



## **CRIMSA NEWSLETTER**

**No 53: 2010**

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## FROM THE CRIMSA PRESIDENT

### *WITHDRAWAL OF CRIMSA FROM HOSTING AND ORGANISING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY (ISC) CONGRESS IN 2014*

After receiving three quotes from conference venues and three from Professional Conference Organisers companies, drawing up of an operational budget and the attendance of the CRIMSA President at the ISC Board Meeting in Leuven, Belgium on 3 July 2010 the hosting of the ISC Congress in South Africa was discussed at a CRIMSA EXCO meeting held on 28 July 2010. Due to a number of circumstances the EXCO reluctantly but realistically made a decision to withdraw the CRIMSA offer to host and organise the ISC Congress in South Africa in 2010.

In brief this decision was made on an analysis of the costs of hosting such an international conference. The resulting funding shortfall necessitated that such a decision be made in order to avoid placing the Society in financial jeopardy.

This decision has been passed on to the ISC and has been accepted (with regrets) but with the hope that CRIMSA might in the future reconsider and apply to host a conference in 2017 in South Africa.

I would like to thank all those who assisted me in the preliminary planning and the submissions to the ISC over the last three years.

Anthony Minnaar  
President: CRIMSA

## FROM THE EDITOR

In her Budget Vote speech on 25 March 2010, Ms Hlengiwe Mkhize, Deputy Minister of Correctional Services, highlighted that the rehabilitation of offenders is at the centre of all activities undertaken by the Department of Correctional Services, in association with external stakeholders. In addition, Ms Mkhize noted that it is also important to focus on the youth of South Africa, as there are currently a large number of sentenced and unsentenced inmates that fall between 18 and 25 years in our correctional centres. As such, news (amongst other) specifically relating to the above has been included in this newsletter. For example: The 13<sup>th</sup> World Conference of the International Institute for Restorative Practices; The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation's activities for the Year of the Youth initiative; and new publications such as that by Broom and Young titled *Creating Hope for Life-Sentenced Offenders*, and that by Furlong titled *Handbook of Youth and Young Adulthood*.

This edition is packed with news on new publications, websites and online journals, MA degrees awarded, new appointments, presentations to parliament, guest lectures, and a range of forthcoming conferences and workshops. I would like to thank members and institutions for their contributions. To make a success of our newsletter I appeal to all of you in the broad criminological sciences fields to provide continuous input.

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## NEWS BRIEFS

### **DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA APPOINTS NEW CHAIRPERSON**

Congratulations to our CRIMSA colleague, Professor Mark M. Lanier, with his new position. Prof Lanier is serving as Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Criminal Justice at The University of Alabama. The University of Alabama is a student-centered research university in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

### **DR ROBERT PEACOCK (MONASH UNIVERSITY SOUTH AFRICA) VISITS JAPAN AND BELGIUM**

Dr Robert Peacock participated as a guest lecturer on the Asian Postgraduate Victimology program of the International Victimology Institute of Tokiwa in Japan from 1 to 13 August 2010. Dr Peacock was also invited as a visiting professor to the Faculty of Law, Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium to continue with collaborative work on the Victimology of International crimes and Transitional Justice. Dr Peacock will visit the University of Leuven for a period of five weeks during the months of September and October 2010.

### **PROF MOSES MONTESH AND MR SETLHOMAMARU DINTWE (UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA) MAKE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENTARY PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON POLICING**

Prof Montesh and Mr Dintwe, both lecturers at the Department Police Practice, School of Criminal Justice (UNISA), made oral submissions to the Parliamentary Portfolio committee on Policing in Cape Town on 06 August 2010. The submissions were in relation to the proposed Bill titled "Independent Police Investigative Directorate" of 2010. This Bill aims to re-establish the current Independent Complaints

Directorate (ICD) which was initially established by the South African Police Service Act to deal with issues of police brutality and civilian oversight of the Police. Their main submissions related to the independence of the proposed body in comparison with the civilian oversight models of the United Kingdom, the United States as well as Hong Kong. Prof Montesh and Mr Dintwe's presentations were well received and the members of parliament posed some questions which emanated from this presentation.

### **MONASH UNIVERSITY SOUTH AFRICA GETS NEW CRIMINOLOGY STUDENT SOCIETY - 'CRIMON'**

CRIMON is a student society, which was founded by Mr Richard Charlton, the current president, and Mr Matthew Cronje, the current vice-president. Charlton and Cronje are both final year Criminology students at Monash University South Africa. CRIMON is formally known as the CRIMINOLOGY and VICTIMOLOGY STUDENTS SOCIETY OF MONASH SOUTH AFRICA. CRIMON is the first Criminology based students society at Monash South Africa. CRIMON was established on 22 July 2010. Dr Jaco Barkhuizen (Monash S.A.) serves as a faculty resource member for CRIMON.

CRIMON was formed with the aim to empower communities as well as to provide the student members with practical experience in the field of Criminology, Victimology and Criminal Justice. CRIMON has identified three areas for its initiatives: Community engagement; Practical experience; and Research.

#### **Community Engagement:**

A priority of CRIMON is community engagement. CRIMON students feel that if they can encourage a positive attitude amongst youth and expose them to constructive lifestyle options; it will have a far reaching effect on both their own futures and that of society.

CRIMON plans to become involved in a soccer based diversion programme in Honeydew, Gauteng that utilises soccer as a medium to teach youth in conflict with the law about healthy lifestyles as well as various life skills pertaining to team work and social responsibility. CRIMON aims to pursue further community projects, which will entail the fostering of an awareness of Human and Ecological Rights.

**Practical experience:**

Practical experience will enable the members to gain field experience and to advance an understanding of a career in Criminology and relating sub-disciplines. The practical experience will include events such as arranging internships with various related NGO's, institutions, and private sector companies.

**Research:**

CRIMON will promote student research. Research will be done in South Africa and Australia in the specialisation field of Criminology, Victimology and Criminal Justice. The first project will be led by Richard Charlton and Matthew Cronje. This comparative project will be on prison gangs in South Africa.

**CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP  
REPORTS**

**SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE  
PROGRAMME OF THE INSTITUTE  
FOR SECURITY STUDIES WORKSHOP  
REPORT**

The Institute for Studies Studies convened a three-day conference on Security Sector Governance in Southern Africa at Kievits Kroon Country Estate from 17–19 March 2010. The aim of this conference was to explore dynamics that influence the democratic governance of the security sector in Southern Africa. The workshop report was compiled by Lauren Hutton. The conference brought together parliamentarians and representatives from the security

services of various countries as well as members of the academic community and civil society organisations in the region. The programme provided ample opportunity for debate and in-depth discussion of the challenges involved in the democratic governance of the security sector and the delivery of rights-respecting and equitable security and justice services. The following key challenges were highlighted as areas requiring further intervention:

- The general legal enunciation of civilian control, oversight and democratic norms and standards for the governance of the security sector is adequate, but implementation is tenuous due to weak institutions, human and financial constraints, party partisanship and political interference.
- There is a lack of coherent, integrated national and regional security strategies that enable efficient utilization of resources and alignment between national and regional priorities and approaches.
- The primary security challenges facing the region are embedded in the socio-economic conditions and economic disparities.
- The role of the security sector in providing security and justice services within this broader security agenda needs to be discussed further.
- The key question is how the tasking of traditional security sector actors aligns with non-traditional security vulnerabilities.
- Civil society, except for think tanks that specifically work on peace and security issues, is not meaningfully engaged in the discourse on security (either nationally or regionally) or in the oversight of their respective national security institutions.

- They have largely been excluded by states and the SADC and they are ill equipped to meaningfully execute this function. There is a need for more involvement by civil society, including women's groups, in the setting of the regional and national security agendas and discourse.
- In order to be able to participate in a meaningful manner, civil society groups and the media require access to information and enhanced security fluency.
- In general the security institutions are underresourced, suffer from skills shortages and are challenged to deliver security services.
- In particular, Policing and Correctional Services require significant investment in resourcing and training and in the development of a rights-respecting culture.
- The penal sector is often overlooked and suffers from a lack of national priority and investment.
- Throughout the region, prison conditions are harsh and alternatives to incarceration need to be explored.
- The independence of the judiciary is, in some instances, compromised. In all instances the judiciary suffers from a lack of capacity that results in severe backlogs in the administration of justice.
- Labour relations in the security sector have become an increasingly contested issue. More attention must be given to the management of human resources in terms of grievance procedures and mechanisms, recruitment and retention strategies, and remuneration packages.
- Poorly conceptualised and implemented disarmament,

demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) processes have had long-term effects in the region: (a) incomplete DDR processes present threats of the circulation of weapons, criminal activity and the potential for remobilisation, (b) ill-conceived reintegration programmes have left many ex-combatants vulnerable and open to criminal and political exploitation and (c) there is a lack of coherent policy and institutional frameworks catering to the needs of war veterans.

The hosting of this conference and the production of the workshop report were made possible through funding from the Department for International Development (DFID), United Kingdom. The report is available from: <http://www.iss.org.za/uploads/StateRegionReportMarch2010.pdf>

**COLLABORATING FOR CHANGE:  
SYMPOSIUM ADVANCING BUSHFIRE  
ARSON PREVENTION IN AUSTRALIA**

The "Collaborating for change: Symposium advancing bushfire arson prevention in Australia" was held in Melbourne, Australia from 25–26 March, 2010. The symposium was a joint initiative of the Australian Bushfire Arson Prevention Initiative and the Australian Institute of Criminology. It was hosted by the Monash Sustainability Institute. The Report on the symposium was produced by the Monash Sustainability Institute, with Janet Stanley and Tahl Kestin as editors of the report.

The report summary read as follows: "Bushfire arson is an intractable and costly problem for Australia. The symposium *Advancing Bushfire Arson Prevention in Australia*, held on 25–26 March 2010, brought together a wide range of stakeholders to identify the gaps in current knowledge and responses to bushfire arson, and determine priorities for addressing them. Bushfire arson is a complex and

multi-faceted issue. While many valuable details can be found in the papers in this report, there are several clear and overarching conclusions that can be drawn from them on how to improve bushfire arson prevention in Australia". These overarching conclusions and suggestions are further listed in the report. These conclusions will be used as the basis for The Australian Bushfire Arson Prevention Initiative, for setting the Initiative goals and structuring planning over the next five years. The various symposium papers are also presented in the report. Source: Stanley, J. & Kestin, T. (eds.). (2010). *Advancing Bushfire Arson Prevention in Australia: Report from a national symposium, 25-26 March 2010*. MSI Report 10/3, Monash Sustainability Institute, Melbourne, Australia. Copies of the report can be downloaded from the MSI Publications web page: [www.monash.edu/research/sustainability-institute/publications.html](http://www.monash.edu/research/sustainability-institute/publications.html)

#### **FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES**

**CROSS-BORDER AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME: RISKS AND RESPONSES, 28 - 30 September 2010**  
The 23rd conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology (ANZSOC) will be their most challenging and they hope most successful yet, located in the Red Centre in Alice Springs of Australia. The conference will be preceded by a one-day post-graduate workshop on the 27th. The title for 2010 is "Cross-border and Transnational Crime: Risks and Responses". The themes include: Domestic cross-border crime issues; Indigenous justice issues; and The impact of transnational crime upon not only Australia but also the surrounding areas. Three high-profile keynote speakers in Australia from policing and criminal/social justice areas have been chosen, as well as an international keynote speaker, namely Prof Margaret

Beare from Canada. Three hundred delegates are expected and more than 200 papers are anticipated. Indigenous issues will feature highly, as will domestic cross-border laws and impediments as well as transnational crime more broadly, that is of concern to all. Something for all criminologists, allied professionals and others will be on the table. The program is now on the conference site but there will be minor corrections. Keep checking back at latest news page and look for the information updates and newsletters on the site - share this with your colleagues. ANZSOC has prepared a challenging and exciting time for delegates with the opportunity to learn, share and network among colleagues and friends. Details available from: <http://dreamediant.com.au/anzsoc%202010/anzsoc-welcome.htm>

#### **INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING AND CRIME ANALYSIS TRAINING CONFERENCE, 27 - 30 September 2010**

The International Problem-Oriented Policing and Crime Analysis Conference will be held from 27 to 30 September 2010, in Arlington, Texas. The conference will feature more than 50 training sessions focusing on both problem-oriented policing strategies and crime analysis techniques, from fundamentals and foundations to advanced tools and tactics. There will be dozens of exhibitors, several networking functions and forums, awards, prizes, and all of the other features you have come to expect from these two organizations. This is a conference for analysts, officers, and executives to attend together, learning both how to study crime and disorder and how to effectively respond to it. Details available from: <http://www.popcenter.org/conference/>



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
VICTIM EMPOWERMENT,  
29 September – 1 October 2010**

This conference will be held at the Meropa Casino Conference Centre, Polokwane, South Africa. The theme for the conference is "Victim Empowerment Programme 2010 and Beyond". The purpose of the Conference is to follow-up on the resolutions of the Victim Empowerment 10<sup>th</sup> Year Anniversary Conference of 2008. It is also to assess the progress of the European Commission funded Programme of Assistance to the Victim Empowerment Programme. The objectives of the Conference includes amongst others creating platform for networking and sharing of ideas between government, civil society organizations, private practitioners and international donors in order to enrich the Victim Empowerment Programme and service delivery to victims of crime and violence. The target audience for this Conference includes policy makers, practitioners in government and civil society organizations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs), traditional leaders and healers, researchers, and experts in the field of victim empowerment and crime prevention. Sub-themes of the conference include: Policy and Legislation related to Victim Empowerment; Improvement of services to victims of crime and violence and the role of Civil Society Organisations; The Role of Men and Boys including ex-combatants as partners in crime prevention and servicing victims of crime; Enhancing research on Victim Empowerment and Crime Prevention in Southern Africa; Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) Monitoring and Performance Management; Human Trafficking and Victim Empowerment; Linkages between Substance Abuse and Victimization; and Exchange programmes and information sharing with SADC/ International countries relating to Victim Empowerment.

Conference registration will be free of charge. For enquiries contact:

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**INTERNATIONAL VICTIMOLOGY  
CONFERENCE, 5-7 October 2010**

Victim Support Scotland celebrates its 25th anniversary this year and therefore hosts a Victimology conference in Edinburgh, 5-7th of October 2010. The conference will address why victims choose to tell or not tell anyone about a crime, reflects on victim engagement in the justice system and advances the knowledge of all service provision to people affected by crime. It will have a particular focus on unreported crime, an area where very little information currently exists. Speakers include Viviane Reding, vice president of the European Commission, who will address recent legislative changes and outline the future agenda to improve victims' rights throughout Europe. The conference will also be addressed by Kathryn Turman, Program Director for Victim Assistance within the FBI, who will give an overview of the FBI victim assistance programme. The mother of a murder victim will speak about her personal experiences. She will also address the topic how criminal justice agencies can learn to engage with people experiencing trauma. Details available from:

<http://www.vssconference2010.org.uk/>

**THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
FOR RESTORATIVE PRACTICES 13<sup>TH</sup>  
WORLD CONFERENCE,  
13-15 October 2010**

The IIRP's 13th World Conference, "Restorative Practices Across Disciplines," will be held from October 13 to 15 2010, in Hull, England, UK, in

collaboration with Hull City Council. The conference will feature several plenary speakers, including Hull's Director of Children and Young People's Services Nigel Richardson, whose vision of a family-friendly city has led to training in restorative practices for 23,000 professionals and volunteers throughout the city. This international conference will not only feature these accomplishments in the "world's first restorative city," but will include educationalists, social care and criminal justice professionals from many countries who, in small breakout sessions, will share their experiences in effectively using restorative practices. The conference will also screen a number of dramatic films showing the potential of restorative practices in education, criminal justice, social work and workplaces. Details available from: [http://www.iirp.org/news\\_events.php](http://www.iirp.org/news_events.php)

**INTERNATIONAL SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME CONFERENCE, 18-19 October 2010**

This conference will be held at the Melbourne Convention Centre, Australia. The Australian Institute of Criminology, in partnership with Victoria Police, the Australian Crime Commission, the Australian Federal Police and CrimTrac will host a groundbreaking international conference focused on the fight against serious and organised crime. Organised crime places a significant burden on international economies and communities each year in terms of lost revenue and costs to criminal justice, social, health and welfare systems. Recent estimates suggest the total annual cost of organised crime in Australia is between \$10 and \$15 billion. The first International Serious and Organised Crime Conference (ISOC 2010) will bring law enforcement, criminal justice, policy and research practitioners from around the world together at the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre on Monday and Tuesday, 18 to 19 October 2010, to

share best practice and knowledge in the fight against transnational organised crime. ISOC 2010 will explore the range of international issues involved in organised crime today; analyse emerging challenges for law enforcement agencies in responding to international and transnational forms of organised crime; share best-practice intelligence, collaboration and partnership for the prevention and reduction of organised crime, and examine the economics of organised crime markets.

**INTERNATIONAL POLICE EXECUTIVE SYMPOSIUM: COMMUNITY POLICING: THEORETICAL PROBLEMS AND OPERATIONAL ISSUES, 2-6 November 2010**

This symposium will be held in Kerala, India. The International Police Executive Symposium (IPES) brings police researchers and practitioners together to facilitate cross-cultural, international and interdisciplinary exchanges for the enrichment of the policing profession. It encourages discussions and writing on challenging topics of contemporary importance through an array of initiatives including conferences and publications. Details available from: <http://www.ipes.info/>

**THE GLOBAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CONFERENCE, 1-3 November 2010**

The Global Domestic Violence Conference will be held from 1 to 3 November 2010 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. This conference promises to be the largest gathering of community groups, government and non-government agencies (NGO's) all devoted to highlighting and showcasing successful programs with the aim of empowering people and workers in the field of domestic violence. This conference is set to be the largest gathering of community groups, government and non-government agencies (NGO's) all devoted to highlighting and showcasing successful



programs with the aim of empowering people and workers in the field of domestic violence. This event will bring together people from all walks of life from all corners of the world. The Gathering will look at research, community programs, governmental programs and how information is disseminated to the whole community. The agenda includes: Dating violence; Intimate partner violence; Emotional and verbal violence; Human trafficking; Sexual assault and abuse; Stalking; and Domestic violence and Religious beliefs. Details available from: <http://www.domesticviolenceconference.net/>

**INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON  
CRIME TOWARDS A COHERENT  
STRATEGY FOR CRIME REDUCTION  
IN SOUTH AFRICA BEYOND 2010,  
1-2 December 2010**

This international conference will take place in Pretoria on 1 and 2 December 2010 (conference venue to be announced). In this first international conference the Crime and Justice Programme will provide a forum for sharing research findings and information about effective policy approaches to crime reduction. The conference aims to bring together policy researchers, academics and practitioners from around the world to share data, to share information about innovate research methods and about effective policy interventions related to crime reduction. The Crime and Justice Programme of the Institute for Security Studies is a policy research unit that works to inform and influence policy and public discourse on crime, its prevention and criminal justice by conducting research, analysing policy, disseminating information and providing expertise as a contribution towards a safer and secure society. The three main themes for the conference are: Innovative approaches to improving criminal justice; Crime and crime

trends; and Social crime prevention. Details available from: [www.iss.org.za](http://www.iss.org.za)

**1<sup>st</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE SOUTH ASIAN SOCIETY OF  
CRIMINOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY,  
15-17 January 2011**

The 1<sup>st</sup> International Conference of the SASCV will be held in Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. The theme for this conference is: "Crime and Victimization in the Globalized Era". The major sub themes are: Terrorism and Extremism; Cyber Crimes, Laws and Security; Crimes of Culture and Culture of Crimes; Marginality, Social Exclusion and Victimization; Criminal Victimization in South Asia and Victimization of South Asians in other countries

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS:** You are invited to submit an abstract for presentation at this international event. Each presentation will encourage and promote the involvement and interaction of the conference participants on some aspect of the main conference theme and the identified sub themes. Submit an abstract of 200-250 words **on or before October 10, 2010**. Details available from: <http://www.sascv.org/conf2011>

**YOUNG PEOPLE, RISK AND  
RESILIENCE: THE CHALLENGES OF  
ALCOHOL DRUGS AND VIOLENCE,  
7 - 8 March, 2011**

The Australian Institute of Criminology and the Victorian Safe Communities Network will hold this two-day conference titled 'Young people, risk and resilience: The challenges of alcohol, drugs and violence' in Melbourne, from 7 to 8 March 2011. The conference will aim to discuss the nature and extent of young people's involvement in alcohol, other drugs and violence, and to share the experiences of young people and practitioners in reducing risks and increasing resilience to these potentially harmful activities. Major themes for the conference will include: The nature and extent of young

people's involvement in alcohol and drug abuse, and the motivation for their use; The nature and extent of young people's involvement in violence; Identifying effective programmes to reduce young people's involvement in alcohol, drugs and violence.

Details available from: <http://www.aic.gov.au/en/events/aic%20upcoming%20events/2011/vscn.aspx>

**9<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE  
HUMANITIES,  
8-11 June 2011**

This 9<sup>th</sup> International Conference on new directions in the Humanities, will be held at the Universidad de Granada, Granada, Spain. Known throughout Spain and Europe for its scholarship over many centuries, the Universidad de Granada also brings great diversity to the city and contributes to Granada's thriving student population, today totalling over 80,000 students. The University was founded during the rule Sultan Yusuf I, and is also contemporaneous with the 14th Century Alhambra which overlooks the city and the university.

The Humanities Conference and its companion journal provide spaces for dialogue and for the generation of new knowledge about the nature of the humanities, building strongly on the past traditions of the humanities whilst setting a renewed agenda for their future.

In addition to an impressive line-up of international plenary speakers, the conference will also include numerous paper, workshop and colloquium presentations by practitioners, teachers and researchers.

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS:** You are invited to respond to the conference Call-for-Papers. Presenters may choose to submit written papers for publication in the fully refereed International Journal of the Humanities. If you are unable to attend the conference in

person, virtual registrations are also available which allow you to submit a paper for refereeing and possible publication in this fully refereed academic journal. Whether you are a virtual or in-person presenter at this conference, you are also encouraged to present on the Humanities Conference YouTube Channel. Please select the Online Sessions link on the conference website for further details. Additionally, please join the online conversation by subscribing to the monthly email newsletter and subscribing to the Facebook, RSS, or Twitter feeds at <http://thehumanities.com>.

The **deadline** for the next round in the call for papers (a title and short abstract) is **9 September 2010**. Future deadlines will be announced on the conference website after this date. Proposals are reviewed within two weeks of submission. Full details of the conference, including an online proposal submission form, may be found on the conference website at <http://www.HumanitiesConference.com>.

**THE YORK DEVIANCY CONFERENCE,  
June 29 - July 1, 2011**

From 29th June 2011 until 1st July 2011 the University of York in the UK will host a new National Deviancy Conference entitled '*Critical Perspectives on Crime, Deviance, Disorder and Social Harm*'. The conference is intended to provide critical criminologists working across diverse disciplinary affiliations with the opportunity to come together and exchange ideas about crime, deviance and the future of studies that seek to engage with some of the greatest challenges. Key themes:

- All aspects of crime and deviance
- Social disorder and conduct
- Social harms in their diverse forms

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS:** The conference theme is broadly conceived and we are keen to encourage papers from a variety of critical perspectives. Papers that are speculative,

theoretically informed, future oriented, as well as those straying outside the usual parameters of mainstream criminological thought are encouraged. The **closing date** for submission of abstracts is **January 31<sup>st</sup> 2011**. Abstracts must be no more than 300 words in length. Please submit abstracts as an email attachment to either Rowland Atkinson ([ra530@york.ac.uk](mailto:ra530@york.ac.uk)) or Simon Winlow ([sw514@york.ac.uk](mailto:sw514@york.ac.uk)).

Details available from: <http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/soci/ne/wyork/>

### **THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY ANNUAL**

#### **CONFERENCE 2011, 3-6 July 2011**

This conference will take place at the University of Northumbria in Newcastle upon Tyne 3 to 6 July 2011. The conference theme will be "Economies and Insecurities of Crime and Justice". The conference theme is developed along two strands: First, economic and political crises present new opportunities for doing crime and experiencing victimization. Social exclusion and recession exacerbate tensions and inequalities in a consumer society in ways that might produce more crime and different forms of crime. Financial crises might also heighten insecurities and public anxiety about threats and risks of crime and victimization. Second, debates about retrenchment of public spending and reconfiguring the role of the state continue to have serious implications for criminal justice policy and agencies. In stringent times, the purpose of the criminal justice system will be subject to considerable scrutiny raising important criminological questions about equity, security, rights, recidivism and rehabilitation. Questions are also raised about the blend of private, public and third sector agencies that contribute to the delivery of criminal justice. Whilst these form the backbone for the conference, additional parallel workshop streams

will be flexible and responsive to the interests of contributing participants and delegates.

A range of key issues and controversies connect to the main theme of the conference and we anticipate there will be a specific emphasis upon the following: Economic crisis, public spending and the criminal Justice sector; Recessional climates and the landscapes of criminal enterprise; The political economies of crime, crime control and criminal justice; Social exclusion, consumer culture and criminal enterprise; The academic and practitioner interface – global to North East; Fear, insecurity and victimisation; Global economies and local insecurities. Confirmed speakers include:

- Loic Wacquant
- Ian Loader
- Jill Peay
- Mike Levi
- Liz Kelly.

The conference website can be found at [www.northumbria.ac.uk/bsconference](http://www.northumbria.ac.uk/bsconference)

### **16<sup>th</sup> WORLD CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIMINOLOGY, 5-9 August 2011**

The 16th World Congress of the International Society of Criminology (ISC) will be held at the Kobe International Conference Center in Kobe, Japan, on 5-9 August 2011. The local host is the Japan Federation of Criminological Associations (JFCA), which is formed by the eight criminological associations in Japan covering a wide range of disciplines from sociological criminology to correctional medicine. JFCA has started its preparation for the Congress with close consultation with the ISC leadership. The general theme is: Global Socio-Economic Crisis and Crime Control Policies: Regional and National Comparisons. An official website has been set up and the first circular sent out.

Details available from:  
<http://hansha.daishodai.ac.jp/wcon2011/index.en.html>

**CRIME, JUSTICE AND SOCIAL  
DEMOCRACY: AN INTERNATIONAL  
CONFERENCE,  
26 - 28 September 2011**

The Crime, Justice and Social Democracy: An International Conference will be held from 26 to 28 September 2011, in Brisbane, Australia. Criminal justice and penal systems have increased dramatically in size, reach and punitiveness over the past two decades. Critical scholars in the social sciences from a range of disciplines - sociology, law, criminology, politics and history - have long been attuned to the dangers that lurk within the power to criminalize and responses to crime control shaped by punitive populism. It is timely therefore to reflect on the neo-liberal epoch of crime control. The aim of this conference is to reinvigorate the intellectual and policy debates about the link between social justice, social democracy and the reduction of harm, crime and victimization through the alleviation of inequalities and building of more socially just and inclusive societies.

**CALL FOR ABSTRACTS:** Key note speeches and general papers at the conference will focus on sub-themes such as: Global Justice, Trans-border Crimes and Human Rights; Social Justice, Governance & Ethics; Policing, Investigation and Intelligence in Social Democracies; Penal policy and punishment in the global era; Indigenous Justice; Eco-Justice and Environmental Crimes; Sex, Gender and Justice; and Courts, Law & Social Democracy. Abstract submissions are **due 1 April 2011**.

Details available from:  
<http://www.crimejusticeconference.com/index.html>

**AMERICAN SOCIETY OF  
CRIMINOLOGY (ASC) CONFERENCES,  
2010-2014**

Details of forthcoming ASC conferences can be found on their website:

<http://www.asc41.com>

17-20 November 2010, San Francisco, CA

16-19 November 2011, Washington, D.C.

14-17 November 2012, Chicago, IL

20-23 November 2013, Atlanta, GA

19-22 November 2014, San Francisco, CA

**ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
SCIENCES FORTHCOMING  
CONFERENCES: 2010-2014**

Visit the ACJS website at <http://www.acjs.org> to view annual conference's Call for Papers which include details of the specific conference theme.

**EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF  
CRIMINOLOGY (ESC), 2011**

The 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the ESC will take place in Vilnius, Lithuania, August 2011.

Details available from:

<http://www.esc-eurocrim.org>

**FORTHCOMING WORKSHOPS AND  
SEMINARS**

**WORKSHOP SERIES – CRIMINOLOGY  
AT THE EDGE: THEORIES  
INFORMING THE FIELD OF  
CRIMINOLOGY, 8-10 October 2010**

The Centre of Criminology at the University of Cape Town has planned the second Criminology at the Edge Workshop for 8 to 10 October 2010. This workshop will focus on 'Theories informing the field of Criminology'. The key speaker at this workshop will be Prof. Paul Rock from the London School of Economics.



**GUEST LECTURE BY WORLD  
RENOWNED VICTIMOLOGIST AND  
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE  
WORLD SOCIETY OF VICTIMOLOGY,  
3 November 2010**

World renowned Victimologist and Secretary General of the World Society of Victimology Prof. Dr. Gerd Ferdinand Kirchhoff will be delivering a paper on the 3rd of November 2010 at Monash South Africa. The title of the paper is "Beyond Boundaries: The Regional and Global significance of Victimology as a Social Science".

Synopsis: This public lecture is about the regional and global relevance of this burgeoning young science. Within a globalised and comparative context, the value of Victimology is explored for purposes of the African continent and sub-Saharan region in specific. Particular focus will be on how Sub Saharan Africa can become an important role player in not only the further development of this social science but also in advancing justice for victims of crime and abuse of power. For further information contact:

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**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF  
VIOLENCE AND RECONCILIATION  
ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR OF  
YOUTH, September - November 2010**

The CSVR is involved with numerous activities relating to the Year of Youth programme. Overview of the Year of Youth: The United Nations system's approach for the International Year of Youth: Dialogue and Mutual Understanding (from 12 August 2010 to 11 August 2011) aims to provide a concrete framework for collective efforts during the Year. The UN system's approach for the Year focuses on the three key areas outlined below. The progress achieved during this Year in each of these areas will lay the foundation for further work in youth

development, including the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

1. Create awareness (increase commitment and investment in youth)
2. Mobilize and engage (increase youth participation and partnerships)
3. Connect and build bridges (increase intercultural understanding among youth)

For CSVR the year of youth presents an opportunity to exchange knowledge locally; in the region and globally on:

- Promoting youth activism in preventing violence and building sustainable peace
- Deepening our understanding of youth experiences of violence both locally and globally
- To further this goal CSVR will be undertaking the following activities in 2010:

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Activities</b>
23 September	Youth Dialogues (Building tolerance) – Migrant and Local Youth
27-30 October	Mapping youth experiences of violence and moments of resilience
02 October	Dialogue (Values in Education) Youth and Adults
11 October	Stakeholders Seminar – youth experiences of violence and moments of resilience
26 November	Launch : Youth Action for Safer Holidays

In addition: In the week of 20-26 September the CSVR will be participating in the Soweto Youth Festival. Activities for the year 2011 will be available on the CSVR website from the 1st of December 2010. Should you wish to participate or partner with the CSVR on any of the activities please



contact Emily Mabusela on [emabusela@csvr.org.za](mailto:emabusela@csvr.org.za)

**EXPERIMENTAL PRE-RECORDED E-LECTURE ON "SPORT, VIOLENCE & CRIME PREVENTION", 10 November 2010**

This e-lecture is under preparation by the UNODC, (Vienna, Austria) and will be broadcasted on November 10, 2010 (10 to 12 AM GMT+1). For more information contact:

[e-lecture@unodc.org](mailto:e-lecture@unodc.org) or [okri@okri.hu](mailto:okri@okri.hu)

**SECOND ANNUAL ILLICIT NETWORKS WORKSHOP, 6-7 December 2010**

The Centre for Transnational Crime Prevention (University of Wollongong Australia) in conjunction with the University of Montreal, Canada, will be holding the Second Annual illicit Networks Workshop from 6 to 7 December 2010, at the University of Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia. Keynote papers will be presented by a number of esteemed international and domestic academics, including Professor Carlo Morselli (University of Montreal), Professor Leslie Holmes (University of Melbourne), and Professor Phil Williams (University of Pittsburgh). The workshop aims to explore illicit networks adopting a multi-disciplinary perspective. It thus will draw on participant expertise in diverse areas such as criminology, political science, social network analysis, social psychology and sociology. The event will be open to interested parties from academia and government.

Themes for the 2010 workshop include: Social network analysis – theoretical developments; Methodological issues; Case studies of criminal networks; Case studies of terrorist networks; Network evolution and new technologies; Comparing terrorist and criminal networks; Network analysis and intelligence-led policing; Limits of network analysis for criminal

intelligence and law enforcement purposes.

**CALL FOR ABSTRACT:** A call for abstract submissions from scholars and practitioners interested in presenting at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Illicit Networks workshop in December 2010. Please submit abstracts (and paper title) of no more than 250 words to Dr. Georgia Lysaght ([georgial@uow.edu.au](mailto:georgial@uow.edu.au)) by **Wednesday 15 September 2010**. Successful applicants will be notified by Wednesday 6 October.

Details available from: [www.uow.edu.au/conferences/2010/illitnetworks/index.htm](http://www.uow.edu.au/conferences/2010/illitnetworks/index.htm)

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**

**A UNICEF RESEARCH PROJECT ON THE IMPACT OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS ON CHILDREN IN WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

This study is the result of research promoted by the Regional Office of UNICEF for West and Central Africa, in collaboration with the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre and the UNICEF Division of Policy and Practice and aimed at the assessment of the potential effects of the global economic crisis on children in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Ghana and the proposal of concrete policy responses for consideration by policy makers. One regional and three country teams of researchers were formed. The regional team, coordinated by the African office of the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) research network, based at the Consortium pour la recherche économique et sociale (CRES, Dakar), was composed of researchers from Africa (GREAT, Mali; University of Yaoundé, Cameroon), from the Université Laval in Canada and the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre. The regional team developed the basic methodology, provided training and closely supervised the three country studies, and prepared a regional report and policy brief synthesizing the results

for the three countries. The country teams led the country analyses, interacted with the local policy committees and wrote their respective country reports.

This research was initiated in June 2009. At the end of that month the regional team provided the methodology and held an intensive training workshop in Accra for the local teams. A visit to each country followed in August. In the following months the regional and country teams carried out the analyses and presented the preliminary results of the study during November and December at the WCARO Social Policy Network Meeting in Dakar, the ODI-UNICEF conference on "The global economic crisis - Including children in the policy response" in London, and the AERC conference on "Rethinking African Economic Policy in Light of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis" in Nairobi. In the following two months the regional and country studies were finalized, including also some additional policy responses specific to each country.

The main outcomes of this project in 2010 include:

Cockburn, J., I. Fofana & L. Tiberti (2010), *Simulating the Impact of the Global Economic Crisis and Policy Responses on Children in West and Central Africa*, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2010-01.

Bibi, S., J. Cockburn, I. Fofana & L. Tiberti (2010), *Impacts of the Global Crisis and Policy Responses on Child Well-Being: A Macro-Micro Simulation Framework*, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2010-06.

Balma, L., J. Cockburn, I. Fofana, S. Kaboré & L. Tiberti (2010), *Simulation des effets de la crise économique et des politiques de réponse sur les enfants en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre: Le cas du Burkina Faso*, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2010-03, UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa, Dakar, and UNICEF

Innocenti Research Centre, Florence. English version.

Bibi, S., J. Cockburn, C.A. Emini, I. Fofana, P. Ningaye & L. Tiberti (2010) *Incidences de la crise économique mondiale de 2008/09 et des options de politiques de réponse sur la pauvreté des enfants au Cameroun*, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2010-04. English version.

Antwi-Asare, T., J. Cockburn, E. F. A. Cooke, I. Fofana, L. Tiberti & D. K. Twerefou (2010) *Simulating the impact of the global economic crisis and policy responses on children in Ghana*, Innocenti Working Paper No. 2010-05.

Details of this research project can be found at: [http://www.unicef-irc.org/article.php?id\\_article=150](http://www.unicef-irc.org/article.php?id_article=150)

## POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

### UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA AWARDS MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN CRIMINOLOGY

The University of Pretoria Department of Social Work and Criminology is proud to announce the awarding of the following Magister Artium in Criminology degree:

Wharren, M. 2010. *A psychocriminological investigation into the role of narcissistic personality disorder in rage-type murder*. M.A. in Criminology. University of Pretoria: Department of Social Work and Criminology. (Supervisor: Prof. Christiaan Bezuidenhout).

Abstract: This research was directed at establishing whether narcissistic individuals will go to extreme levels of violence, specifically murder, if their self-image is threatened. The aim was to determine the extent of pre-existing narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) in these individuals and how this contributed to the murderous action they committed. Emphasis was placed on the psychological motivation of the perpetrator, as well as the

relationship that existed between the perpetrator and the victim prior to the event. A qualitative research method was used. The research focused on analysing specific cases of murder, more particularly cases where rage-type murders were committed. It endeavoured to identify the underlying personality dynamics to determine whether an association between rage-type murder and NDP exists. Case studies illustrating rage-type murders who had been admitted to Weskoppies Psychiatric Hospital for a 30-day observation period were identified and analysed. These cases were selected through reviewing the case history of each individual to determine whether the murder fitted the outlined definition of a rage-type murder. The cases that met the outlined requirements were deemed suitable for the purpose of the research, where after the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2) results of the selected cases were examined to determine the personality organisation of the individuals. This information was then used to determine the possible association between NPD and rage-type murder. Although more research is necessary, this research has established an association between the selected cases of rage-type murder and NDP and there is historic document evidence suggesting that individuals with NPD will most likely react in a similar manner in similar circumstances, as a result of their underlying personality disorder. This suggests that incarceration in a correctional facility is not the most appropriate place to rehabilitate individuals. It also serves as support to why a person with NPD who commits a rage-type murder should be acquitted because of their personality disorder and subsequently be committed to a

psychiatric facility as a patient of the state president.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

### **AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY (AIC)**

The AIC has released the following publications:

Bartels, L. 2010. Indigenous women's offending patterns: A literature review. *Research and public policy series*, no. 107.

Abstract: This report is a literature review on Indigenous women's offending patterns and therefore provides an important contribution to understanding an often neglected area of criminal justice. The report presents information on Indigenous women as offenders and prisoners, as well as considering the issue of over-policing, including for juvenile Indigenous females. Data are also presented on community corrections and periodic detention and the under-utilisation of juvenile diversion. The majority of information in the report relates to Indigenous women as prisoners, including information on imprisonment rates and numbers. Significantly, the rate of imprisonment of Indigenous women across Australia rose from 346 to 369 per 100,000 between 2006 and June 2009. In addition, Indigenous women outnumbered Indigenous men as a proportion of the relevant prison population in almost all jurisdictions. Indigenous women generally serve shorter sentences than their non-Indigenous counterparts, which suggests that Indigenous women are being imprisoned for more minor offences, especially public order offences. Indigenous women are also more likely to be on remand than non-Indigenous women. The characteristics of Indigenous female prisoners are considered in this

report, with particular reference to the comparatively high rates of hospital admissions for mental disorders and post-release mortality rates. Examination of Indigenous women's role as mothers and carers highlights the need for further research and relevant services. Policing, court and corrections data provide an overview of the types of offences committed by Indigenous women, with particular reference to the offences of public drunkenness, assault and homicide. The relationship between Indigenous women's offending patterns and their exposure to family violence is explored and highlights the need for further examination.

Davis, B. & Dossetor, K. 2010. (Mis)perceptions of crime in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice*, no. 396.

Abstract: Public concern about crime victimisation is one of a range of factors that policymakers take into account when creating new criminal offences, setting penalties and allocating resources for policing and prosecution. The level of public concern about rising crime can also determine the extent to which people engage in certain daily activities, sometimes restricting behaviour unnecessarily. However, there can be a disjunction between how people perceive the risk of crime victimisation and the actual level of victimisation that occurs in the community. Recently, for example, concern with some crime types has increased, despite an actual decline in crime rates for the offences in question. This study reinforces earlier research into perceptions of crime; that there are substantial misperceptions of crime among the general public, both in terms of the number of incidents and in perceptions of trends in crime. This paper uses statistical modelling based on data taken from the 2007

Australian Survey of Social Attitudes to examine the relationship between gender, age, education and sources of information on crime in the Australian context.

Richards, K. 2010. Police-referred restorative justice for juveniles in Australia. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice*, no. 398.

Abstract: This preliminary paper provides an overview of the legislative and policy context of restorative justice measures for juveniles in each Australian state and territory, highlighting the diverse characteristics of current restorative practices. Further, it provides an indication of the numbers and characteristics of juveniles who are referred by police to restorative justice measures and the offence types for which they are most commonly referred. A number of key points about the application of restorative justice measures to juveniles in Australia's jurisdictions are highlighted, including that juveniles were referred to conferences primarily for property crimes and that Indigenous juveniles comprised higher proportions of those sent to court than to conferencing. This paper argues that more detailed data on the offending histories, offence types and offence seriousness of juveniles referred by police to restorative justice processes would enable a more finely-grained analysis of restorative justice for juveniles in Australia.

Smith, L & Louis, E. 2010. Cash in transit armed robbery in Australia. *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice*, no. 397.

Abstract: Cash in transit (CIT) armed robbery is an offence that can cause serious stress and danger to individuals who become victims while doing their job. To compound the emotional, psychological and physical damage CIT armed robbery can cause victims, it often causes

considerable financial loss to the companies targeted. CIT armed robberies have been increasing in recent years and the AIC's National Armed Robbery Monitoring Program, along with some of Australia's leading CIT companies, determined that the dynamics of this type of robbery needed to be more closely examined. Understanding the type of offender who commits CIT armed robbery will help with the development of crime prevention strategies for the CIT industry. The types of offenders who typically commit CIT armed robbery are professional offenders who have a tendency to plan the offence, study their target and carry high-powered weaponry. Considering CIT armed robbery and related crime prevention strategies from overseas is also recommended, as countries such as South Africa and the United Kingdom have had more experience in preventing this type of crime.

#### **CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND RECONCILIATION**

Bruce, D. (2010). *An Acceptable Price to Pay. The use of lethal force by police in South Africa*. Open Society Foundation for South Africa.

Abstract: This paper is concerned with the use of lethal force by police in South Africa. Police in apartheid South Africa were associated with the excessive use of force. With the transition to democracy various measures were taken to control the use of force by police. This included the creation of the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) including provisions requiring the ICD to investigate deaths as a result of police action, and amendments to Section 49 of the Criminal Procedure Act, the law authorising the use of lethal force 'for arrest'. These measures may have initially contributed to reductions in the use of lethal force by police but it appears that this effect has been

temporary. The most recently released ICD statistics indicate that deaths in shooting incidents involving police are now at their highest level since the ICD started operating in 1997. The paper argues that there is a need for greater attention to the control of the use of lethal force. One concern is that police should adhere to standards of legality but efforts to control the use of force need to go beyond an emphasis on sanctioning unlawful uses of force and also emphasise support to police to achieve the highest possible standards of professionalism in their use of lethal force. A use of force policy of the kind referred to can be of great benefit in this regard but its value depends on the backing of police leadership for efforts to improve standards.

Graham, L., Bruce, D. & Perold, H. (2010). *Ending the Age of the Marginal Majority*. Prepared for the Southern African Trust by Volunteer and Service Enquiry Southern Africa (VOSESA) and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVSR).

Abstract: As part of its focus on human security, the Southern Africa Trust (the Trust) has sought to understand the extent of youth violence and crime in the SADC region, as well as the underlying or contributing factors that can explain the levels of youth violence. To this end, it commissioned research on the extent and drivers of youth violence and the possible interventions that might be necessary to deal with this and related challenges, within a holistic understanding of the issue. The research involved a review of literature pertaining to youth and violence in the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as a fieldwork component, which sought to assess youth



violence in more detail within five selected countries – the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The findings from both of these components were also shaped by inputs from three stakeholders – One Voice Mobilisation, the Southern Africa Youth Movement (SAYM), and the Youth Development Network (YDN) – during two stakeholder consultation meetings held at different points in the research and data analysis process. In many respects this research is a starting point for understanding youth violence regionally. It is the first study of this type in the SADC region and the exploratory work begun in this research process should be complemented with further research that can establish regional trends more fully. What became clear in the research process was the complexity of youth violence, particularly when a holistic approach is taken to the issues that underpin its manifestation. Rather than providing quick answers about what might provide the most appropriate programming or policy interventions, the research uncovered a range of debates and issues that need to be taken into consideration in designing policy and programme initiatives in respect of youth violence. Some of these are presented in Chapter 4. This executive summary presents an overview of the key findings from the study, but should not be used in isolation for further planning. Programmatic and policy considerations need to take the full report into account. This field of research is relatively underdeveloped within the SADC region and a number of limitations presented themselves in the course of the study. Firstly, there is a lack of statistical data that can establish

hard trends with regard to the extent and nature of youth violence in the region. Secondly, much of the academic work being done on youth and violence is being conducted in South Africa, which means that the regional perspective is often skewed by the dominance of South African research. Every attempt has been made to balance this with other literature from the region where available, as well as with the fieldwork findings. This said, the study was designed as a literature survey complemented by case studies in five countries as outlined above. These case studies are able to highlight potential trends in the region, but are certainly not in themselves able to establish trends definitively. For this reason this report should be understood to be exploratory in nature, providing an enormous amount of information about youth violence in the region, but ultimately should be supplemented by further research.

#### **INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES**

Davis, C. 2010. Climate change and civil war. *African Security Review*, 19(1).

Abstract: The author uses the ‘greed’ explanation of civil war developed by Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler to argue that one channel by which global climate change will affect security is through an increased probability of civil war. The argument is that global climate change will reduce economic growth in some areas, particularly in the developing world, which will reduce the opportunity cost of war for potential insurgents. The author focuses on agriculture because of its close relationship with the climate and economic growth.

Hassan, H.A. 2010. Dimensions of the Darfur crisis and its consequences: An Arab perspective. *African Security Review*, 19(1).

Abstract: This study aims to present an informed vision of the Darfur crisis by examining the visible, tangible facts. It also introduces an approach different from the current, traditional one in exploring future horizons while confronting the possible consequences of current events and phenomena. The main objective of the study is therefore to critically explore the Darfur conflict and the future of the region and Sudan from an Arab perspective.

Institute for Security Studies. 2010. *South Africa Crime Quarterly* 32, June 2010.

Abstract: The 32nd edition of SA Crime Quarterly examines various pertinent issues facing South Africans post the FIFA 2010 World Cup, Advocate Simelane, National Director of Public Prosecutions, has been the subject of enormous media interest since he took office. Most recently he has come under fire for `restructuring` the National Prosecuting Authority, in particular the apparent demotion of senior prosecutors to lower courts. Iole Matthews interviewed him and gave him an opportunity to explain his thinking and actions.

Jean Redpath examines the value of small-scale victimisation surveys and addresses the important issue of sample size for the analysis of victim survey data.

Rudolph Zinn presents an argument for police use of incarcerated offenders as a source of crime intelligence.

Lisa Vetten et al report on the findings of a now somewhat dated, but highly relevant, article on the extent to which rape cases are dropped by the criminal justice system; and Steven Friedman offers his insights into judicial reform in South Africa. We end with a critique of a recent study by the HSRC on human trafficking.

Katagiri, N. 2010. Containing the Somali insurgency: Learning from

the British experience in Somaliland. *African Security Review*, 19(1).

Abstract: The international community has struggled to find ways to mitigate the crisis in Somalia today. Research finds that British experiences in Somaliland at the turn of the 20th century provide a useful historical lesson. Highlighting some of the most important factors of the Anglo-Somali war of 1899–1920, the author draws four major lessons and applies them to the current war in Somalia. Specifically, the international community should provide sufficient armed forces, enforce effective arms control measures, and make adequate commitment to stabilising the combat zone. More importantly, ways should be found of curbing the evolution of insurgency into a more potent violent group.

Kwaja, C.M.A. 2010. The feasibility of security sector reform and access to justice in Sudan: Challenges and prospects. *African Security Review*, 19(1).

Abstract: This article examines security sector reform (SSR) in Sudan and provides an overview of some of the ongoing challenges in the operationalisation of SSR in Sudan's post-war economy. The author argues that security providers such as the military and police function within a highly political and undemocratic milieu that lacks transparency and does not have the capacity to expose the government's lack of commitment to combating impunity and punishing human rights violators and violations. With the attendant shortcomings in security, such as the blatant disregard for the rule of law and the state's failure to guarantee security of its people, undertaking SSR in the Sudan is a huge task. In conclusion the article

recommends processes for a comprehensive overhaul of the security apparatus of the Sudanese state which would subject the security (military and police) apparatus to democratic control and oversight as well as making them accountable for their actions.

### **Books**

Adler, J.R. & Gray, J.M. 2010. (eds). *Forensic Psychology: Concepts, debates and Practice*. (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Willan Publishing.

Abstract: Forensic Psychology: concepts, debates and practice (2e) is divided into six sections, addressing key topics from the discipline: investigation and prosecution; testimony and evidence; serious and persistent offending; treatment as intervention; intervention and prevention and punishment and corrections. The contributors are drawn from the UK, the USA and Australia. This updated, revised and significantly expanded edition develops the picture of diversity and depth of forensic psychology; considers ways in which the discipline has progressed and identifies challenges for its future sustainability and growth.

Clear, T.R. & Hamilton, J.R. 2010 (October). *Community Justice* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Routledge.

Abstract: *Community Justice* discusses concepts of community within the context of justice policy and programs, and addresses the important relationship between the criminal justice system and the community in the USA. Taking a bold stance in the criminal justice debate, this book argues that crime management is more effective through the use of informal (as opposed to formal) social control. It demonstrates how an increasing number of criminal justice elements are beginning to understand that the development of partnerships

within the community that enhance informal social control will lead to a stabilization and possibly a decline in crime, especially violent crime, and make communities more liveable. Borrowing from an eclectic toolbox of ideas and strategies – *Community Justice* puts forward a new approach to establishing safe communities, and highlights the failure of the current American justice system in its lack of vision and misuse of resources. Providing detailed information about how community justice fits within each area of the criminal justice system, and including relevant case studies to exemplify this philosophy in action, this book is essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate students of subjects such as criminology, law and psychology.

Farrington, D.P. & Zara, G. 2010. *Criminal Recidivism Explanation, prediction and prevention*. Willan Publishing.

Abstract: This book aims to investigate criminal recidivism, the process involved in continuing offending and in delaying desistance from a criminal career. It focuses on why, how and for how long an individual continues committing crimes. It aims to explain both the development of a persistent criminal career and the commission of offences. This book intends to fill a gap in the criminological psychology literature by examining the processes underlying persistent criminal careers. At an empirical level it attempts to explain criminal persistence and recidivism issues using longitudinal data from the Cambridge Study in Delinquent Development (CSDD). At a psycho-criminological level it joins together quantitative and qualitative analyses, making its content a practical guide to explain, predict, and intervene to reduce the risk of criminal recidivism. The book is

aimed not only at advanced students and academics in psychology, criminology, probation studies, social sciences, psychiatry, sociology, political science, and penology, but also at decision makers, policy officials, and practitioners, within the realm of crime intervention and prevention, and also forensic experts, judges and lawyers.

Flynn, N. 2010. *Criminal Behaviour in Context: Space, place and desistance from crime*. Willan Publishing.

Abstract: This book examines the extent to which criminal desistance – the change process involved in the ending of criminal behaviour – is affected by personal and social circumstances which are place specific. Grounded in criminological spatial analysis, as well as more general social scientific investigations of the role of space and place in contemporary social, economic and cultural life, it examines why large numbers of prisoners in the United States and the United Kingdom appear to be drawn from – and after release return to – certain urban neighbourhoods. In doing so *Criminal Behaviour in Context* assesses the effect of this unique life course experience on the pathways and choices open to ex-prisoners who attempt to give up crime. Including new data on the geographical distribution of offenders, interviews with serving prisoners, and drawing on theories about social context, identity and subjectivity, it discusses the implications of the evidence and arguments presented for prisoner reintegration policy and practice. Primarily written for undergraduates, post graduates and teachers of criminology, the book will also appeal to human geographers, urban sociologists and professional practitioners involved

in rehabilitation and resettlement work with offenders.

Furlong, A. (ed.). 2009. *Handbook of Youth and Young Adulthood: New Perspectives and Agendas*. Routledge.

Abstract: Written by leading academic from several countries, this handbook introduces up to date perspectives on a wide range of issues that affect and shape youth and young adulthood. It provides and authoritative and multi-disciplinary overview of a field of study that offers unique insight on social change in advanced societies and is aimed at academics, students, researchers and policy-makers. The handbook introduces some of the key theoretical perspectives used within youth studies and sets out future research agendas. Each of the ten sections covers an important area of research – from education and the labour market to youth cultures, health and crime whilst discussing change and continuity in the lives of young people. This work introduces readers to some of the most important work in the field while highlighting the underlying perspectives that have been used to understand the complexity of modern youth and young adulthood.

Hayward, K. & Presdee, K. (eds.). 2010. *Framing Crime: Cultural Criminology and the Image*. Routledge.

Abstract: In a world where media images of crime and deviance proliferate, where every facet of offending is reflected in a 'vast hall of mirrors', *Framing Crime: Cultural Criminology and the Image* makes sense of the increasingly blurred line between the real and the virtual. It also provides the relevant analytical and research tools to unearth the hidden social and ideological concerns that frequently underpin images of crime, violence and transgression.

Hildebrandt, M., Makinwa, A.F. & Oehmichen, A. 2010. *Controlling Security in a Culture of Fear*. Willan Publishing.

Abstract: Who controls security in a culture of fear? The erosion of traditional safeguards in the quest for security raises questions about the meaning of justice, public protection, legal safeguards and resilience. This book presents a cross-disciplinary exchange on the notion of /fear/ and its influence on international criminal, economic and security policy. The authors chart new lines of research as they proffer a variety of perspectives on the problems and trends that are emerging from national and international responses to insecurity. The diversity of the views expressed in this volume underscore the complexities of assuring security in a world beset by a culture of fear.

Kempa, M. & Shearing, C.D. 2010 (November). *Policing: Conceptualisations and Practices of Security*. Routledge.

Abstract: *Policing* draw upon a review of recent literature and ongoing research pertaining to innovations in policing, particularly in North America, the United Kingdom, Southern Africa, South America and Australia. It explores conceptions, institutions and technologies for policing in the Anglo-American world since the early twentieth century. Policing is a social invention that is undergoing enormous challenges and changes. The authors trace these changes and the challenges that have prompted them, especially those that have taken place since the mid-twentieth century. They also address the theoretical and practical governance debates within a global context that will attract readership beyond those with particular interest in 'policing'.

Naik, Z., & Uganwi, A.R. (ed.). *Rights of Women in Islam: Modern or Outdated?* (1<sup>st</sup> ed). New Delhi: Adam Publishers & Distributors.

Nash, M. & Williams, A. 2010. *Handbook of Public Protection*. Willan Publishing.

Abstract: Public protection has become an increasingly central theme in the work of the criminal justice agencies in many parts of the world in recent years. Its high public profile and consequent political sensitivity means that growing numbers of criminal justice professionals find their daily work load dominated by the assessment and management of high risk of harm offenders. This text brings together leading authorities in the field, providing authoritative coverage of the theory and practice of public protection, both in the UK and internationally. It provides a critical review of contemporary public protection practice as well as up to date research and thinking in the field.

Nellis, M., Bas, R., Beyens, K. & Kaminski, D. *Electronically Monitored Punishment International and critical perspectives*. Willan Publishing.

Abstract: This book addresses the broader factors in electronic monitoring's development. Drawing on recent developments in the sociology of punishment and crime control, this book will develop a critical criminological perspective on electronic monitoring in selective countries around the world.

Paul, K. 2010. *Globalisation and its Impact on Human Rights*. New Delhi: Pearl Books.

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. A Theory of Globalization
3. The Coming of the Information Civilization
4. The Future of Global Governance
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6. Selective Industrial and Trade Policies in Developing Countries
7. Institutional Foundations for Effective Design and Implementation of Trade and Industrial Policies
8. Formulation and Implementation of Strategic Trade and Industrial Policies
9. Conclusions

### **Reports**

Molarin, A. & Frenzel, A. 2010. Hate Crimes: Statistics of reports to the police where the motivation for crime includes ethnic background, religious faith, sexual orientation or transgender identity or expression. English summary of Brå report 2010:12. Details and report available from: <http://www.bra.se>

Abstract: A swastika on a synagogue, a young man is called a “faggot” by his neighbour and an unknown person makes a woman the subject of hate crime in town by saying to her: “You aren’t Swedish, get out of here!” These are examples of events from the hate crime statistics for 2009. Hate crime statistics can be used to study the scope and development of hate crimes reported in Sweden, among their things, which, in turn, may be of assistance in decisions about measures to prevent and counteract criminality of this kind. In recent years, Brå has made extensive changes in the hate crime statistics, particularly in last year’s report, where there was a change in how hate crime is defined. Some small changes have also been introduced for this year’s hate crime report. This year, for example, Brå presents a more extensive account of the incidents marked as hate crime by the police authorities, and we discuss how this marking has been used regionally. In 2008, it was decided that this information should be included in the selection of incidents that are examined for the hate crime statistics. The technical report describes how a quality

control is carried out for the marking process. The authors of the report are Anna Molarin and Anna Frenzel, both statisticians/researchers at Brå. Mikael Hånström has also contributed in compiling the data.

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