

CAPE TOWN
2024

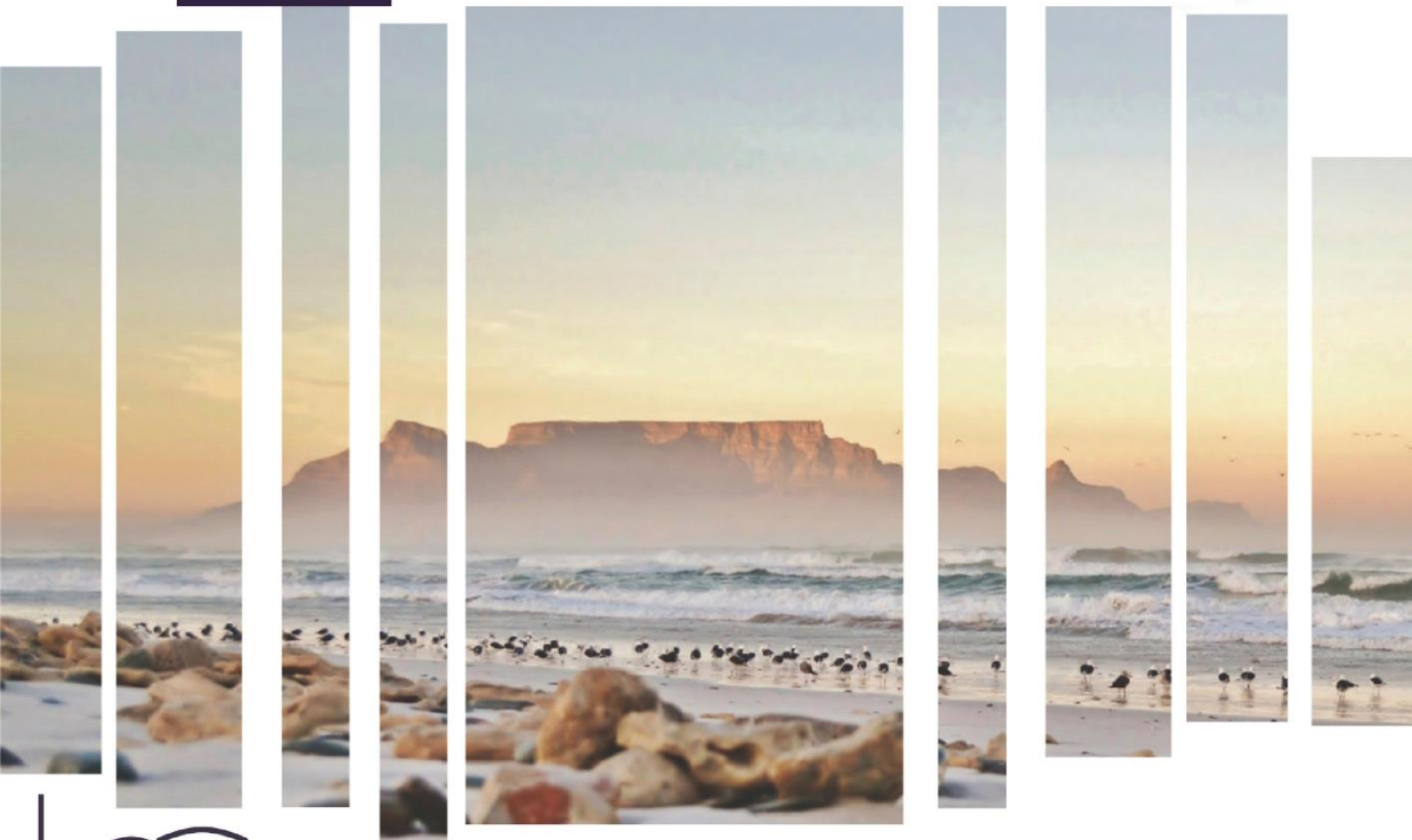


INHS
International Network
for Hate Studies

25-27 November



UNISA



2024

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS BOOKLET

Co-hosted by the University of South
Africa and the Psychological Society of
South Africa



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2024



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Table of Contents

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Invited Plenary Panel 1	4
Leading voices in Hate Studies from across the globe	6
NETHATE Panel 1	8
African Regional Roundtable	10
Paper Presentations	11

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Keynote Address	33
Invited Plenary Panel 2	34
Online Briefing	36
Invited Roundtable	37
NETHATE Panel 2	38
Paper Presentations	40

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Invited Plenary Panel 1

Meeting Room 11

Chair: Juan A Nel

09:30 – 11:00

Perry B, Stevens G & Walters M. The International Network for Hate Studies: Looking back, driving forward

Prof. Barbara Perry was Chair of the first Advisory Board of the International Network for Hate Studies (INHS) that was founded in 2013 by Prof. Mark Walters, alongside Prof. Jennifer Schweppe from the University of Limerick, Ireland. The goal of the INHS was to bring together academics, practitioners and policy makers to promote understanding about the root causes of hate and hate crime, and to understand ways in which it could be combated in society.

By bringing the INHS Conference 2024 to South Africa, the INHS are extremely pleased to develop its reach in the global south. Prof. Garth Stevens, Past-President of the Psychological Society of South Africa (PsySSA), will present his keynote paper on exactly this, by considering the role of hate studies in understanding southern contexts, histories of subjugation and continuities of violence. Hate has no borders and, with the proliferation of online sources and resources, its study has evidently needed a multi-disciplinary and international focus as well as one which has examined local and jurisdiction-specific causes and responses. The INHS has therefore supported local connections while also building a global community of scholars, practitioners, and policy makers.

The INHS has facilitated thousands of international users to engage with and share knowledge via its website and it has hosted three international conferences thus far. In

their keynote papers for this fifth INHS Conference in 2024, eminent Professors Perry and Walters will reflect on the past ten years of the INHS, its increasing relevance in a politically volatile global environment that has seen hateful rhetoric and behaviour escalate. They also consider the important role yet to be played by the INHS in developing future understandings, collaborations, and challenges of hate in and across societies.

Perry B. The Hub of (Anti-)Hate: The Network in INHS

From the outset, INHS was intended to be a locus that would connect those of us working in the dark spaces of hate – academics, practitioners and policy-makers. I offer some thoughts on how it has accomplished that, and more (sometimes less). In an era where hate seems to flourish in virtually all corners of the world, INHS has provided opportunities and resources that remind us that we are in this battle together. I will emphasize the way in which the Network has helped to nurture a global community. *Correspondence: Prof. Barbara Perry,* Barbara.Perry@ontariotechu.ca

Stevens G. Southern contexts, histories of subjugation, and continuities of violence: How far can Hate Studies shift the dial as a nascent field?

In this talk I explore the possibilities of Hate Studies as a nascent field of study and anti-discriminatory practice, from a global south perspective. Appreciating that many locales within the global south have been constituted through oppressive and divisive histories of colonisation, economic exploitation and their attendant continuities such as systematised racism, sexism, hetero-cis-patriarchy, and a range of other exclusionary-isms, the question that I pose is the extent to which Hate Studies can be responsive to these histories and continuities. To this end, I address three key

issues: 1) the range of existing anti-oppressive frameworks that perhaps mitigate the levels of traction of Hate Studies in such contexts; 2) the importance of enriching and connecting Hate Studies to other interdisciplinary fields such as affect theory, the cultural studies of emotion, and the psychology of difference, in understanding hatred as embedded within complex, rhizomic systems of meaning-making that have their own internal logics; and 3) registering the importance of Hate Studies within post-authoritarian contexts where it may play an important role in testing the ethics and borders of Constitutionalism and the Rule of Law. *Correspondence: Prof. Garth Stevens, Garth.Stevens@wits.ac.za*

issues, the INHS stands as a crucial pillar in fostering inclusive societies, shaping impactful research, and developing policies that effectively respond to hate and identity-based prejudices worldwide. *Correspondence: Prof. Mark Walters, Mark.Walters@sussex.ac.uk*

Walters M. The INHS – Looking Back to the Future of Hate Studies

In this plenary, Professor Walters reflects on the growth and impact of the International Network for Hate Studies (INHS) over the past decade, emphasizing its increasing relevance in a world where hate speech and targeted violence continue to escalate amidst political and social volatility. Walters will discuss the vital role of the INHS in advancing hate studies as a critical field for understanding the complexities of hate and prejudice in a globalized context. He will explore how hate studies—traditionally grounded in Western scholarship—must broaden its perspective by fostering collaborative knowledge creation between Global North and Global South researchers, policy makers and practitioners, as exemplified in the location and theme of this conference.

Using recent examples from around the world, he will illustrate the pervasive impacts of hate, arguing that these instances underscore both the urgent need for intervention and the necessity for hate studies to adapt to new challenges, particularly as the discipline itself faces strong criticism from emerging ideologies that threaten to undermine its foundations. As the world grapples with these escalating

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

**Leading voices in Hate Studies from across
the globe**

Meeting Room 11

Chair: Katie McBride

11:30 – 13:00

**Francis D. What's hate got to do with it?
Troubling the connection between
cisheteronormativity, higher education and
hate.**

Drawing on affect theories, this paper examines how emotions, such as hate feature when cisheteronormativity - a central cultural regulatory device that authorises homophobia & transphobia - is put under the spotlight in higher education. It tracks the sociability of hate, how it moves, which bodies it attaches to, and why and what effects such attachment has on the bodies of Others who become transformed into objects of hate. To answer these questions, the paper draws on ethnographic research at a South African university and zooms in on three episodes - (1) "Marked by a Cross", (2) "Die soen in die laan" and (3) "God hates you, fags!". In moving through these episodic moments, the paper argues that structures, discourses, and practices in higher education (re)produce social norms and difference to which emotions like hate or fear "stick". It demonstrates that emotion such as hate has no interiority but circulates between bodies and signs, is embedded in social and cultural practices, and is shaped by cisheteronormative power to maintain social hierarchies and inequalities in higher education and beyond. The paper inquires into the tensions, limitations, and possibilities for theorising hate within cisheteronormative university spaces and concludes with implications for transformative practice.

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**Higginson A. "Some helped some laughed":
Exploring bystander (in)action in hate
incidents**

This paper explores the dynamics of bystander (in)action in the face of hate incidents. It draws from wave 2 of the Australian Youth Safety Survey (AYSS), an online survey of identity, diversity and safety amongst young people aged 14-25 (N=1446). Results show that 30% of participants were targeted by hate speech and 4% by hate violence in the previous year. These victimisations are frequently public, with most victims reporting the presence of bystanders. Yet from the victim perspective, bystanders are not always helpful or even benign. In about half the incidents victims reported bystanders did nothing to intervene, and many either laughed or joined in the abuse. Unsurprisingly, only 20-30% of victims felt that bystanders made things better for them. In contrast, of the survey participants who had witnessed a hate incident, over a third offered no assistance, yet almost half felt that their presence helped the victim. This paper analyses the characteristics of the bystanders most willing to offer help and the victims most likely to receive help, and evaluates the types of responses that victims and bystanders rate as most helpful, with the aim of informing future interventions.

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**Haynes A. Degradation in ethnic minority
encounters with the criminal justice system:
insights from the Irish Travellers Access to
Justice Project**

The Irish Travellers Access to Justice project, funded by the Irish Research Council and the Irish national human rights and equality institution (IHREC), aimed to explore and document the relationship between Irish Travellers and the criminal justice system. In this study, three hundred and twenty-six members of the Irish Traveller ethnic

minority, equating to 1 in 60 adult Travellers living in Ireland, participated over a six-month period (July-December 2021).

Contributions included narratives with members of the Irish national police force and the judiciary.

The research team identified a range of narratives that align with what sociologist Harold Garfinkel (1956) termed "degradation ceremonies." These ceremonies involve the denunciation of Irish Travellers by members of the national police force and the judiciary. Drawing on insights from other jurisdictions (such as Gustafson 2013 and Henry 2019), this paper addresses the question of what function degradation ceremonies serve within the criminal justice system. Drawing on Imogen Tyler's (2013) work, we employ the lens of stigma and abjection to better understand these processes. By examining the experiences of Irish Travellers, we contribute to a broader understanding of the dynamics of status, power, and inequality in encounters with law enforcement and the judiciary.

Correspondence: Prof. Amanda Haynes, amanda.haynes@ul.ie

Bryan T. Victims, vulnerability and violence: critically assessing the role of police in hate crime response

For decades now, hate crime scholarship has regarded policing as a cornerstone of hate crime response. As gatekeepers to the criminal justice system, the decisions police make about what constitutes hate crime, determines how, and even if, hate crimes are prosecuted. Over the last several years, popular movements, emerging academic critics, and even admissions on the part of police themselves have raised new questions about bias in policing and brought to the fore new arguments for delivering public safety beyond the police. In this paper I argue that the field of hate studies is caught in a double bind: on one hand advocating for an approach that addresses hate crime rooted, at least in part, in policing and criminal justice and on

the other, criminal justice systems and law enforcement institutions that, in many contexts, have harmed some of the very communities that hate crime response is designed to protect. This paper contends that at a time when questions are being asked about the future of police/policing, with some asking whether police should have a future at all, it is critical that the field of hate studies considers its investments in, commitments to, and engagements with police.

Correspondence: Prof. Timothy Bryan, t.bryan@utoronto.ca

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

NETHATE Panel 1

Meeting Room 11

Chair: Zoë James

14:00 – 16:00

Understanding Online Hate.

The NETHATE (Network of Excellence for Training on Hate) Consortium brought together an interdisciplinary team of world-leading European researchers to tackle a highly ambitious and relevant research project on the nature of hate. Research was completed across 10 universities with 1 NGO and 14 Partner organizations all deeply involved in this area. 15 Early Stage Researchers worked with 18 Principle Investigators to acquire a broad and deep multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral understanding of the impact of hate in our societies.

This panel brings together Principle Investigators from NETHATE who have specialised in research into online hate. As such the papers explore the parameters of online hate, its proliferation across online environments, and its social impacts. The papers presented draw together a wealth of research in this area from multiple disciplinary perspectives and therefore inform understanding and discussion of potential mechanisms for challenging hate in contemporary society. *Prof. Zoë James, z.james@plymouth.ac.uk*

Vandebosch H. Online hate: where do we come from and where do we go?

In this paper I will sketch the field of online hate (speech) from a multidisciplinary angle, relying on existing systematic reviews and bibliometric studies. I will give an overview of three main perspectives on online hate speech: a legal, a technological and a social

perspective. Each perspective comes with some unique conceptualisations of online hate, theoretical frameworks, methods and suggested solutions. The legal perspective focuses on online hate speech as a criminal act and regards law as a way to prevent online hate speech (by a deterrence effect), to punish perpetrators and support victims, and to safeguard important societal values. The technological perspective puts much emphasis on the development and the evaluation of automatic detection systems. The social (sciences) perspective on online hate emphasizes that it is important to study the phenomenon from a socio-ecological approach. In this paper I will plea for an interdisciplinary perspective. For instance, when developing automatic detection systems, computer linguists, could benefit from legal insights (e.g. what is "criminal" hate speech and how can this input be used when training the systems?) but also from insights produced by social scientists (e.g. apart from the "feasibility", what is the "desirability" of such systems?).

Correspondence: Prof. Heidi Vandebosch, heidi.vandebosch@uantwerpen.be

Räsänen P. Exploring the link: online hate speech and offline hate crime among adolescents

Recognized globally as pressing social issues, both online hate speech and hate crimes disproportionately involve young individuals. Despite this recognition, there exists a noticeable research gap regarding the nexus between online hate speech and offline hate-motivated crimes among youth. This paper aims to address this gap by investigating the interplay between online hate speech and offline criminal behavior. Utilizing nationally representative data from 5,652 Finnish adolescents aged 15-17, our study delves into this connection. We uncover a positive correlation between the production of online hate speech and the perpetration of offline

hate crimes. Additionally, we found that exposure to peer-generated online hate speech is linked to offline hate crime perpetration among youths with strongly intolerant views toward cultural diversity. Our findings suggest that young individuals involved in offline hate crimes are more inclined to engage in online hate speech production, often operating within peer networks that foster such behavior. However, it is noteworthy that peer-generated hate speech poses a significant risk primarily for adolescents with preexisting intolerant attitudes. *Correspondence: Prof. Pekka Rasanen, pekka.rasanen@utu.fi*

Poels K. Navigating the toxic terrain: politicians and messages of hate on social media

Hate messages against politicians on social media are thriving. Female politicians and politicians of color are targeted more than others (Solovev & Pröllochs, 2022) and politicians receive more hate at the exact moment of policy decisions (Agarwal et al., 2021). This makes hate towards politicians particularly problematic because both the selective targeting of hate and its timing imperil adequate political representation in the short (the decisions being taken) and the longer run (politicians quitting). Although it should never be acceptable to target individual politicians with hate, hateful messages could to some extent reflect citizens' real worries. Hate is typically expressed when people feel threatened and want to protect themselves and their nears (Sternberg, 2005). Although it is only human for politicians to be affected by hate, from a democratic perspective, as representatives, politicians must take the sentiments of citizens seriously. We aim to investigate how politicians deal with (different types of) hate and filter out policy critique: (1) How they react to and interact with hate messages, and how they cope with hate messages impacting their own well-being; (2) What are strategies

to help politicians deal with hate messages and filter out a valuable public opinion signal? *Correspondence: Prof. Karolien Poels, karolien.poels@uantwerpen.be*

Pabian S. Bystanders' interpretations on what determines their attitudes towards and reactions on online hate speech

Social media bring challenges and threats, including the proliferation of online hate speech (OHS), meaning hatred or degrading attitudes toward a collective with a shared characteristic, e.g., race or sexual orientation. Bystanders can play a pivotal role in the continuation of OHS and the impact of OHS on victims. However, it remains unclear how bystanders perceive OHS. There are indications that there are differences in bystanders' perceptions: some perceive OHS as harmful (attitudinal component) and some perceive the need to intervene (behavioural component), while others not. A growing body of research has focused on personal, contextual, and content-related factors that shape bystanders' perceptions. Multiple factors have been found to be associated with the attitudinal and/or behavioural component of bystanders' perceptions, relying on experimental and cross-sectional data. However, bystanders' personal experiences of or interpretations on how these perceptions are exactly formed remain unclear. The present study maps determinants of bystanders' perceptions, based on testimonials of bystanders who frequently witness OHS on social media (in-depth interviews among 25 Dutch adults aged 18 to 25). Findings indicate that bystanders' attitudes on OHS and their perceived need and intention to intervene are strongly driven by the perceived normalcy of hate discourse on social media. *Correspondence: Dr Sara Pabian, s.j.r.pabian@tilburguniversity.edu*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

African Regional Roundtable

Meeting Room 11

Facilitator: Joanna Botha

16:30 – 18:00

Naidoo K, Carter E, Olaseni A & Harrison F.

The challenges associated with the regulation of hate in the African context

The effective, yet proportionate, regulation of hate crimes and hate speech in the African context and the proper protection for the victims of hate-based offences pose significant challenges for most state actors. Many African states do not have a hate crimes regulatory framework in place, whereas others prohibit hate speech and other forms of speech in overly broad terms. The legitimacy of hate speech laws is regularly tested via the courts, often resulting in tensions between the judiciary and legislative and other bodies involved in the law-making and enforcement processes. These cases, together with the exacerbation of xenophobic violence and discrimination across the Continent, highlight the pressing need for an effective criminal justice system (especially given the preponderance of online hate and the difficulties associated with the collection and retention of data and evidence), empathetic victim support, enhanced training of officials, and the development of promotional and remedial measures to address hate and discrimination at the human-rights level. By way of engagement with a broad range of stakeholders, this roundtable will not only address the challenges posed by the regulation of hate at the regional level, but also explore potential and effective solutions to the various problems identified. *Correspondence: Prof. Joanna Botha, Joanna.Botha@mandela.ac.za, Prof Kamban Naidoo, knaidoo@unisa.ac.za, Dr Elaine Carter, ecarter@sahrc.org.za, Dr*

Abayomi Olaseni, olaseao@unisa.ac.za &

Felicity Harrison, f.harrison@ijr.org.za.

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Hate crimes and hate speech definition, policy, investigation and prosecution

Meeting Room 7

Chair: Kamban Naidoo

11:30 – 13:00

Naidoo K. The prevention and combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act, 16 of 2023 - Some observations and implications for implementation

The signing of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Speech and Hate Crimes Act, 16 of 2023, in May 2024, marked the end of more than a decade of South African government recalcitrance and dithering. The new law is commendable for its recognition of a wide range of victim characteristics. However, when it comes to hate crimes, the new law places an onerous burden on the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the National Prosecution Authority (NPA). Investigating officers tasked with the investigation of hate crimes will be required to incorporate evidence of bias into their initial statements. To secure convictions, prosecutors will have to prove the perpetrator's bias motivation beyond a reasonable doubt. It is uncertain whether the police and prosecutors are up to these tasks. Further training and education will be essential for these role players to fulfil their obligations in terms of the new act. This submission will focus on some of the positive and problematic aspects of The Prevention and Combating of Hate Speech and Hate Crimes Act, 2023, including the training and education that will be required for the SAPS and NPA. *Correspondence: Prof. Kamban Naidoo, knaidoo@unisa.ac.za*

Tumbo A & Carter E. Considering the implications of The Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech

Act, No16 of 2023 on online hate speech targeted against public institutions

In May 2024, President Cyril Ramaphosa signed into the law the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate speech Act No. 16 of 2023 (Hate Act), which criminalises both offenses. One of the new introductions is that a juristic or institution can be a victim of either a hate crime or hate speech. At present very few cases of hate speech that have been heard by courts or received by the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), where the victim is an institution.

There are numerous online interactions where opinions are expressed towards public institutions. These can take on various forms including misinformation/ disinformation, the critique of an institution's integrity, or the promotion of actions to be taken against such institutions. Until now, such institutions have had few remedies to protect themselves that could have criminal consequences.

This paper considers the implications of an institution being a victim of hate speech. It analyses online interactions with chapter 9 institutions, such as the SAHRC, to determine the extent of possible hate speech, against these bodies. The paper additionally focuses on the role of institutions as perpetrators, and how they can be potentially held accountable through the criminal justice system.

Correspondence: Mr. Allan Tumbo, atumbo@sahrc.org.za

Hencil X F. Criminalising online hate speech in South Africa: The conflict between the Cybercrimes Act, 2020 and the Prevention and Combatting of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act, 2023

This paper explores the many legislative tensions between section 4(1)(b) of the Hate Act and section 14 of the Cybercrimes Act. Both provisions criminalise the electronic communication of speech that causes harm to

persons identified based on their group characteristics, but the crimes are defined differently. These differences include the *mens rea* element and the identified group-based characteristics. Plus, although the Hate Act permits an accused person to raise various defences to the crime of hate speech, there are no defences to section 14 of the Cybercrimes Act. The procedural consequences that flow from each of the provisions are also completely distinctive, as are the sentencing systems. To complicate matters further, there is no indication which Act prevails in the event of a conflict. This paper calls for legislative reform to ensure the effective regulation of the electronic communication of messages which cause group-based harm. This is especially important given the challenges associated with the criminalisation of hate speech in a constitutional democracy where the rights to equality, human dignity and freedom of expression must be appropriately balanced. *Correspondence: Mr. Xzavier Francis Hencil, s220736650@mandela.ac.za*

Kwebulana U & Botha J. The prosecution of hate crime offenders: a South African prosecutor's perspective

In South Africa group-based hatred during the commission of an offence is only considered at sentencing. The Prevention and Combatting of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act 16 of 2023, signed by the President in May 2024, aims to change the system. Whilst not yet promulgated, the Act creates a legislated hate crime offence and new procedural mechanisms for the prosecution of hate crimes. A person convicted of a hate crime is labelled a hate crime offender and is liable to a sentence as contained in sections 6(1) and (2) of the Act. These sections permit courts to regard the fact that the offender has been convicted of a hate crime as an aggravating factor. The introduction of hate crimes into South African law is welcome and long-

awaited, but the implementation of the Act presents challenges for prosecutors. This paper addresses these challenges from the perspective of a practicing prosecutor and interrogates how the prosecuting authorities intend to implement section 7(2) of the Act, entitled "National Instructions and Directives", which require special training for prosecutors and the provision of uniform norms, standards and procedures to enable prosecutors to deal with hate crimes in "an appropriate, efficient and sensitive manner". *Correspondence: Mr. Unathi Kwebulana, gkwebulana@gmail.com*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Documentary Screening

Meeting Room 8

Chair: Felicity Harrison

11:30 – 13:00

Justice Before Healing

The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) recently released a documentary called "Justice Before Healing". The documentary delves into the heart of the social injustices that are a legacy of colonialism and apartheid. The film explores and reveals the seldom spoken truth of the historic trauma that still haunts communities. The production of the film seeks to incite essential conversations that have been forgotten 30 years into South Africa's democracy.

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

**Paper Presentations: Xenophobia:
Contributing factors, underreporting, and
intervention**

Meeting Room 9

Chair: Zindi Venter

11:30 – 13:00

Dochania A & Dochania R. Demystifying the impact of polycrisis and diasporic internationalisation: Study of Afghan diaspora in universities in Delhi

The Afghan diaspora in Delhi's universities provides a unique context for studying the impact of polycrisis and internationalization. The impact of polycrisis on higher education is multifaceted and complex, affecting various aspects of academic life, and student experiences. The recent events in Afghanistan, including the Taliban's takeover, have further exacerbated these issues and prompted Afghans, especially youth to seek refuge and academic support from neighbouring countries, including India. Discrimination and harassment may escalate during times of political turmoil, exacerbating feelings of insecurity and marginalization among vulnerable student populations. Additionally, marginalized students may face barriers to participation and representation in campus governance, student organizations, and academic discourse, further marginalizing their voices and perspectives within higher education institutions. Keeping the same line of thought, the Afghan diaspora is a reality today and the students who migrate to Delhi for higher education often come under the scrutiny of biased perceptions owing to their identity, that is, how their nationality is perceived by others which is 'dangerous' or 'terrorist' reinforces and cascades intersectional challenges for the Afghan students to be accepted by the institutions. *Correspondence: Dr Akanksha Dochania, Akankshadochania@gmail.com*

Thenga G. Consumable goods trading as a gateway to hatred: A South African conundrum

The right to venture in trade is enshrined in the Constitution of South Africa and legislation. This right is vested on everyone in South Africa be it a South African and or migrant. During trading the issue of trading in counterfeited products and expired products continues to ignite hatred on people. The migrants become a soft target and often receive a backlash from largely the citizens. This study explored hatred and hate by citizens towards migrants who are informal shop traders in Gauteng province, South Africa. The study will also assess the competency of public and private law enforcement and health inspectors in enforcing the laws. A desktop qualitative approach was adopted with the use of a systematic literature review. The increasing nature of violence towards migrants in South Africa makes a case for immediate increased enforcement of the laws and equipped intelligence. The study revealed that the public law enforcers are understaffed and overwhelmed to maintain law and order in the informal business sector where migrants operate. There is poor coordination of private and public intelligence to assist in defusing tension and halting violence.

Keywords: Law enforcement, migrants, informal business, violence, hatred, human rights, intelligence. *Correspondence: Dr Godfrey Thenga, tshabq@unisa.ac.za*

Venter Z. Barriers limiting reporting of xenophobic violence to relevant authorities: A study in South Africa

This study investigates hate victimisation in South Africa, focusing on the barriers that prevent xenophobia victims from reporting incidents to authorities. Despite evidence of increased attacks on non-nationals, the full extent remains unknown due to under-

reporting. Documenting hate incidents is crucial for identifying violence patterns and supporting victims, but under-reporting is common globally and in South Africa, where hate victimisation is not a separate crime category.

Using non-probability sampling, this study conducted four focus groups with xenophobia victims, uncovering several barriers to reporting. Physical barriers included extortion, lack of support, and distance from police stations. Psychological barriers included feeling unwelcome, believing reporting to be a waste of time, lacking confidence in the relevant authorities, feeling powerless, frustrated, hopeless, fear of retribution, and/or fear of secondary victimisation. Addressing these barriers is essential for encouraging reporting, enhancing the understanding of xenophobia, and improving prevention efforts. The study highlights the need for increased awareness and support for victims, aiming to contribute to ongoing efforts to address hate victimisation and promote a more inclusive and tolerant society in South Africa. *Correspondence: Mrs. Zindi Venter, zslizzy@gmail.com*

Olaseni A & Adewoye E. Systematic review of dispositional determinants of xenophobic behaviours among South Africans: Implications for psychological-based intervention

Despite pieces of evidence suggesting that one of the major motivations of Xenophobic behaviour is cognition, there are limited studies that have systematically reviewed the influence of psychological factors on Xenophobic behaviour. Therefore, this study set to conceptualise a psychological-based intervention by weighing the pieces of evidence from previous studies that examined the dispositional determinants of xenophobic behaviour in South Africa using structured systematic reviews. The articles considered in this study were incorporated using the

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses framework of 2009. We performed a review search in PubMed, PsychINFO, Google Scholar, and Unisa Library for studies published between 2008 and February 2022. The outcome revealed that shared external locus of control, repression, displacement, and learned helplessness were major dispositional factors influencing reoccurring xenophobic behaviour. It was concluded that dispositional factors precipitate/perpetuate xenophobic behaviours in South Africa, and implementation of the conceptualised intervention framework could forestall further occurrence. The organised body of psychology in South Africa should implement a National Cognitive Re-Orientation Programme (NCRP) to tackle and boost the internal locus of control of South Africans. *Correspondence: Dr Abayomi Olaseni, olaseao@unisa.ac.za*

Chapman J, Chinyakata R, Kraak S & Boriwondo E. How to respond to, combat and/or prevent xenophobic hate in an environment where xenophobic violence is normalised, and anti-migrant sentiment is espoused by senior officials with impunity.

The Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act (the Act) passed in May 2024 makes express reference to xenophobia, and the Act's grounds for hate speech and characteristics for hate crimes both include: 'nationality, migrant, refugee or asylum seeker status'. South Africa has a National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (NAP). However xenophobic hate speech and violence is commonplace in South Africa. This hate has been exacerbated by the rise in anti-migrant sentiment, xenophobia driven movements and xenophobic rhetoric by senior political figures. In contrast to the NAP and the Act, other legislation and policy has been developed that shrink the protection space for people on the move, limit access, and support an anti-migrant agenda. Civil

society working with migrants and refugees are also subject to attacks and criticism. Some political parties focus on xenophobic hate. There is a desperate need for connection, compassion, and reason to prevail and a need to hold to account perpetrators of hate speech and hate crimes even. Some civil society organisations have formed movements and coalitions dedicated to responding to xenophobia and accountability. Will this, together with the NAP and the Act be enough? *Correspondence: Mr. James Chapman, advocacy@scalabrini.org.za*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Hate (speech) and (social) media

Meeting Room 10

Chair: Ndivhuwo Sundani

11:30 – 13:00

Johansen B. Hate crime and the media

It is a well-known fact that the media play an important role in shaping public perceptions of crime, crime levels and criminal justice, both creating awareness about certain crime problems, but also contributing to heightened (sometimes even skewed) senses of unsafety, moral panics, and stigmatization of certain identities as likely perpetrators. More so, media engagement with crime and criminal justice also serves as a realm for public recognition and condemnation of criminal events and for collective mourning and support for victims, thereby contributing to shared narratives about a given community, its norms, values and constitution. Thus, it matter when and how such public recognition manifest, and when is does not. This paper presents results from a study of the news coverage of hate crime and public debates about hate crime related issues in Danish national print media over a 20-year period. The paper presents an analysis of the kind of responses potential hate crime elicits, the

political agendas for which the topic of hate crime becomes a vehicle (and how), and uses this as the point for departure for a broader discussion of the stories thereby told about Danish society and the place of prejudice therein. *Correspondence: Dr Birgitte Johansen, bjohansen@hum.ku.dk*

Chikte M. The spread of misinformation and fuelling of hatred in the media

In the Israel-Palestine conflict, truth is lost as misinformation and media framing distort public perception.

This abstract examines the critical role that the media play in shaping narratives, often blurring the line between fact and propaganda. For almost a year we have been exposed to reports and images both in the mainstream and social media of indiscriminate bombing of schools, hospitals, churches and refugee camps. Oten it is difficult to discriminate fact from atrocity propaganda immediately. Everyone claims victimhood. Thousands of children have been left orphaned, murdered, and disabled. The transgenerational impact of these actions is enormous. How would it be possible for these groups of people to forgive another and live in peace. The world has been fed with reports of beheaded babies and rape crimes which went through different iterations only to be debunked upon rigorous fact-checking. I felt compelled to write about this since I have noticed the hypocrisy in the media. The media plays an important part in controlling the narrative, what people believe and how the provision of information shapes opinion and fuels hatred.

This presentation examines media bias, ethical reporting, and their social impact, exploring how media can fuel division or foster peace. *Correspondence: Ms. Masoodah Chikte, chikteu@mweb.co.za*

Cornish R. Social media dismissals decisions: Archives of textual, non-textual and meta-textual modes of hate speech in South African workspaces

The digital has facilitated a lexicon and an iconography of hate. Through the content analysis of 400 first-instance South African social media misconduct dismissal awards between 2010 - 2021, the research revealed an economy of cyberhate that reiterated historical and established representations of hate in combination with digitally unique hateful signifiers circulating in online workspaces. The paper examines the multi-modal manifestations of cyberhate, and argues that hate involves not only the textuality of hateful words, but that hate is further framed by the non-textual (including images and emblems) and meta-textual forms (such as the non-standard orthography of Netspeak). This contribution examines primary legal materials (the legal texts of the arbitration awards) as a found archive of social media cyberhate as opposed to the formal statement of institutional legality. In doing so, it contributes to the existing body of social media, digital communication and cyberhate literature by expanding the horizons of the field to the context of the Sub-Saharan Global South. *Correspondence: Ms. René Cornish, rcornis3@une.edu.au*

Sundani N D. Social media as a paraphernalia for hate speech in South Africa: A systematic review

Most researchers report that social media hosts alarming degrees of hate messages directed at individuals and groups, threatening victims' social, psychological, and physical well-being. Thus, with this systematic literature review (SLR) study, the researcher aims to explore the slippery nature of dealing with the use of hate speech by some social media users. The three questions concern: **(Q1)** Why do social media users in South Africa use hate speech? **(Q2)** What are the

impacts of hate speech on social media platforms? **(Q3)** What are the strategies for avoiding the use of hate speech on social media? Thus, the researcher adopted "Preferred Reporting Items for the Systematic Review and Meta-analysis" guidelines as a research methodology. Google Scholar, EBSCOhost, Sabinet and ResearchGate databases were used by the researcher to retrieve data. Toward this end, the study found that some social media users use hate speech that includes generalised racist, sexist, religious, gender, and sexual orientation-related insults, and verbal attacks based on ethnicity, political orientation, or other categorical characteristics. Therefore, the study recommends that social media users should always monitor their social media accounts on an ongoing basis and have a crisis management plan.

Keywords: Hate speech, internet, paraphernalia, social media, South Africa.
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Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: LGBTIQ+ hate and policing/ criminal justice failures

Meeting Room 7

Chair: Michel-Adam Platt

14:00 – 16:00

Kondakov A. The politicisation of hate

Political actors across the globe engage in heated debates targeting long-standing societal divisions. It is especially true for populist politicians who weaponise their speech with hatred. My research tracks down the politicisation of hate and its effects. I look at how politicians use hatred to achieve political gains. My primary examples are contrasting. First, I study the politicisation of anti-LGBTQ+ rhetoric in Russia, where Putin's increasingly authoritarian rule has based its legitimacy on cultivating hatred towards

historically marginalised communities. Since 2013 (the year of the first federal "gay propaganda" law), the regime has erected an anti-LGBTQ+ institution, which helps to generate the continuation of autocratic rule based on hatred of internal enemies and international legitimacy based on conservative political alliances. My second example is Hungary, where the same tool of anti-LGBTQ+ hatred is used in the context of a still functioning democracy. Such examples grow in numbers across the world. Therefore, it appears crucial to study how the political invocation of hate translates to various effects: populist politicians mobilise their electorate or gain legitimacy outside of fair political competition. In addition, this process also translates into growing violence against targeted populations and strengthening of social divisions. *Correspondence: Dr Alexander Kondakov: alexander.kondakov@ucd.ie*

Shtorn E. Empathic reporting of the violence against LGBTQ+ activists in Russia (the case of Dmitry Chizhevsky and Anna Prutskova)

This article aims to examine the media reporting of the violent attack against LGBTQ+ activist Dmitry Chizhevsky. This case gained significant attention in the media as Dmitry was brutally attacked. That grim Sunday on November 3, 2013, he attended the Rainbow Tea Party, a social event at the St. Petersburg-based HIV and AIDS prevention centre. Two young males covered by hoods with a bat and an air gun entered there. The organizers tried to stop them in the corridor. Dmitry, who happened to be nearby at that moment turned his head in their direction. At that very moment, he was shot in the eye. Also, one of the attackers shouted, "Where are you going, faggot?" and then hit him twice with the bat. After that, the unknown men fled. As a result of the attack, Dmitry lost sight in his left eye. It was also exacerbated by the debates around the introduction of the notorious 'gay propaganda' law. Does the fact that the violence was committed against an

activist and not a simple LGBTQ+ person change the media narrative? Is violence against activists, who in a certain way, consciously put themselves into the frontline perceived as more expected and hence more justified? *Correspondence: Mr. Evgeny Shtorn, evgenii.shtorn@helsinki.fi*

Platt MA. Postcards from Chechnya: Extremism in a small, mountainous republic and its attack on LGBTQ+ citizens

This paper contends that the LGBTQ+ Chechens are targeted for *partial cleansing* in the sense of Mann (2004) due to their out-group status. It will analyse Chechnya's violent history relying upon Opperman-Lewis (2018) and Volkan (2010) to provide the context, such as bans and deportations used to suppress Islam, during Soviet occupation and two recent Chechen wars. Due to a gap in academic literature resulting from underreporting of violence, especially LGBTQ+-directed violence, evidence is garnered from media reports, documentaries and particularly from Human Rights Watch published reports. This paper will illustrate that impetuses for attacks, often resulting in incarceration or death, fall into three categories. First, they are designed to make a moral statement that claims to "heal or purify the nation." Second, this form of oppression is a means to maintain the power of strongman Ramzan Kadyrov. Third, the characterisation of gay men as the enemy-belonging to a different class of people entirely-is used to facilitate the morality and power agendas. This discussion argues that this characterisation of gay men in Chechnya as a distinct social class from their real or perceived sexual orientation has contributed to overt targeted discrimination and violence when they rather ought to be categorised as a minority group deserving deference. *Correspondence: Mr. Michel-Adam Platt, mip178@q.harvard.edu*

Sichinga D. The Untold Stories: An exploration of front-line police officers' perceptions, experiences, and challenges in policing LGBTQI+ hate crimes in Cape Town, South Africa

In South Africa, despite constitutional safeguards, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTQI+) individuals often do not report hate-related incidents to the police due to fear of secondary victimization. Many complaints against the police highlight homophobic and heterosexist work cultures that alienate victims. However, there is little research on the experiences of frontline police officers in handling LGBTQI+ hate crimes. This study, based on interviews with 30 police officers from five stations in the Cape Metropole, explores the dynamics of policing LGBTQI+ hate crimes and the intersection of personal, institutional, and national cultural identities. Findings reveal that police officers' perceptions are shaped by societal and institutional cultures, leading them to constantly negotiate their identities to align with societal and SAPS organizational narratives. Discretion plays a central role in how officers police LGBTQI+ hate crimes, influencing processes and definitions of criminality. Additionally, resource constraints, burnout, and low morale negatively impact SAPS service delivery. The research concludes with recommendations for SOGIE-based hate crimes education, improving LGBTQI+ relations through community liaisons, and reducing police officers' stressors to enhance well-being. *Correspondence: Mr. Daniel Lifuka Sichinga, schdan054@myuct.ac.za*

Monyepao D. Beyond the first wound: Understanding the secondary victimisation of LGBTQI+ persons

The intersection of hate and victimisation presents unique challenges for LGBTQI+ individuals, who often face a compounded burden of trauma due to secondary

victimisation. This paper explores the multifaceted nature of secondary victimisation experienced by LGBTQI+ persons within the context of societal prejudice and systemic discrimination. By examining interdisciplinary perspectives, the paper aims to illuminate the pervasive impact of secondary victimisation across various domains, including law enforcement and healthcare. Drawing on criminological theories and feminist frameworks, this paper investigates how secondary victimisation manifests in the aftermath of initial hate crimes or discrimination. It highlights the role of institutional bias and societal stigma in exacerbating the psychological and emotional distress of LGBTQI+ victims. Through a critical analysis of case studies, the paper highlights the urgent need for comprehensive support systems and policy reforms that address the unique vulnerabilities of LGBTQI+ individuals. Furthermore, this paper advocates for increased awareness and training among professionals who interact with LGBTQI+ victims, emphasising the importance of creating inclusive and affirming environments. The findings and recommendations presented aim to inform future research, policy development, and practice, ultimately advancing the pursuit of justice and equity for LGBTQI+ persons. *Correspondence: Dr Dikoetje Monyepao, monyedf@unisa.ac.za*

Haanshuus B. Experiences and effects of terrorism on the LGBTIQ+ community in Norway

In recent years, anti-LGBTIQ+ hate and extremism appear to be on the rise in many countries, and research has shown that such hatred can be expressed in many ways, such as through hate speech and violence (e.g., Kehoe; 2020; Keighley, 2021; Squirrell and Davey, 2023). Although Norway is a relatively liberal society when it comes to the rights and inclusion of LGBTIQ+ people, they remain a vulnerable and threatened minority group

(see Norwegian Ministry of Culture and Equality, 2023). In 2022, a terrorist attack took place during Oslo Pride. Two people were killed and more than 20 people were injured.

Based on a new quantitative online survey, this paper explores the experiences and effects of the 2022 Pride terrorist attack on the LGBTIQ+ community in Norway. More specifically, the study examines how the terrorist attack has impacted LGBTIQ+ people at a personal level, as well as their perceptions of Norwegian society. The paper also discusses similarities and differences between those who report that they were close to the terrorist attacks (i.e. victims) and the broader LGBTIQ+ community.

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Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Misogyny, sexual and gender-based violence, and corrective rape

Meeting Room 8

Chair: Katie McBride

14:00 – 16:00

Koch L. Online misogyny against female candidates in the 2022 Brazilian elections: A threat to women's political representation?

Technology-facilitated gender-based violence has become a global threat to women's political representation and democracy. Understanding how online hate affects its targets is thus paramount. We analyze 10 million tweets directed at female candidates in the Brazilian election in 2022 and examine their reactions to online misogyny. Using a self-trained machine learning classifier to detect Portuguese misogynistic tweets and a quantitative analysis of the candidates' tweeting behavior, we investigate how the number of misogynistic attacks received alters the online activity of the female candidates. We find that young and left-wing candidates

and candidates with higher visibility online received significantly more attacks.

Furthermore, we find that an increase in misogynistic attacks in the previous week is associated with a decrease in female candidates' tweets in the following week. This potentially threatens their equal participation in public opinion building and silences women's voices in political discourse.

Correspondence: Ms. Luise Koch, luise.koch@tum.de

Atkins H. Gendered hate crime in Jamaica: Deconstructing femicide and feminicide for violence prevention through decolonial advocacy

This paper calls for the inclusion of femicide and feminicide as critical terms in Jamaican violence prevention and response. Femicide was originally defined as murder committed by men against women, later redefined as hate killing of women, then refined to specify the killing of women *because* they are women. Feminicide denotes fatally institutionalised misogyny, gendered power and state-sanctioned intersectional discrimination, hidden by colonial legacies through historical and contemporary structures: "Feminicide is not only invisibilized in the Global North...but also in English-speaking countries like **Jamaica** that, due to British colonialism, have similar legal frameworks.... [Focus] on the Americas is as a corrective to the gringo exceptionalism that tries to invisibilize feminicide in the Global North." (Counting Feminicide, Catherine D'Ignazio, July 2024, 314/14)

Out of twenty-five countries with the highest rate of femicide, half are Latin American or Caribbean. Jamaica has the second highest incidence, and the highest level of homicide (World Population Review/UNFPA/UNODC). Drawing upon efforts by women's rights organisation, WMW Jamaica - in educating communities, influencers and duty bearers across the island and online through advocacy, research and training to create

equal spaces - the case for conducting a femicide census in Jamaica will be considered. *Correspondence: Ms. Helen Atkins, helen.atkins@mymona.uwi.edu*

Colliver B. Violence against trans women in intimate relationships

There is a growing interest both academically and socially in the concept of 'toxic masculinity' and the potential harms this may cause in relation to men's experience of violence, aggression and mental health. Incidents of transphobic hate crime have garnered significant attention in recent years politically, legally, and socially. Existing hate crime literature often frames these incidents as isolated and extreme due to their foci on more physically and sexually violent acts committed in public by strangers. Such research often masks the frequency and severity of private acts of violence committed within sexual or romantic relationships. This presentation discusses findings of a larger project that examined 'everyday' experiences of transphobic hate crime. I discuss trans women's experiences of verbal and physical violence by current or prior male romantic partners or sexual acquaintances. Transphobia as a potential motivator for this violence is complex as is the toxic masculinity inherent in perpetrators' sense of identity which has not been explicitly examined in the available literature. We explore the interconnectedness of toxic masculinity and internalised homophobia that perpetrators may experience after knowingly engaging in sexual or romantic relationships with trans women; and the projected externalised transphobic reaction that may be expressed as extreme violence against their sexual or romantic partner. *Correspondence: Dr Ben Colliver, ben.colliver@bcu.ac.uk*

McBride K. Unveiling the silent violence: Exploring trans women's experiences of gender-based violence

Drawing on in-depth, qualitative research with Trans people (McBride, 2019), this chapter is able to evidence the harms of hate that imbue trans women's lived experience. By examining experiences of violence which take place in everyday life in spaces in common with other women: the healthcare system and the workplace the chapter emphasises the commonality of violent experiences shared by women. Within health care settings the examples illustrate barriers faced, such as discriminatory practices, lack of provider knowledge, and limited access to comprehensive healthcare services. Further, workplace violence and harassment expose the power dynamics and systemic violence that discourage trans women from reporting incidents, fearing further victimization or professional repercussions. The chapter illuminates the structural barriers that perpetuate the invisibility of much violence against trans women in these spaces of hate. It highlights psychological and emotional harms that underpin a reluctance to seek help or report incidents highlighting the need for inclusive and culturally competent care and workplace settings. *Correspondence: Dr Katie McBride, katie.mcbride@plymouth.ac.uk*

Thwala J D. Contributing towards reducing incidents of gender-based violence: JT Speaking Model

Why GBV continues to increase despite campaigns and workshops arranged by governmental institutions, political activists, and other institutions? JT Speaking Model is based on the analysis of concepts used in conversations relating to addressing sensitive issues aimed at stopping or eradicating unwanted behaviour. Television, newspapers, and day to day conversations inform this model. While this model is still at its youthful stage, it does point out the significance of the

appropriate used of concepts in any social setting especially during activism months and political rallies. Special reference of this model is based on the persistent and alarmingly ever-increasing rate of gender-based violence across the world despite the campaigns that are scheduled in each year. There are even proposals stating that such campaigns should run throughout the year. This model aligns itself with that and emphasizes the choice of concepts that are used on daily basis across "genders" observed in real life.

Keywords: GBV, campaigns, workshops, institutions, activists, concepts, JT Speaking Model. *Correspondence: Prof. Jabulani Dennis Thwala, thwalaj@unizulu.ac.za*

Maweni V & Mgobhozi S. The criminological analysis of communal motives on corrective rape in African communities: A case study of Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal

Avery (2017) asserts the term corrective rape is used in the world as a punishment for people usually women who are gay, transgender, or don't fit traditional gender roles. Gay men and trans-'women' - people who have or are in the process of having their sex changed from male to female - become targets of corrective rape. In South Africa, this type of discriminatory act is more common in rural townships, where women have less independence, education, and support systems in place. Furthermore, it is estimated that at least 500 lesbians yearly are victims of corrective rape in South Africa however these statistics stand to be inaccurate as societal homophobia keeps many from reporting the crime. This study was completed to ascertain the role of communal motives in corrective rape in African communities, studying the community of Pietermaritzburg which is a city situated in Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN). A qualitative study was adopted which aimed to analyse and establish the communal motives of African communities in normalizing the practice of corrective rape as a cure to

convert homosexuals into heterosexuals. The study also aimed to address issues in the justice system in the lack of conviction of offenders. The study took place in the Gay-Lesbian Network centre in Pietermaritzburg where data was gathered from the LGBTI community. The second part of data collection was taken in Elandkop, Mafakathini under the Msunduzi municipality in Pietermaritzburg which is a rural area still under the proceedings of Tribal Court and surrounded by other Faith-based Organizations. The objectives of the study were to assess the nature of the crime, to assess the influence of culture on the normalization of corrective rape as a cure for homosexuals, to determine the effects of corrective rape on the LGBTI community, to establish the causes of corrective rape in the community and to determine if the rural community is enlightened about the rights of the LGBTI community. The study also makes use of theoretical framework, including the Victim Precipitation theory, Lifestyle Exposure theory and Social Learning theory to explain and argue the research problem. The research was carried using a Case Study design. Qualitative methods were implemented to collect and analyse data. The major emerging themes from the study were the confusion between gender and sexuality in African communities, gender roles vs gender equality, the effects of culture & tradition, the lack of awareness of LGBTI vs ignorance and issues within the public sectors. Key terms: homosexuality; heterosexuality, rape, culture, tradition. *Correspondence: Dr Sindiswa Mgobhozi, 212534613@stu.ukzn.ac.za*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Woundedness and healing

Meeting Room 9

Chair: Thembelihle Dube

14:00 – 16:00

Eyþórsdóttir E. Hate “within,” intersectionality, and power

Discourses on hate crimes and hate speech often revolve around conflicts between in-groups and out-groups, emphasizing power hierarchies where dominant groups marginalize less powerful ones. National penal codes typically protect specific categories (ethnicity, race, religion, etc.) based on a consensus regarding vulnerable groups. However, this categorization often overlooks the complexities revealed through an intersectional lens. This paper presents qualitative research conducted in Iceland, featuring in-depth interviews with 25 victims of hate crimes, including hate speech. Notably, some victims reported experiencing hate crimes perpetrated by individuals within their own group, highlighting internal power differentials, such as those between gay men and trans women within the LGBTI+ community. This study explores how intersectionality can provide a deeper understanding of the nuanced power dynamics at play in hate crimes.

Correspondence: Dr Eyrún Eyþórsdóttir, eyruney@unak.is

den Hollander D. Deny the anger, deny the hurt

The high prevalence of hate crimes has wounded the spirit of South African society. Within thirty years of liberation from the *Apartheid* state, those who fought for equality and freedom allowed their beloved society to turn from national liberation to national chauvinism. Fanon warned that anger would

turn to hate if national liberation is not interpreted on the community level as humanism with programmes and practices that give it genuine social and political content (Gibson, 2011). South Africa is regarded as the most socially unequal society in the world. The citizens have embodied the social inequality into a superiority-inferiority complex (Long, 2021). This has caused hurt which has turned into anger. Suppressed anger resulting from poverty, prejudice, and inequality has been silenced with poor governmental policy implementation and failing public sectors. Denying the anger denies the hurt and so it is expressed through destructive violence directed at the projected other fueled by prejudiced hate. Using a Fanonian lens, this presentation will critically examine how social inequality and structural violence create a cesspool of destructive othering leading to a surge of hate crimes and propose strategies to combat hate crimes through listening to the anger.

Correspondence: Mr. Daniel den Hollander, danielhilbrand@gmail.com

Mkhwanazi E. Hate as a signifier of the forgetfulness of being: A philosophical perspective

Hate reveals broken human relationships wherein the self and the other are alienated and deeply separated emotionally and physically. This separation and animosity go against the 'pre-original' constitution of being human wherein one belongs and appreciate human community and solidarity. Hate isolates the human subject from the other and drives it into a monadic being that is indifferent and unconcerned about the other. But more than that, "hate wishes to humiliate and crush the other, but without destroying him completely...so that he could bear witness to this hate" (Burggraeve 1999:40). This paper makes use of the sobering thoughts of Emmanuel Levinas, a Franco-Jewish philosopher who survived the infamous

Holocaust - an extreme anti-Semitism, which is an instantiation of hate *par excellence*, to argue against the proposition that hate is a natural disposition of being human. The paper shows among others that hate is learnt and that it is possible to un-learn it. It seeks to reawaken us to and provoke us to remember the 'pre-original' constitution of being human in which it can be argued that in this state of being the self and the other were conciliatory and coexisted amicably.

Keywords: Hate; Levinas; Other; pre-original; Self. Correspondence: Dr Ezekiel Mkhwanazi, mkhwaesn@unisa.ac.za

Howes D. The unconscious dynamics of hate: A therapeutic investigation.

The unconscious dynamics of hate are illustrated and investigated relative to a therapeutic model which serves to both identify and reprocess these dynamics towards inner integration and balance. The unconscious mind has a different logic and determines a large part of the functioning and behavior of an individual. The origins of hate including the generational and familial imprints that influence these patterns, are investigated and illustrated. A 6-phase process is briefly described via a therapeutic technique which allows an individual to desensitize and reprocess these patterns towards the conscious ability to respond elegantly and appropriately to challenges and circumstances, as opposed to unconsciously reacting in a destructive manner.

Correspondence: Ms. Debbie Howes, debbiehowes@mac.com

Dube T. Over the rainbow: Choosing reasonable hope

Thirty years later, the impact and effects of apartheid linger: an unequal society with a significant gap between those who have and those who do not, poverty and

unemployment. As more people of colour enter corporate spaces, their transitions are often fraught and challenging. In my practice, the majority of my clinical work is helping professionals of colour navigate these often hostile spaces. What has been helpful in working with professionals of colour is treatment informed by the principles of reasonable hope. This is an account of the clinical experience of a black, female clinical psychologist in Cape Town, South Africa using narrative inquiry and intersectionality as theoretical frameworks. This treatise foregrounds reasonable hope as a helpful framework to guide interventions by clinicians in processing experiences of discrimination.

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Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Extremism and counter-extremism

Meeting Room 10

Chair: Stanislav Vysotsky

14:00 – 16:00

Tandberg C. Hate to the extremes: right-wing terrorism and violence in Western Europe, 1990-2023

In recent years, democratic backsliding, political polarization, social fragmentation, and rising economic inequalities have multiplied across the globe. In Western Europe, refugee flows stemming from political unrest have exacerbated social tensions, fueling xenophobic sentiments and bolstering far-right movements and parties. The proliferation of social and alternative media platforms has further amplified extremist narratives, enabling the rapid global spread of far-right ideologies. Tragically, this hate has also externalized as physical violence and gruesome terrorist attacks, claiming many lives and instilling fear in countless others. Thus, there is no doubt that *hate*, and its

many manifestations, is far more accessible, and arguably also present, in contemporary societies.

However, and contrary to warnings by numerous international bodies of a "dramatic rise in right-wing violence", the Right-wing Terrorism and Violence in Western Europe (RTV) dataset, covering 18 countries from 1990-2023, reveals a steady decline in the most severe forms of far-right violence in Western Europe. This presentation, grounded in the forthcoming *RTV Trend Report 2024*, scrutinizes current trends and characteristics of right-wing terrorism and violence while challenging prevailing myths. It also explores shifting patterns in perpetrator types and target groups, geographical variations, attack plots, judicial and security responses, and lessons (to be) learned. *Correspondence: Ms. Charlotte Tandberg, chatan@phs.no*

Vysotsky S. Manifesting hate: Ideological production and reproduction in the manifestos of hate-motivated mass shooters

In recent years, hate-motivated mass shooters release a manifesto that explains their motivations and ideological positions. Critiques of these manifestos portray them as part of a copy-cat pattern among mass shooters. Such analyses are rooted in an understanding of these mass shooters as individual criminal actors rather than as social movement-oriented actors. This paper presents an analysis of the content of manifestos by hate-motivated mass shooters since 2017 through a perspective rooted in the cultural analysis of social movements and cultural criminology. The patterns found in the content of these manifestos points to a pattern of production and reproduction of far-right ideology. This content focuses on key ideological points such as eco-fascism, biological difference, and anti-Semitic conspiracy. In the context of the culture of the contemporary far-right, these manifestos serve as a kind of meme that is used to

present movement ideas and perspectives as well as motivate members to action.

Correspondence: Dr Stanislav Vysotsky, stanislav.vysotsky@ufv.ca

Jones V. From vulnerability to terrorism: Evaluating the critical timing and key environments for safeguarding interventions against radicalisation, from the perspective of a practitioner.

Terrorism remains a critical threat to global security, and successful prevention is a global challenge. This paper examines transitions from vulnerability to active terrorist involvement and factors influencing this shift. Leveraging insights from a probation practitioner experienced in safeguarding, it aims to identify the optimal timing and target audience for counter-radicalisation intervention.

The research draws on case studies and theoretical frameworks to explore psychological, social, and environmental factors contributing to susceptibility to radical ideologies. Practitioners play a crucial role, in observation and interaction with at-risk individuals through risk assessment, rehabilitation, and community reintegration. A qualitative approach, combining literature review and practical examples, offers a detailed understanding of complexities and challenges. By highlighting outcomes of safeguarding measures through comparative analysis, best practices and areas for development are identified.

Key themes include the importance of recognising vulnerability, high-risk environments and relevant stakeholders. The paper advocates for professional development and inter-agency collaboration, emphasising proactive approaches involving criminal justice, health and social services, community organisations and NGO's. The study suggests how informed safeguarding significantly impacts outcomes, urging policymakers to prioritise funding, re-

structure, and training. Calling for a strategic, balanced approach, integrating security concerns with individual rights and empowerment, contributing to effective policies and proactive practices.

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Johnson B. When love is hate: Understanding White power hate groups' self-identification as merely pro-White

'We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children.' This refrain - known as the 14 Words - has long served as the rallying cry for the likes of neo-Nazis, neo-fascists, Klansmen, skin-heads, white nationalists, and lone wolf terrorists. Although mainstream societies commonly categorise such people as driven by hate, this is not how these individuals see themselves or their mission. Rather, the operative emotion cited by them is love - love of the white race and culture. This is even evident within the 14 Words, which trades explicitly hateful terms for pro-white sentiments. While some admit to feeling hate towards 'others,' most white power activists identify this as a secondary emotion triggered by both perceived threats 'others' pose to the beloved white world and anger at non-whites erroneously claiming equality with the white race. This paper subjects white power founding documents, propaganda, and field interviews to an interdisciplinary analysis from the likes of (among others) affect theory, self-perception theory, rhetorical theory, and psychopathology. By offering a better understanding of how white power activists perceive themselves as their mission, this paper seeks to aid in improving efforts to counter their messaging. *Correspondence: Dr Bethan Johnson, bethanjohnson35@ucla.edu*

Tandberg C. Mapping critical questions in state responses to far-right extremism in liberal democracies

The question of how to deal with (potentially) violent extreme-right currents arguably constitutes one of the biggest headaches confronting today's liberal democracies. Over recent years, various measures have been implemented, yielding varying degrees of success. These range from intrusive covert surveillance and sting operations to the proscription of organizations, tighter counter-terrorism legislation, and increased online censorship. In determining the most appropriate response to this internal threat, it is crucial to consider not only the effectiveness of these measures but also their legitimacy and consistency with democratic values. This article aims to map the key questions that require further research to guide state actions. Central to this inquiry is the scope of prevention: Are states focusing on preventing actual acts of terrorism, or are they increasingly targeting the mere potential for such acts? Moreover, how do liberal democracies deploy police and security forces to counter extremism while safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms? Lastly, under what conditions are populations willing to sacrifice certain rights in the name of security? This article outlines the critical research questions that will be explored in my PhD. *Correspondence: Ms. Charlotte Tandberg, chatan@phs.no*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: (Critical) Hate Studies

Meeting Room 7

Chair: Bernard Haggerty

16:30 – 18:00

Haggerty B. What qualifies as critical hate studies research?

Hate studies is a new (interdisciplinary) discipline, and defining hate studies is an ongoing project. Critical hate studies is even newer, but an effort to delineate what constitutes critical hate studies is worthwhile, and timely. In this paper I will not attempt to define either hate studies or critical hate studies. Instead, I will attempt to answer a more modest question: What qualifies as critical hate studies research? Drawing from my own research, and conceptually adjacent studies, I will attempt to distinguish between critical hate studies research, and scholarship that does not qualify as critical hate studies research. My framework for parsing what does and what does not qualify as critical hate studies research will track my analysis of contained, un-contained, and transgressive social contention and knowledge production about homophobic and trans-phobic hate-related events. *Correspondence: Dr Bernard Haggerty, bernhaggerty@gmail.com*

Neller J. Critical Hate Studies: power, structure, dignity, utopia?

This paper begins with the position that, due to the establishment of *hate studies* after 'critical turns' within the disciplines from which it grew, *critical hate studies* should encompass more radical forms of critique that go beyond aiming to refine and improve the current system. Critical Legal Studies and Critical Criminology are drawn from to bring together concepts of immanent critique, abolitionism and utopia. From this, non-reformist reforms are identified as the point at which abstract and practical concerns coincide, and dignity is advocated as a central guiding principle. This theory is then applied to two longstanding concerns with hate crime law: 1) the extent to which individuals are punished for systemic issues and 2) the risk that systemic biases will lead to the application of hate crime law in ways that disproportionately penalise minorities. I argue that the pursuit of dignity requires attention

to structural and personal power dynamics, so that the application of hate crime law takes account of whether the speech or action at issue is 'punching up' or 'punching down'. In this way, the most powerful actors - who possess the most capacity to harm - are the most accountable, and risks of entrenching marginalisation may be ameliorated.

Correspondence: Dr Jen Neller, j.neller@mmu.ac.uk

Magadze T.O. Criminology and hate crimes in South Africa: Progress and gaps

The paper will examine the state of Criminology in SA as it relates to the study of hate crimes. It provides an overview of the progress achieved and what is lacking in how criminology has approached the subject of hate crimes over the years. I argue that while the discipline of Criminology has made significant strides to address key issues affecting the broader societies, it has given minimal attention to hate crimes. Presently, in South Africa, we still lack a coherent and systematic theoretical analysis of factors that are responsible for triggering and influencing hate crimes in different communities. This is partly so because the subject of crimes is often conflated with bigger issues such as race and racism, xenophobia, and other forms of human intolerance. Apart from highlighting existing gaps in criminological scholarship on hate crimes, this paper offers insights on how to re-imagine the discipline and set new research agenda. *Correspondence: Prof. Tshimangadzo Oscar Magadze, magadto@unisa.ac.za*

du Plessis J C & Jegels L. Addressing hate and misrepresentation: Subaltern voices in literature

Injurious speech continues to challenge the establishment of minority identities. To counter this, Judith Butler suggests discursive

resignification, highlighting how the term "queer", for example, has transformed from an insult to a proud identity marker. While explicit hate speech can be addressed through resignification, implicit and subtle hate speech remains problematic. A key issue is cultural misrepresentation in literature and television, especially in identity discourse. In consideration of these issues, this paper examines the correlation between the cultural identity of authors and the misrepresentation of characters, particularly within the literary canon. It assesses how authors "other" characters from different cultural backgrounds and explores whether authors can accurately represent such characters. It also seeks solutions to increase accurate representation and combat implicit and subtle hate speech. The potential for marginalised voices to speak is explored, referencing Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak's notion that the subaltern is rendered voiceless by prevailing male-dominated Western ideology. This view is contested in light of emerging opportunities for marginalised communities to shift ideologies and establish their identities. The paper argues for the subaltern to speak and presents possible methods for doing so. Keywords: injurious speech, verbal injury, discursive resignification, subaltern. Correspondence: Ms. Jennifer Cassandra du Plessis, duplejc@unisa.ac.za

Holmberg K. The alignment between research and public interests in "hate" research

This research mapped the themes within "hate" research that have received most attention in the form of citations from researchers and from a wider audience, as measured by attention on X / Twitter, news, blogs, and Wikipedia. Are researchers researching themes that are of interest to the public? A co-word analysis on 1,998 scientific articles on "hate" research showed the core themes, i.e. top keywords, in "hate" research:

hate speech, hate crime, social media, Twitter, Covid-19, and islamophobia. Themes such as social and psychological concepts, and hate and violence, had received most attention on four of the five platforms, suggesting that the current research themes in "hate" research align well with the interests of a wider audience. Some distinct platform specific themes, such as brand and consumer behaviour (only among the most cited articles), gender issues (only among the most tweeted articles), and information and misinformation (only among the articles mentioned in news) show how different audiences may be interested in different themes. The results can help researchers to further align their research with interests of the wider audience and better provide answers to societal questions concerning "hate". Correspondence: Mr. Kim Holmberg, kijohol@utu.fi

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Roundtable: Organising against hate toward legislative interventions, increased monitoring and reporting

Meeting Room 8

Chair: Olusegun Odumosu

16:30 – 18:00

Ncanana-Trowe S & Odumosu O. Using existing networks and mechanisms to fight injustice against LGBTQI+

Introduction: Established in 2000, the Equality Courts provide significant protections for LGBTQI+ individuals. Yet, only a few within the LGBTQI+ community are aware of their legal options. On April 2, 2022, South African singer Steve Hofmeyr released a video to his 671,000 Facebook followers, claiming the LGBTQI+ acronym includes paedophilia and accusing Disney of influencing children with inclusive content. In response, OUT lodged a hate speech complaint with the Equality Court.

Methods: OUT leveraged its network to

gather resources for the case, securing pro bono legal representation and proceeding through the civil route of the Equality Courts.

Results: An online petition garnered 2,677 signatures in support of OUT's complaint. Hofmeyr proposed a settlement out of court, which was accepted provided he issued an unconditional apology and agreed to a reduced compensation amount. This resolution marks a notable victory for the LGBTQI+ community in combating online hate speech and stigma.

Conclusion: OUT demonstrated that, although hate speech is not a criminal offense in South Africa, current laws and systems can effectively hold perpetrators accountable.

Correspondence: Dr Olusegun Odumosu, OdumosuO@out.org.za

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Organising against hate toward legislative interventions, increased monitoring and reporting

Meeting Room 8

Chair: Olusegun Odumosu

16:30 – 18:00

Odumosu O. Examining the pivotal role of the LGBT community in facilitating the enactment of the Hate Crime Act: A transition from resistance to actualization, and what next?

South Africa's Constitution offers strong protections for LGBT rights, yet individual experiences vary. President Ramaphosa signed the "Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech" Act on May 9, 2024 (The Act). LGBT organizations like OUT have played a pivotal but often overlooked role. Hate crime victims have relied on them, especially since the JWG began in 2003. OUT's collaboration with UNISA's Centre for Applied Psychology led to a landmark 2006 study on hate crimes against SOGI. This paper employs a thorough review method to evaluate OUT

reports, scholarly publications, and online textual analyses, enhanced by interviews with three OUT personnel.

The 2006 study influenced Nel and Judge's 2008 research on homophobic victimization in Gauteng, which strengthened academic dialogue and community engagement, attracting more LGBT individuals to the JWG. The HCWG and the DOJ's NTT, advocated for The Act, reflecting a synergy between civil society and the government. This joint effort led to the Act's passage in 2023, a notable victory for SOGI and civil society.

The Act's passage marks a significant milestone, representing not the conclusion but the commencement of an ongoing effort.

It's vital for civil society to stay active, ensuring the Act is enforced. *Correspondence: Dr Olusegun Odumosu, OdumosuO@out.org.za*

Stratford V. Addressing underreporting: The urgency of effective hate crime monitoring in South Africa

Hate crimes, characterised by violence and discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and other identities, not only harm victims but also send a message to communities. In South Africa, a lack of comprehensive hate crime monitoring exacerbates this issue, leaving many incidents unreported.

A study conducted under the auspices of the Hate Crimes Working Group found that only one-third of hate incidents recorded in South Africa were reported to police. Research has identified several reasons for low rates of reporting hate crimes, such as fear of secondary victimisation; fear of being arrested; lack of trust in police; etc.

Comprehensive hate crime monitoring is essential for accurately understanding the scope and nature of hate crimes. Improved data collection and reporting protocols will enable more effective interventions and enhance victim support. Although civil society

organisations and Chapter 9 institutions monitor hate incidents experienced by their constituency, the lack of consolidation continues to obscure the scope and impact of these incidents.

The study that informs this presentation underscores the critical need for enhanced hate crime monitoring, by examining the current barriers to reporting and proposing actionable strategies to improve data collection and response mechanisms.

Correspondence: Miss. Vanessa Stratford, Stratford.nessa@gmail.com

Ncanana-Trowe S. The powerful effect of diverse communities collaborating to advocate for hate crime legalisation

The Hate Crimes Working Group (HCWG), a coalition of 25 organizations from LGBTQIA+ rights, migrant rights, and broader human rights sectors, exemplifies the effectiveness of collaboration in addressing hate crimes. By leveraging the collective expertise of its members, they documented and analyzed hate crime incidents, advocated for legislative changes, and facilitated informed responses and policy reform.

The HCWG ensured that all forms of hate crime were recorded and monitored these cases through the justice system, noting instances of secondary victimization. They partnered with academic institutions to conduct in-depth research on the causes and effects of hate crimes. Engaging with government departments, parliament, and lawmakers, they advocated for robust hate crime legislation, culminating in its assent by the president. Their focus on building alliances fostered a unified response to hate crimes, raising awareness, and promoting prevention through inclusion and respect for differences. The HCWG coalition highlights the importance of mutual respect and shared responsibility in uniting against hate crimes. This collaborative approach not only illustrates the powerful impact of working together but also serves as a foundation for the effective implementation

of hate crime legislation, setting a precedent for creating safer and more inclusive communities. *Correspondence: Mr. Sibonelo Ncanana-Trowe, sncanana@out.org.za*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Workshop: What role can cinema and art play in combating hate?

Meeting Room 9

Chair: Hanlie van Wyk

16:30 – 18:00

Platt M.A & van Wyk H. Cinematic reflections on hate: A snapshot of post-conflict South Africa

Art shows the way as much as it mirrors society. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach, this session explores and examines how film reflects and challenges societal issues. This 90-minute session will explore the complex themes of post-apartheid South Africa through cinema. The session will begin with a brief overview of South African history and its impact on modern society. A curated 9-minute video compilation featuring excerpts from six South African-themed films will be screened, highlighting themes of nation-building, xenophobia, social inequality, LGBTQ+ inclusion, and women's empowerment. Participants will engage in small group discussions. The session will conclude with a discussion on the question, "What role can cinema and art play in combating hate?" This interactive format encourages participants to engage deeply with the material, fostering critical thinking about the dynamics of hate through the powerful medium of film. *Correspondence: Mr. Michel-Adam Platt, mip178@g.harvard.edu*

Tuesday, 26 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Hate in its diverse shapes and forms

Meeting Room 10

Chair: Tanya Graham

16:30 – 18:00

Graham T. A scoping review of research on interracial relationships in post-apartheid South Africa

Global trends suggest greater acceptance of intimate interracial relationships. However, those in interracial relationships still face considerable racial discrimination that has well established deleterious implications for their wellbeing. Since 1994, intimate interracial relationships in South Africa have increased considerably, with a 3-fold increase in interracial marriages in the first 15 years of democracy (Amoateng & Heaton, 2017). Despite this, interracial relationships are still stigmatized. Those in interracial relationships often must carefully navigate the complexities of social prejudice in their daily life. This paper presents a scoping review of research on interracial relationships in post-apartheid South Africa, addressing the question: What is the focus and scope of research on interracial relationships in post-apartheid South Africa? To answer this, I used Arksey and O'Malley's (2005) five-step methodological framework for scoping reviews. Five themes emerged: 1) Intersectionality in interracial relationships; 2) The perpetuation of racist ideology and interracial relationships; 3) Interracial relationships and migration; 4) Interracial families; 5) The black-white binary; 6) (Non)transformative spaces; and 7) Hybrid identities, trailblazing and cultural in-betweenity. While there is a general paucity of research on interracial relationships in the post-apartheid period, the findings suggest the increasing complexity and diversification of the conceptualisation and experiences of those in interracial relationships.

*Correspondence: Prof. Tanya Graham,
tanya.graham@wits.ac.za*

Moshopane D, Dywati Z & Titi N. Masks OFF: E“r; Is it because you see me as black and poor, nevermind female, and consider me young?

In the spaces of a university campus, we found the words of Chinua Achebe, *"Once you allow yourself to identify with the people in a story, then you might begin to see yourself in that story even if on the surface it is far removed from your situation.* In this paper, we utilize Critical Race Theory (CRT) and decolonial African-centred feminisms to critically examine how black women navigate and overcome stereotypes, biases, and marginalization in predominantly white universities. We explore the intersection of social class, the disjuncture and disequilibrium between being products of townships, cultural fluidity, and our roles as intellectuals in a predominantly white university, and the psychological violence experienced when young black women are called on to validate their identities, epistemes, and knowledge(s) within the university's colonial framework. Thus, we use this piece to reflect on and share insights into the experiences of young black women successfully navigating predominantly white institutions while contending with the influence of whiteness. We document the forms of labour involved in black female bodies' resistance to poorly conceptualized transformation efforts imposed by colonial projections of black womanhood as inferior and exacerbated by colonial ideologies of what it means to be young. *Correspondence: Miss. Delreeze Moshopane,
mshdel007@myuct.ac.za*

Patel R & Graham T. Our grief matters – Loss, grief and mourning in Black vertically-infected HIV-positive adolescents

Within the South African context hate and rage is never far from the process of

mourning. Butler (2003), in her paper on violence, mourning and politics, expresses an outrage at the injustice of unbearable loss and the necessity of this outrage as a political presence. By protesting actively and publicly, the foreclosure of black rage that is constitutive of black grief, lives that cannot be mourned fully, can find a space of liberating power and reparative love. This paper engages with the process of grief and mourning in vertically infected HIV-positive adolescents. Children who are vertically infected with HIV suffer multiple losses leaving them with intense unprocessed grief. Simultaneously, they live with a disease of signification that renders them vulnerable to multiple forms of marginalisation. Furthermore, their raced subjectivities add to experiences of non-being, leading to grief which remain minimised and overlooked. This triple burden require a close examination, as it keeps the mourning process hidden in historically oppressive systems and socio-political conditions as melancholia. This impacts on these children's constitutionally enshrined rights, as espoused in the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Speech Act 16 of 2023. *Correspondence: Ms. Ruby Patel, ruby.patel@wits.ac.za*

Phillips J. "I would definitely date you, but then I found out you're a sex worker": Male and non-binary sex worker experiences of whorephobia in Scotland

Sex worker stigma and discrimination is a pervasive social problem, one which affects sex workers on a global scale (Armstrong 2021). While these issues have become well researched in recent years, the focus remains primarily on female sex workers, with male and non-binary sex workers rarely receiving academic attention. Whorephobia can be broadly defined as hatred or fear of sex work and sex workers (Simpson 2022). Whorephobia manifests on both a structural level (for example, laws and policies which

criminalise or restrict the selling of sex, as seen in the Scottish context) and interpersonally (harms faced by sex workers on an individual level e.g. hatred or violence directed at sex workers from clients or non-sex workers). For male and non-binary sex workers, the effects of these harms go largely unrecognised.

Drawing on semi-structured interviews with 8 male and non-binary sex workers, conducted as part of my larger PhD project, this paper explores the relationship between institutional and interpersonal experiences of whorephobia in Scotland. By implementing theories of symbolic annihilation (Tuchman 1978; Müller 2017), I examine the ways in which male and non-binary sex workers are invisibilised and how invisibility contributes to both structural and interpersonal whorephobia in Scotland. *Correspondence: Mr. Jordan Phillips, jjp2@stir.ac.uk*

Seijbel J. Normalisation and ritualisation of hate: Antisemitism in Dutch football fandom

Hate speech and discrimination are well-known problems in sport contexts such as football/soccer. Within Dutch professional men's football, antisemitism is a continuing issue as the sport regularly faces instances of antisemitic insults, rhetoric, and symbolism. Supporters from various professional football clubs in the Netherlands, such as Feyenoord Rotterdam, FC Utrecht, and others make references to the Holocaust in their chants and use the term 'Jew' as an insult or slur. This kind of hate speech is mostly targeted at fans and players of Ajax Amsterdam, a club that is perceived as 'Jewish'. This kind of behaviour is to a large extent normalised in Dutch football fandom and ritualised through embodied practices such as chants and fan performances. Through ethnographic fieldwork in and around Feyenoord Rotterdam's stadium and in-depth interviews with Feyenoord supporters, this paper explores how antisemitic hate speech is

normalised through rituals associated with being an 'authentic' fan. This research examines how antisemitic hate speech is woven into the constructions of collective fan identities and rivalries of certain Feyenoord fan communities and has become part of everyday fan practices and rituals. In doing so it contributes to broader discussions on the dynamics of hate in sports and provides insight into how we can tackle hate in sports.

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Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Keynote Address

Meeting Room 11

Chair: Juan A Nel

08:45 – 09:15

**Jeffery J. The South African Hate Crimes Act:
How did we get here and what happens
next?**

The Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill came about due to pressure from civil society organisations, recommendations from international treaty bodies, and a realisation from the South African Government that there needed to be a more effective legal framework to combat hate crimes. The hate speech provisions came later in the process and were as a result of an increasing number of incidents of racial hate speech in particular, that was damaging the social fabric of South African society. A key component of the legislative process both prior to and after introduction into Parliament was engagement with civil society organisations that had a significant impact on the provisions of the Bill but did not result in complete consensus on the Bill. Now that the Bill has been assented to, preparations are being made for its implementation. The provisions relating to the prevention of hate crimes and hate speech, however also need to be prioritised.

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Invited Plenary Panel 2

Meeting Room 11

Facilitator: Joanna Botha

09:15 – 10:45

Winks B, Nkoala S, & Gunner L. Boundaries between freedom of expression and hate speech: The case of struggle songs

The panel addresses the contentious intersection between the protection of freedom of expression and the regulation of hate speech, focusing on how song, specifically struggle songs (which are a form of artistic expression and are closely linked to identity and the fight for freedom) should be addressed within the context of the South African constitutional democracy.

Correspondence: Adv. Ben Winks, ben@benwinks.com, Prof. Sisanda Nkoala, sisandankoala@gmail.com & Prof. Liz Gunner, lgunner@uj.ac.za

Winks B. Punching up or punching down? A more nuanced approach to hate speech in political calls to Shoot the Boer

The ongoing hate speech litigation between Afriforum (an Afrikaner interest group) and the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF, a Black-led political party) concerns the latter's singing of the anti-apartheid struggle song Dubula iBhunu (Shoot the Boer) on seven occasions – six political rallies and one Afrikaner protest against killing of a White farm manager in Senekal.

The Supreme Court of Appeal most recently held that a reasonable person would not take Shoot the Boer literally but would understand it, in the context of the occasions, "as a provocative means of advancing [the EFF's] political agenda".

While the Court's emphasis on context is correct, its application to the facts was somewhat superficial. The characterisation of an occasion, and the speech spoken on that occasion, as political in nature, does not mean that the speech cannot carry an additional or even dominant meaning that is hateful.

The SCA should have assessed whether, on each occasion, the EFF was "punching up" against power or "punching down" against an ethnic group. This approach may have produced a different outcome, at least in respect of the incident in Senekal.

The Equality Court (High Court) and Supreme Court of Appeal's judgments in the ongoing Dubula iBhunu litigation:

- <https://www.saflii.org/za/cases/ZAGP/JHC/2022/777.html>
- <https://www.saflii.org/za/cases/ZASC/A/2024/82.html>

Correspondence: Adv. Ben Winks, ben@benwinks.com

Nkoala S. Singing Between the Lines: Freedom songs as an expression of resistance or of hate?

This presentation explores the musicality of resistance by analysing "Shona Malanga" and "Meadowlands," two iconic South African struggle songs. Focusing on the interplay between the songs' vocal and non-vocal elements, the central argument is that even though the lyrics are relatively simple and the music is straightforward and repetitive, the depth of the ideas, articulated by the figuration used, make a case for reading texts like struggle songs at a level much more profound than what they literally denote. This musical "language", which draws on metaphors and metonymies, along with irony and synecdoche, allowed for covert communication about forbidden topics, with lyrics that some today would want to be classified as hate speech. The presentation

grapples with the complex question of whether, in the democratic dispensation, these songs, with their powerful lyrics and evocative music, can be classified as hate speech, even though they served as tools of resistance against a deeply oppressive regime.

Correspondence: Prof. Sisanda Nkoala,
sisandankoala@gmail.com

Gunner L. Not a Simple Matter: Song and Politics in South Africa

My presentation will focus on the interface between song and politics in South Africa, both at the present time and in earlier eras. My argument is that the long intertwining of politics and cultural expression in South African languages and cultures drives the dynamic of political song into the contemporary era. Many different aspects of ideology, affect and political positioning can combine, and political song is by no means the property of a particular political position or party. I will show how this political song-culture nexus has expressed itself in contemporary and deep history, and I will then move on the recent court case on hate speech and political song (South Gauteng High Court 2022) in which I played a part.

Correspondence: Prof. Liz Gunner,
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[Expert says struggle songs today are not used as a command to an action - YouTube](#)

[Toyi Toyi - YouTube](#)

[Mzansi Ensemble - Beware Verwoerd - YouTube](#)

[Kgoshi Maepa sings ANC struggle song during Tshwane ANCYL RTT election campaign - YouTube](#)

[EFF Senzeni na Led by Mbuyiseni Ndlozi - YouTube](#)

[SA President Jacob Zuma leading in struggle songs at the reburial of J B Marks - YouTube](#)

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

**Online Briefing: New Council of Europe's
Committee of Ministers Recommendation to
member States on combating hate crime**

Meeting Room 11

10:45 – 11:00

**Schweppe J. Hate crime and human rights:
Recommendation CM/Rec(2024)4 of the
Committee of Ministers to member States on
combating hate crime**

In 2021, the Council of Europe entrusted a new Committee of Experts on Combating Hate Crime, under the supervision of the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) and the European Committee on Anti-Discrimination, Diversity and Inclusion, with the preparation of a new and comprehensive legal instrument on combating hate crime. The ADI/PC-CH finalised its work in December 2023, and Recommendation CM/Rec(2024)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on combating hate crime was approved by the Committee of Ministers in 2024. This paper will explore key aspects of the Recommendation, and in particular discuss the new definition of a hate crime introduced for the first time in international human rights law. It will also outline some of the key recommendations to member States, and describe what the Council of Europe considers a "comprehensive" approach to addressing hate crime. *Correspondence: Prof. Jennifer Schweppe, Jennifer.Schweppe@ul.ie*

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Invited Roundtable

Meeting Room 11

Facilitator: Melanie Judge

11:30 – 13:00

Judge M, O'Malley J, Matthyse L & Tabengwa M. Anti-LGBTQI hate in Africa: perspectives from the field on the uses and limitations of law

Recent moves to institute expanded anti-LGBTQI legislation in some African countries exposes how the law is used to deepen hate and discrimination. On the contrary, some countries in the region have introduced legal protections to combat anti-LGBT hate and marginalisation. These contrasting legal landscapes and their political dynamics are sites of continuing activism by LGBTQI communities and their allies. Whether legislating in favour of hate, or against it, the law has both uses and limitations in addressing the systemic exclusions LGBTQI people continue to face, particularly in country contexts where civic space is restricted, and homophobia is highly politicised. Drawing on experiences from civil society organising and development programming in Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and South Africa, this roundtable, co-sponsored by the UNDP, will explore the following questions:

- What have we learned from organised responses to recent anti-LGBTQI legal developments?
- How has hate crimes legislation contributed to combating anti-LGBTQI violence and discrimination and shifting social norms?
- What are the limitations of law in addressing the social, cultural and political dynamics of anti-LGBTQI hate in Africa?

*This roundtable is sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme.
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Wednesday, 27 November 2024

NETHATE Panel 2

Meeting Room 11

Chair: Zoë James

14:00 – 15:30

Appreciating interdisciplinarity in Hate Studies with victims, offenders and support services

The NETHATE (Network of Excellence for Training on Hate) Consortium brought together an interdisciplinary team of world-leading European researchers, funded by a European Commission Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action to tackle a highly ambitious and relevant research project on the nature of hate. Research was completed across 10 universities with 1 NGO and 14 Partner organizations all deeply involved in this area. 15 Early Stage Researchers worked with 18 Principle Investigators to acquire a broad and deep multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral understanding of the impact of hate in our societies.

This panel of papers examines how diverse studies of hate have considered a range of common themes that are best understood through interdisciplinary perspectives. Papers in this session variously examine the perpetration of hate against minoritised communities, how victims are impacted by hate, and how services support victims of hate. Drawing on research completed by Early Stage Researchers and Principle Investigators in the NETHATE consortium, the session aims to provide space for discussion and evidences the capacity of networks to augment knowledge through interdisciplinarity. *Prof. Zoë James, z.james@plymouth.ac.uk*

de Vries J. Hate as a dissonant emotion

In this paper, the mental discomfort that hate brings about in the person who hates will be examined with reference to cognitive dissonance theory (Festinger, 1957).

Dissonance theory deals with the discomfort generated by inconsistencies within our cognitive-emotional system. In the case of hate this can be betrayed trust, perceived injustice, and actual or feared damage to self or community.

With the use of dissonance theory, the induction and reduction of hate will be examined, and the inner conflicts experienced will be elucidated. Dissonance theory will also be applied to the prolonged struggle people experience when no resolutions can be found. Unresolved hate is very common. While the arousal and aversive character of hate provide a functional drive for incisive actions, these are generally blocked by laws and policing, but also morality, principles, or religion inhibit expressions of hate. Thus, people who hate seek other ways of reducing their discomfort, such as trying to rise above it, avoidance, denial, finding justifications, and seeking validation by others. These are typical responses only explained integrally by applying the lens of dissonance theory. The author's experiences in facilitating dialogue with victims/survivors of 'the troubles' in Northern Ireland will serve as a practice-based touchstone. *Correspondence: Prof. Jan de Vries, DEVRIEJ@tcd.ie*

Burzan M. Support services for victims of intersectional hate incidents

This paper examines the support services for victims of intersectional hate incidents. Situated within the broader context of victims' rights, it presents findings from a case study on the support service for LGBTQI+ people in the international protection system in Ireland. People in the international protection system may be subject to hate incidents on the basis of nationality, racialised identity, and anti-migrant sentiment, for example. LGBTQI+ people are arguably particularly vulnerable to hate incidents given the communal living settings and lack of privacy associated with the reception and accommodation for

applicants for international protection in Ireland. The paper explores facilitators and barriers to effective support service provision, including training, resources, and the availability of specialist staff. Data were collected through an online survey involving 42 organisations, including civil society groups supporting LGBTQI+ individuals, migrants, international protection applicants, refugees, and those listed in the Victims Charter Directory. The research highlights ongoing challenges in delivering synchronised and comprehensive support services to victims of intersectional hate incidents, emphasising the need for improved coordination and resource allocation to better meet the complex needs of these vulnerable groups.

Key words: intersectional hate incidents, support services, victims' rights, LGBTQI+ in the international protection system.

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Ruiz Molina F. Antigypsyism. Foundations of an ideology of hatred against Roma.

Appreciating Interdisciplinarity in Hate Studies with Victims, Offenders and Support Services Roma communities represent the largest ethnic minority in Europe (European Commission, 2020), with a presence dating back nearly half a millennium (End, 2012). Their history is marked by marginalization, oppression, and violent manifestations of hatred and persecution (Martínez, 2007; CoE, 2012; Cortés et al., 2019; Matache, 2020; Molina, 2020). Hatred towards Roma has systematically manifested on the European continent, leading them to be victims of a specific form of racism characterized by explicit violence (End, 2012; CoE, 2012; End, 2015; Carrera, 2017; Rostas, 2019), hate speech, exploitation, stigmatization, and brutal discrimination (ECRI, 2011). This phenomenon, known as antigypsyism, reflects a widespread ideology marked by hatred and fear, based on sustained prejudices and stereotypes about the historically constructed

image of the "Gypsy" (Alliance, 2017; End, 2014; Selling, 2015; Selling, 2018; Carrera et al., 2017). Despite efforts to cease discrimination and promote social integration of the Roma, antigypsyism continues violently, persistently, and recurrently (ECRI, 2005; ECRI, 2011; CoE, 2012; Perry, 2001), affecting them daily (James, 2020; Chakraborti & Garland, 2015). This study categorizes antigypsyism within Hate Studies, exploring the ideology that promotes hatred towards Roma, aiming for a holistic understanding of its manifestation, perpetration, and effects in neoliberal global capitalism. *Correspondence:* Mr. Fernando Ruiz Molina,
fernando.ruizmolina@plymouth.ac.uk

James Z. Acceptable hate: Gypsies and Travellers experiences of violent racism in England

It has previously been suggested that hate against Gypsies and Travellers is the last acceptable form of racism (Coxhead, 2007; Hutchison et al, 2017) and this paper provides the first comprehensive empirical evidence of hate crimes, incidents and speech against those communities in England. By drawing on our national ESRC funded mixed methods research, 'Gypsies and Travellers Experiences of Crime Since the 1960s', we are able here to present hate victimisation data comparative to the Crime Survey for England and Wales alongside oral history evidence that was collected in 2022/23 and informed by archival research. In doing so, it is possible to evidence, at long last (Molnar, 2023), the excessive and extensive nature of hate against Gypsies and Travellers from their own perspective and in their own words.

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Wednesday, 27 November 2024

**Paper Presentations: Young people and hate
in school and higher education contexts**

Meeting Room 7

Chair: Lindo Ubisi

11:30 – 13:00

Chai K. Addressing students' experiences of hate crime and incidents: Complications in neoliberal British universities

Following a shift in political agendas and the reduction to public funding, British universities operate in a marketised higher education sector today. As neoliberal institutions, universities have become heavily reliant on tuition fees as a source of funding. With the Office for Students forecasting 40% of English higher education providers to be in financial deficit in 2023-24, student recruitment and the enhancement of student experience have become prioritised agendas in British universities. Student experience, however, is a multifaceted concept. Amongst which, hate crime and incidents are deleterious to students' wellbeing, attainment rates, and the overall student experience. Therefore, this paper examines how British universities' policies have been used as a response to students' experiences of hate crime and incidents. Through findings from a document analysis of policies at 18 universities and interviews with 36 university policy actors, this paper provides new insights on the problems of current institutional approaches and the underlying reasons. The paper will also consider how neoliberal ideas both facilitate and impede universities' efforts at addressing such non-academic misconducts. Finally, this paper will suggest fresh ways in which universities' responses can be developed and reconceptualised, so that responses are appropriate for the current British higher education landscape.

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kahyeng.c@gmail.com*

Ubisi L. Queering South Africa's protective school policy for LGBT+ youth: The Nare Mphale case

The transphobic abuse of the transgender youth, Nare Mphale, within the schooling environment has called into question protective school policy for South African lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and other non-conforming (LGBT+) youth. Nare, who has since passed, was harassed after her school principal instructed her classmates to feel her crotch to "find out what is there". This violation, called for the identification, analysing, and queering (disrupting compulsory heterosexuality) within South Africa's protective school policies for LGBT+ youth. This study therefore asked, which protective school policies recognize gender and sexuality diversity teaching such as comprehensive sexuality education? What accommodations do these policies provide in terms of admission requirements, preferred pronouns, sex description, dress code change, and reporting procedures following instances of abuse? A critical analysis of 7 protective school policies using queer theory was conducted to establish how these policies protect LGBT+ youth. Results suggest that despite national policies (e.g., the Constitution and the Alteration of Sex Description Act) making provision for protection and the realisation of the listed accommodations for LGBT+ youth, schools may fail to implement such policy implications based on their own interpretation of policies as evidenced within each school's code of conduct. *Correspondence: Dr Lindo Ubisi,
ubisilm@unisa.ac.za*

Mashaba E.K. Lived experiences of transgender students at selected higher education institutions in South Africa: A phenomenological case study

The present study examined the lived experiences of transgender students in selected South African institutions of higher

learning. The study deployed the phenomenological approaches and complemented by a conceptual framework that is composed of Bronfenbrenner's Bio-Ecological Systems Theory, the Minority Stress Model, and the Transgender Resilience Intervention Model. Methodologically, this study assumed a qualitative approach. The relevant and available literature reviewed is mainly international studies that dwelt generically on the lived experiences of LGBTI, students in institutions of higher education in the West, the Global North, and not in South Africa. As such, this study expands the literature on the experiences of transgender students in South Africa. A combination of semi-structured interviews, and focus group interviews was deployed. 8 Transgender students, 4 officials from the Department of Higher Education and Training, 2 Student Counsellors, and 2 members of SRC were interviewed as participants in the research. Summatively, transgender students experience misgendering, body-shaming, limited access to campus health services and residence, exclusion from bathrooms, and sports and recreational activities, and discrimination from staff. This study covers the resilience and strategies of transgender students, as such, some transgender students employ strategic humility where they pretend to be docile to be accepted. *Correspondence: Mr. Elvis Koketso Mashaba, Mashabaek1@tut.ac.za*

van der Merwe D. Teachers' perceptions and responses to neuroqueer learners

This study focuses on teachers' perceptions and responses to neurodiversity and gender stereotypes, affecting the experiences of queer learners. A 2016 survey found that 75% of South Africans felt same-sex sexual activity was 'morally wrong'. According to Professor Mpedi (2024) who cited the Neurodiversity Foundation, in South Africa, "10% of all children experience neurodivergence to

differing degrees." Disparities exist in gender identity and brain-based disability across South Africa, leading to systematic exclusion of neuroqueer learners. African culture associates sexuality with heteronormativity, causing those with a longing for an identifiable sexual orientation to constantly recreate a state of performance. Given that gender is ingrained in all bodies from birth. Furthermore, the struggle to define neurodiversity within the education landscape of South Africa is a historical one, with African understanding of disorders being pragmatic, not scientific in the Western sense. The term neurodiversity refers to the brain-based disability, neurodivergent refers to brain wired differently than normal, whereas the term neurodiverse relates to any group of people in which there is a lot of variation in brain wiring. Addressing myths underpinning queer identities and neurodiversity is therefore important, particularly in the South African context, that views individuals from an African ecological perspective.

Correspondence: Rev. Deon van der Merwe, deonv@uj.ac.za

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Religion (exception) and hate

Meeting Room 8

Chair: Kevin Behrens

11:30 – 13:00

Ebrahim S. "We are fighting human animals and we are acting accordingly" - The legacy of systemic hatred of Muslims and Arabs in Occupied Palestine and the world

Hatred of those that are othered, manifests in both micro and macro levels through hate speech, hate crimes, terrorism and even genocide. Hate is perpetrated and perpetuated not only by individuals in communities but is also systemically entrenched in socio-political ideology and

legacy. Anti-Muslim and anti-Arab sentiment in the current global socio-political context can be seen as an instance of systemically entrenched hate. The so called - global war on terror in Arab and Muslim nations, the banning of the hijab in France and other countries and the genocide currently underway in Occupied Palestine, are manifestations of systemic hatred fortified by colonial ideology and western imperialism. Imperialistic media practices not only promote hatred towards Muslims and Arabs in how it represents Muslims on the global stage, but it also acts as an agent of colonial and western domination. Media imperialism acts to justify Muslim and Arab hate by villainizing Arab and Muslim men as terrorists and this is most pronounced in current constructions of Palestinian liberation fighters as terrorists. Drawing on the works of Edward Said, this talk aims to show how colonial power through media imperialism underpins Palestinian liberation struggles as terrorism, thereby perpetuating and fuelling Anti-Arabism and Islamophobia. *Correspondence:* Dr Sumayya Ebrahim, sumayyae@uj.ac.za

Dochania A & Dochania R. Extremist perception leading to intersectional microaggression: A study of implicit prejudice faced by Afghan male students in universities in Delhi

This study investigates the impact of extremism on Afghan male students in Delhi's universities, specifically addressing the implicit prejudices and discrimination they face due to their gender (male) and nationality (Afghanistan) identity. Through an implicit association test (IAT) conducted on Indian students, the study explores the intersectional microaggressions experienced by Afghan male students. The modified IAT measures reaction times and accuracy when associating adjectives with images of weapons and innocuous objects. The findings indicate that Indian students exhibit quicker

associations between weapon images and Afghan male adjectives ($D=-0.64$) compared to Afghan female adjectives ($D=0.89$). This highlights the detrimental consequences of intersectional microaggressions on individuals of gender male and underscores the need to recognize and address these biases to understand the harm caused by extremist ideologies. The research sheds light on how the intersection of gender and nationality contributes to microaggression stemming from extremist perceptions. *Correspondence:* Dr Akanksha Dochania, Akankshadochania@gmail.com

Kulriya M. Countering religious hate in India: Music as mitigation strategy

Bhakti, and Sufism (devotional Hinduism and Islam), both of which have well-admired musical traditions associated with them, have long histories of resisting religious fundamentalisms through values of faith-oriented egalitarianism in the Indian subcontinent. In Rajasthan (India), *Rajasthan Kabir Yatra* or RKY and the Rajasthan State Police Department collaboratively took the initiative to organize *Bhakti* and Sufi events at the sites where incidents of religious violence against Muslims took place in 2015. The deployment of music as a counter-extremism measure has been a very innovative public policing strategy that sees religious extremism as a social phenomenon that needs to be addressed much beyond just the law and order problem. I intend to study the impact of this musical initiative as a mitigation strategy to counter religious hate in Rajasthan. I explore whether this initiative is a populist move as the subcontinent has a longer history of religious violence and music was an important syncretic tradition to bring communal harmony, or if there is any deeper engagement with the communities. In addition, I will examine processes such as otherization, social-ostracization, and ex-communication within the world of Rajasthani

folk music that affect inter-mingling and camaraderie among a diverse pool of people. *Correspondence: Mr. Mukesh Kulriya, mukeshkulriya@ucla.edu*

Behrens K. The ethical unjustifiability of the religious exception in South Africa's definition of hate speech

In March 2023 South Africa's Parliament passed the *Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill*. The Bill creates two new criminal offences, hate crime and hate speech.

The Bill stipulates that bona fide artistic work and expression, academic/scientific inquiry and "fair and accurate reporting or commentary in the public interest" are not hate speech. In addition to these professional exclusions, the Bill provides that speech that would ordinarily constitute the offence of hate speech will not be construed as such "if it is done in good faith in the course of engagement in... the bona fide interpretation and proselytising or espousing of any religious tenet, belief, teaching, doctrine or writings...". I argue that this exception for religious speech is unethical and unconstitutional, inasmuch as it effectively gives religious persons license to engage in hate speech. The other exclusions are justified because they apply to professions in which limitations on freedom of expression would be detrimental to the ability of these practitioners to practice and achieve the goals of their endeavours. Religious persons are not a professional category and have no right to being exempted from the laws that apply to any other category of persons who hold peculiar beliefs or opinions. *Correspondence: Prof. Kevin Behrens, kevin.behrens@wits.ac.za*

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Mitigating the impact of hate

Meeting Room 9

Chair: Melissa Adendorff

11:30 – 13:00

Khan M. A phenomenological exploration of the South African perspective on psychological harassment in the workplace

Rationale: Workplace harassment, particularly psychological harassment, is a prevalent issue in South Africa for which, despite legal recognition, practical guidance on addressing psychological harassment is lacking.

Objective: The overarching objective is to comprehend psychological harassment in South African workplaces by delving into its manifestations and impacts from the perspectives of employees.

Methods/Approach: An exploratory - qualitative research design with a Phenomenology foundation (critical hermeneutics) formed the philosophical foundation.

Results: Diverse perspectives on psychological harassment among South African employees emerged, highlighting its covert nature, causes, and detrimental impacts on well-being and organizational culture.

Objective Outcomes:

1. Understanding Psychological Harassment in the South African Workplace
2. Manifestation of Psychological Harassment in South African Workplaces
3. Impact of Psychological Harassment on South African Employees

Conclusions: Effective intervention strategies should focus on fostering supportive leadership styles, nurturing

inclusive organizational cultures, and implementing robust reporting mechanisms to create psychologically safe environments.

Practical Significance and Contribution: The research provides nuanced insights for practitioners and policymakers to develop targeted interventions, thereby enhancing workplace quality and fostering healthier environments.

Ethics: The study adheres to ethical principles, prioritizing participant well-being, data security, and research integrity, with measures in place to mitigate potential risks associated with the research.

*Correspondence: Mrs. Maïke Khan,
maikezizow@gmail.com*

Boatsi T. Spirituality and Transcendental Meditation practitioners' experiences in South Africa and Ghana

The role that Transcendental Meditation (TM) technique play in the life of the practitioners according to empirical studies is that it enhances practitioners cognitive and spiritual growth. Being spiritual means to be in union with nature or the cosmos. Connection with the cosmos or nature prevent one from hating another thereby promoting peace within the context of our diversity.

The study sought to explore the spiritual lived experiences of Transcendental Meditation practitioners in South Africa and Ghana. The study adopted the constructivist paradigm through the lens of phenomenology. In all, 28 participants took part in the study - 14 participants from both countries. Open-ended questionnaires and semi-structured interviews were used to collect data for the study. Husserl's transcendental phenomenological data analysis was used to analyse and synthesise the descriptions of the spiritual lived experiences of the TM practitioners. The results suggest that TM act as a catalyst for the spiritual growth of the participants from both countries and that they experienced spiritual upliftment with the

practice of TM. It is the recommendation of this study that people who seek a spiritual path to discover their purpose and meaning in life explore this technique. Keywords: Spirituality; Transcendental; Meditation; Transcendence; Constructivist; Phenomenology. *Correspondence: Dr Tenneson Boatsi, tennesonb@uj.ac.za*

Anyanwu C & Igbafe E. Mitigating the impact of hate crime through Indigenous African Philosophy

Background: The scourge of hate crime, with its devastating impacts on individuals and communities in Africa, is an issue of urgent concern. The unpreparedness for the emergence of this hate crime of anti-immigration rhetoric affects sixty per cent of the marginalised communities such as refugees, LGBTQ and other minorities.

Purpose: To explore the transformative potential of Indigenous African Philosophy, particularly the concept of 'Onye Ahala Nwanne Ya' (meaning: No One should be left behind), in mitigating the impacts of hate crime. The social-cultural beliefs nature of the philosophy makes it uniquely suited for hate crime prevention in Africa, offering a beacon of hope in the face of this pressing issue.

Method: A non-probability approach incorporating interviews and document analysis on cultural values and practices that support protection and prevention of hate crime.

Findings: The findings indicate that the philosophy 'Onye Ahala Nwanne ya' fosters empathy and community cohesion, balance and harmony through mediation and conflict, forgiveness and reconciliation through truth-telling and apologies.

Conclusion: The 'Onye Ahala Nwanne ya' philosophy, with its emphasis on inclusivity and community, offers valuable insights for mitigating the impact of hate crime. Incorporating this philosophy into community-based initiatives promote healing, social

cohesion, and an inclusive environment.

*Correspondence: Dr Eucharía Igbafe,
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Adendorff M & du Toit R. The risks of re-traumatisation: Exposure and closure

Hate crimes are associated with symptomatic presentation of adjustment disorders and post-traumatic stress disorder, which have pervasive psycho-neuro-endocrinological effects. Healthcare providers are tasked with the protection of hate crime survivors, and that encompasses the prevention of re-traumatisation which may occur in attempts to facilitate CNS regulation through cognitive therapies, especially in terms of trigger management.

As such, trauma-informed practices may be ideally tailored to facilitate closure rather than just containment of the biopsychosocial expression of distress related to trauma. This paper presents case study data on the facilitation of trauma support for hate crime survivors through a combination of Brainworking Recursive Therapy (BWRT) and somatic praxis to facilitate CNS regulation through limbic and vagal integration techniques which address the interrelated systemic psycho-neuro-endocrinological processes which activate during stressor exposure and which integrate upon process closure. *Correspondence: Dr Melissa Adendorff, melissaadendorff@gmail.com*

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Legislation, human rights practices and international perspectives on addressing these issues

Meeting Room 10

Chair: Jen Neller

11:30 – 13:00

Tumbo A & Carter E. The toll of addressing hate speech and harassment: Insights from

South African Human Rights Commission practitioners

Practitioners at the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) are at the forefront of combating hate speech and harassment, operating within South Africa's broader human rights legislation. This submission offers a unique perspective on the multifaceted challenges faced by SAHRC practitioners, illuminating both the procedural and emotional dimensions of their work. The proposed discussion will begin with an examination of the legal framework that guides the SAHRC's mandate, focusing on the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act (PEPUDA) and other relevant legislative instruments. Through real-world case studies, the submission will illustrate the complexities and nuances involved in resolving these sensitive matters. The proposed submission will also explore the emotional toll experienced by SAHRC practitioners. It will discuss the coping mechanisms employed by practitioners to maintain their emotional well-being. Additionally, the submission will highlight narratives that underscore both the sorrow and resilience encountered in this line of work. This presentation seeks to raise awareness of the emotional labour inherent in addressing hate speech and harassment. It also aims to foster a discussion on best practices and support mechanisms that can be implemented to sustain a healthy and resilient workforce within the SAHRC. *Correspondence: Mr. Allan Tumbo, atumbo@sahrc.org.za*

Westman C. What would it mean if rape in South Africa was classified as a crime against humanity?

Drawing on war rape theorising, I have previously argued that corrective rape is systematically and strategically used to perpetuate heteronormative ideologies and national imperatives. Corrective rape thus

serves to not only violate, oppress, and control lesbian women on an individual level, but rather has much more far-reaching communal consequences. This paper expands on this claim to argue that the rape of all women, not just lesbian women, should be understood as systematic and strategic by focussing on the correlation of two main aspects of war rape and rape in South Africa, namely, the socio-symbolic positioning of women as central to the efficacy of rape and rape as a form of social control. Based on this, I then argue that rape could be classified and legislated as a crime against humanity, as is war rape. Finally, the paper briefly explores what such a classification might mean for the prosecuting of rape by examining the ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case of *Brisa De Angulo Losada v. Bolivia*, which highlighted the ways in which ineffective and corrupt criminal justice systems can impede upon people's rights, and the relevance of this case to the South African context. *Correspondence: Dr Claire Westman, ewestmcs@unisa.ac.za*

Neller J. Understandings of identity in UK and Scottish debates on hate crime

In light of the recent entry into force of the Hate Crime and Public Order (Scotland) Act 2021 (the Scottish Act), this paper explores how identity categories have been understood in the UK and Scottish hate crime contexts. The analysis draws from the 2018 Independent Review of Hate Crime Legislation in Scotland, the UK Law Commission's 2021 Review of Hate Crime Law, the Scottish Act itself, and debates in both the Scottish and UK parliaments on its passage and entry into force. Our comparative critical discourse analysis - between jurisdictions and across identity categories - considers: the extent to which identity categories are regarded as discrete and immutable or as flexible and variably constructed; how different types of hatred are deemed to be experienced by their

victims; recognitions of and significances accorded to intersectionality and power differentials; and understandings of vulnerability and its place in hate crime law. Our interests therefore extend beyond the question of which identity categories are or should be included within the hate crime frameworks; we investigate how lawmakers and reviewers attempt to construct coherent policy from the miasma of contemporary controversies and contradictions surrounding identity. *Correspondence: Dr Jen Neller, j.neller@mmu.ac.uk*

Bajpai G.S & Pal G. The efficacy of hate crime policies: An empirical study on prevention and enforcement

In recent years, hate-related violence has increasingly dominated India's public discourse. Since 2014, there has been a noticeable rise in hate crimes, with Amnesty International reporting 902 such incidents between 2016 and 2019 alone. This trend reflects a troubling pattern where individuals are targeted based solely on their identity. A particularly distressing manifestation of this trend emerged during the coronavirus pandemic, spotlighting hate crimes against people from North-East India.

This paper, part of a research project funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, aims to shed light on the experiences and challenges faced by North-Eastern individuals residing in six major metropolitan cities across India. It examines their views on the adequacy of current legal protections and safety measures. The study seeks to capture perspectives from both the North-Eastern community and the general population regarding the need for new hate crime legislation. Additionally, it explores the roles played by law enforcement agencies, community dynamics, cultural factors, and mass media in relation to these hate crime incidents.

Utilizing a mixed-method approach with non-

probability sampling, the study gathered insights from 1,200 respondents-200 from each metro city-through purposive and snowball sampling techniques. This paper presents the findings and offers recommendations based on the completed research. *Correspondence: Prof. G.S. Bajpai, gsbajpai@gmail.com*

Hagerlid M & Gustafsson L. Success factors for hate crime investigation in Sweden

According to the Swedish legislation, hate crimes should result in a penalty enhancement since these offences constitute an attack on fundamental democratic principles, such as the freedom and equality of all people. However, clearance rates for hate crimes have been in decline for a long time. Statistics presented by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention show that clearance rates have decreased over time, to a level of 3-5% in the more recent reviews. To further complicate matters, previous research shows that the penalty enhancement provision for hate crimes is applied in as few as 1-2% of reported cases in Sweden. The problems identified in the Swedish case mirror the results from the international research front, which point to several stages at which hate crimes are filtered out throughout the justice system. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore how the presence of a hate motive can be investigated and proven in more hate crime cases. The analysis is based on hate crime reports to the police, investigations, court cases and interviews with hate crime specialists from the Swedish Police. *Correspondence: Dr Mika Hagerlid, mika.hagerlid@mau.se*

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: (Critical) Hate studies (cont.)

Meeting Room 7

Chair: Piotr Godzisz

14:00 – 15:30

Flyvholm A.M. Prejudice-based trust violation: Reframing the wider social impacts of hate crime

Stories about religiously and racially motivated hate crime and hate incidents frequently circulate in news media, on social media as well as through personal relations. Via such circulation, hate crime and incidents can impact not only direct but also indirect victims. Based on qualitative, comparative field work, this paper explores how Jews and Muslims living in the greater Copenhagen area interpret and respond to reading and hearing of such stories about hate. The paper presents an analysis of the social and moral impact of direct and indirect experiences of hate incidents. The paper pays specific attention to the impact on trust and trusting relations and introduces the concept of *prejudice-based trust violations* as an analytical tool for examining and understanding the wider social impacts of hate crime and hate incidents. Applying this conceptual framework of trust, the paper discusses how we can further our understanding of the ways in which indirect impacts of hate crime spread and take shape and form.

This paper is part of a larger collaborative research project, '*In Terrorem: On The Social Ramifications of Hate Crime*', which is the first Danish study of the social ramifications of hate crime beyond the immediate victim. *Correspondence: Ms. Anne-Mai Flyvholm, am_flyvholm@hum.ku.dk*

Botha J. The (in)justice of sanctioning hate

Hatred can take the form of both hate speech and a hate crime. Although both concepts include "hate" in their labels, they are distinct legal phenomena, and should not be confused. South Africa's Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act was recently passed by Parliament and signed by the President (the Hate Act regulates hate crimes and the offence of hate speech). A composite framework to regulate hate as a criminal offence is necessary in South Africa, but there are many problems with the Act's conceptual framework, including the framing of the offences, the listed victim groups, and whether it is justifiable for the criminal law to regulate cases of hate speech given the value of freedom of expression in the constitutional project. The justifiability issue is linked to what we understand by hate as a concept, what its core characteristics may be, and why people hate. These are important questions and are explored in this paper - if the Act is capable of achieving its objectives, then a clear appreciation of what hate means is required so that the harm that the enactment of inter-group hatred poses to the democracy can be addressed. *Correspondence: Prof. Joanna Botha, Joanna.Botha@mandela.ac.za*

Armstrong J P. Framing threats and enemies: The discursive and emotional work of the National Straight Pride Coalition

This presentation will highlight the contributions of social movement theory and the sociology of emotions to hate scholarship. Namely, I will demonstrate the application of framing theory to the study of hate speech. Framing theory has been widely used to analyze the discursive dimensions of collective action and understand why people participate in social movements. More recently, social movement theorists have recognized the important role emotions play in such mobilizing processes. I will apply framing

theory to analyze textual data characterizing the *National Straight Pride Coalition's* activism. The organization's stated mission is to combat the "great Enemies of Humanity" and prevent "the current and future generations of all races and colors from being destroyed by the inherent malevolence of the Homosexual Movement." This analysis will demonstrate the way speech was employed to characterize LGBT people as an eschatological threat and construct the friend-enemy distinction. Framing theory calls attention not only to the hateful content of this speech but also to the strategic use of such speech: arousing fear and hatred with the intent of calling others to action. The latter, in particular, helps us better understand the spread of hatred and the incitement to discrimination, hostility, and violence. *Correspondence: Mr. JP Armstrong, jparm@yorku.ca*

Bergstroem W. Genocide and hate crime: Exploring hate offending through an alternative lens

This paper proposes a new and alternative lens through which to explore the topic of hate crime. The paper presents a practical application of existing key theories and models related to hate crime offending, while providing a novel analysis of such behaviours by placing these within the context of a continuum of hate, culminating in genocide. Often considered inherently separate offences due to their respective nature and scale, hate crime and genocide have historically largely been considered in isolation, with limited recognition of the potential shared learning from the respective fields. This paper follows an interdisciplinary approach to the two concepts and demonstrates the benefit of such approaches to the understanding of hate crime offending. By doing so, the paper outlines a broader application of existing explanations of hate crime offending and provides a new

understanding of such behaviours.

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will.a.bergstroem@gmail.com*

Godzisz P. Transnational dynamics in hate crime policy: A new conceptual approach

While hatred knows no borders, research into hate crimes often remains constrained by national perspectives, lacking in both theory and empirical evidence. The rapid proliferation of hate crime laws and policies in recent years, coupled with evolving regional and global governance structures, underscores the necessity for a nuanced understanding and empirical evaluation of hate crime policymaking beyond national confines. This paper introduces a new conceptual approach for understanding the transnational dynamics of hate crime policy adoption, focusing on their spread through internationalisation. This approach identifies three key processes: diffusion (across states), adjustment (to supranational norms), and delegation (of authority to supranational institutions), offering fresh insights into the global-local dynamics in policy formation. It sheds light on the legislation's spread, the challenges of adaptation in non-Western contexts, and the evolution of transnational governance. Leveraging preliminary data, including two international hate crime policy datasets and interviews with elites and experts, the paper moves beyond state-centric theories inadequate for non-Western contexts. Initial findings indicate policy adoption is shaped by both internal pressures and international trends, highlighting the significance of democracy and civil society. This method aims to fill existing research gaps in Hate Studies, charting a new course for the study of hate crime policy. *Correspondence: Dr Piotr Godzisz, pg227@leicester.ac.uk*

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Application in practice

Meeting Room 8

Chair: Kathryn Benier

14:00 – 15:30

Benier K. Exploring the correlates and antecedents of neighbourhood hate crimes: A systematic review

Antecedents of hate crime operate at both the individual and neighbourhood level, and there is debate in the literature about whether hate offences have unique drivers from other types of crime as they are driven by 'hate', or whether the underlying factors of the crime are similar to non-hate offences. Findings from previous research vary depending on the victim group targeted, data source utilised (official crime reports versus victimisation surveys) and the broader cultural context of the study. This systematic review provides a synthesis of the research evidence to identify the conditions that create an environment conducive to hate crime. The review also considers whether the risk and protective factors for hate crime in the neighbourhood vary according to moderating factors, such as the features of the crime, the victim, the neighbourhood, and cultural contextual factors. Synthesising the available literature is critical for developing a clearer understanding of the neighbourhood factors associated with hate crime to guide prevention strategies. *Correspondence: Dr Kathryn Benier, kathryn.benier@monash.edu*

Ikhile A. Understanding the impact of hate crime and speech on equitable health access for men who have sex with men in South Africa

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are among the most vulnerable populations in terms of HIV prevention, mental illness as well as social stigma. Nevertheless, their wellness

could be compromised by the discrimination against their gender, which will in turn led to inequalities in health outcomes. In South Africa, MSM faces many barriers, one of which is the traditional South African society which hates same-sex relationships and hate speech and hate crimes against the community. The goal of this research is to discover the consequences of hate crime and speech on mental health of homosexual men and their inclusion into healthcare system. The study is conducted through qualitative interviews with 25 MSM in South Africa that will involve participants' experiences of hate crime and speech and how they affect their health service access and their well-being in general. This study is aimed at highlighting the link between hate-based discrimination and access to healthcare among MSM which is among the underserved group in the society. This will guide in developing policies and interventions focused towards improving the health outcomes of these population.

Correspondence: Dr Albert Ikhile,
albert.ikhile@gmail.com

Ellefsen R, Os K & Jakobsen M. Reporting anti-LGBTQI hate crime to police: First-hand experiences and reasons for not reporting

This study investigates the experiences and views of LGBTQI Norwegians about reporting hate crimes to the police using 3,000 responses to open-ended survey questions. We used inductive thematic analysis to identify the variety of experiences of reporting hate incidents and reasons for not reporting them. Descriptive statistics are also provided. Based on our data, we conceptualise five dimensions of hate crime reporting. The futility of reporting incidents (it leads nowhere) and the high personal cost of reporting were the most prevalent reasons incidents were not reported. The barriers to reporting we found suggest an extensive underreporting of anti-LGBTI hate crimes. The study is the first of its kind in Norway, and its

findings are discussed in relation to similar studies and findings across other countries.

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rune.ellefsen@c-rex.uio.no

Klatran H K. Hate crime against LGBT people and the failure of criminal justice: Towards a policing beyond law enforcement.

The demand for rights and recognition before the law, along with market participation, constitute the very core of queer citizenship in liberal democracy. While queers only decades ago fought against criminalization and police harassment, they now increasingly call for extensive policing as a prerequisite for queer life. Hate crime legislation aligns 'progressive' queer politics with neoliberal configurations of crime control, marking a punitive turn of queer politics. Queer punitive investment, however, coincides with the criminological insight that law enforcement has a limited effect on crime. Policing of hate crime thus has an inevitable potential of failure in delivering justice to those who seek and demand protection by the state. A consequence of a collective, queer sentiment of police negligence could be a deepening distrust in the police and the state, and a return to pre-citizenship precariousness. As hate crime victimization is entangled with experiences of subjectivity and citizenship, there is a need for awareness of policing beyond criminal investigation and prosecution. Based on in-dept interviews with LBGT+ victims of hate crime, the paper addresses how symbolic policing may provide a sense of justice, recognition and belonging to queer victims of hate crime and the queer community. *Correspondence: Dr Henning Kaiser Klatran,* henkla@phs.no

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Preventing hate and mitigating the harm

Meeting Room 9

Chair: Suntosh Pillay

14:00 – 15:30

Bjørge T. Preventing hate crime: A holistic approach

General principles of crime prevention also work against hate crimes. In this paper I will apply a generic model of crime prevention, discussing nine preventive mechanisms and measures that might be applied to activate these mechanisms to reduce hate crimes. Measures is what we do, whereas mechanisms are how the measures work. These are the nine mechanisms:

- Building normative barriers against hate crime
- Reducing recruitment to hate groups and activities.
- Deterring hate crimes
- Disrupting hate crimes
- Incapacitation of perpetrators of hate crime
- Protecting vulnerable targets of hate crime
- Reducing harm from hate crime
- Reducing rewards from hate crime
- Exit and rehabilitation from hate crime

There is no silver bullet to prevent hate crime, and no single measure or mechanism can provide sufficient protection. A preventive strategy should be based on a holistic approach with a broad and comprehensive range of interventions. If one preventive barrier fails, other barriers may work. Combined, the various interventions may also have synergistic effects, reinforcing each other. This will involve a multitude of preventive actors with different means at

their disposal. *Correspondence: Prof. Tore Bjørge, tore.bjorgo@c-rex.uio.no*

Liu M C. Can art stop hate? An interdisciplinary inquiry on art's role in antiracism

For as long as humans have existed, art and hate have also been around in our societies. During the COVID-19 pandemic, members from Asian American community across the United States discussed and reaffirmed the power of art in the battle against racism. With arts benefits continue to be researched and published, it is no wonder that we have become so used to talking about art as if it has a track record of being useful to stop hate. However, we wonder, can art really stop hate? In our research, we define art as the activity or capacity of "creating, disseminating, validating, and supporting arts and culture as a dimension of everyday life in communities" (Jackson et al., 2006). Meanwhile, we define hate crime as an offense committed "in whole or in substantial part because of a belief or perception" (New York State Senate, n.d.) related to the victim's race, color, national origin, ancestry, gender, religious practice, and other identities. We use two unique sets of data, respectively from the New York City Department of Cultural Affairs and the New York City Police Department to reveal the trends of hate crime occurrences. In this way, we test a number of hypotheses to flesh out the complex relations between art and hate. *Correspondence: Prof. Michael C. Liu, cliu@bmcc.cuny.edu*

Batley M. South Africa's new era in responding to hate incidents - proposals for education, prevention and early intervention

South Africa has recently finalised its long legislative process and now has a Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Act, 2023, alongside an updated National LGBT+ Task Team (NTT) a National Intervention Strategy (NIS) for 2023-2027.

Additionally, the National Action Plan (NAP) for racism, xenophobia and related intolerance (2019) is in place. These instruments are significant milestones. However, researchers argue that criminalising hate-motivated acts does little to repair harm or address the root causes of prejudice, at least at an individual level. The Act does not appear to have taken this perspective into account and can thus be regarded as fundamentally flawed. Similarly, while the NAP and NTT NIS indicate that social cohesion must be at the centre of social transformation and speak of an ecological approach and the need for prevention and healing, there does not appear to be any framework to guide the content of such interventions. This paper will refer to the field of moral education, the moral education role of the courts, the value of restorative justice processes as an exercise in moral education and propose some pointers for the content of attitudinal and behavioural change programmes.

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van Wyk H. Can Organized Psychology answer the Call to contribute globally to the prevention of hate victimization?

In 2022 APA President Frank C. Worrell said "There are times when the world needs soldiers and diplomats. Today, the world needs psychologists. Let us all answer the call." The world is observing escalating patterns of hate victimization specifically targeting people based on their race, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, or other identity factors. One premise of critical community psychology is that psychology as a discipline, science, profession, and practice cannot be neutral or detached from the social or the political systems but must have as its primary focus the well-being of humans, communities, and society. This understanding of psychology's (potential) sociopolitical role should also be true for those who are affected

by hate and bias-motivated violent behavior. The International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) currently has 82 country members. As psychology's global voice and representative of over a million psychologists worldwide, IUPsyS has highlighted the need for a transnational and collaborative approach within psychological disciplines, such as is highlighted in the IUPsyS strategic plan (2018-2022), as well as between psychology and other disciplines. Following the significant impact and nature of hate victimization and the ominous intensification of hate, how can psychology as a discipline, science, and profession contribute globally to the prevention of hate victimization?

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Pillay S. Affirmative praxis as a remedy against hate: The role of LGBTQI+ Practice Guidelines for (South) African Psychology and mental healthcare professionals

The Practice Guidelines for Psychology Professionals Working with Sexual and Gender Diversity in South Africa was developed by the African LGBTI+ Human Rights Project, and published by the Psychological Society of South Africa (PsySSA). These guidelines draw on affirmative theory and practice, a lens and standpoint that recognises, respects, and remains informed about sexually and gender-diverse identities, and uses this knowledge to enact progressive ways of working with and understanding LGBTQI+ people. Affirmative praxis is a counterweight against hate - where hate is to invalidate and 'other' a human being, affirmative praxis is a call to validate and hold LGBTQI+ people in positive regard. These 12 guidelines emerged from a two-year process of (re)development that included a scoping review of relevant research, a review of similar guidelines in other countries, a consultative feedback process, a survey of mental health professionals, and drawing on

lessons from the field, including three-years of training psychologists and social workers in the use of the guidelines. Taken together, these guidelines and their contexts of application now represent the latest evidence and best practices in the field of LGBTQ+ psychology in/for Africa and include many recommendations against hateful practices, such as discrimination and stigma, conversion therapies, micro-aggressions, and other forms of hetero-cis-normativity. *Correspondence:* Mr. Suntosh Pillay, suntosh.pillay@kznhealth.gov.za

Wednesday, 27 November 2024

Paper Presentations: Impacts, risks, resilience

Meeting Room 10

Chair: Maria Mushaathoni

14:00 – 15:30

Mushaathoni M & Mutangadura J. The influence of social media in transporting hate speech in the 21st Century South Africa

This research paper explores the pervasive role of social media in amplifying hate speech within 21st-century South African society. It aims to understand how platforms facilitate the spread of discriminatory and harmful rhetoric, impacting social harmony and individual well-being. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study combines quantitative analysis of social media content with qualitative interviews from a diverse sample of South African social media users. The data will be collected using What's App and X (Twitter). The research examines patterns of hate speech dissemination across various platforms, identifying the characteristics of messages that gain widespread traction. Additionally, it assesses the psychological impact of such exposure on individuals and communities, highlighting variations in perception and response among different demographic groups. Results

indicate a significant correlation between social media usage and the propagation of hate speech, with specific platforms serving as hotspots for such activities. The study also reveals nuanced understandings of hate speech among participants, suggesting a complex interplay between online discourse and real-world attitudes. The conclusion underscores the critical need for effective regulatory and educational strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of social media-facilitated hate speech, emphasizing the role of digital literacy in fostering a more inclusive and respectful online environment.

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Adekola A. Beyond words: The impact of online hate speech on mental health and social inclusion for gender and sexual minorities in South Africa

Despite progressive laws, South Africa experiences high rates of online hate speech targeting sexual and gender minorities, like LGBTQ+ individuals. This study analysed research (2010-2023) to explore how online hate speech impacts LGBTQ+ mental health and social inclusion. Using a bi-theoretical framework (minority stress and social identity theories), I analysed peer-reviewed articles and government publications on online hate speech, LGBTQ+, mental health, social inclusion, and South Africa. From an initial pool of 137, I included 32 relevant studies. The analysis identified trends and patterns of online hate speech against LGBTQ+ individuals. The results suggest a strong link between exposure to online hate speech and negative mental health outcomes (depression, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts) among LGBTQ+ South Africans. Additionally, online hate speech contributes to social exclusion and marginalization. These findings support the minority stress theory and emphasize the need for interventions that address online hate speech and promote social support for

LGBTQ+ individuals in South Africa. Policymakers should prioritise strategies like stronger legal enforcement, improved digital literacy initiatives, and support services for victims of online harassment.

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Zhange M. Gender and sexual diversity in a rural community context: An analysis of risks and moving towards systemic resilience perspective

Gender and sexual diversity are frequently regarded as aberrant and incongruous with African cultural norms. The absence of positive discourse contributes to a range of human rights violations experienced by LGBTQ+ individuals, particularly young people, especially in rural regions. This paper utilises data from a qualitative phenomenological study involving twelve young participants who identify as LGBTQ+ and come from a rural community context. The paper reports on various instances of micro- and macro-aggressions faced by LGBTQ+ youth and highlights the harmful impact of hate, discrimination, and exclusion on their overall well-being. The study found that embracing affirmative viewpoints on gender and sexual diversity can be difficult due to the presence of conflicting ideologies, including political beliefs, conservative Christian values, and post-colonial cultural traditions. Therefore, gaining insight into the systemic, institutional, and structural obstacles to inclusion is crucial when advocating for human rights, social justice, and the integration of marginalised groups. Moreover, examining resilience from a systemic viewpoint aims to investigate the system's capacity to provide valuable and dependable resources to promote psychosocial well-being. This paper concludes by offering suggestions for implementing a methodical approach to psychoeducation, fostering inclusivity, and advocating for the

human rights of LGBTQ+ youth.

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Chisirimunhu Kathemba T. Mediating effect of self-efficacy in the relationship between perceived social support and resilience among sexually and gender-diverse people

Concerns about the resilience of LGBTQIA+ individuals, or sexually and gender-diverse (SGD) people have intensified due to increasing adversities such as violence, hate crimes/speech, and discrimination. In response to these challenges, the development of resilience and coping strategies becomes crucial, potentially mitigating or exacerbating the impact of these adversities. However, the psychological predictors and mediators of resilience among SGD persons and communities in South Africa (SA) remain largely unexplored. This study aimed to understand how psychological resilience was enhanced by perceived social support, with a focus on the mediating role of self-efficacy. Employing a quantitative approach, the research engaged a minimum of one hundred (n=100) SGD individuals in Cape Town, SA, through purposive sampling techniques within organised SGD communities. Structural Equation Modelling was used to analyse the data, testing hypotheses based on Ajzen's theory of planned behaviour. The findings sought to enrich the knowledge base regarding psychological factors that could bolster resilience among SGD persons and communities. Practically, the study intended to provide insights to improve research, mental health interventions, clinical practices, inform policy development, address the needs of SGD individuals in advocating for social justice, and offer further recommendations to enhance community resilience.

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