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Newsletter of the ECPR Standing Group on Extremism & Democracy

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The *e-Extreme* is the newsletter of the ECPR Standing Group on *Extremism & Democracy*. For any enquiries about the newsletter and book reviews, please contact the managing editors (extremismanddemocracy@gmail.com).

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STANDING GROUP ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dear *e-Extreme* readers,

We hope you are well, wherever you may be.

As the brand-new editors of *e-Extreme*, we would like to thank Fred Paxton and Patricia Rodi for their outstanding contribution to the *Extremism & Democracy* Standing Group! We are honored to have the opportunity to continue their excellent work! We are very happy to briefly present ourselves here:

Audrey Gagnon is a postdoctoral fellow at the Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX), University of Oslo. Her research interests include far-right and right-wing populist movements, national identity, and attitudes towards immigration.

Lazaros Karavasilis is a postdoctoral research associate at the Institute for Intercultural and International Studies (InIIS), University of Bremen. His research interests include left-wing and right-wing populism, and far-right party politics.

Sabine Volk is a doctoral research associate at the Chair of Political Science and Comparative Government, University of Passau. Her research interests include populism and the far right, social movements, and memory politics.

Read on for the usual mix of announcements, reports, reviews and alerts to keep on top of all the recent developments related to ‘extremism and democracy’.

Please do get in touch with your contributions and ideas for the next issue and don’t forget that the ECPR Standing Group on *Extremism & Democracy* has an official Twitter account ([@ecpr_ed](https://twitter.com/ecpr_ed)) where you can follow us for the latest news and updates, calls for papers, and must-read publications.

REGISTER AS AN E&D STANDING GROUP MEMBER

You can join the ECPR Standing Group on *Extremism & Democracy* always free of charge and at the click of a button, via the ECPR website (<https://ecpr.eu/Groups>). If you have not already done so, please register as a member so that our list is up to date and complete.

In order to join, you will need a MyECPR account, which we assume many of you will already have. If you do not have one, you can create an account in only a few minutes (and you need not be from an ECPR member institution to do so). If you are from a non-member institution, we will need to accept your application to join, so your membership status (which you can see via your MyECPR account, and on the Standing Group pages when you are logged in to MyECPR) will be 'pending' until you are accepted.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to get in touch!

CALL FOR REVIEWERS

e-Extreme is now offering scholars the opportunity to review articles! If you want to share your review of the latest published articles in the field of populism, extremism and radicalism and have it published in *e-Extreme*, please do not hesitate to get in touch with us via: extremismanddemocracy@gmail.com.

E&D ROUTLEDGE BOOK SERIES

The Routledge Book Series in *Extremism and Democracy*, which publishes work that lies within the Standing Group's academic scope, covers academic studies within the broad fields of 'extremism' and 'democracy', with volumes focusing on adjacent concepts such as populism, radicalism, and ideological/religious fundamentalism. These topics have been considered largely in isolation by scholars interested in the study of political parties, elections, social movements, activism, and radicalisation in democratic settings. Since its establishment in 1999, the series has encompassed both influential contributions to the discipline and informative accounts for public debate. Works will seek to problematise the role of extremism, broadly defined, within an ever-globalising world, and/or the way social and political actors can respond to these challenges without undermining democratic credentials.

The series was originally founded by Roger Eatwell (University of Bath) and Cas Mudde (University of Georgia) in 1999. The editorial team now comprises

Caterina Froio (Sciences Po), Andrea L. P. Pirro (Scuola Normale Superiore), and Stijn van Kessel (Queen Mary University of London). The editors strongly encourage ideas or suggestions for new volumes in the book series, both from established academics and early career researchers.

To discuss any ideas or suggestions for new volumes in this book series, please contact the editors at: extremismanddemocracy@gmail.com.

KEEP US INFORMED

Please keep us informed of any upcoming conferences or workshops you are organising, and of any publication or funding opportunities that would be of interest to Standing Group members. We will post all details on our website. Similarly, if you would like to write a report on a conference or workshop that you have organised and have this included in our newsletter, please do let us know.

Please, also tell us of any recent publications of interest to Standing Group members so that we may include them in the ‘publications alert’ section of our newsletter, and please get in touch if you would like to see a particular book (including your own) reviewed in *e-Extreme*, or if you would like to review a specific book yourself. We are always keen on receiving reviews from junior and senior scholars alike!

Finally, if you would like to get involved in the production of the newsletter, the development of our website, or any of the other activities of the Standing Group, please do get in touch. We are always very keen to involve more and more members in the running of the Standing Group!

UPCOMING EVENTS AND CALLS

MORE CALLS AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The E&D website is kept up to date with job opportunities and conference calls: <https://standinggroups.ecpr.eu/extremismanddemocracy/category/news/>.

If you have any announcements you would like to share, do send them our way.

HELSINKI CONFERENCE ON EMOTIONS, POPULISM AND POLARISATION (HEPP4)

11-13 December 2023, University of Helsinki

The fourth conference organized at the University of Helsinki's Hub on Emotions, Populism and Polarisation (HEPP) strives to assemble a wide range of international researchers at all career stages, with the aim of examining populism, polarisation, and emotions, particularly from a discursive and cultural approach.

Registration for non-presenters is still open until 20 November:

<https://onlinepayments.it.helsinki.fi/product/helsinki-conference-on-emotions-populism-and-polarisation/>

STYLES OF ORGANIZATION IN RIGHT-WING ACTIVISM

Call for papers for an *ephemera* special issue

Issue editors: Benjamin Richards, Hauke Dannemann, Beverly Geesin, and Emil Husted

In what increasingly seems like a world spinning into further ecological, political, and social crises, alternative styles and forms of organizing from the right and associated bordering spaces continue to manifest in response. Organization through right-wing activism takes many forms and is increasingly entangled with the normalisation of far-right and postfascist movements and discourse (Traverso, 2019; Brown et al. 2021). It is also recently accompanied by several diagonalist and traversal movements (Slobodian and Callison, 2021) that position themselves beyond the traditional left-right spectrum, such as conspiracy theory and survivalist movements (Schreven, 2018; Husted et al., 2023). From the Alt-Right and Alt-lite in America, Identitarianism and right-wing nationalism in Europe, to online and sub-cultural movements and activism found within a new generation of predominately 'angry white men' (Negra and Leyda, 2021), movements that span from the centre to the extremes of the right have proliferated and spread across the Global North and beyond.

In response to an increased scholarly interest in new forms of progressive and emancipatory activism, social movements and alternative means of organization often associated with the left, this special issue calls for critical counterpoints on such phenomena found within activism, movements and organization positioned in the spaces associated with the right (Caiani et al., 2012; Castelli Gattinara and Pirro, 2019). In particular, it seeks to understand the modalities and realities of such organization found in-between the centre and the extremes of right-wing politics, ideology, and culture, in order to query whether there is something to learn from them and ultimately to be better at countering them (du Plessis and Husted, 2022).

The extreme aberrations of misogyny and racism found within certain movements of the right are reflected in the darker sides of organization that reveal the deeper motivations of human behaviour, often grounded in both sex and violence (Linstead et al., 2014). By understanding certain right-wing masculine and gender strategies (Sunderland, 2022), as seen in various 'Mens Rights activism' (O' Donnell, 2020), we may further see the inherent violent and patriarchal structure of organization itself and provide further reflections on the whiteness and the inherent racism built into universities and academia (Dar et al. 2021; Liu, 2019; Liu, 2021).

Beyond these rather continuous characteristics of right-wing organization, recent mainstreaming and normalisations of far-right and associated movements are particular in being shaped by their transnational and online organization as well as their countercultural and anti-authoritarian appeal, blurring boundaries between centrist, radical, and even emancipatory movements. These transnational processes can be described as one of the key causes of the manifestation and mobilisation of a seemingly undivided right, whose nebulous ideologies coalesce across borders and conflicting right-wing spaces (Caiani and Kröll, 2015; Froio and Ganesh, 2010). Therefore, it challenges the 'normality' of the Western project of modernisation at large and also brings the role of far-right politics and its normalisation in the Global South to attention (Masood and Nisar 2020).

Beneath and beyond the borders of 'normal' society, alternative social media ecologies such as Telegram and Gab (Rogers, 2020) serve as the spaces for the disparate and marginal niches of online subculture that are often the breeding grounds for right-wing organization (Fielitz and Thurston, 2018). Like progressive social movements of the left then, the right has also moved towards a post-heroic turn in leadership (Barthold et al., 2020), where a narrated leadership mythos like 'Trumpism' embodies the ambition of a nostalgic and imagined past and thus the need for change, rather than advancing or organizing its agenda (Mollan and Geesin, 2020). The online environment of right-wing activism requires no such leadership, change is affected virtually and protest through disruption and chaos, consumerist boycotts, and collective identity and action manifest as organizing forms (Cambefort and Pecot, 2020; Guenther et al., 2020).

Further, right wing and associated movements attempt to build legitimacy by incorporating contemporary political and social movement principles such as

identity related beliefs, collective action, prefigurative politics, attitudes of liberation and the use of new media, marketing and political aesthetics into their organizing forms (Richards, 2019; Dannemann, 2023). Many of these movements perceive themselves as countercultural, anti-authoritarian, emancipatory, rebellious, and democratic grassroots avant-gardists that are critical about science, experts, and elites – characteristics otherwise commonly associated with the political left (Blühdorn 2022; Butzlaff 2022; Lütjen 2022). Seeking to shift discourse, ideology, and culture away from the perceived status-quo, certain right-wing movements engage in so-called ‘metapolitics’, fantasy, myth, and spectacle as exercises in organizational disorder (Richards and Mollan, 2022).

Gaps then exist in our collective understanding of the perceived presence of seemingly progressive and emancipatory beliefs and practices of those found on the fringes and spaces in-between the right-wing of the political-ideological spectrum. The present call for papers challenges this blind spot and looks to strike-up a conversation on the alternatives to organizing economies, cultures, and societies from those whose perspectives we may often find ourselves opposed to. We invite researchers of all disciplines and backgrounds to contribute to the otherwise marginal dialogue on styles, forms, and modes of organization found within right-wing activism, its extreme aberrations, beyond and between the left-right spectrum and the spaces in-between. We encourage participation in a variety of formats including articles, research notes, interviews, photo essays, short films, book reviews, artistic performances, and experimental contributions. If interested in submitting a contribution in a format that deviates from the traditional formats (articles, notes, reviews), please reach out to the editors prior to submission. Possible topics might include, but are not limited to:

- Modes and styles of organization in right wing politics, ideology, culture, and activism.
- The use of violence and militarism as organizational activity and its basis in racism and misogyny.
- Right-wing organization outside of the Global North and challenges to its assumed political and social normality.
- Processes of mainstreaming and normalisation of the far and extreme right and the role of both the political left and right mainstream and emancipatory movements in it.
- Differences, similarities, crossovers between left and right forms of organization and the spaces in between: How is what is happening on the Left reflected in/by the Right?

Deadline and further information

The deadline for submissions is March 1, 2024. All submissions should be sent to all of the special issue editors: Benjamin Richards (Benjamin.richards@stir.ac.uk), Hauke Dannemann (hauke.dannemann@wu.ac.at), Beverly Geesin (beverly.geesin@northumbria.ac.uk) and Emil Husted (eh.ioa@cbs.dk). The submissions will undergo a double-blind review process. All submissions should follow ephemera’s submission guidelines, which are available at

<http://www.ephemerajournal.org/how-submit> (see the 'Abc of formatting' in particular). For further information, please contact one of the issue editors.

EXTREMISM & DEMOCRACY BEST PAPER PRIZE

The Standing Group launched the E&D Best Paper Prize at this year's ECPR general conference! The award is open to early career researchers only, which includes PhD students and those who are within 5 years post-PhD (with possible extensions to take into account career interruptions). The paper must have been presented at the 2023 General Conference as part of an SG panel and should not have been published elsewhere at the time of submission. Selection criteria will be based on originality, rigour, and significance of the research. The recipient of the award will be recognized during the ECPR General Conference 2024!

If you are a PhD or postdoctoral researcher and missed this year's submission deadline, tempt your chance at the next ECPR general conference!

CALL FOR NEW EDITORIAL TEAM FOR THE POPULISM SEMINAR

The [Populism Seminar](#) is looking for a new editorial team with fresh and powerful ideas to maintain and further the seminar's place in the community. The Populism Seminar is a fortnightly online seminar on the latest research on populism in political science. The seminar's central aim is to create an environment for scholars of all career stages to present and discuss their state-of-the-art work.

After successfully establishing the series, the founding editors, Annika Werner, Robert A. Huber, Maurits Meijers and Andrej Zaslove, would like to hand the series over to the next generation while staying active as support for the incoming team. Therefore, in cooperation with the Extremism and Democracy Standing Group at ECPR, **we call for expressions of interest to join the editorial team of the Populism Seminar.**

We are asking those who are interested to outline their ideas on how to develop the series further and what distinctive strategies they have in mind to keep this an innovative and interesting part of the populism research community. The statement should be brief and accompanied by your CV. Expressions of interest from teams or individuals are welcome. Please send your expression of interest to robertalexander.huber@plus.ac.at by October 15.

We look forward to hearing about your ideas in short meetings with the current team within two weeks after the closing date.

The current editorial team are very happy to answer questions by email (robertalexander.huber@plus.ac.at).

C-REX AND PERIL WEBINAR SERIES

Researching the far right: Methods and ethics

[Sign up](#) to receive invitations for the Webinar series on researching the far right, co-organized by the Center for Research on Extremism (C-REX) and the Polarization & Extremism Research & Innovation Lab (PERIL). It aims to initiate and facilitate a much needed discussion about the methodological, ethical, political, personal, practical, and professional issues and challenges that arise when researching far-right parties, protest movements, and violent actions. The webinars are moderated by Audrey Gagnon (C-REX) and Chelsea Daymon (PERIL), and may be of particular interest to graduate students working on the far right. Visit [C-REX website](#) for more information.

THE POPULIST 3.0

The new version of PopuList is available online! The PopuList offers academics and journalists an overview of populist, far-left, and far-right parties in Europe from 1989 until 2022. The PopuList has been supported by the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research, the Amsterdam Centre for European Studies, the Department of Politics of the University of York, the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, the Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek, The Guardian, and the ECPR Standing Group on Extremism & Democracy, and has been used in numerous publications. Some of the new features include: (1) a thorough revision of all parties; (2) the extension of the list with the 2020-2022 period; (3) the inclusion of detailed country reports that offer brief descriptions of all parties included in the list, and justify decisions made about borderline cases. Visit the [PopuList website](#) for more information.

ARTICLE REVIEWS

GIORGOS KATSAMBEKIS. “MAINSTREAMING AUTHORITARIANISM”

THE POLITICAL QUARTERLY, 94: 428-436. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-923X.13299>

Katy Brown

Maynooth University, Ireland

In the field of far-right studies, it feels like there has long been an elephant in the room. While many have been pointing and shouting about the rise and threat of populism, raising concerns about its hype (Hunger & Paxton, 2022), engagement with the concept of authoritarianism has been notably lacking. Despite its prominence within one of the most widely cited definitions – the Populist Radical Right (Mudde, 2007, p.26) – authoritarianism has often been left to linger hazily somewhere in the background, something I too have been guilty of in my own work. Giorgos Katsambekis’s latest intervention marks an important step in putting authoritarianism back on the agenda, not just when analysing far-right politics but crucially in assessing its normalisation at the heart of what is considered mainstream.

Katsambekis starts by guiding us through a common refrain, that ‘democracy is in crisis’. However, contrary to prevalent trends both within academia and beyond, which euphemise the problem (i.e., through ‘populism’), he encourages greater precision and clarity in placing authoritarianism as central to this threat. By summarising two dominant and disparate strands in the study of authoritarianism – between individualised and state-level conceptualisations – he points to a significant ‘blind spot’ between these two extremes. It is argued that Marlies Glasius’s (2018) ‘practice perspective’ can provide a crucial link between them and an overarching framework to examine authoritarianism wherever it may emerge. Drawing on examples from the UK, France, Austria, and Greece, Katsambekis illustrates the increasingly authoritarian practices of mainstream European governments. With this as a foundation, the key takeaway is that authoritarian threats are not simply found at the fringes but can be and are present within mainstream politics, making it essential that we take such tendencies seriously.

The article offers two principal contributions which can inform future research into this often-overlooked area. First, it brings authoritarianism into focus, refusing to ignore what has commonly been avoided or euphemised within far-right studies. Second, it draws attention to wider trends within the field, where excessive attention to the far right itself and bottom-up processes has seen elite-driven phenomena within mainstream structures marginalised in analysis. By reflecting on these strengths, we can think about ways forward which aim to avoid some of the pitfalls tackled in this piece.

In the first instance, placing authoritarianism centre-stage enables serious engagement with the enactment of various forms of oppression while avoiding the use of euphemising language. Rather than the signifier ‘populism’ invoking

ideas of people-led reaction, ‘authoritarianism’ as defined by Katsambekis (2023, p.432) necessarily places power at the heart of our analysis. Where the aim of authoritarianism is to ‘consolidate a strictly ordered society’ (ibid.), we must consider both who is at the top implementing such policies and who at the bottom bears the brunt of their effects. As such, a renewed focus on authoritarianism can encourage us to afford greater agency and accountability to the mainstream for their responsibility in reinforcing various inequalities through authoritarian practices, for instance through draconian immigration policies.

This in turn points to broader issues within the field, where an overwhelming focus on far-right parties and their voters has served to narrow perceptions of threat and consequent solutions. As Katsambekis notes with authoritarianism, much work has centred around individual expressions and how bottom-up demand has encouraged its growth, rather than assess its various articulations. We see similar trends when dealing with the kinds of discrimination that far-right politics promotes, where the threat is exceptionalised as existing only beyond mainstream boundaries. While of course it is essential to tackle the rise of the far right, we must guard against simply placing the mainstream uncritically in opposition to it (Brown et al., 2023). Various forms of inequality, entangled with authoritarian practices, have found both their source and sustenance within mainstream structures, so any approach to tackling oppression must go beyond the far right and address its presence within the norms of mainstream politics.

As a result, this article can act as a launching pad for greater engagement both with authoritarianism and the wider agency of the mainstream. It encourages terminological and conceptual clarity, consideration of power dynamics, and critical reflections on our own role as researchers in framing political phenomena. One question that I think it raises, and that we must collectively ask, is to what extent these trends represent something new. While it is certainly important to warn of the rising threat posed by the mainstreaming of the far right, do we sometimes overemphasise a departure from the norm? Racism, sexism, homophobia, transphobia, ableism, classism and other forms of marginalisation have all developed and thrived through mainstream actors and practices, so the presence of authoritarian exclusion is not new, as decades and centuries of oppression have shown (Mondon, forthcoming). Does this draw into question the way that we are framing these debates by starting with the far right as our entry point, when perhaps our attention should rather be focused on the mainstream drivers of these injustices?

Katy Brown (she/her) is an Irish Research Council Postdoctoral Fellow at Maynooth University. Her research focuses on the mainstreaming of the far right, centring principally on the role that mainstream actors play in normalising far-right discourse. Her current project examines the effects of media reporting on the far right across Ireland, France, Italy and the UK.

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GRIGORE POP-ELECHES AND LUCAN A. WAY. “CENSORSHIP AND THE IMPACT OF REPRESSION ON DISSENT”

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, 67: 456-471. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12633>

Lisa Landwehr
University of Bielefeld, Germany

In the article “Censorship and the Impact of Repression on Dissent”, Grigore Pop-Eleches and Lucan A. Way analyze the impact of censorship on the effects of repression on public support for the current authoritarian government. By doing so, they contribute to the “punishment puzzle”, which describes the ambiguous and often contradictory scientific evidence on the relationship between repression and dissent. The authors hypothesize that while higher levels of censorship lead to a positive public response to state repression, lower levels of censorship result in a negative public response. To test this, Pop-Eleches and Way use the case of Moldova, drawing on an original dataset from a two-wave public opinion survey conducted before and after the 2009 elections. Using data from the V-Dem and Gallup World Poll datasets covering 134 countries from 2004 to 2016, they also conducted a large-N cross-country regression analysis to confirm the generalizability of their findings beyond the case of Moldova. Their results show that the degree of censorship has a substantial and statistically significant impact on the public response to repression. The article makes a theoretical and empirical contribution to the understanding of the relationship between censorship and authoritarian regime survival. That said, it has three main limitations, which I will discuss below.

Missing conceptualizations and lacking fecundity

At the beginning of the article, the authors outline a theory of repression. However, this theory lacks appropriate conceptual explanations. The only key concept that is explicitly defined is *repression*, while definitions of *censorship* and *dissent* are missing.

The lack of definition is especially problematic for the concept of censorship, as it makes it challenging for the reader to discern whether censorship is, as the authors claim, conceptually distinct from repression and not an inseparable component of it. Specifically, the authors describe two different levels of censorship: having or not having access to independent information. In the case

of Moldova, censorship is measured by access to the independent ProTV TV channel, thus excluding other forms of independent media accessible in Moldova (Freedom House, 2010, p. 440). Furthermore, the authors only measure theoretical access to independent information and not the frequency of consuming independent information. As such, the observed effects of independent media access on people's attitudes toward the protest could be bigger than indicated in the results.

In addition, the existing definition of repression, the operationalizations, and the indicators used in the Moldovan case study seem to lack fecundity. Repression, for instance, is measured through the number of arrests per 100,000 residents on the county level. This is a problematic operationalization that does not consider the fact that, in Moldova, arrests in reaction to the protests happened due to various reasons under different circumstances. Besides those who were directly connected to the protests, the police also arrested young people and others who were seen as part of the opposition, like journalists and human rights activists who were not involved in the protests (Mungiu-Pippidi and Munteau, 2009, p.139). Given that the citizens could react differently to random state repression, these arrests should have been considered and coded separately.

Reverse causation

Another problem identified in this article is the possibility of reverse causation. It could be the case that the nature of the information environment is not causing the different reactions of the public to repression, but that differing levels of censorship cause an authoritarian regime to choose different repression strategies. If that were the case, the authors would not have measured the impact of the information environment on public attitudes towards repression, but the performance of certain repression strategies.

Dichotomic coding of dependent variables

Another aspect of the research design that might have influenced the results of the Moldovan case study is the dichotomic coding of some of the dependent variables. According to the authors' codebook, the questions about whom they blame for the violence committed during the protests and how they perceive the government's response to the protests are coded according to whether they agree or disagree with the government's narrative (1 or 0) (Pop-Eleches, 2023, p.1). This might be problematic because it makes it impossible to account for in-between opinions. Consequently, extreme positions could be overemphasized, while more balanced ones are understated. Therefore, the effects of censorship and repression on the public's attitudes toward the protests could be smaller.

Conclusion

In sum, I argued that Pop-Eleches and Way's article has three main limitations: 1) the lack of conceptual clarity; 2) the risk of possible reverse causation; and 3) the use of dichotomous dependent variables. That said, although there is a possibility that the results from the Moldovan case study lack precision, the different robustness tests conducted by the authors and the results of the large-N cross-country regression analysis demonstrate that the effect of different censorship levels on the public's attitudes toward repression is strong. Furthermore, the article also presents interesting and original data from Moldova before and after the 2009 anti-government protests, offering insight into Moldovan public

opinion during a period of public dissent and state repression. This article will be of particular relevance to those interested in regime transformation in the post-soviet area and authoritarian politics.

Lisa Landwehr is a graduate student of political sciences at the University of Bielefeld in Germany. Her research interests lie in the fields of Transformation Research and Foreign and Security Policy.

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PUBLICATIONS ALERT

Our publication alert is based on a semi-automated search and can never be complete. Therefore, please tell us about any **recent** publications of interest to Standing Group members so that we may include them in our newsletter.

- Albertazzi, D., & van Kessel, S. (2023). Why do party elites incentivise activism? The case of the populist radical right. *Party Politics*, 0(0).
<https://doi.org/10.1177/13540688231189362>
- Allen, K. J. (2023). Why is There No History of Fascist International Thought? *Millennium*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/03058298231177363>
- Álvaro Sánchez-García & Imanol Negral (2023) Different sides, same story. Common factors that contributed to the success of the populist radical parties in Spain, *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/14782804.2023.2230158
- Anna Lavizzari & Andrea L. P. Pirro (2023) The gender politics of populist parties in Southern Europe, *West European Politics*, DOI: 10.1080/01402382.2023.2246110
- Asya Metodieva & Michael C. Zeller (2023) Influences of Islamist Radicalization: A Configurational Analysis of Balkan Foreign Fighters in Syria, *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*.
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- Carlos Rico Motos & Jorge Del Palacio Martín (2023) Constructing the enemy: the evolution of Podemos' populist discourse from anti-system movement to power (2014–2021), *Journal of Political Ideologies*, DOI: 10.1080/13569317.2023.2219230
- Cecilia Biancalana, Christian Lamour, Oscar Mazzoleni, Grégoire Yerly & Paul Carls (2023) Multiscalar strategies in right-wing populism: a comparison of West European parties in borderlands, *Territory, Politics, Governance*, DOI: 10.1080/21622671.2023.2242899
- Chazel, L., & Dain, V. (2023). Left-Wing Populism and Environmental Issues: An Analysis of La France Insoumise's 'Popular Environmentalism.' *Political Studies*, 0(0). <https://doi.org/10.1177/00323217231178631>
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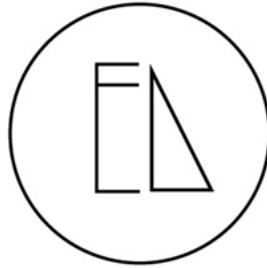
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