



## Research Projects



[Transnational History of the Far Right](#)



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



[Russian Conservatism](#)

## AT THE PROGRAM

### Event: What is at Stake with Conservatism in Russia?

Paul Robinson, Mikhail Suslov, and Dmitry Uzlener spoke about their new books on Russian conservatism.



### Olena Semenyaka - The "First Lady" of Ukrainian Nationalism

by Adrien Nonjon

A study of Olena Semenyaka, the female figurehead of the Ukrainian Azov movement, and a major contributor to the new pan-European identitarian landscape.



### Interview with Jean-Yves Camus

An interview with the foremost French scholar of European far right, Jean-Yves Camus, on the current transformations of the European political landscape by illiberal forces.



### Rene Binet, the French Father of White Nationalism

by Nicolas Lebourg

Nicolas Lebourg introduces us to Rene Binet, the unknown French father of White Nationalism



## IN THE NEWS

- The [Patriot Prayer and Proud Boys](#) in Portland have emerged as new example of organized far-right vigilantism.
- The [Christian Broadcasting Network](#) has taken roots in Ukraine. It initiated the creation of the "Alliance Ukraine for Family," a pro-traditional values organization which hopes to influence Ukraine's family laws and oppose LGBT+ rights.
- While the far-right party AfD seems to be [on the decline](#) in Germany, the country has been facing a surge in protests against anti-pandemic measures and the spread of [QAnon theories](#), with direct ideological copy-cats from the US far-right conspiracy culture.
- In France, the new journal and website [Front Populaire](#), launched by the philosopher Michel Omfray, proposing to rehabilitate sovereignty and the nation-state against the world liberal order, has been a commercial success, with reprints of the first issues and several tens of thousands of online subscribers.

## RESOURCE HUB

A paper by William A. Galston argues that liberal democracy has [features inherent to its structure that make it vulnerable](#) and these are expressed more strongly, rather than being caused by critical moments of pressure (like COVID-19).

Ivan Kratsev argues that changing demographics in democratic societies, brought on in part by population decline and increasing migration, [will define the future of European democracy](#): illiberal regimes are a prime testing point as their priority with preserving an ethnic state comes in conflict with rapidly diversifying societies.

Meanwhile, illustrating the legal battle between the EU and Central European states over the migration and asylum issues, a chapter by Ivan Krulic suggests that this conflict illustrates [competing ideas of cosmopolitanism](#).

In their new book, Alexander Cooley and Daniel H. Nexon make the case that we are witnessing the [end of U.S. hegemonic power](#) and that other powers – notably Russia and China – are doing well to build their prestige and diplomatic ties in a pattern that undermines hopes of continued U.S. hegemonic leadership.

Looking at Eurasia, Filippo Costi Buranelli unpuzzles Central Asia's [institutionalized authoritarianism](#). By imitating and emulating power grabs in neighbouring countries and strategically lavishing praise on their counterparts to reinforce each others authoritarian rule, Central Asian states have solidified a new, illiberal system of governing.

Meanwhile, Andrei P. Tsygankov [examines Russia's revisionist behaviour](#) arguing that it is not purely a product of Russia's great power ambitions but rather a systemic product of other factors including the declining role of the United States. However, he notes that internal conflict of competing interests and domestic pressures such as a weak economy and the coronavirus crisis are pushing for increased pragmatism and cooperation with Western powers.

Turning to South America, Filipe A. Filomeno and Thomas J. Vicino use a comparative-historical analysis of Brazilian immigration policy over the past decades to identify a [link between authoritarian politics and immigration restrictionism](#).

Finally, a paper by Gülçin Balamir Coşkun examines [government capture of mass media in Turkey](#) arguing that the Turkish ruling party, Justice and Development Party (AKP), has used primarily three methods of media capture: it has created its own private media, has imposed financial sanctions on competition, and has intimidated and criminalized journalists who do not cooperate with the party.

*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.*

[Visit the Resource Hub](#)

[Subscribe Now](#)