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AT GW'S INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN, RUSSIAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES

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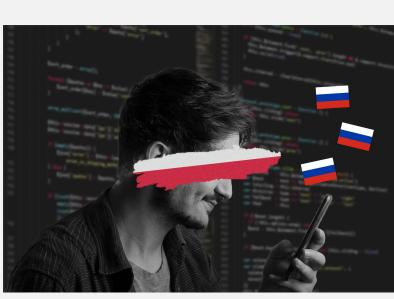




Publications

DeZinformacja: Longstanding Polish-Language Influence Campaign Shows Its True Russian Colors

David Mainor on a longstanding Polishlanguage influence campaign's defense of Russian strategic interests in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.





Are Transnational Moral Conservative Alliances Stable?

Dmitry Uzlaner and Kristina Stoeckl on transnational conservative alliances and the destabilizing factors threatening their longevity.

Backlash: Normative Biases and Hegemonic Fights in **Progressive Academia**

Eszter Kováts on the normative bias and the West-centric progress bias inherent in framing the right-wing opposition to progressive causes as a "cultural backlash."

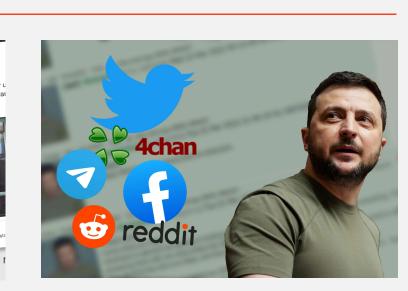




<u>Unpacking Anger in Spanish Far-</u> Right Discourse: An Analysis of Vox's **Tweets**

Joseph Cerrone on Vox's primary narratives on Twitter and anger as a central

component of far right discourse.



Antisemitism, Zelenskyy, and the Far <u>Right</u>

Ekaterina Shengeliya on spread of antisemitic memes targeting Volodymyr Zelenskyy and the rift in the far right in reaction to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.



Why the Spanish Far Right Wants to **Re-Centralize the State**

Joseph Cerrone on Vox's opposition to regional autonomy within Spain and

aspirations for re-centralization.



The Role of Religion in Resistance to **Coronavirus Protection Measures**

Grant Silverman on the use of religious beliefs to claim exemptions from COVID health measures and how religion and exceptionalism intersect.

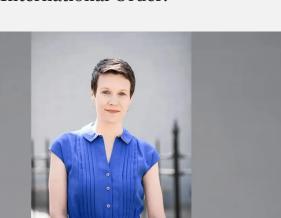
Agora

Tanja A. Börzel and Michael Zürn on liberalism and the postnational Liberal **International Order**

Tanja A. Börzel and Michael Zürn on challenges to the liberal international order and the emergence of a new postnational Liberal International Order.







Seyward Darby on Women and Extremism

Seyward Darby on the role of women in far right movements and how they are using women's issues to legitimate extremist ideologies.



Rada Iveković on the impact of Russia's war in Ukraine and broader legacy of history, nationalism, and colonialism.





unpacking the relationship between populism and liberal democracy.

Kire Sharlamanov explores the many definitions and defining characteristics of populism, and the various causes of populism globally. He ultimately argues for a unified theory of populism as a meta-ideology, that is one that uses other ideologies instrumentally, before

Exploring the Rassemblement National in France and the Alternative für Deutschland (AfD) in Germany, Falk Ostermann and Bernhard Stahl unpack the previously understudied <u>foreign policy views of populist and radical-right parties</u>. Widening their gaze from only European integration, the authors explore populist and radical-right positioning on trade, climate change, development policies, hegemony, and security and defense issues.

Investigating the reforms of university bodies carried out under right-wing populist governments in Poland and Hungary, Dominik Antonowicz et al. point to the structural divergence in the university governance model in the two countries despite their shared affinity for right-wing populism. In particular, the authors focus on <u>policy translation</u> and conclude that the differences in outcomes can be traced to the institutional differences between consistories in Hungary and university councils in Poland. Focusing on Estonia and Italy, Stefano Braghiroli and Andrey Makarychev explore the

counterintuitive dynamics of why and how national conservative parties appeal to groups previously treated as domestic others. They conclude that both the Conservative People's Party in Estonia and the Lega in Italy experienced the need to widen their electoral base and therefore performed U-turns in their stances towards previously antagonized societal

Alice Marwick et al. review the literature on <u>far-right online radicalization</u> before concluding that "radicalization" is not a useful way to characterize the proliferation of far-right and fringe ideas online. They point to its imprecision, its lack of focus on media technologies, its history of association with targeting Islam, and its focus on violence as its key failures as a frame.

Focusing on Israel, Hagai Katz and Benjamin Gidron explore the relationship between illiberal democracy and civil society. They show how Israel's right-wing government and its allies coordinated attacks on civil society actors using legislation, rhetorical assaults, restrictions on international funding, and differential treatment of human rights organizations. The authors conclude that these attacks are both disempowering and empowering for civil society groups. Merging political science and geography, Natalie Koch's edited volume <u>Spatializing</u> <u>Authoritarianism</u> conceptualizes authoritarianism as a spatial phenomenon, which simultaneously draws on and influences political space. The book advances the argument that authoritarianism must be investigated at the scales at which it is produced, enacted, and imagined. Ultimately, the volume connects authoritarianism and spatiality with identity porretions built landscapes borders legal systems markets and other territorial

identity narratives, built landscapes, borders, legal systems, markets, and other territorial and extraterritorial expressions of power. Exploring the interactions between illiberal governance and interest groups, Rafał Riedel and Emilia Szyszkowska aim to understand how the preconditions for an interest group's influence have changed due to the illiberal drift in Hungary and Poland. Using quantitative data, the authors conclude that the two countries' political systems are still a mix of pluralism and corporatism, though Poland's political opportunity structures are still more open to input from civic society and interest groups than Hungary's.

Reviewing the literature on the interaction between illiberalism and the law, Fabio de Sa e Silva charts the various ways in which potential autocrats seek to make their moves legal

and use law in attempts to amass power and suppress opposition. In <u>Post-Liberal Statebuilding in Central Asia</u>, Philipp Lottholz argues that despite its emancipatory cloak, post-liberal statebuilding is a set of social ordering mechanisms that create new forms of exclusion, marginalization and violence. He also critiques the oftapplied assumptions about liberal democracy, modern statehood and capitalist development that inform the discussion around post-conflict countries.

Through an investigation of the Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ), Birgit Sauer unpacks the intersection of gender and religion in far-right populist discourse and practice. In particular, she focuses on the FPÖ's rhetoric and policy concerning Muslim bodycoverings, concluding that Austrian radical-right populists emphasise the female body in order to construct the Austrian 'people,' while simultaneously constructing Muslim migrants as non-belonging, excludable, and erasable.

Through an autopsy of Donald Trump's election and presidency, Colleen Kelley <u>explores</u> the phenomenon of <u>legitimately elected leaders who deconstruct the political system which initially elevated them to office</u>. Specifically, she critiques the American founders' vision of a system configured to vet, counter and neutralize anti-constitutional demagogues with leadership aspirations. She then suggests the implementation of a rhetorical narrative of constitutional patriotism as a counterpart to demagogic populism.

For 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 recentlypublished literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.

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