

CRIMSA NEWSLETTER

Volume 39: 2005

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- **The editor/s reserve the right to shorten/edit contributions**

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FROM THE EDITOR

Thank you to those who sent in news about the activities of their department and students, but for this to truly be a newsletter, please send in more information to me – news snippets about the various departments, organisations or institutions regarding completed and new research projects, completed masters research (of students), attendance at conferences/ seminars/workshops, papers delivered, articles & books published etc. – so that the CRIMSA Newsletter can perform the valuable function of being a clearing house of criminological information. In this issue there are two reports on the World Criminology Conference held in Philadelphia in August, and information on the Bachelor of Criminology (a presentation to the SGB workshop held in conjunction with the CRIMSA AGM on 9 September 2005).

Besides the above I again include snippets on new publications of interest and forthcoming conferences.

The editor

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WORLD CRIMINOLOGY CONGRESS REPORT/S

14th World Criminology Congress: “Preventing Crime and Promoting Justice: Voices for Change”. The Jerry Lee Center of Criminology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, USA. 7-11 August 2005

(The 14th World Criminology Congress (WCC) organised by the International Society of Criminology (ISC)* was held at the University of Pennsylvania and hosted by the Jerry Lee Center of Criminology and the UPenn Faculty of Arts & Sciences. While the WCC have generally been held at five year intervals (the first being held in Rome in 1938 and the last three being in Budapest, Hungary in 1993, Seoul, Korea, 1998 and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2003), a decision was made in Rio to hold them more frequently (three-year intervals similar to the World Victimology Congresses)).

* (The ISC is based in Paris where it is hosted by the French Ministry of Justice.)

CONFERENCE REPORT

By Beaty Naudé

Professor Emeritus and Research Fellow, Institute for Criminological Sciences. UNISA

About 1250 delegates¹ from 72 countries attended the conference and at the closing ceremony, Larry Sherman, president of the ISC, announced that the delegates from Africa was the largest number (from Africa) that had ever attended a WCC. Hopefully my task as programme chair for Africa made some small contribution in this regard. A total of 36 professional societies across the world also linked up as partners with the WCC and the chairpersons/representatives of these societies participated in both the opening and closing ceremonies. At the opening ceremony they were officially welcomed and identified by Prof Sherman and it is was rather sad for me and many of the South African delegates that the president omitted to acknowledge CRIMSA due to the unfortunate absence of Kris Pillay who had to withdraw from the congress at very short notice for personal reasons.

The main themes of the plenary sessions were

- the death penalty
- enlightenment criminology
- violence in schools
- the dynamics of violence,
- policing in the Americas
- crime and justice in multicultural society
- prisons in transition and
- offenders in transition.

The plenary sessions were followed by two afternoon sessions which consisted of about 50 parallel sessions, each with its own theme, as well as two evening lectures making it difficult for delegates to make a choice. A large number of publishers also exhibited books and it was gratifying to see two books by South African criminologists on display (from UCT and UNISA). One evening was also devoted to a poster session where delegates displayed details of projects and programmes presented at their institutions. Again it was good to see a South African institution (Tswane Univ of Technology) displaying one of their projects.

¹ There were 527 (listed) presentations - the majority of presentations were in English with a sprinkling of French and Spanish and a few even in Chinese (all of which had to be translated) - in 181 sessions (excluding, the opening and closing ceremonies and reception honouring Joan McCord sessions but inclusive of the eight plenary sessions, while Session 98 – the poster session - had 58 poster presentations. (Ed.)

Papers were presented in English, French and Spanish with translators being available at the plenary sessions which was sometimes rather distracting as it resonated through the hall. As translators were not always available for the afternoon sessions it created some chaos and frustration for delegates.

Attendance at the plenary sessions was generally poor and some of the presentations were also not up to standard. I personally found the choice of the death penalty for the first plenary session rather bizarre given the fact that, of the industrialised nations, only the USA and Japan still impose it. The presentation on enlightened justice by Larry Sherman was outstanding as was the paper by Manual Eisner who compared rates of violence between 13 European countries and the US. A paper by Willem de Haan sketching the alienation of minorities in the Netherlands which led to the radicalisation of second generation Muslims and the killing of the film producer Theo van Gogh and the politician Pim Fortuin was also fascinating. According to de Haan this resulted in the Netherlands slipping from a tolerant multicultural society to an intolerant society obsessed with security which resonated a bit with the South African society. Another interesting paper by Jeffery Baird sketched the politicising of crime which resulted in the war on drugs in the USA. This has led to a situation where less is spent on the treatment of drug abuse although 70% of inmates in Pennsylvania prisons come in with a drug problem while many others are mentally ill due to the deinstitutionalising of the mentally ill. The consequence of this is that there is a growing number of street people in prisons while prisons should ideally be reserved for serious and violent offenders.

I also could not help noticing that most of the plenary speakers were from the USA (9), UK (6 with no less than three from Keele University although one had recently left to join another university), East and Western Europe (7) with one speaker each from Australia, Canada, Latin America and China while Africa was sadly ignored.

One of the main themes of the conference was the new era of Enlightenment which represents a move away from primarily analytical criminology as was mostly the case in the past few decades to a more research-based criminology which should form the basis for theory development, treatment and crime reduction programmes. Sherman emphasised that since 2000 criminology has been moving away from a mostly theory-based and analytical approach to more evidence-based approach based on research outcomes. He further predicts that criminology will in future more resemble the science of medicine by focusing on identifying specific offender profiles and crime risk factors. This new era of Enlightenment is already applied in countries such as the USA, England, Australia, Canada and parts of Europe. South African criminologists will also have to adopt this new approach.

At the closing of the ceremony the Swedish Ministry of Justice announced an annual international criminology prize of \$150,000. The first prize will be awarded on 16 June 2006 in Sweden and the objectives of this Stockholm Prize in Criminology are to promote the development of:

- Improved knowledge on causes of crime on an individual and structural level
- More effective and humane public policies for dealing with criminal offenders
- Greater knowledge of alternative crime prevention strategies inside and outside the judicial system
- Policies for helping victims of crime
- Better ways to reduce the global problem of illegal or abusive practices that may occur in the administration of justice.

The prize selection processes are conducted by an independent international jury consisting of distinguished criminologists and practitioners in criminology, namely Lolita Aniyar de Castro (Venezuela), David Farrington (UK), Peter Grabosky (Australia), Katalin Gönczöl (Hungary), Hans-Jurgen Kerner (Germany), Tiyanjana Maluwa (incorrectly stated as from South Africa although he is

actually from Malawi and currently based at Penn State Univ, USA), Peter Neyroud (UK), Joan Petersilia (USA), Jerry Sarnecki (Sweden), Lawrence Sherman (USA) and Hiroshi Tsutomi (Japan). More information about the prize can be obtained at www.criminologyprize.com or e-mail the Prize Office at prizeoffice@bra.se.

This is certainly a very important development and will no doubt contribute hugely to the development of the criminological sciences.

My sincere thanks to the Institute for Criminological Sciences for affording me the opportunity to attend the WCC. It has enriched my knowledge of criminology and I have no doubt that I will be able to use this knowledge to the benefit of criminology in South Africa.

CONFERENCE REPORT

By Anthony Minnaar

Professor of Criminal Justice Studies

Department of Security Risk Management, School of Criminal Justice, College of Law
University of South Africa

Introduction

The Philadelphia WCC was the first ever world conference of the International Criminology Society (ISC) held in the USA and as the President of the ISC, Prof. Lawrence Sherman, in his welcome address said: *"We meet at a time of great concern about crime without borders, aimed at the very heart of nation-states. Our response is to build a criminology without borders, aimed at better national and international policies"*. This was a recurring theme throughout the conference, namely that of sharing best practices with international colleagues, trying to influence and/or improve public policies (throughout the whole criminal justice system) and striving to make criminology more practically relevant in a changing society facing the crossborder threat of increased terrorist activity. New directions and the results of research were also an underlying theme and the presentations that I attended appeared to be based to a greater degree (than the 12th WCC conference which I attended in Seoul in 1998) on practical fieldwork research and reviews of existing criminological practices.

The underlying theme of 'new directions' was emphasized by the President of the ISC Scientific Commission, Prof. Suzanne Karstedt (of Keele University, UK), in her welcome address to the delegates where she stated that *"this Congress offers some truly historic events for the development of criminology. Never before has such a diverse mix of criminologists come together from so many different continents. The scholarships provided by our generous supporters have made it possible for many developing nations to be represented."*

Interestingly, this conference also marked a watershed in terms of recognition of criminology as a growing discipline with an increasing body of knowledge and criminological theory and becoming separate and independent from other disciplines such as sociology, law and psychology. Moreover, this recognition has been enhanced by a number of departments of criminology or criminal justice being set up (particularly in the USA) as opposed to being a mere sub-discipline of such departments as sociology, law and psychology (e.g. sociology of crime or the psychological study of criminal behaviour, or within the broader study of criminal law) at the various universities. Symptomatic of these changes in stature/status was the establishment in July 2000 of the Jerry Lee Center of Criminology at the University of Pennsylvania with Prof. Lawrence Sherman (current president of the ISC) serving as its first director. (Prof. Sherman had been appointed as Greenfield Professor of Human Relations in the Department of Sociology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1999). After raising the necessary funds the Center was able to launch the first Phd programme in criminology at any top-ranked US research university. These developments led to the Trustees of the University of

Pennsylvania creating in June 2003 the first Department of Criminology in the four-century history of Ivy League universities, with Sherman appointed as the first professor and chair in the department.

Practical methods workshops

One of the more interesting practical sessions outside of the formal presentations and plenaries was a **Methods Workshop on COMPSTAT** on the Thursday morning starting before the plenary sessions. This was a real live session of their monthly review of crime in their precincts by the District Commissioners of the Philadelphia Police Department chaired by the Philadelphia Police Commissioner, one of the highest ranking policewomen in the USA. (This methods workshop was co-chaired by Chief Constable Peter Neyroud, Chief Constable of the Thames Valley Police in the UK – a British police force who have a co-operative agreement with the Philadelphia Police Department who assisted them with the implementation of a COMPSTAT system in their policing area in the UK).

Other methods workshops were those on 'Feminist Frameworks and Qualitative Methods in Criminology: Applications to Research in Female Crime and Deviance' (Tuesday); 'Data Mining on Terrorism and Crime' (Wednesday); and 'Trajectory Analysis in Criminology: Criminal Careers of People, Places and Development' on the Thursday.

A further practical session was the field trip on Tuesday (all day) to the local Graterford Prison with the emphasis on the theme 'Ending the culture of street crime' (talks by prison inmates on their experiences as well as the implementation of rehabilitation programmes and other intervention strategies like restorative justice).

Presentation themes and general impressions

Throughout the many presentations a thread running through them was the issue of social and preventative interventions at schools, community and prison level with crime prevention initiatives being increasingly combined with integrated policing approaches within a so-called seamless criminal justice system (inter-related roleplayers), i.e. policing effectiveness impacts on cases going to courts and successful prosecutions leading to increased incarceration levels but reintegrative and rehabilitation strategies being pushed with diversion (restorative justice) a growing strategy in terms of community or individual members of the public involvement in the whole process.

Many of the presentations had been clustered under broad themes as 'conferences-within-the-congress'. Among these clusters were the so-called 'Philadelphia Tradition in Criminal Justice' (focus on prison reform, incarceration and juvenile delinquency); Economic (corporate) crimes in companies; Judicial innovation as a response to crime; Restorative justice in schools; and the reviews of the Campbell Collaboration Crime & Justice Group. (The international Campbell Collaboration (C2) is a non-profit organization that aims to help people make well-informed decisions about the effects of interventions in the social, behavioral and educational arenas. C2's objectives are to prepare, maintain and disseminate systematic reviews of studies of interventions.)

However, other themes were not neglected with sessions on inter alia organized crime; corruption; human trafficking; violence (and bullying) in schools; juvenile delinquency; life-course (criminal careers) research; dealing with terrorism; community policing; partnership policing (and other policing concepts such as 'third-party' policing, 'enlightened' policing, 'hotspots' policing & 'reassurance' policing); gun violence; crime prevention; sentencing, punishment and incarceration (prisons); recidivism; rehabilitation and reintegration (prisoner re-entry into communities); the media and crime (perceptions); family and domestic violence (in terms of violence against women and children); dealing with drug offenders; crimes against humanity and international criminal justice; measuring crime and victimization; white collar crime; money laundering; human rights and public safety; cultural

dimensions of crime; policing protests (public order policing); policing in diverse societies & the policing of immigrant populations.

Comments on conference

Overall the conference was a worthwhile experience in that not only was I exposed to a number of new trends in the research of criminology but I also met a number of new persons from all over the world. It was also an opportunity for networking and making contact with academics and practitioners in my specific fields of interest from all over the world. A few of these expressed an interest in doing collaborative research on topics of mutual interest (comparative studies). These international links will be further explored in due course. This particular WCC also demonstrated that the study of criminology, crime and criminal justice strategies and systems is spreading to all countries. US criminologists no longer dominate or can claim to be the leaders in new research and directions within the broad criminology field. The influence of the US sociology school of criminology research has also been diluted. This dilution extends to the branching out of away from the US social science research methods. There has been renewed emphasis on alternate criminology theories of explanation of crime, incarceration and preventative strategies. Because of the diverse and wide spectrum of international criminologists and criminal justice practitioners attending, US criminologists, I think, were forced to sit up and take notice that criminologists outside of the US were quite capable of doing leading and new research on interesting topics and issues.

The full programme (in PDF format) is available for downloading from the WCC website (www.worldcriminology2005.com) while a hardcopy of all participants, addresses and e-mails was also handed out to all delegates. Anyone wanting to obtain copies of presentations can therefore e-mail a presenter to ask for a copy. I will in due course try to scan in this hard copy address list so that the Criminological & Victimological Society of Southern Africa's (CRIMSA) members can obtain an electronic copy for perusal and can then personally contact any participant if they are wanting such person's presentation.

Book exhibition

An exhibition of law, criminal justice and criminology publishers was also held during the WCC. Most of the major publishers (e.g. Criminal Justice Press; National Institute of Justice; Routledge; Sage; Springer and Willan). in this field were represented exhibiting all of their latest offerings. A number of interesting new titles were on display.

Annual 'Research In Criminology Prize'

At the Closing Ceremony on Thursday evening (11 August) the Swedish Minister of Justice, Thomas Bodstrom, announced the creation of an annual international prize (cash prize similar to a Nobel award) in criminology for research or research applications that help to reduce human misery and increase human rights, in the amount of at least 1 million Swedish Kroner (approximately US\$150 000). (The full details of the Prize are posted at www.criminologyprize.com). In terms of the prize criteria any criminology society, department or institution may nominate one person, or team of persons, in any given year for the award. Nominations for 2005 will be accepted to the end of October. The first such 'Research in Criminology' prize will be awarded in the Stockholm City Hall, in the same room as the Nobel Prize banquet, on 16 June 2006.

In addition, in conjunction with the annual prize proceedings, the ISC will organize a scientific meeting on a theme related to the general area of research for which the prize will be awarded that year. For details on how to register to participate in the Stockholm Scientific Meetings, go to www.worldcriminology2005.com. All proceedings for these Scientific Meetings will be conducted in English while the facilities will be donated by the University of Stockholm. Detailed announcements will be posted by early November. It is expected that such an annual meeting and the award of the

Research in Crime Prize in Stockholm will be a major step forward in the global institutional advancement of criminology.

Some final comments on 14th WCC

One of the reasons for the comparative success of the 14th WCC in Philadelphia was, to my mind, the hard work put in by the ISC Scientific Commission and its President, Professor Suzanne Karstedt (of Keele University, UK), in organizing the panel sessions and plenaries around cross-national discussions of common issues, i.e. an attempt was made to mix presenters nationalities on a common topic/issue. Another reason was that it was held on a compact university campus. Both these factors are lessons that can be taken on boards for the organisers of future WCCs.

Although no official decision has been made the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (HEUNI) have applied to hold the next WCC scheduled for 2008 in Helsinki, Finland. A point to consider is for CRIMSA to formally apply before the 2008 WCC to host the WCC in 2011. Within this context a few comments would be in order regarding the general organization of this 14th WCC. Firstly, overall it appeared to be organizationally well run, the programme and accepted papers were listed on the website by the beginning of July (with the website up and running by January 2005). Use was made of criminology students as helpers, session organisers and desk attendants by the organisers. Like the Seoul WCC no lunches or mid-morning/mid-afternoon tea/coffee with biscuits were provided (unlike the International Victimology World Congresses – Amsterdam (1997); Montreal (2000) and Stellenbosch (2003)). Coffee/tea and meals were available for purchase at the student cafeterias at the various venues (Logan, Williams and Houston Halls). Light eats and drinks were available at the various functions (Opening Ceremony – Sunday evening; Poster session – Tuesday evening; Reception hosted by Temple University in honour of Joan McCord – Wednesday evening; Closing Ceremony hosted by the Jerry Lee Center of Criminology – Thursday evening).

The Plenary sessions were held in quite a small auditorium capable of seating a maximum of only 250 delegates (but surprisingly attendance at these plenaries was relatively poor in terms of a total registered attendance in excess of 1 200, and did not appear to overfill this venue for any one plenary). While simultaneous translation services were offered in English, French and Spanish, special translators for those plenary presentations in Chinese were also offered. Unfortunately, on a technical level the translation booths were sited at the back of the plenary hall, which being quite small and the translation booths not altogether soundproofed led to the translators' voices being heard by the delegates in the audience which often detracted from and interfered with the presenter's own voices. No translations were provided in any of the breakaway sessions. There were however, whole sessions with presentation titles listed in Spanish or French to which largely only Spanish- or French-speakers attended so no translations were provided in these sessions in any case.

THE BACHELOR OF CRIMINOLOGY

(This is an edited and shortened version of a presentation by Prof. Beaty Naudé to the CRIMSA/SAQA Workshop on 9 September 2005)

GENERAL BACKGROUND

CRIMSA's constitution states that it should 'strive for advancing effective training in the criminological sciences'. This culminated in the Society facilitating workshops to determine guidelines for criminology qualifications which commenced in 1997 and eventually culminated in the establishment of the Standards Generating Body (SGB) for Criminology and Criminal Justice on 24 March 2002 (Govt. Gazette No. 23221, vol. 441). (See Acta Criminologica, vol. 28(2) (2005:i-iv) for an overview of the process.) (This SGB fell under the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and the national

qualifications framework (NQF) for learning achievements. The NQF is focused on outcomes-based education (OBE) and applied competence (Mehl 2004:24)).

THE COMPOSITION OF THE SGB

The Criminology and Criminal Justice SGB is an independent body accredited by SAQA functioning under the auspices of CRIMSA. Its expenses were largely funded by the Dept of Criminology at UP, UNISA's Institute for Criminological Sciences and SAQA. In line with the SAQA regulations the SGB is representative of providers and critical interest groups working in the field of crime, victimisation and criminal justice (21 members)

THE WORKING METHODS OF THE SGB

In terms of the SAQA regulations qualifications must be developed which meet the social and economic needs of South Africa and Africa to ensure sustained development of the region (an inclusive process). Qualifications must also be internationally comparable in terms of competency levels. Research was undertaken in SA, Africa, countries in Europe, the USA, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand and information was obtained from 30 international and regional universities to serve as a benchmark for the qualifications. The draft qualifications were also circulated to 50 providers and critical interest groups for comments and inputs before they were submitted to SAQA for consideration. Six qualifications and 31 unit standards have been developed to date: Further Education and Training Certificate (4); National Certificate in Criminology (5); Bachelor of Criminology (7); Master of Criminology (8); Master of Criminology (with specialisation in Victimology) (8) and Doctor of Criminology (8)

SOME KEY POINTS

It is important to note that the NQF is a work in progress - it must be created and constructed by South Africans in terms of our specific needs. The Ministry of Education's policy document of July 2004 on the Higher Education Qualifications Framework proposes a number of changes, i.e. that the qualifications framework be extended to ten levels, that NSBs should be abolished and replaced with three new bodies, the Qualifications and Quality Assurance Councils.

THE BACHELOR OF CRIMINOLOGY (BoC) (Level 7)

The purpose and rationale of the qualification include both general formative and specialist skills:

General formative: The ability to think laterally; critically and creatively; a sensitivity towards cultural diversities as well as human and environmental/ecological rights; a high level of cognitive and problem-solving skills which can be applied in their personal, social and work environment to ensure a safe and secure society; the ability to act in a professional and ethical manner; capacity for life-long learning; potential for postgraduate study.

Specialist: the ability to apply skills to assist the criminal justice system and society to deal effectively with crime and victimisation in SA and internationally; work and communicate with others as a member of a multi-disciplinary team to deal effectively with crime and victimisation; use appropriate science and technology effectively and responsibly when dealing with crime and victimisation without harming society, the environment or individuals; an understanding of victim and offender vulnerability and the ability to assess the impact of crime and victimisation

Skills to plan, develop and evaluate programmes relating to crime and victimisation; inform policy and disseminate crime and victimisation information.

The BoC is a specialised (career focused) qualification with a substantial general formative component with the aim to enable qualifying learners the possibility of registration with the SA Council

for Social Service Professions(SACSSP). There is an increasing demand for criminological input in the criminal justice process, for example: to assist in the identification of criminological profiles for investigating and rehabilitation purposes; to provide expert evidence in court concerning all aspects of the criminal event to ensure a just and human sentence; the development of diversion programmes relating to crime and victimisation.

Criminologists are also increasingly involved in the development of programmes/strategies dealing with crime and victimisation in the social and corporate sphere.

Qualifying learners will be able to: conduct research in the field of crime and victimisation; inform crime and victimisation policy; disseminate crime and victimisation information; assess crime and victimisation risk; assess the impact of crime and victimisation; identify victim and offender vulnerability profiles; plan and develop programmes relating to crime and victimisation; evaluate such programmes;

Provide support services to crime victims; implement restorative justice processes with victims, offenders and the community; provide expert evidence in court relating to victims and offenders; identify criminological victim and offender profiles.

Core exit level 1: Demonstrate an ability to assess risk and determine the impact of crime and victimisation.

Associated assessment criteria: Risk factors and the impact of crime and victimisation on individuals, organisations and communities are determined; the risk and impact of crime and victimisation on individuals, organisations and communities are analysed; appropriate strategies are developed.

Core exit level 2: Plan, develop and evaluate programmes relating to crime and victimisation.

Associated assessment criteria: Programme objectives, strategies and techniques to address crime and victimisation are identified; the appropriateness of existing programmes is assessed; programmes to address the identified needs are developed; criteria for the evaluation of the programmes are developed.

Core exit level 3: Demonstrate an ability to compile victim and offender profiles and provide expert evidence in court.

Associated assessment criteria: Knowledge of and a capacity to engage with court procedures, protocol and relevant legislation are demonstrated; relevant victim and offender perspectives/approaches are analysed and applied; victim and offender profiles are constructed; expert evidence in court relating to victims and offenders is prepared.

Fundamental exit level 1: Plan and conduct a research project aimed at a well-defined crime and victimisation problem.

Associated assessment criteria: A comprehensive review of the literature is conducted; a clear understanding of current approaches/perspectives and contentious issues is demonstrated; an ability to synthesise ideas and information in a critical and creative manner is demonstrated; the problem is clearly identified and the research question concisely formulated; an appropriate research method relevant to the problem is applied; sensitivity towards cultural diversity and crimino-ethical standards are adhered to.

Fundamental exit level 2: Demonstrate a capacity to engage with crime and victimisation policy and disseminate information using various communication skills.

Associated assessment criteria: Relevant data is collected, collated and analysed; the analysed data is presented in an appropriate and logical manner; recommendations based on the data analysis are formulated; policies are developed relating to the needs identified; information on crime and victimisation is disseminated effectively.

SOME CRITICAL QUESTIONS

What embedded knowledge is required to enable learners to achieve the purpose and outcomes of the BoC qualification?

What are the latest approaches/perspectives relating to crime and victimisation?

Can it be applied to the SA and Africa situation?

What has universal application and what is specific to SA?

Some examples (terminology, same crime but different risk factors, crimino-ethical aspects, global move from analytical criminology to experimental criminology).

SOME IDEAS/SUGGESTIONS

Equal weight should be given to crime and victimisation; focus should be on social, economic and physical environment; human rights and ethics.

New approach to determine crime risk factors based on research and then using the information to develop theories, eg. Farrington (since 2000).

Some theories have universal application, eg. Crime and opportunity but can we use social theories developed in the US to explain crime in SA? Textbook theories as per late Joan McCord. Some examples: According to Ziehl's 2003 study we do not follow the nuclear family pattern of Western Europe and the USA as a large proportion of households are extended. Large number of child-headed families in SA, about 84 000 according to the dept of social dev.(as a result of HIV/AIDS).

Some profiles are universal, globally most criminals are young males under the age of 35, about 85% of crimes are committed by males and 12-15% by females (also in SA). More violent crimes and corruption in developing countries.

Why do law abiding citizens worldwide start looting during electricity blockouts or during natural disasters such as the tsunami in Asia, hurricane Katrina in the US and demonstrations against poor services in SA?

Why do some communities maintain strong social cohesion/bonds and control even when they are subjected to genocide and wide scale discrimination (eg Jewish communities) while others disintegrate?

Crimes such as terrorism occur worldwide but different risk factors can be identified, eg the Western world is plagued by terrorism caused in the name of religion but in SA terrorism was caused by apartheid.

Are we in line with the latest terminology? In England the Home Office decided to use the term crime reduction instead of crime prevention. In the US cp is used for pre-crime intervention, eg intervention

and prevention while crime reduction is used for programmes/strategies focusing after crime has occurred.

Crimino-ethical aspects: Do we teach our learners ethical behaviour when interviewing vulnerable people (eg victims/offenders), not to ask leading questions, not to make unrealistic promises; not to present unsubstantiated speculation as scientific facts when interviewed by the media;

Do we teach them not to become emotionally involved with their clients, eg case in USA;

Is it morally acceptable not to reflect the problems encountered with a research project when publishing the report? More and more such reports in SA from well-known institutions. Problem of 11 official languages in SA - not cost effective to translate questionnaires in 11 official languages but it must impact on research findings. Some reviewers are even criticising research for pointing this out!

Are we involving learners to critically evaluate govt policies and strategies dealing with crime and victimisation? Example of govt. moral regeneration movement, implemented in 2000 - no definition or identification of specific aspects (problems) to be focused on, no focused strategy/programme to deal with these aspects (problems), no evaluation measures identified yet thousands of rands spent on project. Globally the approach is to hold govts accountable for the criminal justice policies they implement. Criminologists play a key role in this regard.

NEW GLOBAL MOVE

Since 2000 there is a global move away from so-called analytical criminology to experimental criminology. The BoC reflects this move. As Sherman predicted at the 14th WCC in the USA criminology will in future more resemble medicine (based on measurable risk factors in the individual, social and economic environment). Farrington's approach - tried to apply it to research findings of the Africa ICVS in 13 countries.

The annual Stockholm price of USD150 000 as from 2006. Will act as a catalyst to advance criminology as a similar price did for economy according to D.v Z.Smit

CHALLENGE FOR CRIMINOLOGISTS

The current teaching of criminology is not geared to SA's needs (said by students and international evaluators) and it does not adequately reflect the latest international trends and developments.

It does not foster critical thinking and problem-solving skills in learners so that they can become entrepreneurs in their own right to develop a variety of career paths during their working life. The study material does not engage the learners. Mere learning objectives such as define, describe, etc. not enough. The BoC is an attempt to remedy these problems.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Australian & New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) 19th Annual Conference. Wrest Point Conference Centre, Hobart Tasmania Australia. 7 - 9 February 2006

Conference Theme: Criminology & Human Rights

You are invited to submit a paper on your preferred theme. Full details on abstract submission is available on the ANZOC Conference website:

<http://www.cdesign.com.au/anzsoc2006>

For all enquiries: Conference Design Pty Ltd

meredith@cdesign.com.au or info@cdesign.com.au

ICOPA X1, the eleventh International Conference on Penal Abolition will take place in Tasmania, Australia from 9-11 February 2006.

Websites for ICOPA:

http://www.justiceaction.org.au/ICOPA/ndx_icopa.html

<http://www.interlog.com/~ritten/icopa/toronto.htm>

Annual Conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

43rd Annual Meeting: Investing in Quality: The Philosophy and Practice of Assessment in Criminal Justice. Baltimore, Maryland, USA. 28 February-4 March 2006

Website: <http://www.acjs.org>

Conference on Sentencing: Principles, perspectives & possibilities

The National Judicial College of Australia, Canberra ACT. 10-12 February 2006

<http://law.anu.edu.au/nissl/sentencing.htm>

Inquiries should be directed to the college, at sentencing@law.anu.edu.au

6th Annual Campbell Collaboration Colloquium

Los Angeles, USA. 22-24 February 2006 (hosted by the University of Southern California School of Social Work). For more information see website:

www.campbellcollaboration.org

The First Annual Conference on Innovations in Digital Forensic Practice. Washington, DC. March 2006

For more information visit:

http://www.tfilearning.com/tfi/c/portal_public/layout?p_l_id=27.38 or

www.tfilearning.com.

Crime, Justice and Surveillance Conference

A two-day International Conference hosted by the Centre for Criminological Research, University Of Sheffield In association with Surveillance & Society, 5-6 April 2006, Sheffield, UK. Website: <http://www.shef.ac.uk/ccr/>

Reducing Firearm-Related Mortality and Morbidity: Data to Action. 31 March – 1 April 2006, Durban. Pre-Conference to the 8th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion. Durban, 2-5 April 2006

Website: <http://www.smallarmsnet.org/events/2006/precon2006.htm> and www.issafrica.org

The 8th World Conference on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion

Durban, South Africa 2-5 April 2006

Website: www.safety2006.info Conference Secretariat: Tel: +27-(0)12-481 2094 Fax: +27-(0)12-481 2112 E-mail: sec@safety2006.info

15th International Safe Community Conference. Cape Town, South Africa. 9-11 April 2006 Link to registration form and info at www.safety2000.info

For more information: Prof. Sebastian Van As. Email: abvanas@ich.uct.ac.za

International Interdisciplinary Conference on Children's Rights: An appraisal of the Children's Rights Convention - theory meets practice

Ghent, Belgium, 18-19 May 2006 (Hosted by the Belgian IAP Research Network on Children's Rights)

If you wish to attend the conference, please visit the conference website:

http://www.law.ugent.be/pub/iuap/c_welcome.html regularly as more details - including full programme, registration form and accommodation/transport details - will appear on the website in due course. Those who are interested in presenting a paper (in English or French – see website) at one of the workshops are kindly invited to react to the call for papers on the website.

5th International Conference on Drugs & Young People. Sydney, Australia. 24-26 May 2006. (Hosted by The Australian Drug Foundation and its Centre for Youth Drug Studies, in partnership with the Ted Noffs Foundation)

Call for papers: Participants are invited to contribute to the 5th International Conference on Drugs & Young People program by submitting an abstract from Monday 5 September 2005 until Friday 21 October 2005 , 5pm (AEST). The abstract submission form is available on the conference website

<http://www.adf.org.au/browse.asp?ContainerID=5dyp>

Law, Religion And Social Change

An international conference organised by the Law Program, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra, 25-27 May 2006

Third International Conference on Therapeutic Jurisprudence

Perth, Western Australia. 7-9 June 2006 (Hosted by the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration in cooperation with the Magistrates Court of Western Australia, the International Network on Therapeutic Jurisprudence, the University of Miami's Institute on Law, Psychiatry and Psychology, Edith Cowan University's School of Psychology, Faculty of Business and Law and School of Law and Justice, the International Association of Drug Treatment Courts, William and Mary Law School's Therapeutic Jurisprudence Program and the Association of Australian Magistrates).

For further information concerning therapeutic jurisprudence, see

www.therapeuticjurisprudence.org

Abstracts should be submitted by email to:

aija@law.monash.edu.au Closing date for abstracts: 30 November 2005

NEW PUBLICATIONS

South African Police Service Annual Report

1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005. Department for Safety and Security. Released on the 21 September 2005. Contains critical information for those interested in strategic objectives, human resource management and crime information among others. Available online:

http://www.saps.gov.za/saps_profile/strategic_framework

South African Crime Statistics. 2005

Statistics released by the SAPS on 21 September 2005. Criminal Justice Monitor. Easy access to crime statistics by category and by province on the Institute for Security Studies Website. Available online:

<http://www.iss.co.za/CJM/stats0904/index.htm>

Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC)

Recent *Trends & Issues* papers:

No 299 - Does thinking make it so? Defining online child pornography possession offences. <http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi299.html>

No 296 - International police operations against online child pornography
<http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi296.html>

WEBSITES

Police Accountability: Promoting civilian oversight website

<http://www.policeaccountability.co.za>

This is a South African website on police accountability which is a joint project of the Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA) and the Open Society Justice Initiative. The website is managed by the Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town. This resources aims to enhance and promote effective, publicly accountable policing in South Africa and Africa.

South – South Crime Prevention Project

Website: <http://www.southsouthcrime.org>

A joint project of the United Nations Office on Drugs & Crime (Southern African Regional Office), Institute of Criminology, University of Cape Town and the Centre for Studies in Public Safety and Justice, University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica. The project is also supported by a loose alliance of the following institutions: The Institute for Security Studies, South Africa; The Criminal Justice Initiative; Open Society Foundation for South Africa; The Centre for Crime Prevention, Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa ; The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO), South Africa. The South-South Crime Prevention Project focuses on crime prevention activities that fall within the following themes: Community Policing; Violence Prevention;

Conflict Resolution/ Culture of Legality; Offender Reintegration. The South-South Crime Prevention Project aims to develop a process of information exchange on lessons learnt and innovative programmes in the area of crime prevention in the developing world with a specific focus on Southern Africa and the Caribbean.

The Australasian Legal Information Institute (AustLII):

The Commonwealth Legal Information Institute (CommonLII) has launched a website which is a free access and non-profit facility which allows browsing and searching of 464 databases from 50 Commonwealth and common law countries and territories. It is also possible to search Commonwealth-wide for legislation (from 30 countries), or case law or law reform. Access the site on: <http://www.commonlii.org>

Website for the eleventh **International Conference on Penal Abolition, ICOPA X1**, has been launched. For the first time papers from previous conferences in Nigeria and Canada are available on the website.

www.justiceaction.org.au/ICOPA/ndx_icopa.html

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Vienna, Austria has announced that all the major preparatory and handout documents, related to the **United Nations Eleventh Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice** (Bangkok, April 2005), are now available on the Internet at

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/crime_congress_11/documents.html

UNODC have also recently released some very interesting and partially voluminous documents on the state of illegal drug cultivation, trade, consumption and control efforts around the World. You can download them at the following

URL: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/world_drug_report.html

In addition, the documents and papers from the 14th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna, Austria from 23-27 May 2005, are also available on the UNODC website.

The Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OSCAR)

Department of Justice Government of South Australia website has been updated (www.ocsar.sa.gov.au). Publications available on website include: Recorded Crime- Victims 2004, the South Australian Perspective; and OCSAR News.

Institute of Criminology, University of Tuebingen, Germany

Institute's LinkList, which is fully bilingual in the headers (Deutsch/English) has been amended and overhauled again. It contains very detailed links to German, other European, other Continent's and International institutions and associations. If you are interested, please visit <http://www.ifk.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/www.html> If you interested in a very voluminous literature documentation and retrieval system, please turn to the Institute's KrimDok database at: http://krimdok.ifk.jura.uni-tuebingen.de/kd4query_e.html

Campbell Collaboration Collections

The international Campbell Collaboration (C2) is an international organization devoted to helping people make well-informed decisions about the effects of policies and program

interventions in education, crime and justice, and social welfare arenas through a process of creating, disseminating, and maintaining systematic reviews of research evidence. The Campbell Collaboration is recognized around the world for its effort to create rigorous systematic reviews of research to establish high quality evidence on “what works” in social and behavioral interventions and public policies, with a particular focus on education, crime and justice, and social welfare. The scientific process undertaken by C2 reviewers involves sifting through vast quantities of potentially pertinent studies in any language in the world, selecting for inclusion those studies that meet stringent criteria, synthesizing the evidence, and drawing conclusions about the circumstances under which the intervention, program, or policy selected for study might or might not be effective. All stages of the process are subject to peer review. Reports of C2’s activities appear on websites in various languages, including Japanese, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and English. Additional information about C2 is available at their website, www.campbellcollaboration.org

NEWS FROM DEPARTMENTS

Department Of Criminal Justice, UNIZUL

This department is currently experiencing its heydays in terms of undergraduate student numbers in two BA programmes. There are only five permanent lecturers who lecture Crime Studies, Correctional Studies and Police Studies. We are being assisted by one temporary lecturer (Vernon Vilakazi) and one student assistant (Kombisile Zondo). Our department is academically extremely productive and viable.

At MA level, we have 11 registered students and there are 4 doctoral candidates. Mr. Temba Ntuli, a lecturer in Criminology, has been appointed Director of Campus Protection with effect of 1 May 2005. Ms. Clarice Zondi, currently a teacher at a local secondary school has been appointed in Mr. Ntuli's post. Clarice completed an MA on Juvenile Diversion in 2003.

Our department is currently involved in a Restorative Justice Program in collaboration with Qalakabusha Correctional Center just outside Empangeni. Mr. Richard Aitken of the Phoenix Restorative Justice Center, Eshowe is the driving force behind this venture. Both Dr. Khoza and Ms. Zondi are representing our department. Proff. Potgieter and Ras are involved in a SAPS-Tertiary Institutions partnership. Dr. Khoza is an assessor of the Eshowe Regional Court.

CRIMSA MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP FEES

STUDENT MEMBERS: R100.00 (US\$25) 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 R200.00* (US\$115.00)** will be charged inclusive of postage and handling.

ACTIVE MEMBERS: R250.00 (US\$50.00) 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 R450.00 or US\$115.00** will be charged inclusive of postage and handling.

INSTITUTIONAL (GROUP) MEMBERS: R800.00 (US\$115.00)** inclusive of postage and handling. If institutional members are, however, willing to receive the e-journal electronically, a reduced fee of R650.00 (US\$90.00) 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 (US\$25.00) provided that such a student receives the journal and newsletters electronically. However, should hard copies be required, a fee of US\$115.00 inclusive of postage and handling will be charged.

** The amount of US\$115.00 does not take the Rand/Dollar exchange rate into account, but is based on production and handling costs.

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, a direct deposit may be made into the current account of CRIMSA at ABSA Bank, Esselen Street, Sunnyside, Pretoria, South Africa. (Current Account No. 010471656). Please fax the deposit slip and membership form to +27 (0)12-429 6766.

Please clearly mark all the above forms for the attention of the CRIMSA Co-ordinator.

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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 R800.00 (US\$115.00) inclusive of postage and handling will be charged.

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Full names (contact person in case of institution):

Postal address:

Code:

Place of work/profession:

Capacity:

Work address:

Code:

Tel code & no. (h):

Tel code & no (w):

Cellular/mobile:

Fax code & no:

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:

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(Signature)

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