membership (R70.00 or US\$10.00) **provided** that such a student receive the journal and newsletters electronically. However, should hard copies be required, a fee of R600.00 (US\$70.00) inclusive of postage and handling will be charged.

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

CRIMSA  
PO Box 28936  
SUNNYSIDE  
0132  
SOUTH AFRICA

Alternatively, deposit payment in the current account of CRIMSA : ABSA Bank, Esselen Street. Sunnyside.

Current account number 010471656

and

fax the deposit slip and membership form to:

Fax number: (0027 12) 012 429-6766

**Clearly marked** for the attention of the **CRIMSA coordinator**.

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

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

**(Please tick the selected category)**

- Student membership
  - E-Journal: R70.00 (US\$10.00)
  - Conventional format: R140.00 (locally) or US\$70.00 internationally
- Active membership
  - E-Journal: R200.00 (US\$25.00)
  - Conventional format: R400.00 (locally) or US\$70.00 internationally
- Institutional membership
  - E-Journal: R450.00 (locally) or US\$55.00 internationally
  - Conventional format: R600.00 (US\$70.00)

**Note:** International members - All international members will pay the same membership fees as the other members in the respective categories for which they qualify provided that they receive the e-journal and newsletters (electronically) *via Sabinet Online*. **However**, should hard copies (conventional format) be required, a fee of R600.00 (US\$70.00) inclusive of postage and handling will be charged.

**PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL/INSTITUTIONAL PARTICULARS:**

**Title**

**Full names (contact person in case of institution)**

**Postal address**

**Code**

**Place of work/profession**

**Capacity**

**Work address**

**Telephone code and number (h)**

**Telephone code and number (w)**

**Cellular/mobile**

**Fax number**

**E-mail address**

**Student members**

Educational institution where registered

Student number

Qualification registered for

Level

**Active members**

Qualifications obtained:

Qualifications	Institution	Year
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Relevant experience:

Field(s) of interest:

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

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**OR FAX TO THE CRIMSA COORDINATOR - (0027 12) (0)12 429-6766**

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