

## **The extreme right in Europe**

### *Liberalism and Atlanticism as a dominant European policy*

The political establishment of Europe is dominated by right-wing and left-wing Liberals, as well as the Social Democrats who are somewhat to the left of left-wing Liberals. They all form the core of the political regimes in virtually all European countries. Geopolitically, they are oriented towards the United States and NATO. Economically, they constitute the façade of the international financial oligarchy, by which they are controlled. Value-wise, they support liberal ideas (including homosexual marriages, extreme individualism, etc.). The political establishment of Europe practically does not defend or represent essentially European and national interests: the US control not only the foreign policy and military strategy of the countries of Europe, but also their ideological dominant, the core of which is liberalism in all its versions—from the right-wing liberalism (the Republican line, Christian Democrats) to the left-wing one (social democracy). The political establishment in Europe focuses on globalization and the post-national system of organization of political space.

In respect of Russia, the main vector of the European establishment is oriented extremely negative, as it does not adhere to its own geopolitical interests but to the will of the United States and global hegemony. Such an attitude towards Russia, as well as their positions in other areas might run counter to the interests of both European masses and European business elites, but the political elite, regardless, rigidly followed by the atlanticist and liberal strategy, simply because to resist it would mean losing one's place in the establishment.

### *The extreme right in Europe*

To date, only the far-right forces in Europe represent the most "free" segment of European political space that can afford to go outside the Euro-Atlantic, globalist and the Liberal consensus. The extreme right represent, in various European countries, parties and movements of varying scale: from such a powerful movement as the French National Front that won elections to the European Parliament in 2014 or the Hungarian Jobbik party (the second largest in the Hungarian Parliament after the ruling Fidesz), to small marginal groups. In general, the far-right party represent the political mood of between 15 to 30% of the electorate in Europe. However, as a rule, these parties are being demonized by the ruling liberal-atlanticist coalition because their discourse is outside the norms of "political correctness" (as in the themes of immigration, nationalism, criticism of liberal ideology, etc.)

In recent years there has been significant growth in the influence of the extreme right across Europe. This affects the passage of extreme right-wing parties into parliament in many European countries, growth in anti-immigrant and nationalist sentiments in society, frustration at failures and defects of liberal policies, discontent at the United States hegemony. This increasing influence in the political sphere is materialized in the creation of successful electoral projects, while in societies, the zone of influence of the extreme right-wing ideas is growing steadily. This is facilitated by the fact that the ruling liberal elite continues to insist on its reformist course (as in gender policy, encouraging immigration, etc.) and does not enter into dialogue with the extreme right, which in turn increases the latter's potential. Gradually, we see the same situation shape up as was the case with Communist movements in Europe of the 20th century: the right-wing is attracting all those who are dissatisfied with the status quo simply out of protest. But if in the

twentieth century primary ideology of protest was the extreme left (Communist) movement and parties, now this function of radical criticism is performed by the anti-system extreme right-wing movements. It must be noted that leftists across Europe went into collusion with the Liberals, and lost their influence in society which they had as an opposing ideological pole. The left parties get their support by old inertia, and as part of the overall Atlanticist liberal establishment.

In General, it is possible to predict a further (almost inevitable in the face of economic crisis) growth of the extreme right in Europe, making them an essential factor in European politics in general, and in Russian-European relations in particular.

### *The ideology of the extreme right in Europe*

The main theses on the extreme right are:

- The fight against immigration and immigrants
- Nationalism and xenophobia
- Criticism of globalism
- Extreme conservatism, appealing to the political institutions of the past
- Criticism of political liberal establishment
- Anti-communism
- Conspirology, theory of a conspiracy of the world financial elite
- Sympathy for the historical forms of European fascism.

These points are *common* to all of the extreme right-wing movements and groups, regardless of whether they declare them openly or not. Those who have such views represent a major social and political mass of supporters of extreme right-wing views.

The extreme right has no common coherent ideology, and today there are three directions that represent loosely definable movements.

### *The Christian right*

A movement on the right flanks of liberal politics. Usually associated with the Vatican. Most often they work in close conjunction with the American Republican right (under supervision by the CIA). Partially included in the political establishment, they cover its conservative component.

Among the Christian right-wing there are two antagonistic poles that do not liaise with one another: the Catholic-conservatives and Protestant-fundamentalists.

This movement, which is not typically unified within a Party (in Europe there is no Christian extreme right party) is characterized by:

- Anti-communism
- Anti-Sovietism (sometimes Russo-phobia)
- Antisocialism
- Atlanticism
- Americanism (United States as a Citadel of Christian society)

- Tolerance toward liberalism and financial oligarchy
- Support for Israel (as a right-wing religious State).

### *Neo-Nazis*

The far-right neo-Nazi and neo-Fascist movements are significantly more populous and better represented. (For example, Casa Pound in Italy, Golden Dawn in Greece, etc.) Most often they do rely on rightist-anarchistic youth, neo-paganism, neo-folk-culture.

Their main theses are:

- Extreme nationalism
- Radical fight against immigration
- Anti-Islamism
- Extreme chauvinism (hatred of non-natives)
- Anti-Europeanism (sovereignism)
- Personality cult to Hitler and Mussolini
- Racism (white race against people of color)
- Radical anti-communism
- Russophobia

- Sympathy for the United States (racial affinity) and Israel (racist laws and anti-Islamism)
- For capitalism and absolute private property
- Pagan cults
- Radically anti-Christian
- Low cultural level (lumpen-proletariat)
- Denial of geopolitics
- Often their leaders are homosexual and/or Jews
- Traditionalism, among the narrow stratum of intellectuals (Evola in far-right version, against Guenon and Dugin).

This movement is supervised tightly and is funded by the secret services of the United States and Israel. This group includes representatives of the "Right Sector" in Ukraine.

The Pan-European "Identarians» movement is comprised in half of such groups.

### *The New Right*

The New right appeared in 70-ies on the basis of their precedent, the national-communitarian movement of the Belgian Jean Tiriara «Young Europe» (50s-60s). This version of the extreme right-wing ideology was developed by the French philosopher Alain de Benoist and his group GRECE.

- Geopolitics (Land vs the Ocean)
- Europeism (Europe as an independent geopolitical pole)
- Radical anti-Americanism (United States as the archetypal Ocean civilization, whereas Europe refers to the civilization of Land: hence the interest in Eurasianism)
- Intellectualism: M. Heidegger, K. Schmitt, E. Junger - philosophy of the conservative revolution
- Traditionalism (Guénon, Evola), solidarity with Anti-American Islam, especially that of Iran
- Anti-Modernism (against the modern world)
- Anti-Catholic and anti-Protestant (since these were the currents that produced modernism)
- Philo-Germanism
- Anti-capitalism, sympathy for non-dogmatic socialism (National Bolshevism)
- Against immigration (as the basis for a liberal dictatorship), but not against immigrants proper
- Anti-racism
- Anti-individualism
- Against the bourgeois nation-state, but for a Sacred Empire

- Russophily (unequivocally for Russia and for Putin)
- Against gay marriage and homosexuality
- The Fourth Political Theory

This movement is extremely influential in all of the extreme right-wing circles, and is the most intellectually and ideological of all. Its main ideologists are Guénon/Evola, Tiriari, Alain de Benoist, Dugin. Half of the Identitarians, the main ideologists of the National Front (e. Chauprade), the Austrian Freedom Party (J. Gudenus), the Liga Norda (G. Savoini), the German right-wing circles (M. Ochsenreither) etc adhere to the new right-wing views.

This movement has a sympathy to Orthodoxy, supports Russia and Putin, consistently stands on anti-American and anti-Atlantist positions. Its distinguishing feature is the emphasis on geopolitics (continentalism), on the philosophical base of Anti-modernism, and Russophily.

### *The proportions of the extreme right-wing*

The Christian right are poorly represented in radical politics and are often integrated into the liberal establishment; they are not an independent force. They are an ideological rather than a political pole. Entirely not independent and lacking their own electoral base (Christian Democrats, Christian Liberals, etc.)

Neo-Nazis, by contrast, are a sustained and widespread phenomenon, they constitute the social base and volunteers of most of the extreme right-wing parties and movements, including parliamentary ones (Golden Dawn, NF, Jobbik). Overall they account for approximately *half of* all European extreme right-wing and

organizationally and politically are tightly supervised by the CIA and the Israeli services. This network's infrastructure is a continuation of the anti-Soviet cold war project Gladio (radical anti-communism), but in recent decades Mossad is actively involved in the framework of the campaign against Islam and the stimulation of repatriation to Israel through the artificial inflation of neo-Nazi sentiment in Europe. The Ukrainian Right Sector is an exemplary embodiment of this trend, which is supported by similar movements in Europe.

The second approximately equal half of the extreme right, the "New Right" is oriented in the exact opposite direction: against the United States, behind Russia with a sympathy to the anti-capitalist left, against liberalism. They support Putin, the accession of Crimea, Novorossia. Their representatives are fighting in the militias of DNR and LNR (e.g., the Continental Unity organization, G. Lenormand).

In major parliamentary parties on the extreme right such as the FN of Le Pen, Lega Norda of Salvini (Italy), Strache's Freedom Party (Austria), Jobbik of Gabor Vona (Hungary), etc, the majority of followers adheres to the New Right-wing ideas, but there are neo-Nazi elements. Identarians in Europe are split approximately in half: part are Atlanticist neo-Nazis, another part are "New Right" continentalists. The point of difference and contention is geopolitics and anti-Americanism: for neo-Nazis, geopolitics is irrelevant, and the racial alliance with the United States is logical, for the "new right" geopolitics is the main tool of ideological analysis, and United States and liberal hegemony are the absolute evil.