HATE CRIME

Course Topic: Hate crime is a social problem connected to systematic discrimination, changing and strained intergroup relations, legal mobilization, and bias motivated violence. Seen in these terms, it is as old as humankind. Nonetheless, at the turn of the 20th century, The National Law Journal noted that the 1990s may go down in history as the “the decade of hate—or at least of hate crime” (Rovella 1994:A1). Perhaps the 21st century will, too. This observation attests to public concern with the perpetration of violence motivated by hate or bias, as well as recent legal and extra legal efforts undertaken to stem what some analysts refer to as a “rising tide of bigotry and bloodshed” (Levin and McDevitt 2002). With this in mind, this course focuses on hate crime as a specific type of violent conduct and criminal activity, as well as social control efforts designed to curb such violence.

Course Objectives and Key Questions: The purpose of this course is to examine the causes, manifestations, and consequences of hate crimes, as well as the larger social context within which they occur, are reacted to, and increase or decline in prevalence. Throughout the course we will treat the study of hate crimes as a window through which a variety of social structures and processes can be rendered visible and amenable to examination, especially those related to social stability, social change, and social control. Specifically, this course addresses a set of interrelated questions about the politics and dynamics of intergroup violence born of bigotry and manifest as discrimination. For example, why did bias-motivated violence and its attendant categories of victimization come to the forefront and get recognized as a serious social problem in the U.S. in the latter part of the 20th century, given that violence directed at people because of their real or imagined characteristics is as old as humankind? Related, why is it that injuries against some people—Jews, people of color, gays and lesbians, and, on occasion, women and those with disabilities—are increasingly recognized by the law and in the public's mind as a "hate crime," while other types of bias-motivated violence continue to go unnoticed? What is the nature of the acts that constitute hate crimes? Who commits hate crimes and why? Who is most likely to be victimized by hate crimes and why? In what ways are hate crimes and efforts to curb them connected to larger social movements? Under what conditions and how do communities in which hate crimes occur respond to such acts? What types of behaviors seem to be getting center stage in both public and policy discussions of hate crimes? Conversely, what types of behaviors evoke the attention of those charged with controlling hate crimes and/or protecting civil liberties? Who are the relevant political players and what organizations, institutions, and constituencies are associated with both the proliferation and the social control of hate crimes? Finally, how have social control efforts been undertaken, and to what degree have they been effective?

Course Organization: To address the questions identified above, this course is organized around three general themes:

1. conceptualizing and measuring hate crimes,
2. the social context of hate crimes, and
3. the social regulation of hate crimes.
Since no single conceptual framework or theoretical position can adequately account for the complexity of the production, maintenance and control of hate crimes, this course draws upon an array of classical and contemporary theoretical work, empirical research, and case studies to address the questions identified above.

Course Requirements: Along with participating in class and reading the required material, the following constitute course requirements:

1. Respond in a thoughtful and engaging way to at least ten of the “forum” portion of the on-line in discussions (worth 20% of your grade). Note: thoughtful and engaging includes moving beyond merely reviewing course material and/or offering your opinion (informed or not). The goal is to analyze the material and explain your analyses in a clear and cogent way in light of the prompt provided by the forum. It is particularly impressive if you can bring to bear new material such that the conversation is enhanced and becomes more informed and more informative.
2. Complete two short writing assignments from a total of six possible options (each worth 20% of your grade).
3. A final exam (worth 40% of your grade).
4. All students are required to abide by the following honor code: “I promise not to plagiarize or cheat in any way in this course, C219. On my honor, I will uphold the highest standards of honesty and integrity.” A violation of this code will result in failing the course.

Suggestions: I encourage you to engage in collaborative learning. Studies show that students who engage in collaborative learning tend to do better in college and beyond. Also, I encourage you to contact me as often as is necessary to do well in this course. Do not wait until problems are exacerbated or concerns are outdated to seek assistance. If you extend the effort, I will be available and willing to help you do well in this course. Any student who feels he/she may need an accommodation based on the impact of a disability should contact the instructor privately to discuss his/her specific needs. Also, contact the Disability Services Center at 949-824-7494 as soon as possible to better ensure that such accommodations are implemented in a timely fashion.

Course Materials: The following constitute required reading for this course:

1. Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader (2003), edited by Barbara Perry (BP)
2. In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes (2001), by Barbara Perry (BP)
3. Articles posted to the web page for the course.

The two required books are available for purchase on Amazon.com.

Course Outline and Assigned Readings: The outline below indicates what we will be doing and when we will be doing it. Due dates and topics are not chiseled in stone; all topics and dates are tentative and subject to change. If changes are made, they will be announced online. It is your responsibility to check for “Announcements from the Professor” online routinely.
REQUIRED PRELIMINARY READING

1. *On the Professor*: Personality Highlight, Valerie Jenness
2. *On Success*: Some Protect the Ego by Working on Their Excuses Early, Benedict Carey
3. *On Successful Writing*: Candidate for a Pullet Surprise, Jerrold H. Zar
4. *On Managing Stress*: Stress is a Many-Splendored Thing
5. *On Grades*: Student Expectations Seen as Causing Grade Disputes, Max Roosevelt

I. INTRODUCTION: THINKING ABOUT HATE CRIMES

A. Thinking About Hate Crimes (Week 1)

1. *Hate as Cultural Justification for Violence*, by Jack Levin and Gordana Rabrenovic
2. The Violence of Hatred, Introduction to *In the Name of Hate* (BP)
4. Consequences for Victims: A Comparison of Bias and Non-Bias-Motivated Assaults, Chapter 10 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)
5. Connecting the Past to the Future: Hate Crime in America, Chapter 1 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)
6. Beyond Black on White: Minority on Minority Violence,” Chapter 5 of *In the Name of Hate* (BP)

B. Conceptualizing Hate Crimes (Week 2)

1. Thinking More Clearly About Hate Motivated Crimes, Chapter 3 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)
2. *The Emergence, Content, and Institutionalization of Hate Crime Law: How a Diverse Policy Community Produced a Modern Legal Fact*, by Valerie Jenness
3. Defining and Measuring Hate Crime, Chapter 1 of *In the Name of Hate* (BP)
4. Gender Bias Hate Crimes: A Review, Beverly McPhail, Chapter 19 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

5. Examining the Boundaries of Hate Crime Law: Disabilities and the “Dilemma of Difference,” Chapter 20 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

C. Measuring Hate Crimes (Week 3)

1. *Defining and Measuring Hate Crime: A Potpourri of Issues*, by Susie Bennett, James Nolan, and Norman Conti

2. Racial Harassment and the Process of Victimization: Conceptual and Methodological Implications for the Local Crime Survey, Chapter 4 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

3. Improving the Quality and Accuracy of Bias Crime Statistics Nationally: An Assessment of the First Ten Years of Bias Crime Data Collection, Chapter 5 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

D. Epidemiological Portraits of Hate Crime (Week 4)

1. *Racist Violence Against Native Americans*, by Barbara Perry

2. Anti-Muslim Retaliatory Violence Following the 9/11 Terrorist Attacks, Chapter 13 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

3. Victim Experiences in Hate Crimes Based on Sexual Orientation, Chapter 18 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

4. The Mainstreaming of Hate: A Report on Latinos and Harassment, Hate Violence, and Law Enforcement Abuse in the 90s, Chapter 15 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

5. Racial Violence Against Asian Americans, Chapter 16 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

6. 2001 Audit of Anti-Semitic Incidents, Chapter 17 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

7. *Hate Crime Against Persons with Disabilities*, by Frank J. Lane, Linda R. Shaw, and Martin Kim

II. THE CONTEXT OF HATE CRIMES: UNDERSTANDING HATE CRIMES

A. Social Context: Individual Level Theories/Societal Level Theories (Weeks 5 and 6)

1. *The Sociology of Hate: Theoretical Approaches*, by Barbara Perry

2. Examining Hate Motivated Aggression: a Review of the Social Psychological Literature on Hate Crimes as a Distinct Form of Aggression, Chapter 8 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

3. *In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes*, by Barbara Perry (read remainder of book)

4. Accounting for Hate Crime: Doing Difference, Chapter 6 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

5. Black Church Arson in the United States, 1989-1996, Chapter 12 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

6. Constructing Whiteness: The Intersections of Race and Gender in U.S. White Supremacist Discourse, Chapter 24 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)


B. Social Movements, Countermovements and the Negotiation of Hate (Week 7)

1. *From the Klan to Skinheads: A Critical History of American Hate Groups*, by Mark S. Hamm

2. *Rebranding Hate in the Age of Obama*, by Eve Conant

3. Defenders of the Faith: Hate Groups and Ideologies of Power, Chapter 21 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

4. Becoming a Racist: Women in Contemporary Ku Klux Klan and Neo Nazi Groups, Chapter 23 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)
III. SOCIAL CONTROL OF HATE CRIMES: CONSIDERING RESPONSES

A. Community Responses, Legislation and Civil Liberties (Week 8)

1. The Emergence and Implications of American Hate Crime Jurisprudence, Chapter 27 of *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader* (BP)

2. *School-Based Anithate Initiatives*, by Lindsay J. Friedman, Esther Hurh, Nicole Manganelli, and Stephen Wessler

B. Law Enforcement and Legal Recourse (Week 9)

1. Hate Crimes, by Valerie Jenness (in M. Tonry’s *Crime and Public Policy*)

2. *Policing and Surveillance*, by Jeannine Bell

3. Policing Hatred: Police Bias Units and the Construction of Hate Crime, Chapter 28 of *Hate and Bias Crimes: A Reader* (BP)


C. Constitutional Basis for Hate Crime (Week 10)


D. Final reading: *Hate Crime as a Human Rights Violation*, by Barbara Perry and Patrik Olsson
Hate crimes are the highest priority of the FBI’s civil rights program because of the devastating impact they have on families and communities. The Bureau investigates hundreds of these cases every year, and we work to detect and prevent incidents through law enforcement training, public outreach, and partnerships with community groups. Hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by bias or prejudice towards particular groups of people. To be considered a hate crime, the offence must meet two criteria. The first is that the act constitutes an offence under criminal law. Secondly, the act must have been motivated by bias. This website presents information from OSCE participating States, civil society and inter-governmental organizations about hate crime. Hate crime is a crime where the motive is the victim's affiliation (or perceived affiliation) to a particular social group, like race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, ethnicity, nationality, age, gender, gender identity, or political affiliation. These crimes produce the intimidation of other individuals pertaining to the victim's group. The best understanding (and the more legally specific term that should have been used when writing these laws) is "domestic terrorism" or "bias-motivated"