

Nationalism Anti Semitism And Fascism In France

The case of Hungarian Jews in the 19th-20th centuries, first included in the Hungarian nation and then, after 1919, excluded from it, is a poignant illustration of the changing politics of nationalism and the process of exclusion to the point of genocide. Hungarian nationalism, which emerged in the 19th century, construed the nation as a cultural entity and tended to include Hungarian-speaking, assimilated Jews in the dominant Magyar minority of the Kingdom. The treaty of Trianon changed the formula of Hungarian nationalism and made the Jews not only outsiders, but also a social hindrance. Antisemitism, which was a rather marginal phenomenon in the 19th century, became a cornerstone of the official ideology under Horthy. Horthy's Hungary cooperated willingly with the Nazis in the "solution of the Jewish question". The anti-Jewish laws of 1938-41 were enacted without Nazi pressure and were supported by popular opinion. The regime was also instrumental in the deportation of Jews in 1944. Thus, the Holocaust in Hungary was a direct outcome of the country's interwar nationalism. Tragically, the Jews of Hungary relied on the "assimilationist social contract" up to the end of the war: they believed in dialogue with the authorities, and did not protest.

"In the context of the continuing debate on the conundrum of fascism, it is significant that the themes of organic nationalism and anti-Semitism that were developed in Belle Epoque France not only fed subsequent forms of fascism (Italian and German) but were also to become a significant part of the discourse of French extreme-right and fascist movements and intellectuals during the interwar years. These themes were a driving force behind the anti-Semitic policies of Vichy and its involvement in the Final Solution. Some aspects of this ideological tradition have reappeared in postwar France and are notably identifiable in the ideology and political myths of the two National Front movements in contemporary France."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved
Nietzsche, the Godfather of Fascism? What can Nietzsche have in common with this murderous ideology? Frequently described as the "radical aristocrat" of the spirit, Nietzsche abhorred mass culture and strove to cultivate an Übermensch endowed with exceptional mental qualities. What can such a thinker have in common with the fascistic manipulation of the masses for chauvinistic goals that crushed the autonomy of the individual? The question that lies at the heart of this collection is how Nietzsche came to acquire the deadly "honor" of being considered the philosopher of the Third Reich and whether such claims had any justification. Does it make any sense to hold him in some way responsible for the horrors of Auschwitz? The editors present a range of views that attempt to do justice to the ambiguity and richness of Nietzsche's thought. First-rate contributions by a variety of distinguished philosophers and historians explore in depth Nietzsche's attitudes toward Jews, Judaism, Christianity, anti-Semitism, and National Socialism. They interrogate Nietzsche's writings for fascist and anti-Semitic proclivities and consider how they were read by fascists who claimed Nietzsche as their intellectual godfather. There is much that is disturbingly antiegalitarian and antidemocratic in Nietzsche, and his writings on Jews are open to differing interpretations. Yet his emphasis on individualism and contempt for German nationalism and anti-Semitism put him at stark odds with Nazi ideology. The Nietzsche that emerges here is a tragic prophet of the spiritual vacuum that produced the twentieth century's totalitarian movements, the thinker who best diagnosed the pathologies of fin-de-siècle European culture. Nietzsche dared to look into the abyss of modern nihilism. This book tells us what he found. The contributors are Menahem Brinker, Daniel W. Conway, Stanley Corngold, Kurt Rudolf Fischer, Jacob Golomb, Robert C. Holub, Berel Lang, Wolfgang Müller-Lauter, Alexander Nehamas, David Ohana, Roderick Stackelberg, Mario Sznajder, Geoffrey Waite, Robert S. Wistrich, and Yirmiyahu Yovel.

The recent rise in Europe of extreme right-wing political parties along with outbreaks of violent nationalist fervor in the former communist bloc has occasioned much speculation on a possible resurgence of fascism. At the polemical level, fascism has become a generic term applied to virtually any form of real or potential violence, while among Marxist and left-wing scholars discredited interpretations of fascism as a "product of late capitalism" are revived. Empty of cognitive significance, these formulas disregard the historical and philosophical roots of fascism as it arose in Italy and spread throughout Europe. In Giovanni Gentile: Philosopher of Fascism, A. James Gregor returns to those roots by examining the thought of Italian Fascism's major theorist.In Gregor's reading of Gentile, fascism was-and remains-an anti-democratic reaction to what were seen to be the domination by advanced industrial democracies of less-developed or status-deprived communities and nations languishing on the margins of the "Great Powers." Sketching in the political background of late nineteenth-century Italy, industrially backward and only recently unified, Gregor shows how Gentile supplied fascism its justificatory rationale as a developmental dictatorship. Gentile's Actualism (as his philosophy came to be identified) absorbed many intellectual currents of the early twentieth century including nationalism, syndicalism, and futurism and united them in a dynamic rebellion against new perceived hegemonic impostures of imperialism. The individual was called to an idealistic ethic of obedience, work, self-sacrifice, and national community. As Gregor demonstrates, it was a paradigm of what we can expect in the twenty-first century's response, on the part of marginal nations, to the globalization of the industrialized democracies. Gregor cites post-Maoist China, nationalist Russia, Africa, and the Balkans at the development stage from which fascism could grow.The f

On the Uses and Abuses of a Philosophy

The Anti-Semitic and Nazi Incidents from 25 December 1959 Until 28 January 1960

Digital Fascism

Mind vs. Money

The Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion

Plaid Cymru, Welsh Nationalism and the Accusation of Fascism

Heretic-Hunting and the Intellectual Origins of Modern Totalitarianism

This clear accessible overview treats the subject of fascism thematically and provides a conclusion that brings the discussion up-to-date. Mark Neocleous situates fascism between the social and political contradictions of modernity and capitalism. In many ways a reaction to the principal political project of the Enlightenment, fascism focuses on three central concepts - war, nature, and nation - in order to crush violently movements of ideologies of social emancipation such as Marxism and liberalism. The destruction of reason that fascism represents shatters Enlightenment universalism and transforms the desire for social liberation into an aggressive nationalism, with devastating effects on human life.

A cautionary examination of America's ongoing risk of fascism.

Looks at fascist movements around the world, focusing on Mussolini's dictatorship and Hitler's Nazi regime, and argues that Lenin's political model is responsible for fascist practices and institutions

What is fascism? Is it revolutionary? Or is it reactionary? Can it be both? Fascism is notoriously hard to define. How do we make sense of an ideology that appeals to streetfighters and intellectuals alike? That is overtly macho in style, yet attracts many women? That calls for a return to tradition while maintaining a fascination with technology? And that preaches violence in the name of an ordered society? In the new edition of this Very Short Introduction, Kevin Passmore brilliantly unravels the paradoxes of one of the most important phenomena in the modern world—tracing its origins in the intellectual, political, and social crises of the late nineteenth century, the rise of fascism following World War I, including fascist regimes in Italy and Germany, and the fortunes of 'failed' fascist movements in Eastern Europe, Spain, and the Americas. He also considers fascism in culture, the new interest in transnational research, and the progress of the far right since 2002. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Arab Responses to Fascism and Nazism

Italy, Britain, and Norway

Transnational Connections and Cooperation between Movements and Regimes in Europe from 1918 to 1945

Reactionary Nationalists, Fascists and Dictatorships in the Twentieth Century

The New Inquisitions

The Development of the Radical Right in France

Against Democracy

This book provides a comparative study of fascisms and reactionary nationalisms. It presents these as transnational political cultures and examines the dictatorships and regimes in which these cultures played significant roles. The book is organised into three main sections, focusing on nationalists, fascists and dictatorships in turn. The chapters range across French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and German experiences, and include a broader overview of the political cultures in Central and Eastern Europe as well as Latin America. The chapters consider the identities, organizations and evolution of the various cultures and specific political movements, alongside the intersections between these movements and how they adapted to changing contexts. By doing so, the book offers a global view of fascisms and reactionary nationalisms, and promotes debate around these political cultures.

A critical study by social scientists to identify 'neofascism' in the modern world.

Publisher Description

For the past 150 years, Western intellectuals have trumpeted contempt for capitalism and capitalists. They have written novels, plays, and manifestos to demonstrate the evils of the economic system in which they live. Dislike and contempt for the bourgeoisie, the middle classes, industry, and commerce have been a prominent trait of leading Western writers and artists. Mind vs. Money is an analytical history of how and why so many intellectuals have opposed capitalism. It is also an argument for how this opposition can be tempered. Historically, intellectuals have expressed their rejection of capitalism through many different movements, including nationalism, anti-Semitism, socialism, fascism, communism, and the 1960s counterculture. Hostility to capitalism takes new forms today. The anti-globalization, Green, communitarian, and New Age movements are all examples. Intellectuals give such movements the legitimacy and leadership they would otherwise lack. What unites radical intellectuals of the nineteenth century, communists and fascists of the twentieth, and anti-globalization protestors of the twenty-first, along with many other intellectuals not associated with these movements, is their rejection of capitalism. Kahan argues that intellectuals are a permanently alienated elite in capitalist societies. In myriad forms, and on many fronts, the battle between Mind and Money continues today. Anti-Americanism is one of them. Americans like to see their country as a beacon of freedom and prosperity. But in the eyes of many European and American intellectuals, when America is identified with capitalism, it is transformed from moral beacon into the "Great Satan." This is just one of the issues Mind vs. Money explores. The conflict between Mind and Money is the great, unresolved conflict of modern society. To end it, we must first understand it.

From Boulanger to Le Pen

Nationalism, Anti-Semitism, and the Ideology of Culture

Anti-Semitism and Extremist Right-wing Nationalism in French Canada from 1929 to 1939

Arab Nationalism

An Appraisal of Anti-semitism, Ultra-nationalism and Democracy in West Germany

Fascists

Heidegger's Fascist Affinities

The first book to present an analysis of Arab response to fascism and Nazism from the perspectives of both individual countries and the Arab world at large, this collection problematizes and ultimately deconstructs the established narratives that assume most Arabs supported fascism and Nazism leading up to and during World War II. Using new source materials taken largely from Arab memoirs, archives, and print media, the articles reexamine Egyptian, Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian, and Iraqi responses in the 1930s and throughout the war. While acknowledging the individuals, forces, and organizations that did support and collaborate with Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, Arab Responses to Fascism and Nazism focuses on the many other Arab voices that identified with Britain and France and with the Allied cause during the war. The authors argue that many groups within Arab societies—elites and non-elites, governing forces, and civilians—rejected Nazism and fascism as totalitarian, racist, and, most important, new, more oppressive forms of European imperialism. The essays in this volume argue that, in contrast to prevailing beliefs that Arabs were de facto supporters of Italy and Germany—since "the enemy of my enemy is my friend"—mainstream Arab forces and currents opposed the Axis powers and supported the Allies during the war. They played a significant role in the battles for control over the Middle East.

We can no longer ignore the fact that fascism is on the rise in the United States. What was once a fringe movement has been gaining cultural acceptance and political power for years. Rebranding itself as "alt-right" and riding the waves of both Donald Trump's hate-fueled populism and the anxiety of an abandoned working class, they have created a social force that has the ability to win elections and inspire racist street violence in equal measure. Fascism Today looks at the changing world of the far right in Donald Trump's America. Examining the modern fascist movement's various strains, Shane Burley has written an accessible primer about what its adherents believe, how they organize, and what future they have in the United States. The ascension of Trump has introduced a whole new vocabulary into our political lexicon—white nationalism, race realism, Identitarianism, and a slew of others. Burley breaks it all down. From the tech-savvy trolls of the alt-right to esoteric Aryan mystics, from full-fledged Nazi well-groomed neofascists like Richard Spencer, he shows how these racists and authoritarians have reinvented themselves in order to recruit new members and grow. Just as importantly, Fascism Today shows how they can be fought and beaten. It highlights groups that have successfully opposed these twisted forces and outlines the elements needed to build powerful mass movements to confront the institutionalization of fascist ideas, protect marginalized communities, and ultimately stop the fascist threat. Shane Burley is a writer, filmmaker, and antifascist based in Portland, Oregon.

It is one of the great ironies of the history of fascism that, despite their fascination with ultra-nationalism, its adherents understood themselves as members of a transnational political movement. While a true "Fascist International" has never been established, European fascists shared common goals and sentiments as well as similar worldviews. They also drew on each other for support and motivation, even though relations among them were not free from misunderstandings and conflicts. Through a series of fascinating case studies, this expansive collection examines fascism's transnational dimension, from the movements inspired by the early example of Fascist Italy to the international antifascist organizations that emerged in subsequent years.

France's response to the rise of European fascism during the 1930s, and subsequently to the Nazi occupation 1940-44, has been a difficult subject for the nation's historians. The consensus amongst leading French authorities on the period has been the claim that France was largely 'immune' to fascism in the 1930s, and that the Vichy regime was an aberration produced by defeat and occupation. Over the last 30 years, this position has gradually been undermined, mainly through the work of foreign scholars, but it nonetheless remains intact. This volume brings together for the first time the leading critics of the standard French interpretation, who have used these essays to re-evaluate and update their positions, or to move the debate onto new terrain.

A History of Fascism, 1914–1945

Giovanni Gentile

The Sickness Bequeathed

Attraction and Repulsion

New Babylonians

A History of Jews in Modern Iraq

The Fascist Party in Wales?

'The New Inquisitions' begins with early Christianity, and traces heretic-hunting as a phenomenon through the middle ages and right into the 20th century, showing how the same inquisitional modes of thought recur both on the political Left and on the political Right.

This is the first book to provide a sustained critical analysis of the literary-aesthetic dimension of French fascism--the peculiarly French form of what Walter Benjamin called the fascist "aestheticizing of politics." Focusing first on three important extremist nationalist writers at the turn of the century and then on five of the most visible fascist intellectuals in France in the 1930s, David Carroll shows how both traditional and modern concepts of art figure in the elaboration of fascist ideology--and in the presentation of fascism as an art of the political. Carroll is concerned with the internal relations of fascism and literature--how literary fascists conceived of politics as a technique for fashioning a unified people and transforming the disparate elements of society into an organic, totalized work of art. He explores the logic of such aestheticizing, as well as the assumptions about art, literature, and culture at the basis of both the aesthetics and politics of French literary fascists. His book reveals how not only classical humanism but also modern aesthetics that defend the autonomy and integrity of literature became models for xenophobic forms of nationalism and extreme "cultural" forms of anti-Semitism. A cogent analysis of the ideological function of literature and culture in fascism, this work helps us see the ramifications of thinking of literature or art as the truth or essence of politics.

This book compares the Italian Fascist and the Spanish Falangist political cultures from the early 1930s to the early 1940s, using the idea of the nation as the focus of the comparison. It argues that the discourse on the nation represented a common denominator between these two manifestations of the fascist phenomenon in Mussolini's Italy and Franco's Spain. Exploring the similarities and differences between these two political cultures, this study investigates how Fascist and Falangist ideologues defined and developed their own idea of the nation over time to legitimise their power within their respective countries. It examines to what extent their concept of the nation influenced Italian and Spanish domestic and foreign policies. The book offers a four-level framework for understanding the evolution of the fascist idea of the nation: the ideology of the nation, the imperial projects of Fascism and Falangism, race and the nation, and the place of these cultures in the new Nazi continental order. In doing so, it shows how these ideas of the nation had significant repercussions on fascist political practice.

This fourth volume in Christian Fuchs’s Media, Communication and Society book series outlines the theoretical foundations of digital fascism and presents case studies of how fascism is communicated online. Digital Fascism presents and engages with theoretical approaches and empirical studies that allow us to understand how fascism, right-wing authoritarianism, xenophobia, and nationalism are communicated on the Internet. The book builds on theoretical foundations from key theorists such as Theodor W. Adorno, Franz L. Neumann, Erich Fromm, Herbert Marcuse, Wilhelm Reich, Leo Löwenthal, Moïshe Postone, Günther Anders, M. N. Roy, and Henry Giroux. The book draws on a range of case studies, including Nazi-celebrations of Hitler’s birthday on Twitter, the ‘red scare 2.0’ directed against Jeremy Corbyn, and political communication online (Donald Trump, Boris Johnson, the Austrian presidential election). These case studies analyse right-wing communication online and on social media. Fuchs argues for the safeguarding of the democratic public sphere and that slowing down and decommodifying the logic of the media can advance and renew debate culture in the age of digital authoritarianism, fake news, echo chambers, and filter bubbles. Each chapter focuses on a particular dimension of digital fascism or a critical theorist whose work helps us to illuminate how fascism and digital fascism work, making this book an essential reading for both undergraduate and postgraduate students of media and communication studies, sociology, politics, and political economy as well as anyone who wants to understand what digital fascism is and how it works.

Fascism Today
 Fascism
 Jobbik
 What It Is and How to End It
 Philosopher of Fascism
 Beyond Anti-semitism
 Fascism: A Very Short Introduction

A collection of articles published previously, discussing the growth of radical nationalism and fascism since the end of the 19th century and focusing on its expression in literature and in the arts. The following discuss antisemitism as well:

Jobbik, an ultra-nationalist party in Hungary, was founded in 2003. By 2010, this party had secured national parliamentary representation and sent three representatives to the European parliament. In its manifesto and public speeches, Jobbik has called for Hungary to leave the European Union and possibly the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to forge relations with, among other Eastern countries, Russia, China, and Iran. Meanwhile, the group rattles sabers--and nerves--on Hungary's uneasy borders with Slovakia and Romania, states with significant Magyar minorities. This thesis seeks to answer the following questions: What will a Jobbik-influenced Hungary mean for Europe and the European Union confronted by political, social and economic turmoil that can swiftly has security implications? What, if anything, can the EU or NATO do to influence the path of a once-promising democracy in the heart of Europe and the resurgent nationalist conflict in Eastern Europe? This thesis concludes that Hungary will maintain its strategic usefulness to NATO regardless of whether it can maintain a Western-styled democracy--NATO's other Allies will be content to defer action to other European institutions. The EU's previous attempts to influence far-right governments have failed and many of the EU's member states have human rights issues of their own--The EU is not likely to take meaningful action against Jobbik. Therefore, it is up to the Hungarians to save their own democracy.CHAPTER I * JOBBIK: A BETTER HUNGARY AT THE COST OF EUROPE * A. IMPORTANCE * B. PROBLEMS AND HYPOTHESES * C. LITERATURE REVIEW * 1. Jobbik's Constituency: Confounding Observers' Expectations * 2. Jobbik Policies: A Guilty Pleasure throughout the European Right * 3. Ramifications * D. METHODS AND SOURCES * E. THESIS OVERVIEW * CHAPTER II * THE HISTORY OF ANTI-SEMITISM AND FASCISM IN HUNGARY * A. JEWS AND ANTI-SEMITISM IN HUNGARY'S PAST * 1. Hungarian by Decree: Jewish Emancipation, Acculturation, and Assimilation * 2. The Enlightenment: The Divergence of Two Europes * 3. Jews in Europe: Making the Most of a Bad Situation * 4. Jews in Hungary: From Golden Age to Scapegoat * a. The Golden Era: From Ausgleich to World War I * b. The Interwar Period * B. HUNGARY'S FASCIST PAST: WILL IT BE JOBBIK'S FUTURE? * 1. Far-right and Fascist Groups Emerge * 2. Fascism's Violent Last Gasp * C. CONCLUSION: THE FRUITS OF AN UNADDRESSED PAST * CHAPTER III * JOBBIK: "A MOVEMENT FOR A BETTER HUNGARY" * A. JOBBIK: NOT YOUR FATHER'S FASCISM * B. JOBBIK'S BEGINNINGS: "US" VERSUS "THEM" * C. THE ROMA: AN INVASION FROM WITHIN * D. THE HUNGARIAN JEWRY: THE INVASION FROM WITHOUT * E. JOBBIK AND ISLAM: NOT WHAT YOU MIGHT EXPECT * F. JOBBIK'S FOREIGN POLICY: FROM WEST TO EAST * G. CONCLUSION: GOULASH EXTREMISM * CHAPTER IV * THE HUNGARIAN GUARD: JOBBIK'S PARAMILITARY ARM * A. THE HUNGARIAN GUARD: REFLECTIONS OF A SHADOW * 1. Interwar Party Militias in Italy and Germany * 2. The Political Militia in Interwar Hungary * B. EUROPEAN GENDARMES: A FORCE FOR GOOD * C. THE NEW GUARD AND THE OLD GENDARMERIE: AN UNSHAKEABLE LINK * 1. The Hungarian Guard: An Aggressive Neighborhood Watch? * 2....Or the Return of Baky's Thugs? * CONCLUSION * CHAPTER V * CONCLUSION: WHAT IS TO BE DONE? * A. WHAT CAN THE WEST DO? * 1. NATO: Security Supersedes Democracy * 2. The European Union: Good Intentions but Weak Resolve * 3. Current Options for European Intervention * 4. The EU versus Nationalism: More Harm than Good? * B. "IF NOT US, WHO?" * C. CONTEXT HAS MEANING: THE VIEW FROM HUNGARY

Although Iraqi Jews saw themselves as Iraqi patriots, their community—which had existed in Iraq for more than 2,500 years—was displaced following the establishment of the state of Israel. New Babylonians chronicles the lives of these Jews, their urban Arab culture, and their hopes for a democratic nation-state. It studies their ideas about Judaism, Islam, secularism, modernity, and reform, focusing on Iraqi Jews who internalized narratives of Arab and Iraqi nationalisms and on those who turned to communism in the 1940s. As the book reveals, the ultimate displacement of this community was not the result of a perpetual persecution on the part of their Iraqi compatriots, but rather the outcome of misguided state policies during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Sadly, from a dominant mood of coexistence, friendship, and partnership, the impossibility of Arab-Jewish coexistence became the prevailing narrative in the region—and the dominant narrative we have come to know today.

This book examines the struggle between the revolutionary and conservative strands found within fascism, analysing how each faction tried to influence its movement's programs, and studying the ways in which both strands fought their battles for ideological supremacy. Through the study of this revolutionary/conservative competition, the book discusses and ultimately challenges the dominant view that fascism ought to be understood as a fully revolutionary phenomenon. Instead, it argues that while it is possible and important to propose generic definitions of fascism, it is impossible to define it as either wholly revolutionary or wholly conservative, and that it was precisely the constant inner tension between radicalism/totalitarianism and conservatism/authoritarianism that constituted one of the essential and defining features of fascism.

Fascism without Borders
 Egyptian Responses to German Nazism and Italian Fascism in the 1930s
 The Nature of Fascism
 The Use and Abuse of Social Science
 French Literary Fascism
 Masses and Man
 The Extreme Right in France, 1789 to the Present

Nationalism, Anti-semitism, and Fascism in France
 Though we think we know what it is, the definition of fascism is remarkably elusive. In general consciousness, it has become a collective term of abuse, while, in reaction, scholars have over defined it out of existence. In this incisive book, Richard Griffiths undertakes to resolve the issue, placing fascism in its tortuous historical context. Originating from the radical Right in the late 19th Century, fascism combined revolutionary anti-capitalism and nationalism and was heavily influenced by the thinking of French philosophers. It encompassed a wide spectrum of movements with characteristics both of the Right and the Left. Only with Mussolini's movement in the Twenties did the term Fascism become attached to this heady mixture. And it was only by the Thirties that movements of the radical Right throughout Europe began to see themselves as what has now become known as 'international fascism' a Third Way between capitalism and communism. Nevertheless some of those who saw themslev

For decades, otherwise highly respected figures in Welsh life have repeatedly claimed that Welsh nationalists sympathised with Fascism during the dark days of the 1930s and the Second World War. In this path-breaking book, Wales's leading political commentator assesses the truth of these charges. In addition to shedding new light on the attitudes of Plaid Cymru and its leadership during the period in question, this book offers an insightful and challenging interpretation of the nature Welsh political culture.

The Nature of Fascism draws on the history of ideas as well as on political, social and psychological theory to produce a synthesis of ideas and approaches that will be invaluable for students. Roger Griffin locates the driving force of fascism in a distinctive form of utopian myth, that of the regenerated national community, destined to rise up from the ashes of a decadent society. He lays bare the structural affinity that relates fascism not only to Nazism, but to the many failed fascist movements that surfaced in inter-war Europe and elsewhere, and traces the unabated proliferation of virulent (but thus far successfully marginalized) fascist activism since 1945.

Nietzsche, Godfather of Fascism?
 White Paper of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
 A.K. Chesterton and the Evolution of Britain's Extreme Right, 1933-1973
 Jews and Nationalism in Hungary
 The German Dilemma

Nationalism, Anti-semitism, and Fascism in France

Arthur Kenneth (A.K.) Chesterton was a soldier, journalist and activist whose involvement with fascist and extreme right-wing politics in Britain spanned four decades. Beginning with his recruitment to Oswald Mosley’s ‘Blackshirts’ in the 1930s, Chesterton’s ideological relationship with fascism, nationalism and anti-Semitism would persist far beyond the collapse of the interwar movements, culminating in his role as a founder of the National Front in 1967. This study examines Chesterton’s significance as a bridging figure between two eras of extreme right activity in Britain, and considers the ideological and organizational continuity that existed across the interwar and post-war periods. It further uses Chesterton's life as a means to explore the persistence of racism and anti-Semitism within British society, as well as examining the political conflicts and tactical disputes that shaped the extreme right as it attempted to move ‘from the margins to the mainstream’. This book will appeal to students and researchers with an interest in fascism studies, British political history, extremism and anti-Semitism.

The Extreme Right in France, 1789 to the Present surveys the history of a fascinating but contentious political and intellectual tradition. Since 1789 the far right has been an important factor in French political life and in different eras has taken on a range of guises including traditionalism, ultra-royalism, radical nationalism, anti-Semitism and fascism. This book is structured around the five main phases of extreme right activity, and the author explores key questions about each: * Counter-revolution - what was the legacy of Joseph de Maistre's writings? * Anti-Third Republic protest - how was the 'new right' of the 1880s and 1890s different from the 'old right' of previous decades? * Inter-war fascism - how should we characterise the phenomenon of fascisme française? * Vichy - why did Pétain and Laval collaborate with the Nazis? * The Post-war far right - what is the relationship between Poujadism, Algérie Française and Le Pen's FN?

In a wide-ranging set of essays on political, literary, and cultural figures, this book traces the history of nationalism in France in all its permutations?its myths, obsessions, possibilities, and dangers.

Arab nationalism has been one of the dominant ideologies in the Middle East and North Africa since the early twentieth century. However, a clear definition of Arab nationalism, even as a subject of scholarly inquiry, does not yet exist. Arab Nationalism sheds light on cultural expressions of Arab nationalism and the sometimes contradictory meanings attached to it in the process of identity formation in the modern world. It presents nationalism as an experienceable set of identity markers - in stories, visual culture, narratives of memory, and struggles with ideology, sometimes in culturally sophisticated forms, sometimes in utterly vulgar forms of expression. Drawing upon various case studies, the book transcends a conventional history that reduces nationalism in the Arab lands to a pattern of political rise and decline. It offers a glimpse at ways in which Arabs have constructed an identifiable shared national culture, and it critically dissects conceptions about Arab nationalism as an easily graspable secular and authoritarian ideology modeled on Western ideas and visions of modernity. This book offers an entirely new portrayal of nationalism and a crucial update to the field, and as such, is indispensable reading for students, scholars and policymakers looking to gain a deeper understanding of nationalism in the Arab world.

Islamic Anti-semitism, Nazi Fascism, and Ethno-centric Nationalism Continuity in the Muslim Middle East
 The Traitor and the Jew
 France in the Era of Fascism
 Italian Fascism and Spanish Falangism in Comparison
 A Politics of Silence
 The War Between Intellectuals and Capitalism
 From de Maistre to Le Pen

In treating Heidegger's Black Notebooks as central to his philosophical project, this book shows how his philosophy emerges from the same combination of anti-Semitism and ethno-nationalism that produced National Socialism.

This fourth volume in Christian Fuchs's Media, Communication and Society book series outlines the theoretical foundations of digital fascism and presents case studies of how fascism is communicated online. Digital Fascism presents and engages with theoretical approaches and empirical studies that allow us to understand how fascism, right-wing authoritarianism, xenophobia, and nationalism are communicated on the Internet. The book builds on theoretical foundations from key theorists such as Theodor W. Adorno, Franz L. Neumann, Erich Fromm, Herbert Marcuse, Wilhelm Reich, Leo Löwenthal, Moïshe Postone, Günther Anders, M. N. Roy, and Henry Giroux. The book draws on a range of case studies, including Nazi-celebrations of Hitler's birthday on Twitter, the 'red scare 2.0' directed against Jeremy Corbyn, and political communication online (Donald Trump, Boris Johnson, the Austrian presidential election). These case studies analyse right-wing communication online and on social media. Fuchs argues for the safeguarding of the democratic public sphere and that slowing down and decommodifying the logic of the media can advance and renew debate culture in the age of digital authoritarianism, fake news, echo chambers, and filter bubbles. Each chapter focuses on a particular dimension of digital fascism or a critical theorist whose work helps us to illuminate how fascism and digital fascism work, making this book an essential reading for both undergraduate and postgraduate students of media and communication studies, sociology, politics, and political economy as well as anyone who wants to understand what digital fascism is and how it works.

Fascism and Ideology
 Media, Communication and Society Volume Four
 Essays on the French Authoritarian Right
 A Better Hungary at the Cost of Europe - Threat from Ultra-Nationalist Party, Effect on European Union, Anti-Semitism, Far Right Parties in Eastern Europe, Fascism, Irredentism, Populism
 Why Not Here?
 Nationalist and Fascist Perceptions of Reality
 Constructing the Nation