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EDITORIAL

INFORMATION ANALYTICS OF THE RADICAL TRENDS
OF MODERN ATLANTIC-EUROPEAN NATIONALISM

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Abstract

The object of the study is nationalism as a phenomenon of human civilization. The subject is the trends of Atlantic-European nationalism. The authors set a goal, based on the analysis of methodological approaches to the nature of nationalism, to reveal its main radical trends of manifestation in Europe and the USA. The authors pay special attention to the study of the duality of the manifestation of nationalism in various regions of the world. On the example of individual countries, it is shown that nationalism in its manifestation in society can play both a constructive role, acquiring a patriotic orientation, and a destructive one, performing the function of a catalyst for escalating social tension. The theoretical base includes scientific works on the analysis of the genesis and manifestation of nationalism, the results of opinion polls and statistical data. The methodological basis of the study includes a retrospective analysis of scientific works revealing the nature of nationalism, as well as a systematic approach that allows the authors to identify and substantiate the role of identity and unity in the genesis of nationalism. The epistemological potential of statistical and sociological methods of quantitative and qualitative research makes it possible to interpret correctly the current scientific research results regarding the hypothesis put forward by the authors. The novelty of the work and its results are determined by the original approach to identifying the radical trends of modern Atlantic-European nationalism, studying its systemic ties with the sociopolitical situation in Europe and the USA. The results obtained in the study allow the authors to conclude that modern Atlantic-European nationalism has gained populism among the population, has firmly entered the sociopolitical sphere of society and power structures and has a negative impact on the development of Europe and the USA, applying radical methods of achieving the goal.

Keywords

Europe – USA – Nationalism – Atlantic-European nationalism – Politics – Neo-Nazism, society

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Introduction

Nationalism, notes *D. Langewiesche*, is a creature of the modern era. When the foundations of the old European world were shocked by the American and French revolutions and then completely destroyed during the Napoleonic era, the idea of nationalism, as part of self-determination, became part of the new ideal of democracy that changed the world. Revolutionary ideals demanded universal justice, but the individual nation was and remains their central sphere of action[1]. Nationalists believe that they are better and have a better culture and language than other social groups (for example, American nationalism). Thus, immediately after being appointed chancellor, A. Hitler began to completely restructure the state and society and reject all the foundations of civilization. A German world empire was to appear, in which the "Aryans" would dominate all other races, and the Jews and other lower nations should be "exterminated by fire and sword".

In the modern Western scientific community, it is believed that nationalism is a disease that affects underdeveloped societies and is associated with genocide, xenophobia, war, violence and other radical phenomena. However, this is not true. Not a single society has been spared nationalism. It is present in various parts of the world, especially in the USA and Europe. Thus, in Corsica, nationalist sentiment is aimed at changing sovereignty. In Belgium, Flemish nationalism proclaims the independence of Flanders. In southern Italy, nationalists promote the idea of independence for Sicilian citizens, while in Spain, the Catalans fight to create a sovereign state. There are also nationalist sovereignty movements in Finland (Åland), Sweden (Jämtland County), Denmark (Faroe Islands), the Netherlands (Friesland), Poland (Silesia) and the Czech Republic (South Moravian region)[2].

In the second decade of the 20th century, the attention of the entire international community was focused on a conflicting multinational state, which was threatened with decay based on ethnic identity. The USA, fearing the loss of its strategic military bases if the state would be divided, fully supported the unity of its ally. To avoid collapse, various options were proposed: from new forms of federalism to increased autonomy to the regions. This state was the UK. Due to external sponsorship and an aggressive domestic policy of power, Scotland remained in the UK in September, 2014, but the contradiction has not been eliminated, it is waiting in the wings to aggravate again.

Therefore, as we see, there is no clear relationship between the political regime and the manifestations of nationalism, as well as between nationalism and a strong or underdeveloped state. It permeates the world system, states and the behavior of society and can be considered both a conservative and a revolutionary force that threatens the status quo. This is due to the fact that nationalism strengthens two important ideas: *identity* and *unity*. *Identity* is, in essence, "sameness, coincidence of something with something... the answer to the question: Who am I?"[3]. This sense of belonging is the justification for existentialism.

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[1] D. Langewiesche, Nationalismus im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert: zwischen Partizipation und Aggression; Vortrag vor dem Gesprächskreis Geschichte der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in Bonn (Bonn, 1994), 30.

[2] M. Gómez, Nationalism: a turning point for Europe? Retrieved from: https://www.eyes-on-europe.eu/nationalism-a-turning-point-for-europe/

[3] Bolshaia Rossiiskaia Entsiklopediia, Retrieved from: https://bigenc.ru/philosophy/text/2000174

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A special national identity, says Professor *J. Hutchinson* of the London School of Economics (UK), combines culture, history and faith in the holy fatherland. The existence of the state, in turn, transforms aspects of national identity into social norms, manifested in the policy of welfare of the state, citizenship, language, education or military service[4]. At the same time, writes *K. R. Holmes*, PhD (USA), nationalism is not the same as national identity, respect for national sovereignty and national pride. This is something historically and philosophically distinct[5].

When many people with different ethnic identities come together, this is called *national unity*. It comes with a sense of shared consequences, the idea that the accomplishments and failures of any subset of members are attributed to the whole multitude. This is a highly collaborative environment that gives a national state a competitive advantage. It was from this perspective that *E. Gellner* considered nationalism: "nationalism is a requirement for harmonizing cultural and state borders"[6]. For example, according to VTsIOM (Russian Public Opinion Research Center) (2014), "96% of Russians considered the decision to accept Crimea to be part of the Russian Federation to be right". As VTsIOM (2015) notes, the sense of unity in Russian society is stronger than ever. The feeling of unity is explained by the fact that the inhabitants of Russia always come together in difficult moments (18%), as well as their mentality (13%). The share of those who do not feel the unity of people is currently 35% (56% in 2012)"[7]. Such unanimity has affected the fact that for more than five years, sanctions against Russia have not been able to give the efficiency that their initiators – the USA and EU countries – have laid down in them. Thus, the hypothesis of the study is the assumption that nationalism is a powerful ideology that is gaining populism in modern Atlantic-European society.

Methods

The methodological basis of the study was the retrospective analysis of scientific works revealing the nature of nationalism, as well as a systematic approach that allowed us to identify and substantiate the role of identity and unity in the genesis of nationalism. The epistemological potential of statistical and sociological methods of quantitative research made it possible to interpret correctly the current scientific research results regarding the hypothesis put forward by us. The novelty of the study and its results are determined by the original approach to identifying the radical trends of modern Atlantic-European nationalism, studying its systemic ties with the sociopolitical situation in Europe and the USA.

Results and Discussion

A theoretical description of nationalism as an ideology with the aim of achieving the prosperity of a certain nation and its primacy in the state-building process first appeared in the works of the German philosopher *J. Herder*[8] and the critic of European Freemasonry

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[4] «Wir zuerst!» – Nationalismus in Europa und Deutschland. Retrieved from: https://www.bpb.de/veranstaltungen/dokumentation/279902/wir-zuerst-nationalismus-in-europa-und-deutschland
[5] K. Holmes, The Problem of Nationalism. Retrieved from: https://www.heritage.org/conservatism/commentary/the-problem-nationalism
[6] E. Gellner. Nation und Nationalismus (Cambridge: Oxford, 1983).
[7] V trudnye vremena rossiiane obediniaiutsia. Retrieved from: https://wciom.ru/index.php?id=236&uid=168
[8] J. Herder, Idei k filosofii istorii chelovechestva (Moscow: Nauka, 1977), 703.

and the French Revolution, priest *A. Barruel*[9] in the 19th century. *Sun Yat-sen*, the founding father of Chinese nationalism and the Kuomintang party at the beginning of the 20th century, developed an inclusive nationalist ideology based on the symbolic alliance of the "five races: Han, Mongol, Manchu, Tibet and Muslim"[10]. According to the professor at Duke University (USA) *P. Duara*, many countries managed to use nationalism for development, it also gave rise to forms of exclusivity and competition, which make it difficult to solve common global problems. At a time when some consider the rise of nationalism or, one might even say, tribalism, as a sign of the end of the world, it is nothing more than a form of personal interest that promotes growth[11].

It is worth agreeing with this statement, for historically, nationalism was considered the power of progress, since many people who developed their national identity rebelled against the colonial powers to form their own nations. The struggle for national liberation spawned the sovereign states of Latin America and then divided the Austro-Hungarian empire, which led to the formation of half a dozen nations in the Balkans. After World War II, the movement spread to most of Asia and Africa. For example, in Asia, nationalism was used to mobilize support for the creation of new independent states or to enhance the development of existing ones. It was a guiding star for the realization of goals such as national self-determination, social and economic development and the protection of territorial integrity from the expansion and domination of other nations. Poets, social intellectuals and progressive leaders were obsessed with it. The great Dagestan poet *R. Gamzatov* wrote:

> All nations I esteem,
> So here's a treble curse
> On shameless men who deem
> One best and others worse[12].

In the 20th century, nationalism helped Vietnam in its nearly 30-year struggle with the American aggressor. The Vietnamese, who for a long time were oppressed first by China and then France, managed not to lose their identity, united and, using effective methods of warfare (primarily guerrilla war), rebuffed the USA. "At the turn of the 20th-21st centuries, we witnessed the renaissance of Japanese nationalism <...> Based on the ideology of nationalism, the Japanese authorities learned to reproduce the generally successful model of national development, which ensured national sovereignty and independence of the nation", *M. Krupyanko* and *L. Areshidze* note[13]. In the countries of the postsocialist camp (Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, etc.), society, moving under the flag of nationalism towards rapprochement with Western Europe and the USA, also showed tolerance for nationalism. As one can see, many peoples have realized that nations can coexist, cooperate and benefit from each other if they use their potential together. Professor *K. Geilen* from University of Koblenz and Landau (Germany) also agrees with the conclusion, noting that overcoming nationalism has become the main consensus for the new

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[9] A. Barruel, Memuary istorii iakobinstva (Moscow: VPA, 2001), 210.
[10] Nationalism and Ethnicity: Asia. Retrieved from: https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/nationalism-and-ethnicity-asia
[11] P. Duara, Nationalism and development in Asia (Durham: Duke University, 2018), 23.
[12] R. Gamzatov, Prokliatiie. Retrieved from: http://milli-firka.org/расул-гамзатов-проклятие/
[13] M. I. Krupyanko y L. G. Areshidze, "Yaponiia: ideologiia gosudarstvennogo natsionalizma", Istoriya i sovremennost num 2 (2010): 185-215.

European order after 1945 and the implementation of major global political projects such as the UN and the EU[14].

However, unlike previous positive examples, in the 21st century, nationalism introduces a perverse orientation into social relations. National and radical forces, as noted by *V. Engel*, played an important role in the "revolution of dignity" in Ukraine (2014). Their active participation in the events of the Maidan led to the fact that the social protest against corrupt authorities in late 2013 – early 2014 quickly became nationalistic[15]. On the wave of nationalism, promoted by himself, the 45th US President D. Trump won in his election campaign in 2016: "When Mexico sends its people, they're not sending their best. They're not sending you. They're not sending you. They're sending people that have lots of problems, and they're bringing those problems with us. They're bringing drugs. They're bringing crime. They're rapists", he explained his position[16].

With regard to Europe, we agree with the opinion of the professor at the University of Warwick (UK) *J. Rex*, who believes that the problem of nationalism is very complex and has gained new proportions in the face of aspirations for a supranational union and immigration. The peoples of Western Europe and America were based on the concept of citizenship. If someone speaks of identity, referring only to the identity of citizenship, this in itself has nothing to do with emotional affiliation. However, identity in the sense of emotional and moral affiliation refers to the "way of life" of the members of the nation or at least the dominant group[17].

Any person can have their own sense of identity, based on language and culture, which nationalism defines through material symbols and values (flags, hymns, passports, territory, etc.). For example, the Eurobarometer (2018) noted that 70% of Europeans call themselves EU citizens. This result is the highest since the first survey in 2010. Sixty-one percent believe that they have a dual European and national identity, while young people express a stronger attachment to the EU[18]. These results allow us to agree with the opinion of *G. Delanty* from the University of Liverpool (UK), who believes that modern nationalism is based not on the unity of the nation and the state, but on the preservation of cultural and social identity in opposition to the state and in opposing immigration and supranational entities[19].

The information analytics of ethnogenesis shows that nationalism always functions in a certain environment of an ethnos, enabling its leaders at a certain point in time to appeal

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[14] «Wir zuerst!» – Nationalismus in Europa und Deutschland. Retrieved from: https://www.bpb.de/veranstaltungen/dokumentation/279902/wir-zuerst-nationalismus-in-europa-und-deutschland
[15] V. V. Engel, "Ksenofobiia, diskriminatsiia i agressivnyi natsionalizm v Evrope", Geopoliticheskii zhurnal Vol: 5 num 12 (2015): 38.
[16] Donald Tramp i Marin Le Pen: ikh glavnye tsitaty. Retrieved from: http://www.bbc.com/russian/international/2015/12/151212_trump_le_pen_quotes
[17] J. Rex, National Identity in the Democratic Multi-Cultural State. Retrieved from: http://www.socresonline.org.uk/1/2/1.html
[18] Standard Eurobarometer Spring 2018. Report, European Citizenship, 89, 35–37. Retrieved from: http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/STANDARD/surveyKy/2180
[19] G. Delanty, "Beyond the Nation-State: National Identity and Citizenship in a Multicultural Society A Response to Rex'", Sociological Research Online Vol: 1 num 2 (1996). Retrieved from: http://www.socresonline.org.uk/1/2/1.html

to feelings, thoughts, moods and culture. Therefore, it can act as the ideology of a particular social group. Moreover, the area of its impact, as a rule, is within the boundaries of the ethnic group. Being an ideology, it is able to inspire one social community that all its hardships are caused by the fault of other groups. Moreover, its mobilizing power is especially pronounced in countries with authoritarian or totalitarian political systems. It is noted that in a short period, nationalism is able to redirect negative emotions, based on problems in the main areas of society, to the plane of ethnic problems.

The most striking example is Ukraine, where the events of 2014 made it possible to state that classification on ethnic (national) grounds today is verifiable. Ukrainian nationalism has come on the agenda, which has become the basic ideology of modern Ukrainian society, which allowed local political actors to "forge swords for yelling" in just a couple of years and change the "Ukrainian – Russian" ratio in favor of Ukrainian, especially in the western territories. As *D. Gudimenko* notes, "Ukrainian radical nationalism is unique in many respects. It is sometimes distinguished by its paranoid character, rampant aggressiveness and extremism. In addition, this ideology has actually become the state in Ukraine. A distinctive feature of Ukrainian radical nationalists should be noted: they have one 'one, but ardent passion' – *hatred of Russia*. Xenophobia, characteristic of individual nationalists of almost all countries and peoples, is clearly one-sided in them"[20]. Thus, modern nationalism is based on historical memories and myths, faith, a common ethnicity, a connection with the territorial homeland and general cultural characteristics (language, literature, religion, customs, traditions, etc.). The study made it possible to ascertain that the following radical trends of nationalism are inherent in the countries of Europe and the USA in the 21st century.

The political trend of Atlantic-European nationalism

Back in 1993, the Polish Nobel laureate in literature (1980) *C. Milosz* wrote: "A ghost wanders through Europe, a ghost of nationalism"[21]. Nationalism has always been a feature of the entire political spectrum of Europe, but recently, there has been a rise in voter support for right-wing nationalist parties. Moreover, this takes place both in developed and democratic countries (the UK, France, Germany, etc.) and developing or nondemocratic countries (Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo in Serbia, etc.). The history of fascist National Socialism teaches that highly exaggerated nationalism can jeopardize the existentialism of other nations. For example, *Hitler* (1935) adopted the so-called *The Nuremberg Laws*, which created the legal basis for the persecution of Jews in Germany. Since then, anti-Semitism became not only legal, but also a prescribed right. Sixty years later, back in 1995, *F. Mitterrand* (ex-president of France) warned the European Parliament that "nationalism is war" and his appeal to European leaders to become guardians of peace, security and the future seems more predictable today than ever. Current events in Europe, noted at an international conference in Mainz (Germany, 2018), show that the EU is not a guarantee of deterring nationalism. Nationalist parties are again successful in many countries[22].

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[20] D. V. Gudimenko, "Ukrainskii radikalnyi natsionalizm: ideologiia voiny i terror", Vestnik Akademii ekonomicheskoi bezopasnosti MVD Rossii num 6 (2015): 86.
[21] C. Miłosz, Über Nationalismus, in: Michael Jeismann. Henning Ritter (Hg): Grenzfälle. Über neuen und alten Nationalismus. Leipzig. 1993. 118-129.
[22] «Wir zuerst!» – Nationalismus in Europa und Deutschland. Retrieved from: https://www.bpb.de/veranstaltungen/dokumentation/279902/wir-zuerst-nationalismus-in-europa-und-deutschland

The analysis of the current state of the political establishment of Europe shows their widespread representation in national parliaments[23]. In Germany, *Alternative for Germany* (AfD) party entered the federal parliament with 12.6 % of the vote, becoming the largest opposition party. Its main credo is a strict anti-immigration policy and anti-Islamic ideology. In Spain, *Vox* party holds the 3rd place in parliament (2019) and advocates for the unity of the Spanish state, promising to deport illegal immigrants. In Sweden, *Sweden Democrats* (SD) party has about 18% of the vote (2018). The Finnish *True Finns* party takes the 2nd place in parliament (2018) and promotes countering immigration. The *Conservative People's Party of Estonia* (EKRE) first entered the Estonian parliament in the 2015 elections and in 2019, already had 18% of the seats, occupying the 3rd place and pursuing a policy on the anti-immigration platform. In Poland, the *Law and Justice* party (PiS) has 43.6% of the vote and is led by a veteran of the anti-communist campaign J. Kaczyński. The party is strong in promoting nationalism, which significantly distinguishes it from many other right-wing parties in Europe.

This list can be continued for a long time, but we will not do this, but only recall that since 1945 in Western Europe, there was a kind of ban on joining government coalitions with parties that have the image of right-wing extremists. It was first violated in 2000 in Austria[24] and, as we see, continues to be violated throughout the 21st century. "The growing popularity of extreme right-wing political groups <...> reflects the discontent of that part of the population that hardly fits into the processes of transformation of society and speaks from the standpoint of nationalism, criticizing the prevailing political order, condemning integration and liberal immigration policy, cultural unification and homogenization. At the same time, the need to preserve its culture and traditions is emphasized," says Professor *I. Uznarodov*[25]. M. Helbing[26], J. Snyder and K. Ballentine[27] also agree with this approach, they note that political competition is imperfect today, and nationalism provides an easy and ready-made ideology that can compete in the "market of ideas".

The strengthening of nationalist parties in European parliaments has led to the fact that even the Christian church is frightened. Churches of various faiths have stated that racism in all its forms is a sin and a denial of God's love for each of God's children. On January 8, 2013, the Christian parties of the UK made a joint statement on this subject. We give only some excerpts indicating authorship. Churches urge: "To reject any political parties that try to incite racial and religious hatred and fear of asylum seekers" – *Methodist Church*; "Voting for and/or support of a political party proposing racist politics is incompatible with Christian discipleship" – *Church of England*; "The policies and practices of those who promote racism and religious intolerance are incompatible with the biblical teaching and our understanding of the nature of God, as shown in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ" – *Baptist Union of Great Britain*; "Racism is inherently evil and especially destructive when it expresses itself in organizations and political parties that are clearly committed to racist

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[23] Europe and right-wing nationalism: A country-by-country guide. Retrieved from: https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36130006

[24] D. Rusin, Ravneniie na pravykh. Retrieved from: http://inpress.ua/ru/politics/3270-ravnenie-na-pravykh

[25] I. M. Uznarodov, Novyi natsionalizm v sovremennoi Evrope. Retrieved from: http://www.sov-europe.ru/2015/5/Uznarodov.pdf.

[26] M. Helbing, Nationalism and Democracy: Competing or Complementary Logics? Living Reviews in Democracy Vol: 4 (2013). Retrieved from: http://www.lrd.ethz.ch/index.php/lrd/article/viewArticle/33

[27] J. Snyder Y K. Ballentine, "Nationalism and the marketplace of ideas", International Security Vol: 21 num 2 (1996): 5–40.

ideology and are involved in inciting violence against ethnic minorities" – *Catholic Bishops Conference of England and Wales*[28].

The European Parliament (2019) could not avoid nationalism. It includes the extremely nationalist group *Identity and Democracy* (ID), which includes 73 parliamentarians from the following parties: *Lega Nord* (Northern League) party of Italy – 28 legislators, *French Standardization Association* (AFNOR) – 22, *Alternative for Germany* (AfD) – 11, *FPÖ* (Freedom Party of Austria) and *Vlaams Belang* (Flemish Interest) of Belgium – 3 in each, as well as Finnish *True Finns* and Czech *Freedom and Direct Democracy* – 2 in each; *Danish People's Party* (DPP) and *Conservative People's Party of Estonia* – 1 in each. These parties, turning to Europeanism and sharing the idea of a value-based Europe, instead of emphasizing universal rights, see support for the ideas of civilization defined by race, ethnic identity and religion in it.

It should be noted that the penetration of nationalist parties into the European Parliament began in 1979, when the first nationwide elections to the European Parliament were held. The openness of the process gave them the opportunity to take a direct part in shaping European politics, albeit within the limited framework provided to parliament at that time. The legislative powers of the European Parliament have since expanded. *The Maastricht Treaty* created an advisory committee of the regions where nationalists could be represented. The expansion of the number of regional lobbying offices in Brussels since the mid-1980s provided nationalists with new opportunities to bring their goals to European officials through unofficial channels.

Social trends of Atlantic-European nationalism

The results obtained in the study showed that one of the reasons for the rise of modern nationalism is the growing cultural diversity in Europe, as well as an increase in the number of people of foreign origin. The survey by the *Pew Research Center* (2016) in 10 EU countries noted that the average proportion of immigrants in their population was 12.2% (from 18.3% in Sweden to 1.6% in Poland). In Europe, in 2017, from 3.9 to 4.8 million undocumented immigrants lived, about half of which accounted for the UK and Germany. According to *the International Organization for Migration*, the total number of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers arriving in Europe in 2019 was 123,920. Between 2016 and 2019 the number of arriving migrants was steadily declining[29]. However, the events of early 2020 caused by the actions of Turkey marked the beginning of another migrant invasion in Europe.

According to Eurostat (2015), the most negative attitude towards migrants was observed in Italy. Further lined up in the hierarchy: Greece, Hungary, France, Germany, Poland, the UK and the Netherlands[30] (Figure 1). In almost no country in Europe, the majority of titular societies did not believe that growing social diversity was a positive factor for them. Only Sweden (36%), the UK (33%) and Spain (31%) described increasing racial, ethnic and

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[28] What the Churches have said about political extremism. Retrieved from: http://www.jointpublicissues.org.uk/what-the-churches-have-said-about-political-extremism/
[29] Migration to Europe in 2019: Facts and figures. Retrieved from: https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/21811/migration-to-europe-in-2019-facts-and-figures
[30] A map showing EU countries' attitude towards foreign immigration. Retrieved from: http://www.voxeurop.eu/en/content/news-brief/4932007-map-showing-eu-countries-attitude-towards-foreign-immigration

national diversity in favorable tones. On the contrary, more than half of the population of Greece (63%) and Italy (53%) believed that this trend made their countries worse for life. For France, Germany and the Netherlands, the results showed 50% to 50%.
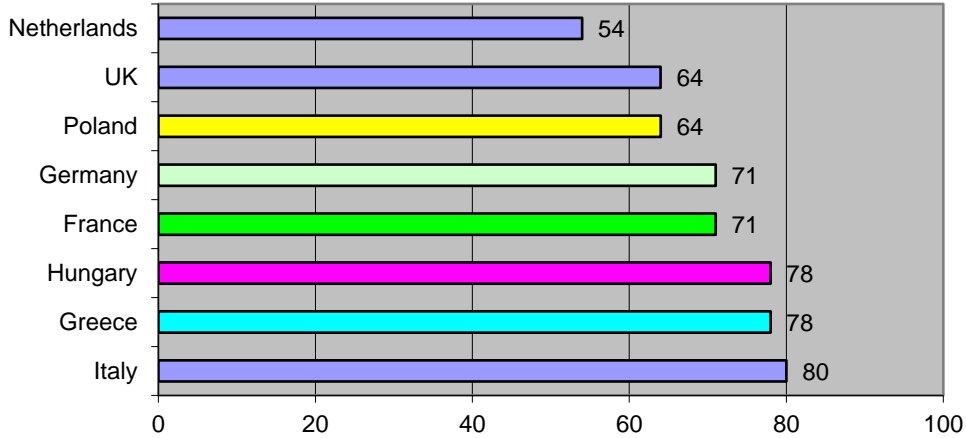
Figure 1
The negative attitude of Europeans in 2015 to migrants in %

In the context of our hypothesis, the study of the University of Leipzig "Right-Wing Views in Germany in 2014" deserves attention, the results of which are presented in Figure 2. Their analysis shows that in the leading European country, nationalist sentiments prevail today, caused by an uncontrolled influx of migrants and a negative attitude towards Jews.
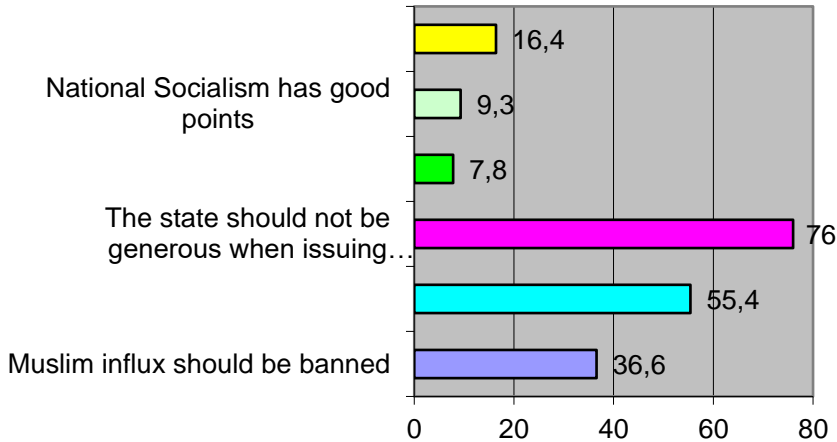
Figure 2
Nationalist views in Germany in 2014

The American trend of modern nationalism

No less interesting is the result showing that the USA as the main fighter for democracy is very tolerant of nationalism. All the most radical nationalist Internet sites have found refuge in their territory and do not cause rejection by the authorities. According to the USA administration, if one does not legalize these forces, then one can get negative

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manifestations from them that will hurt the national security of American society. According to the Russian Foreign Ministry, 939 extremist groups operate in the USA[31]. At the same time, as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) (Figure 3) notes, anti-Semitic sentiments stand out in American society.
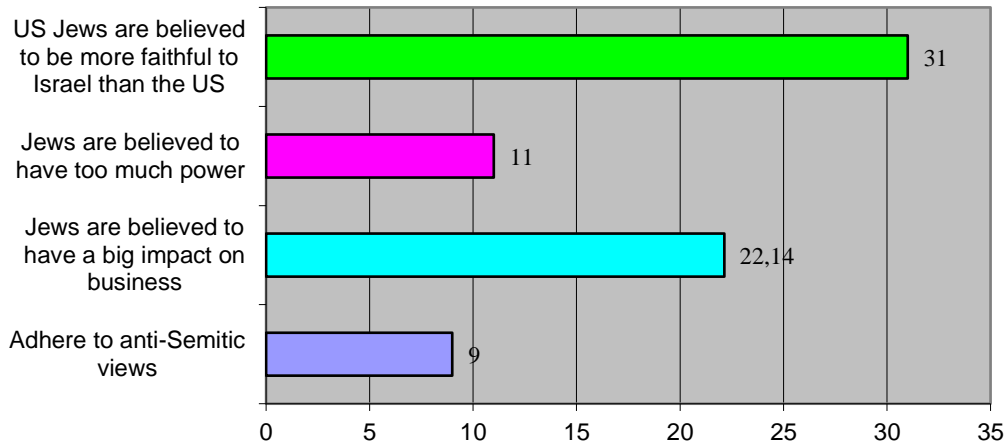
Figure 3
Anti-Semitic views of US citizens in %

It seems that it is precisely due to such public opinion that the public events of nationalists in the USA are guarded by law enforcement agencies, who consider their main task to prevent unrest due to clashes between neo-Nazis and their opponents. It is noteworthy that the well-known human rights organizations, in particular, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), help nationalists defend the right to freedom of speech and assembly[32].

Neo-Nazism as a form of manifestation of modern nationalism

As part of each society, there are social groups interested in formalizing significant privileges for them by infringing on others. In some societies, these groups do not cross the border of stability of relations between ethnic groups. In others, they become subjects of radical nationalism – neo-Nazism. Neo-Nazism is a modern pan-European problem. According to the report of the Austrian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the current situation in Austria and Western Europe as a whole shows a transition from "traditional" right-wing nationalism to its modernized version. The clothed appearance of a bald man with combat boots is increasingly becoming an outwardly friendly and polite leader that potential supporters can trust. The identity movement is present on social networks, which it uses professionally and specifically as propaganda platforms. Optically attractive designs, fashionable videos and a language suitable for young people are primarily intended to interest them and, as noted in the report, "young people have woken up"[33].

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[31] Neo-Nazism is a Dangerous Challenge to Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law. Report of the Russian Foreign Ministry (Moscow, 2015), 75-81.
[32] Neo-Nazism is a Dangerous Challenge to Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law. Report of the Russian Foreign Ministry (Moscow, 2015), 75-81.
[33] Rechtsextremismus, Rechtsradikalismus, Neonazismus. Retrieved from: http://www.next.steiermark.at/cms/beitrag/12701995/148365537

At one time, writes *A. Widmann*, "Hitler and the Nazis were fascinated by the American racial segregation that took place in the USA. You can read this in a wide variety of publications, from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* to rave reports in the 1930s national socialist press"[34]. At the same time, the Nazis did not want to adopt the American model one to one, said *J. Whitman*, professor at Yale University (USA). Nazi lawyers "not without reason saw America as an innovative world leader in creating racial legislation"[35]. Moreover, as history shows, this has an undeniable foundation of evidence. In the USA, fascist and protofascist groups arose throughout the country in the late 1920s and early 1930s. The most significant was the paramilitary movement *Silver Shirts* (1933). Obsessed with fantasies about a Jewish-communist conspiracy and fears of the destructive influence of African Americans on American culture, its members promoted racism, extreme nationalism, violence and the ideal of aggressive masculinity. Enthusiastic about the growing popularity of Mussolini, the Americans founded numerous fascist groups, which eventually united in the *Fascist League of North America* (FLNA). As a result, the American flag stood near the banner with a swastika at many events of its representatives. For example, on February 20, 1939, when a crowd of 20,000 people greeted one of the leaders of the fascist organization at a rally in Madison Square Garden, New York[36]. An interesting fact is that every year at a session of the UN General Assembly, a traditional Russian resolution is adopted "Combatting glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance". The last time this document was adopted on December 18, 2019 at the plenary meeting of the 74th session of the UN General Assembly. One hundred thirty-three states voted in its support, 52 delegations, including EU member states, Turkey, abstained. Against – only the USA and Ukraine[37]. According to statistics from German law enforcement agencies, in Germany, there are now 21,700 right-wing radicals, of which 5,800 are classified as neo-Nazis. According to the *Amadeu Antonio Foundation*, there are 153 neo-Nazi groups in Germany (the so-called partnerships – *kameradschaften*)[38]. Their theses are based on racist and anti-Semitic arguments. Thus, in 2018 in Bavaria, 63 violent crimes of right-wing extremists were recorded (in 2017 – 68). Most of them were argued by neo-Nazi motives, xenophobia and anti-Semitism[39]. In Austria, the website "Irresistible" distributes news on the topics of neo-Nazism (anti-Semitism, Holocaust denial, etc.). In political articles, its moderators identify themselves as Orthodox National Socialists with a program of 25 points from the NSDAP (National Socialist German Workers' Party)[40]. Right-wing nationalism is also characterized by Islamophobia. Muslims, their institutions, Islam as a religion, asylum

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[34] Die Nazis lernten von den USA. Retrieved from: https://www.fr.de/kultur/literatur/nazis-lernten-11019149.html

[35] Yale-Professor sicher: USA dienten als Vorbild für die Rassentrennung der Nazis. Retrieved from: https://www.focus.de/wissen/mensch/geschichte/nationalsozialismus/hitlers-amerikanisches-modell-hitlers-amerikanisches-modell_id_ 7067626.html

[36] D. Motadel, Faschismus, made in America. Retrieved from: https://www.zeit.de/wissen/geschichte/2017-08/usa-faschismus-neofaschismus-alt-right-bewegung

[37] Dokument o nedopustimosti geroizatsii natsizma podderzhali 133 strany. SSHA i Ukraina progolosovali. Retrieved from: https:// www.ntv.ru/novosti/2268760/

[38] Neo-Nazism is a Dangerous Challenge to Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law. Report of the Russian Foreign Ministry (Moscow, 2015): 75-81.

[39] Zahlen und Statistik. Retrieved from: https://www.bige.bayern.de/infos_zu_extremismus/rechtsextremismus/zahlen_und_statistik/index.html

[40] Österreichischer Neonazismus hat ein neues Propaganda-Portal. Retrieved from: https://www.nau.ch/news/europa/osterreichischer-neonazismus-hat-ein-neues-propaganda-portal-65554783

seekers, Roma and Sinti minorities, people and political parties working for people seeking asylum and protection, extreme left-wing activists, police and the EU – these are the list of objects of modern neo-Nazis.

The European Parliament is concerned about the growth in the normalization of fascism, racism and xenophobia. Its resolution (2018) noted that this was made possible due to the authorities' inability to take decisive measures. The deputies emphasized the following:

the impunity with which right-wing nationalist organizations operate is one of the reasons for the growth of violence affecting society as a whole and directed against certain minorities (black Europeans, people of African descent, Jews, Muslims, gypsies, third-country nationals, LGBT people, people with disabilities);

there is a conspiracy between leading politicians, political parties, law enforcement and neo-fascists, neo-Nazis in some member states[41].

Conclusion

The nature of nationalism lies in a specific, extremely aggressive relationship between social groups, during which the requests of one of the actors for the development, strengthening and protection of their culture and values take the form of expansion, their voluntarist planting in the consciousness of another actor, as a rule, using radical methods and means of violence. The result of the action is not long in coming; the object of influence perceives it as an infringement of its ethnocultural values and stands up for their protection. Moreover, countries with large geographically concentrated minorities, as well as societies consisting of large minority communities that have ties with members of their ethnic group in other countries, are more likely to experience nationalism in them.

The negative trends of Atlantic-European nationalism cannot be completely neutralized, they can only be temporarily transferred to the latent phase of the course. However, under the influence of destabilizing factors, at a certain moment, they will again be reborn as a phoenix. Each time their intensity will increase, and the methods and means of manifestation will become more radical. The constant manifestation of nationalism in social life suggests that it is a historically determined factor. In addition, it must be perceived as an integral part of a historically controversial process aimed at maintaining harmony in the relations of social communities, constantly requiring close monitoring and high-quality impact both from the state and its institutions and civil society. Thus, the hypothesis of the study was confirmed.

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