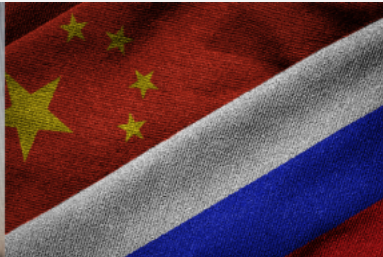




Research Projects



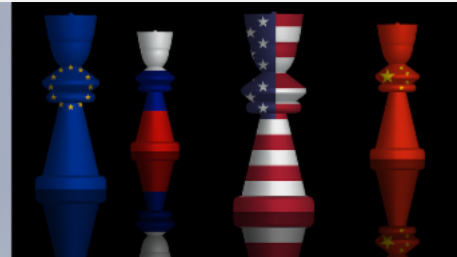
[Transnational History of the Far Right](#)



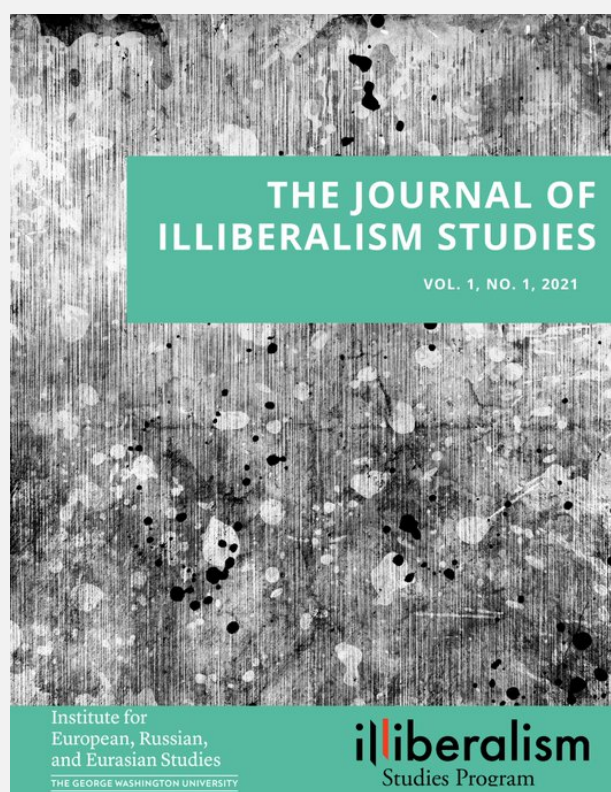
[Russia and China as Service Providers of Illiberal Governance](#)



[Russian Conservatism](#)



[Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics](#)



Journal of Illiberalism Studies

In May, we launched the **Journal of Illiberalism Studies**.

The Journal of Illiberalism Studies (JIS) is a biannual journal published by the Illiberalism Studies Program at The George Washington University.

JIS aims to provide an intellectual space for critical analyses of the concept of illiberalism and its derivatives.

[Learn more](#)

Event: Russian Cultural Conservatism Critiqued: “Gayropa”, “Juvenile Justice” and Lamenting the Incoherent State

On June 7, Jeremy Morris spoke on the substantive meaning of intolerance among ordinary Russians discussing how Russians interpret elite signalling via tropes like "Gayropa"

[Watch recording](#)

[When the military joins the far right: Macron’s challenges ahead of the 2022 election](#)

Marlène Laruelle and Périne Schir on the diffusion of far-right ideas in the French public sphere and its consequences on the upcoming Macron Le Pen duel of 2022



[An Identitarian Europe? Successes and Limits of the Diffusion of the French Identitarian Movement](#)

Marion Jacquet-Vaillant on the diffusion of the French Identitarian Movement across Europe and its success at creating European branches in Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom

[Takis S. Pappas on conceptualizing populism](#)

Takis S. Pappas on the characteristics of populism, the role of the charismatic leader, and connections with illiberalism



[Phillip W. Gray on the Alt-Right agenda and intellectual genealogy](#)

Phillip W. Gray on the origin of the Alt-Right, its U.S. and international genealogy, and the mirror game with the Intersectional Left

[Seán Hanley on the rise of illiberalism in Czechia](#)

Seán Hanley on the growing illiberal turn of political movements in Czechia and how they are distinct from similar movements in Central and South East Europe



Analyzing speeches by Viktor Orban from 2014 and 2019, Christian Lamour finds that Christianity is a [key rhetorical component](#) of his discourse serving three purposes: 1) shaping negative and antagonistic discourse; 2) strengthening ideological pillars (populism, nativism, and authoritarianism); 3) mobilizing against the moderate center right.

Jack Snyder explores the soft power draw of illiberal populism as an ideology, arguing that the diverse spread of nationalist illiberal movements coupled with their internally-directed focus [limits the attractive force they may have](#).

A new book by Jakob Schwörer looks at populist communication of mainstream parties in Germany, Austria, Italy, and Spain examining to what extent [mainstream parties adopt populist rhetoric](#) in response to the rise of populist parties.

Dani Filc and Sharon Pardo discuss the close connections between Israel’s increasingly right-wing, populist, and illiberal regime under Benjamin Netanyahu and right-wing illiberal movements in Central Europe such as in Austria and Hungary. They argue that they have become [ideological allies](#) who use ethnic nationalism to reject Islamic influence or presence in their respective countries.

Dieter Dekeyser and Henk Roose explore [how people interrelate populist, pluralist, and elite attitudes](#) presenting four belief systems that differ in how consistently people support populist beliefs and the direction of the relationship between populist and pluralist beliefs.

Looking at Poland and Hungary, Jan Petrov argues that, rather than de-judicialization, populist parties adopt [short- and long-term strategies](#) of de-judicialization of politics and politicisation of the judiciary and often use constitutional courts to advance government agendas.

Zsanett Pokornyi and Eszter Sággy look at Hungarian democracy since 1990 finding that the [illiberal turn post 2010](#) has been characterized by the use of wedge issues as primary drivers of policy agendas and reduced legislative transparency among others.

*For more resources on illiberal, populist, and authoritarian trends across the globe, consult our growing **Resource Hub** aggregating hundreds of published academic articles on illiberalism and other topics relating to illiberal movements. From security and international affairs, to democratic backsliding and public policy, this center of longstanding and recently-published literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.*

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