International Hate Studies: Contexts and Consequences of Hate

INHS Biennial Conference
May 29-31, 2018
University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Oshawa, Ontario, Canada
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Wi-Fi Access

Network: CAMPUS-AIR | Username: INHS | Password: Spring2018!
Welcome to the Third Biennial Conference of the International Network for Hate Studies

We are delighted to welcome you to the third conference of our Network, the theme of which is “International Hate Studies: Contexts and Consequences of Hate.” The Conference is sure to be an exciting, stimulating and sociable occasion, and we are delighted to be hosted here at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology by our co-Chairperson, Professor Barbara Perry.

The International Network for Hate Studies was set up in 2013, with the aim of facilitating the exchange of knowledge about hate and hate crime. Although only in its fifth year, recent global events have made the work the members of our Network conduct on the causes and consequences of prejudice and hate more important than ever. The Network is working hard to ensure that new research findings are shared globally and that evidence on the causes and consequences of hate impacts policy and practice. More information about the Network, including details on how to sign up to our newsletter, are available on our website www.internationalhatestudies.com.

Our third conference, with 100 speakers from 16 countries taking part in 24 sessions across the three days will exemplify the aims and objectives of the network, bringing together academics, practitioners and people from civil society organisations from across the globe in an effort to further understand the phenomenon of hate.

The Network has an Advisory Board which assists in progressing its aims and objectives, as well as determining its short and longer-term priorities. Board members additionally support the Directors in the organization and implementation of the Network’s activities. The Board is chaired by Professor Barbara Perry, and we are delighted to welcome our new Chair, Maurice Tomlinson, to the conference this year. Both Barbara and Maurice have been typically generous in their time and expertise in developing the work of the Network and assisting the Board in furthering the aims and objectives of both the Board and the Network as a whole. We would also like to thank the members of the Advisory Board of the Network for their hard work over the last two years.

We would also like to acknowledge the great number of people who have worked so hard in ensuring that the conference this year is a success. In particular, we would like to thank all the speakers who have put such effort into preparing and delivering their papers. We are most grateful to the keynote speakers, Justice Harry LaForme and Maurice Tomlinson, for making time in their busy schedules for the event. We are also very grateful to local performers for providing us with entertainment following the conference dinner! In an effort to ensure the conference was as inclusive as possible, and to allow civil society workers to attend, we secured sponsorship from the UOIT, York University, Durham Regional Police Service, and York Regional Police Service, and we are very grateful for their assistance in this regard.

In recognition of the need to support and include individuals from diverse communities, we were delighted to offer five scholarships to people who, due to a lack of funding or support from their home organisation or state, would not be able to attend the conference. We are grateful to Professor Barbara Perry for securing the funding, and would like to express particular thanks to Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada for providing it.
We would like to express a personal debt of gratitude to the members of the Conference Committee, Barbara Perry, Maurice Tomlinson, and Allyson Lunny, who have put a tremendous amount of hard work into preparing for the conference. Jacek Koziarski also assisted in the organising the conference and our thanks must also go to him. Final thanks to UOIT student volunteers who have offered their time to ensure the conference itself runs smoothly!

We hope you enjoy the conference, and enjoy your time here in Oshawa.

Best wishes,

Jennifer Schwepppe and Mark Walters
Co-Directors, International Network for Hate Studies

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**Our Sponsors**

**University of Ontario Institute of Technology**

Faculty of Social Science and Humanities
Office of Research Services
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Office of the Provost

**Partners**

York Region Police Service
Durham Region Police Service
York University Department of Social Science

*This conference was supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada*
INHS Directors

Jennifer Schweppe

Jennifer Schweppe is a founder and co-director of the International Network for Hate Studies. Located in the School of Law at the University of Limerick, Ireland, Jennifer’s research interests lie in the areas of hate crime and reproductive justice. She is co-editor of two major collections in the area of hate crime with Oxford University Press and Palgrave Macmillan, and has published in the Journal of Hate Studies, the Oxford Handbook Online in Criminology and Criminal Justice, the Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly and the Irish Jurist. Jennifer’s research has been funded by the European Union, the Irish Council for Civil Liberties and the Irish Research Council. Related research publications include (2018) Lifecycle of a Hate Crime: Comparative Report (with Haynes and Walters), (2016) Monitoring Hate Crime in Ireland: Towards a Uniform Reporting Mechanism? and (2015) Out of the Shadows: Legislating for Hate Crime in Ireland (with Haynes, Carr, Carmody and Enright). Jennifer has been published in the Journal of Hate Studies, the Oxford Handbook Online in Criminology and Criminal Justice, the Northern Ireland Legal Quarterly and the Irish Jurist. She is a co-director of the Hate and Hostility Research Group at the University of Limerick.

Mark Walters


INHS Chairs

Barbara Perry

Barbara Perry is a Professor in the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology. She has written extensively on social justice generally, and hate crime specifically. She has published several books spanning both areas, including Diversity, Crime and Justice in Canada, and In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crime. She has also published in the area of Native American victimization and social control, including one book entitled The Silent Victims: Native American Victims of Hate Crime, and Policing Race and Place: Under- and Over-enforcement in Indian Country both of which were based on interviews with Native Americans (University of Arizona Press). She was the General Editor of a five volume set on hate crime (Praeger), and editor of Volume 3: Victims of Hate Crime of that set. Her work has been published in journals representing diverse disciplines: Theoretical Criminology, Journal of Social and Behavioral Sciences; Journal of History and Politics; and American Indian Quarterly.
Dr. Perry continues to work in the area of hate crime, and has made substantial contributions to the limited scholarship on hate crime in Canada, including work on anti-Muslim violence, hate crime against LGBTQ communities, the community impacts of hate crime, and right wing extremism in Canada. She is regularly called upon by local, national and international media as an expert on hate crime and right-wing extremism.

**Maurice Tomlinson**

Maurice Tomlinson is a Jamaican attorney and senior policy analyst with the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network.

At the Legal Network, Maurice acts as counsel and/or claimant in cases challenging anti-gay laws before the most senior tribunals in the Caribbean, authors reports to regional and UN agencies on the human rights situation for LGBTI people in this region, conducts judicial and police LGBTI- and HIV-sensitization trainings, and facilitates human rights documentation and advocacy capacity-building exercises.

Previously, Maurice was a lecturer of law at the University of Technology in Jamaica and at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology. He has also worked as a corporate lawyer.

In 2012, Maurice received the inaugural David Kato Vision and Voice Award, which recognizes individuals who defend human rights and the dignity of LGBTI people around the world.

Maurice holds an Honours Bachelor of Arts in History from the University of the West Indies, a Master of Business Administration in Entrepreneurial Studies from the University of Calgary, an Honours LL.B. from the University of the West Indies, an LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law from the University of Turin (cum laude) and a Certificate of Legal Education from the Norman Manley Law School in Jamaica. Maurice was called to the Jamaican Bar in 2006.
Keynote Speakers

Justice Harry LaForme

9:30am to 10:30am – May 30 – Regent Theatre

Justice Harry S. LaForme is Ojibwa and a proud member of the Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation located in southern Ontario. He was born and raised on his reserve where some of his family continue to reside and remain active in that First Nation's government.

Justice LaForme graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School in 1977 and was called to the Ontario Bar in 1979. He articled with the law firm of Osler, Hoskin and Harcourt; joined the firm as an associate; and, after a brief time commenced his own practice specializing in Indigenous law. During his legal practice Justice LaForme focused on matters involving the Constitution and the Charter. He has appeared before each level of Canadian Court, travelled extensively throughout Canada, and represented Canadian Indigenous interests in Geneva Switzerland, New Zealand, and the British Parliament.

Justice LaForme served as: co-chair of the independent National Chiefs Task Force on Native Land Claims; Chief Commissioner of the Indian Commission of Ontario; Chair of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Land Claims; and taught the "Rights of Indigenous Peoples" at Osgoode Hall Law School. In January 1994 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Justice, Ontario and was – at that time - one of only 3 indigenous judges ever appointed to this level of trial court in Canada. In November 2004 he was appointed to the Ontario Court of Appeal and is the first indigenous person to be appointed to sit on any appellate court in the history of Canada.

Justice LaForme has written and published numerous articles on issues related to indigenous law and justice. He speaks frequently on many topics that include indigenous issues, indigenous law, criminal law, constitutional law and civil and human rights.

Abstract: Resetting the Indigenous Canadian Relationship: Thoughts Towards Reconciliation

Reconciliation as it relates to relationships is the restoration of friendly relations – the action of making one view or belief compatible with the other. It is said that when we have reconciliation, it means that we restore our relationship to one that enables us to be compatible and friendly with one another again.

Justice LaForme will argue that for Canada, reconciliation requires the current relationship to be reset or to returned to that original relationship the First Peoples of Canada and the European settlers intended to have with each other. The intention of this original relationship can be found in one of the earliest and original treaties the “Two Row Wampum”. This treaty was entered into in 1613 between the Iroquois Confederacy and the Dutch. The “Two Row Wampum” is interpreted as a treaty of respect for the dignity and integrity of the other nation. It stresses the importance of non-interference of one nation in
the business of the other. It is within the intention of this earliest treaty that subsequent
treaties by the British were meant to record the meaning of the agreements between settlers
and the First Peoples that followed. That is, to declare peaceful coexistence between the
two.

Indigenous people were brought into the agreement of occupation of Canada as partners,
as invested nations. This was the basis for the Indigenous/European settler relationship; a
relationship based on equality; mutual respect and shared occupation. This was the original
intent. The original relationship was abandoned by successive colonial governments. The
current relationship is fractured and marked by distrust and anger. It is not based on mutual
respect and it does not exhibit equality. A shift occurred, over time, from the original
relationship leading to the broken mess that it is today.

Looking at the origins of the Doctrine of Discovery, the Two Row Wumpum, the Royal
Proclamation, Johnson v. M’Intosh, the British North America Act, the Indian Act,
aggressive assimilation practices, Indian Residential Schools and the current colonial
realities facing Indigenous peoples Justice LaForce will show the fracture of the original
relationship and how Indigenous people have come to be the poorest of the poor, living
marginalized and impoverished existences in their own land. Inequality is at the heart of
the current relationship between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Canada.
Colonialism is the articulation of the current relationship.

**Maurice Tomlinson**

9:00am to 10:00am – May 31 – Regent Theatre

Maurice Tomlinson is a Jamaican attorney and senior policy analyst with the Canadian HIV/AIDS
Legal Network.

At the Legal Network, Maurice acts as counsel and/or claimant in cases challenging anti-gay laws
before the most senior tribunals in the Caribbean, authors reports to regional and UN agencies on
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Master of Business Administration in Entrepreneurial Studies from the University of Calgary, an
Honours LL.B. from the University of the West Indies, an LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law
Abstract: One Love to Hate: Some recent experiences of LGBT people with hate crimes in the Caribbean

Ten Anglophone Caribbean countries have the last anti-sodomy laws in the western hemisphere, which contribute to horrific homophobic hate crimes and the second-highest HIV prevalence rate worldwide. Bucking a hemispheric trend towards greater equality for LGBTQI+ people, the British colonially-imposed anti-gay laws remain wildly popular in the Caribbean micro-states and animus towards the LGBTQI+ communities remains distressingly high across all demographics. However, progress has been made and this presentation will review some of the work by the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network and its local partners in tackling homophobia and HIV in the region.
Conference Programme

Tuesday May 29, 2018

1:00pm to 4:00pm  INHS AGM

6:00pm to 8:00pm  Conference Welcome Reception

Bordessa Hall Room 524
Wednesday May 30, 2018

8:00am to 9:00am  Breakfast

Bordessa Hall Room 102

9:00am to 9:30am  Welcome

Regent Theatre  Welcome by Dr. Barbara Perry (INHS Chair)

Smudging Ceremony with Rick Bourque, UOIT Knowledge Keeper

Introductory Address from University of Ontario Institute of Technology President, Dr. Steven Murphy

Words of Wisdom from Co-Directors Dr. Jennifer Schwegge and Dr. Mark Walters

9:30am to 10:30am  Keynote #1: Justice Harry LaForme: Resetting the Indigenous Canadian Relationship: Thoughts Towards Reconciliation

Regent Theatre

10:30am to 10:45am  Health Break

10:45am to 12:00pm  Concurrent Sessions #1

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Do Elected Politicians Have Moral Duties to Refrain from Engaging in Hate Speech?  
Alexander Brown, University of East Anglia

Hate Crime Victimisation: Effects on Trust in Democratic Institutions  
Daniel Geschke, Institute for Democracy and Civil Society  
Janine Dieckmann, Institute for Democracy and Civil Society  
Matthias Quent, Institute for Democracy and Civil Society
### Session #1B: Theoretical Perspectives & Analyses on Hate / Conceptualizations & Operationalizations of Hate
**Bordessa Hall Room 205**

**Chair:** Jon Garland, *University of Surrey*

#### “Hate is a Dangerous Substance”: The Influence of Conceptual Metaphor
John Shuford, *Portland State University (Conflict Resolution Program) and Royal Roads University (School of Humanitarian Studies)*

#### Tolerance – An Anti-dote to Hate?
Birgitte Schepelern Johansen, *University of Copenhagen*

#### Hatred Without Prejudice?
Thomas Brudholm, *University of Copenhagen*

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### Session #1C: Policing Hate Crime in Canada
**Bordessa Hall Room 210**

**Chair:** Barbara Perry, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

#### Duty to Consult: Quantifying Critical Incidents – Measuring Community Impact
Adrian Bhatti, *Ontario Provincial Police*

#### York Regional Police Hate Prevention Unit
Mark Topping, *York Regional Police*

#### Exploring the Dark Figure of Hate Crime in Canada
Caroline Erentzen, *York University*
Regina Schuller, *York University*

#### Barriers to Policing Hate Crimes in Canada
Uday Singh Jaswal, *Durham Regional Police*

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**12:00pm to 1:00pm**  
**Lunch**  
**Bordessa Hall Room 102**

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**1:00pm to 2:15pm**  
**Documentary**  
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: *Skinhead*
**Regent Theatre**

2:15pm to 3:30pm  Concurrent Sessions #2

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<td><strong>Far-Right Extremist Violence in the 21st Century: A Conjunctive Analysis of Case Configurations Analysis</strong></td>
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**Session #2C: Legislation**  
*Bordessa Hall Room 210*

Chair: Natalie Oman, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

**Scope and Nature of Laws and the Embodiment of ‘Hate Crimes’ as a Part of Indian Criminal Law**  
Anushree Gupta, *University of Limerick*

**Hate Crime and Hate Speech in Spain and in the Basque Country: Recent Developments**  
Jon-M. Landa, *University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)*

**Legislating Against Hate: A South African Perspective**  
Joanna Botha, *Nelson Mandela University*

**Legal Responses to the Dual Nature of Hate Speech in Art: The Case of Polish Art After 1989**  
Pawel Knut, *University of Warsaw*

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**3:30pm to 3:45pm**  
Health Break

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**3:45pm to 5:00pm**  
Concurrent Sessions #3

**Session #3A: Faces of Hate: The Representation of Prejudicial Attributes via the Internet**  
*Bordessa Hall Room 108*

Round Table Discussion

**Faces of Hate: The Representation of Prejudicial Attributes via the Internet**  
Robin Maria Valeri, *St. Bonaventure University*  
Kevin Borgeson, *Salem State University*

**Session #3B: Online Hate**  
*Bordessa Hall Room 204*

Chair: Mohamad Al-Hakim, *Florida Gulf Coast University*

**The Temporal Association Between Online and Offline Islamophobia**  
Susann Wiedlitzka, *University of Sussex*

**The Role of Third Party Intermediaries and the Regulation on Online Hate**  
Chara Bakalis, *Oxford Brookes University*

**The Development of Extremist Right Narratives Online**  
Tiana Gaudette, *Simon Fraser University*  
Garth Davies, *Simon Fraser University*  
Richard Frank, *Simon Fraser University*
Session #3C: Marginalized Populations & Victims [#1]
Bordessa Hall Room 205
Chair: Hannah Scott, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Attitudes of Suspicion, Perceptions of Criminality and Willingness to Report Muslims in Canada
Maaha Farrukh, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

The Unique Characteristics of Disability Hate Crimes
Mark Sherry, University of Toledo

Intersectional Invisibility: Making Violence Against Queer Women Visible
Marian Duggan, University of Kent

Prototypes of Hate – Exploring Community Expectations of the Model Victim
Caroline Erentzen, York University
Regina Schuller, York University

Session #3D: Fighting Hate on Campus
Bordessa Hall Room 210

Round Table Discussion

Fighting Hate on Campus
Birgitte Schepelern Johansen, University of Copenhagen
Thomas Brudholm, University of Copenhagen

5:00pm to 6:00pm       Reception
Bordessa Hall Room 524

7:00pm                  Conference Dinner
                        Multicultural Performances

Robert McLaughlin Gallery
(72 Queen Street)
Thursday May 31, 2018

8:00am to 9:00am  Breakfast

*Bordessa Hall Room 102*

9:00am to 10:00am  Keynote #2: Maurice Tomlinson: Love to Hate: Some recent experiences of LGBT people with hate crimes in the Caribbean
   Attorney and Senior Policy Analyst with the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network

*Regent Theatre*

10:00am to 10:15am  Health Break

10:15am to 11:30am  Concurrent Sessions #4

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<td>Bordessa Hall Room 108</td>
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<td>Chair: Olga Marques, <em>University of Ontario Institute of Technology</em></td>
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| **Rolling a Social Justice Warrior: #Gamergate as Alt-Right Prelude**  
   Andrea Braithwaite, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology* |
| **The Alt-Right’s Conspiracy Theory of Power: Cultural Marxism 2.0**  
   Tanner Mirrlees, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology* |
| **#NotMyMarch: ‘Real’ Women’s Role in Legitimizing the Alt-Right**  
   Olga Marques, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology* |

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<th>Session #4B: Hate Crime Data &amp; Reporting [#1]</th>
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<td>Chair: Susann Wiedlitzka, <em>University of Sussex</em></td>
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| **Third Party Recording of Hate Crime**  
   Jennifer Schweppe, *University of Limerick*  
   Amanda Haynes, *University of Limerick*  
   Emma MacIntosh, *Dalhousie University* |
| **The Difference 24 Hours Can Make – Providing Independent Hate Crime Reporting**  
   Rose Simkins, *Stop Hate UK* |
| **Safe Place Schemes and Hate Crime Third Party Reporting: Implementation, Challenges and Evaluation** |
Wendy Laverick, Manchester Metropolitan University

Crimes and hate incidents in Quebec: A Comprehensive Portrait of Hate-Motivated Acts in La Belle Province
   Benjamin Ducol, Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence
   Alex Wood, Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence

Session #4C: Comparative and International Perspectives on Hate
Bordessa Hall Room 205

Chair: Zoë James, University of Plymouth

Seeing Hate and Extremism Through Local Lenses: Comparative Patterns
   Barbara Perry, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
   Jon Garland, University of Surrey

Ethnic Discrimination and Violent Victimization: A Cross-National Examination of Youth Hate Crime
   Angela Higginson, Queensland University of Technology
   Kathryn Benier, Monash University

Hate Speech in the Nordic Countries (Norway and Denmark)
   Amna Veledar, Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud / Danish Institute for Human Rights
   Lumi Zuleta, Danish Institute for Human Rights

Understanding Hate
   Daneale Farrell, Queer Trinidad and Tobago

Session #4D: Disability Hate Crime
Bordessa Hall Room 210

Round Table Discussion

Disability Hate Crime: 10 Years After the Inclusion of Disability Abuse in the UK Hate Crime Policy we ask the Question – Has This Policy Improved the Life of Disabled People?
   Mark Brookes, UK Government Hate Crime Programme
   Joanna Perry, UK Government Hate Crime Programme
   Paul Giannasi, UK Government Hate Crime Programme

11:30am to 12:45pm Concurrent Sessions #5

Session #5A: White Supremacy/Antisemitism Redux: Academic and Activist Perspectives
Bordessa Hall Room 108

Chair: Ronald Beiner, University of Toronto

Nietzsche and Heidegger: Philosophical Sources of the Contemporary Far Right
Ronald Beiner, *University of Toronto*

**Race Suicide? White Supremacy and the Origins of an Idea**  
Cynthia Levine-Rasky, *Queen’s University*

**Online and On the Ground: White Supremacy in Canada Today**  
Adam Rasky, *Ryerson University*

**Antisemitism – An Ancient Hatred That Simply Won't Go Away**  
Anita Bromberg, *Canadian Anti-Hate Network*

### Session #5B: Literature & Education  
*Bordessa Hall Room 204*

Chair: Timothy MacNeill, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

**Jacobs and Potter Revisited: Addressing the Concerns of Critics Twenty Years on**  
Nathan Hall, *University of Portsmouth*  
Jon Garland, *University of Surrey*

**The Matthew Shepard Canon: A Critical Review**  
Bernard Haggerty, *Independent Scholar*

**Research in the Field of Hate Studies: An Analysis of Disciplines, Levels of Hatred, and People Targeted by Hate Groups**  
Louise Sullivan, *Gonzaga University*  
Kristine Hoover, *Gonzaga University*

**The Context of Hate in Higher Education: A Discussion on Strategies Learned and Next Steps**  
Kristine Hoover, *Gonzaga University*  
James Mohr, *Gonzaga University*

### Session #5C: Police Perceptions of Hate Crime  
*Bordessa Hall Room 205*

Chair: Jemma Tyson, *University of Portsmouth*

**Examining Police Responses to Disablist Hate Crime – Emerging Findings from Empirical Research**  
Jemma Tyson, *University of Portsmouth*

**Officer Perceptions of Offender Motivations in Hate Crime Incidents in Canada and the UK**  
Timothy Bryan, *York University*  
Loretta Trickett, *Nottingham Trent University*

**Examining the Role of Police Cultures in Police-Faith Relations**  
Laura Knight, *University of Northampton*

### Session #5D: Marginalized Populations & Victims [#2]  
*Bordessa Hall Room 210*

Chair: Wesley Crichlow, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
**But is it a Hate Crime? Conceptualizing Gay Male Violence in the Case of Alleged Serial Killer Bruce McArthur**  
Ellen Faulkner, *Thompson Rivers University*

**Hate Speech, Hate-crimes, and Hindutva: Examining Violence against Muslims of Bengal Origin in Postcolonial Assam, India**  
Rafiul Ahmed, *Sikkim University*

**Examining the Impacts of Political Hate Speech on the Hate Crimes against the Targeted Groups in Turkey**  
Davut Akca, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*  
Fatih Karakuş, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*  
Mehmet F. Bastuğ, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

**Recognise, Report, Resolve Gypsy Roma Traveller Hate Crime**  
Josephine O’Driscoll, *GATE (Gypsy & Traveller Empowerment) Herts*  
Sherrie Smith, *GATE (Gypsy & Traveller Empowerment) Herts*

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**12:45pm to 1:45pm**  
**Lunch**  
*Bordessa Hall Room 102*

**1:45pm to 3:00pm**  
**Concurrent Sessions #6**

**Session #6A: Former Extremists, The Far Right, and Organizations**  
*Bordessa Hall Room 204*

Chair: Tanner Mirrlees, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

**Voices from the Other Side: Insights from Former Extremists in Canada**  
Ryan Scrivens, *Concordia University & Project SOMEONE*  
Vivek Venkatesh, *Concordia University & Project SOMEONE*

**Pathways: Pathways In and Out: Life Course Factors for Racist Skinheads**  
Randy Blazak, *University of Oregon*  
Brad J. Galloway, *University of the Fraser Valley*

**The New-Right Movement in Australia**  
Jade Hutchinson, *Macquarie University*

**Should Racist Organizations be Banned? – The Debate on Hate Crime and Freedom of Association from a Swedish Perspective**  
Görel Granström, *Umeå University*  
Karin Åström, *Umeå University*
### Session #6B: Hate Crime Data & Reporting [#2]

**Bordessa Hall Room 205**

Chair: Joanna Perry, *Birkbeck College, University of London, and the National Police Chiefs’ Council UK*

**Connecting on Hate Crime: What Supports – and what hinders – NGO-Public Authority Cooperation on Hate Crime Recording in Europe**

Joanna Perry, *Birkbeck College, University of London, and the National Police Chiefs’ Council UK*

**Documenting Hate Incidents: The #StopHateAB Hate Incident Reporting Tool**

Irfan Chaudhry, *MacEwan University*

**Improving Reporting Mechanisms and Tools of Hate-Motivated Acts: Challenges and Pitfalls from a Quebec’s Experience**

Benjamin Ducol, *Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence*

Alex Wood, *Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence*

**The Hate and Bias Crime Monitoring Form Project: Key Findings and Future Directions in Combating Hate Crime**

Hanlie van Wyk, *University of South Africa*

### Session #6C: Countering Hate

**Bordessa Hall Room 210**

Chair: Andrea Slane, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

**Punish or Restore: What do Targeted Communities Want from Criminal Justice Agencies Tasked with Responding to Hate Crimes?**

Mark Walters, *University of Sussex*

**The Place of Antifascism in Hate Studies**

Stanislav Vysotsky, *University of Wisconsin – Whitewater*

**The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000: Appropriating Tort Law to Create a Caring Society?**

Anton Kok, *University of Pretoria*

**From Warsaw to Geneva: Using ‘Boomerang Advocacy’ for Hate Crime and Hate Speech**

Piotr Godzisz, *Lambda Warsaw*

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3:00pm to 3:15pm  **Health Break**

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3:15pm to 4:30pm  **Concurrent Sessions #7**
### Session #7A: "Protecting our Women from Muslim Migrants": The Soldiers of Odin as a Trans-National Vigilante Movement

**Bordessa Hall Room 204**

Chair: Tore Bjørgo, *Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX), University of Oslo*

**The Soldiers of Odin in Finland: From Local Movement to International Franchise**

Tommi Kotonen, *University of Jyväskylä*

**Sheep in Wolf's Clothes? The Taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway**

Tore Bjørgo, *Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX), University of Oslo*

**Soldiers of Odin in Canada: Internal Conflicts and Transnational Dimensions**

Yannick Veilleux-Lepage, *CSTPV, University of St. Andrews*

Emil Archambault, *University of Durham*

### Session #7B: Critical Hate Studies

**Bordessa Hall Room 205**

Chair: Zoë James, *University of Plymouth*

**The Harms of Hate Against Gypsies, Travellers and Roma: Taking a Critical Turn**

Zoë James, *University of Plymouth*

**A Content Analysis of Two Major Media During “Charlottesville Rally”**

Chenghui Zhang, *University of Kentucky*

**Transnormativity and the Visual Hierarchies of Acceptance**

Katie McBride, *University of Plymouth*

### Session #7C: UK Approaches to Combatting Cyberhate

**Bordessa Hall Room 210**

Round Table Discussion

**UK Approaches to Combatting Cyberhate**

Paul Giannasi, *UK Cross-Government Hate Crime Programme*

Rose Simkins, *Stop Hate UK*

Michael Whine, *Government & International Affairs Director Community Security Trust*

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**4:30pm to 5:00pm**  Closing Comments and Ways Forward

*Regent Theatre*

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**6:00pm**  Conference Barbecue

*Victoria Street – Adjacent to Bordessa Hall & Regent Theatre*
Session Abstracts

Session #1A: Hate & Politics / Government

Do Elected Politicians Have Moral Duties to Refrain from Engaging in Hate Speech?
Alexander Brown, University of East Anglia

Do elected politicians have moral duties to refrain from engaging in hate speech? If so, what are the underlying principles behind, or justificatory bases for, these special moral duties? Does it have something to do with the fact that hate speech by politicians is especially corrosive of assurances of the civic dignity of people who are the subject of hate speech? Is it that hate speech by politicians grants an authority to ordinary hate speakers? Is that hate speech by politicians normalises the practice of engaging in hate speech? Or something else? Furthermore, are there any countervailing duties? For example, do elected representatives also have a duty to represent the views and perspectives of those people they represent in ways that are “true” to or mirror the ways in which those people speak, even if this involves the use of hate speech?

Hate Crime Victimisation: Effects on Trust in Democratic Institutions
Daniel Geschke, Institute for Democracy and Civil Society
Janine Dieckmann, Institute for Democracy and Civil Society
Matthias Quent, Institute for Democracy and Civil Society

Results of two cross-sectional questionnaire studies, conducted with hate crime victims in the federal state of Thuringia in Germany, are presented. The first study assessed online, which types of hate crimes participants (N = 103, non-representative sample) experienced over the last two years, and how often. Besides negative effects on their general wellbeing; lowered trust in police, courts, local and federal governments was found, as compared to a representative sample. The results of the second study indicate why trust in these democratic institutions is reduced. Standardised telephone interviews were conducted with hate crime victims, who sought counselling with a professional victim support organisation (N = 44). Questions focused on the police officers’ behaviour on the crime scene and in later interrogations, as potential sources of secondary victimisation. Results reveal that the reactions of the police were often highly problematic: Many victims felt they were not being taken seriously, they often perceived a role reversal from victim to perpetrator, and were confronted with the negative prejudices of law enforcement officers. Additionally, they frequently perceived a low interest in investigating the underlying political motives for the crimes. Implications of these findings are discussed with regard to victim support and police training.

Is the Media a Promoter of Racism and Intolerance?: A UK Example, Pre And Post the ‘Brexit’ Referendum
Kim McGuire, University of Central Lancashire

In the UK, various opinion polls since the 2016 EU referendum have produced ‘evidence’ of many population viewpoints which appear to entail dehumanising or demonising others. The European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) report on the United
Kingdom noted considerable intolerant political discourse in the UK, particularly regarding immigration, a high number of violent racist incidents, a sharp rise in anti-Muslim violence, as well as record levels of anti-Semitic incidents. For many, the tabloid press was believed to have had a significant impact on such opinion.

This paper will consider the press in the years before and shortly after the Brexit referendum. It will engage with debates regarding how far and in what ways the press may have influenced public opinion and understanding. For many, the press remains an important source of information. Whether the press encouraged derogatory sentiments and statements, or reflected and gave expression to their audiences’ concerns engages with freedom of expression debates. This does not deny effect.

Whilst accepting that there are many factors for derogatory behaviour, including age, education, geographical location and familial and social ties, studying the media gives an insight into potential external influences, devoid of actual ‘real life’ experience.

**Government Mistrust and Exposure to Online Hate: Findings from the U.S.**
Rebecca Barrett-Fox, *Arkansas State University*

Americans’ faith that their government can be trusted, waning since the Nixon administration, is at near historic lows, part of a larger international trend of diminished trust in government. Many hate groups and hate actors espouse belief in governmental abuses of power, illegal surveillance, false flag operations, and other paranoid theories in which the U.S. government plays a sinister role in the destruction of its people. Bringing together research on internet use and hate, we conducted survey-based research on whether Americans more frequently exposed to online hate are more likely to express greater levels of mistrust and even hostility toward the U.S. government than those who are less frequently exposed to online hate. Data taken from a demographically balanced sample of 900 Internet users between the ages of 15 to 36 supports our hypothesis that government mistrust and exposure to hate are related. In this presentation, we will consider how both a flocking model (which argues that people with a shared low opinion of the U.S. government meet are drawn to cyberhate) and a feather model (which argues that people who are drawn to hate sites may then develop government mistrust) could contribute to our understanding of this data. Applications for findings to government, security, and internet literacy will be suggested.

Funding for this research has been supplied by the National Institute of Justice.

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**Session #1B: Theoretical Perspectives & Analyses on Hate / Conceptualizations & Operationalizations of Hate**

“**Hate is a Dangerous Substance**”: The Influence of Conceptual Metaphor
John Shuford, *Portland State University (Conflict Resolution Program) and Royal Roads University (School of Humanitarian Studies)*
Despite humanity’s vast experience with the subject, “hate” eludes full grasping of what it is, how it arises, and how to address it. A cross-disciplinary review of influential conceptualizations reveals that “hate” lacks essential properties and single definition. While stipulated meanings and compositional phrases cannot dissolve these basic tensions, we can develop and apply useful insights about the evolving multitude of “hate” experiences, conceptualizations, and meaning-types. Not least of which is how embodied cognition processes influence our experiences of, and responses to, “hate.” Although hatred is not necessarily or inherently harmful, it has been roundly constructed as such – indeed, imbued with destructive properties akin to a dangerous substance – in formative “anti-hate” theorizations (e.g., epidemiological ideations of hate speech and specific prophylactic anti-hate measures). HATE IS A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE is a widely influential yet unacknowledged conceptual metaphor. It is cognitively resonant, rhetorically powerful, and fueled by familiar values and assumptions. It features, and shapes, key information about social and emotional life, including what we expect from government and civil society. I labor to outline the reasoning structure and rhetorical influence of this metaphor, so that stakeholders may examine its evidentiary basis and improve our ameliorative efforts in the “era of hate.”

**Tolerance – An Anti-dote to Hate?**

Birgitte Schepelern Johansen, *University of Copenhagen*

In public rhetoric against hate, hate speech and hate crime tolerance is often called upon as a possible answer to hate. When tolerance is simply understood as the ability to live peacefully with difference, such calls appear intuitively intelligible. However if tolerance as well as hate is to be taken seriously, there are important reasons to question the wisdom and usefulness of this remedy. Tolerance, in its classical liberal formulations, is a balanced negative attitude, which in contexts of profound disagreements over ideologies, dogma or practices curb propensities for violence and exclusion. Tolerance invites critical reflections (individually as well as politically) about the reasonableness of acting upon one’s aversions, and it always implies considerations about where to draw its limits. How does such an understanding of tolerance sit with the kind of differences at stake in the fighting of, for example, right-wing racism or anti-Semitism? What are the implications of approaching homophobia as emerging from ‘profound disagreements’? How does the question of limits look when dealing with, say, rising xenophobia? This paper will critically examine such questions and discuss the implications of imagining tolerance as a response to hate.

**Hatred Without Prejudice?**

Thomas Brudholm, *University of Copenhagen*

When we talk about hate today what we mean is roughly synonymous with prejudice. When we speak of acts motivated by ‘hate or prejudice’, the point is typically that an offence shall be punished more harshly whether motivated by hate or prejudice. Of course, hate and prejudice are not entirely the same. The antipathy in prejudice is not necessarily hateful, it can be tinged with other negative emotions. This is uncontroversial. I would like to dwell on the more questionable point, that hatred is not necessarily about prejudice. The examination will begin, and end, in current anti-hate discourse, including the Thames
Valley Police campaign #letshatehate (UK, 2016). However, along the way I will retrieve examples from the long – and often neglected – history of the philosophy of hatred. In this way, the paper also represents an attempt to show how philosophy can contribute to field of hate studies. The presentation builds on my chapter “Hatred Beyond Bigotry” in T. Brudholm & B. Johansen (eds.), Hate, Politics, Law: Critical Perspectives on Combating Hate (Oxford University Press, 2018).

Session #1C: Policing Hate Crime in Canada

Duty to Consult: Quantifying Critical Incidents – Measuring Community Impact
Adrian Bhatti, Ontario Provincial Police

How do you acquire the ability to respond proportionately to incidents of community tension? Who should aggregate early warning indicators to identify potential issues? Where is the responsibility for ensuring that security practices safeguard tension without subjecting communities to excessive surveillance and control? This paper demonstrates the sustainability required to create a paradigm shift in hate and tension monitoring by the police. Achieved through broadening the current discussions of early warning and tension monitoring, an evaluation and application of a systems based pragmatic approach is presented to address and resolve tension. The method codifies an enhanced multi-criteria risk selection tool, reporting on and triaging incidents, whilst building resilient communities. The relevance of security, agency and community has been streamlined through collaboration, enhancing best practice. Communities and stakeholders are integrated into the response, with specific application to Canadian Indigenous and human security issues. Based on applied systems thinking this PhD research explored the mapping of leverage points to consider informed responses to complex situations. The impact of this research is directly relevant to operational policing and non-government organisations that work with Indigenous people and, more broadly, all communities experiencing hate and conflict.

York Regional Police Hate Prevention Unit
Mark Topping, York Regional Police

The York Regional Police Hate Prevention Unit has seen an evolution of approaches dating back to its modern conception in 2007.

It was at that time it was determined that undertaking the challenge of de-escalating hatred required both an outreach and operational component.

With the capacity to address a demographic reflecting the globe, the Hate Crime Prevention Unit (HCPU) has forged trusted partnerships through strategic engagement.

Cognizant of the effects of social media and globalization the HCPU recognizes it is incumbent on us to educate ourselves, to stay abreast of the real time impact of world events on our local communities and provide solace and comfort ensuring our communities know
they have the support of local law enforcement, rule of law, and sanctuary under our Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

With these fundamental principles established, legitimacy has been forged through actions that include the application of both the law - where and when required - in conjunction with a network of services, recognizing the value of restorative justice to bridge divides created by hate.

With an opportunity to address the UOIT, Detective Mark Topping looks forward to presenting how this process has developed and is now garnering national attention for its capacity to encompass all manner of societal issues including the impact of propaganda and the online luring of our most vulnerable.

**Exploring the Dark Figure of Hate Crime in Canada**

Caroline Erentzen, Regina Schuller, *York University*

The present research explored the nature and prevalence of hate crime in Canada, both that which is reported to police and that which is not. Through special access to the Statistics Canada database, Study 1 explored the Uniform Crime Reports for all police-reported hate crime in Canada between the years 2010 to 2012. Offences differed as a function of the victim’s group identity in patterns consistent with other countries, with crimes targeting Muslim and gay victims displaying greatest levels of violence. Study 2 examined crime victimization experiences reported privately to the 2016 Canadian General Social Survey. Only one-third of hate crimes were reported to police, with concerns about police bias and fear of retaliation as key deterrents to reporting. Police reports obscured the intersectionality of the victim’s identity: police typically reported only one hate motivation, whereas victims perceived that they had been targeted for multiple, overlapping identities. Where reported, victims of hate reported greater dissatisfaction with police handling of their case than did victims of non-bias motivated offences. The psychological impact of the offence was more profound for victims of hate, who reported more severe psychological harm, trauma, and long-term effects than did victims of non-bias motivated offences.

**Barriers to Policing Hate Crimes in Canada**

Uday Singh Jaswal, *Durham Regional Police*

While criminal law exists to prosecute hate related offences, there are few charges laid in Canada and even fewer convictions that result. So what steps can be taken to improve the policing of hate crimes and our support for those impacted? In this short presentation, the environmental and organizational challenges associated with the police response to hate crimes will be explored, along with the measures that the Durham Regional Police Service is taking to address them.

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**Session #2A: The Contours of Right-wing Extremism in North America**
How Embodied Emotions Shape Membership in White Supremacy Groups
Kathleen Blee, University of Pittsburgh
Matthew DeMichele, RTI International
Pete Simi, Chapman University
Mehr Latif, University of Pittsburgh

In this paper, our goal is to specify the dynamics by which the embodied emotional experiences of members are linked to wider group processes, allowing us to link the micro level to the larger social structures. We draw on a highly-unique set of data from life-history interviews conducted in 2015 and 2016 with 47 former members of white supremacist groups. We first show how emotional responses to group initiation, ritual, and activities are crucial to shaping group ties and boundaries. We then show how the concept of embodiment helps us bridge between group experiences, individual impulses, and identity. Our lens of embodied emotion allows us to provide a more expansive understanding of how emotion contributes to grievances and mobilizing members. Embodiment also elucidates the concept of emotional resilience or why individuals chose to maintain their membership even when it no longer resonates with their ideals or why they joined in the first instance. Drawing on this empirical evidence, we outline a conceptual framework for how embodied emotion can inform movement identities and processes.

The Dangers of Porous Borders: The “Trump Effect” in Canada
Tim Bryan, York University
Tanner Mirrlees, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Barbara Perry, University of Ontario Institute of Technology
Ryan Scrivens, Concordia University & Project SOMEONE

Donald J. Trump’s journey to the White House signaled the resurgence of right-wing populism in the United States. His campaign and his surprising electoral victory rode a wave of anti-elitism and xenophobia. He masterfully exploited the economic and cultural anxieties of white working class and petite bourgeois Americans by deflecting blame for their woes onto the “usual suspects,” among them minorities, liberals, Muslims, professionals and immigrants. His rhetoric touched a chord, and in fact emboldened and energized white supremacist ideologies, identities, movements and practices in the United States and around the world. Indeed, the Trump Effect touched Canada as well. This paper explores how the American politics of hate unleashed by Trump’s right-wing populist posturing galvanized Canadian white supremacist ideologies, identities, movements and practices. Following Trump’s win, posters plastered on telephone poles in Canadian cities invited “white people” to visit alt-right websites. Neo-Nazis spray painted swastikas on a mosque, a synagogue and a church with a black pastor. Online, a reactionary white supremacist subculture violated hate speech laws with impunity while stereotyping and demonizing non-white people. Most strikingly, in January 2017, Canada witnessed its most deadly homegrown terrorist incident: Alexandre Bissonnette, a right-wing extremist and Trump supporter, murdered six men at the Islamic cultural centre of Quebec City. Our paper provides an overview of the manifestations of the Trump Effect in Canada. We also contextualize the antecedents of Trump’s resonance in Canada, highlighting the conditions for and currents and characteristics of right-wing extremism in Canada.
Far-Right Extremist Violence in the 21st Century: A Conjunctive Analysis of Case Configurations Analysis
Jeff Gruenewald, IUPUI
Grant Drawve, University of Arkansas
Brent Klein, Michigan State University

Violent far-right extremists following a model of leaderless resistance have repeatedly captured our attention with mass casualty shootings, targeting religious, racial, and other minority groups, outpacing incidents of Islamic terrorism in the United States. These incidents, along with social and political changes in the 21st century, have led to speculation about how the nature of far-right violence may be increasing and evolving. To explore these questions empirically, we utilize Conjunctive Analysis of Case Configurations (CACC) as our analytical approach and data from the U.S. Extremist Crime Database (ECDB) to observe how the situated nature of far-right violence has changed over the last 25 years. We are primarily interested in possible similarities and differences in event profiles of far-right homicides and violent plots, including combinations of offender attributes, victim attributes, situational circumstances, and social characteristics across different temporal and sociopolitical contexts. Findings from our study illuminate change and stability in extremist violence over time and the extent to which broader social and political dynamics are reflected in the patterns of far-right homicides and violent plots.

Radicalizing the Mainstream: The Emergence of the 'Alt-Right'
Pete Simi, Chapman University

This presentation draws from a larger study of the ebb and flow of US-based white supremacist activism over the past several decades. Relying on long-term ethnographic data and intensive life history interviews with current and former far-right extremists, the primary focus of this study examines "active abeyance" or the conscious withdrawal from traditional public activism and recruitment (e.g., marches, demonstrations, rallies, and public meetings) toward more informal, private forms of resistance directed at sustaining the movement. Simultaneously, white supremacists focus on integrating themselves within various mainstream institutional contexts (e.g., law enforcement, military, and education) as part of an effort to generate internal radicalizing effects consistent with white supremacist ideas and actions. To illustrate this strategy, I focus on the recent founding of the American Guard and the "It's OK to be White" social media campaign as cases that represent a chameleon-like organizational, individual, and ideological transition from traditional white supremacy to "alt-right."

Session #2B: The Lifecycle of a Hate Crime: A European Perspective

Findings from Ireland
Amanda Haynes, University of Limerick

Findings from Sweden
In 2015, the European Union Directorate-General Justice funded researchers in five jurisdictions in the EU to conduct research in the area of hate crime: the Czech Republic, England and Wales, Latvia, Ireland, and Sweden. The purpose of the research was to understand and explore the Lifecycle of a Hate Crime across the five jurisdictions, and had as its central aim the examination of the manner in which a hate crime is addressed through the criminal justice process at various stages – investigation, prosecution, court proceedings, and sentencing – to determine how best to ensure that the hate element of a crime is appropriately treated by the court. The objectives of the research across all five jurisdictions were to:

- Detail the operational realities of hate crime legislation by gathering experiential accounts of the legislation ‘in action’ from legal professionals;
- Document differences in both victims’ and offenders’ experiences of the criminal justice process according to the legislative and policy context; and
- Identify shortfalls in the legislative responses to Article 4 of the Framework Decision on Racism and Xenophobia;
- Inform future EU policy and legislative responses to hate crime.

The timeframe under consideration for the project was 2011-2016. In furtherance of the first three of these objectives, project partners were tasked with completing a doctrinal analysis of hate crime in each jurisdiction; exploring policies pertaining to policing and prosecutorial functions in relation to hate crime; performing a secondary analysis of statistics on the recording, prosecution and sentencing of hate crime; and conducting interviews with victims, convicted offenders, judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers. This latter element sought to determine the operational realities of the manner in which a hate crime is addressed through the legal processes across the jurisdictions party to this research. Each partner produced a detailed report on their findings as they related to their own jurisdiction. Following this, a Comparative Report was completed, which sought to provide a high level analysis of the findings of the jurisdictional reports, with a view to informing EU policy on this issue.

This panel of papers will discuss the findings of three of the jurisdictional reports associated with the project, as well as the findings of the comparative report.
Scope and Nature of Laws and the Embodiment of ‘Hate Crimes’ as a Part of Indian Criminal Law
Anushree Gupta, University of Limerick

This paper concentrates on looking at the scope and nature of ‘hate crimes’ as a part of Indian Criminal Law with a view to adequately establish hate crimes and related sentencing. India is a South Asian nation with twenty eight states in a federal system, where vast diversity, has itself given way to hate crimes. Moreover, it would not be wrong to say that hate crimes have been so deeply engrained in democratic India, that they have been accepted as a part of national chores and are beyond recognition as ‘hate crimes’ in most cases. While the Constitution of India does promise rights to minorities, ethnic groups, and protection to its citizens in a number of different provisions and provisos, yet it does not specifically encompass instances of hate. In the recent past there has been a high rise in the number of cases around the country. While most of them are based on regional bias, religious hatred and hatred based on sexual orientation, there are also incidents where hate crimes have been committed against immigrants.

Hate Crime and Hate Speech in Spain and in the Basque Country: Recent Developments
Jon-M. Landa, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU)

In 2015 (Organic Law 1/2015) a thorough reform of Hate Crime legislation took place in Spain thereby widening particularly the scope of prohibition of hate speech (incitement to hatred: article 510 Spanish Criminal Code). As a result new case law trends have began to be developed. The aim of this paper is, first of all, to explain the basic features of the new Spanish law of hate crime and hate speech and the way it has began to be applied by the tribunals. A particular problem will be also addressed: to which extend it might be legitimate to use anti hate speech legislation to tackle political debate as it has been the case with the pro-independence political movement in Catalonia. The second aim of this paper will be focused in the Basque Country. The Chair for Human Rights and Public Authorities of the University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU) and the Basque Police (Ertzaintza) have recently finished and presented to the public the first official Report of hate incidents in the Basque Autonomous Region. In this second part of the paper the findings of this major report will be explained.

Legislating Against Hate: A South African Perspective
Joanna Botha, Nelson Mandela University

In 2016 South Africa gazetted the Prevention and Combatting of Hate Crime and Hate Speech Bill, providing for a legislated hate crime offence. The Bill was prompted by escalating levels of hate crime and calls from civic society and international human rights bodies for legal reform. However, the Bill is yet to be enacted.

A recent report, “The Hate and Bias Crimes Monitoring Form Project”, confirms the prevalence of hate crime and blatant intolerance across difference in South Africa. The findings emphasise the need for hate crime legislation, not only to address the harm caused thereby (to victims, target groups, and the broader communal well-being), but also to empower those who monitor and police hate crime and provide victim support.
This paper highlights the impact of hate crimes on marginalised communities in South Africa, both with reference to the divisive past and the constitutional paradigm, which promotes reconciliation, respect for diversity and social cohesion. It then explores the rationales for and the consequences of the apparent resistance to the enactment of hate crime legislation in South Africa with reference to: a) the arguments for and against the criminalisation of hate; b) the nexus between the perpetrators and the victims of hate crimes; and c) law’s capacity to overcome the structural basis of group hatred in the context of a people struggling to adapt to the ideal of a harmonised society.

**Legal Responses to the Dual Nature of Hate Speech in Art: The Case of Polish Art After 1989**

Pawel Knut, *University of Warsaw*

There is a growing body of literature regarding the emergence of the phenomenon of Hate Speech in different artistic practices (Adler, 1996; Butler, 1997; Grant, 2016; Rancière, 2000). Hate Speech is present in the works of both artists whose practices have a discriminatory character, and artists who use different artistic strategies to ‘dismantle’ the hatred in Hate Speech. This paper’s aim is to characterise this dual nature of Hate Speech in Art and to analyse the tools employed by Law in order to recognise and respond to this phenomenon. I illustrate my arguments referring to a case study of past manifestations of Hate Speech in Polish Art, since the collapse of Communism in 1989 until today. I am especially interested in the cases of artistic practices that met with a legal reaction. I argue that Law in Poland responds to Hate Speech when it occurs in the field of Art. It protects artistic practices that use Hate Speech with the intentions of spurring critical thought, and sanctions - though not always effectively – artistic expression aimed at deepening exclusion of marginalised groups.

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**Session #3A: Faces of Hate: The Representation of Prejudicial Attitudes via the Internet**

Faces of Hate: The Representation of Prejudicial Attitudes via the Internet – Round Table Discussion

Robin Maria Valeri, *St. Bonaventure University*

Kevin Borgeson, *Salem State University*

Ten years ago, the authors published a two part series in the *Journal of Applied Sociology* which looked at whether or not people could tell a hate page when they were presented with one. The subjects were presented with three faces of hate which appear in hate studies:

- In your face racism and anti-Semitism
- Subtle racism and anti-Semitism
- Outright denial of racism and anti-Semitism

It was found in the previous study that only “in your face racism and anti-Semitism” was detectable and other representations of hate were seen as legitimate sources (what today would be seen as “fake news”). Ten years later the way individuals receive their news, and
views on societal issues, has changed. The authors will look at whether or not detection of
crime and anti-Semitism via the Internet is easier, or harder, than it was ten years ago. Alt
right websites will also be discussed and the faces of hate they use to lure individuals into
landing, and reading, the content, which is represented on their platform.

Session #3B: Online Hate

The Temporal Association Between Online and Offline Islamophobia
Susann Wiedlitzka, University of Sussex

Previous studies have provided important insights into connecting experiences of online to
offline hate, but few have attempted to explain the temporal link between the two. This
research used time-series analysis to explore the temporal association between online and
offline hate, by testing if hate online is followed by hate offline, or if offline hate is
followed by online hate. To test these hypotheses, two datasets were used: (1) daily hateful
Twitter content and (2) weekly hate crime recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service.
The two datasets were combined to produce a time span of 53 weeks between February
2016 and March 2017. This part of the research focused specifically on anti-Islamic hate,
as these hate incidents were particularly prominent online. The statistical analysis suggests
that anti-Islamic hate speech followed rather than preceded Islamophobic hate offline.

The Role of Third Party Intermediaries and the Regulation on Online Hate
Chara Bakalis, Oxford Brookes University

The existence of cyberhate is a growing problem. However, a number of factors make the
legal regulation of online hate particularly complex. For example, anonymity can
sometimes make it difficult to identify perpetrators, the global nature of the internet means
that difficult jurisdictional issues arise, and the sheer quantity of cyberhate also make it
overwhelmingly difficult to police. As a result, there has been increasing emphasis placed
on the role that internet platform providers and social media companies should play in the
regulation of online hate. Whilst voluntary codes of conduct have been created by the EU
and by the Working Group on Cyberhate, more recently, the German Parliament has
enacted a law that places a legal obligation on internet companies to remove material in a
timely fashion, and if they do not do so, they can face fines of up to 5 million euros. This
paper will analyse the new German law, and consider to what extent this law is a
satisfactory response to the problem of cyberhate. More broadly, it will discuss the wider
issue about the regulation of online hate and the responsibility of third party intermediaries.

The Development of Extremist Right Narratives Online
Tiana Gaudette, Simon Fraser University
Garth Davies, Simon Fraser University
Richard Frank, Simon Fraser University

Far-right extremists have exploited online discussion forums, amongst other online
platforms, to air their political views on everything from white supremacist ideology to
immigration policy. Research has suggested that extreme right-wing ideology is becoming increasingly focused on anti-immigrant sentiment and less so on discussions about race relations specifically. Yet little is known, from a quantitative perspective, about how this dynamic may have unfolded over time online. In this study, we explored how discussions about ‘race’ and ‘immigrants’ developed over time on the most high-profile discussion forum of the radical right: Stormfront. The sample included 89,022 posts between 2001 and 2016. The results highlight that Stormfront posters have consistently harboured an overwhelmingly negative attitude toward race and immigrants over the fifteen-year period. Compared to posts about race, the volume of posts pertaining to immigrants and immigration is significantly higher. Further, sentiments surrounding immigrant-related discussions are more negative in nature relative to race-related discussions.

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**Session #3C: Marginalized Populations & Victims [#1]**

**Attitudes of Suspicion, Perceptions of Criminality and Willingness to Report Muslims in Canada**
Maaha Farrukh, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

The current research incorporated two studies to examine stigma toward Muslims within a forensic psychology framework. The studies utilized fictional news coverage to assess participant’s attitudes of suspicion, perceptions of criminality and willingness to report Muslims vs. control suspects. In Study 1, 216 students from a Canadian university read about a suspicious event involving Muslims vs. control, conducted by Muslim and non-Muslim experimenters. In Study 2, 192 students read about either a burglary (home invasion) or explosion (terrorism) crime scenario, where the identity of the “person of interest” was either Muslim or Caucasian, conducted by either Muslim or non-Muslim experimenters. Results of Study 1 indicate greater suspicion toward suspects with Muslim experimenters, whereas Study 2 demonstrated greater suspicion, perceptions of criminality and willingness to report the Caucasian person of interest. The findings are discussed in terms of aversive racism and the implications for Canadian Muslims in forensic settings.

**The Unique Characteristics of Disability Hate Crimes**
Mark Sherry, *University of Toledo*

In this seminar paper, I will draw on US, UK and Canadian cases to discuss some of the characteristics of disability hate crime, including elements which set it apart from other forms of hate crime. For instance, disability hate crimes seem to be live-streamed and uploaded to social media in much higher numbers than other forms of hate crime. It seems that perpetrators are far more likely to include videos or photos of themselves in the commission of these acts than other types of hate crime. This braggadocio which is demonstrated in disability hate crimes is linked to the unique forms of abjection disabled people experience. Another unique element of disability hate crimes is that many of the perpetrators of disability hate crimes are people who are paid to care for them. Disability hate crimes, like some hate crimes against people who are perceived as non-heteronormative, are also hypersexual and hyperviolent. I will also discuss the ways in
which it is sometimes preferable to frame particular crimes that are targeted against disabled people as “bias crimes” rather than hate crimes. Finally, I will explore some of the connections between the human trafficking of disabled people and disability hate crimes.

**Intersectional Invisibility: Making Violence Against Queer Women Visible**

Marian Duggan, *University of Kent*

The victimisation of women who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or queer (LGBQ) demonstrates a necessary intersectionality of identity prejudice along the lines of sexuality and gender. This may be exacerbated if the abuse invokes other actual or presumed aspects of the victim’s identity such as race, religion, age, disability or gender identity. Most countries which recognise hate crimes include sexual orientation as a protected characteristic, but very few include gender (as opposed to gender identity). Where gender does feature, it is often difficult to discern whether LGBQ women’s reports of violence are included.

Compared to queer men and heterosexual women, LGBQ’s women experiences of abuse and violent victimisation are routinely deprioritised in social, political and mediated discourses. Attention often focuses on isolated or extreme cases, or incidents which can in some way be sensationalised. LGBQ women’s experiences also appear marginalised in some feminist, queer and victimological research, particularly concerning homophobic hate crime and violence against women. This paper examines the intellectual invisibility of LGBQ women’s victimisation, drawing on global evidence of the varied cultural dynamics of such violence while ultimately seeking to explore how best to theorise and challenge this specific form of intersectional discrimination.

**Prototypes of Hate – Exploring Community Expectations of the Model Victim**

Caroline Erentzen, *York University*

Regina Schuller, *York University*

The present research employed community-based sampling to explore lay perceptions of hate crimes and expectations of the model hate crime victim. Participants provided open-ended responses about their concepts of the typical hate crime victim, perpetrator, and offence characteristics. Content analysis of these responses revealed several key elements. Asymmetry of victim and perpetrator identities on relevant traits appeared critical for hate crime recognition, particularly where the victim occupied a position of lower relative social power. Moreover, community members expected hate crime victims to be innocent, passive, and silent. Simulations with fresh participants revealed that hate crime victims attracted quite high levels of sympathy, but that this was contingent upon the victim’s “good behaviour.” Where the victim was depicted as a passive South Asian Muslim man who ignored racial harassment prior to an assault, participants showed the greatest victim sympathy and outrage over the offence. However, where the victim responded to the perpetrator verbally or physically, as is his right, observer sympathy dropped precipitously. In these circumstances, observers actually showed sympathy for the hate crime perpetrator and engaged in increased victim blaming. Similar effects were not observed with a Caucasian victim, suggesting that the process may be unique to racialized minorities.
Session #3D: Fighting Hate on Campus

Fighting Hate on Campus – Round Table Discussion
Birgitte Schepelern Johansen, University of Copenhagen
Thomas Brudholm, University of Copenhagen

An open discussion of how to think about current student responses to perceived outrage. At Princeton, a course on hate speech, blasphemy, and pornography is interrupted at its inception by student protests against their professor's attempt to use the word "N****r" to teach a lesson about the power of speech and the blind spots of empathy. The professor is not a racist, his pro-minority and an)-racist credentials are impeccable. His “use” of the word was not directed against his black students, and his intent was to use the affect created by the word pedagogically. Still, for some students the mention or "use" of the word is intolerable, and they respond with outrage and demands for an apology. For vocal students, the case seems to be about respect for the emotional well-being of minorities and about an ongoing fight against hate and its repercussions in the educational system. Some support their cause, others are concerned that such protests head towards a regime of verbal purification and a loss of academic freedom. In this session, we would like to set the ground for a joint - and international, perhaps global - discussion about the basis and point, promises and problems, of current student activism against perceived prejudice, hate, implicit bias and micro aggression at universities today.

Session #4A: Toxic Technocultures and the Alt-Right

Rolling a Social Justice Warrior: #Gamergate as Alt-Right Prelude
Andrea Braithwaite, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

In the guise of a call for greater transparency in video games journalism, 2014’s Gamergate movement spurred a series of sexual and sexist attacks on women in gaming communities. “Rolling a Social Justice Warrior” looks carefully at some of the typical presentational and representational strategies Gamergaters use. For instance, the rhetoric of a “crusade” helps Gamergate pitch itself as a moral struggle, and to establish a manifest destiny for its participants – an entitlement to particular cultural spaces based on their affinity for or identification with the privileges accorded to heterosexual white males. This rhetoric also makes it possible for Gamergaters to articulate themselves as the real victims – at risk of being excluded from what is rightfully theirs, and therefore with the most to lose. “Rolling a Social Justice Warrior” suggests that we can see the kernels of the current alt-right in Gamergate’s virulent response to privilege and difference, and demonstrates how online spaces and discourses can become safe spaces for aggressive and violent ideologies to fester and move offline.
The Alt-Right’s Conspiracy Theory of Power: Cultural Marxism 2.0
Tanner Mirrlees, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

This paper interrogates the political meanings, uses, and possible ideological effects of the alt-right’s discourse about “cultural Marxism” in North America. The first section is a macrolevel overview of the alt-right formation: its key figures, ideology, hegemonic strategy and social media fronts. The second section is a micro-level analysis of the politics of the alt-right’s discourse on cultural Marxism. I argue that the alt-right’s discourse on cultural Marxism is a conspiracy theory of power in thrall to white nationalist hate. The alt-right uses the discourse of cultural Marxism to try to organize public consent to a white nationalist idea of America, foment a white populist backlash against the (mostly liberal) “others” it constructs as enemies and threats, and perpetuate anti-Marxism to maintain “white working class” compliance with the status quo.

#NotMyMarch: ‘Real’ Women’s Role in Legitimizing the Alt-Right
Olga Marques, University of Ontario Institute of Technology

Particular iterations of gender and sexuality are invoked as justifications for, and rationale behind, the rise of the alt-right. As such, the alt-right represents a particular politics of sex and gender - one which seeks to “restore”, “preserve”, and/or “return to” conservative and traditional gender/sex roles, values, norms, and identities. These ‘extreme patriarchal’ iterations are not only espoused by men proponents of the alt-right, but also defended by women, and articulated through the language of women’s rights, empowerment, and appeals to represent “real” women. Speaking to the #NotMyMarch hashtag, this paper seeks to explore the role of right-wing women in legitimizing the alt-right and normalizing extreme patriarchal ideologies through their appropriation of feminist language.

Session #4B: Hate Crime Data & Reporting [#1]

Third Party Recording of Hate Crime
Jennifer Schweppe, University of Limerick
Amanda Haynes, University of Limerick
Emma MacIntosh, Dalhousie University

The appropriate recording of hate crime by state authorities (most usually by the police) has been recognized internationally as important to addressing hate crime. However, little scholarly attention has been paid to the role played by civil society in monitoring hate crime. This article will elaborate a range purposes fulfilled by civil society organisations in collecting data on the extent and motivations of hate crime occurring in a given jurisdiction. Drawing on in-depth interviews with civil society organisations engaged in conducting third party monitoring of hate crime in Ireland, we will document the manner in which that monitoring systems (a) provide a means of reporting hate crime, where the construct is not acknowledged by the justice system, (b) provide minority communities a
means of reporting hate crime, where a particular group has been excluded from the
definition of protected groups; (c) serve as a comparator to, potentially unrepresentative,
official statistics where these are collected; (d) provide an evidence base for legislative
change and (e) provide a platform to affirm victims’ naming of their experiences as hate
crimes. On a critical note, the article will identify victim support as a natural extension of
hate crime recording systems, noting that civil society organisations collecting data on hate
crime in Ireland do not fulfil this remit. Finally, we will address publication as a key.

The Difference 24 Hours Can Make – Providing Independent Hate Crime Reporting
Rose Simkins, Stop Hate UK

In this seminar I will explore how Stop Hate UK addresses issues of underreporting and
how alternatives to reporting to the police are essential to addressing the problems caused
by Hate Crime.

Our 24 hour independent reporting and support helplines cover a range of identities—it
covers all the UK monitored strands of Hate Crime and any other aspect of identity.

The helplines are a resource that are used to promote awareness of Hate Crime, to ensure
that people know there is somebody who will listen to them at a time they choose. It starts
to build trust and confidence in communities where this has broken down and a
commitment to supporting victims and witnesses of Hate Crime.

We know that it is really difficult to provide a consistent sustainable cost effective way to
provide accessible third party hate crime reporting services. The helplines are a way to
increase reporting from those individuals and communities that are reticent about reporting
formally to the police or other agencies. There are already many disparate ways of reporting
hate crime. Unfortunately these are rarely available outside office hours, they depend upon
people who may not always be available and cannot always be consistent.

Safe Place Schemes and Hate Crime Third Party Reporting: Implementation, Challenges
and Evaluation
Wendy Laverick, Manchester Metropolitan University

Hate crime has received increasing levels of strategic prioritisation, coinciding with the
heightened prominence of victims within academic, political and policy discourse. Simultaneously, in the UK, victims of crime are provided with additional opportunities for participation in the criminal justice process, with the aim of facilitating fair and respectful
treatment by criminal justice professionals. Third-party reporting sites aim to increase hate
crime reporting and the flow of intelligence from a community by providing members of
the public with alternative methods of contacting the police and reporting a crime. As such,
‘Third Party Reporting’ models comprise an example of ‘Safe Place’ Schemes, addressing
hate crime and hate incident victimisation specifically, with the potential to fulfil a range
of functions. Internationally, Safe Place Schemes include ‘Student Safe Zone’ and ‘Safe
Route’ schemes, ‘Ambassador’ and ‘Safe Haven’ schemes, alongside ‘Safe Place’
schemes. This paper will reflect upon two evaluations conducted within the UK in 2016/17.
It will conclude with an assessment of the adequacy of the existing schemes.
What is the real state of hate within Québec today? In common with much of the Western world, reports of hate crimes and hate incidents increasingly dominate the pages of Québec’s newspapers, and much ink has been spilled debating both the veracity and the causes of this apparent uptick in the incidence of hate. And whilst certain high-profile acts attract the media’s attention, there is surprisingly little scientific research on hate crimes and hate incidents, both current and historically, within la belle province. There are also major deficiencies in the availability and accuracy of data on hate crimes and hate incidents: for example, Statistics Canada’s numbers significantly underrepresent the incidence of hate crimes, whilst for hate incidents there are simply no official statistics at all. Without a credible understanding of the nature of hate-motivated acts within Québec, it becomes extremely difficult to develop fruitful prevention strategies.

This paper will introduce how the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV), the only province-wide institution that addresses all types of hate crimes and incidents, has focused on filling this gap, with a research project that consists of original data collection, as well as secondary-source data-collation and analysis.

We intend to present a comprehensive and up-to-date portrait of hate-motivated acts throughout Québec using a population-based survey methodology. We will examine how the data collected through the CPRLV’s survey, combined with a review of official statistics and of the current scientific research, allows us to confirm some consistently recurring observations within the literature, including the stark difference between the number of hateful acts experienced by victims and the number reported to the police. We will also introduce a number of other findings which were more surprising. For example, the fact that many respondents identified a far wider variety of prejudices than Canadian law currently allows for; that a substantial subgroup of hate victims are victimised repeatedly; and that a surprisingly high number of hate-motivated acts occur in private.

Finally, this paper will demonstrate how a better understanding of hate crimes and incidents in Quebec can help us to design and improve preventive strategies. Only through the construction of intersectional partnerships with community and institutional actors throughout Québec can we hope to engage in effective upstream prevention, and actively contribute to the diminution of hateful behaviours within our society.
Jon Garland, *University of Surrey*

The past decade has seen dramatic increases and incidents of hate crime and far-right extremism. In Europe, Brexit, refugee movement, and the rise of far-right political machinery have provided impetus for such growth. In North America, the resurgence of the right has been a more recent trend, informed largely by the blatantly xenophobic rhetoric of mainstream political figures such as Stephen Harper in Canada, and of course, Donald Trump in the US. This paper will explore the convergences and divergences that help us to account for patterns of hate and extremism on both sides of the Atlantic.

**Ethnic Discrimination and Violent Victimization: A Cross-National Examination of Youth Hate Crime**

Angela Higginson, *Queensland University of Technology*

Kathryn Benier, *Monash University*

Hate crime – crime motivated by prejudice towards the minority ‘other’ – sends a message to its victim and to others like them. Hate crime is not a rare event, and research suggests that most hate crime is motivated by racial or ethnic prejudice, and further, that a large proportion of these crimes are perpetrated by or committed against youth. Yet, official data on hate crime incidence is generally lacking, particularly with relation to youth hate crime, as the vast majority of young victims do not report their victimisation to either police or school officials. In this paper, we report on a cross-national analysis that examines the relationship between self-reported ethnically-motivated discrimination and self-reported violent victimisation amongst youth aged 12-16. Using self-report victimisation data from the second wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency study (ISRD), we analyse the risk and protective factors across five domains – individual, family, peer, school, and neighbourhood – and examine the strength and salience of these factors across 31 countries in 5 global regions.

**Hate Speech in the Nordic Countries (Norway and Denmark)**

Amna Veledar, *Norwegian Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud / Danish Institute for Human Rights*

Lumi Zuleta, *Danish Institute for Human Rights*

Until recently there has been no research available on the extent and character of hate speech online in the Nordic countries. For this reason, the Danish Institute for Human Rights (2016) and the Norwegian Equality- and Anti-Discrimination Ombud (2017) investigated hate speech in the public debate on Facebook-pages of the major Danish and Norwegian news media outlets.

The two studies consist of a quantitative content analysis of over 3,000 comments from the Facebook-pages of selected news media outlets. In addition, we asked Danish and Norwegian Facebook-users about the experiences they had from participating in online debates.

The analyses show that out of the comments that were allowed to remain on the selected Facebook-pages after moderation, one in seven (Denmark) and one in ten (Norway)
contained hate speech. In particular, topics such as religion, refugees, gender equality, politics and integration trigger hate speech in debates. In both studies, it turned out that male users posted more than 70 percent of the hateful comments.

Moreover, both studies clearly illustrate the ‘chilling effect’ of hate speech online, and how it affects women to a disproportionate degree. Over 50 percent of the respondents said that they surrender their freedom of expression and refrain from participating in the debate because of a harsh tone in the online debates. In our view, this points to a growing democratic challenge in the Nordic countries.

**Understanding Hate**
Daneale Farrell, *Queer Trinidad and Tobago*

From Brexit to the unwarranted killings of black men by Police Officers in the United States. From the killing of gay people in Uganda to the Middle East crisis. We live in a world that is filled with fear, and hate is product of that fear.

The need to maintain control in an awaken society have been brought to the brink of war many times since 1945. How can we effectively deal with hate? First we must understand that hate is just product of our subconscious. By digging deep, can we start the healing process.

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**Session #4D: Disability Hate Crime**

**Disability Hate Crime: 10 Years After the Inclusion of Disability Abuse in the UK Hate Crime Policy we ask the Question – Has This Policy Improved the Life of Disabled People? – Round Table Discussion**

Mark Brookes, *UK Government Hate Crime Programme*
Joanna Perry, *UK Government Hate Crime Programme*
Paul Giannasi, *UK Government Hate Crime Programme*

In 2008, following the unrelated, but horrific murders of a number of disabled victims, criminal justice agencies decided to address the underlying hostility that fuelled such attacks. The decision was not universally supported: many pointed out the differences with other types of monitored hate crime victims and others felt that it made matters worse as disabled people often did not identify the ‘hatred’ as a factor. Some disabled people’s groups have claimed the policy conflates ‘hate’ and ‘vulnerability’ and encourages a perception that disabled people are the problem to be solved rather than the perpetrator’s hostility. After 10 years of inclusion, recorded hate crime has risen by 700% but crime surveys suggest over 90% of the actual crimes suffered by disabled people are not included in recorded crime statistics. Presenters will present their varying experiences and lead a discussion on answering this question.
Session #5A: White Supremacy/Antisemitism Redux: Academic and Activist Perspectives

Nietzsche and Heidegger: Philosophical Sources of the Contemporary Far Right
Ronald Beiner, *University of Toronto*

Over the last year or two, Western societies have witnessed the surprising rise of populist right-wing ideologies and political movements (including, but obviously not limited to, “Trumpism” or “Bannonism”). These recent developments are disturbing to the extent that they point to even darker (fascistic) ideologies starting to rise to the surface. This particular context requires another, more sober look at two of the most influential thinkers of the last 150 years: Friedrich Nietzsche and Martin Heidegger. It is not an accident that those helping to animate the neo-fascist revival—Julius Evola, Alexander Dugin, Richard Spencer, and many others—appeal to Nietzsche and Heidegger as privileged exposers of the false philosophy of liberalism. Nietzsche’s formula of the death of God and Heidegger’s formula of the forgetfulness of Being are two ways of articulating a shared intuition: that there is a spiritual void at the heart of modernity; that is, Nietzsche and Heidegger (and their contemporary descendants on the far right) see liberalism, egalitarianism, and democracy as a recipe for absolute deracination, and hence for a profound contraction of the human spirit. For these two thinkers, hierarchy and rootedness is more morally compelling than equality and individual liberty; democracy is seen as diminishing our humanity rather than elevating it. Needless to say, we can learn from both. But (it will be suggested) it is one thing to avail oneself of Nietzschean or Heideggerian insights into the spiritual deficiencies of modernity in a context where a commitment to liberal democracy is reasonably secure. It’s something quite different to turn to Nietzsche and Heidegger for philosophical and cultural guidance in a context where that commitment is not fully secure or is actively insecure. The profound worry animating these reflections is that the context in which we currently find ourselves is the latter one.

Race Suicide? White Supremacy and the Origins of an Idea
Cynthia Levine-Rasky, *Queen’s University*

In their demands for legitimacy as a social movement, white supremacist groups commandeer fear of threats to an allegedly ascendant whiteness. Anxieties around the anticipated loss of a primordial white identity and the erosion of allegedly superior social status are publicly expressed in social media, slogans, rallies, cryptic symbols, and posters in urban centres. This presentation will trace the origins of white supremacists’ rhetoric, in particular the ideas of race suicide and of white race purity. While emerging from the scientific racism of the late nineteenth century, part of a corpus of popular literature dating back to more than one hundred years earlier, multiple illustrations beginning with Johann Blumenbach (1752-1840) to Lothrop Stoddard (1883-1950) to Canada’s own Philippe Rushton (1943-2012) convey scholarship’s continuous interest in racial classification and its corollary—the assertion of white hegemony. These ideas trigger an alarm extending from their historical yet enduringly offensive content to their wholesale adoption by contemporary extremist groups.
Online and On the Ground: White Supremacy in Canada Today
Adam Rasky, *Ryerson University*

Having established the theories and philosophical lineage of fascism, this presentation will address the material state of the far-right movement in Canada from the perspective of an anti-racist activist who has been tracking the “alt-right” movement since 2015, and has been building on-the-ground experience in organizing against Canadian hate groups since the election of Donald Trump. The necessity of rallying the general public against the increasing threat of the far-right will be discussed, along with the challenges activists face in doing so. Differences between the neo-Nazi skinheads of the 70s and 90s and the middle/upper-class, educated, and tech-savvy new wave of fascists will be shown. In addition, the similarities and differences between the so-called “alt-right” and the much larger anti-Muslim/anti-immigrant movement in Canada will be explained in detail. Who, where, and how the various far-right groups are organizing will be exposed as well as their respective ideologies. Scarcely known fault-lines within the “alt-right” movement will be revealed as possible opportunities for exploitation and fracturing. Though downplayed by the general public and the mainstream media, the very real short-term, intermediate, and long-term threats posed by ultra-nationalism will be explored with reference to past political movements and the future of neoliberal capitalism. The presentation will conclude with recommendations of real, tangible actions that we can take locally, provincially and federally to curb the rise of ultra-nationalism, fascism, and the degradation of our communities.

Antisemitism – An Ancient Hatred That Simply Won't Go Away
Anita Bromberg, *Canadian Anti-Hate Network*

Contemporary studies of antisemitism today, at home and abroad, consistently confirm that antisemitism is a pernicious form of racism. Reports on incidents of antisemitism in Canada, United States and in Europe show that this form of hatred continues to spike. An examination of its current manifestations at home and abroad will indicate that it is in fact a modern expression of an anciently-rooted hatred that threatens to normalize these displays of bigotry. The resurgence of the far right is just one catalyst for the open display of antisemitism today seen today as players on all sides of the political spectrum embrace the ancient canards of hate. This might all be cause for pessimism for those engaged with trying to put an end to antisemitism. Yet, recognizing the historical origins of this hatred and its modern manifestations may be the key to those seeking to challenge this and indeed all forms of prejudice.

Session #5B: Literature & Education

Jacobs and Potter Revisited: Addressing the Concerns of Critics Twenty Years on
Nathan Hall, *University of Portsmouth*
Jon Garland, *University of Surrey*
This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the publication of Jacobs and Potter’s *Hate Crimes: Criminal Law and Identity Politics*. This seminal text advocated the abandonment of hate crime as a legal and political concept, questioning its legitimacy on a range of theoretical, practical, and moral grounds. For hate crime scholars and practitioners, even after two decades, many of the challenges so eloquently made by Jacobs and Potter in those early days of the conceptualisation of hate crime still represent a thorn in our side, and are increasingly, and indeed forcefully, echoed by those on the right of the political spectrum today. In this paper we revisit Jacobs and Potter’s key arguments, aligning their historical position with more contemporary attacks on our subject area. Specifically, we assess the extent to which developments within the field over the past two decades have addressed the core concerns of those who advocate against the validity of hate crime as a legitimate concept, and speculate as to whether it will ever really be possible to silence our critics.

**The Matthew Shepard Canon: A Critical Review**

Bernard Haggerty, *Independent Scholar*

The books about the Matthew Shepard killing contest a hate crime label for an individual event, in a jurisdiction without a hate crime penalty law. They also contest the idea of establishing systematic hate crime labeling through the enactment of a hate crime law. This review examines the books about the Matthew Shepard killing, analyzing them individually and together to reveal their interrelationship as a canon. The books arise from several disciplines, but most of the books share a common factual basis. One book contests the facts about the killing, and when the books are read together they constitute a contested canon. The review concludes with an analysis of the themes that arise throughout the canon and suggestions for further research in the several disciplines that intersect in the canon.

**Research in the Field of Hate Studies: An Analysis of Disciplines, Levels of Hatred, and People Targeted by Hate Groups**

Louise Sullivan, *Gonzaga University*

Kristine Hoover, *Gonzaga University*

This study explores the shifts in hate studies research over a fifteen-year timeframe, between 2002 and 2017. The work reflects on literature reviews and outlets explicitly serving the interdisciplinary field, with the International Network for Hate Studies publications library and the Gonzaga Journal of Hate Studies as seminal resources. The Journal of Hate Studies is an international scholarly journal promoting the sharing of ideas and research relating to the study of what hate is, where it comes from, and how to combat it. The evolution of disciplines involved in hates studies research, the levels of hatred (as defined by the Anti-Defamation League Pyramid of Hate) and the people targeted by hate groups are considered. The purpose of this work is to provide a deeper understanding of the processes that encourage the expression of hate so that methods of challenging and stopping its expression may be based on theory and research. Future research streams and collaboration will be the central to the session.

**The Context of Hate in Higher Education: A Discussion on Strategies Learned and Next Steps**
Kristine Hoover, Gonzaga University
James Mohr, Gonzaga University

The Academy has a unique capacity to provide usable and testable theories to deepen and coordinate our efforts for research and action on the contexts and consequences of hate. The year 2018 marks the 20th Anniversary of the Gonzaga Institute for Hate Studies, which was created as a response to racist events in the Inland Pacific Northwest of the United States. Since its inception, there has been a history of collaboration with national and international academicians and community leaders, including supporting the International Network for Hate Studies to combat hate. This discussion explores today’s tensions among different groups on higher education campuses with a focus on efforts to recruit students into white identity groups. Over 241 different college campuses across the United States have been targets of 329 “flier ing” incidents since March 2016 (Southern Poverty Law Center). As institutions of higher education, we need to engage in discussions to challenge these recruitment efforts through research-based practices, coordinate our efforts to stand for the value of diversity, the importance of educating others as to problem of hate, and the need for active participation in the creation of social justice as mandated by our missions.

Session #5C: Police Perceptions of Hate Crime

Examining Police Responses to Disablist Hate Crime – Emerging Findings From Empirical Research
Jemma Tyson, University of Portsmouth

Police recording of disablist hate crime in England and Wales has seen a year on year increase for the last ? years, reflecting a concerted effort from various criminal justice agencies to increase the awareness and reporting of disablist hate crime. However, the increase in recorded hate crime following the EU referendum result in June 2016 has seemingly placed the focus back on racial and religiously motivated hate crimes, and in doing so shifted the focus away from disability. As part of wider attempts to redress this imbalance, this paper will highlight the emerging findings from doctoral research on police responses to disablist hate crime. It will critically examine the phrase ‘disability hate crime’ and apply the social model of disability to this problem. Furthermore, it will explore the views of front line police officers who respond to incidents of disablist hate crime, and will consider the unique complexities that they are faced with, particularly in the current economic and political climate.

Officer Perceptions of Offender Motivations in Hate Crime Incidents in Canada and the UK
Timothy Bryan, York University
Loretta Trickett, Nottingham Trent University

This paper examines police officer perceptions of offender motivation in hate crime incidents in Canada and the UK. While scholarly work has examined offender motivation from the standpoint of offender biographies and police case files, few studies have
examined offender motivation from the standpoint of officers enforcing hate crime provisions. Drawing on in-depth interviews with hate crime investigators and diversity officers in three municipal police services in the Greater Toronto area, and beat officers and police community support officers (PCSOs) with the Nottingham police, we detail four ways in which officers in both jurisdictions interpret offender motivation. According to officers hate crime emerges as a result of (i) bad up-bringing and negative peer groups; (ii) individuals who hold deep seeded prejudices, (iii) emotional outbursts, and (iv) mental health issues. By improving our understanding of how police officers understand offender motivations in hate crime we can use these insights to improve training and support for officers on how to build more robust cases for prosecution.

Examining the Role of Police Cultures in Police-Faith Relations
Laura Knight, University of Northampton

Political, social and economic factors all play a role in the changing landscape of police-faith relations in the UK and presents challenges to policing policy and practice relating to issues of prejudice, hate crime, extremism and terrorism. This case study addresses broad police-faith relations, drawing on qualitative data from policing and various faith groups, and demonstrates that issues relating to systemic police cultures, prejudice and faith hate crime are evident in small towns and counties where ‘diversity’ is less visible. The findings point to perceptions of the police as ‘uncultured’, the role of the police in the recognition or misrecognition of people with faith and limited visible leadership, strategy and resources in developing police-community relationships, as key factors which impact upon police-faith relations. These factors affect perceptions of legitimacy and procedural justice both internally for police officers and externally for faith communities. The findings support the concept of the ‘cultural work’ of the police, identifying the impact of police policy and practice on faith communities’ perceptions and experiences of disengagement and marginalisation. This suggests the need to bring assessments of police cultures together with procedural justice to consider the holistic factors at play in police-faith relations.

Session #5D: Marginalized Populations & Victims [#2]

But is it a Hate Crime? Conceptualizing Gay Male Violence in the Case of Alleged Serial Killer Bruce McArthur
Ellen Faulkner, Thompson Rivers University

Historically LGBTQ murders have been sexualized diminishing the responsibility of the perpetrators (Faulkner, 2016). The accepted use of the ‘homosexual panic’ defense is one such example. Given the impact of the alleged crimes on victims, their families and communities, and the resulting terror it has inspired within LGBTQ communities, how has the McArthur case and Project Houston and Project Prism invoked perceptions of victim blaming, resulting in diminished responsibility on the part of the perpetrator and police? The hate crime literature on anti-gay/lesbian violence (AGLV) seldom conceptualizes gay-male-on-gay-male violence. While such literature presumes that the majority of men who attack gay men are heterosexual, the McArthur case raises questions of how to explain...
homophobic/heterosexist violence against members of one’s own community. Further, this paper examines how to conceptualize such violence in terms of hate crime definitions used by police and specified under s. 718.2(a)(i) of the Canadian Criminal Code (enhanced sentencing). This paper will explore the conceptualization of gay-on-gay male violence in the sociological, psychological and criminological literature, with a particular focus on how the victims of alleged serial killer Bruce McArthur have been sexualized. I will also explore whether the murders of McArthur’s alleged victims could be considered a hate crime given existing Criminal Code and police definitions.

**Hate Speech, Hate-crimes, and Hindutva: Examining Violence against Muslims of Bengal Origin in Postcolonial Assam, India**
Rafiul Ahmed, *Sikkim University*

Muslims of Bengal origin—a migrant community with a history dating back to the plantation economics and labour practices of the British Raj has evolved as India’s own Rohingyas. Largely stereotyped as lungi-wearing-beef-eating-bearded foreigner eating away scarce resources like cultivable land, they are perceived as a “pollutant” to the pristine cultural heritage of the region in particular and as a security threat to India in general. They are the new “unseeable” and “untouchable” people facing exclusion and persecution who are on the verge of loosing their citizenship rights under changed rules and legislations. While widespread xenophobia existed against the community leading to occasional communal massacres, off late these have increasingly emerged out of a new politics of hate under the meteoric rise of *Hindutva* forces in the region. In this context, this paper examines the newly assumed role of hate speech as a part of the electoral politics in inciting public anxiety and anger resulting into hate-crimes like public lynching or shaming. More importantly, it argues that such politics of hate can be located in the seemingly secular intuitional practices of the postcolonial State in India.

**Examining the Impacts of Political Hate Speech on the Hate Crimes against the Targeted Groups in Turkey**
Davut Akca, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
Fatih Karakus, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*
Mehmet F. Bastug, *University of Ontario Institute of Technology*

The political rhetoric used by politicians in Turkey since the corruption probes against some top government officials in 2013 has increasingly targeted opposition groups. This study will focus on the ongoing political hate discourse in Turkey and how this rhetoric affects the hate crimes against the targeted group by investigating the experiences of the victims. To this end, interviews and surveys will be conducted with the members of a faith-based social movement called “Hizmet” (a.k.a. Gulen Movement) who recently immigrated to Canada due to the fear of persecution in Turkey. One hundred and fifty survey respondents will be asked if they were victimized by any type of hate crime due to their link with the group and how they were affected by these events. In addition, twenty participants will be interviewed about their perceptions on the motivation behind the hate crimes against them and if there is a parallel between the hate speech of the politicians and the perpetrators’ acts. The study will contribute to the literature by examining the
relationship between the political hate speech and the hate crimes committed by ordinary people against the targeted group.

**Recognise, Report, Resolve Gypsy Roma Traveller Hate Crime**

Josephine O’Driscoll, *GATE (Gypsy & Traveller Empowerment) Herts*
Sherrie Smith, *GATE (Gypsy & Traveller Empowerment) Herts*

The Romany community are the largest minority across Europe numbering over ten million, and still face discrimination in such things as “housing, education, healthcare, employment, and law enforcement” (Amnesty, 2012). Support for this can be found in research conducted in central Europe which revealed that overt intolerance is prevalent. (Open Society Institute, 2005). There are national and supranational European policies in place which aim to promote inclusion and equality for the Romany. For example, the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)’s Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area Date, the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015, and the European Union’s (EU) Common Basic Principles for Roma Inclusion (Rosenfield, 2010). However it is prudent to point out that the Open Society Institute argued in their No Data – No Progress report (2010), that it is impossible to measure if initiatives, such as the Decade of Roma Inclusion, are in fact bringing about any meaningful change. This is due they claim to the “almost complete unavailability of reliable statistics”.

Discrimination against Gypsies, Travellers and Roma (GRT) is the “last bastion of acceptable racism in Britain” (Lane, 2014), according to published research by the National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups and Anglia Ruskin University (Lane & Spencer, 2014). The study found nine out of ten GRT children in the UK have experienced some form of racial abuse and two out of three children have also been bullied or physically assaulted, many are reluctant to attend school. The study further suggests that the Government’s failure to have comprehensive strategies to address the communities specific needs, excludes an estimated half a million people from wider society (Lane & Spencer, 2014).

**Session #6A: Former Extremists, The Far Right, and Organizations**

**Voices from the Other Side: Insights from Former Extremists in Canada**

Ryan Scrivens, *Concordia University & Project SOMEONE*
Vivek Venkatesh, *Concordia University & Project SOMEONE*

Recent world events seem to have motivated renewed activity among violent extremists, not only within a global context but in Canada as well. Canada – amongst other Western Nations – experienced an uptick in hate-inspired violence that was perpetuated by the radical right, with the Quebec City massacre in 2017 as an exemplar of this violence. Violent Islamists, too, have engaged in acts of hate-inspired violence in recent times. For example, a man with an Islamic State flag in the front seat of his vehicle struck four pedestrians in Edmonton and later stabbed a police officer during his apprehension. The
The purpose of this study, then, is to gain insight into activists’ violent activities by drawing from the voices of those who have engaged in hatred, namely, former extremists. This study provides a critical analysis of the perspectives offered by former right-wing extremists and former Islamists, shedding light on the online and offline world in which radical beliefs circulate. The intent of this study is to use the lessons learned to build resilience towards radicalization leading to violent extremism.

**Pathways: Pathways In and Out: Life Course Factors for Racist Skinheads**
Randy Blazak, *University of Oregon*
Brad J. Galloway, *University of the Fraser Valley*

This study explores the parallels between the prison radicalization of extremists and members of skinhead groups. The work is built on the research of Mark S. Hamm, presented in his 2015 book, *The Spectacular Few: Prisoner Radicalization and the Evolving Terrorist Threat*. Hamm argues that petty criminals, disconnected from social networks, come under the influence of charismatic radicals while incarcerated and then are supported in engaging in Aryan or Islamic terrorist subcultures. Through a series of qualitative interviews with former members of Volksfront, Aryan Brotherhood, and other white supremacist groups, the researchers in this study explore the life course of racist activists and the role personal crisis and charismatic require play in their engagement with the white supremacist counterculture. The subjects follow similar paths to those in Hamm’s study supporting the evidence that de-radicalization programs can be useful in minimizing the terrorist threat from right-wing extremists. Critical race theory allows for a framing of the process as well as suggestions for interventions in the recruitment process.

**The New-Right Movement in Australia**
Jade Hutchinson, *Macquarie University*

Australia is becoming a growing hotbed for ultra-nationalists given the rapid proliferation of far-right groups and mainstreaming of extremist thought. Radical Islamist violence within the region has fuelled the ultra-nationalistic hatred of Islam and Muslims. New ultranationalist groups are increasingly heterogeneous, anti-Muslim and understand the influential power of media to further their narratives. As such, ultranationalist ideology becomes more mainstream and Islamophobia rises in social and political domains. Australia’s newer far-right groups forward their notion of ‘Australian’ identity, that they claim is under siege from what they perceive, as an encroaching dominance of Islam and Muslims in Australia. This chapter will explore the ideological landscape of such ultranationalist extremist groups, how these narratives normalise hatred against Muslims. I contend that it is the expansion of the far-right identity to include multi-ethnic ultranationalists, the manipulation of meta-narratives of ‘Australian values’ in both the social and mainstream media, and the dichotomous notion of ‘good’ and ‘evil’ based on religious-racial politics, that has helped to radicalise the new Australian far-right ultra-nationalist groups against Muslims.

**Should Racist Organizations be Banned? – The Debate on Hate Crime and Freedom of Association from a Swedish Perspective**
Görel Granström, *Umeå University*
In the last couple of years, there has been an increase in hate crimes against refugees in Sweden. Refugees as well as other marginalized groups, such as vulnerable EU migrants, are exposed to hate motivated crimes both in the form of abuse and threats and in the form of racist organizations walking the streets – with or without an approved application for demonstration rights. These incidents have been so many and so severe that both UNHCR and the UN Human Rights Committee have expressed strong concern over the situation and pointed out that it is vital that Sweden improves its efforts when it comes to integration and combating racism and hate crimes.

Those committing these crimes often try to argue that their actions are protected under specific human rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. Those rights are however limited and does not include racist actions or non-peaceful demonstrations. One, in this aspect important, fundamental right that is not limited in the same way is freedom of association. One issue that often arises when international bodies comment on the Swedish actions against racism and hatred is why Sweden still refuses to introduce legislation that criminalizes racist organizations. This refusal is in conflict with the content of, among other things, the Racial Discrimination Convention, which Sweden has long been acceded to. In our presentation we will discuss why a country such as Sweden, where welfare and human rights have long been part of the official agenda, sees freedom of association as more central than protection against racial hatred.

Session #6B: Hate Crime Data & Reporting [#2]


Joanna Perry, Birkbeck College, University of London, National Police Chiefs’ Council UK

Under-recording by the police and other public authorities and under reporting by victims and communities are internationally evidenced barriers to understanding hate crime’s prevalence and nature, and what works to support access to justice and safety for victims. Also known is the essential role played by key grassroots organisations in supporting victims and monitoring the problem, in the absence of, or in addition to, official channels. While statements by the main international organisations emphasise the importance of cooperation between public authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) on hate crime recording and monitoring and victim support, there is little guidance on what specific actions and approaches make this type of cooperation a reality.

This paper will present - for reflection and discussion - emerging findings from a six country study, funded by the European Commission, DG JUSTICE, which aims to find out what supports, and what hinders cooperation between NGOs and public authorities in this area.

Documenting Hate Incidents: The #StopHateAB Hate Incident Reporting Tool
Irfan Chaudhry, MacEwan University

Given the recent amount of hate-related incidents that have come to public attention, there is a significant need to collect and track these incidents in order to capture and share any trends with the wider public. Outside of official hate crime data (such as annual government reports), incidents fueled by hate (but that are not crimes) often go undocumented. To address this gap, the Alberta Hate Crimes Committee – a Canadian coalition of law enforcement, government, and non-governmental organizations – developed the StopHateAB.ca website. The purpose of the StopHateAB.ca website is to fill this gap by creating a space to capture hate incidents in an effort to document and make accessible information related to hate incidents.

This presentation will describe the innovative online hate incident reporting tool and will share initial findings that demonstrate the effectiveness of this tool to make hate visible. This presentation will also highlight important considerations for coding hate incident reports and will draw upon the importance of considering bias indicators – objective facts that should be considered in determining the presence of bias in the course of the act. Bias indicators provide an indication that further investigation with a view of establishing a motive may be required when analyzing the data.

This presentation will provide attendees with a better understanding of the strengths and challenges when developing a similar online documentation tool and will also highlight how this tool has been used to engage with different communities in conversations and joint action to counter hate.

The following themes will be addressed in this paper:

- Strategies for engaging different communities in conversations and joint action to support justice and equity; Innovative or demonstrably effective responses to acts of hate or bias (e.g. racial bias, homophobia, religious intolerance) committed within schools, organizations, local communities, national governments, or global structures that advance peace, acceptance, tolerance, and justice

Improving Reporting Mechanisms and Tools of Hate-Motivated Acts: Challenges and Pitfalls from a Quebec’s Experience
Benjamin Ducol, Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence
Alex Wood, Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence

The gap between the number of hate crimes and hate incidents estimated to occur and the number reported to the police (the so-called ‘dark figure’) continues to plague efforts to tackle hate-motivated acts. In the UK, USA, as well in Canada, public energy is increasingly being invested in filling this gap through the promotion of innovative hate-crime reporting mechanisms. Although these efforts represent progress towards building a clearer picture of the incidence and nature of hate-motivated acts, the reach of these reporting mechanisms can be weakened by their underpromotion, underutilisation, and a lack of follow-up for the victims.
To respond to this, and to try and better fill the statistical gap in the reporting of hate-motivated acts in the province of Quebec, the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalisation Leading to Violence (CPRLV) has in the last year broken ground on a project aimed at building a new hate reporting mobile platform for the residents of Quebec.

Inspired by currently existing reporting tools and platforms for hate-motivated acts, the CPRLV has developed a new system, accessible on the web and via telephone hotline, but most importantly, through a dedicated smartphone application. The use of mobile technologies has the potential to significantly increase the accessibility of the service to victims and witnesses of hate-motivated acts, as well as reducing the importance of some key obstacles related to the reporting process.

Our presentation will describe how the CPRLV intends for this new tool, called MALAMO (hate in Esperanto), to help us build better prevention strategies and a stronger statistical understanding of the nature of hate-motivated acts within Québec. We will provide an account of the process behind the creation and the design of the MALAMO mobile app as well as demonstrating several of it uses and functions. Going beyond what most previous hate reporting tools have proposed, MALAMO provides additional resources for victims and witnesses especially through geolocalization and resource filters. Making these functions available for victims and witnesses allows them to access more easily the support they require following their report, whether in-house or through relevant community partners. Finally, our presentation will discuss the challenges and the pitfalls in designing as well as promoting the use of such a mobile app for the reporting of hate-motivated acts.

The Hate and Bias Crime Monitoring Form Project: Key Findings and Future Directions in Combating Hate Crime
Hanlie van Wyk, University of South Africa

South Africa is observing on-going patterns of crimes and other incidents specifically targeting people on the basis of their race, nationality, religion, sexual orientation or other identity factors. Due to a paucity of data on the prevalence, nature and impact of hate incidents in South Africa, the Hate Crimes Working Group (HCWG)-a multi-sectoral network of civil society organisations that cover a cross-section of vulnerable sectors and people at risk of becoming victims of prejudice-motivated attacks-conducted a unique five-year longitudinal research study to gauge the types, nature and impact of hate crimes against individuals and communities. This presentation highlights key findings of the research; describes critical challenges experienced in this project; and elucidates the ongoing endeavours of the HCWG member organisations, including the Psychological Society of South Africa (PsySSA), in combating hate crimes. Recommendations stemming from the research underscore the need for organisational research skill and capacity development, ways that a Learned Society can contribute to improved prevention and effectiveness of a criminal justice response to hate incidents as well as disrupting the pervasive rhetoric of bigotry and intolerance that drive hate-based incidents.
Session #6C: Countering Hate

Punish or Restore: What do Targeted Communities Want from Criminal Justice Agencies Tasked with Responding to Hate Crimes?
Mark Walters, University of Sussex

This paper presents data, collated as part of the Sussex Hate Crime Project, on the attitudes and perceptions of members of LGBT and Muslim communities towards criminal justice responses to hate crime. Under current UK hate crime legislation, the penalties for hate-motivated offenders are often significantly enhanced. This frequently results in offenders being sent to prison for extended periods of time. But is this what targeted communities want from the criminal justice system? During this paper, I will outline the results of two psychological experiments that examined the attitudes and perceptions of LGBT and Muslim people towards the use of enhanced punitive penalties for hate crime (resulting in extended jail time) versus a restorative justice conference (resulting in community reparation). The findings are used to reflect on the punitive penal policy for hate crime that has proliferated in North America, Europe, and elsewhere across the globe.

The Place of Antifascism in Hate Studies
Stanislav Vysotsky, University of Wisconsin – Whitewater

The field of hate studies has produced a significant scholarly literature on the nature and processes of prejudice, discrimination, and bias crime. The scholarly literature is applied by a number of practitioners, but rarely is the practice analyzed in a systematic manner. This paper presents a systematic framework for understanding the practices that constitute opposition to hate consisting of four categories: education, legislation, intervention, and confrontation. Education encompasses campaigns and programs that seek to enlighten the public on issues related to bigotry. Legislation focuses on campaigns to expand and enforce legal protections for historically and socially marginalized groups. Intervention involves working with at-risk individuals to steer them away from hate groups and hate violence. Finally, confrontation seeks to publicly oppose hate group mobilizations. Using a social movement model developed by Fitzgerald and Rogers (2000) that distinguishes between moderate and radical social movements, distinctions within each of these categories is also elaborated.

The Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000: Appropriating Tort Law to Create a Caring Society?
Anton Kok, University of Pretoria

The South African Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act 4 of 2000 ("Equality Act") contains civil prohibitions of unfair discrimination, hate speech and harassment. A number of provisions in the Equality Act arguably aim to bring about changes in the hearts and minds of South Africans. The Preamble expresses the wish that the Act will remove the pain and suffering brought to the great majority of our people, as well as the systemic inequalities and unfair discrimination that remain deeply embedded in social structures, practices and attitudes, and that the Act will restore people’s lost dignity. The Preamble explicitly notes that “this Act endeavours to facilitate the transition to a
democratic society, united in its diversity, marked by human relations that are caring and compassionate”. A number of the examples listed in sections 7 and 8 at least implicitly addresses attitudinal discrimination. The sections in the Act dealing with the promotion of equality also, at least implicitly, engage anticipated attitudinal changes. The causes of action of unfair discrimination, hate speech and harassment may be read as legislated torts. This raises the question as to whether tort law can appropriately be tasked to achieve attitudinal shifts within society. In this paper I will compare the definitions of these legislated torts (“delicts” in South African law) with the traditional elements of delictual liability and consider to what extent theories on delictual liability can assist in justifying this role for tort law. I will focus in particular on the definition of hate speech in the Equality Act that allows for civil remedies where “hurtful” words based on the prohibited grounds of discrimination were used – a much wider definition of hate speech than found in other legislative instruments.

From Warsaw to Geneva: Using ‘Boomerang Advocacy’ for Hate Crime and Hate Speech
Piotr Godzisz, Lambda Warsaw

While hate crime and hate speech are a global problem and are sometimes described as human rights violations, there is little, in terms of theory, on how activists on the ground use the opportunities provided abroad by international human rights monitoring and review bodies to advocate for better anti-hate policies in their countries. Conversely, there is a growing body of literature on the so-called ‘boomerang advocacy’ on human rights, but hate speech or bias-motivated violence are not analysed as a separate issue there. Using the case of Polish NGOs’ anti-hate advocacy at the United Nations and the Council of Europe between 2007 and 2017, and with additional insights from interviews with representatives of NGOs, IGOs or public officials involved in the process, this paper asks if there is a link between shadow reports, IGOs’ recommendations and the change in the law/policy or behaviour of the government. It argues that, while international advocacy has many benefits, on its own, it does not guarantee that the country’s law/policy or behaviour will change.

Session #7A: "Protecting our Women from Muslim Migrants”: The Soldiers of Odin as a Trans-National Vigilante Movement

The Soldiers of Odin in Finland: From Local Movement to International Franchise
Tommi Kotonen, University of Jyväskylä

Paper analyzes the growth of the Soldier of Odin Finland from a local phenomenon to an international movement, exploring the reasons behind the success of SoO in Finland, and also reasons for the international appeal of the movement. Drawing from social movement theory, paper studies SoO as a part of the anti-immigration movement in Finland which grew in 2015. Paper compares the SoO to other Finnish street patrol organizations, studying their forms of action, rhetoric, and public image. Analysis is based on data from online and offline observation, police and court files, and interviews with the street patrolling organizations.
Sheep in Wolf’s Clothes? The Taming of the Soldiers of Odin in Norway
Tore Bjørgo, Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX), University of Oslo

Soldiers of Odin Norway (SoO) was clearly a response to the “refugee crisis” in Europe in 2015-16 and the moral panic that came out of the events in Cologne and several other cities on New Year’s Eve 2015/2016: Several hundred women became victims of sexual assaults, mainly committed by recently arrived male refugees from the Middle East and Northern Africa. Modelled on the Finnish SoO movement, the Norwegian chapter claimed they wanted to make the streets safer and protect local women from sexual predators. However, they also tried very hard to communicate that they were not vigilantes and not right-wing extremists. Although they obviously have displayed some traits of vigilantism and anti-Islam opinions, they were clearly less militant and right-wing extremist than their original role model, the Soldiers of Odin in Finland. This case study will explore why the Norwegian chapter of the SoO turned out as a rather moderate variety of the phenomenon but also why it – in its stated mission to provide public safety in the streets – attracted a particular type of participants: young men with a criminal past.

Soldiers of Odin in Canada: Internal Conflicts and Transnational Dimensions
Yannick Veilleux-Lepage, CSTPV, University of St. Andrews
Emil Archambault, University of Durham

The Soldiers of Odin were one of the first Canadian right-wing extremist, anti-immigrant group to boast of their transnational, most significantly transatlantic, affiliation and to present this belonging to a wider movement as a key part of their group identity. As such, the importance of this transnational affiliation is key to understanding the particularity of this movement, its development and ongoing decline in prominence. As such, this presentation examines the emergence, spread and decline of the SoO in Canada through this transnational lens, and argues that the relationship of the Canadian SoO to the wider movement provided a focal point around which internal disagreements coalesced, leading to the failure of the movement to establish a lasting presence. First, a summary of a social network analysis of the membership of the movement in Canada is undertaken, demonstrating the presence of strong links between Canadian and Finnish actors, and suggesting the transfer of ideological and rhetorical tropes will be. Second, the multiple breakups within the Canadian Soldiers of Odin and demonstrate how these splits relate to the contentious relationship to the Finnish leadership are analysed, suggesting that the experience of the Canadian SoO suggests a disjuncture between online rhetoric and ideology and local presence and concerns. Finally, the aftermath of the April 2017 breakup of the group will be briefly discussed, along with the migration of its members to other groups such as La Meute and the Three Percenters.

Session #7B: Critical Hate Studies

The Harms of Hate Against Gypsies, Travellers and Roma: Taking a Critical Turn
Zoë James, University of Plymouth
The hate victimisation of Gypsies, Travellers and Roma has been increasingly evidenced in research and challenged by policy initiatives in the 21st century. However, little appears to have changed for Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, who continue to experience multiple social harms as a consequence of their identity (James and Smith, 2017). This paper considers how hate studies can provide an explanation for this and propose a way forward.

By drawing on research carried out with Gypsies, Travellers and Roma over the last twenty years the paper will elucidate the ‘problem’ posed by those communities and how policy has attempted to address it. The paper will then use contemporary criminological ideas to suggest the need to recognise the impact of neo-liberalism on the lived experience of the disenfranchised, including Gypsies, Travellers and Roma, that has resulted in the failure of policy to address their social and cultural exclusion or minimise their victimisation. Instead, neo-liberalism has placed them increasingly in precarious societal positions wherein their victimisation has been normalised. In conclusion the paper will recommend a united approach within hate studies that acknowledges the subjective nature of hate victimisation, but which challenges the neo-liberal order in whose interest it is to foster tensions between disenfranchised people.

A Content Analysis of Two Major Media During “Charlottesville Rally”
Chenghui Zhang, University of Kentucky

This paper examines how mainstream media outlets in the US frame white supremacy and related social movements under the larger context of the Trump administration. Using “Unite the Right Rally”, known as the Charlottesville Rally, as a time benchmark, this paper explores the changes in media coverage before and after the event. At the same time, it identifies the latent changes of attitude toward white supremacy in the two selected US media outlets. This paper applies content analysis on journal articles from Fox News and CNN. The paper is part of a larger project that analyzes media coverage of the Charlottesville Rally and its influence on hate crime in the US society, arguing that hate and racism do not exist in a vacuum. Instead, major media outlets are key players in racial domination and framing hate regarding social events, and therefore, should be examined more closely.

Transnormativity and the Visual Hierarchies of Acceptance
Katie McBride, University of Plymouth

This paper presents a critical analysis of the subjective, symbolic, and systemic harms experienced as hate by transgender individuals. An analysis of the lived experiences of transgender individuals in this way illustrates how neoliberal discourses create and sustain a hierarchy of acceptable forms of self-identity for transgender individuals that is transnormative.

The data presented is drawn from my doctoral research and was obtained using in-depth qualitative interview methods that generated thick descriptions and reflections of the lived experiences of individuals. The research incorporated the use of visual narrative methods that helped to elucidate the role of symbolic and systemic harm in the shaping of
individuals lives as opposed to reinforcing discourses that posit trans identities themselves as problematic.

This paper illustrates the processes through which certain transgender presentations, expressions and narratives are valued, recognized and afforded citizenship and others are made vulnerable, marginalized, excluded, and exposed to harm. The paper incorporates a discussion of how trans individuals can internalize these hegemonic ideas that in turn leads to further interpersonal and intrapersonal harms.

Session #7C: UK Approaches to Combatting Cyberhate

UK Approaches to Combatting Cyberhate – Round Table Discussion
Paul Giannasi, UK Cross-Government Hate Crime Programme
Rose Simkins, Stop Hate UK
Michael Whine, Government & International Affairs Director Community Security Trust

Historically the UK combats cyberhate via legal sanctions contained within existing laws. Now there are calls for modernising the legislation, the social networks are being pressed to assume greater responsibility for what passes over their platforms, and law enforcement agencies are strengthening their capacities and prosecuting ever more cases.

Local government has also instituted an online hate crime hub which brings criminal justice and civil society experts together to track cases from notification to prosecution, and government funded civil society-based victim support services are counselling victims of online abuse, as well as providing advice on counter speech.

But given the high legal threshold for prosecutions and the anonymity afforded to perpetrators of online ‘hate speech’ by the social media providers, there is an inherent difficulty in identifying and locating suspects in order to institute prosecutions. The session will examine the background and discuss the growing importance of civil society initiatives aimed at direct engagement in counter-messaging as an alternative means of addressing this growing problem.
Biographies

Karin Åström

Karin Åström has a LLD in human rights law from the Department of Law of Umeå University, Sweden. She is a senior lecturer and her research concerns the implementation of international law in national systems, transnational crime and victimization issues. She has been working in an EU-funded research project lead by the Irish Council for Civil Liberties concerning the lifecycle of a hate crime. The project consisted of a comparison of five EU countries regarding how the judicial system in each country deals with hate crime issues, both in legislation and in courts. She is now working on a research project funded by the Swedish Research Council concerning legal aspects of racism towards crime victims of certain vulnerable groups. She is also involved in research concerning the legal implications for vulnerable migrants exploited in forced labor, primarily begging, studying international obligations that Sweden is committed to, and how they have been implemented in legislation and in practice.

Chara Bakalis

Chara Bakalis is a Principal Lecturer in Law at Oxford Brookes University in the UK. Her research interests lie broadly in the field of hate crime and hate speech with an emphasis on legal regulation. In particular, she is interested in the interaction between technology, the Criminal Law and hate crime/speech. She has written on legal reform of English Law, as well as on the underlying principled rational for hate crime legislation. She has also written on the legal regulation of cyberhate, and is currently focussing on the liability of third party intermediaries for online hate.

Rebecca Barrett-Fox

Rebecca Barrett-Fox's research concerns hate and conservative Christianity in the contemporary US, with special interests in race, gender, and sexuality. She is the author of God Hates: Westboro Baptist Church: Westboro Baptist Church, American Nationalism, and the Religious Right (University Press of Kansas 2016), as well as articles in Journal of Hate Studies, Religion and Popular Culture, Thought & Action, and Radical Teacher. You can follow her writing about issues related to religion and culture at Sixoh6.com. She is a professor of sociology at Arkansas State University.

Ronald Beiner

Adrian Bhatti

Dr. Adrian Bhatti is a practitioner researcher employed by the Ontario Provincial Police. He has over 15 years of policing expertise involving; community impact assessments, corrections, counter-terrorism, critical incident management, early warning indicators, hate crime, intelligence analysis and radicalization. The early part of his career was spent with Thames Valley Police, where, under the guidance of Prof. John Grieve and Prof. Allyson MacVean; he published work on community impact assessments and reoriented diversity as a fluid operational approach for Thames Valley Police. He was one of several ‘special points of contact’ for national hate and community tension monitoring, providing weekly contributions to the UK’s national assessment. Adrian is currently working in strategic management and publishing articles based on his thesis, applying impact assessment methods to the unique social fabric of Canada and the Indigenous First Nations.

Tore Bjørgo

Tore Bjørgo is director of the Center for Research on Extremism: The Far Right, Hate Crime and Political Violence (C-REX), professor at the University of Oslo, and adjunct professor at the Norwegian Police University College (PHS). His main fields of research have been political extremism and terrorism, racist and right-wing violence, delinquent youth gangs, disengagement from violent groups, crime prevention, and policing. He has (co)authored or (co)edited fifteen books, including Racism and Right-Wing Violence in Scandinavia: Patterns, Perpetrators, and Responses (1997), Root Causes of Terrorism (2005), Leaving Terrorism Behind: Individual and Collective Disengagement (2009), Strategies for Preventing Terrorism (2013), Preventing Crime: A Holistic Approach (2016), and The Dynamics of a Terrorist Targeting Process: Breivik and the 22 July Attacks in Norway (2016). He is now completing an edited volume on Vigilantism against Migrants and Minorities.

Kevin Borgeson

Dr. Kevin Borgeson is Associate Professor of Criminal Justice and Faculty Research Fellow for the Center for Holocaust and Genocide Studies at Salem State University. He has published several articles on female skinheads, gay skinheads, skinheads and the Internet, right wing domestic terrorism, and hate on the Internet. He is co-editor and author with Robin Valeri on three recent books: Hate Crimes: Typology, Motivations, and Victims (Carolina Academic Press, 2018), Terrorism in America (2018, Routledge) and Skinheads: History, Culture and Identity (Routledge, 2017). Dr. Borgeson is co-editor with Kristien Kuenhhlne on the book Serial Offenders: In Theory and Practice (Jones & Bartlett, 2012) Borgeson has appeared on local Fox, PBS, and NPR as an expert on the topic of hate groups and hate crimes.

Joanna Botha

Joanna Botha, LLD, is the Head of Department of Public Law, at Nelson Mandela University, South Africa. Her doctoral thesis entitled, Hate Speech as a Limitation to Freedom of Expression, proposes a legislative framework for the regulation of hate speech in South Africa, and is aimed at addressing the challenge of hate speech both constructively and holistically. Joanna’s research
focuses on the intersection between freedom of expression, human dignity and equality; the regulation of hate speech and hate crimes; and law’s capacity as an instrument to achieve social change. She publishes regularly in these fields and has delivered public comment on government’s Draft National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance 2016 – 2021 and the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill, published by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

**Andrea Braithwaite**

Andrea Braithwaite, Ph.D., is an Associate Teaching Professor at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology, in Communication and Digital Media Studies. Her research examines gendered discourses of sociability and belonging in pop culture. She looks at gender, crime, and detection stories across media, especially Canadian media. She also discusses representations of and responses to feminist activism in online and gaming communities.

**Anita Bromberg**

Born and raised in Winnipeg, Anita Bromberg is a lawyer by profession. She is a frequent spokesperson and lecturer on topical issues of the day, particularly as they relate to racialized communities. A court recognized expert on racism and extremism, she has instituted and participated in numerous intercultural outreach and educational initiatives. She has led important initiatives to counter hate as National Director of Legal Affairs for B’nai Brith Canada where she was responsible for its annual audit on antisemitism and as Executive Director of the Canadian Race Relations Foundation, a Federal Crown agency mandated to eliminate racism and maintain harmonious relations across diverse communities. A recipient of the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal, and the Community Program Excellence Award, Anita continues to act as an advisor to many community based human right initiatives.

**Alexander Brown**

Alexander Brown is Reader in Political and Legal Theory at the University of East Anglia (UEA), UK. He is the author of *Hate Speech Law: A Philosophical Examination* (Routledge, 2015). He has published a two-part article on the question, ‘What is hate speech?’ in *Law and Philosophy*, as well as a two-part article exploring the ‘Who?’ question in the hate speech debate in the *Canadian Journal of Law & Jurisprudence*. He has also recently published articles on civil torts and hate speech (*Alabama Civil Rights & Civil Liberties Law Review*), the nature of hate speech on the Internet (*Ethnicities*), and precautionary approaches to hate speech regulation (*Constitutional Commentary*).

**Mark Brookes**

Mark Brookes lives in England. His main role is with Dimensions, a not-for-profit organisation supporting people with learning disabilities and autism to live independently.
Mark Brookes is a campaign advisor, leading on the #ImWithSam campaign to tackle learning disability and autism hate crime. A key part of his role is raising awareness policy influencers and delivering training on hate crime.

Mark is also a quality consultant. Mark visits the homes of people supported by Dimensions, to spend time with people and make sure they’re getting good support.

Mark has worked around hate crime for many years. 2018 is his third speaking appearance at the International Network for Hate Studies conference. He is a long-time campaigner and self-advocate, fighting for the rights of people with learning disabilities.

**Thomas Brudholm**

Thomas Brudholm is Associate Professor of Minority-Majority Studies at the University of Copenhagen. Brudholm brings together a training in philosophy with interests in hate crime/speech, genocide, human rights, emotions, forgiveness, and reconciliation. His recent works have been focused on current uses of the concept of hatred, e.g. ‘Hate as an Attitude,’ ‘Conceptualizing Hatred Globally,’ and ‘Hatred Beyond Bigotry.’ Brudholm has authored and coedited several books, including *Resentment’s Virtue* (2008), *Hate, Politics, Law: Critical Perspectives on Combating Hate* (2018), and *Emotions and Mass Atrocity* (2018).

**Irfan Chaudhry**

Irfan Chaudhry has led many City of Edmonton projects to build community safety and reduce discrimination in the city. He has worked on a number of anti-racism projects such as the Twitter Racism project and Racism Free Edmonton. Irfan has also been involved with a number of initiatives analyzing hate crimes in Alberta (such as YEGHateCrimes.com and StopHateAB.ca, an initiative with the Alberta Hate Crimes Committee), and works closely with different stakeholders to build bridges between Edmonton's diverse communities and the police. This commitment to diversity and inclusion awarded him the honor of being named one of Edmonton's Top 40 under 40. In addition to teaching Criminology, Irfan is also the Director for MacEwan University’s Office of Human Rights, Diversity and Equity.

**Marian Duggan**

Dr Marian Duggan researches UK-based sexual and domestic violence prevention policies and initiatives. She has published a selection of books, chapters and journal articles on domestic violence, hate crime, homophobia and victim policy. She is the author of *Queering Conflict: Examining Lesbian and Gay Experiences of Homophobia in Northern Ireland* (2012/16, Routledge), and *Administering Victimisation: The Politics of Hate Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Policy* (2014, Palgrave Macmillan, with V. Heap). She has recently produced an edited collection entitled *Revisiting the 'Ideal Victim': Developments in Critical Victimology* (2018, Policy Press). Dr Duggan is currently undertaking research into both gender hate crime and campus-based sexual assault in the UK.
Caroline Erentzen

Caroline Erentzen is a Ph.D. candidate at York University, working under the supervision of Dr. Regina Schuller. She completed BA and Master’s degrees at the University of Western Ontario in Social Psychology, and a law degree from Queen’s University. Her doctoral research explores Islamophobic hate crimes as well as professional and lay expectations of the model hate crime victim.

Daneale Farrell

Daneale Farrell is a Queer Activist from Trinidad and Tobago and employed as a Clerk/Typist at the Treasury Division, Ministry of Finance. In addition, I am currently pursuing a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Human Resource Management at the Cipriani College of Labour and Cooperative Studies. I am also the founder of Queer Trinidad and Tobago, which is currently in the process of being registered as a Non-Governmental Organization, which will be use this a vehicle to empower others, not only those who identifies as a member of the LGBTQIA+ community.

I first came out as queer in 2012 and later identify as Transgender in 2016. The emotional experience during their transition has not only caused her to become active in the local LGBTQIA community, but to help others understand the true meaning of Human Rights by highlighting the ideas and belief systems that were created to separate us as a global society.

Ellen Faulkner


Jon Garland

Jon Garland is Professor of Criminology in the Department of Sociology at the University of Surrey, where he is also Head of Department. His main areas of research are in the fields of hate crime, rural racism, community and identity, policing and victimisation. He has published six books: Rural Racism, Responding to Hate Crime: The Case for Connecting Policy and Research, and Hate Crime: Impact, Causes, and Consequences (all with Neil Chakraborti), Racism and Anti-racism in Football (with Mike Rowe); The Future of Football (with Mike Rowe and Dominic
Malcolm), *Youth Culture, Popular Music and the End of ‘Consensus’* (with the Subcultures Network). He has also had numerous journal articles and reports published on issues of racism, the far-right, hate crime, policing, cultural criminology, and identity. He is on the Editorial Board of *Ethnic and Racial Studies* and *Law, Crime, Justice and Society*.

**Tina Gaudette**

Tiana Gaudette is an MA student in the School of Criminology at Simon Fraser University. Her research interests include terrorism and the law, right-wing extremism, and quantitative research methods.

**Daniel Geschke**

Dr. Daniel Geschke holds a Diploma in Psychology (2002) and a Doctoral Degree in Social Psychological Intergroup Research (2008). He has researched and taught social and communication psychology in various work teams for over 10 years at Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany. Since September 2016, he has been working as a researcher at the Institute of Democracy and Civil Society in Jena. His main areas of work and research interests include: quality of intergroup relations, prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, migration, acculturation, media effects, radicalization, and hate crime.

**Paul Giannasi**

Since 2007, Paul has led the United Kingdom Cross-Government Hate Crime Programme which brings all sectors of government together, coordinating efforts to improve the response to hate crime across the criminal justice system.

Paul is the UK National Point of Contact to a number of International Organisations on hate crime and has worked to share good practice in many regions of the world.

Paul has 30 years experience as a police officer and is a member of the National Police Chief’s Council’s Hate Crime Group. He manages True Vision (www.reportit.org.uk) on behalf of the police and is the author of the 2014 Police Hate Crime Manual which offers guidance to all UK police officers and partners.

He is the co-editor of the 2014 ‘Routledge International Handbook on Hate Crime’ and ‘Tackling Disability Discrimination and Disability Hate Crime – A Multidisciplinary Guide published by Jessica Kingsley in 2015. He is a visiting lecturer at a number of UK Universities.

Paul was awarded an OBE in the 2014 New Years Honours list for services to policing, equality and human rights.

**Piotr Godzisz**

Dr. Piotr Godzisz is a member of the advisory board of the INHS and a board member at Lambda Warsaw, where he leads the security portfolio. As part of this role, he is the scientific leader of the
projects *Come Forward* and *Call It Hate*, aimed at understanding and countering anti-LGBT hate crimes in 10 European countries. As external consultant, he cooperated with the University of Warsaw and organizations such as the OSCE Mission in Skopje; CEJI - A Jewish Contribution to an Inclusive Europe, the Polish Commissioner’s for Human Rights and the Campaign Against Homophobia. He holds an MA in Political Science from the University of Warsaw and a PhD in Criminology from the University College London.

**Görel Granström**

Görel Granström has a LLD in legal history from the Faculty of Law of Uppsala University, Sweden. She is an associate professor of jurisprudence at the Department of Law of Umeå University, Sweden, and she is currently working in a research project funded by the Swedish Research Council concerning victims of racist hate crimes. Görel Granström has presented papers at various international conferences on themes such as victims of hate crime, crime victim’s rights, gender issues and aspects of heteronormativity. She has published in the area of legal history, jurisprudence and victimology with a focus on hate crime. One of her recent publications is a textbook for law students and police students on hate crime legislation in Sweden.

**Jeff Gruenewald**

Jeff Gruenewald is an Associate Professor in the School of Public and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis. He studies bias crime and violent extremism, homicide, and media coverage of crime and deviance. Some of his recent work has appeared in scholarly journals such as *Justice Quarterly*, *Crime & Delinquency*, & *Terrorism & Political Violence*.

**Anushree Gupta**

Anushree Gupta is currently pursuing a post-doctoral research on Hate Crimes with special reference to India at the University of Limerick, Ireland (2017-2020). She has completed her masters in International Law at the University of Leeds, UK and her Masters in Political Science and Public Administration (Peace and Development Studies) at University of Limerick, Ireland. She is from a legal background and her areas of interest includes human rights law, disability laws, international criminal law, development and peacebuilding, environment and sustainability. She has also co-authored books on Indian Laws including Indian criminal and Constitutional laws.

**Bernard Haggerty**

Bernard P. Haggerty is an attorney living in Laramie, Wyoming. He has taught at the University of Wyoming College of Law and Western Washington University, and he holds a Ph.D. in Law from the University of British Columbia.

**Nathan Hall**
Nathan Hall is Associate Head and Principal Lecturer in Criminology and Policing at the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies at the University of Portsmouth, UK, and has researched and published widely in the field of hate crime. He is a member of the UK Cross-Government Hate Crime Independent Advisory Group and the National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) Hate Crime Working Group. Nathan has also acted as an independent member of the UK government hate crime delegation to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and is Chair of the Crown Prosecution Service (Wessex) Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel.

**Amanda Haynes**


**Angela Higginson**

Dr Angela Higginson is a Senior Lecturer in the School of Justice at Queensland University of Technology (QUT), Australia, and holds a PhD in Criminology and a BA (Hons) in Psychology. Angela is a quantitative criminologist with particular expertise in analysing large and complex datasets, systematic reviews, and meta-analysis. She is co-Editor for the Campbell Collaboration Crime and Justice group and Associate Editor for the Journal of Experimental Criminology. Angela has recently been awarded a 3 year Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery Early Career Researcher Award (DECRA) to investigate ethnically-motivated youth hate crime in Australia. This project involves implementing two Australian waves of the International Self-Report Delinquency (ISRD) study with 12-16 year old students to examine the correlates and consequences of youth hate crime for perpetrators and victims, map changes over time, and explore the similarities and differences in youth hate crime internationally.

**Kristine Hoover**

Dr. Kristine F. Hoover is the Director of the Gonzaga Institute for Hate Studies and an Associate Professor of Organizational Leadership at Gonzaga University in Spokane, Washington. She received her Bachelor of Architecture degree for the University of Cincinnati and Master of Business Administration, Master of Organization Development, and Doctorate of Leadership
Studies degrees from Bowling Green State University. Her research interests include leading change, applied ethics, diversity, and service learning. She has published articles in journals such as the Journal of Business Ethics, Personnel Review, and the Organization Development Journal. She has also presented her research at the International Leadership Association (ILA) and the Annual Colleagues in Jesuit Business Education (CJBE) conferences. She has been certified as a Senior Professional in Human Resources and a trainer for the Society of Human Resource Management (SHRM). Her leadership roles include being the former Chair of the Washington State Legislative Ethics Committee and the current Director of the Gonzaga Institute for Hate Studies.

She is leading change initiatives that include a new concentration in the Gonzaga MA in Organizational Leadership program that will include graduate hate studies classes and organizing recognition for the 20th year of the Institute for Hate Studies. The thread throughout Dr. Hoover's work is ethical leadership that focuses on human centric change for greater human flourishing.

**Jade Hutchinson**

Jade Hutchinson is undertaking a Master of Counter Terrorism from the Department of Security Studies and Criminology at Macquarie University, in Australia. Jade is a graduate from the University of Wollongong in Australia and holds a Bachelor in International and Sociology Studies from the School of Humanities and Social Inquiry. He worked at the Strategic Community Assistance for Refugee Families and aligned personal and professional development for refugee resettlement families seeking refuge from terrorism. Jade was a research analyst at the International Centre for Political Violence and Terrorism Research at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies in Singapore. As a research analyst, he focused on issues of far-right fanaticism and Islamic violent extremism. As a visiting lecturer, Jade has given lectures at Griffith University on International Right-Wing Terrorism with a focus on Australian right-wing extremism.

**Zoë James**

Dr. Zoë James is Associate Professor in Criminology at the University of Plymouth, UK. Her key research interests lie in examining hate from a critical perspective with a particular focus on the harms experienced by Gypsies, Travellers and Roma. Zoë’s research has explored how mobility, accommodation, policing and planning have impacted on the lived experience of Gypsies, Travellers and Roma. She has presented her work nationally and internationally and is a board member of the International Network for Hate Studies. Zoë teaches undergraduate and postgraduate students in criminological theory, policing and critical hate studies. She is Associate Head of School for Criminology at the University of Plymouth.

**Uday Singh Jaswal**

Uday Singh Jaswal is a Deputy Chief of Police with the Durham Regional Police Service, a position he was appointed to in August 2016. Prior to this, Uday served with the Ottawa Police Service for 21 years, where he achieved the rank of Superintendent.
Uday has significant policing experience in operational and investigative roles and has led several collaborative, community safety initiatives involving diverse, marginalized and at-risk communities; work that has earned him national and international recognition. Uday is also a regular lecturer at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa and the National Police Academy for the Indian Police Service in Hyderabad, India.

In addition to his policing contributions, Uday is an active community volunteer and currently sits as a Member of the Board of Directors at both Kinark Child and Family Services and the Family Mediation and Resource Centre.

Laura Knight

Laura has been the Director of the Institute for Public Safety, Crime and Justice for three years, leading research across organisational development, early intervention, victim experience and volunteering in policing. Prior to this, Laura began her career at Northamptonshire Police working in research, analysis and policy roles. Laura moved to work for the Northamptonshire Police and Crime Commissioner in 2012 with a portfolio across policy development, commissioning victim services, public involvement and research and evidence. She completed her PhD research in 2017 alongside these roles, exploring the relationship between policing and faith communities.

Pawel Knut

Pawel Knut is a PhD researcher at the Faculty of “Artes Liberales” at the University of Warsaw. He holds an MA in Law (2012), MA in Psychology (2014) and MA in Art History (2016) from the University of Warsaw. His main field of academic expertise covers research on Hate Speech in the interdisciplinary perspective. He combines academic engagement with the work as an advocate and board member at Campaign Against Homophobia (Polish NGO working for the equal treatment of the LGBTI people).

Anton Kok

Anton obtained the degrees BComm (Law) cum laude (1992), LLB cum laude (1995), LLM cum laude (1996) and LLD (2008) from the University of Pretoria, South Africa. While completing his LLB and LLM studies he was employed as a tutor for Introduction to Law and as junior lecturer for Indigenous Law. He completed his practical legal training at Denveys Reitz Inc (now known as Norton Rose Fulbright). He joined the Department of Legal History, Comparative Law and Legal Philosophy (now known as the department of Jurisprudence) as senior lecturer on 1 June 1999. He was promoted to associate professor and appointed as deputy dean from 1 January 2010. He was appointed as acting dean from 1 January to 31 October 2011. He was appointed as deputy dean for a second term in 2014 and still holds this position. He contributes to teaching and research in the field of legal skills, human rights and anti-discrimination law and has authored or co-authored a number of student textbooks, articles in accredited peer-reviewed journals, book chapters, non-accredited academic publications and short stories.
He is a non-practising admitted attorney of the High Court of South Africa and serves as the Local Director: Legal Education on behalf of the Law Society of South Africa for the University of Pretoria Hatfield campus.

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**Tommi Kotonen**

Tommi Kotonen, PhD, works at the University of Jyväskylä, Finland, as a Research Coordinator for the Academy of Finland project Crises Redefined: Historical Continuity and Societal Change. His research focuses on the far-right movements in Finland both from historical and current perspectives.

**Jon-M. Landa**

Prof Landa (www.jmland.com) is currently Full Professor of Criminal Law at the University of the Basque Country (Euskadi, Spain) and Director of the Chair for Human Rights and Public Authorities at the same University. His principal lines of research deal with racism, xenophobia and discrimination, as well as hate crimes, crimes against humanity, terrorism and penology.

He has been in Hamburg (2000 DAAD), Heidelberg (2004 DAAD) as well as at the University of Cambridge-Lauterpatch Centre for International Law (UK, 2010, 2011,2012 and 2014), at the Max Planck Institut (Freiburg, Germany 2013), at the University of Munich (2015) and at the Ludwig Bolzmann Human Rights Institut in Viena (Austria, 2016) as visiting fellow.

He was awarded with the Vom Humboldt research fellow in November 2005. Prof Landa has been Director of the Human Rights Office of the Basque Government (Justice Department) from November 2005 until Mai 2009.

At the moment he is director of a research team (I+D+I DER 2015-64599-P) funded by the Spanish Government analyzing the system of criminal sanctions with a comparative approach and with a special focus upon hate-crimes and terrorism.

**Wendy Laverick**

Dr. Wendy Laverick, Senior Lecturer in Criminology. Manchester Metropolitan University. UK.

As a Senior Lecturer in Criminology, the major focus of my teaching, research and knowledge exchange activities relates to the area of policing, transnational crime control and equality and diversity issues, both nationally and transnationally.


At a local level, I authored ‘An Evaluation of Safe Place Schemes within Manchester’ (Laverick, March 2017), commissioned by Greater Manchester’s Police and Crime Commissioner. This work took forward the findings of an earlier co-authored report commissioned by Manchester City Council, ‘An Evaluation of Hate Crime Third Party Reporting Centres within Manchester’ (Laverick and Joyce, Aug 2016). More recently, adopting a chronological approach to the hate crime within the UK, my colleague and I are currently analysing the manifestations of racial and religious hate crime and evaluating the policies pursued by the UK state to combat these problems (see: ‘Racial and Religious Hate Crime: The UK from 1945 to Brexit?’, (Joyce and Laverick, Palgrave Macmillan, Forthcoming).

I have a keen interest in transnational crime and justice, particularly in the area of comparative analysis of crime control strategy. My recent text, *Global Injustice and Crime Control* (2016, Routledge), adopted an interdisciplinary approach incorporating criminological and international relations literature to critically examine international (UN), regional (EU) and national (UK) strategic responses to genocide (and the Responsibility to Protect), maritime piracy, terrorism and human trafficking.


**Cynthia Levine-Rasky**

An Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Queen's University, Cynthia Levine-Rasky is the author of two monographs, *Whiteness Fractured* (Ashgate, 2012), and *Writing the Roma* (Fernwood, 2016), and the editor of *Working through Whiteness: International Perspectives* (SUNY Press, 2002). With Hedina Tahirović-Sijerčić, Cynthia is co-editor of *A Romani Women's Anthology: Spectrum of the Blue Water* (Inanna 2016). Her current project is a collection of essays co-edited with Lisa Kowalchuk entitled, *We Resist: Defending the Common Good in Hostile Times* (McGill-Queen’s University Press, in progress for 2019). Cynthia has published her research in several peer-reviewed journals including *Cultural Studies <-> Critical Methodologies, Patterns of Prejudice, Social Identities, Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies, and Journal of Modern Jewish Studies*. A public sociologist, her writing appears in *Canadian Dimension, National Observer, Ricochet, NOW, Refuge, and Canada’s History*.

**Emma MacIntosh**

Emma is currently a Juris Doctor student at Schulich School of Law, Dalhousie University. She is a graduate of Arts with Honours in Sociology and Criminology, awarded with summa cum laude from Saint Mary’s University. Emma has received numerous scholarships, including an Schulich
Entrance Scholarship. Emma received funding from the Schulich Academic Excellence Internship, which she was awarded following a competitive process to pursue an internship with the Hate and Hostility Research Group, University of Limerick, Ireland. She is an involved member of her community, an active member of on campus societies, and the incoming Chair of the Student Section for the Nova Scotia Branch of the Canadian Bar Society.

**Katie McBride**

Katie McBride is currently an Associate Lecturer in the Department of Law, Criminology and Government within the Business School of Plymouth University, UK. Previously CEO of the regional equality and human rights body for the South West of the UK and specialising in work with LGB and Trans communities to challenge discrimination and address inequalities, her research focusses on transgender individuals lived experiences of hate as harm.

**Kim McGuire**

Dr. Kim McGuire is a Senior Lecturer in Law at University of Central Lancashire (UCLan), where she is the Module Leader for Criminal Law, Criminal law Relating to Sex and Violence, and Criminology. Her particular interests are evident in her publications and research: these have recently centred upon 'Hate Crime', utilising individuals' perceptions, and their effect upon prosecution, and the media and 'hate crime'. Her innovative evaluation and consultancy work is diverse - it covers hate crime and restorative justice projects, but also mediation and education, with potential effects on desistance from criminal behaviour, and enhanced life chances. She is the creator and curator of a newly formed Peace and Justice Studies Network at UCLan. This aims to promote interdisciplinary and practitioner/academic research and evaluation of existing initiatives in these areas.

**Tanner Mirrlees**

Tanner Mirrlees is an Assistant Professor and Director of the Communication and Digital Media Studies (CDMS) program in the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities at the University of Ontario Institute of Technology (UOIT). Mirrlees’s interdisciplinary research focuses on the global political economy communications, the changing conditions of work in the ICT and cultural industries, and the alt-right and social media platforms. Mirrlees is co-editor of *The Television Reader* (Oxford University Press, 2012) and the author of *Hearts and Mines: The U.S. Empire’s Culture Industry* (University of British Columbia Press, 2016), *Global Entertainment Media: Between Cultural Imperialism and Cultural Globalization* (Routledge, 2013), and numerous articles. Mirrlees is pleased to serve on the steering committee of the Centre on Hate, Bias and Extremism (CHBE).

**Joanna Perry**

Joanna Perry is an independent consultant with significant experience and expertise on international hate crime policy, law and practice. She is currently Senior Policy Researcher with Facing All the Facts and convenes Birkbeck College’s department of criminology's master’s
module on hate crime. She is also research fellow at the Institute for Criminal Policy Research. She has previously held roles at Victim Support, the Crown Prosecution Service and the OSCE Office for Security and Cooperation in Europe. She has recently completed projects for the Council of Europe, Crown Prosecution Service and Facing Facts Online, and is a standing member of the High Level Group on Racism and Xenophobia, coordinated by the European Commission, DG-JUSTICE. She was co-chair of the advisory board of the International Network for Hate Studies from 2015-2017 and holds post graduate degrees in law and online learning.

**Birgitte Schepelern Johansen**

Birgitte Schepelern Johansen is Associate Professor of Minority-Majority Studies and Migration Studies at the University of Copenhagen. Her research focuses on processes of social exclusion, ethnic and religious hostility, and state governance of especially religious minorities. She is currently working on a project on anti-hate crime policies and the European “war on hate,” which investigates the connection between state governance of emotions, liberal politics and the criminalization of hate.

**Regina A. Schuller**

Dr. Schuller is a Professor of Social Psychology at York University. She received her PhD from the University of Western Ontario. Her research interests focus on jury-decision making, particularly in cases involving violence against women. Her research interests also include work on wrongful convictions in Canada and public perceptions of exonerees, as well as the impact of racial bias in the courtroom and legal strategies for curbing its influence (e.g., challenge for cause).

**Mark Sherry**

Dr. Mark Sherry is Full Professor of Sociology at The University of Toledo. He is author of Disability Hate Crimes: Does Anyone Really Hate Disabled People? (Routledge), which was the first book on disability hate crimes. He is also the Series Editor of the Routledge Interdisciplinary Disability Studies Series. He is currently soliciting proposals for book chapters for an edited book on the effects of disability hate speech.

**John Shuford**

John Shuford teaches in the Portland State University (USA) Conflict Resolution Program and the Justice Studies Program of the Royal Roads University (Canada) School of Humanitarian Studies. He previously taught Philosophy and Law at Gonzaga University and directed its Institute for Hate Studies, edited the *Journal of Hate Studies*, and twice organized the “International Conference on Hate Studies.” He is the founder of the Hate Studies Policy Research Center.

Dr. Shuford is interested in the role of embodied cognition processes in constructive and destructive conflict. He continues to trace the HATE IS A DANGEROUS SUBSTANCE conceptual metaphor toward understanding its resonance and unpacking its implications. He also examines the influence of law and policy, social institutions, and civil society actors in social conflict and
conflict transformation, and has recently undertaken new work on “learning to listen to those who hate.”

Governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and major media outlets – including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the Equality and Anti-Discrimination Ombud of Norway, The New York Times, ESPN.com, and The Toronto Star – have utilized his professional perspective. Dr. Shuford is developing *The Encyclopedia of Hate: A Global Study of Social Enmity* and has given invited talks at the Coventry University Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, the Oslo and Ashkerhus University College of Applied Sciences, the UN CSW NGO, the University of Indiana Law School, and the International Network for Hate Studies, among other venues. Many of his articles – including his most recent publication, “The Compassion of ‘Compassionate Migration’” – are available through SSRN.

**Rose Simkins**

Rose Simkins, Chief Executive of Stop Hate UK, has now led the charity for over 20 years, through significant change, into what is now a leading national Hate Crime Charity.

Stop Hate UK are always at the forefront in challenging Hate Crime, providing their vital third party 24-hour reporting service, which covers all forms of Hate Crime. They are also now widely respected as a lead organisation on online Hate Crime, working with some notable organisations to tackle the advent of the newest manifestation of Hate Crime incidents.

Rose is an experienced, assured and leading keynote speaker and a regular media spokesperson on Hate Crime for Stop Hate UK.

**Louise Sullivan**

Louise Sullivan is a PhD candidate in Leadership Studies at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington. She holds a BA in Judaic Studies from George Washington University, Washington, DC; an MLS in Library Science from Southern Connecticut State University, New Haven, Connecticut; and an MA in Organizational Leadership from Gonzaga University. Louise worked as a professional librarian for over 25 years before retiring to pursue a PhD. Her academic interests include adult attachment and storytelling. Since 2017, Louise has worked as a Graduate Assistant for the Gonzaga Institute of Hate Studies.

**Mark Topping**

Detective Mark Topping is a 31 year veteran with the York Regional Police, having worked in a range of assignments including Major Case Management, Sexual Assault, Forensic Archaeology, and Homicide. Detective Topping is currently the officer in charge of the Hate Crime Prevention Unit (HCPU) where he oversees a decentralized 21 member Hate Crime Investigation Team.

**Jemma Tyson**
Jemma is a Senior Lecturer in Criminology at the University of Portsmouth, England. Her research interests focus on disablist hate crime and criminal justice responses. Jemma’s PhD examines police service provision for victims of learning disablist hate crime and builds upon the findings of her Master's thesis on a related topic - the latter was conducted in partnership with the UK Cross Government Hate Crime Programme. She has published in this field and is an Independent Advisory Group member for the Hate Crime Programme and Hampshire Constabulary. In addition, she sits on the CPS Wessex Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel, the Police and Crime Commissioner's PAN Hampshire Hate Crime Working Group and has also represented the UK government at international hate crime events.

**Robin Maria Valeri**

Robin Maria Valeri, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology, St. Bonaventure University, earned a BA from Cornell University and an MA and PhD from Syracuse University. Her research interests include hate, hate groups, terrorism, internet/social media, and social influence. Valeri is co-editor of *Terrorism in America and Hate Crimes: Victims, Motivations and Typologies* and co-author of *Skinhead History, Identity and Culture* as well as co-author of several chapters including *Sticks and Stones: When the words of hatred become weapons in Global Perspectives on Youth Gang Behavior, Violence, and Weapons* and *Masculine Identities within the Skinhead Movement in Advances in Sociology Research* (2016).

**Hanlie van Wyk**

Hanlie’s professional career spans 26 years and three continents. She is involved in monitoring hate crime with the University of South Africa Center for Applied Psychology and was a founding member of the Hate Crimes Working Group - a multi-sectoral network of civil society organizations set up to spearhead advocacy and reform initiatives. The work resulted in improved hate crime legislation. Inspired by Nelson Mandela’s quote “People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love” her new research will focus on the prevention and mitigation of hate crimes.

**Amna Veledar**

Amna Veledar is a lawyer specialized in public international law and human rights. She is senior advisor at the Norwegian Equality and Antidiscrimination Ombud with extensive experience working with human rights, equality law and hate crime. Veledar is responsible for Ombud’s work on hate crime and hate speech, and is responsible for the first research on hate speech in the online public debate in Norway. Veledar is also a co-founder of a Nordic Network against Sexism and Hate speech.

**Michael Whine**

Michael Whine has worked for the Community Security Trust since 1986 and is currently Government and International Affairs Director. He is a member of the UK Government Hate Crime Independent Advisors Group and the Crown Prosecution Service Hate Crime Scrutiny Panel.
Between 1986 and 2013 he was additionally Director of Defence and Group Relations at the Board of Deputies of British Jews and Consultant on Defence and Security for the European Jewish Congress.

In 2013 he was appointed the UK Member of ECRI, a human rights commission of the Council of Europe which advises member states on human rights issues and monitors their compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights.

For the past two years he has been involved in drafting and advising on the ‘Words into Action’ programme to enhance the security of European Jewish communities, on behalf of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Between 2010 and 2012 he acted as Lay Advisor to the Crown Prosecution Service Counter Terrorism Division.

He is the author of over thirty papers on terrorism, extremism, hate crime and antisemitism in peer-reviewed journals.

**Susann Wiedlitzka**

Susann Wiedlitzka is a Lecturer in Criminology at the School of Law, Politics and Sociology at the University of Sussex. Susann received a PhD in Criminology from the University of Queensland and has worked as a Research Fellow at the University of Sussex on multiple hate crime projects, including an EU DG Justice-funded research study, which examined the application of criminal laws and sentencing provisions for hate crime across five EU Member States, and a ‘Policing Hate Crime’ project, which investigated whether a direct connection between activity on social media platforms and offline hate crime incidents exists.

**Alex Wood**

Alex Wood is a researcher at the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence (CPRLV). He holds a Master’s degree in International Studies, jointly issued by Laval University, and the Institut d’Études Politiques (IEP) de Bordeaux, in addition to being a graduate of the University of Leeds in the UK, where he read History. Mr Wood’s interest for History also took him to the University of Toronto, where he studied the history of conflict. His contemporary research interests include non-state violence, hate crimes and incidents, as well as violent extremism. Before joining the CPRLV, Alex worked on various projects at the Chaire de recherche sur les terrorismes et les extrémismes, based at Laval University.

**Stanislav Vysotsky**

Stanislav Vysotsky is an Assistant Professor of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Wisconsin - Whitewater. Dr. Vysotsky’s research focuses on the conflict between supremacist groups in contemporary American society and their militant antifascist opposition through ethnographic and interview research with antifascist activists in order to understand the
relationship between threat, space, subculture, and social movement activism. He is also currently interested in understanding the processes of desistance from racist skinhead subculture as well as the ways in which "alt right" internet memes are reflected in incidents of violence.

**Chenghui Zhang**

Chenghui Zhang is a third-year doctoral student in the Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky. She is interested in hate crime, hate crime reporting, crimes against minorities, social movements, and human rights.

**Lumi Zuleta**

Lumi Zuleta holds a Master’s degree in cultural studies. She is senior advisor at the Danish Institute for Human Rights with extensive experience of human rights work, non-discrimination and gender equality. Her field of expertise is gender equality, education and hate speech online. Lumi is the author of the Institute’s report on hate speech in the online public debate, which was published in February 2017. In addition, she is a co-founder of a Nordic Network against Sexism and Hate Speech that recently has published a Nordic anthology on hate speech.
Conference Maps

From: Conference Hotels
To: Bordessa Hall / Regent Theatre
From: Mary Street Parking Garage (1 Mary Street North)
To: Bordessa Hall / Regent Theatre
From: Bordessa Hall / Regent Theatre
To: Robert McLaughlin Gallery (72 Queen Street)